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COVER SUBJECT—Hand-wrought silver tray, decanter and cups, presented by the Governor-General of Pakistan to Arthur Brunton, poultry breeder of Port Perry, Ont., in recognition of his gesture of goodwill. Mr. Brunton received through the Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan in Ottawa an order for two and a half dozen of his famous egg-producing strain of Rhode Island Reds. He sent five dozen and, when asked for his bill, said they were a gift, sent as a gesture of goodwill from the poultry breeders of Canada to Pakistan. Liaquat Ali Khan, Prime Minister of Pakistan, made the presentation on his visit to Ottawa. This shipment is only one of a number made to different parts of the world, including India, South America, the British West Indies and Iraq. It is claimed that this breed stands up better under heat and tropical conditions than do heavier fowls.

Price 10 cents

Market in Saudi Arabia Expanded As Production of Oil Increased

Opportunities appear to be immense, though limited by desert nature of the country—Oil output rose from 2,600 metric tons in 1936 to over 23,000,000 metric tons in 1949—Annual revenue of King Ibn Saud increased from £100,000 in 1917 to estimated £35,000,000 in 1949.

By C. E. Butterworth, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner
in Cairo

CAIRO, August 5, 1950.—Oil production in Saudi Arabia has increased from a mere 2,600 metric tons in 1936 to 1,000,000 metric tons in 1944 and to over 23,000,000 metric tons in 1949. This spectacular increase has raised the annual revenue of King Ibn Saud from £100,000 in 1917 to an estimated £35,000,000 in 1949, of which about £25,000,000 is in hard currency. It would appear, therefore, that the market opportunities of Saudi Arabia were immense, though they are limited by the desert nature of the country.

Saudi Arabia is an Arab Kingdom, ruled by H.M. King Ibn Saud and situated in the southwestern corner of Asia. It forms the connecting link between Asia and Africa, has an area of approximately 1,000,000 square miles and a population estimated at between 6,000,000 and 7,000,000. Mecca, the birthplace of Islam, has a population of approximately 150,000; Riyadh, the inland capital, of 50,000; Jeddah, the most important seaport and commercial centre, of 45,000; and Medina, of 45,000.

Prior to the 1930's, Saudi Arabia was a very poor country, consisting mainly of a vast expanse of waterless desert territory. Pilgrims, "the only crop of the Hejaz", were responsible for most of the country's revenue. Oil was then discovered, and the economic picture was transformed. King Ibn Saud awarded oil concessions in 1933 in the eastern part of his kingdom to the Standard Oil Company of California, which was later joined by the Texas Oil Company, the Standard Oil Company (New Jersey), and Socony Vacuum, the respective interests of the first three being thirty per cent, while that of Socony Vacuum is ten per cent. This group is now known as the Arabian American Oil Company (ARAMCO).

Much progress has been made in Saudi Arabia. Ports have been created on the Persian Gulf, while the facilities of Jeddah, on the Red Sea, have been modernized, and a new pier capable of berthing three ships was recently opened. New roads have been constructed, a railway from the Persian Gulf to Riyadh has been started, and an airline operated by United States pilots crosses the country. Wells are being dug and irrigation, especially in Al Kharj province, improved.

There are many government elementary schools, and thousands of Saudi Arabians are also being taught in schools provided by the oil company. Certainly the last five years in this country have seen a period of spectacular achievements. These have largely flowed from the rich discoveries of oil and the royalties therefrom.

Country Almost Entirely Dependent on Imports for Requirements

Saudi Arabia has no manufacturing industry larger than cottage scale, and its agriculture is too limited and primitively worked to provide more than a small proportion of foodstuffs consumed. Thus the country is



Saudi Arabia—Camels continue as the most common form of transportation, though railways are being built with funds provided from petroleum royalties.

almost wholly dependent on the import trade for all of its requirements. Purchasing power is distributed very unevenly among four types of consumers:

(1) The Saudi Arabian Government, who import a wide range of goods and commodities on direct government account, through the foreign constructional companies, or through Jeddah merchants.

(2) The fairly small but wealthy Royal Court, officials, and merchant communities, who alone of the populace can afford to build and furnish houses, to run cars and provide electrical water pumping facilities, and who purchase the normal range of consumer goods.

(3) The poor and fairly mobile sections of the urban population, and the majority of the pilgrims who purchase only the principal staples, cheap textiles and basic foodstuffs, and the cheaper consumer goods.

(4) The villagers and the Bedouin who form much the largest section of the population, and to whom little more than the principal staples penetrate.

There is also another consumer group comprising several thousand Americans, who work for ARAMCO and the Trans Arabian Pipe Line Company (TAPLINE). They import on their own account equipment for the oil fields and constructional projects, together with consumer goods for their staffs. But they usually have their purchasing offices in the United States.

Imports into Saudi Arabia by Main Countries

	1946	1948	January-June 1949
United States	\$20,000,000	\$84,000,000	\$45,000,000
United Kingdom	1,279,600	4,480,000	3,640,000
India .....	.....	.....	2,100,000
France .....	.....	.....	2,100,000

Certain goods and products of Western European and the Middle East countries, and some Central European and Asiatic countries are also well represented in the Saudi Arabian market.

Plenty of Dollars Available for Purchases

This market is especially attractive today as there is no exchange control, plenty of dollars, and practically no import restrictions. Foreign exchange earnings of Saudi Arabia in 1949 were approximately £ 35,000,000 of which about £ 25,000,000 were in hard currencies. This revenue came mainly from ARAMCO in the form of royalties. However, ARAMCO oil is dollar oil, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to market this product in view of the United Kingdom policy of substitution for sterling oil. By May, 1949, it was found that oil production in Saudi Arabia had to be cut back slightly, and this continued until July, 1950. Another factor adding to the despondency of the Saudi Arabian market during the latter months of 1949 and the first half of 1950 is that government expenditure has been exceeding revenue. However, in July, 1950, Caltex (U.K.) Ltd. who market ARAMCO oil, reached an agreement with the British Government who have consented to exempt them from their "substitution" policy. Caltex on their part have promised to lower the dollar content of their oil progressively until, by 1952, it shall be no more than the dollar content of oil provided by British controlled companies. The reduction of the dollar content will be facilitated by an arrangement for part payment in sterling for the crude purchased from ARAMCO. ARAMCO in turn, will switch some of their expenditure from dollars to sterling, and also some of their royalties. The upshot of this is that there will be more sterling and soft currencies on the Saudi Arabian market, thus raising the premium on the dollar and making it more difficult for dollar commodities to compete price-wise. The agreement also means that there will probably be increased oil production, and this, with the pilgrimage (expected to consist of approximately 100,000) which has already begun, should provide the fillip to the economy which will restore once more an expanding and buoyant market.

Notwithstanding these fluctuations, the overall picture at present shows a comparatively rich country with an expanding economy and a goodly supply of dollars.

Canadian Trade with Saudi Arabia Increased

Canadian trade with Saudi Arabia has increased considerably over the last few years. Although there are no reliable figures available before 1949, the following gives an indication of volume:

Canadian exports to Arabia*	1949 \$ 3,142,000
Canadian imports from Arabia* (Crude oil only)	12,127,000
Total	\$15,269,000

* (It will be noted that these figures refer to Arabia, which is an area including Saudi Arabia together with a few smaller Sheikdoms, protectorates, etc.)

The above figures are encouraging, but when compared with United States exports to this market (i.e. \$20 million in 1946, \$84 million in 1948 and \$45 million in the first half of 1949) it is apparent that there are still tremendous unexplored opportunities for Canada.

The public works and government building program is reported to absorb approximately £ 10,000,000 of the country's foreign exchange earnings annually. It includes domestic piped water supplies for Jeddah which have already reached the edge of the town, and possibly for Mecca and Medina later, with accompanying sewage schemes, municipal electricity supplies for Jeddah, Mecca, Riyadh, and later Medina and possibly one or more towns in eastern Saudi Arabia. A new road is planned between Jeddah and Medina, and a second road between Jeddah and Mecca. Air-field construction work is in progress at Jeddah, where the airport is already carrying heavy traffic, and at Riyadh and Dhahran. Deep water jetties are under construction at Jeddah and at Dammam, on the east coast. There is also a railway being built between Dammam and Riyadh, which will largely supplant the desert track supply lines to the capital. New telephone networks are planned for the main towns, and a broadcasting station has recently been opened at Jeddah. Constant search for water continues, and with new discoveries greater irrigation is planned.

Motor Vehicles, Spare Parts and Tires are Main Imports

In the normal market, among manufactured goods, motor vehicles, spare parts and tires are likely to continue to be the largest import group by value. The cars in use are mostly the latest American models, with also a goodly number of Jeeps and British cars. Difficult road conditions and lack of servicing facilities demand an exceptionally high ratio of spares, tires and tubes. Motorcycles and bicycles are on the market, and are increasing in popularity. There is a large demand for heavy trucks, while tippers are becoming more widely used for the present urban building boom and the large public works program. There is at the moment an abnormally high demand for building and constructional materials and machinery. Many private residences, palaces, hotels and government buildings are at present under construction or planned. The main imported materials in use are hewn and cut timber, reinforcing iron and steel bars and cement. This stimulates a parallel demand for builders hardware, pipes, glass, doors, window frames and joinery of all kinds. At the same time modern upholstered furniture and sanitary-ware are being increasingly used in new residences, and electro-galvanized steel furniture and fittings for offices, cafes, etc. are finding a greater demand.

Canadian and United States exports to this market in 1949 consisted mainly of the following (listed in order of importance):—

CANADA

Wheat
Wheat flour
Planks, boards of Douglas Fir & Pine
Non-metallic minerals
Insulated copper wire
Pneumatic tires for trucks, buses & automobiles
Metal lamps and lanterns
Automobiles
Whisky
Calcium compounds
Pigments.

UNITED STATES

Steel mill products
Automobiles, parts & accessories
Electrical machinery & apparatus
Industrial machinery
Chemical specialities
Construction & conveying machinery
Cotton manufactures
Grains and preparations
Mining, well & pumping machinery
Engines, turbines & parts
Dairy products.

The above indicates in a general way the market possibilities for Canadian products. With the existence of a free currency market, practically no import restrictions, and a goodly supply of dollars available, it is strongly suggested that the Saudi Arabian market may profitably bear closer attention.

Philippines Bureau of Fisheries Aids Construction of Fishponds

During last three years 4,000 acres of fishponds have been constructed—Commercial fishing vessels' catch increased by about 73 per cent since 1946—Bureau conducts campaign against illegal fishing.

By Frederick H. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals 55 cents Canadian)

MANILA, August 1, 1950.—Production from fishponds in the Philippines has increased from 16,000 tons in 1946 to 49,000 tons from fishponds with an area of some 2,800 acres in 1949. It is estimated that 4,000 acres of fishponds have been constructed during the last three years at a cost of some 300,000,000 pesos. The Bureau of Fisheries, which functions under the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, has been providing technical assistance to the owners of fishponds and locating additional sites for fishponds in an effort to arouse national interest in their construction. The bureau recently celebrated its third anniversary, and has taken advantage of this occasion to survey the fishing industry and developments during the period since its inception.

The bureau also issues publications on fishpond construction and management and is continuously distributing stocks of giant and Siamese gourami, oysters and algae to agricultural schools, penal colonies, private institutions, and private individuals. A salt-water experimental station at Dagat-dagatan, Malabon is maintained by the bureau, where intensive studies are conducted on pond fertilization, fish diseases, cultivation of algae, handling and stocking of "Baños fry" (young milk fish), and the operation and management of fishpond nurseries.

The cultivation of oysters is undertaken at the Binakayan, Kawit, Cavite experimental station operated by the bureau. Modern methods of oyster culture are demonstrated here, and the station is able to raise oysters on a commercial scale, because of the improved quality of the oyster meat and the reduced cost of production.

At the limnological station at Tanay, Rizal, bureau personnel are breeding giant and Siamese gourami. Thousands of the young of these species have been distributed for stocking purposes to fresh-water fishpond owners in the Philippines.

Commercial Fishing Catch Increased

The catch of the commercial fishing vessels operating in Philippine waters has increased by about 73 per cent since 1946, and the Bureau of Fisheries feels this increase in production is particularly noteworthy when the number of vessels operating, tonnage, investment and number of fishermen employed is considered. The total investment in the commercial fishing industry has increased from P3,000,000 in 1946 to about P10,000,000 in 1949.

Starting with practically no technical equipment in 1946, the bureau has made considerable progress in technological investigation during the past three years. One of the most complete, compact and up-to-date laboratories in the Philippines has been gradually built by the bureau. It has conducted investigations on the commercial possibilities of the shark

fishery, introduced improved methods of cooking and preserving fish, and evaluated chemical compositions of local fish for their nutritional importance. Encouraging results have been obtained in the reduction of small substandard fish into much needed fish meals.

Much of the man-power and the technical "know-how" lost to the fishing industry by the ravages of World War II and the subsequent withdrawal of Japanese fishermen from Philippine waters, have been replaced and will be steadily supplied by the products of the Philippine Institute of Fisheries Technology, a training school operated by the Bureau of Fisheries at Manila, and its branch at Catbalogan, Samar. Since its opening in 1946, the school has had 124 graduates.

The United States Fish and Wildlife Service's Philippine Fishery Program during its existence from 1947 to June 1950 had very materially aided the Bureau of Fisheries in its growth and development since its creation as a distinct entity. The technical staff of the Bureau collaborated closely and effectively with the United States Service in its exploratory and research expedition in Philippine waters. The foundation for future technological, biological and oceanographic investigations has been laid by the co-operative efforts of both agencies.

At the termination of this program, about P600,000 worth of office and scientific equipment and fishing gear, and an exploratory and research motor vessel, were formally turned over to the Philippine Bureau of Fisheries.

Fisheries Bureau Campaigns Against Illegal Fishing Methods

The small fishermen, usually around the southern islands of the Philippines, have resorted to the use of dynamite to blast the fish from the surrounding waters and insure themselves of a good catch. The use of dynamite has led to the destruction of natural fish breeding waters and the wasteful killing of immature fish.

In an attempt to halt this method of catching fish, the Bureau of Fisheries has been engaged in a relentless campaign against illegal fishing for the past several years. Their efforts, co-ordinated with those of the Philippine Naval Patrol, and other government agencies, have produced results.

In accordance with a new law passed, fishermen may be convicted of illegal fishing by the Court of Justice. Evidence may be based on the findings of laboratory examinations of fish caught, made by the bureau personnel.

Within the Bureau of Fisheries a body has been formed called "The Fisheries Society of the Philippines" which, it is believed, will give a new impetus to the advancement of scientific research in fisheries. Among the principal objectives of the Society are: to stimulate and encourage research in fisheries; to foster comradeship among the members, promote collaborative research in fisheries and co-ordinate these with the economic needs of the nation; to co-operate with the government of the Philippines in the execution of fishery laws and in the formulation of policies dealing with the conservation and development of fisheries; and to gather and disseminate technical and other information pertaining to fisheries.

Loans Granted for the Purchase of Seed Potatoes

Buenos Aires, July 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Finances announced that, through the Banco de la Nación, loans will be granted for the purchase of domestic certified seed potatoes. Loans are not to exceed 40.00 pesos per sack and up to 25,000 pesos will be granted to one firm.

Representatives of Swedish Firms Urged to Extend Visits to Canada

Longer time should be spent investigating conditions and making contacts, according to Ake Frisk, former Commercial Attaché at the Swedish Legation in Ottawa—Volume of trade between the two countries considered significant—About 2,500 Canadian tourists visited Sweden last year.

STOCKHOLM, July 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Senior representatives of Swedish firms interested in expanding their trade with Canada were urged in a recent issue of the Ostergötlands Dagblad to spend a longer time in that country, investigating conditions and making contacts, instead of making a short visit in conjunction with a trip to the United States. Canada was such a large and vigorous country that it could not be "done" in a few days by Swedes who wished to do business. Moreover, it is a country of the moment just now. This opinion was expressed by Ake Frisk, former Commercial Attaché at the Swedish Legation in Ottawa, who has been posted to Santiago, Chile, in the same capacity.

Sweden has had difficulty in developing a large export trade with Canada, as pulp and paper are among the most important items exported by Canada herself. Canadians have benefited from the experience of Swedish forest cultivation, and have established a paper industry on a large scale that competes with that of Sweden. In other fields, though, Mr. Frisk considers the volume of trade between the two countries significant. Ball bearings are among the most important export items, others being separators, saw blades and accounting machines. Aluminum represents approximately fifty per cent of the imports of Sweden from Canada, and other metals are obtained from that country.

Canada's industry developed very rapidly during the first world war and even more so during the second. Canada competes now with other industrial countries in other markets, for example in Latin America where the Canadians have secured a good footing. One industry which developed greatly is the manufacture of agricultural machines and tools, but Canadian agriculture is also highly developed. In general, Canada is a rich land with its highly productive agriculture, its industry, its metals and minerals. Rich oil discoveries exist also. In Labrador, great iron ore discoveries have been made, out of which it is expected 400 million tons of iron ore can be obtained.

Sweden Has Great Good-will in Canada

Our country enjoys considerable good-will in Canada, which should facilitate increased export, for example of special machines. But as I have said, it is necessary that Swedish manufacturers secure a good knowledge of Canada and conditions there, which vary a great deal in such a large country. This is all the more necessary as the United States naturally competes strongly in the Canadian markets, which also interest several European countries. Recently, the Germans have shown a strong interest. That which in many cases hinders Swedish exports is not so much prices as the long delivery time for Swedish products.

Electrolux has a modern factory in Canada for the manufacture of vacuum cleaners and produces there about 76,000 a year. SKF has just started a factory in Toronto for the manufacture of roller bearings. It

is even the intention of AGA to start a factory in Toronto, which is a significant industrial city and, with the district around it, represents a third of the buying power of the country.

Mr. Frisk says in this regard that Canada has, from a trade view-point, exceptionally well organized commercial representation with knowledgeable and effective employees, who are prepared to discuss different industrial and commercial problems that may facilitate the contacts which Swedes seek in Canada. The transition from war to peace production occurred without any real friction, and import regulations have been set up in a practical and flexible way. But competition on the market is strong—70 per cent of the imports coming from the United States—which should not eliminate success for purposeful Swedish efforts. Also, there now exist good communications with Canada, thanks to the direct service of the Swedish American Line.

A commercial attaché's task is, of course, said Mr. Frisk, to further his country's commercial interests in the country where he works. If he is to be successful in this, close contact with the country's authorities and its industry and also with his own countrymen who are active there is necessary. Sometimes it is not clear to those here at home under what conditions these pioneers for Swedish trade and industry work, and it can even be a commercial attaché's task to supply information thereon.

Swedish Mission Is Extensive Information Service

The Swedish mission in Ottawa, which is the country's administrative capital, in the same way as Washington is in the United States, and Canberra in Australia, carries on, in addition to its other tasks, an extensive information service, said Mr. Frisk. Thus, many films are shown illustrating Sweden's geography, educational system, industry, etc., often to very representative gatherings. One film which aroused special interest and was well received was Arne Suckadorff's "Människor i stad" (City People).

There are in Canada about 100,000 Swedes, now mostly Canadian citizens. They live mostly in western and central Canada, while the Ottawa district has almost none. In general, they are very happy there, among other reasons, because Canada's nature with its large forests, lakes and rivers reminds one of Sweden. The Swedes there have many clubs, societies and religious groups and keep together, at the same time as they maintain connections with their former homeland. These connections are assisted by, among other things, three Swedish newspapers. Sweden's official representation in Canada, in addition to the mission in Ottawa, consists of some twenty consulates in different parts of the country.

Many Canadian Tourists Visit Sweden

Last year, Sweden was visited by about 2,500 Canadian tourists. If each and every tourist spends an average of \$1,000, Sweden is doing well. Sympathy for Sweden to a high degree is due to the fact that the Swedes in Canada are known for their competence, industriousness and loyalty. For their part, the Swedes wish to establish even better relations with Canada than heretofore. One expression of this wish is that Sweden has granted a scholarship to a Canadian student for 8 months' study in our country. The first scholar who was chosen was an architect, who is now studying modern town planning in Sweden. A Canadian doctor is presently studying on a scholarship from his own country for two years' heart surgery with Dr. Crafoord, in Stockholm. These are only two examples of how Swedish-Canadian relations are presently developing.

French West Indies Restricts Imports Largely to Products From France

Little trade being transacted with Canada—Exchange controls may be eased—Sugar output estimated to reach record level—Banana prices slumped in May—Coffee trees planted on considerable scale.

By G. A. Boyd, Honorary Commercial Agent for Canada

POINTE À PITRE, Guadeloupe, July 17, 1950.—Relatively little trade is being transacted between Canada and the French West Indies at this time, due to the fact that imports are restricted to commodities of French origin. There is an impression here, however, that exchange controls may be eased by the French Government, in which case trade with Canada may be resumed.

Financial returns from banana and sugar exports have so far sufficed to cover purchases abroad. Should there be an improvement in the rum market, Guadeloupe will likely pay its way this year. Last year there was a trade deficit of about 500,000,000 francs.

It would appear that an estimated record sugar output of 70,000 metric tons will be attained, production to date amounting to 57,000 tons. The f.o.b. price of sugar is 6,300 francs per quintal, so the entire crop should bring in approximately 4,200 million francs.

Negotiations are still in progress between local producers and the price-fixing authority on the question of the difference between the net price offered the former and that paid continental producers. The controversy arises out of the difference in transportation costs from mill to point of distribution between sugar of "Colonial" origin and that of continental manufacture. French West Indian producers are claiming at least partial compensation for the higher rate they have to pay.

The question of imposing on Guadeloupe and Martinique a quota inferior to their production capacity has again been raised and is causing considerable concern in local circles. It will be remembered that, in order to implement the plans laid down by the French Union Planning Authority, mill-owners in these islands spent considerable sums in order to extend cane-cultivation and improve their mills. The production goal was set at 100,000 metric tons for each island. The prospect of being rationed as to production to a figure inferior to that goal is considered unfair, and might even result in the inability on the part of marginal mills to operate profitably.

Stocks of Rum in France Considered Adequate

The rum market has been practically at a standstill since the beginning of the year, stocks existing in France at the end of 1949 being sufficient to take care of consumption. The situation has recently improved slightly and buyers have made offers. However, these are at prices of about 100 francs per litre of 110 proof c.i.f., or about 65 francs unpackaged, or 30 francs per litre under the price that was expected.

The question that is preoccupying producers is: Shall consumption improve sufficiently to absorb stocks still available in France and the quota of 200,000 hectolitres pure alcohol attributed to the producing countries of the French Union? For, even at the inferior price indicated above, distillers can realize a profit.

Total exports of bananas for the half-year ending June 30 last were about 30,000 metric tons, or at the rate of about 5,000 tons per month.

Banana Sales to United States Did Not Materialize

Prices of bananas slumped during the month of May, but contrary to expectations improved in June, and, generally speaking, producers have made money. The prospect of selling to the American market has not materialized. Nothing further has been heard from the buyer whose representative paid Guadeloupe a visit last March.

One of the leading producers and exporters proposes to spend about two weeks in the United States, en route to France, during which he will try to determine the possibility of finding a regular outlet for a portion of the production.

Small lots of about 300 tons each have been shipped to Ireland. The buyer is Antilles Product Limited, which has established a regular trade with Dominica. There are also possibilities of selling to Sweden.

The planting of coffee trees on a considerable scale constitutes a feature in the agricultural development of Guadeloupe, and can be attributed to the better prices now obtaining for this commodity. Better attention is also being given to cocoa production.

Prices of vanilla are well maintained and all the 1949 crop has been sold to the New York market at from \$1.75 to \$4.00 per pound. Total production was about 20 metric tons. The 1950 crop will be in excess of this and is of good quality. The sale of most of it has been contracted for with New York buyers.

Activity in local building has been maintained. Very little progress has been made towards completion of the Diligenti Hotel, and accommodation of the travelling public remains an acute problem. Building for private account has increased somewhat, but that on public works account has undergone no change.

"Raizet" airfield was officially opened on May 14 and regular calls are being made by Pan American Airways and British West India Airways, thus supplying a long-felt need for proper mail service and travel facilities.

Improvement in retail sales has been reported by drygoods and general-food stores since the beginning of cane-grinding operations. Volume is below expectation, however, and the fear felt by certain merchants that they had been too optimistic and had therefore overbought would appear to be well founded. Still bills are, generally speaking, being promptly met, except in the case of those representing non-essentials.

Netherlands Potato Acreage Increased

The Hague, June 22, 1950.—(FTS)—The 179.2 acres sown to white flesh seed potatoes in the Netherlands in 1950 is an increase of more than 100 per cent over the area thus utilized in 1949. In 1949, 46.9 acres of Arran Banner were certified; this year 99.3 acres have been sown to this variety. The area for Majestic has gone up from 2 acres to 6, and the area of Up to Dates from 5.5 acres to 52.0. There has been a decline in the acreage sown to Katahdin from 29.5 acres to 21.9. It should be noted that the 1949 figures are for certified acreages, whilst the 1950 figures are for areas offered for certifying.

Subsidies for the growing of these varieties have been fixed at the following amounts: certified grade A, \$43.93 per acre; certified grade AB, \$38.08 per acre; certified grade B, \$26.36 per acre; certified grade C, \$14.64 per acre. In addition exporters of seed potatoes of the above varieties will receive a premium of 13c. Canadian for every 100 pounds exported.

Canadian Trade Commissioner Service Will Establish Office In Colombo

Appointment of trade commissioner to Ceylon should assist in stimulating exports to that country, and provide for closer liaison with the Consultative Committee for South and Southeast Asia.

AN office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service is being established in Colombo, Ceylon, and will be opened early next year by Paul Sykes, formerly Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore. This will bring the total to forty-eight offices in forty-one countries.



Paul Sykes

The value of Canada's trade with Ceylon in 1949 was \$13,794,000, as compared with a value of \$3,871,000 in 1938. Exports to Ceylon last year were valued at \$2,159,000, whereas Canadian imports from Ceylon were valued at \$11,635,000, consisting principally of tea, rubber and desiccated coconut. Although Ceylon is a small market, it is a net dollar earner. It is reasonable to assume, therefore, that with a trade commissioner located in Colombo, the value of Canada's sales to Ceylon can be increased.

The appointment of a Canadian Trade Commissioner to Ceylon will provide for closer liaison with the Consultative Committee for South and Southeast Asia, an office of which was recently established in Colombo to handle administrative problems involving technical assistance for countries in that area.

Mr. Sykes, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore since March, 1947, is now in Canada, prior to leaving for Colombo to open the new office. He was born in Ottawa and educated at the Model School, the Ottawa Collegiate Institute, the University of Toronto

Principal Canadian Exports to Ceylon 1949

Planks and boards (Douglas Fir)	\$ 464,000
Milk preparations	444,000
Newsprint paper	396,000
Aluminum foil	107,000
Automobiles (passenger)	92,000
Book paper	69,000
Automobiles (freight)	68,000
Automobile parts	63,000
Bond and writing paper	50,000
Ammonium sulphate	43,000

Principal Canadian Imports from Ceylon 1949

Tea	\$9,460,000
Crude rubber	1,658,000
Desiccated coconut	391,000
Pepper (unground)	52,000
Manufactures of rubber	21,000
Essential oil	8,000
Plumbago	8,000
Latex	6,000

and Queen's University, from which he graduated in 1923 with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in November, 1926, and was posted to Auckland, New Zealand, the following year as Assistant Trade Commissioner. He was transferred to Hong Kong in 1929 as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, to Dairen in 1931, to Tientsin in 1933, to Hamburg in 1934, to Calcutta in 1937 and to Bombay in 1939, remaining there until 1946. Mr. Sykes served overseas in the First World War with the 50th and 52nd Batteries, Canadian Field Artillery, and was awarded the Military Medal. He also saw service during the Second World War in the Royal Indian Naval Volunteer Reserve.

Meat Prices Offered by British Guiana Not Acceptable to Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Prices recently quoted to Trinidad by the British Guiana Department of Agriculture for cattle and dressed carcass have not been regarded as acceptable by the Trinidad Government.

Canadian Exports and Imports in July Higher

Canadian domestic exports during July had a value of \$253,700,000, compared with \$241,300,000 in the corresponding period last year, as follows:

	July, 1949 (Millions of dollars)	July, 1950 (Millions of dollars)
United Kingdom	\$ 70.6	\$ 35.2
Other Commonwealth Countries	30.0	16.3
United States	104.4	168.2
Other foreign countries	36.3	34.0
Total	\$241.3	\$253.7

Canadian imports during July, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, had a value of \$259,800,000, compared with \$230,900,000 during the corresponding period last year, as follows:

	July, 1949 (Millions of dollars)	July, 1950 (Millions of dollars)
United Kingdom	\$ 29.4	\$ 32.8
Other Commonwealth Countries	15.2	21.8
United States	160.3	172.0
Other foreign countries	26.0	33.2
Total	\$230.9	\$259.8

Gold Holdings of Bank of France Revalued

Paris, August 11, 1950.—(FTS)—Gold holdings of the Bank of France were revalued on August 2, 1950, to correspond with the current exchange rate between the French franc and the United States dollar, viz. 349·6 francs equal one dollar. Prior to the recent agreement between the French Government and the Bank of France, the gold stocks, consisting of 464·9 metric tons, were valued on the basis of 119 francs to the dollar. Under the new rate, the gold holdings on August 2 had a value of 182·7 billion francs. A paper profit of approximately 126 billion francs was thus realized.

This measure may have a steadying effect on the recent rises in gold prices on the Paris market, and an increase in public confidence in the franc is also expected.

Ceylon Developing Agriculture and Industry Through Six-year Plan

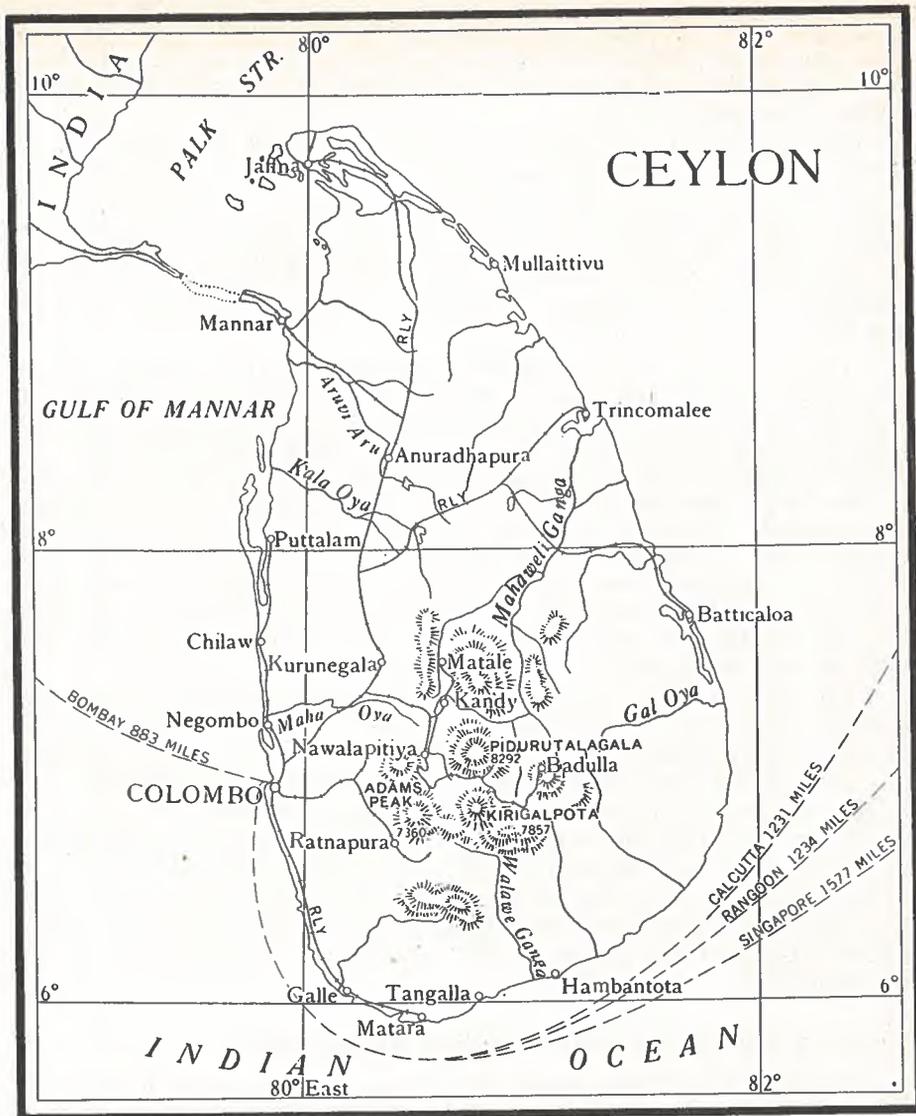
Dominion intends to become self-sufficient in essential food—Output of paddy and other food crops increased as result of various schemes to teach scientific methods of cultivation—Areas in dry zone to be brought into production—Development of industry will tend to reduce imports.

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on political and economic conditions in Ceylon, reproduced from the Annual Report for 1949 of that Dominion. Announcement was made this week that an office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service would be established in Colombo, thereby assisting in the further development of trade with that country, and providing for closer liaison with the Consultative Committee for South and Southeast Asia.)

THE DECLARATION of Independence in 1948, had as its sequel the implementation of vast schemes by the Ceylon Government for the economic development of the Island's resources. That the prosperity of this country demanded far-reaching adjustments in its economy was recognized at the outset by the government. With a view to achieving this prosperity, it undertook what is known as the six-year plan. This plan had as one of its objects the bringing into cultivation of hitherto cultivable but uncultivated areas in the dry zone, and the intensive and scientific cultivation of food crops in the wet zone in order to make Ceylon self-sufficient in the matter of essential food. The last war had brought home the dangers accompanying dependence of Ceylon on foreign countries for food. In pursuance of this policy, the Ministry of Agriculture and Lands has introduced numerous schemes to teach the peasants scientific methods of cultivation. The funds needed for agricultural pursuits by these peasant-cultivators could be obtained through the Agricultural Producers Co-operatives from the credit offered by the co-operative banks. This has resulted in increased production in respect of paddy and other food crops. The provision of scientific irrigation facilities, which have also been carried out in the wet zone, is another contributing factor to this enhanced production. In the dry zone, however, a number of schemes of varying magnitude, the Gal Oya multi-purpose scheme to mention one, have been undertaken. Within the next six years, an area of approximately 131,000 acres will be available for cultivation.

Industrial Development to Reduce Imports

In the field of industry, this six-year plan aims at supplying the goods we are now compelled to import from abroad. In achieving this object, the existing state factories have been reorganized and new factories are being set up. This industrial development, while providing direct and indirect employment for additional workers, will in the long run tend to reduce imports considerably. In the sphere of commerce, the policy of the government has been to bring back a greater proportion of the trade of this country into Ceylonese hands which was hitherto in foreign hands. The utility services have expanded considerably during this period. For instance, air services have already been established to various parts of the world, and an internal service operates between Colombo and Jaffna. Modernization of the port of Colombo is in the first stage of construction. The hydro-electric scheme at Laksapana will provide electricity to consumers towards the beginning of next year.



In the matter of social services, the government has achieved an encouraging measure of success. The building of hospitals, the training of staff, and the special campaigns against malaria, tuberculosis and filariasis have borne fruit in that the vital statistics for 1948 point to a phenomenal decline in the death and infant mortality rates. Throughout 1948, the essential food of the community was heavily subsidized, so that the staple diet remained accessible to every one. Education continued to be free, and the school population increased during the period. In the field of international politics, Ceylon has established fresh contacts and continues to maintain friendly relations with the outside world.

Maintenance of Full Employment is Primary Aim

The government's primary aim is the maintenance of full employment. This objective now pervades all government activity and there, is as a result, more active government participation in economic activity

than before. The economic prosperity of a community requires both a high and stable level of employment for its members, which in its turn increases the national income of a country and therefore the standard of living of the people.

The population of Ceylon at the end of 1948 was estimated at 7,193,000. According to the 1946 census, the races are divided as follow: Low-country Sinhalese, 2,902,500; Kandyan Sinhalese, 1,718,000; Ceylon Tamils, 729,600; Indian Tamils, 784,700; Ceylon Moors, 367,500; Indian Moors, 42,100; Burghers, Eurasians and Euro-Ceylonese, 41,500; Europeans, 5,400; and others, 66,000. The division, by religions, is as follows: Buddhists, 4,302,700; Hindus, 1,312,700; Christians, 603,300; Muslims, 436,600; and others, 2,300.

The economy of Ceylon depends almost entirely on its export trade in tea, rubber and coconut products, which comprise the bulk of the export trade of the Island. The major part of the population is employed either directly or indirectly in the production and handling of these products. In addition, labour is employed in the central and local government services, the number of workers employed in the manufacturing industries being very limited. No doubt there has been some expansion during the war period, when a number of new factories were established. The total increase is negligible and has not been sufficiently large to absorb any substantial number of workers. A fairly large number of people are also employed in the cultivation of paddy and chena crops, but this provides only seasonal employment.

The six-year plan for providing full employment will involve the opening up of large areas of land in the dry zone for the cultivation of paddy and other food crops. Steps have been taken to launch the building of a dam at Gal Oya, which would bring as much as about 120,000 acres under cultivation. In addition, there is also a program of industrial expansion, involving the establishment of factories for the manufacture of caustic soda, hydrogenated coconut oil, textiles, paper and sugar. A factory for the manufacture of cement is already under construction and will be completed shortly. When these various schemes have been completed it is hoped that practically full employment will be guaranteed to the population.

Number of Schemes Undertaken to Relieve Unemployment

A number of schemes, mostly in and near Colombo, were undertaken by government departments primarily for relieving unemployment. About 2,378 unemployed persons were working on these schemes at the end of 1948. Steps were also taken to enable a start to be made early the following year of two major unemployment relief schemes; (a) Reclamation of 82 acres of crown land within Colombo, which will give employment to about 2,500 unemployed persons for about two years, and (b) filling 45 acres of marshy land in an urban council area near Colombo, which is expected to employ about 500 persons to begin with. This number is to be increased to about 1,500 men as the work proceeds. In order to ease the unemployment situation, it was decided by the cabinet that in each government contract a clause should be inserted to the effect that the contractor was required, where reasonably possible, to recruit the necessary labour through employment exchanges. This was applicable only to urban areas.

The Ministry of Education approved assistance to 60 applicants under the scheme to ex-servicemen for further education. Steps were being taken

at the close of 1948 to hold another examination to select a further batch to be assisted. Assistance was also given to a number of disabled ex-servicemen for the purpose of starting or re-starting in business.

A scheme for trades testing of unemployed persons registered at employment exchanges, and several schemes for the training of artisans, such as masons, carpenters, stenographers, toddy tappers, brickmakers, etc., were being considered at the end of 1948.

In view of representations received from various quarters that more facilities should be provided for unemployed persons to register for employment at or near their homes, two additional employment exchanges, eight branch employment exchanges and seven registration centres were opened during 1948. Arrangements were also made for an officer or officers from an employment exchange or branch employment exchange to visit areas where unemployment of any appreciable extent was reported, in order to register the unemployed. About the middle of 1948, the unemployed figures at the employment exchanges were checked up with the assistance of special investigation officers in Colombo and through the village headmen in other areas. House to house visits were carried out.

At the end of 1948, there were 66,656 unemployed on the books of the employment exchanges. Of these, 4,087 were ex-servicemen. The number placed in employment by the employment exchanges during 1948 was 10,347.

Labour Situation Relatively Quiet

There were 33 strikes on estates and 20 strikes in establishments other than estates during 1948, as against 53 and 52 respectively during the previous year. The number of man-days lost was 33,847, excluding a sympathetic strike in the Kelani Valley district which accounted for the loss of 18,584 man-days, as against 743,831 in 1947. It will therefore be seen that 1948 was one of comparative quiet in the field of industrial relations in Ceylon.

A few trades and services continued in the category of "essential services" for the greater part of 1948. No major disputes, however, arose nor did occasion arise for compulsory arbitration. By the end of 1948 all the trades and services, excluding work within the limits of the Port of Colombo, had been removed from the category of "essential services", thus placing them outside the ambit of the legislation relating to compulsory arbitration.

One of the chief complaints made to the Labour Department related to the inability of an employer to provide full employment to workers.

Fifty-three unions applied for registration under Trade Unions Ordinance and 29 were registered, as against 18 during 1947. One hundred and two registered unions were functioning at the end of 1948. The biggest employees' union, the Ceylon Indian Congress Labour Union, has a membership of 109,622, composed mainly of plantation workers. The smallest employees' union is one of 59 persons, composed of employees of the Galle Municipal Electricity Department. Ten employers' associations have also registered as trade unions under the ordinance.

Wage boards have fixed the normal working day at 9 hours, inclusive of one hour for a meal. The printing, engineering, tea export and rubber export trades, and the match manufacturing trade have a shorter working day on Saturdays, varying from six in the printing to seven hours in the tea and rubber export trades. The coconut trade has a shorter working day of seven hours on Saturday for workers in the Colombo area engaged in the manufacture of desiccated coconut, in the manufacture of coconut oil or in the manufacture of fibre and coir products, other than workers engaged in transporting husks to and from retting tanks.

Foreign Trade Inquiries

Canadian firms interested in any inquiries listed in this section are requested to communicate directly with the companies or individuals concerned. As far as can be ascertained, they are in good standing, though the Foreign Trade Service cannot assume responsibility for business transactions undertaken with them. A copy of the initial reply from the inquirer should be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for follow-up purposes. Confidential information concerning the financial status of inquiries may be secured from this Department by bona fide Canadian manufacturers and exporters. In writing this Department in connection with inquiries, the name of the inquirer, file number of the inquiry and the date of issue of *Foreign Trade* in which it was shown should be supplied.

Possible Market for Mining Equipment in Malaya

Singapore, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Canadian firms engaged in the manufacture of the undernoted mining equipment, and interested in securing an export market for these items in this territory, should communicate with Mr. A. H. Cretch, Chief Inspector of Mines, Department of Mines, P.O. Box No. 1036, Kuala Lumpur, Federation of Malaya. Letters should be accompanied by catalogues, price lists and other pertinent information. It is suggested that copies be forwarded to the Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, in Singapore, for his information.

Mining Equipment—

Anemometers, air meters
Cableways
Coal cutters
Coal drills
Compressors
Conveyors (belt, shaking, etc.)
Dredges (bucket and suction)
Drills (rock)
Earth moving equipment
Electric motors (for mining)

Engines (internal combustion)
Excavators (mechanical, dragline, etc.)
Gas analysis apparatus
Hydraulic equipment (elevators, monitors, etc.)
Hygrometers
Lamps
Mechanical loaders
Pumps (water, gravel, slime)
Rescue apparatus
Surveying equipment

ORE DRESSING EQUIPMENT

Testing Equipment—

Laboratory size:
Agitator rolls
Automatic feed apparatus
Ball mill
Centrifuge
Concentrating table
Crushing rolls
Electro-magnetic separator
Electro-static separator
Flotation machines
Flow meters
Heavy-media separation equipment
Hydraulic classifier
Jaw crusher
Mineral jig
Pressure filter
Pulveriser
Sieves
Testing sieve shaker
Vibrating screen
Vacuum filter
Wet reagent feeder
Weighing machine

Chemical apparatus (glassware, etc.)
Coal analysis equipment
Calorimeter
Drying oven
Electric timers
Electric hot plates
Hand magnets
Hand sampling equipment
Liquid elutriation apparatus
Microscopes (Petrographic, mineralogical)
Mineral polishing equipment
Mounting equipment
Optical accessories (for microscopes)
pH meters
Reagents (flotation)
Sedimentation sizing apparatus
Time switches
Ultra-violet lamp

Assay Equipment

Assay furnaces (electric or oil)
Assay equipment (fire)
Assay equipment (Met.)
Button balance
Bullion balance
Sampling equipment

Laboratory Equipment—

Balances
Chemicals

PROSPECTING EQUIPMENT

Bore-hole sampling equipment	(d) Hand drills
Calculating equipment	(e) Augers, etc.
Drawing equipment	Geophysical equipment
Drilling equipment	(a) Siesmic
(a) Diamond drills	(b) Electrical
(b) Churn drills	(c) Magnetic
(c) Percussion drills	Surveying equipment

WORKSHOP EQUIPMENT

Drills	Welding equipment
Grinders	Metal cutting equipment
Lathe	Small air compressor
Tools	

GENERAL EQUIPMENT

Copying apparatus	Photographic equipment and materials
Mathematical instruments	

Paris Will Hold Salon de l'Enfance

Paris, July 19, 1950.—(FTS)—For the third consecutive year, the Salon de l'Enfance will hold an exhibition at the Grand Palais from November 25 to December 17, 1950. The wide variety of exhibits pertaining to the advancement and well-being of children makes this exposition one of interest to manufacturers and educators alike.

Radio Broadcasting in Jamaica Now on Commercial Basis

Kingston, July 10, 1950.—(FTS)—With the inauguration of commercial broadcasting in the island by the Jamaica Broadcasting Company, former station ZQI is now replaced by Radio Jamaica.

At the opening ceremonies, His Excellency the Governor, Sir John Huggins, G.C.M.G., M.C., mentioned the pressing calls on the budget of Jamaica, such as education, health, housing and developmental works, which have prior claim on government funds, with the result that it was decided to entrust broadcasting to a commercial organization.

Dutch-Spanish Trade Agreement Includes Dairy Products for First Time

The Hague, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Netherlands have recently concluded a trade agreement with Spain in which an amount of 30,000,000 guilders (\$8,679,900 Canadian) has been included for agricultural products. Broken down this amount provides for the purchase of: 25 thousand metric tons of seed potatoes and the same quantity of table stock potatoes; 3 thousand head of horses; 500 metric tons of condensed milk; 250 metric tons of cheese; 800 metric tons of milk powder; 500 metric tons of linseed for seeding purposes, and eggs to the value of 1,875 thousand guilders (\$542,490 Canadian). It is the first time that dairy products have been included in a Dutch-Spanish trade agreement.

This year 10 thousand metric tons of table stock potatoes, 3 thousand metric tons of seed potatoes, and small quantities of cheese and condensed milk will be shipped to Portugal and its overseas territories. Exports to Hungary will include 380 metric tons of linseed for seeding purposes and various other seeds amounting to a total value of 100 thousand guilders (\$28,933 Canadian). Dutch agreements with Norway and Denmark do not provide for exports of agricultural products with the exception of some small quantities of seeds.

Trade Notes from Spain

Spain Possesses Forest and Brush Land

Madrid, July 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Spain possesses 24·6 million hectares of forest and brush land, and 0·5 of non-declared forests. These aggregate 12·7 million hectares of timber land, 9·9 million of bush and grass, and 1·97 million of forestal land. The total yearly production of wood products is 2·95 million cubic metres with an export value of 50·9 million pesetas.

Spanish Wine Syndicate Discusses Problems

Madrid, July 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Possibilities of increasing the home consumption of wine and also the modification of export regulations to make the product more competitive were discussed at the recent meetings of the Wine Syndicate.

Spain Speeding Up Manufacture of Locomotives

Madrid, July 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Efforts are being made to improve the supply of semi-finished material for locomotive manufacture. As some of the material, such as thick plate, is not produced in Spain, imports have been applied for. At present 8,000 tons of special plate for locomotives are expected to arrive in August. The new delivery will also allow a rise in output by 100 units, but owing to the long delay in granting licences, the railway engines will not be ready before 1951.

Spanish Wine Exports Fail to Expand

Madrid, June 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Spanish efforts to increase exports of wines during January to March of this year have not been very successful. The expansion of the wine exports during these months has been followed by a sharp contraction. The British market does not maintain a continuous demand, and it appears that most of the impoverished European countries now consider wine as a luxury item. All efforts to extend exports to the western hemisphere have been disappointing. Some of the wine may go to France, but not as much as last year.

Spanish Firm Produces New Medical Products

Madrid, August 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The Spanish firm "Azamon", affiliated to the I.C.I. (Imperial Chemical Industries), has started manufacturing new products, such as an anaesthetic which prevents pain without loss of consciousness, and an anti-malarian other than quinine, as well as penicillin in pills.

New Pig Iron Factory Established in Spain

Madrid, August 7, 1950.—(FTS)—A new enterprise has been formed under the title "Empresa Nacional de Siderurgia, S.A.", by the Instituto Nacional de Industria (National Industrial Board) and under the auspices of the Spanish Government, with a capital of 1,000 million pesetas. The Institute has paid 400 million pesetas and reserved the balance for future participation of Spanish and foreign capital. Shares amounting to 35 per cent of the stipulated capital have been offered to Spanish industries. The production capacity of the new factory will reach 200,000 metric tons of pig iron per annum in the preliminary stage, which will be increased to 600,000 tons in various stages during the next ten years.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

	July			January—July		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	26.2	71.8	35.2	189.8	413.7	273.1
America.....	1.8	3.1	2.7	12.2	35.7	18.4
Africa.....	2.3	10.1	4.9	11.5	55.5	29.3
Asia.....	0.4	10.6	4.6	5.0	70.6	35.9
Oceania.....	4.8	5.1	4.1	29.9	28.6	25.5
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	35.5	100.6	51.5	248.4	604.1	382.1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	21.2	105.0	169.6	140.0	802.0	1,082.3
Latin America.....	1.1	7.2	10.6	10.2	70.3	71.4
Europe.....	7.1	22.2	15.6	36.7	136.5	96.0
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.3	6.3	6.5	17.9	53.1	52.5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	30.7	140.7	202.2	204.8	1,061.9	1,302.2
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	66.2	241.3	253.7	453.2	1,665.9	1,684.3

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	25,796	70,555	35,169	186,725	406,159	271,086
Ireland.....	388	512	(b)	2,869	4,498	(b)
Gibraltar.....	.....	4	1	2	271	97
Malta.....	20	691	3	230	2,744	1,885
TOTAL EUROPE.....	26,204	71,762	35,173	189,826	413,672	273,068
America:						
Newfoundland.....	593	.....	.....	4,102	(a)9,229	.....
Bermuda.....	116	204	245	783	2,276	1,700
Barbados.....	89	477	203	591	3,222	1,901
Jamaica.....	373	600	635	2,568	5,020	4,369
Trinidad and Tobago.....	283	935	941	2,039	7,748	4,751
Bahamas.....	146	169	156	1,100	1,409	1,169
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	32	371	214	166	2,844	1,844
British Honduras.....	32	17	43	166	365	247
British Guiana.....	118	307	287	815	3,012	2,418
Falkland Islands.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1
TOTAL AMERICA.....	1,750	3,080	2,724	12,104	35,731	18,400
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....	.....	146	67	.....	451	187
Union of South Africa.....	2,173	9,582	4,123	9,874	50,249	26,986
Other British South Africa.....	.....	2	.....	.....	7	3
Southern Rhodesia.....	71	150	335	718	1,720	819
Gambia.....	2	1	.....	14	3	10
Gold Coast.....	23	64	38	80	823	323
Nigeria.....	16	15	21	52	923	125
Sierra Leone.....	20	28	28	127	187	159
Other British West Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	4	1	.....	196	24	58
British East Africa.....	39	99	294	438	1,092	629
TOTAL AFRICA.....	2,348	10,088	4,906	11,499	55,479	29,299

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts. (a) January—March, 1949. (b) See Foreign Countries.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	July			January—July		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	114	8,591	2,815	1,607	50,228	17,444
Pakistan.....		777	928		10,407	7,291
Ceylon.....	9	230	133	135	1,555	3,985
Aden.....	2	1	2	59	34	9
Federation of Malaya.....	94	279	175	1,616	3,447	2,832
Other British East Indies.....	1		1	4	1	24
Hong Kong.....	180	747	527	1,462	4,886	4,291
TOTAL ASIA.....	421	10,625	4,581	5,046	70,558	35,876
Oceania:						
Australia.....	3,088	3,538	3,002	20,183	20,177	19,433
New Zealand.....	1,595	1,548	1,070	9,393	8,078	5,909
Fiji.....	70	1	4	249	363	159
Other British Oceania.....			2	42	15	5
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	4,753	5,087	4,078	29,867	28,633	25,506
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	35,476	100,640	51,462	248,402	604,074	382,149
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	20,959	104,391	168,196	138,962	795,251	1,073,144
Alaska.....	7	66	107	59	567	543
American Virgin Islands.....	3	1	17	19	66	87
Hawaii.....	148	68	727	777	3,438	3,575
Puerto Rico.....	44	470	541	183	2,528	4,823
United States Oceania.....			9	3	104	125
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	21,161	104,996	169,597	140,003	801,954	1,082,297
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	283	226	466	2,678	1,858	9,080
Bolivia.....	17	81	885	73	752	1,149
Brazil.....	283	1,083	1,459	2,151	10,204	6,183
Chile.....	18	458	99	347	2,177	1,094
Colombia.....	72	474	1,553	596	4,947	7,812
Costa Rica.....	7	82	243	59	951	1,321
Cuba.....	90	652	1,428	586	7,177	9,309
Dominican Republic.....	10	160	307	242	1,133	1,599
Ecuador.....	2	43	103	22	968	566
El Salvador.....	4	54	102	28	477	722
Guatemala.....	5	84	155	65	747	1,327
Haiti.....	21	107	249	83	949	1,386
Honduras.....	5	24	42	102	393	270
Mexico.....	126	948	1,462	1,520	8,326	8,526
Nicaragua.....	4	36	48	56	386	462
Panama.....	15	838	246	195	10,892	4,127
Paraguay.....	3	8	33	9	63	63
Peru.....	68	402	212	550	4,134	1,729
Uruguay.....	13	132	149	135	1,448	756
Venezuela.....	36	1,333	1,369	735	12,315	13,954
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,077	7,225	10,610	10,232	70,297	71,435
Europe:						
Ireland.....	(a)	(a)	1,682	(a)	(a)	7,904
Albania.....	1			6		
Austria.....		88	81	8	2,971	1,553
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	1,183	7,225	4,159	4,261	27,508	24,392
Bulgaria.....	1	29		6	78	146
Czechoslovakia.....	963	238	384	2,433	2,178	1,260
Denmark.....	71	128	36	717	2,664	534

(a) See Commonwealth Countries.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued						
Europe—Conc.						
Estonia.....				1		
Finland.....	44	23	6	237	387	392
France.....	938	3,898	1,834	5,331	26,714	11,579
Germany.....	1,090	3,188	405	6,996	20,681	3,817
Greece.....	366	364	83	1,403	1,426	1,024
Hungary.....		4		1	70	62
Iceland.....	2	4	41	10	696	436
Italy.....	188	1,302	567	866	7,193	5,415
Latvia.....	1			157		
Lithuania.....	143			239		1
Netherlands.....	1,120	1,270	414	5,728	8,186	5,499
Norway.....	679	2,044	3,399	4,078	10,888	10,555
Poland.....	26	158	19	506	412	1,221
Portugal.....	12	197	467	90	5,607	3,502
Azores and Madeira.....		7	12	2	48	112
Roumania.....	4	3	1	27	74	87
Spain.....		74	142	19	230	3,752
Sweden.....	252	414	107	2,607	2,939	1,967
Switzerland.....	46	1,478	1,694	398	15,214	10,014
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....		1	3	604	32	120
Yugoslavia.....	1	14	16	6	175	614
TOTAL EUROPE.....	7,131	22,151	15,552	36,737	136,461	95,958
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....		2			5	50
Arabia.....		88	11		2,409	514
Belgian Congo.....	1	179	234	51	1,444	955
Burma*.....	5		1	92	49	8
China.....	336	641	118	1,644	8,662	1,635
Greenland.....		2	4		11	28
Egypt.....	32	40	161	199	3,906	3,000
Ethiopia.....		1	7		30	34
French Africa.....	5	41	115	403	1,945	1,289
French East Indies.....	2	6	19	15	147	43
French Guiana.....				4	122	4
French Oceania.....	10	47	10	56	173	529
French West Indies.....	21	1		106	27	8
Madagascar.....		1	3	4	55	78
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	20	102	96	141	688	595
Iran.....		38	28	38	1,368	613
Iraq.....	5	9	7	30	350	53
Israel*.....	16	1,377	166	71	6,677	7,537
Jordan.....		16	1		168	44
Tripoli.....			2		11	374
Other Italian Africa.....			184			184
Japan.....	661	730	2,532	10,700	2,809	14,007
Korea.....			34		19	1,137
Liberia.....	1	11	11	15	86	62
Morocco.....	9	143	92	61	737	1,021
Indonesia.....	45	130	227	424	3,065	2,095
Surinam.....	3	95	59	22	480	564
Netherlands Antilles.....	15	121	166	129	1,169	3,563
Philippine Islands.....	99	937	690	848	6,909	6,899
Portuguese Africa.....	64	435	223	1,015	2,225	1,318
Portuguese Asia.....		6	43		159	97
Siam.....	2	36	117	13	399	852
Canary Islands.....		4	35	2	33	102
Spanish Africa.....		2			12	55
Syria.....	8	28	34	36	2,855	560
Turkey.....		1,028	1,053	1,903	3,931	2,587
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	1,339	6,297	6,483	17,859	53,135	52,494
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	30,705	140,668	202,243	204,829	1,061,852	1,302,180
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	66,181	241,309	253,704	453,231	1,665,926	1,684,328

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

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.

Winnipeg—September 5.
Ottawa—September 8-12.
Kingston—September 13.

Gananoque-Brockville—September 14.
Montreal—September 15-30.

Theodore J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens, Greece, since October, 1946, has returned home on leave, and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on August 28. 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.

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.

Brantford—September 5 a.m.
Guelph—September 5 p.m.

Ottawa—September 6-8.
Quebec—September 11-12.

Spain Requires Petroleum Lamp Black

Madrid, July 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Spanish domestic demand for petroleum lamp black for greasy inks is 100 tons per annum.

Dominica to Grant Loans to Cultivators

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—An Agricultural Credit (Loan) Ordinance has been approved for Dominica for purposes of making advances to cultivators in that colony. Funds amounting to \$144,000 have been made available.

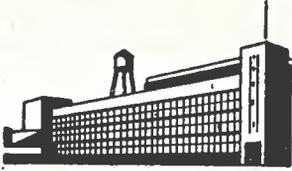
Indian International Engineering Exhibition Scheduled for Next Year

New Delhi, July 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Plans have been made for the Indian International Engineering Exhibition, which will be held in New Delhi during January and February, 1951, in conjunction with the Fourth Congress on Large Dams, the sectional meeting of the World Power Conference and a meeting of the International Association of Hydraulic Research. It is also proposed to hold a meeting of the newly-formed International Commission on Irrigation and Canals.

The World Power Conference deals with sources of heat and power and the generation and utilization thereof, including allied research. The International Commission on Large Dams is concerned with the design, construction, maintenance and operation of large dams and appurtenant works. The purpose of the International Association of Hydraulic Research is to promote international co-operation in research in hydraulics and hydraulic structures. The International Commission on Irrigation and Canals collects and disseminates knowledge on irrigation science in an effort to improve the design, construction, maintenance and operation of irrigation works, the distribution and economic use of water in irrigation, and studies problems involving drainage and salt-affected lands.

The exhibition will serve to demonstrate, by means of live and still models, the latest developments in the sciences and techniques covered by these international conferences. Displays may take the form of maps, charts, photographs, films, engineering materials (raw or processed), machinery, working and still models of projects, structures, sectional models of machinery and structures. As working models generally attract most attention, water and electricity will be made available to exhibitors.

Further information concerning this exhibition may be obtained from the Secretary, Central Board of Irrigation, Curzon Road, New Delhi, or from the Area Trade Officer, Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.



Industrial Inquiries

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

Automatic Car Wash—A California firm, which has developed, patented and is now distributing widely within the United States and certain areas in Canada a new type of automatic washer for use by truck fleet owners, bus-line operators, taxi fleets, garage car washers, desire to have it manufactured and sold in Canada under licence. This unit can also be used by car sales agencies to test water-tight qualities of new cars prior to delivery. It is claimed that this equipment saves up to 70 per cent in washing time; that one man can wash five cars per hour; that up to 50 per cent is saved in the use of soap and detergents. File: 5-1796.

Folding Boat—A United States firm which is now producing a portable, folding, canvas boat, desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer with the object of having this unit produced and distributed in Canada. This boat is constructed of aluminum alloy tubing and plasticated vinylite duck. It is said to have a tensile strength of 29,000 pounds per square inch; weighs twenty-six pounds packed and may be carried on the back by shoulder straps; size folded and packed is 38" x 20"; size open is 6' x 4'; complete unit comprises chair, oars, carlocks and pack harness. When opened and ready for use, the boat is of circular design; the material used is said to be resistant to sub-zero cold, or extreme heat and will not mildew. The boat is suitable for use in small waters by fishermen, hunters, prospectors, geologists, surveyors, mining engineers, bush fliers and others. File: 5-1856.

Steam Generators—British manufacturer of steam generators and ancillary equipment desires to contact a Canadian manufacturing or engineering firm with the object of arranging for the production of this equipment in Canada. This consists of both mobile and stationary steam generators. File: 5-1985.

Electric Space Heater—A South African firm desires to contact a Canadian manufacturer of electrical household appliances with the object of having their electric heater produced and distributed in Canada on a licence or royalty basis. File: 5-1938.

Hygienic Rabbit Hutch Unit—A British firm has produced a new type of hutch unit for use by large scale rabbit farms, which has as its outstanding feature cleanliness and the elimination of wet spots and refuse. They desire to have these units produced and sold in Canada. File: 5-1885.

Plant Facilities Available—The Canadian subsidiary plant of a highly technical British firm which is a leading designer and manufacturer of pressurization and air conditioning equipment, specialized aircraft parts, industrial blowers, diesel superchargers, etc., is prepared to engineer and produce similar equipment and would like to contact Canadian or foreign firms in this respect. File: 5-1964.

Information on Mexico Available

The second edition of "Shipping Documents and Customs Regulations", compiled by the International Trade Relations Division for the information of exporters to Mexico, has been issued, and may be obtained on application to the Foreign Tariffs Section of that Division. Firms interested in the further development of trade with Mexico are reminded that an economic survey of that country, prepared in 1949, is also available, on application to the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Special Commercial Quota Provided Colombian Importers

Bogotá, August 21, 1950.—(FTS)—A resolution of the Colombian Exchange Control Board, issued on July 13, provides for a special commercial quota to all Colombian importers amounting to 20 per cent of the total of their approved licences for the first five months of 1950. This is by way of an advance allocation which will be charged against any stipulated allocations in the next commercial quota. The commodities that may be imported are limited to the list specified in the resolution. This is a fairly extensive list and gives the importer a wide choice of products that he may bring in. The final date of application for import licences is October 30, 1950.

On making application for a licence, the importer makes a guarantee deposit to the Stabilization Fund of 20 per cent of the value of the licence. This deposit will be forfeited if less than 80 per cent of the value of the licence is utilized within its validity period. Canadian manufacturers or exporters who have accepted orders for shipments to Colombia should, therefore, give high priority to these orders in order to ensure that at least 80 per cent of the order is shipped within the validity period of the original licence.

Among the products included in the foregoing resolution are: boiled linseed oil, calcium carbide and various other chemicals, colouring materials, fertilizers, flexible rubber hose combined with textiles or metals, iron and steel bars, wire and sheets, iron and steel pipes, nails, screws, locks, hand tools, copper bars and wire, lead and zinc, raw and in sheets, internal combustion engines, pumps, agricultural machines, appliances and tools, tractors, elevating, loading and excavating machines, generators and electric motors, electric meters, insulated cables and wire, various automotive parts and a long list of drugs and medicines for human use. On July 29, 1950, certain other items were added to the list, including wooden tools and tool handles, wrapping paper, "Bristol" paperboard, needles, kerosene ranges, domestic sewing machines and parts and typewriters and parts. A few further additions were made on August 11.

Other resolutions of the Colombian Exchange Control Board provide special allocations for machinery parts imported by industries already established and for raw materials for Colombian industries.

The validity period for import licences for iron and steel products has been extended from four to six months on account of the international situation. For other products the validity period remains at four months.

United Kingdom and Pakistan Enter Agreement for Release of Sterling

Karachi, August 7, 1950—Pakistan and the United Kingdom have entered into an agreement for the release of sterling, effective from July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, the salient features of which are as follows:

(a) A release of £15,000,000.

(b) A further release of £2,500,000 for the purpose of meeting Pakistan's exceptional requirements of foreign exchange up to the end of September, 1950, arising from the present state of trade and payments with India. The Pakistan Government has the right to ask for a review, if it is not found possible to provide for a free flow of trade between Pakistan and India.

(c) The temporary release of £14,000,000 to Pakistan during the last year, in consideration of non-receipt by Pakistan of sterling from India in terms of the Payments Agreement with India, has been made permanent, subject to adjustment when sterling is received from India.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Under the Payments Agreement with India, Pakistan was entitled to receive £15,000,000 in free sterling and £1,485,000 in blocked sterling at the end of September, 1949, on account of her favourable balance of trade. India, however, did not transfer sterling due Pakistan in the ordinary course under the Payments Agreement. The Pakistan-United Kingdom sterling balances agreement of last year was based on the assumption that Pakistan would receive free sterling from India, in addition to the sums released by the United Kingdom. As necessary transfers of sterling from India did not take place, the United Kingdom allowed Pakistan a temporary release of £14,000,000, which has now been made permanent, as indicated in (c) above.

Pakistan has agreed to limit its expenditure in the dollar areas to \$65,000,000 between July 1, 1950, and June 30, 1951.

Venezuela Requires Permits for Import of Asbestos-Cement Sheets

Caracas, August 14, 1950.—(FTS)—Importations of asbestos-cement sheets, tubes and piping into Venezuela have been made subject to a previous import permit effective August 9, 1950, according to an official decree published on that date.

Exemption from the import permit requirement is accorded for a period of thirty days to shipments when the covering Consular invoice is dated prior to August 9, 1950.

South Africa Issues Permits For Token Shipments

Johannesburg, August 23, 1950.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economic Affairs yesterday authorized the issue of special permits for the importation into the Union of South Africa of any goods, whether or not they appear on the prohibited list.

The basis on which these permits will be issued is that each registered importer of consumer goods, whose total imports in 1948 exceeded £5,000, will receive two permits each of the value of £50, one being a "Universal" and the other a "Restricted" permit. The Universal permits will be valid for the importation of any goods from any country, while the Restricted permits will be valid for the importation of any goods from soft-currency countries only.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the International Trade Relations Division. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Belgian Congo, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

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: Boite 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, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício 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 Vas-silissis 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.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

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 Plads 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.*

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

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. Territory includes Hawaii.

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. 21	Nominal Quotations Aug. 28
Argentina	Peso	Off.	-.2977	-.3275	-.3275
		Free	-.2085	-.1221	-.1221
Austria	Schilling	Export		-.0515	-.0515
Austria	Pound		3-2240	2-4610	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	-.0153
Colombia	Peso		-.5128	-.5641	-.5641
Costa Rica	Colon		-.1800	-.1880	-.1880
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-1000	1-1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-.0290	-.0220	-.0220
Denmark	Krone		-.2084	-.1582	-.1582
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	-.0031	-.0031
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	-.2532	-.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	-.6533	-.7241	-.7241
Venezuela	Bolivar		-.2985	-.3289	-.3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-.0200		

Import Controls Being Relaxed On Large Number of Products

CONTROLS governing the importation of a substantial number of commodities, under the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, will be relaxed on October 1, 1950. These relaxations involve items in the prohibited list, the quota list and the capital goods list. The principal items in Schedule I, the importation of which will be unrestricted on October 1, include many pulp and paper products, office machinery and appliances, passenger automobile tires, and a long list of small items, such as domestic water heaters, cigarette lighters, ash trays, vases, pencil sharpeners, dry cell batteries, and watch straps and bracelets. Pork and pork products will become unrestricted on December 31.

Items hitherto in Schedule II (the quota list), which will become unrestricted, consist principally of textile fabrics, soaps, polishes, glass-ware, kitchen and household hollow-ware, and cooking and heating equipment.

The principal items transferred from Schedule I (the prohibited list) to Schedule II (the quota list) include: Cut flowers, perfumery and toilet preparations, electric light fixtures, flashlights, electric irons, and dry shaving machines, jewellery, fountain pens and pencils, and electric mixers, heating pads and fans.

In Schedule III, administered by the Department of Trade and Commerce, forty-five of the current ninety-five items will be removed from import control. Deleted from the schedule will be such items as certain chemicals, building stone, road paving machinery and railway equipment. Also included on this list of relaxations are fire engines, hearses and ambulances, aircraft and aircraft parts; bookkeeping, calculating and invoicing machines; all office machinery parts, production parts for cooking and heating appliances, vacuum cleaners, clothes wringers, washing machines, irons and electric shavers.

In calculating the 1951 allotment permits, covering the fifty items remaining under Schedule III, the following administrative relaxations will be adopted: (1) Unexpended balances of 1950 allotments may be carried forward, on request, when the application to the Department of Trade and Commerce is supported by a valid reason; (2) Dealer allotment permits for 1951 will be increased by twenty per cent; and (3) Allotment permits for producing materials and component parts for manufacturers in 1951 will be issued at the same rate as for 1950. It is anticipated that these allotments will be satisfactory to the great majority of manufacturers, but the Department will consider any upward revision that manufacturers may request.

With respect to Schedules I and II, administered by the Department of Finance, the Hon. D. C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, said that, after October 1, there would no longer be any complete prohibitions under Schedule I, and that the scope of present quota restrictions under Schedule II would be reduced by about one-half.

The total base period imports of all goods now under quota in Schedule II amount to about \$200,000,000. After October 1, quotas will apply to goods of which base period imports were about \$100,000,000 in value.

Commenting on these relaxations, Mr. Abbott pointed out that Canadian gold and United States dollar reserves had improved steadily during the past six months. If this improvement continued, and barring unforeseen circumstances, further relaxations, or even the complete suspension of all remaining emergency import controls, could be anticipated.

Schedule I and II Items Suspended from Import Control

*P.C. 4233
Deleted
Aug 30/50*

The following items, listed in Schedules I and II of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, will be removed from import control, effective October 1, 1950:

Tariff Item

SCHEDULE I

- ex 192 } ✓
 - ex 198 } ✓
 - ex 199 } ✓
 - ex 192 } ✓
 - ex ~~513~~ } ✓
 - ex 711 } ✓
 - et al } ✓
 - 192c } ✓
 - ex 193 } ✓
 - 194 } ✓
 - ex 197 } ✓
 - ex 197b } ✓
 - ex 198 } ✓
 - ex 199 } ✓
 - ex 181 } ✓
 - ex 509 } ✓
 - 197b } ✓
 - ex 192 } ✓
 - ex 197 } ✓
 - ex 198 } ✓
 - ex 199 } ✓
 - ex 199b } ✓
 - ex 237c } ✓
 - ex 711 } ✓
 - et al } ✓
 - ex 362c } ✓
 - ex 414 } ✓
- Tarred paper and prepared roofings (including shingles), sheathing, insulation, (not including fibreglass), building board, chipboard, newsboard, strawboard, testboard, corrugated board and all other similar boards manufactured wholly or in part of vegetable fibres not including electric insulation board, match stem stock, shoe board, automobile board, book binders' board and pressboard); bristol board, artists' board, photograph mounting board, picture matting board and showcard board; flock coated board or paper; wax coated paper; blotting paper not printed.
- Acoustical wallboards, acoustical pads and acoustical tile of all kinds.
- Roofing and shingles of saturated felt.
- Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not (but not including those made from twisted paper).
- Playing cards, in packs or in sheet form, n.o.p.; cards and sheets partly lithographed or printed, for use in the manufacture of such playing cards.
- Cups, dishes or plates, forks, spoons, and drinking straws, made of paper, cardboard, or of vegetable fibres; paper envelopes, correspondence and printed letterhead papers, not including plain unprinted typewriter or copying papers; creped tissue paper and manufactures thereof; wrapping paper (including box covering paper and wrappers) printed, embossed or otherwise decorated; Christmas seals, stickers, tags and enclosure cards, printed, embossed or otherwise decorated; card and other games, score reckoners, score pads, tallies and place cards, of paper or cardboard; festivity, carnival and celebration supplies and decorations of paper or cardboard, including costumes, hats, caps, headbands, masks, horns, serpentine and confetti; blank books; photograph mounts manufactured from paper or paper board.
- Wrapping paper of all kinds, not pasted, coated or embossed.
- Papers and paperboards or fibreboards the surface of which is in two or more colours or is embossed or otherwise decorated.
- Empty containers wholly or partially manufactured from paperboard or fibreboard having affixed thereto paper the surface of which is in two or more colours, or is embossed or otherwise decorated.
- Synthetic resin soft sheets or strips or similar shapes, not coated, printed, embossed nor decorated.
- Nickel-plated or electro-plated cutlery and table flatware. Typewriters.

Tariff Item	
ex 414a	Dictating machines, transcribing machines and cylinder shaving machines.
ex 414c ✓	Adding machines.
ex 445e ✓	Dry cell batteries, n.o.p.
468	Bird, squirrel and rat cages, of wire, and metal parts thereof.
512	Picture frames, photograph frames and mirror frames, of any material.
ex 506 } ✓	
et al } ✓	
ex 618b ✓	Passenger automobile tires.
ex 689a ✓	Mineral wool, but not including fibre glass.
ex 711 ✓	Floor or wall tile having an asphalt base.
ex 711	Domestic water heaters;
ex 362c	Public address and communication systems;
ex 427	Humidifiers (but not including industrial humidifiers);
ex 446a	Gasoline pumps;
et al } ✓	Cigarette or cigar lighters (but not to include lighters provided for in Tariff Item 438(c));
	Air-conditioning units and apparatus designed for household or office use;
	Cases, boxes, bowls, baskets, bottles, dishes and trays adapted for personal, household or office use, or for the packaging of goods for retail sale, of which the component of chief value is copper or electro-plated metal, not including industrial containers unsuitable for retail sale;
	Ash trays and receivers;
	Christmas tree decorations of all kinds, including lights and fittings therefor;
	Vases and jardinières;
	Lipstick holders;
	Atomizers;
	Pencil sharpeners;
	Radio cabinets, unfinished;
	Door chimes;
	Watch straps and bracelets;
	Bowls, trays and dishes of wood.

*made
the
best
glass
of
wood.*

SCHEDULE II

Category 2—Textiles

451e } ✓	Slide, hookless or zipper fasteners and parts thereof.
et al } ✓	
523i } ✓	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, not bleached, mercerized nor coloured, n.o.p., and seamless cotton bags.
523a ✓	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, bleached or mercerized, not coloured, n.o.p.
523b ✓	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, printed, dyed or coloured, n.o.p.
523c ✓	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton, composed of yarns of coun's of 100 or more, including all such fabrics in which the average of the count of warp and weft yarns is 100 or more.
523e ✓	Woven fabrics wholly of cotton with cut pile, n.o.p.
523j ✓	Shadow cretonnes, wholly of cotton, with printed warp and plain weft.
523k ✓	Gabardines, wholly of cotton, with not less than 280 ends and picks of ply yarn per square inch.

Tariff Item

- 5231 ✓ Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, composed of yarns of counts of not less than 80 and not more than 99, including all such fabrics in which the average count of the warp and weft yarns is not less than 80 and not more than 99.
- 524a ✓ Fabrics with cut weft pile, wholly of cotton or of cotton and synthetic textile fibres or filaments.
- 528 ✓ White cotton bobinet, plain, in the web.
- 529 ✓ Embroideries, lace, nets, nettings, bobinet, n.o.p., fringes and tassels, wholly of cotton.
- 529a ✓ Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton not coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories.
- 530 ✓ Lace and embroideries, wholly of cotton, coloured, when imported for use exclusively by manufacturers in the manufacture of clothing, in their own factories.
- 531 ✓ Knitted fabric wholly of cotton, in the web, imported by manufacturers of rubber boots and shoes for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
- 532b ✓ Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, for covering books.
- 541a ✓ Woven fabrics, wholly of jute, n.o.p.
- 542 ✓ Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, and all such fabrics with cut pile, n.o.p., not containing silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool.
- 542a ✓ Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, wholly or in part of vegetable fibres, n.o.p., not to contain silk, synthetic textile fibres or filaments, nor wool.
- 545/ ✓ Lace and embroideries, wholly of flax, or of hemp, or of flax, hemp and cotton, not coloured, imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in the manufacture of clothing in their own factories.
- 546 ✓ Articles made from fabrics, finished or unfinished, and all textile manufactures, wholly of jute, n.o.p.; fabrics wholly of jute, coated or impregnated, and jute fabric backed with paper.
- 554 ✓ Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in chief part by weight of yarns of wool or hair, not exceeding in weight six ounces to the square yard, n.o.p., when imported in the gray or unfinished condition, for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada.
- 554a ✓ Woven fabrics, consisting of cotton warps with wefts of lustre wool mohair or alpaca, generally known as lustres or Italian linings, n.o.p.
- 554b ✓ Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns of wool or hair, n.o.p.
- 554c ✓ Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in chief part by weight of yarns of wool or hair, not exceeding in weight four ounces to the square yard, when imported in the gray or unfinished condition, for the purpose of being dyed or finished in Canada.
- 554d ✓ Woven or braided fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of wool, the hair of the camel, alpaca, goat or other like animal.
- 554f ✓ Woven fabrics, composed wholly or in part of yarns or wool or hair, commonly known as billiard cloth.
- 560a ✓ Woven fabrics, wholly or in part of silk, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, n.o.p.
- 560b ✓ Woven fabrics, wholly of silk, twenty-six inches in width, or less, n.o.p.
- 560c ✓ Woven fabrics with cut pile, whether or not coated or impregnated, wholly or in part of silk or synthetic textile fibres or filaments, but not containing wool, n.o.p.

Tariff Item	
561 ✓	Woven fabrics wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, not to contain wool, not including fabrics in chief part by weight of silk, n.o.p.
561a ✓	Fabrics, coated or impregnated, n.o.p.:— (i) Composed wholly or in part of silk. (ii) Composed wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, but not containing silk.
562 ✓	Woven fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width generally known as "ribbons", whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of silk but not containing wool.
562a ✓	Woven fabrics not exceeding twelve inches in width, generally known as "ribbons", whether with cut pile or not, wholly or in part of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, but not containing silk nor wool.
564 ✓	Woven fabrics, of a kind not made in Canada, wholly, or in chief part, by weight, of silk or of synthetic textile fibres or filaments, or both, imported in the web in lengths of not less than five yards each by manufacturers of neckties, scarves, or mufflers for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
564a ✓	Irish poplin, composed wholly of silk and wool, not exceeding twenty-five inches in width, imported in the web in lengths of not less than five yards each, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe, by manufacturers of neckties, scarves or mufflers for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories.
565 ✓	Embroideries, lace, braids, cords, chenille, gimp, fringes and tassels, whether containing tinsel or not, nets, nettings and bobinet, n.o.p.
566 ✓	Plaited or braided lines and cords, non-elastic, whether of tubular or of solid construction, not exceeding one inch in circumference, wholly or in chief part by weight of vegetable fibres.
569 (iii) ✓	Hoods and shapes, knitted, crocheted, plaited or woven in a single piece, and hoods and shapes of braid, not sown, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
569 (iv) ✓	Hoods and shapes, n.o.p.
574a ✓	Webbing, with strands of rubber interwoven, or braided therein, not exceeding twelve inches in width, n.o.p.; round elastic braid.
818 ✓	Buttons of all kinds, n.o.p. (except recognition buttons).
844 ✓	Woven fabrics, wholly of cotton, when imported by manufacturers of cotton bags for use exclusively in the manufacture of cotton bags in their own factories.
	Category 4—Miscellaneous
ex 180 } ✓	Pictorial post-cards, greeting cards and similar artistic cards or folders finished or unfinished.
181a } ✓	
195 ✓	Paper hanging or wall papers, including borders or bordering.
228 ✓	Soap powders, powdered soap, mineral soap, and soap, n.o.p.
230 ✓	Castile soap.
252 ✓	Shoe blacking; shoemakers' ink; shoe, harness and leather dressings and knife or other polish or composition, n.o.p.
326 (ii) ✓	Opal glassware, glass tableware, cut glassware and illuminating glassware, n.o.p.
ex 326g ✓	High thermal shock-resisting glassware, but not including industrial or laboratory glassware, or glassware parts imported by manufacturers for production use in their own factories.

Tariff Item

354a ✓	Kitchen or household hollow-ware of aluminum, n.o.p.
354b ✓	Kitchen or household hollow-ware of nickel, n.o.p.
362 ✓	Articles consisting wholly or in part of sterling or other silver-ware, n.o.p.; manufactures of gold or silver, n.o.p.
432b ✓	Hollow-ware, of iron or steel, coated with vitreous enamel.
ex 443 ✓	Apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings (not including parts).
449 ✓	Steel wool, including steel wool impregnated with soap or in retail packages containing a cake of soap.
652 ✓	Toilet or dressing combs, n.o.p.; fancy combs, not being jewellery.

Schedule I Items Transferred to Schedule II

The following items, listed in Schedule I of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, shall be included in Category 4 of Schedule II, effective October 1, 1950:

79b X	Flowers and foliage, natural, cut, whether in designs or bouquets or not, n.o.p.
234 X	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for the hair, mouth or skin.
444b X	Lamp shades, n.o.p., and shade holders.
ex 445 X	Electric light fixtures and appliances, n.o.p. (not including industrial electric light fixtures, or parts).
ex 445a X	Electric flashlights.
ex 445i X	Electric sad irons.
ex 445j X	Electric dry shaving machines.
647 X	Jewellery of any material, for the adornment of the person, n.o.p.
ex 648 X	Precious and semi-precious stones (other than diamonds) whether genuine or synthetic; pearls, whether genuine or cultured, and imitations and simulations thereof.
ex 655 X	Fountain and ball point pens.
ex 655a X	Propelling pencils.
ex 711 } X	Electric mixers, ironers and dishwashers, designed for house-
ex 362c } X	hold use;
ex 427 } X	Electric heating pads and blankets;
ex 446a } X	Juice extractors;
et al } X	Electric fans;
	Floor polishers;
	Domestic garbage disposal units.

Schedule III Items Suspended from Import Control

The following items, listed in Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, are suspended from import control, and may be imported without permit on and after October 1, 1950:

192g	Roofing felt.
ex 208t } X	Tri-sodium phosphate; tetra sodium pyro-phosphate;
ex 211 } X	Sodium tri-polyphosphate.
ex 216e et al	Diocetyl phthalate.
ex 237 et al	Polystyrene moulding powders, compounds made from poly-vinyl chloride and co-polymers thereof.
ex 242	Zinc oxide, such as zinc white.
272b } X	Paraffin wax.
272c } X	Flagstone, sandstone and all building stone, not hammered,
305	sawn or chiselled, and marble and granite, rough, not hammered or chiselled.

Tariff Item	
306	Marble, sawn or sand rubbed, not polished; granite, sawn; paving blocks of stone; flagstone and building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on not more than two sides.
306a	Building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on more than two sides but not sawn on more than four sides.
306b	Building stone, other than marble or granite, planed, turned, cut or further manufactured than sawn on four sides.
388e	Iron or steel side or centre sill sections, of all sizes not manufactured in Canada, weighing not less than 35 pounds per lineal yard, not punched, drilled or further manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of railway cars, for use in their own factories.
393	Tires, of steel, in the rough, not drilled or machined in any manner, for railway vehicles, including locomotives and tenders.
ex 409m	Internal combustion traction engines for other than farm purposes and complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 414	Complete parts of typewriters for production use.
ex 414a	Complete parts of dictating, transcribing and cylinder shaving machines for production use.
ex 414c	Bookkeeping, calculating and invoicing machines, and complete parts thereof for production use, and complete parts of adding machines for production use.
ex 415	Complete parts of electric and hand vacuum cleaners and of attachments therefor for production use.
ex 415b	Complete parts of washing machines, domestic, for production use.
ex 415c	Complete parts of domestic clothes wringers for production use.
ex 420	Machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of leather for use exclusively in the tanning of leather or the embossing of leather, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister, and complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 422a	Concrete road-paving machines, self-propelling, end loading type, with a capacity of 21 cubic feet of wet concrete or more; concrete and asphalt road finishing machines; form graders; sub-graders; combination excavating and transporting scraper units; concrete mixers, transit type; dump wagons or trailers, having a capacity of 10 cubic yards or over, not self-propelled; back-filling machines and equipment, mounted on self-propelling wheels or crawling traction, semi- or full-revolving boom and scraper type; steam or air driven pile hammers or extractors; well-points; truck turntables: all the foregoing of a class or kind, not made in Canada; complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 424	Fire engines and other fire extinguishing machines and chassis for same; complete parts of the foregoing for production use other than chassis parts.
427e	Automatic machines for making and packaging cigars and cigarettes, not to include tobacco-preparing machines.
ex 428	Traction engines, n.o.p.; complete parts thereof for production use.
ex 434a	Motor rail cars or units for use on railways, and chassis for same; complete parts of the foregoing for production use.
434b	Steel wheels for use on railway rolling stock, viz:— (i) Pressed steel (ii) n.o.p.
ex 435	Locomotive and motor cars for railways, of a class or kind not made in Canada, for use exclusively in mining, metallurgical or sawmill operations; complete parts thereof for production use; diesel switching locomotives of a class or kind not made in Canada.
ex 438a	Funeral hearses and ambulances.
ex 438g	Complete parts of motor cycles and side cars for production use.
ex 440L	Aircraft, n.o.p.; complete parts thereof for production use, not including engines, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.

Tariff Item	
440m ex (i)	Unfinished parts of aircraft, n.o.p., for production use, not including parts for production of aircraft engines. Direct or inertia starters with or without related operating gear and parts thereof; generators; voltage control boxes; batteries; de-icing and anti-icing equipment and parts thereof, not including parts of rubber; vacuum pumps with related operating gear and parts thereof; landing and navigation lights; propellers; hydraulic jacks and pumps and parts thereof; aircraft wheels; aircraft brakes with related operating gear; aircraft tires and tubes; oil coolers; fuel pressure warning devices; exhaust gas analysers; pressure fire extinguishers; primer pumps; instruments excepting fuel contents gauges; bolts, nuts, cocks, turnbuckles, clevis and pins, swaged wires and tie rods; bars, tubes, extrusions and forgings of aluminum, aluminum alloys and magnesium alloys; steel tubing; all of the foregoing when of types and sizes not made in Canada and imported by manufacturers of aircraft for use exclusively in the manufacture in their own factories of the goods enumerated in tariff item 440L, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
(ii)	
440n	Engines, when imported for use only in the equipment of aircraft.
ex 711 }	Parts, finished or not, n.o.p., for the production of aircraft engines.
ex 440p	Direct or inertia starters with or without related operating gear and parts thereof; generators; voltage control boxes, batteries; de-icing and anti-icing equipment and parts thereof, not including parts of rubber; vacuum pumps with related operating gear and parts thereof; landing and navigation lights; propellers; hydraulic jacks and pumps and parts thereof; aircraft wheels; aircraft brakes with related operating gear and parts thereof; aircraft tires and tubes; oil coolers; fuel pressure warning devices; exhaust gas analysers; pressure fire extinguishers; primer pumps; instruments excepting fuel contents gauges; bolts, nuts, cocks, turnbuckles, clevis and pins, swaged wires and tie rods; bars, tubes, extrusions and forgings of aluminum, aluminum alloys and magnesium alloys; steel tubing; all the foregoing when of types and sizes not made in Canada and imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of the goods enumerated in tariff item 440L under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
ex 442d	Materials, including all parts, wholly or in chief part of metal, of a class or kind not made in Canada, when imported by manufacturers of goods entitled to entry under tariff items 410g, 410L, 410n, 410o, 410p, 410q, 410u, 410w, 410z, 411, 411a, 411b, 427b, 427c, 427f, 428c, 428e, 440k, and 447a for use in the manufacture of such goods in their own factories, under such regulations as the Minister may prescribe.
ex 443	Parts for the production of apparatus designed for cooking or for heating buildings: (1) For coal or wood; (2) For gas; (3) For electricity; (4) For oil; (5) n.o.p.
ex 445i	Complete parts for the production of electric sad irons.
ex 445j	Parts for the production of electric dry shaving machines for use in removing human hair.
447a	Sand cast rolls and chilled cast iron rolls, for use exclusively in rolling iron or steel, or in manufacturing paper.
447b	Forged steel rolls, hardened and ground, for use exclusively in rolling ferrous or non-ferrous metals.
459	Materials, including all parts, when imported by manufacturers of street or road rollers for use exclusively in the manufacture of street or road rollers, in their own factories, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.
ex 461a	Automatic scales or weighing machines, of a class or kind not made in Canada for use in Canadian manufactures; complete parts of the foregoing for production use.
ex 711	Chlorine liquids; chlorine gas; styrene monomer.