FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, AUGUST 19, 1950

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Regular Features

COVER SUBJECT—Entrance to the Canadian exhibit at the First United States International Trade Fair, held in Chicago from August 7 to 20, which was designed and constructed in Ottawa by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission. An outline map of Canada and the United States is superimposed on the canopy, with flood-lit dollar signs. Across the boundary on the map is the neon-lit slogan: "More trade passes over this border than any other border in the world." An array of products that Canada sells or offers for sale in the United States features the exhibit.

Photo by Oscar and Associates, Inc.

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66618—1

Economic Situation in Sweden Was Favourable in First Half of Year

Temporary measures taken to alleviate repercussions of devaluation—Price level has remained relatively stable—Industrial production has risen—Growing shortage of labour endangering the continuation of high productivity—Value of exports greatly increased, but shipments to dollar area only slightly higher.

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada

STOCKHOLM, July 26, 1950.—Favourable conditions have been enjoyed by Sweden during the first half of the current calendar year, contrasting with the tendency towards relaxation and hesitation in the economic field at the end of 1949, as indicated in reports of the Svenska Handelsbanken and Skandinaviska Banken. As in most countries that have devalued their currencies, Sweden took temporary measures to alleviate repercussions of devaluation, and the price level has remained relatively stable. Wholesale prices have increased just over three per cent since devaluation, and the cost of living index has remained practically unchanged.

Industrial production has risen, and is now from four to five per cent higher than during the first months of last year. There are declines, however, in a few industries producing consumer goods, such as footwear, hosiery and ready-made apparel, due to market saturation. Stocks are satisfactory and, following an increasingly liberal import policy, foreign competition contributed. Such declines are more than offset by the larger production of capital goods, particularly in the engineering industry, which has been favoured with good export prospects. Products of the forestry industry have had a ready sale, and prices are rising steadily. Quality iron factories have reported an increase in orders, compared with the corresponding period last year, even though competition from Germany has risen.

It appears that the large investments made in Swedish industry during recent years have now begun to bear fruit. Moreover, during the last few years, the export industries have been given priority in the matter of building permits and the import of machinery, raw materials and other essentials. Meeting the demand for labour in certain key industries has been further facilitated and full advantage has been taken of the greater import possibilities that have followed in the wake of the expansion of exports.

Shortage of Labour Growing

The continuation of high productivity, however, seems to be endangered by a growing shortage of labour which in some instances has become acute. This situation can partly be explained by seasonal factors such as the increased demand on labour, which usually takes place during the spring; but the main cause lies in the stiffening up of the general economic situation, the nature of which is not considered to be temporary. The rising demand for labour has resulted in the utilization of practically all reserves in this field. Further, owing to the stagnation phase at present prevalent in the population development, the labour market cannot expect any large addition by the continued increase in the number of persons attaining employment age. For the present year,

Sweden—Measuring outer diameter of a spherical roller bearing. Industrial production has increased during first half of 1950, particularly of engineering products. Value of exports and imports increasing.
Swedish International Press Bureau Photo

it is estimated that the net addition of workers in all fields will not be more than 3,000. With regard to industry the situation is further complicated by the fact that building and construction activity has been permitted to increase quite considerably. Furthermore, it is no longer as easy for industrial concerns to recruit labour from agriculture.

The iron foundries, mines and most of the engineering branches appear to be most affected by the labour shortage. It is reported that many of the leading concerns in these branches, owing to the shortage of labour, cannot utilize effectively the technical capacity they developed

66618—2

during the post-war period, with the result that they are not in a position to take full advantage of all markets at present existing. Of particular note is their complaint that they cannot utilize opportunities, which may never return, of capturing new export markets or improving their position abroad. There is also increased mobility and absenteeism in the labour market.

To remedy this situation, pressure is under way to permit a larger inflow of foreign labour from European countries where there is a surplus. However, such a policy of immigration, if adopted on a large scale, would likely be met by strong objections from local trade unions.

Foreign trade development since the beginning of the year was marked above all by a considerable rise in exports. During the first four months of the year the value of exports totalled Kr.1,583 million, which by comparison with the corresponding period in 1949 implies an increase of Kr.390 million, or 33 per cent. This increase is accounted for mainly by an increase in the actual volume of exports.

The imports were also higher in value, although the rise was less pronounced than in the case of exports. The total import value represented Kr.1,737 million, a rise of Kr.311 million, or 22 per cent. The trade balance, which in December and January showed a minor export surplus, subsequently again shifted over, as is usual at that season, to an import surplus. Taking the four-month period as a whole, however, the total import surplus was far smaller than during the corresponding period last year, i.e. Kr.154 million, as against last year's figure of Kr.233 million.

Swedish Foreign Trade

	1949			1950		
	Imports	Exports	Balance of trade	Imports	Exports	Balance of trade
			(Million kronor)			
January	381	336	— 45	403	431	+ 28
February	337	257	— 80	367	328	— 39
March	381	291	— 90	495	426	— 69
April	326	309	— 18	472	398	— 74
Total	1,426	1,193	—233	1,737	1,583	—154

The rise in exports can be ascribed to several groups of export goods. About one-quarter of the export increase during the first months of this year is comprised of agricultural products. The export of eggs during the first four months of the year exceeded the entire average annual figure before the war and also last year's volume. The same applies to cheese. Butter exports also showed a strong expansion compared with last year, though they did not reach the prewar volume. The export of meat and bacon still showed modest figures compared with the prewar level. On the other hand, the exports of milk powder, which have increased substantially since the war declined owing to reduced marketing possibilities. Two-thirds of Sweden's entire export of animal produce went to West Germany, other major buyers being France and Switzerland.

During the period January-April, Sweden also exported substantial quantities of wheat, i.e., 111,000 tons, to a value of Kr.49 million. Most of this export was actually, however, in the nature of transit trade, Sweden having exported wheat to West Germany in order to improve her payments position vis-à-vis that country and at the same time having imported wheat from Argentina, which has had a shortage of Swedish kronor, and from elsewhere.

Substantial rises were also noted in the export of products from the forestry industry, iron industry and shipyards. For the period January-

April, the exports of the forestry industry's products rose from Kr.507 million last year to Kr.595 million, although the prices in this group were still on an average lower than a year ago. In volume timber exports rose from 568,000 to 855,000 cubic metres, chemical pulp exports from 391,000 to 551,000 tons, and paper and board from 198,000 to 243,000 tons. Iron-ore exports showed a slight quantitative decline, i.e. from 2·9 to 2·8 million tons, though they yielded a somewhat higher income due to a rise in prices. Iron and steel exports went up from 55,000 to 65,000 tons, and machinery and instruments from Kr.198 million to Kr.244 million. The exports of ships rose very sharply from Kr.81 million to 130 million.

Fairly General Increase Recorded for Imports

There was also a fairly general increase on the import side compared with the first four months of 1949. The only major exception was the group iron, steel and other metals, which showed a decline from Kr.220 million to Kr.204 million. In volume, however, the total imports of iron and products thereof rose from 266,000 to 285,000 tons. The principal commodity group on the import side, minerals, rose in value from Kr.308 million to Kr.370 million. In quantity the imports of coal and coke only slightly exceeded last year's and similarly the petrol imports remained, on the whole, unchanged. On the other hand, the imports of crude oil and furnace oils rose very steeply, i.e., from 733,000 tons to 993,000 tons. The next most important commodity group, textiles, rose substantially in value, from Kr.230 million to Kr.282 million, though this was mainly due to considerably enhanced prices. The increase in imports was most marked in manufactured textiles, this being no doubt due to the liberalization of those imports during the year. The effect of placing goods on the free list was further reflected in a sharp rise in the much curtailed imports of fruit and motor cars. The former rose from 45,000 to 74,000 tons, which in value implies a doubling of the imports to Kr.85 million. The import of private cars increased from 1,046 to 7,284 vehicles, owing mainly to the freeing of automobile imports from Great Britain and, for a time, also from France. The import of machinery and instruments has likewise risen steeply, reaching a value of Kr.211 million as against Kr.164 million in the same period of last year. There has further been a substantial rise in the imports of chemical products, notably fertilizers.

Exports to Dollar Area Slightly Increased

Seen from a global point of view, the export offensive has proved successful, but there has been no considerable increase in exports to the dollar area. During the period January-April, export to dollar markets was only $25 million, as compared with $21 million for the same period last year. Under these circumstances the authorities have drawn up a plan for import licensing of goods from the dollar area for the second half of 1950. This new hard-currency plan, which is estimated on a c.i.f. basis, allows for licences up to 320 million kronor. For the whole of 1950, it is estimated that licences for dollar imports will be issued for the amount of Kr.720 million.

Notwithstanding the relatively small increase of shipments to the hard-currency areas, the dollar crisis has somewhat abated owing to a change in the geographical distribution of Sweden's foreign trade. Sweden's dependence on the United States for important goods which was prevalent at the commencement of the postwar period, is expected to be reduced as a result of the reconstruction of Germany's economy and the development

66618—2½

of Swedish-German trade. During the period January-April of this year, the value of Swedish trade with Western Germany was three times as much as for the corresponding period last year, that is there has been an increase from 130 million kronor to approximately 360 million kronor. The new trade agreement recently concluded between Sweden and Western Germany should pave the way for further expansion in this respect.

Sweden's principal import and export market is still the United Kingdom. Imports from Great Britain have risen steeply, surpassing calculations on which the Anglo-Swedish trade and payments agreements were based. According to estimates, the Swedish sterling balance would be brought down from £43 million at the beginning of 1950 to £26 million at the end of the year. In actual fact the Riksbank's holdings of sterling had already fallen to £27 million by the middle of May.

British Industries Fair Planned for 1951

The British Industries Fair will be held in 1951 from April 30 to May 11, at Earls Court and Olympia, in London, and at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham. As usual, the engineering and hardware industries will be accommodated in Birmingham and the "lighter" industries in London. The undermentioned trade groups are covered by the London and Birmingham sections of the fair respectively:

London

Brushes and brooms
Chemicals
Chemists' supplies
Cutlery, jewellery, silverware and plate, watches and clocks
Domestic suction cleaners, fancy goods
Foodstuffs, beverages and tobacco
Furniture, floor coverings and bedding
Leather and leather goods
Musical instruments
Office machinery and equipment
Metal office furniture
Plastics
Pottery and glassware
Printing and bookbinding machinery
Radio and television
Scientific, photo, medical instruments
Sports goods
Stationery, printing and publishing
Textiles and clothing
Toys and games and baby carriages
General and sales services.

Birmingham

Hardware, ironmongery and brass foundry
Farm and garden equipment
Building materials
Electricity and telephone and telegraphic equipment
Engineering
Metals
Quarry, mining colliery
Road and oil field equipment
Transport
Gas equipment
Services.

Canadian Commercial Corporation Planning Production Allocation

While defence buying has increased, any acceleration in purchases will be gradual —Main task is to plan in case of emergency, what can be produced by whom, in what quantities and how fast—No change involved in present methods of procurement.

By Emergency Production Allocation Division, Canadian Commercial Corporation

WHILE defence buying by the Canadian Commercial Corporation has increased over the past few months due to the changing international situation, any acceleration of these purchases will be gradual. The main task, at present, is that of planning and preparation. In simple terms, the program is to plan, in the event of an emergency, what can be produced by whom, in what quantities and how fast. It is a case of matching probable requirements to existing production facilities.

The practical problems of production allocation for emergency procurement are being dealt with by the Emergency Production Allocation Division of the Canadian Commercial Corporation under the direction of Mr. W. R. Harris, assistant to the Managing Director of the Corporation, with Major-General G. B. Howard, O.B.E., General Manager of the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association, as consultant. The creation of this new division involves little change in the existing facilities but is rather an extension of the work which the Corporation is now doing and a useful preparation for the work which it might be required to do in an emergency. No change is involved in the present methods of procurement.

Wartime Production Records Available

In selecting potential suppliers for the main items that will be required in an emergency, the Canadian Commercial Corporation will have available the production record of individual manufacturing plants during World War II. The substantial purchasing done in the interim by the Canadian Commercial Corporation has enabled these records to be considerably enlarged. In addition, the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association has been active in assessing the potential capacity in Canada for the production of military equipment.

Manufacturers, however, who feel that the full picture of their potential capacities is not known and particularly those firms who have increased plant facilities or who have established new manufacturing facilities since 1945, should notify the Canadian Commercial Corporation, Ottawa, of the details of such facilities. Principal details, which should be covered in a brief letter, are: area of floor space, machinery and equipment, type of goods presently manufactured and defence items which the manufacturer feels that his plant is capable of producing.

As requirements for items become known, the possibility of producing them in an emergency will be investigated. Discussions will be held with individual firms to determine whether the item could be made in their plant and what would be a reasonable production schedule. Agreements will be worked out and entered into for the actual production of these items should an emergency arise.

Recent developments in the international field and in Canadian relations with the United States have improved the possibilities for useful action in dealing with the particular problem of telling Canadian manufacturers what and how much it might be necessary for them to make if trouble comes.

Common Defence Aims with United States Furthered

A great advance has been made in recent weeks in furthering common defence aims with the United States. The program of reciprocal procurement of defence supplies is expected not only to take into account the immediate needs of the United States' armed services and the present supply position in Canada, but that consideration would be given to the role which each country should play, if war came, as a supplier of munitions to the allied cause.

The outstanding feature of the Canadian wartime munitions and supply position is that Canada has a great productive capacity and a comparatively small requirement for its armed services. Since this country is able to produce between three and four times as much as is needed in most lines for Canadian forces, the remaining production is available for the common defence effort.

This characteristic—great capacity and small requirement—makes it impossible for Canada to be self-contained in planning. Canada cannot base its planning, as most countries do, on domestic requirements of the services, because so little is required in most lines in relation to her potential capacity.

However, Canada must largely depend on the requirements of other nations before much useful planning can be done. With the advances in North Atlantic Pact planning and in working arrangements with the United States, Canada will be in a position to deal with the practical problems of production planning for emergency procurement.

Canada Was Second Largest Market for Brazilian Castor Oil

Rio de Janeiro, June 2, 1950.—(FTS)—Canada was the second largest market for Brazilian castor oil in 1949 with imports of 850 tons. The largest importer was the United States, with imports of 8,316 tons. Total Brazilian castor oil exports in 1949 were 10,613 tons, as compared with 5,212 tons in 1948.

German Car Firm Making Bid for Brazilian Market

Rio de Janeiro, June 2, 1950.—(FTS)—The famous Mercedes-Benz motor works of Germany have started a drive to capture a sizable share of the Brazilian motor vehicle market. The first two shipments of these vehicles to arrive in Brazil since the war were unloaded recently in Rio. They included some 50 passenger cars, a dozen buses and over 800 trucks.

Aerial Survey of British Guiana Postponed

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has informed the Government of British Guiana that it will not be possible for the R.A.F. Squadron, which was to undertake an aerial survey of the colony, to visit the Caribbean this year. However, in order that British Guiana's more urgent development schemes should not be held up for want of maps, the Secretary of State is prepared to provide funds under the Development and Welfare Act from a central allocation (i.e., over and above the British Guiana allocation) to enable the most important areas to be photographed this year on contract.

Spain Establishes Free Market to Buy and Sell Foreign Exchange

Effective August 1, 1950, government set up free market in Madrid Stock Exchange—Regulations, published by Foreign Exchange Institute, provide that foreign exchange proceeding from certain transactions may be bought and sold.

By E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

MADRID, August 3, 1950.—Effective August 1, 1950, a free market for foreign exchange was established in the Madrid Stock Exchange. The government decree of July 21, 1950, together with the implementing regulations published by the Foreign Exchange Institute, provides that foreign exchange proceeding from the undermentioned transactions may be bought and sold:

Sold—

(*a*) Percentages of free exchange at disposal of exporters of certain goods.

(*b*) Foreign exchange obtained from foreigners or Spanish citizens residing abroad when travelling in Spain and also foreign exchange representing personal expenses of foreigners residing in Spain.

(*c*) Outgoing remittances for income earned in Spain by residents abroad for royalties, patents, etc.

(*d*) All remittances from abroad for living allowances, family aid, pensions, retirement dues, or any similar transfers made to residents in Spain.

(*e*) All income in foreign currency derived from services rendered in connection with transport by sea, land or air by Spanish companies.

(*f*) All expenses normally made in shipping ports or airports by foreign shipping and air transport companies.

(*g*) Any additional expenses incurred by traffic of goods and which have to be paid by residents abroad in relation to storage, port charges, etc.

(*h*) All expenses incurred in the transformation, manufacture, repairs, etc., applied to non-Spanish material and which have to be paid in foreign currency.

(*i*) All commissions and brokerages obtained abroad and all foreign currency to be applied to representation expenses in Spain.

(*j*) All kinds of insurance (fees, damages and others).

(*k*) Repatriation of capital by Spaniards having permanent residence in Spain.

(*l*) Import of capital made by Spanish residents abroad.

(*m*) Import of foreign capital when authorized.

Bought—

(*a*) Total or partial payment of goods to be imported in such cases where the import licence specifies that the necessary foreign currency is to be totally or partially acquired in the free market.

(*b*) Travelling expenses abroad.

(*c*) Returns from capital or work in Spain to be transferred to persons abroad, including intellectual and industrial royalties and other exceptional cases subject to official approval.

(*d*) All transfers to be made abroad for living expenses, family aid, pensions, etc., in favour of residents abroad.

(*e*) Transport charges to be paid in foreign currency relating to all kinds of traffic, whether it be by sea, land or air, or any other payments to be made in that connection.

(*f*) Shipping and airport dues which Spanish companies may have to pay abroad.

(*g*) Any additional expenses derived from the traffic of goods such as storage, port charges, etc., that have to be paid in foreign countries.

(*h*) Expenses and costs of transformation, manufacture, repairs, etc., in connection with Spanish goods which have to be settled abroad.

(*i*) All commissions and brokerage earned in Spain and also representation expenses which have to be transferred to residents abroad.

(*j*) Any kind of insurance or reassurance (fees, rents, damages, etc.).

(*k*) Spanish contribution of capital for activities in foreign countries, subject to the usual authorization.

Purchases and Sales Channelled Through Foreign Exchange Institute

All purchases and sales must be channeled through the books of the Foreign Exchange Institute or its authorized agents, and require prior approval of the institute. Foreigners travelling in Spain may convert exchange at hotels or agencies. The rate governing these transactions will be announced each week by the institute and it will be the average of the daily rates which prevailed in the market in the previous week. The institute will exact a commission of .27 pesetas per United States dollar.

Transactions in the market must be confined to cheques, transfers or credits in the following currencies: United States dollars; dollars from the German, Cuban, Greek and Italian clearing accounts; pounds sterling; French, Moroccan, Swiss and Belgian francs; escudos; guilders; Swedish and Danish kroner. Only bank notes in United States dollars, escudos, Swiss and Belgian francs may be negotiated.

No purchases or sales are recorded in the first day of the market's operation on August 1. Rates of exchange were announced by the institute for the first day and these were as follows:

	Pesetas
French and Moroccan francs	11.255
United States dollars	39.40
Pound sterling	110.32
German dollars (clearing)	39.40
German marks (notes)	9.369
Lire	6.354
Swiss francs (100)	910.23
Belgian francs (100)	78.80
Dutch guilders (100)	1036.838
Escudos (100)	137.04
Swedish kroner	7.613
Danish kroner	5·703

Very little movement has occurred in these rates in subsequent transactions.

Prior Approval For Transaction Must Be Obtained

The market is not a "free market" in the true sense of the term. The fact that prior approval must be obtained for each transaction will permit the authorities to influence rates at will. Nevertheless, the creation of a free market is hailed by the Spanish press as a blow at the black markets, both in Spain and out of Spain. In any event, the state will enjoy the benefit of tourist expenditures to a much greater degree than formerly, when a large percentage of this type of foreign exchange found its way into the black market.

Portugal Imports Most Canadian Fish From Newfoundland and Labrador

Portuguese cod fishing fleet supplied 60 per cent of local requirements last year—Source of supply for imported cod fish determined by currency of payment—Deep sea fishing fleet and sardine fleet suffering from very short catches.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One quintal equals 100 kilos)

LISBON, July 27, 1950.—Cod fishing vessels of Portuguese register filled 60 per cent of the market requirements of Portugal last year, as compared with only 11 per cent in 1935. The fleet of 62 vessels has an estimated capacity of 974,000 quintals, though deliveries in 1949 amounted to only 743,000 quintals. Cod fish sales recorded by the Produce Exchange totalled 47,077 tons, of which 28,716 tons were brought back by Portuguese vessels. It is unlikely that any further additions will be made to the fishing fleet, except to replace obsolete ships or others that may be lost.

The following imports were recorded: Newfoundland, 4,973 tons; Norway, 7,358 tons; Iceland, 1,868 tons; Denmark, 2,453 tons; France, 1,393 tons; and Greenland, 312 tons. All fish imports from Denmark, France, Greenland and Iceland were wet salt, while imports from Newfoundland included 1,339 tons of semi-dry Labrador.

The source of supply for imported cod fish at the present time is determined by the currency of payment, as Portugal will not make available hard currency except as a final resort, and it is felt that the authorities would even return to rationing rather than use dollar exchange for this purpose.

Portugal has negotiated bilateral trade agreements with the European supplying nations, aimed not only towards the assurance of a supply of cod fish for payment in soft currency, but also with the specific intent to increase Portugal's exports to those countries, particularly of cork and wines. As a result of these agreements, Denmark, Iceland and France are now suppliers to the Portuguese market, and in 1949, Denmark supplied over 22 per cent of the fish imported into Lisbon, and over 12 per cent of the imports into Oporto. France supplied 4 per cent of the Lisbon fish and nearly 21 per cent of the Oporto imports, while Iceland supplied nearly 16 per cent of the Lisbon imports.

Local Cod Fish Catch Sufficient for This Year

With the cod fish fleet now built to supply 60 per cent of the Portuguese requirements, it has been found that land installations are only just about adequate to handle the national catch. It is anticipated, therefore, that any imports over the next 18 months will of necessity be cured fish and not wet salt. No indication beyond this has as yet been given as to the future policy of the Cod Fish Control Board. Stocks of cured fish on hand at the present time are sufficient to last through September, and the Portuguese ships are already returning from the fishing grounds with excellent catches. It is improbable, therefore, that Portugal will be in the market for cod fish much before March, 1951.

Imports of cod fish in 1950 were as follows: January, 1,064 tons valued at 10,224 contos; February, 2,397 tons, valued at 25,459 contos; March, 3,998 tons, valued at 32,725 contos; April, 1,224 tons, valued at 13,000 contos.

Portugal is a highly discriminating market for dried salt cured fish and does not offer an outlet for the coarser type of fish such as hake and pollack. At the same time, the majority of the consuming public have a comparatively low purchasing power which prevents them from purchasing the top grade cures. Gaspé fish has always been held in high esteem in Portugal, but the price factor prevented regular sales. The light Gaspé cures were imported only during the festive seasons and became generally known as Christmas fish. As a result of this low purchasing power, the greater part of Canadian fish bought by Portugal is supplied by Newfoundland and Labrador.

Sardines Disappear from Coastal Waters

The deep sea fishing fleet of Portugal and the sardine fleet supply the entire market for fresh fish. The deep sea fishing fleet is encountering difficulty at the moment in finding in adjacent waters sufficient fish to fill their holds, and have been forced to fish farther and farther south. They are now travelling as far as the Azores, and even Cape Verde Island, to bring back sufficient fish to meet the demand. The sardine fishers are also suffering from very short catches which cannot be recuperated by fishing in more distant waters. Approximately two years ago there was a sudden disappearance of sardines from the coastal waters of Portugal. It was thought at first that it was a seasonal phenomenon. However, the fish did not appear in 1949 and they are still absent this year. This has paralyzed practically 75 per cent of the sardine canning industry which is today dependent on their sales of anchovies, mackerel and the few sardines which are brought in.

British Radio Exhibition Scheduled for September

The Seventeenth National Radio Exhibition, sponsored by the Radio Industry Council, in Great Britain, is being held this year at Castle Bromwich, Birmingham, from September 6 to 16, in recognition of the opening at Sutton Coldfield, near Birmingham, of the world's most powerful television transmitter. Some of the features of the radio show include a display of television cameras, camera control equipment, television receivers, and broadcasts.

Shipments to Jamaica Should Not Exceed Quantity on Licence

Kingston, August 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Trade Control Board states today that there has been an increasing number of cases in which goods have been shipped to the Colony in excess of the licensed quantities, though not in excess of the dollars granted.

The attention of importers is accordingly directed to Condition 3 of the Import Licence, which reads:

"3. That the importer shall, at the time of placing his Order, advise the consignor:

(*a*) Of the date of expiry of this licence:

(*b*) That the quantity and the c.i.f. value of the goods shipped should not exceed the amounts authorized by this licence."

Importers have been warned that, in cases where goods are shipped in excess of the quantities stated on the licence, such excesses will be dealt with as prohibited goods, whether or not the amount of dollars granted on the licence has been exceeded.

Trinidad Bill Provides for Uniform Currency For British Colonies in Eastern Caribbean

Measure passed by Legislative Council—Similar action being taken by other legislatures—Barbados, British Guiana, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago and the Windward Islands, to have same currency.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago recently passed a bill designed to provide uniform currency for the British colonies of the Eastern Caribbean. Colonies include: Barbados, British Guiana, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands. All legislatures concerned have already agreed in principle and similar bills have now been passed by Barbados and St. Lucia. The bill passed in Trinidad will come into operation on a day to be proclaimed by the governor. The other colonies are expected to pass similar bills in the near future, and the process should be completed by the end of 1950. The Trinidad bill, which is to be a model for the group, provides for the establishment of a Board of Commissioners of five members, each representing a participating colony, together with an executive commissioner who will provide for and control the supply of currency to the territories concerned. He will be appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies and will be responsible for all executive matters connected with the procurement, issue, retirement, distribution and holding of the board's notes and coin. The board will have the sole right to issue notes and coin in the colonies mentioned. Trinidad is to be the headquarters for the board. Currency notes will remain in the same denominations ($1-$2-$5-$10, etc.), but each will have the same colour in all the participating colonies. Coins will be in denominations of half-cent, one cent, five cents, ten cents, twenty cents and fifty cents. The present coins, which are based on the sterling system—half crown, florin, shilling, sixpence, three penny piece and penny—will go out of circulation. The new notes are not expected to be in circulation before April, 1951.

Canadian Gypsum Production Increased

Producers' shipments of gypsum in Canada during 1948 totalled 3,216,809 tons valued at $5,548,245 compared with 2,496,984 tons valued at $4,734,853 in the preceding year. Exports during the year included 2,617,271 tons of crude gypsum valued at $2,702,870; 742 tons of plaster of paris or wall plaster worth $18,852; and 10,794 tons of ground gypsum valued at $16,741.—*(D.B.S., June 7, 1950)*

Trinidad Box Factory to be Modernized

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The factory of Trinidad Stapled Boxes Ltd. is to be modernized so as to put it on a par with the most modern European factory. New machinery for the manufacture of nailed boxes has been ordered from England, and delivery is expected within the next four to six months. The shooks will be imported. The plant, which is electrically controlled throughout, is at present capable of producing 100,000 wire-bound boxes a month. Production can be stepped up considerably when a larger supply of electric current is available. Boxes made from local timber have been well received in England.

Trade Notes from Trinidad

New Cotton Textile Factory Planned for Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Safie Brothers Company, a large American textile concern, are planning to erect a factory for the spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing, printing and knitting of cotton textiles near Arima in north central Trinidad. Planned capital investment is reported to be $2,500,000. Negotiations are in progress between the local agents of Safie Brothers, the Arima town council and the Trinidad Government concerning purchase of the factory site. This project was recently declared a "Pioneer Industry" by the Trinidad Government under the terms of the Aid to Pioneer Industries Act.

Deposit of Glass Sands Discovered in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Following extensive surveys for glass sands in Trinidad, the Department of Mines is reported to have discovered a deposit containing reserves of approximately 100,000 cubic yards. The deposit is located in the Melajo Forest Reserve on the Sangre Grande—Toco road in the north-eastern section of the island.

Trinidad Textile Firms Form Merger

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—A merger between the J. K. Copeland Shirt Factory and "Renown" Shirt and Pyjama Factory, of Port-of-Spain, was announced recently. Capital investment of the new organization is said to be $1,000,000. As part of its business expansion program, the concern is now erecting a $300,000 three-story, reinforced concrete building in Port-of-Spain on the former site of the "Renown" factory. The ground floor will be used for show rooms and new pressing and "Trubinising" equipment. On the first floor machinery will be installed for the manufacture of dresses, sportshirts and pyjamas, while the second story will be occupied by underwear equipment and cutting tables. The third floor will house an up-to-date restaurant with roof garden. New machinery to equip the plant for increased production was recently ordered from the United States.

Five-Year Economic Program Considered by Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—A five-year economic program, involving the expenditure of $38,000,000, has been presented to the Legislative Council of Trinidad and Tobago. There are three sources from which the projects can be financed—loan funds, surplus balances and a Colonial Development and Welfare allocation of $4,800,000. It is estimated that the colony's surplus balances will amount to $27 million by the end of this year. Projects to be financed from the C.D.W. allocation will comprise: Education, $1,500,000; agriculture, $500,000; agricultural land settlement, $500,000; housing and slum clearance, $1,000,000. Projects which could be financed from surplus balances amounting to $6 million would include: School buildings, harbour improvements, roads, drainage, railway services and health. Works to be financed by a proposed loan of $28 million will be the first stage of the island-wide water scheme, $14,724,000; island-wide electricity scheme, $6 million; roads, $2,293,000; public buildings, $1,910,000; San Fernando Hospital, $1,197,000; mental hospital, $660,000; central laboratory, $531,000. Many projects which cannot be concluded for considerably more than the five-year period have also been included, raising the estimated overall expenditure to approximately $78 million.

Diamond Resources of British Guiana to be Developed

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—For the first time in British Guiana, there is to be large-scale development of the diamond resources using up-to-date methods and machinery. This information was disclosed in the first booklet of the British Guiana Diamond Mining Corporation Limited, a recently formed Canadian-financed concern, to whom the government has granted a dredging concession and exclusive permission embracing the whole of the Meamu River and a large section of the Mazaruni River. It is proposed to install a $500,000 two-and-one-half to three cubic feet bucket dredge and diamond washing pans and jigs capable of treating some 750,000 cubic yards of gravel per annum.

It is stated that in both of the areas acquired by the company there is value throughout both in diamonds and gold, and in places very high concentrations were discovered. In one such concentration, 200 carats of diamonds were recovered from 200 cubic feet of gravel, representing a concentration of 27 carats of diamonds per cubic yard.

At present the company's consulting engineers are designing a plant which will be capable of treating these alluvial deposits on a large scale with a maximum percentage of recovery. It is stressed that gold is present in all the deposits in such large quantities that the recovery of this metal alone should more than cover the whole of the operating costs of the dredge. British Guiana is one of the few diamond producing countries where the output and market prices are not subject to government control.

Attempt Being Made to Revive Coffee Industry in Surinam

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Efforts are being made to revive the coffee industry in Surinam. At one plantation, now the property of the Surinam Development Company, about two hundred and fifty acres of land containing coffee trees which had been abandoned for twelve years are being reconditioned. Eight thousand coffee stumps and seedlings have been planted and one thousand new grapefruit plants were added to the citrus groves of the plantation recently. The estate also possesses thirty-two thousand banana trees.

New Plants Produce Industrial Chemicals in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—In the past eighteen months three plants have been installed by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited for the purpose of producing industrial chemicals of a high degree of purity from petroleum raw material. These are, a girbotol plant for recovering hydrogen sulphide from refinery gases, a claus plant to convert the hydrogen sulphide into sulphur, which would otherwise have to be purchased with United States dollars or at great expense from sterling area sources, and a detergent alkylate manufacturing plant to furnish the base material for the manufacture of chemical soap derivatives. The installation of these plants has already involved a capital expenditure of B.W.I. $500,000. Increased crude oil imports have made it necessary to construct a new loading berth at a cost of over B.W.I. $200,000. Concurrently, the increased quantities of crude oil handled and also the greater variety of such crudes (now averaging eleven in number), has required the installation of twelve storage tanks at an estimated cost of B.W.I. $2,200,000, of which B.W.I. $953,000 has been spent to date.

Importance of the oil industry to the economy of Trinidad is indicated by the fact that the industry alone contributed twenty-six per cent of the total government revenue for 1948. Trinidad Leaseholds Limited alone are spending in all $23,000,000 on exploration, drilling equipment and the modernization of their refinery.

New Refinery Being Constructed in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Construction of the new refinery which will form part of the $17,500,000 modernization plan to be carried out by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited is scheduled to commence within the next few months. It is anticipated that the work will be completed within two years. Most of the material for the construction of the new plant will be obtained from Britain. Approximately 1,000 people will be employed in the project.

Modern Poultry Farm Operated in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Referred to as one of the most modern poultry farms in the British West Indies by local livestock experts, the San Diego Poultry Farm is situated about five miles outside of Port-of-Spain on some forty-five acres of level grazing lands. The farm is the direct result of an experiment carried out three years ago by two well-known Port-of-Spain businessmen. At the present time the farm houses two thousand breeding hens in its laying house and produces more than one thousand eggs a day. There are also two thousand chicks in the brooder house, with thousands more coming out of incubation every two weeks. It is expected that the farm will shortly be carrying a stock of from five thousand to eight thousand birds. The aim of the management is to build up a farm carrying a stock of about forty thousand birds of different sizes and ages, comprising layers, breeders, broilers and chicks. From this stock it is hoped to carry through plans for supplying Trinidad with table and hatching eggs, as well as broilers and cockerels for table use and breeding strains for those who are interested in farming.

New Bauxite Transfer Station in Trinidad Operating

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The new bauxite transfer station near Port-of-Spain has been in full operation since March. The two large towers are unloading bauxite at the rate of five hundred to six hundred tons per hour, while the loading boom is working at a rate of from one thousand five hundred to one thousand six hundred tons per hour. It is hoped that this station, which cost approximately $7,000,000, will be discharging seven hundred and fifty tons per hour and loading ships at the rate of two thousand tons per hour within the next few months.

Exports of Balata from British Guiana Declined

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—British Guiana's exports of balata in 1949 totalled 710,653 pounds and fell short of the total quantity exported in the previous year by 104,986 pounds. The season was a fair one, but a drop in export prices was encountered.

Portuguese East Africa Has Yet To Develop Natural Resources

Little development taken place although vigorous prospecting campaign in past years under government direction has added much to knowledge of the territory—Mineral resources not extensive—Agricultural potential important.

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

JOHANNESBURG, July 22, 1950.—Natural resources of Portuguese East Africa, or Mozambique, have been little developed, though a vigorous prospecting campaign has been undertaken during the past few years under government direction, thereby adding much to the existing knowledge of the territory. Bounded on the north by Tanganyika, on the west by Nyasaland, Northern and Southern Rhodesia, the Transvaal and Swaziland, on the south by Natal and on the east by the Indian Ocean, Portuguese East Africa has an area of 302,700 square miles and a coastline of 1,700 miles. It is somewhat smaller in area than British Columbia, the area of which is 366,000 square miles.

With a population of only 60,000 Europeans and approximately 5,000,000 natives, a large part of the country is known only to the occasional hunter and the indigenous native, settlement being confined to the coastal area and lines of communication.

Colonization efforts date from 1505, and turbulence prevailed throughout the territory until the twentieth century. European colonists experienced a high rate of mortality from malaria and other tropical diseases, while their efforts to develop the colony were hampered by conflict with native tribes and attacks by other European naval powers. Great Britain and Portugal defined by treaty the frontiers of their respective African colonies in 1891, and by 1895 the hostile native tribes were pacified. The northern frontier was secured after the First World War, and Portuguese East Africa has been enabled since then to concentrate on the peaceful development of its natural resources.

Mineral Resources of Colony Limited

With one or two possible exceptions, the mineral resources of the colony do not give much hope for the establishment of large mining concerns, although small deposits of interest have been discovered. Distances and transport problems usually make the development of such deposits uneconomical.

Some gold occurs in quartz reefs, and some alluvial gold is extracted, but exploration work and diamond drilling have not as yet revealed anything of great interest. The principal coal deposit has a proved reserve of over 105 million tons, and samples taken from other deposits have been encouraging, but must await the development of transportation.

Limited deposits of iron ore have been proved, and their proximity to ample coal and limestone deposits would indicate that iron and steel enterprises could be set up to benefit from cheap coal-generated power based on the abundant water supply of the Zambezi River.

Deposits of the following minerals, metals, rare earths and semi-precious stones have been investigated in Portuguese East Africa:

Copper.—Large low-grade bodies of copper exist, but its extraction is difficult because of large amount of limestone in ore.

Graphite.—Sizeable graphite deposits are to be found in many parts of the colony.

Beryllium, Tantalite and Columbite.—Important deposits of these three minerals have been discovered.

Rare Earths and Radioactives.—A large strike of radioactive ilmenite has been made recently and the ore is amenable to modern treatment methods for the extraction of the uranium.

Rutile.—Occurs in appreciable quantities in several areas of the colony.

Lead, Manganese and Bismuth.—Occur in small deposits only and probably uneconomic to develop.

Chromite.—Two possible economic deposits have been located.

Semi-precious Stones.—Rich deposits of fine quality rubellite, morganite and aquamarines are known.

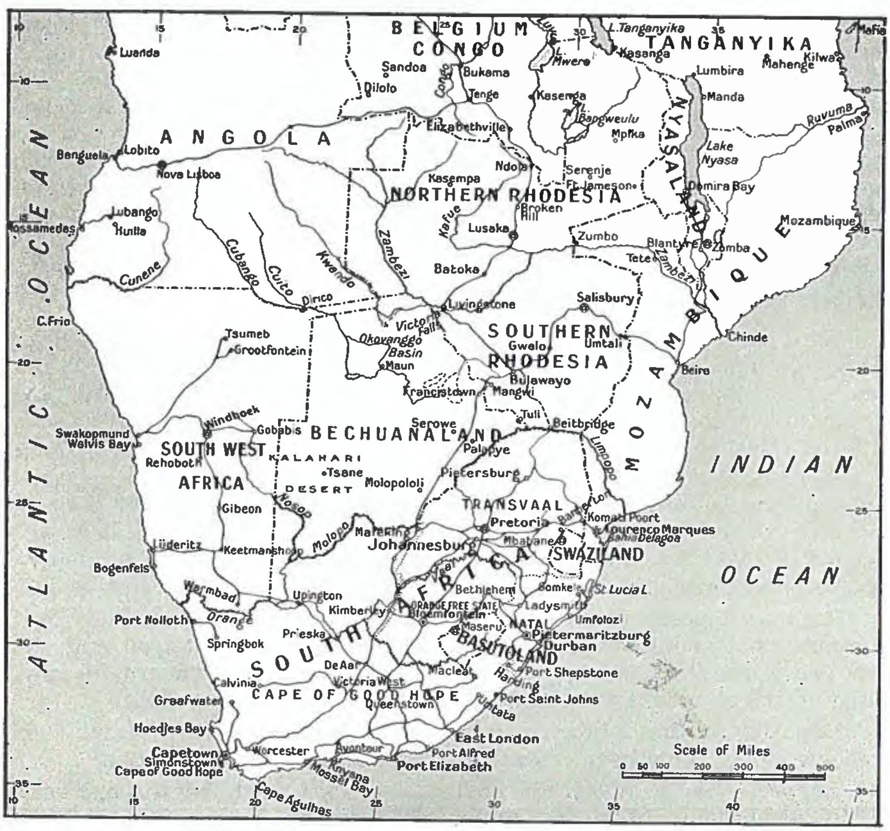
Mica and Vermiculite.—Muscovite and ruby mica have been found, and with deposits of vermiculite are being developed.

Corundum and Zircon.—Known deposits are encouraging but wait better transport facilities for economic development.

Bauxite.—Large deposits exist in close proximity to good transport facilities and may be developed economically.

Feldspar and Kaolin.—Large deposits have been found. Both minerals are satisfactory and in sufficient tonnage to supply any ceramic industry.

The coastal belt of Portuguese East Africa is noted for its ability to produce a variety of vegetable oleaginous products, which are in world demand as a source of fats and oils. Large quantities of edible



Canadian Geographical Society Map

and inedible oils are exported, together with oleaginous seeds, such as groundnuts (peanuts), cachew, coconut, castor oil and sesame, and oil bagasse. Only a small part of the available terrain is under cultivation and large concession areas are lying idle because of lack of capital. Sisal, tea, cotton, rice, tobacco and mandioca for starch are also grown in large quantities and give excellent crop returns.

Timber Stands Important

The colony's hardwood forests are an important source of revenue and the reserves are practically inexhaustible. The principal timbers together with their common names are:

Timber	*Comman Name*
African Mahogany	
Diospyros Mespiliformis	Ebony
Millettia Stuhlmani	Panga Panga (light brown)
Trachylobium Mmssambicines	
Khaya sp.	Rhodesian Mahogany or Umbaua
Prerocarpus Angelensis	Umbila
Sclerocanya Caffra	Mepinge (light brown to yellow)
Chlorophora excelsa	
Cordyla Africana	

Few Factories Established

Industrial projects are concentrated around Lourenço Marques and Beira, the principal centres of European population. There are two cement factories, several oil pressing and extraction plants, and a jute factory. Soap, cigarettes, ropes and cordage are also manufactured. The colony could probably support other manufactured products, but this would entail direct competition with similar organizations in Portugal, and up to the present the colonial market has suffered.

The potential resources of the colony assure a bright future, and agriculture in particular has immense possibilities. The principal handicaps to the development of these resources are: sparse population, lack of good road and rail communications, inadequate capital resources, due in part to lack of good publicity and in part to a want of interest by financial institutions in Portugal.

Barbados Expects Record Sugar Crop

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Better methods of cultivation by mechanical means, increased efficiency of the factories and use of improved varieties of canes are three of the principal factors responsible for the record sugar crop of 158,000 tons expected this year in Barbados. Last year the crop was just over 140,000 tons. The previous record crop was in the 1938-39 season when 157,000 tons were reaped.

Cost-of-Living Index for Trinidad Increased in July

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The cost-of-living index figure compiled by the Trinidad Government took a three point jump at the beginning of July from the 230 recorded for June. The average level of retail prices of clothing principally bought by working class families was two points higher at July 1. Retail prices in the fuel, washing and light group remained unchanged, as did those for household equipment and tools. The average level of retail prices of articles in the food group was five points above the June 1 level.

Decline in Home Building Not Expected In United States For Another Year

Defence Production Act and less favourable investment conditions expected to curtail building boom by as much as 20 per cent—New regulations will hamper mass-builder more than small builder—Aggregate amount of residential building mortgages insurable by government agencies reduced from $1·25 billion to $650 million.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Although a reduction in the volume of house construction in the United States is considered almost inevitable, the decline in the rate of building is not likely to become apparent immediately, most experts in the housing field having intimated that any marked drop in building will not take place for another twelve months.

The Defence Production Act of 1950, in addition to the present less favourable conditions for investment in building, is expected in some quarters to curtail the building boom which has existed for the past several years by as much as 20 per cent in the public housing field and perhaps up to an equal figure in programs for non-public housing. It seems likely that such a reduction will have its principal effect on those industries which produce chiefly for the building trade, the most notable of which, from the point of view of Canadian exports to the United States, is the lumber trade. However, many observers believe that even without the war situation and its consequent credit restriction regulations, the building tempo for single-family houses would have slowed down considerably of its own accord, since it is unlikely that the boom could have continued indefinitely.

Single-family House Construction Reaches All-time High

The tightening of Federal Housing Administration credit for apartment-house construction some time ago caused a slump in apartment building. However, up until mid-July, continuing easy credit from Veterans Administration and FHA for single family houses spurred the rate of their construction to all-time peaks. In Washington, D.C., which might be taken as a representative United States city, the number of single family houses started in May, 1950, was 2,280, compared with 1,030 in January, 1950.

The new credit-tightening regulations will slow down sales. However, the entire housing market is not expected to be immediately affected, since it is estimated that probably about half of the present single-family home construction, and that still in the blueprint stage, is based on financing arrangements independent of the VA and FHA easy-credit systems.

One effect of the new regulations will probably be to hamper the so-called mass-builder more than the small builder. Many mass-builders have undertaken large developments on the basis of easy no-down-payment sales. The requirement of a down payment under the new rules will doubtless make such operations less numerous as time goes on, because of the greater difficulty or disinclination of the prospective buyer to make a down payment.

Under the National Housing Act the President was authorized to increase, by $1·25 billion, the aggregate amount of residential building mortgages which might be insured by government agencies. This figure by presidential instruction has now been set at $650 million, thus limiting residential mortgage insurance authorizations to $8·4 billion. While this figure of $650 million will probably act as a cushion against any sudden decrease in housing construction activity, the reduction from $1,250 million to $650 million represents an effort to reduce the inflationary pressure of too-easy credit.

Lumber Consumption Will be Maintained by Military Needs

The effect of these new factors on imports into the United States of Canadian lumber is difficult to predict with any accuracy. While housing consumed, in the first six months of 1950, probably 70 per cent, or even a little more, of the United States lumber output, and furniture from 6 to 8 per cent, and a reduction in housing implies a reduction in lumber utilization, the course of events in the lumber industry is likely to follow the pattern of World War II. Then, while use of lumber for building and construction declined, its use in boxes and crating, and industries, increased greatly, total consumption in 1941-45 exceeding the previous five years by over fifty billion board feet. In that period, while residential housing construction declined sharply, the increase from 79 billion board feet in 1936-40 to 90 billion board feet in 1941-45 used in building and construction being mainly accounted for by government institutional and military housing and industrial construction—the total figure for overall consumption rose from 128 billion board feet in 1936-40 to 180 billion board feet in 1941-45.

While it is a fact that a decrease in the rate of "starts" on new residential accommodation is apparent already, and there is a strong likelihood that the volume of residential construction will decline appreciably within the next six months should present conditions persist, it is believed any slackening of lumber demands for housing will be more than compensated by increased utilization in additional military installations, defence and ancillary industries.

Shipbuilding in Great Britain Increased

London, July 27, 1950.—(FTS)—At the end of June there were 1,937,191 tons gross of ships under construction in the United Kingdom. This, according to Lloyd's Register of Shipbuilding returns, represented an increase of 41,972 tons as compared with the figures for the previous quarter, but were 306,512 tons less than the tonnage being built at the end of June, 1948 (2,243,703 tons), which was the highest recorded since December, 1921.

There is a small increase in the tonnage intended for registration abroad or for sale. This figure, which rose from about 100,000 tons at the end of March, 1946, to 766,000 tons at the end of September, 1949, and amounted to 717,896 tons at the end of March last, now stands at 738,265 tons. The present figure represents 38·1 per cent of the tonnage being built in the United Kingdom and includes 325,020 tons for Norway and 81,683 tons for Argentina.

The tonnage of ships under construction abroad at the end of June was 2,612,730 tons, which is 176,725 tons less than that recorded at the end of March last. These figures exclude Poland, China, Germany and Russia. The leading countries abroad are: France, 491,180 tons; Japan, 372,088 tons; United States, 326,034 tons; Holland, 307,694 tons; Sweden, 301,935 tons; Italy, 241,353 tons; Denmark, 121,872 tons; Norway, 117,301 tons; and Spain, 102,154 tons.

Trade Notes from Spain

By E. H. Maguire, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

Spain Importing Petroleum Products

Madrid, June 3, 1950.—(FTS)—Import figures for 1949 of the Compania Arrend'taria del Monopolio de Petroleos, S.A., amounted to 1,166 metric tons of petroleum, gasoline and other similar products. Eighty per cent of these imports were made by their own ships.

Spain Considering Use of Two-year Budgets

Madrid, July 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Parliament is studying a bill under which the budget would be drafted for two consecutive years, though that for each year would be separately balanced. Thus, this year's budget would govern without change, unless specifically authorized, that for 1951.

Foreign Trade of Spain Decreased

Madrid, July 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Imports totalled 337 million gold pesetas and exports 417 million for the first four months of 1950; this represents a decrease of 184 million and 76 million pesetas respectively compared to the same period last year.

Both imports and exports of alimentary products have shown a decrease compared with last year. Among the former, wheat, potatoes and codfish were the most affected.

During 1949, imports by countries of origin in order of importance were: Argentina, Great Britain, Brazil, United States, and France. During the first four months of 1950, they were: United States, Great Britain, France, Germany and Arabia.

The principal markets for Spanish products during 1949 were: Great Britain, France, United States, Holland and Switzerland, in order of importance; and in 1950, were: Great Britain, United States, France, Belgium, Holland and Germany.

Spain Relaxes Bank Regulations for Travellers

Madrid, July 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The I.E.M.E. (Instituto Español de Moneda Extranjera) has suspended the stipulation under which a sworn statement was necessary for travellers' cheques, withdrawal orders against letters of credit, etc. The banks must, however, take note of all details appearing on the client's passport and of his address abroad.

Chilean Nitrates Imported by Spain

Madrid, July 15, 1950.—(FTS)—In 1949 Spanish imports of Chilean nitrates amounted to 107,117 tons of the 231,180 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers received. The latter was less than 50 per cent of prewar imports. Superphosphate production increased to 836,400 tons in 1949, compared with 700,000 tons in 1948, but owing to the unattractive export rate, potash output fell to 319,674 tons of potassium chloride, as against 980,975 tons in 1948. Domestic potash consumption dropped because of the more abundant use of phosphate fertilizers.

A. E. Bryan Transferred to New York City

A. E. Bryan

Arthur Evan Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in London, England, has been appointed to take charge of the New York office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, effective in November. Born at Ivy, Ont., in March, 1892, Mr. Bryan was educated at a private school in Tokyo, Japan; Ridley College, St. Catharines; Toronto University and McMaster University, from which he graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in May, 1916, and was posted to Kobe, Japan, being promoted to the rank of trade commissioner and transferred to Yokohama in March, 1917. He was stationed there during the Japanese earthquake in 1923. Mr. Bryan was appointed inspector of Canadian Trade Commissioner Service offices in March, 1925. He resigned from the service in 1929 to accept a position with an American company in Tokyo, but was back in December, 1935, when he was again appointed inspector of offices of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. Mr. Bryan was posted to Liverpool, England, in February, 1939, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, and in April, 1946, was transferred to London as Commercial Counsellor.

M. T. Stewart Transferred to Mexico City

M. T. Stewart

Maxwell Thompson Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in New York since May, 1947, has been transferred to Mexico City, where he will succeed Mr. Douglas S. Cole, recently appointed Consul-General of Canada in Chicago. Mr. Stewart was born in Wingham, Ont., in November, 1904, and graduated from the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1930, and was posted to Bristol, England, in April, 1931, as Assistant Trade Commissioner. Mr. Stewart was transferred to Melbourne, Australia, in December, 1931; to Shanghai in August, 1937; and to Tokyo in January, 1940. He was interned by the Japanese in December, 1941, and repatriated to Canada in August, 1942. Mr. Stewart was appointed Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Panama City in February, 1943, and moved to Bogotá, Colombia, the following June, when the office was transferred. He was promoted to the rank of trade commissioner in July, 1944, and three years later was appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner and Consul of Canada in New York City.

Italy Adopts Protective Tariff Schedule Effective Next Year

Made up of ad valorem duties and largely based on Draft Customs Nomenclature, new tariff is largely protective in nature—Interim tariff, applied from July 15, 1950, represents compromise between existing rates and new rates —Change has little practical effect on Canadian trade.

By R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada

ROME, August 1, 1950.—Following the war and the devaluation of the lira, Italy has been operating on a blanket tariff of 10 per cent ad valorem. The former tariff, being almost wholly based on specific duties, was to all practical purposes wiped out. Italy has now adopted an entirely new general tariff schedule that is made up of ad valorem duties and is largely based on the Draft Customs Nomenclature, drawn up by the former League of Nations. This new tariff, recently published, is largely protective in nature, the rates on most manufactured articles and food products available in Italy being set at a fairly high level. Because of this radical change in the duty structure and its impact on the cost of living and recovery programs, it has been decided to delay its complete application at least until July 15, 1951.

As from July 15, 1950, a new interim tariff will be applied. This is a compromise between the existing rates (averaging 11 per cent) and the new rates, and also takes into account the rates negotiated at Annecy last year. It establishes a long list of new duties that, in some cases, are close to the existing levels of 11 per cent. For items not listed in this interim tariff, the new effective rate will be 11 per cent, plus half the difference between the 11 per cent and the rates established in the new general tariff. In the case of coffee and tea, sugar and its products, furs and their manufactures and jewellery and precious stones, the full rate as established in the new general tariff will come into effect immediately.

New Schedule Has Little Practical Effect on Canadian Trade

Because imports into Italy from Canada are governed by the availability of exchange permits, the practical effect of the interim tariff will be small. This is particularly so since, on those items of interest to Canada where a higher cost might have reduced potential demand, the interim rates have been held near the existing rates (example, canned salmon). Moreover, the fact that the tariff has been modernized and in some cases the rate of duty reduced (codfish) is of some benefit to Canadian trade. The general definitions of special steels, for example, have been brought up to date and make them more easily applied to modern usage.

As, however, the European Payment Union is about to become operative, with its general requirement for liberalization of inter-European trade, by removal of the protection of exchange regulations, it was essential for Italy to modernize its tariff without further delay. There is no doubt that the new general tariff, if fully applied, would have caused serious repercussions on the Italian economy and, at the same time, would have nullified much of the benefit to be derived from the application of the E.P.U. The interim tariff will give considerable protection, but will cushion the shock to the import market. It is highly probable that, before the year is out, the new general tariff will be watered down considerably by trade agreements, particularly at the meeting next month of the GATT powers at Torquay. In practice, therefore, it may only be applied eventually on a limited number of relatively unimportant classifications.

Rates of Interest to Canada Listed

The following table shows the interim rates of duty that are now in effect, as from July 15 this year, compared with the full rates established in the new general tariff. It will be noted that several rates are below the previous level that can be considered as equal to 11 per cent in all cases.

	New General Tariff Per Cent	Interim Tariff Per Cent
Pure-bred cattle	Free	Free
Poultry for breeding	Free	Free
Wheat	50	30
Barley	35	11
Oats	30	11
Bran, shorts and middlings	20	11
Industrial tallow	20	15.5
Fish oil	Free	Free
Neat's foot oil	10	10
Codfish	15	8
Canned salmon	30	11
Canned mackerel	35	25
Canned meat	40	25
Bacon and ham (any packing)	40	25
Whisky	60	35
Calf hides, box calf	25	18
Furs, crude fine	10	10
Furs, crude other	Free	Free
Furs, dressed, fine	20	20
Furs, dressed, other	15	15
Rags	Free	Free
Synthetic rubber	Free	Free
Special steels	15-35	11-22
Aluminum, bars, ingots, etc., pure or alloyed	35	28
Copper, ingots	3·5	1.0
Nickel, ingots, cathodes, pellets, etc.	2	2
Artificial iron oxides	25	18
Asbestos fibre	Free	Free
Bronze powder	20	15.5
Aluminum powder	45	35
Combine harvesters	15	10
Binders and parts	40	20
Disc and other ploughs	35	20
Disc ploughs with seeder attachment	35	20
Manure spreaders	35	18
Mowers	40	20
Disc harrows	35	18
Small tractors	50	40
Chemical pulp, unbleached	6	Free
bleached	6	Free
Douglas fir, spruce, pine, rough sawn timber	15	10
Veneer logs, coniferous	10	5
Veneer logs, poplar	13	8
Veneer logs, other, deciduous	10	8

All-time Record Set by Canadian Output of Canned Foods

The gross value of canned foods produced in Canada in 1948 rose to an all-time record total of $240,831,000, showing an increase of 10 per cent over the preceding year's value of $219,552,000. The 1948 value was more than three and one-half times the prewar 1938 figure of $64,867,000. Although both imports and exports were lower than in 1947, they were sharply above 1938.

Turkey Plans Production of Electric Light Bulbs

Istanbul, August 3, 1950.—(FTS)—Turkey plans the production of electric lamp bulbs, commencing towards the end of this year. The million lira Topkapi (Turkey) plant, which occupies an area of 10,000 square metres, is expected to produce six million bulbs a year, which is two million bulbs in excess of the country's requirements. This will save the Turkish economy between 1·5 million and two million lira in foreign exchange per annum.

The present plans are to manufacture 110, 130, 220 and 240 volt bulbs, ranging from 10 to 200 watts. At a later date, production of fluorescent and radio tubes will be considered.

The plant is being capitalized by the General Electric Company, 60 per cent; Bank of Turkey, 25 per cent; and Vehbi Koc, also of Turkey, 15 per cent.

Local Production Supplies One-Half of Australian Construction Equipment

Crawler tractors are imported entirely from overseas, principally from the United States—Construction and excavating machinery and equipment production valued at £A3,000,000 per year—Industry working at only two-thirds of plant capacity, as a result of shortage of raw materials and some components.

By F. W. Fraser, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One £A equals $2.46 Caandian)

MELBOURNE, June 26, 1950.—Australian requirements of construction and excavating equipment were obtained from overseas until shortly after the close of World War I. At that time two manufacturers started production of some of the smaller items of equipment such as scoops and road ploughs, and from that beginning the manufacture of many of the larger units, described as construction and excavating machinery and equipment, was gradually undertaken until today the industry is firmly established, and ranks among the more important secondary industries in the Commonwealth. Details of this development are outlined in a brief review of the industry prepared and published recently by the Division of Industrial Development.

The review shows that today about one-half of Australian supplies of this class of machinery is obtained from local production. However, the main power units, crawler tractors, are imported entirely from overseas sources, principally from the United States. Excluding crawler tractors, about 80 per cent of Australia's supplies of construction and excavating machinery and equipment are now obtained from local production, leaving only 20 per cent to be purchased from abroad. Specific figures are not available, but it is estimated that construction and excavating machinery and equipment are now being produced in Australia at a rate of about £A3,000,000 per annum.

In spite of a heavy accumulated unsatisfied demand for most items of equipment, a survey of the industry discloses it to be working at only about two-thirds of plant capacity. This is principally due to a shortage of raw materials, chiefly steel, and of some components particularly diesel engines. Given adequate supplies of steel, it is estimated that, once the backlog has been overcome, Australia's plant capacity except for crawler tractors and some heavy excavating equipment will be ample for her needs. Meanwhile a good deal of equipment must be imported, and this, wherever possible, is purchased from the United Kingdom to save dollars.

Imports of Construction and Excavating Equipment

	1938-39 £A	1947-48 £A	1948-49 £A
Road rollers	1,414	6,238	9,952
Graders, scrapers and scoops	12,176	240	7,810
Earth and rock cutting, dredging and excavating machinery, including rippers and road ploughs	8,290	69,698	114,453
Dredging and excavating machinery of the power shovel and dragline type, shovel loaders (other than mining), and rock buggies	46,115	322,223	901,988
Roadmaking machinery, including sheepsfoot rollers, concrete mixers, overburden spreaders, dozers, bitumen mixers, sprayers and heaters	n. a.	56,864	138,855
Roadmaking appliances for attaching to tractors	17,744	9,075	57,344
Total	n. a.	464,338	1,230,402

Exports of construction and excavating machinery and equipment from Australia are not separately recorded in the trade returns for the year 1938-39, except as to mining machinery of all types valued at £A57,696. By 1948-49 exports of mining and construction and excavating machinery had increased to £A698,615. These figures exclude tractors and road rollers, exports of which totalled £A166,243 in 1948-49. The principal countries of destination were Malaya, New Zealand and South Africa.

It is considered that there would be prospects of establishing markets for Australian equipment in India, Pakistan, South America and the Middle East.

Power Shovels.—The main demand in Australia for power shovels, draglines, skimmers and similar types of excavating machinery is for units of less than one cubic yard capacity. Present requirements are estimated at 250 units, of which 110 units would represent current annual requirements, with an accumulated unsatisfied demand of 140 units. Production in 1948-49 was nearly 100 units of less than one cubic yard capacity and a number of two and a half yards capacity. Production of units larger than two and a half yards has not been attempted due to the limited demand.

Crawler Tractors.—The current demand for crawler tractors for agricultural and industrial purposes is estimated at 1,600 units, but there is an estimated backlog of 3,200 units. This accumulated unsatisfied demand has increased during recent years because of the restrictions on imports from the United States, and while the restrictions continue the difficulties of reducing the backlog will remain. As the Australian demand is likely to continue, and as crawler type tractors are considered essential to the country's needs, the report suggests that the possibility of their being manufactured in Australia should be closely examined.

Wheeled Tractors.—During the year 1948-49 a total of 14,637 wheeled tractors over 6 h.p. were imported, as compared with 7,246 in 1947-48 and 3,567 in 1938-39. In spite of the heavy imports in 1948-49 there is still an estimated backlog of around 10,000 machines, while the normal demand for wheeled tractors of all types is estimated at a similar figure. Some observers estimate that the market can easily absorb up to 20,000 units annually during the next few years. About 96 per cent of these would be for agricultural purposes.

Attachments and Miscellaneous Equipment.—The current demand for dozer blades and attachments is estimated at 550 sets, and the accumulated unsatisfied demand is estimated at 1,100 sets. Australian production of bulldozer and angledozer blades and attachments in the year 1948-49 was approximately 350 sets.

Australian production of shovel loader attachments in 1948-49 was approximately 440 units. Current demand in the year 1949-50 is estimated at 450 units with a backlog of 125 units.

Production of graders in the year 1948-49 was approximately 430 units. Current demand for the year 1949-50 is estimated at 400 units, with a backlog of 200 units.

Production in Australia of scoops in the year 1948-49 was approximately 400 units, and of scrapers approximately 200 units, which just about met the requirements of industry.

Local production of road ploughs in the year 1948-49 was approximately 250 units, while requirements, including a relatively small backlog, were estimated at 500 units. Rippers and rooters were produced to the extent of 300 units, with an estimated demand for 400 units.

Australian requirements of road rollers in the year 1948-49 are estimated at 20 units of about one and a half tons weight, and 50 units of a larger type ranging up to 10 tons. Production during the year was approximately 55 units. Nine units were imported, eight from the United Kingdom and one from the United States of America.

Production of sheepsfoot rollers in the year 1948-49 was approximately 20 units. Production is being increased to meet the local demand, which was estimated at 40 units last year.

Australia's requirements of concrete mixers, bitumen mixers, sprayers and heaters, except for large concrete-mixing plants, are met entirely from local production.

Canadian Railway Revenue Freight Declined

Canadian railways carried a total of 141,866,983 tons of revenue freight during 1949. This was 12,865,426 tons or 8·3 per cent below the record figure of 154,732,409 tons in 1948, a considerable portion of the decline being due to the coal strikes and other labour disputes in the United States.

German Exporters Given Dollar Export Bonus

Frankfurt am Main, July 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The granting of a "free" amount of foreign currency to German exporters on exports against free United States dollars has been approved by the Allied High Commission for Western Germany. The new directive has been put into force retrospectively as of July 1, 1950.

This U.S. dollar bonus will amount to 20 per cent of the net proceeds of exports of commodities and of services. As this bonus is granted only in cases of United States dollar transactions, the bonus is not applicable in cases of exports to countries having a payment agreement with Germany or with which other terms of settlement have been arranged, nor for private barter transactions, even when these transactions are made on a dollar basis and resulting in a dollar surplus.

Applications for the allocation of the 20 per cent dollar bonus, that is the crediting of the released amount to an account opened for such amounts, should be placed with the foreign trade bank which dealt with the original transaction, and within three months of the receipt of the proceeds from the export. As there is no direct transfer from the proceeds of the export to an account, such credits are entered only *pro memoria* and in DM (German marks). Any claim made against such an account must be in DM also.

This dollar bonus may be used for many and varied purposes, but not for the purpose of commodities, the importation of which is prohibited, nor for the redemption or the payment of interest on debts of capital, nor for the accumulation of foreign currency in a foreign country. If used for travel, this may be for business travel only. These free dollar bonuses are not transferable, but the party entitled to them may authorize a share of the bonus to be credited to the manufacturer of the commodity the export of which produced the bonus or to any sub-suppliers involved. Any person thus entitled may not hold more than one account for released amounts within the area covered by the Deutschmark currency.

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

Arvida—Chamber of Commerce.
Blenheim—Board of Trade.
Brantford—Board of Trade.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Chatham—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
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.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo since October, 1947, commenced 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.

Vancouver—August 21-26.
Winnipeg—September 5.
Ottawa—September 8-12.
Kingston—September 13.
Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
Montreal—September 15-30.

H. Leslie Brown, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires since March, 1947, has returned to Canada on leave and will commence his tour of this country in Vancouver on August 21.

Vancouver—August 21-26.

J. Harry Tremblay, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist) in Paris since April, 1946, has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of Canada on July 12 in Edmonton, Alberta.

Winnipeg—August 18-19.
Montreal—August 25-26.
Brockville-Gananoque—August 28.
Toronto—August 29-30.
Blenheim-Chatham—September 1.
Brantford—September 2.
Guelph—September 3.
Ottawa—September 5.
Quebec—September 8-9.

T. J. Monty Begins Tour of Canada

T. J. Monty

Theodore J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens, Greece, has returned home on leave, and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on August 28. Mr. Monty was born at Joliette, North Dakota, in 1902, but came to Canada at the age of three. He was educated in Three Rivers, Que., and graduated from the University of Montreal with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. Mr. Monty joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in July, 1930, and was posted to Athens in May, 1931, as Assistant Trade Commissioner. He was transferred to Tokyo in November, 1934, and to Oslo in October, 1938. During the invasion of Norway, Mr. Monty and his family fled from Oslo, but were subsequently captured and interned by the Germans. He was released in 1942 and returned to Canada with his family, being appointed Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Los Angeles, in August, 1942. Mr. Monty was appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens in October, 1946. His territory includes Israel.

Montreal—August 28-September 15.
St. John's, Nfld.—September 18.
Halifax—September 20-21.
Saint John, N.B.—September 22-23.
Quebec—September 25-26.
Arvida—September 27.
Quebec—September 29.
Toronto—October 2-13.
Hamilton—October 16-17.
St. Catharines, Welland—October 18.
Kitchener—October 19.
Windsor—October 20.
Port Arthur—October 23.
Winnipeg—October 25.
Vancouver—October 30-November 2.
Ottawa—November 7-18.

A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana since January, 1949, commenced his tour of this country on May 29 in Toronto. Besides Cuba, his territory includes the Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Vancouver—September 5-8.
Calgary—September 11.
Edmonton—September 13.
Winnipeg—September 15-16.

G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Istanbul, Turkey, since January, 1949, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on July 26.

Toronto—September 5-14.
Guelph—September 15-16.
Welland-St. Catharines—September 18.
Hamilton—September 19-20.
Windsor—September 21-22.
Vancouver—September 25-26.
Brockville-Kingston—September 29.
Montreal—October 2-3.

Brazilian Airline is Sixth Largest in World

Rio de Janeiro, June 2, 1950.—(FTS)—Panair do Brasil recently celebrated the fourth anniversary of the inauguration of its transoceanic routes to Europe. During these four years Panair flew 15,832,915 kilometres, transporting 88,446 passengers, 2,098,502 kilos of baggage, 1,260,661 kilos of cargo and 179,633 kilos of mail in 1,476 flights over the 31,243 kilometres of its transatlantic routes, with stops at Dakar, Lisbon, Madrid, Rome, Paris and London. Panair do Brasil now ranks sixth among the world's largest airlines in extension of regular air routes.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bulgarian Import Restrictions Apply to Parcels

The Postal Administration of Bulgaria advises that quotas apply to many articles received in that country from abroad, so that quantities of such articles sent to individuals must not exceed the prescribed limits. These restrictions apply to parcel post and regular mail, and to gifts, as well as other consignments. Prospective mailers are, therefore, advised to communicate with the addressees in Bulgaria before posting, to ascertain whether the articles will be permitted entry. This will avoid possible inconvenience and disappointment to those concerned.

New Colombian Tariff Issued

Bogotá, August 2, 1950—(FTS)—A new customs tariff was brought into force in Colombia by a decree of July 10, 1950. The tariff structure and nomenclature has been completely revised and the rates of duty are compound, that is, they are composed of both specific and ad valorem levies. The specific portion of duty is stated in pesos per kilogram gross weight and the ad valorem portion is levied on the c.i.f. value of the goods. With the introduction of this tariff the ad valorem exchange taxes, which have been in force since June, 1948, are abolished and certain other minor taxes have been cancelled.

Merchandise imported into Colombia covered by import licences issued prior to July 12, 1950, will be subject to the import duties and other taxes in effect on the date of the issue of the licences. Merchandise covered by licences issued on or after July 12 will be subject to the new rates. After January 1, 1951, the new rates will apply regardless of the date of the issue of the licence.

(Editor's Note.—A copy of the new Colombian tariff is on file in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, to whom Canadian exporters wishing information regarding rates on specific products may apply.)

Cuba Admits Fresh Eggs Duty Free

Havana, July 31, 1950.—(FTS)—Shell eggs may be imported into Cuba between July 15 and December 15 without payment of customs duties, consular fees or any other charges, except the sales tax of 6 per cent, in order to ensure an adequate supply of fresh eggs in this country. This concession applies only to fresh shell eggs having a net weight of no less than 20 ounces to the dozen. Selected poultry eggs for hatching purposes are accorded similar treatment under another recent Cuban decree.

India Revises Import Policy on Homeopathic Medicines

New Delhi, July 22, 1950.—(FTS)—For the period July-December, 1950, homeopathic medicines will be licensed for import into India from the dollar area on a special quota basis of 200 per cent of half of the best year's imports from such area, and on the same basis for the period January to June, 1951, according to a Public Notice of July 12. Licences issued under the general quotas for drugs, medicines and pharmaceutical chemicals from the dollar area will not be valid for homeopathic medicines, but previous imports of homeopathic medicines will be taken into account in calculating the general quotas for all drugs, etc., as well as for the special quotas referred to above.

Cuban Consular Invoice Regulations Postponed

Havana, August 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The effective date of the requirement that consular invoices covering shipments to Cuba must show the number of the Cuban tariff under which the merchandise is dutiable has been postponed to January 1, 1951. Originally this regulation was to have come into force on August 1, but delay in its enforcement has been decided in order to give time for the preparation of the classifying guide which is to be used by Cuban consuls in determining the tariff item applicable to specified commodities.

United Kingdom Amends Food Labelling Orders

London, July 17, 1950.—(FTS)—The Labelling of Food Order, 1950, which becomes operative in the United Kingdom on November 1, 1950, in the main re-enacts, in consolidated form, the Labelling of Food Order 1946 and its several amendments. Among the new features are provisions relating to the labelling of pre-packed tomato ketchup, catsup, sauce and relish, cheese, Christmas puddings, and foods containing nuts, fish or vine fruits.

Requirements of the 1946 Order relating to statements of weight or measure on the labels are now covered, with certain modifications, in a separate Order, The Pre-packed Food (Weights and Measures: Marking) Order 1950, which also comes into effect on November 1. Certain foods, including cereal biscuit breakfast food, corn on cob vacuum-packed without added liquid, rennet tablets, and a few others, will require to bear a statement of quantity in terms of number rather than of weight.

Both orders specifically exempt food imported on government account which is still contained in the wrapper or container in which imported, and food for consumption by H.M. Forces.

Condensed (including evaporated) milk, and dried milk remain subject to regulations issued in 1923, as amended to 1948.

As it is not practical to summarize the requirements of the Orders, it is recommended that Canadian firms exporting pre-packed foods to private traders in the United Kingdom seek the advice of their agents as to whether any changes in labelling are necessary to comply with the regulations as operative from November 1.

India Licenses Fountain Pen Parts from Dollar Area

New Delhi, July 22, 1950.—(FTS)—A public notice dated July 14 announces that licences for the July-December, 1950, period for imports from the dollar area of spare parts of fountain pens will be granted on the merits of individual applications. Licences, which are not to exceed 2,000 rupees ($4,620 Canadian) each, will be granted only to sole agents of manufacturers of high-class pens of types already imported into India from the dollar area. Applications should reach the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, on or before August 31.

Output of Tinplate in Brazil Higher

Rio de Janeiro, June 2, 1950.—(FTS)—The Volta Redonda Steel Mills estimate that their tinplate production in 1950 will total 33,600 tons, an increase of 13,104 tons over the 1949 output.

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—Acting 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, Hunt 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, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—M. R. M. Dale, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

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 Ecuador.

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 Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Acting 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.

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—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, the Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Peru

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

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-5, 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.*

Cape Town—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 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 General, 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	Nominal Quotations Aug. 8	Nominal Quotations Aug. 14
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·3275	·3275
		Free	·2085	·1221	·1221
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0515	·0515
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·4640	2·4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0219	·0219
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	·0726	·0726
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	·2531	·2532
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	....	....