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COVER SUBJECT—Seven of eight Canadian-bred Palomino mares and stallions, purchased by Chipperfield's Circus, in England, have been given names that identify them with the land of their birth. The leader of the troupe, a stallion, is called "Canada". The other horses are known as "Ontario", "Hamilton", "Melville", "Montreal", "Ottawa" and "Quebec". An Albino gelding was christened "Starlight". These horses have created such a favourable impression that additional orders have been received, a recent purchase of two from Alberta having been made for Chipperfield's Circus. It is reported from London that great kindness and patience are shown by the trainers, and that the complete confidence of these animals has been secured.

Price 10 cents

Canadian Exporters to Bahamas Meet Competition From Miami

Ocean freight charges from Florida less than from Canada, and merchants in Nassau enabled to purchase goods in smaller quantities—Imports from Canada declined during past year, whereas purchases from United Kingdom increased substantially.

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston

KINGSTON, Jamaica, August 15, 1950.—Purchases by the Bahamas have increased substantially during the past five years. It is noted, however, that imports from the United Kingdom have risen relatively more rapidly than from the United States and Canada. Although no trade statistics have been published by the Bahamas since 1942, a recent investigation of imports from the principal sources of supply indicates that purchases from the United Kingdom in 1949 were valued at £1,298,000, compared with £71,000 in 1945. Imports from the United States in 1949 were valued at £1,961,000, compared with £911,000 in 1945 and with £2,163,000 in 1948. Purchases from Canada in 1949 were valued at £686,000, compared with £643,000 in 1945. While there is relatively little change in the Canadian totals, there was an increase to £999,000 in 1947 and to \$965,000 in 1948, after which there was a substantial decline.

Bahamas Imports

(Thousands of pounds sterling)

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	6 mos. 1950
United Kingdom	£ 71	£ 187	£ 361	£ 963	£1,298	£ 998
Canada	643	820	999	965	686	365
Australia .....	.....	.....	14	56	128	204
Jamaica	47	50	14	25	91	54
Total British	£ 799	£1,094	£1,476	£2,194	£2,309	£1,677
United States	911	1,520	2,302	2,163	1,961	1,175
Total imports	£1,806	£2,841	£4,202	£4,720	£4,776	£3,102

Bahamas Imports in 1949

(C.i.f. values in £'s)

	United States	Canada
Biscuits	£ 20,291	£ 3,190
Cheese	13,598	7,320
Oranges, lemons and grapefruit	16,785	.....
Fruits, fresh, n.o.p.	10,350	.....
Flour	1,131	169,080
Chicken and dairy feed	67,718	10,457
Rice	57,866	.....
Hominy	30,910	.....
Jams, jellies and preserved fruits	13,162	1,910
Meats—		
Pickles and salted	15,942	14,458
Fresh	38,235	82,596
Hams and bacon	8,069	53,303
Other cured meats	2,850	38,411
Poultry and game, dressed	13,141	5,174
Milk—		
Sweetened	7,825	43,789
Unsweetened	6,565	43,377
Provisions	97,478	25,076
Potatoes, Irish	5,357	16,425
Leaf tobacco	13,175	.....
Vegetables—		
Canned	13,886	3,000
Fresh	23,920	.....

Bahamas Imports in 1949—Concluded

(C.i.f. values in £'s)

	United States	Canada
Lumber	53,259	30,425
Shingles	7,604	16,928
Apparel	105,214	.....
Books, printed	10,274	.....
Boots and shoes, other than canvas with rubber soles ..	47,946	590
Cotton, manufactures, other than sails and hosiery	23,909	.....
Piece-goods	43,113	1,919
Electrical apparatus and appliances	80,318	2,625
Fertilizers	15,699	.....
Furniture	93,784	3,895
Glass and glassware	18,051	7,267
Hardware	97,532	3,321
Hats and caps	10,024	230
Medicines and drugs	36,782	6,325
Machinery	138,160	.....
Metal manufactures, other than machinery, iron nails and wire fencing	25,231	3,321
*Motor cars and trucks	(77) 34,825	(9) 3,857
Parts	24,494	1,371
Lubricating oils	14,929	1,422
Empty packages	25,431	2,163
Paints	25,348	428
Paper, except newsprint	32,235	7,004
Silks, rayons, etc.	13,855	3,557
Toilet preparations, including toilet soaps	17,159	1,439
Unclassified manufactures	276,423	30,259
Total	£1,961,000	£ 686,000
Total imports		£4,776,000

* Not commercial vehicles but tourist motor cars brought in temporarily. Only a few units admitted for tourist hotel transportation and one or two for taxis.

In the case of the two most outstanding examples of a complete blank on the Canadian side, viz., "apparel" and "machinery", it should be pointed out that these headings are made up of a wide variety of items. While some Canadian goods were imported in those classes, the value was so small that the investigation did not produce heading totals.

Canadian Exporters Meet Considerable Competition from Florida

Although the British West Indies, including the Bahamas, are among the oldest customers of Canada, Canadian exporters are faced with considerable competition from Florida. Miami is less than 200 miles from Nassau, and frequent ocean freight sailings connect these two ports. Importers in the Bahamas, most of whom are located in Nassau, have for years taken advantage of the services offered by brokers and wholesalers in Miami. Most agents and buyers obtain a variety of merchandise in small lots at regular intervals, thereby simplifying their stock position and financing. Since firms in Miami buy in carload lots, it is apparent that they have advantages over Canadian exporters to the Bahamas. Ocean freight charges are of particular importance, as import duties are charged on a c.i.f. basis.

For example, the f.o.b. price of a certain food product was the same in Montreal as in Miami, taking the difference in exchange into consideration. The ocean freight charges on an invoice value of \$339.25 from Montreal amounted to \$85.05, whereas they were only \$37.60 from Miami. The low-cost product in this instance cannot bear such a heavy differential, even under the British Preferential Tariff. Feedstuffs provide another example. A competitive Canadian price could only be obtained on a carload lot, which is too large a quantity for most importers to handle, especially as they can purchase a few sacks from Miami at regular intervals. This freight advantage is most noticeable in bulk hardware lines, such as galvanized pails, in furniture and in electrical appliances.

Commercial circles in Nassau complain that Canadian prices are not competitive with those of the United States. It is also maintained that Canadian exporters are prone to quote on a basis of "what the traffic will bear", rather than accept a fair profit and attempt to meet the competition. Another contention is that Canadian manufacturers, especially of soft goods, haberdashery, etc., do not offer the same variety of merchandise and styling, or the grades required in the tropics, as are obtainable from the United States.

Few Canadian Salesmen Visit the Bahamas

It is also pointed out that few salesmen come from Canada. This is perhaps understandable, in view of the serious import restrictions that are in effect generally throughout the British West Indies. There has been no discrimination by authorities in the Bahamas, however, in the issuance of import permits for those hard-currency products considered necessary to maintain the economy of the Colony. The Bahamas have taken a more lenient view of what may be considered as essentials than have other administrations in the British West Indies, due to the fact that tourism is the principal industry of the Colony, and that visitors, mainly from the United States, should be provided with products to which they are accustomed. Also, for the same reason, the Bahamas have a large dollar income.

Reverting to the comparative table of imports for 1949, if milk products, meat products and especially flour, are deducted, the Canadian total is reduced to a figure which suggests that, as goods have become in more and more free supply in the United States, the above criticisms levelled at Canadian industry, have strong foundation.

A slight seasonable decrease in retail trade is current. Inventories are being well maintained, and foodstuffs, building materials and British textiles are in good demand. Real estate transactions continue at a high level and construction trades are active. Bahamas labourers are being recruited again for work in the northern United States canning factories and should number about 1,800 by the end of this month. The labour situation is quiet, money continues to circulate freely and obligations are receiving proper attention.

Up to the end of June, 38,000 visitors arrived in Nassau this year, a considerable increase over the total of 37,578 for all of 1949. Butlin's Vacation Village, on the west end of Grand Bahama Island, is proving attractive though construction is not completed. It is understood six airlines are seeking permission to carry passengers and freight from Miami and West Palm Beach to Grand Bahama and Nassau.

It was recently reported in the press that a large dairy and poultry farm on the Island of Eleuthera had entered into an agreement to provide frozen poultry, fresh eggs, fresh cream, cottage cheese and ice cream mix to Bermuda. An all-year supply can be maintained in these commodities, which are in every way equal to those with which the consuming public is accustomed. In the near future, this company will be able to offer frozen pork products of Canadian or American style and quality, together with many types of fresh vegetables, which are required in Bermuda's off season period, such as Irish potatoes, broccoli, cabbage, spinach, beets, cauliflower and melons. It is added that foodstuffs will not only allow Bermuda to conserve dollars, but will help to bring about a reduction in prices to the consumer.

Also on Eleuthera Island, the largest packers of canned products in the Bahamas have arranged a fortnightly freight service to Bermuda to ensure distribution in fresh condition of canned tomatoes, tomato juice, sliced, crushed and chunk pineapple and pineapple juice.

It has also been announced in the press that the Colonial Development Corporation has acquired a tract of 8,800 acres on Eleuthera Island, including the above packing plant.

Conference on Tariffs and Trade Begins This Month at Torquay

L. Dana Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in United Kingdom, heads Canadian delegation—Two sets of meetings planned, one of which is likely to last for six months.

L. DANA WILGRESS, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, will be chairman of the Canadian delegation to the International Conference on Tariffs and Trade, which is scheduled to open in Torquay, England, on September 28. Hector B. McKinnon, chairman of the Canadian Tariff Board, will be deputy chairman.

Other members of the Canadian delegation are: John J. Deutsch, Department of Finance; Dr. Claude M. Isbister, Director of the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce; W. J. Callaghan, Department of Finance; Louis Couillard, Department of External Affairs; Arthur L. Neal, Department of Trade and Commerce; S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; Dr. A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture; B. G. Barrow, Department of Trade and Commerce; H. V. Jarrett, Department of Trade and Commerce; and J. P. C. Gauthier, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Paris. H. H. Wright, Department of External Affairs, will act as secretary of the delegation.

The Torquay Conference will include two sets of meetings under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The first will consist of a third round of multilateral tariff negotiations, commencing when the conference opens. These meetings will follow the pattern of the Geneva (1947) and the Anney (1949) tariff negotiations, and are expected to continue for six months.

The second set of meetings will take place under the terms of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, which require the contracting parties to meet from time to time to give effect to certain provisions of the agreement that involve joint action. These meetings, commencing on November 2, will be the fifth such sessions of contracting parties since the negotiation of the general agreement at Geneva in 1947.

Mr. Wilgress has been re-elected chairman of the contracting parties, and will thus preside over the tariff negotiations and the fifth session of the contracting parties.

Mr. McKinnon will be chairman of the two Canadian negotiating teams, and will be seconded for this purpose to the Department of External Affairs. Mr. Deutsch will be in charge of the negotiations concerning Canadian tariffs, and Dr. Isbister will be in charge of the negotiations concerning foreign tariffs.

The following countries are expected to participate in the Torquay Conference: Australia, Austria, Benelux (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg), Brazil, Burma, Canada, Ceylon, Chile, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Finland, France, Western Germany, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Indonesia, Italy, Liberia, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines, Sweden, Syria-Lebanon Union, Turkey, United Kingdom, Union of South Africa, United States, Uruguay.

Canadian Economic Situation Is Considered More Favourable

Minister of Trade and Commerce presents second review of trade position when introducing Essential Materials (Defence) Bill—Level of exports in 1950 expected to exceed that of 1949—Sales to United States more than compensate for decreases to overseas countries.

CANADIAN trade at this time, and the economic situation in general, were reviewed by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, when introducing the Essential Materials (Defence) Bill last week. The position was considered even more favourable than was anticipated last March, when Mr. Howe presented a preliminary review, and said this would be a banner year. "Having been accused of being an optimist, I was perhaps too ready to discount favourable factors of that period," he explained.

"It appears now that the level of our exports in 1950 will be substantially above the 1949 level. This will reflect price increases, which have taken place this year, but there are as well substantial increases in the volume of exports. In the current year, increased sales to the United States will more than compensate for decreases which have occurred overseas. In each year since the end of the war, we have maintained our overall balance of payments in a sound and healthy condition. The serious problem confronted three years ago was the large deficit which was then being incurred in our trade with the United States. Our current earnings in trade with the United Kingdom and other overseas countries would have been more than sufficient in 1947 to finance our deficit with the United States. Sterling could not be converted into dollars, however, and the result was that our gold and dollar reserves were seriously impaired. Since 1947, we have been successful in reducing our trade deficit with the United States to a level which is quite manageable even under present conditions. In 1947, our deficit on account of current trade with the United States amounted to nearly a billion dollars. By 1949, this deficit had been reduced to about \$400 million, which was less than half of its level in 1947. It appears now that in 1950 our trade deficit with the United States may be reduced to considerably less than half of the 1949 level.

"Our policies have been directed towards maintaining an overall high level of trade, while at the same time rectifying the unfavourable balance of our dollar trade. At the same time, we have assisted the United Kingdom and other sterling area countries to improve the balance of their current trade with us. The rigorous policies of dollar saving and dollar earning throughout the sterling area have greatly reduced the deficits incurred in their trade with Canada, to the point where it may be hoped that the sterling area can begin to relax controls which were imposed for balance of payments reasons. There is evidence that these controls are being relaxed, though not as rapidly as we would wish.

Overall Levels of External Trade Maintained

"In summary, therefore, while the overall levels of our external trade have been maintained and even increased during this difficult period, we have, in addition, succeeded in achieving sounder balances with our

two principal customers, who are also our principal suppliers. There can be no doubt that our external trade is in a strong and healthy position.

"As for private and public investment and resources development, a mid-year survey indicates the impressive result of capital expenditures amounting to \$3.7 billion for 1950, exceeding exports by half a billion dollars. If this program is realized, it will be 8 per cent greater than last year.

"All signs are that the construction industry will have a year of peak activity. We expect that this industry will do a \$2.4 billion business of new construction, which is the major part of the investment program and, in addition, will do some \$700 million worth of repair and maintenance work. That is a total of \$3.1 billion.

"The major portion of investment, about 70 per cent, has been forthcoming from private initiative paid for by the personal savings of millions of individual Canadians.

"As a result of strong overall demand for Canadian production from abroad, and continuing investment and resource development at home, Canadian prosperity this year is greater than ever before. And more than that, it is spread widely across the country. Earlier this year, I said that we expected a gross national product of \$16.3 billion for 1950, or 2 per cent above 1949. But it looks now as if Canada's gross national product may exceed \$17 billion in 1950. This is an economic event of the first order. In no small measure this achievement will be due to a near record crop. In its last estimate, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics forecast a wheat crop of some 540 million bushels, or about 50 per cent above last year. Although frost and other factors may reduce this tremendous total somewhat, there is little doubt that we will have a much better crop this year than we had last year. Thus, the Canadian farmer will amply participate in Canadian prosperity. And so will businessmen and workers, for, until the railway strike occurred, production and employment were at record levels.

"I have given this outline of Canada's present economic position to explain the difficulty of adding a defence program with its requirements for manpower and munitions to an economy that is working almost to the limit of its capacity. The need for legislation to permit the allocation of strategic materials and strategic services as between defence needs and civilian needs must be obvious. In 1939, Canada's war requirements were imposed on an economy that was operating far below capacity. The war needs of 1950 must be imposed on an economy that is operating close to capacity.

Period of Military and Economic Preparedness Necessary

"There is still every hope that there will be no general war in our generation. But if we are to prevent such a war we must get used to the idea of settling down and steadying our nerves for a long period of military and economic preparedness. We must build up our forces in the hope that our actual and potential strength will deter aggression and thereby prevent a general war from breaking out. We must at the same time maintain a decent standard of living consistent with the requirements of defence. We must show the world that the free democracies can be both prosperous and strong.

"I think the will of the Canadian people has become abundantly clear in the last three months: we must be prepared to resist aggression and do this as a member of the United Nations team.

"There are two aspects of preparedness. One is military preparedness. The other is economic preparedness, which means doing the things

at home that give us the physical and moral strength to cope with the challenges of production and distribution and the ever-present threat of inflation.

"To achieve this we must increase output of essential goods and services, using the best initiative that Canadian business can muster, employing the scientific and technical genius which distinguish our professional people, and putting to work the great skill which the Canadian labour force possesses.

"Once the essential goods and services that are needed are produced, we must make sure that they are distributed in such a manner as to do the most good. This means making sure that all essential materials and services required for the manufacture of defence supplies are available, and that enough is left to meet important civilian needs. To achieve this there is need for industry and government to co-operate, and for the government to have the appropriate authority to make the necessary arrangements.

"There is, finally, the need to avoid runaway inflation, with its distortions of the wage and price structure and the unrest it brings in its wake. Common sense and self-discipline on the part of all Canadians can go far to avoid excesses which are completely unnecessary. We have never been more prosperous. We have never had a larger supply of goods and services and a greater capacity to produce more of these goods and services. Those who are hoarding, those who are raising prices in anticipation of a controlled economy are doing a disservice to themselves and to the communities in which they live. In fact, by doing so they are directly contributing to a situation which may make it necessary to introduce controls that could otherwise be avoided.

"Nobody can foresee the exact course of events over the next eighteen months. I am satisfied that with the full co-operation of Canadians in all walks of life we can meet the situation as it now appears without the overall controls we had during World War II. However, as for essential materials and services required to produce necessary defence supplies, we must be prepared for all exigencies. That is the reason we are asking for the stand-by powers mentioned in the resolution now before the House.

"Let me now turn to consider what the increased defence program may mean for the Canadian economy.

"First of all, government proposals to be put before this House will have the effect of about doubling Canadian expenditures for defence and preparedness. This amount will cover increased expenditures for a strengthened Canadian defence force and greater supplies of military equipment and munitions for use in Canada and by the other signatory nations of the North Atlantic Treaty. In addition, we expect that some member nations, and this applies particularly to the United States, will be purchasing in Canada both defence supplies and strategic materials required for the production of military equipment in their own countries.

Preparedness Effort to be Largest in Peacetime History

"The Canadian preparedness effort will be the largest in the history of this country in any time except in the last great war. The same will be true of the United States and most other democratic nations. Canada intends to play her full part in the preparedness efforts of the democratic world. We have already been discussing with the United States and other countries signatory to the North Atlantic Pact how we can best step up production to provide the equipment and weapons and defence supplies of all kinds to our allies as well as our own forces.

"The United States and Canada co-operated closely during World War II in making the best use of the war-making potential of the North American continent. Since the end of the war, and as the international situation deteriorated, we have been exploring ways and means in which our two countries could continue, in a spirit of co-operation, and work towards gearing both economies to a maximum state of preparedness. As we envisage it, each country would be doing the things for which its resources and the skills of its people are most suited. We are hopeful that out of these discussions will develop a common approach to the problems of defence and control over essential materials and services, with each country pursuing similar objectives and achieving the end in a way best suited to each country's economic conditions, institutions, environment and the temperament of its people.

"In assessing what preparedness efforts will mean for the Canadian economy, it is important to bear three things in mind. First, our industrial capacity is so substantial that we can turn out a considerably larger volume of military equipment and munitions than could possibly be used by our own armed forces. To make full use of industrial capacity for defence we therefore have to know the military requirements of our friends and allies before we can embark on large-scale production. And not until the intentions of these other nations are known to us will we be able to translate ideas into ships, guns, airplanes and munitions.

"Secondly, our own preparedness program, large as it is in relation to past peacetime performances, will still involve over the next year or eighteen months—barring a major emergency—only a small proportion of Canadian capacity and output, perhaps of the order of six to seven per cent of our gross national product. Requirements coming from abroad, even if they are substantially larger than presently indicated, are still likely to be in this period only a small proportion of Canadian industrial production. Our preparedness efforts, including foreign demand, in this period is, therefore, likely to be of the order of less than ten per cent of our gross national product. This is a considerably smaller proportion than what we did during the last war. In 1943 and 1944, the years of our maximum efforts, about 42 per cent of gross national product was either directly or indirectly related to the pursuit of war.

"Thirdly, Canadian capacity, capital equipment and skill, are considerably greater today than they were ten years ago, when industrial production was rapidly expanding to become ultimately one of the deciding factors in winning World War II. There is substantially increased Canadian ability to produce better and more intricate goods both for peace and war.

Canadian Industry Operating at Close to Capacity

"However, there is this main difference between present-day conditions and the situation in 1939 and in the first year of the last war. Canadian industry was not operating at capacity, and there was slack to take up an expanded program. Today, Canadian industry is operating at close to capacity, so that the impact of the increased defence program, although small by comparison, will not be without some effect, especially on some of the critical defence materials.

"Canada's gross national product for 1950 expressed in constant dollars, that is, after allowing for price changes, is estimated to be twelve per cent above 1943 and 75 per cent above 1939. Industrial production at mid-1950 was one per cent greater than in 1943 and 84 per cent greater than in 1939. Motor car production during the first seven months of 1950 numbered 233,000 units, or more than double the total number of vehicles turned out in the corresponding months of 1943 and 1939.

"Output of strategic materials is also considerably higher than it was at the war peak or before the war. For example, production of primary steel ingots is estimated at 3,150,000 tons for 1950, or 11 per cent higher than in 1943 and 110 per cent higher than in 1939. Aluminum production is running at 415,000 short tons this year, 67 per cent above 1943 and 400 per cent above 1939. Electric power recorded a daily average of 144 million k.w.h. in June, 1950, up 29 and 92 per cent respectively over the same period. Domestic output of crude petroleum was very small before and during the war. But the most recent figures which I have been able to obtain indicate a daily output of 85,000 barrels or about one-quarter of our domestic requirements. Further important developments in crude oil are still ahead.

"All this is evidence of increased production already achieved, and further expansion in sight is indicative of the fact that Canada has the capacity to take increased preparedness efforts in her stride, and still leave substantial resources free for civilian use. There is, therefore, no reason either to be alarmed about increased defence spending, or to exaggerate its impact on the Canadian economy. There will be stresses and strains in individual sectors, it is true. But with individuals and governments co-operating, there is no reason why Canadians should not maintain a high standard of living and, at the same time, be adequately prepared to defend their way of life against aggression."

Allocation of Materials and Services Provided by Bill

In outlining the broad terms of reference of the Essential Materials (Defence) Bill, Mr. Howe said the primary authority sought was for the allocation of such essential materials and services as might be designated by the Governor in Council from time to time. A great deal of the allocation might, and no doubt would be achieved by voluntary co-operation on the part of the business community, and without the need for any action on the part of government. But where contractual relations or other exigencies made government directives necessary, such orders would be made under this Bill, as and when it became law and the need for such action arose.

"The Bill also provides for authority to control prices of essential materials and services," the Minister continued. "This provision may be described as a stand-by authority once removed from the control of physical allocation. If those who produce, sell and deal with essential materials and services succeed in maintaining reasonable price levels, there may be no need to control prices, even if allocation controls come into force. But if that is not the case, we cannot allow allocation of essential materials and services for defence purposes to be defeated by the charging of exorbitant prices.

"In this connection, I should like to make one point clear. While we are primarily concerned with getting the materials and services required to see through our military preparedness program, we must have the authority to control all aspects of production, supply and distribution, use and prices of essential materials and services. For, if output or supply cannot be increased, it is only by taking away from less essential civilian needs that the rising military demand can be met.

"We believe that, barring a major emergency, the powers of the Act will be sufficient to cope with the problem we anticipate. It is possible that Canada will face greater difficulties over the next eighteen months than are presently indicated. If that turns out to be the case, we will bring the facts before parliament and ask for the additional authority

to cope with the situation. But for the present we have no intention either of being drawn into, or getting involved prematurely, in a set of overall controls which would be particularly appropriate to an emergency much more intense than the difficulties we are facing at the moment," Mr. Howe concluded.

Deputy Administrator of Trade Fair Appointed



C. C. Hoffman

Charles Cuyler Hoffman, of Montreal, has been appointed Deputy Administrator of the Canadian International Trade Fair. The death last July of R. H. Dayton, administrator, has involved a reorganization of the trade fair management. Glen Bannerman, Director of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, will assume direct responsibility for the administration of the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair, scheduled to take place from May 28 to June 8, 1951, while Mr. Hoffman will take charge of the Toronto office and the staff that handles the various details.

Mr. Hoffman was born in Montreal in 1917 and is bilingual. He was employed from 1934 to 1938 with the Swift Canadian Company, Limited. He then joined the Campbell Soup Company, Limited, organized a sales campaign in the Maritime Provinces and then moved to Winnipeg as sales manager for Western Canada.

During the Second World War, Mr. Hoffman went overseas with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, with which he gained his commission. On returning to Canada after the war, he rejoined the Swift Canadian Company, Limited.

Antigua Sending Trial Onion Shipment to Barbados

Port-of-Spain, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The Agricultural Department of Antigua has arranged a trial shipment of onions to Barbados in an effort to develop a market in that colony. The price offered by Barbados was eight cents B.W.I. currency per pound f.o.b., plus cost of crates, "for mature, good quality onions without thick necks and free from soft spots".

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, August 31, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, invites tenders for the following equipment:

Contract 158—One 50 mva 220/110/11 kv transformer bank and spare unit for Roxburgh Power Station.

Contract 159—110 kv switchgear and steelwork for Kinleith Substation.

Contract 160—50 kv outdoor switchgear and steelwork for Gisborne Substation.

Tenders for these contracts close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m., on November 7, 14 and 28, 1950, respectively.

(Editor's Note—Interested Canadian firms may obtain copies of specifications for this equipment from the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Montreal, Quebec.)

Additional Port Facilities Provided at Chittagong for Relief of Congestion

Other measures taken to overcome interruption of normal arrangements for routing foodstuffs and other traffic though Calcutta—Volume of traffic through Karachi increasing.

KARACHI, August 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Additional demands have been made on the port facilities at Chittagong, in East Pakistan, due to the interruption of normal arrangements for routing foodstuffs and other traffic through Calcutta, in India, and the stoppage of coal supplies from India, thereby involving imports from other countries.

Efforts have been made to relieve the resulting congestion at Chittagong by the acquisition of additional handling equipment; the appointment of an experienced full-time chairman of the port authority; by the rationalization of shipping from Great Britain, Continental Europe, the United States and Canada, whereby a limited number of ships are permitted to discharge at the port, and are provided with berthing priorities at one of the jetties; and by the evolution of a plan for pooling export cargoes in consultation with shippers and for their allocation to various ships.

Delays experienced by foreign ships have been reduced substantially, and exports are being handled promptly, despite the considerable increase in traffic. The berthing capacity of Chittagong provides accommodation for thirteen ships, and a cargo capacity of 1,800,000 tons a year, compared with four berths and a cargo-handling capacity of 500,000 tons a year at the time of partition.

Lighting arrangements to enable night pilotage of ships in the Karnafuli river are being made. This will further increase the handling capacity of the port. Practically all the necessary equipment has been received, and it is expected that the scheme will be completed shortly.

To relieve the burden on Chittagong and on the East Bengal Railway, surveys of the rivers Harringhatta, Meghna and Pussar were undertaken with a view to establishing an auxiliary port. The surveys have revealed a possible sheltered anchorage for deep sea vessels near Chalna, on the Pussar. In April, 1950, the government appointed a committee to report on the site and the administrative machinery required for the proposed auxiliary port. The principal recommendations of the committee have been accepted, and it is hoped that the anchorage will be in operation by next December.

The long-term development program, involving construction of new general cargo berths and warehouses at Chittagong, has been approved by the government. The entire plan, spread over four years, is to cost about \$48 million. The target handling capacity of the port, after completion of the plan, is 4,000,000 tons per year.

Volume of Traffic Through Karachi Increased

The volume of traffic through Karachi has been steadily increasing. Tonnage handled since partition is as follows:—

Year	Imports	Exports	Total
1947-48	1,156,000	1,100,000	2,256,000
1948-49	1,600,000	939,000	2,539,000
1949-50	1,900,000	923,000	2,823,000

The figures attained during 1949-50 almost equalled the record figure of 2,863,000 tons handled during 1944-45.



Pakistan—Chittagong, the principal port of Eastern Pakistan, in which harbour improvements are being made.

In order to increase the capacity of the port, the Karachi Port Trust has a scheme under consideration for an improved layout of 17 berths, which are constructed of wooden decks and need rebuilding.

While the Royal Pakistan Navy has decided to construct a naval dry dock at Karachi, the proposal for the construction of a commercial dry dock financed by the government and the Karachi Port Trust to meet the needs of a growing merchant navy and to cater to the requirements of merchant ships, is under consideration.

Undeliverable Gift Parcels in Germany to be Returned

Gift parcels, consigned to Germany, which cannot be delivered, will be returned to the senders, provided instructions to this effect are given on Customs Declaration form 91B, or the Despatch Note form 16B, or in reply to inquiry from the German postal service. In the absence of such instructions, the articles will be turned over to charitable organizations, as in the past.

Trinidad Bananas Shipped to New Orleans

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—For several months the Trinidad Marketing Board has been shipping all Trinidad Gros Michel banana suitable for the United States market to the Caribbean Fruit Company of New Orleans, Louisiana. These shipments are being made on a fortnightly basis under a two-year renewable contract. The Board is paying growers who deliver their bananas to Port-of-Spain BWI \$2.40 for nine "hands" or over, \$1.80 for eight "hands" or over and \$1.00 for seven "hands" or over.

Swiss Adverse Balance of Trade Continued to Decline This Year

Imports declined while exports slightly increased in first six months of 1950—Continuing decline in adverse balance has a disturbing influence because of the considerable effect of invisible exports on balance of payments—Sharp increase shown in difference between prices of imports and exports.

By T. M. Burns, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

BERNE, August 9, 1950.—The decline in Switzerland's adverse balance of trade, which was evident in 1949, has continued during the first half of 1950. Imports for this period, valued at 1,785.9 million Swiss francs, are lower by 179 million francs than in the same period of 1949, representing a fall of 9 per cent. However, from the volume viewpoint, imports are now at the same level as in 1938, the last full prewar year, and are slightly higher than in the first half of 1949. With a value of 1,643.5 million francs during the period January to June, 1950, Swiss exports have not shown any marked deviation from the relatively high value reached in the corresponding period last year.

Swiss Balance of Trade, 1950

	Imports (Millions of Swiss Francs)	Exports	Balance of Trade
1938	781.3	618.4	- 162.9
1945	285.1	593.2	+ 308.1
1948	2,811.2	1,592.7	-1,218.5
1949	1,965.0	1,638.1	- 326.9
1950	1,785.9	1,643.5	- 142.4

The continuing decline in the Swiss adverse balance of trade has a disturbing influence because of the considerable effect of invisible exports on the Swiss balance of payments. It has been said that the value of imports must exceed that of Swiss exports by at least one-quarter in order that other countries may have sufficient Swiss funds to cover tourist expenditures, returns on Swiss capital placed abroad, etc. This decline in the adverse trade balance has been mainly due to the falling prices of Swiss imports while export prices have remained relatively stable. The present unfavourable balance of 142.4 million francs is less than half that registered in the first half of 1949, and is even smaller by 20 million francs than the balance in the period January to June 1938.

Difference in Prices of Imports and Exports Increased

Since 1949, the index of foreign trade prices (1938 = 100) has shown a sharp increase in the difference between the prices of imports and exports. The fall in import prices, which began in the second half of 1948, has slowed since the end of 1949. The index, at 206 during the last quarter of 1949, was at 203 during the period January to March, 1950, and dropped further to 199 in the second quarter of this year. Comparing the indices of sub-groups of imports during the second quarter of 1950 and the corresponding period in 1949, raw material prices have declined some 19 per cent, whereas the prices of food products and manufactured articles have fallen 12 per cent and 13 per cent respectively. On the other hand, export prices between the second quarter of 1949 and the period April to June,

1950, have declined only 5 per cent. The prices of exported food products and manufactured articles have declined only slightly, 3.6 per cent and 3.3 per cent respectively, while those of raw material exports have shown a significant drop, 20 per cent.

During the first half of 1950, considerable increases have occurred in the volume of imports of certain foodstuffs on a quantitative basis, as compared with the first half of 1949. These increases have taken place principally in the case of oats, barley, sugar, edible oil, corn, rice, wine, and fish meal. Some of these rises in imports may be accounted for by the new policy of the Swiss administration, by which households have been requested to maintain certain stocks of food for use during any possible emergency. This would apply particularly to edible oils, rice and sugar which were three of the commodities of which stocks are to be purchased. Other imports which have shown a marked advance over 1949 are raw cotton, textile materials (principally cotton, artificial silk and wool yarns), machinery, and automotive products. Imports of automobiles have reached a new high with 17,727 units being imported in the first half of 1950. The change in demand towards smaller automobiles of European manufacture which became noticeable in 1949 has continued into this year. On the other hand, notable decreases in imports have occurred in the case of wheat, meats, ferrous and non-ferrous metals, lumber, coal and cotton, and silk fabrics.

The value of Swiss exports has remained at the same level during the first half of 1950 as in 1949. However, not all industries have been affected in similar ways, as the following table indicates:

Exports of Principal Swiss Industries

	Jan.-June, 1949	Jan.-June, 1950
	(Millions of Swiss Francs)	
Textile industry:		
Cotton yarns	20.8	24.2
Cotton fabrics	43.2	64.0
Embroideries	34.3	31.0
Schappe silk	0.7	0.9
Artificial silk and woollen yarns	30.5	22.1
Silk and artificial silk fabrics	48.7	39.6
Silk and artificial silk ribbons	8.4	4.3
Woollen worsted yarns	1.0	2.9
Woollen fabrics	5.7	7.4
Hosiery and knitted goods	14.8	12.1
Ready-made clothing	13.5	11.7
Straw hat-braid industry	12.5	12.0
Shoe industry	11.0	10.0
Metallurgic industry:		
Aluminum	29.3	19.6
Machinery	355.9	394.4
Watches	329.6	280.9
Instruments and apparatus	107.8	121.3
Chemical and pharmaceutical industry:		
Pharmaceuticals	93.2	100.1
Perfumery	12.0	10.3
Industrial chemical products	34.3	34.6
Indigo and aniline dyes	100.4	93.7
Foodstuffs:		
Cheese	28.5	39.8
Condensed milk	3.4	1.7
Chocolate	3.4	3.7

Certain parts of the textile industry show a marked decline in their exports in 1950 as compared with 1949. This is particularly noticeable in the case of silk ribbons, synthetic yarns, and artificial and natural silk fabrics. However, exports of other products of the industry, cotton yarns and fabrics, for example, have increased considerably over 1949.

In the metallurgical industry, the increase in the exports of machinery from Switzerland in the first half of 1950, as compared with the corresponding period in 1949, has exerted a buoyant influence on the economy.

This continuing high level of export has, however, rested to a significant degree on orders placed in the immediate postwar period which are only now being fulfilled. New business is not replacing these orders at the same rate, and this may exert an adverse influence on Swiss machinery exports.

Exports of watches have fallen by more than 45,000,000 francs in the period under review in comparison with the first half of 1949. This effect has been caused partly by import restrictions in other countries, and partly by the fact that the backlog of demand in the United States market is being overcome. This has led to some loss of employment in the industry and to shorter working hours in certain manufacturing concerns in this country.

Principal Suppliers and Markets of Switzerland

	Imports		Exports	
	January-June 1949	1950 (Millions of Francs)	January-June 1949	1950
United States	449.2	275.2	189.8	202.1
France	171.7	191.5	97.3	177.5
Germany	162.9	182.7	104.9	152.2
United Kingdom	137.3	170.7	69.3	60.3
Italy	119.3	148.1	119.8	187.8
Belgium-Luxembourg	134.8	87.6	159.2	136.5
Argentina	54.6	63.4	24.4	35.4
Holland	59.6	53.3	92.1	49.3
CANADA	57.0	44.1	19.0	29.1
Czechoslovakia	46.4	42.5	34.6	45.6
Iran	28.9	31.3	7.4	8.3
Sweden	34.9	29.5	45.5	23.5

Imports from the United States Declined Considerably

The United States is still Switzerland's principal supplier and market. However, imports from the United States dropped approximately 40 per cent, as compared with a year ago. Trade with Germany is increasing both for exports and imports as the reconstruction of that country continues. It is interesting to note that the devaluation of currencies which occurred in September, 1949, has appeared to have had little effect on Swiss trade with those countries which devalued. Compared with the statistics for the first half of 1949, imports into Switzerland from these countries have increased only slightly, some 4.4 per cent, while the corresponding exports have declined only 1.2 per cent in the first six months of 1950. Other European countries continue to supply most of Switzerland's import requirements, having accounted for 60 per cent in the second quarter of 1950. However, this percentage is still considerably below that prevailing before World War II, when Europe supplied more than three quarters of Swiss imports. With regard to Swiss exports, European countries have been the best markets, taking some 62 per cent of the total, which contrasts strongly with the prewar pattern, in which Switzerland shipped approximately 76 per cent of her total exports to markets outside of Europe.

Denmark Protests German Tariffs

The Hague, August 7, 1950.—(FTS)—New German tariffs which are to be submitted at the Torquay Conference have aroused sharp protests from Denmark. The Danish trade unions and authorities state that an essential part of the Danish agricultural export will be barred from Germany if these tariffs come into force. In their present form the tariffs are considered to be suited only for further negotiations. It is pointed out, however, that Denmark will not be in a position to lower its own tariffs, as these are considered to be already low.

Ceylon is Country of Composite Physical and Human Pattern

Land possesses much natural beauty—There is a rich diversity within each nationality and region of the country—Facts of geography have influenced Ceylon's history — Great progress made since occupation by the British in 1796.

(Editor's Note—Second in a series of articles on political and economic conditions in Ceylon, reproduced from the 1949 Annual Report of that Dominion. An office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service will be opened in Colombo next December.)

CEYLON is a land of much natural beauty and holds a composite physical pattern—here the flat plain of limestone; there the mud-coloured stream, flowing through the avenue of palms; and there again the hills, green or black or sometimes blue. The human mosaic is still more composite. Ceylon, like almost every modern nation, is a multi-national state and, within each nationality and region of the country, there is a rich diversity. Every district has its character and so has every village.

The facts of geography have deeply influenced the country's history. Ceylon, rich in the resources of the soil, and the wealth of the surrounding sea, occupies a central position in the Indian Ocean. The great sea routes of the ancients, as well as those of the modern, touch the island. Consequently, she has always attracted settlers from far and near. Powerful South Indian princes have invaded her shores and in the modern period the sea-going nations of Europe have held her from time to time. Every influx added new ethnic and cultural strains and made her the meeting place of four great religions of the world.

Ceylon's proximity to India has been a factor of the utmost significance. The bulk of the inhabitants, their customs and manners, their arts and crafts, their occupational system and method of village government, their religions and general outlook on life—all bear deep impress of their Indian origin.

The saving factor of her geography, however, has been that Ceylon was an island, small enough, and with no mountain barriers or broad rivers to divide one part of the country from the other. The process of fusion has been going on steadily, though not fast enough. As a matter of fact, the so-called races of today represent cultural divisions based on language, religion and history rather than on ethnic entities. Culturally, there is both unity and diversity and a growing synthesis. Not least of the saving consequences of Ceylon being an island has been the preservation of her independence, with but a brief interlude, till the taking of Kandy by the British in 1815.

Early History Influenced by Adoption of Buddhism

The most important event in the early history of Ceylon was, however, the adoption of Buddhism as the national faith, this being a result of the efforts of missionaries sent by the Indian Emperor Asoka in the third century, B.C. The Buddhist tradition developed a distinct individuality in this country and attained to such perfection, both in its philosophy and practice, that when Buddhism disappeared as a separate faith from the land of its origin, Ceylon came to be regarded by all Buddhist lands as the spiritual home of the religion of the Middle Way.

Buddhism gave to Ceylon more than a new religion. It supplied a new dynamic energy and was the inspiration of all-round progress. In its wake, it brought a script, a body of literature, a philosophy, a school of art, a profound system of ethics and it contributed significantly to the moral and spiritual progress of the country. Not the least of these advances was the development of the Sinhalese language, drawing nourishment from Sanskrit, Pali and Tamil, and later of a literature whose great flowering time was reached in the spacious times of Parakrama Bahu VI in the fifteenth century.

The Hindu religion, too, has been a powerful force in the country from the earliest times. The Hindu and Buddhist traditions have flowed freely into each other at many points in the island's history. But the Hindu tradition developed particularly in the Northern Kingdom in connection with the Saiva religion and the Tamil language. The great Tamil classics were no doubt written in South India, but Tamil had its savants in its new home in Ceylon, and by the fifteenth century, saw its most flourishing period when Arasa Kesari, the court poet of Nallore, made his epic translation of the Raghuvamsam.

The first Muslims to reach the island were Arabs from the Persian Gulf. They came here as early as the eighth century and were later followed by large numbers of Tamil Muslims from South India. By the fifteenth century they had won an important position for the community. They dominated the Arabian Sea, and the external trade of the island was in their hands. Challenging that supremacy, the Portuguese came upon these shores right at the commencement of the sixteenth century. When occasion favoured their plans, they conquered the maritime districts, took over the trade and with crusading zeal they spread Roman Catholicism. A century and a half later, the Dutch in an alliance with the King of Kandy wrested trade from their rivals at home. Already bending under the weight of an empire too heavy for the limited resources and manpower of Portugal, the Portuguese empire collapsed owing to the superior naval power of Holland. The Dutch, working under the well organized Dutch East India Company, introduced here their system of Roman-Dutch Law and an efficient administration. For another century and a half they reaped the benefits of the empire far more than the Portuguese had ever done. But, in turn, they lost to the British at the end of the eighteenth century, having been involved in the French Revolutionary War. They were compelled to surrender their possessions in Ceylon before a combination of British diplomacy and sea-power. Within another twenty years, the British completed their annexation of Ceylon by taking over the Kandyan Kingdom in 1815 by a treaty signed with the Kandyan chiefs in that year.

Political Unity Obtained by the British

The century and a half since the British occupation in Ceylon in 1796 has been the most eventful in her history, and the island has literally changed her face. In earlier periods, the plains were smiling with paddy, while the hill country was covered with jungle. In the nineteenth century, the hills changed their landscape with the planting of tea and rubber, while the plains continued to recede to the jungle. It was quite recently that this process was arrested. The plantation economy being still dominant, it cannot be said that the peasant has come into his own once again. In the administrative sphere, it can be claimed that, under British rule, the governmental machinery has reached every nook and corner of the country. Modern roads and railways have assisted this development. But Britain's most enduring contribution has been in the political sphere—the

imposition of inflexible political unity, thus assisting immeasurably the progress towards nationhood. In the political sphere, too, the introduction of universal suffrage by the Donoughmore Constitution in 1931 has helped to quicken democratic consciousness. In the year 1945, the Secretary of State approved of the Soulbury Constitution, which was adopted in 1947, thereby marking a great step towards democratic self-government. As political power passed on to the nation's hands, vast schemes were set on foot for the economic prosperity of the people. In the field of agriculture, the bringing into cultivation of hitherto undeveloped areas is already in progress. To mention just one instance, the Gal Oya multi-purpose scheme is to make available for cultivation an area of 120,000 acres. In the field of industry, this same progress can be observed. Existing state factories are being re-organized on modern lines and more new industries are to be set up. The hydro-electric scheme and its vast potentialities is a pointer in this direction. In the field of international politics, Ceylon has now established its position as an independent power, and continues to seek for friendship and goodwill among all nations. Finally, in the cultural sphere, the forceful impact with the west has been an important factor in shaping the outlook, particularly of the English-educated classes. But with the increasing importance now given to the national languages and national culture, a re-orientation in outlook is likely.

Abolition of Butter Rationing Sought in Denmark

The Hague, August 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The Danish Agricultural Council has passed a resolution demanding the abolition of the butter rationing and the regulation governing the fat content of milk and cream. The council takes the view that the increased amounts on the world market vitiate the government's desire to increase exports for currency reasons. Should fulfilment of this be impossible, the council strongly urges that consumers be given the opportunity to choose freely between butter and margarine.

Agricultural Problem Unsolved by Benelux Countries

The Hague, August 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The three-day meeting of the three ministers of the Benelux countries was concluded on August 1 with the agricultural problem unsolved; the reconciliation of the agricultural policies of the Netherlands and Belgium still presenting an obstacle to the consummation of the union. The Dutch policy of regulations and extensive subsidies contrasts with the comparative freedom of Belgian agriculture. The high cost of production in Belgium and the still higher in Luxembourg would place the producers in those countries in an unhappy position if the uncontrolled and free entry of all Dutch agricultural products were permitted.

It is reported in the press that for a time the whole future Benelux was in danger as it is stated that Belgium was not willing to make any concessions. The Netherlands threatened to restrict free imports to 60 per cent (the prevailing percentage for OEEC countries) from the 95 presently applicable to Belgian goods. The Belgians yielded and it was agreed to discuss the problems at a new meeting to be held in September next. It was also agreed that the protocol of 1947 should remain in effect until January 1, 1951, and should include cheese, milk, butter, tomatoes and potatoes, which products make up 23 per cent of Dutch agricultural products to Belgium. The Belgian ministers agreed that no new products would be brought under the protocol.

Belgian Congo Economy Little Affected By General Devaluation of Currencies

Importers in more favourable position for purchases from soft-currency areas—Canadian prices as much as 10 per cent lower than similar products from the United States—Goods from Europe in more competitive position.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of three articles on economic conditions in the Belgian Congo during 1949.)

LEOPOLDVILLE.—The Belgian Congo economy had few serious repercussions from the general devaluation of currencies which took place in September, 1949. As the Congo and Belgian francs in effect are tied to one another, no alteration was evident in the monetary relationship between the colony and the mother country. The devaluation of 12½ per cent in relation to the United States dollar was not enough to create any serious barrier to imports from hard-currency countries, while as regards the softer currencies the Congo importers found themselves in a more favourable position. Exports, on the other hand, aside from those sold to Belgium or to certain European countries through clearing agreements, brought, in most cases, an acquisition of dollars or other hard currency.

The principal effect of the widespread devaluation on Canada's trade with the Belgian Congo was to make Canadian prices in some cases as much as 10 per cent cheaper than similar American products. On the other hand, however, goods available from most European sources were able to be offered much more competitively. In some cases the difference was as much as 20 per cent in favour of these countries. Canadian exports to the Belgian Congo, though slightly higher than in 1948, would have been very considerably above the previous year if the rate of shipments prior to devaluation had continued until the end of the year.

Financial Situation Continues Favourable

The financial situation of the colony continues very favourable. As of the end of 1949 the public debt amounted only to about 3,500 million francs which, however, does not include indirect debt such as interest guaranties and the like. This compares favourably with 4,500 million francs in 1939. The first public borrowing by the colony since 1937 took the form of a loan of 1,000 million francs at 4 per cent interest issued on March 27, 1950. It is repayable at the holder's option at par after five years or at 105 per cent after ten years in either Belgian or Belgian Congo francs.

The credit of the colony results from (a) its relatively small public debit, (b) a series of budgetary surpluses for the past ten years and (c) income from shares held in large colonial companies, conservatively estimated at 8,000 million francs.

The ordinary budget for 1949 provided for a surplus of 102 million francs, resulting from proposed expenditures of 4,461 million francs and receipts of 4,563 million francs. The provisional budget for 1950 shows expenditures of 4,009 million francs and receipts of 4,032 million francs with a surplus of 23 million.

For 1949 the extraordinary budget showed a deficit of 479 million francs. In addition to the usual "extraordinary" expenses such as for

building construction, agricultural, forestry and fishing developments, roads, native medical centres, subsidies to missions for educational purposes, etc., the extraordinary budget for 1950 will include a large sum for financing the ten-year plan projects. This will, to such an extent as may appear necessary, be supplemented by public borrowing.

Although most of the colonial firms have undertaken to finance their development from their own surpluses they have, at the same time, been able to pay higher dividends last year than in 1948. Capital issues of new and old firms engaged in colonial enterprises amounted in 1949 to 812 million francs as against 528 million in 1948 and 250 million in 1947. New Belgian and foreign companies established last year totalled 102 with a capital of 527 million francs. New Congo branches of established firms resulted in an additional 183 million and capital increases of existing firms to 122 million francs.

Due to the inauguration of a new method of taxation of company profits the majority of colonial firms formerly incorporated under Belgian laws have transferred their incorporation to Belgian Congo laws which are at present better suited to the conditions under which colonial enterprises operate.

Progress Made With Native Housing Program

Plans are already in an advanced stage to build 40,000 new houses in the colony of which 20,000 will be in Leopoldville. Plans have been completed for the construction of the first 1,200 units. These houses are of three main types and the price must be in the neighbourhood of 1,000 francs (\$22.00) per square metre. The average two-bedroom houses should cost about 50,000 francs. Several "exhibition" houses are now under construction to test various materials and secure the reaction of the natives to the existing plans before the authorities proceed with the larger contracts. Several Canadian materials are being considered and it is hoped that at least some of these will be incorporated in the final specifications.

The channels of co-operation between the various African colonies and the Union of South Africa established in recent years continued in 1949. Conferences included that on sleeping sickness, held in Brazzaville, the Pan African Scientific Conference, at Johannesburg, preparatory work for the Central African Transport Conference to be held this year, also at Johannesburg, the Anglo-Belgian Fish Conference, in Elisabethville, and the International Food Conference, in the Cameroons.

Spain and Norway to Hold Trade Talks

Madrid, July 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Trade talks between Spain and Norway will begin in the autumn, according to the Norwegian newspaper "Møre Dagblad". Spain is expected to take 80,000 to 100,000 tons of clipfish per year.

British Government to Open Trade Office in Edmonton

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner Service in Canada is being expanded by the establishment of an office in Edmonton, Alta. F. I. Lamb, who is at present stationed in Montreal as Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom, has been appointed Trade Commissioner for the United Kingdom in Edmonton, where he will assume his new duties in the near future.

Portugal Making Every Effort to Balance International Payments

Overall deficit reduced in past year—Adverse balance with Canada and United States lowered by over 580,000 contos—Trade with Europe tending towards a balance due to bilateral agreements—Imports from Canada increased in 1949.

By Lester S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of five reports on economic conditions in Portugal, prepared by Mr. Glass.)

(One Conto, or 1,000 Escudos=\$38.50)

LISBON, July 27, 1950.—Portugal is making every effort to achieve a balance in her international payments, a condition of vital importance at this time. Reserves of gold and foreign exchange were over eight million contos in 1946, but foreign exchange reserves were completely depleted by 1949, and recourse was made to gold reserves to meet current requirements. The invisible income of this country is only a fraction of what it was before the war, and the potentially rich Portuguese colonies have not been developed to the point where they can contribute to any great extent in the creation of foreign credits.

The overall deficit of Portugal was reduced by 1,428,000 contos in 1949, from 6,407,000 contos in 1948 to 4,890,000 contos last year. The deficit in its trade with Canada and the United States was reduced by more than 580,000 contos, despite the fact that extraordinarily large purchases of wheat, valued at 800,000 contos, had to be made.

Trade with Europe is tending towards a balance, the operative control being through the mechanism of bilateral agreements. Dollar area purchases follow the criterion that, if it cannot be found in Portugal, search for it in Europe; if it cannot be found in Europe, find a substitute; and if no substitute can be found, then an application for an import permit will be considered on the grounds of absolute essentiality.

The first five months of the current calendar year indicated a further trend towards a balance in international payments. The deficit in world trade has been reduced by 1,322,000 contos to a total of 1,566,000 contos in the period under review, while that with Canada and the United States has decreased by 390,000 contos to a total of 363,000 contos.

Imports from Canada Increased

The United Kingdom was Portugal's main source of supply in 1949, providing 25 per cent of total imports as compared with 23 per cent in the previous year. Purchases from the United States declined from 22·7 per cent of total imports in 1948 to 17·8 per cent in 1949. Imports from Canada increased from 193,198 contos in 1948 to 296,031 contos in 1949, representing 1·87 per cent and 3·27 per cent respectively of total imports. While imports from Latin American countries declined nearly 600,000 contos last year, purchases from Brazil recorded an increase. Purchases from Belgium were 262,500 contos higher than in the previous year, while imports from Germany increased from 37,359 contos in 1948 to 73,988 contos in 1949.

Of the 23 most important import items, only raw cotton, coal, cement, textiles, rye, potatoes, pieces for machinery and precision instruments

registered increases in value. Decreases occurred in mineral oils, asphalt, pig iron, corn, wheat, automobiles, tires, railway rolling stock, ships, sewing machines, industrial machinery, electric wire, rails, typewriters, and paints and varnishes.

Portuguese exports decreased in volume by 75,704 tons to 1,175,029 tons and in value by 231,733 contos to 4,063,617 contos. There was a marked falling off of Portuguese exports to Portuguese colonies by over 150,000 contos to a total of 1,071,792 contos in 1949. This traffic represents a saving in foreign exchange and, at the same time, maintains to a great extent Portuguese industry. It is probable, however, that this recession is a natural reaction to the very rapid growth in this trade during the past few years, and perhaps represents more a levelling off in the acceleration rather than a falling off in trade.

Exports to Brazil decreased by 163,188 contos in the past year, while shipments to France increased by 132,764 contos.

Of the countries trading with Portugal, only Italy and Germany bought more than they sold. With a favourable balance with these two countries, it is natural to expect that during 1950 Portuguese purchases will be directed more to these countries.

Portugal's exports are confined to a relatively few products. In 1949, textiles other than madeira embroidery wear, canned goods, wines, cork and minerals were well over 50 per cent of the total exports and of these all but wines and minerals suffered a decrease.

Argentina Establishes Three New Rates of Exchange Applicable to Export Shipments

Basic commodities, such as grain, beef, etc., are converted at the basic rate, while pork products, dairy products, hides, pulse, etc., are converted at the preferential rate—The free rate applies to special items, such as fruit.

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

BUENOS AIRES, September 1, 1950.—Argentina has new basic, preferential and free rates of exchange, applicable to exports. The basic rate is equivalent to 5.00 pesos to the U.S. dollar; the preferential rate to 7.50 pesos to the U.S. dollar; and the free rate to approximately 14.00 pesos to the U.S. dollar. The grouping of commodities follows closely the pattern of previous systems, in that such basic items as grain, beef, etc., are converted at the basic rate, while pork products, dairy products, hides, pulse, etc., are converted at the preferential rate. The free rate applies to special items, such as fruit.

Items convertible at the basic rate are: Live animals; chilled or frozen beef or mutton; beef or mutton offal; wool; fats and tallows; livestock by-products; bones; hides untanned or where tanning is incomplete; wheat, corn, flax, oats, barley, rye, birdseed; other grains; wheat flour and by-products; oilseeds, cakes or expellers; vegetable oils; various processed grains; edible flours; tobacco cut and in leaf; forages; cellulose; cotton and Phormium fibre (New Zealand flax); potatoes; vegetables and their seeds; sugar; jute; coconut oil.

Items convertible at the preferential rate are: Frozen pork; salted or processed meat; certain pork offals; frozen poultry; concentrated broth; meat extract; hams, shoulders and other pork products; canned meat, prepared in various ways; tanned hides; combed wool; horse meat; pork

tallow; washed bristles; powdered milk, cream, butter, cheese, casein; tung oil; dried peas, lentils, beans, chickpeas, kidney beans; rolled and toasted oats; flax fibre; yerba mate; yeast.

Items convertible at the free buying rate, which on August 30 was 14.10 pesos to the U.S. dollar, and on August 31 was 13.75 pesos to the U.S. dollar, are: Glue produced from livestock residue; gelatine and capsules of same; fresh fruit; dried, dehydrated and canned fruit; processed yerba mate; eggs; honey; jams; candies; chocolates; bread, wafers, biscuits; alimentary pastes; canned tomatoes and vegetables; peppers whole or chopped; sauces and condiments; wines, beer, champagne, grape and other fruit juices; vinegar; whisky, gin, cider, liquors and other beverages; cigars and cigarettes; leather articles.

All commodities not included in the above lists will be negotiated at the "basic" rate.

New Rates of Exchange for Exports

	Basic rate (Argentine pesos)	Preferential rate
£1 sterling	14.00	21.00
100 United States dollars	500.00	750.00
100 French francs	1.429	2.143
100 Pesetas	45.66	68.49
100 Swiss francs	115.85	173.77
100 Florins	131.58	197.37
100 Canadian dollars (1)	454.55	681.82
100 Czech koronas	10.00	15.00
100 Danish koronas	72.39	108.58
100 Norwegian crowns	70.00	105.00
100 Swedish crowns	96.62	144.93
100 Escudos	17.48	26.22
100 Belgian francs	10.00	15.00
100 Mexican pesos (1)	57.87	86.81
100 Cruzeiros	27.03	40.54

(1) Nominal rates only.

Since the revision of the exchange rates, I.A.P.I., the state trading agency, has established some new prices for export. For example, wheat is now quoted at 40.20 pesos per 100 kilos for delivery after February, as compared with 27.00 pesos previously. The price of linseed is now 77.50 pesos, as against 52.00 pesos previously. As these prices are largely adjustments to the rates, the dollar equivalent is approximately the same.

Dockyard Equipment in Bermuda Being Offered for Sale

Following the decision to close H.M. dockyard at Bermuda, a number of vessels, including tugs, tenders and barges, together with a considerable quantity of electrical equipment and machinery, will be offered for sale. Any firm or individual interested in examining the list of items, with a view to purchase, may obtain a copy on application to the Commodities Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

Trinidad Sending Trade Mission to Canada

Port-of-Spain, August 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Government has agreed in principle to send a two-man trade mission to the United States and Canada on a publicity campaign, designed to attract new industries to the colony. It is expected that the mission will be away three months. The government has also published a twenty-page brochure dealing with the opportunities for industries in Trinidad and Tobago.

(Editor's Note—Copies of this brochure may be obtained from the Trade Commissioner for the British West Indies and British Guiana in Montreal.)

Participation Guarantees Are Required On Tenders for Greek Government

Firms must post guarantee for set percentage of bid—Performance guarantee must be deposited when contract signed—Essential to comply in minutest detail with technical specifications.

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

ATHENS, August 21, 1950.—Firms submitting tenders for the requirements of Greek Government departments, other than the Ministry of Transport, are required to post participation guarantees for a set percentage of their respective bids. A performance guarantee, also of a set percentage, must be deposited by successful bidders when the contract is signed.

Participation guarantees of unsuccessful tenderers are returned within a specified number of days, in accordance with the published terms of the particular adjudication. Failure to sign the contract, on being notified of the acceptance of the offer, results in automatic forfeiture of the participation guarantee. Performance guarantees remain in full force until the terms of the contract have been fulfilled.

It is clear that no tender will be accepted, or sales contracts signed, by the Greek Government unless supported by the specified guarantee. Canadian firms, as a precaution, should instruct their local representatives not to sign contracts, if they contain any modification of the original terms of the published call for tenders.

A guarantee may be offered in the form of a cash deposit, a bond of an acceptable bonding or surety company or a letter of guarantee by a recognized Greek bank. In cases where the homeland of the bidder prohibits the posting of a guarantee or the remittance of funds abroad for such purposes, or it is for other reasons inconvenient for the bidder to do so, the bidder may deposit the guarantee in the currency of his own country in the correspondent bank of a Greek bank and arrange, through banking channels, for the particular Greek bank to provide that a letter of guarantee be issued to accompany the tender.

Confiscation occurs only in exceptional cases. Of 500 adjudications reviewed, there have been only six cases of confiscation, three of which involved local and three foreign firms. In amplification, confiscation has followed a demonstration of bad faith, as when the world market price of an article tendered rises higher than the price quoted, plus the guarantee. It might therefore be profitable to default and to dispose of the item in some other market. Reasons for confiscation of performance guarantees include non-compliance with the terms of the call for tenders, such as date of delivery or failure to ship merchandise in conformity with the specifications.

It is essential, when submitting bids for Greek Government business, to comply in the minutest detail with the technical specifications, and also to give full cognizance to the financial guarantees, which are an absolute requirement of all Greek state adjudications. This requirement has been overlooked or ignored by recent would-be participants in Greek Government adjudications, with the result that their submissions have not been entertained.

Finally, the first step towards successful participation of Canadian firms in Greek Government business should be the appointment of an agent who has an opportunity to study the proposed procurement behind the scenes in advance of the proclamation of the call for tenders.

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.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—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.
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.

Montreal—September 15-30.

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.

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.

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.

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.

R. W. Blake Posted to Melbourne

Roy William Blake has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), in Melbourne, Australia, and will proceed to his new post on conclusion of a tour of this country, commencing next Monday in Lethbridge. Mr. Blake was born at King's Langley, Herts, England, in 1906, and graduated from the University of Saskatchewan in 1934 with a Bachelor of Science (Agriculture) degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1945, and was posted in October of that year to Washington. Mr. Blake later returned to Ottawa, and was posted to London, England, as Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agriculture) in September, 1946. He enlisted in July, 1940, in the Saskatoon Light Infantry, and proceeded overseas with the 1st Canadian Division, seeing service in the United Kingdom, Sicily and Italy. Prior to the second world war, Mr. Blake was employed with the Saskatchewan Co-operative Livestock Association, with Swift Canadian Company, Limited, in Moncton, N.B., and in 1939 represented this company at Smithfield Market, London.

Lethbridge—September 18-19.
Swift Current—September 20.
Regina—September 21-24.
Saskatoon—September 25-28.
Winnipeg—October 10-12.

Toronto—October 16-19.
Guelph—October 20.
Brantford—October 21.
Ottawa—October 23-28.

British Toy Fair Scheduled for Next January

London, August 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Second Annual Toy and Fancy Goods Fair, to be held at Harrogate from January 8 to 12, 1951, is expected to be the largest trade fair devoted exclusively to toys, fancy goods and allied merchandise. Products of some five hundred firms, British and foreign, will be on display.

British Druggists Holding Exhibition

The 50th Chemists' Exhibition will be held in the New Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, from October 3 to October 6. Admission may be obtained on presentation of a trade card. Further information concerning this exhibition may be obtained from the British and Colonial Druggist, Limited, 194-200 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2.

George J. McIlraith, M.P., to Attend Economic and Financial Talks in London

George J. McIlraith, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, will represent the Canadian Government at general economic and financial discussions among Commonwealth countries that will take place in London during the week beginning September 18.

The meetings are timed so that Commonwealth representatives attending meetings in Paris of the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development may proceed to London when the Paris meetings are over.

Graham F. Towers, Governor of the Bank of Canada, who is attending the meetings in Paris, will go on to London to attend the discussions with Mr. McIlraith. John J. Deutsch, Director of the International Economic Relations Division of the Department of Finance, and Dr. Claude M. Isbister, Director of the International Trade Relations Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, will also attend as advisers.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Argentine Import Duties Levied on C.I.F. Value

Buenos Aires, August 28, 1950.—(FTS)—An Argentine decree published August 25, and effective 60 days thereafter, provides that all duties on the importation of goods from abroad will be levied on the c.i.f. value of the merchandise as declared by the importer. Importers are to supply the original invoice showing the c.i.f. value of the goods. Within 45 days of presenting the invoice, the customs office will advise the interested importers of the amount of duty payable. All values declared on customs documents must be expressed in terms of Argentine pesos. The new measure does not apply where commercial treaties or agreements contain a clause to the contrary.

Hitherto, most Argentine ad valorem duties have been levied on official valuations fixed by the tariff and only goods for which no official valuations are provided have been subject to duty on the declared value.

Australia Relaxes Controls on Soft-Currency Imports

Canberra, August 31, 1950.—(FTS)—The Australian Minister for Trade and Customs announced today that steps had been taken to reduce the number of commodities of sterling area origin subject to import licensing control and to remove from control nearly all goods originating in soft-currency countries.

Tinplate is the only commodity of United Kingdom origin for which, in future, an import licence will be required. Tinplate is in short world supply and the retention of import control is necessary to ensure the most effective distribution of this commodity in Australia.

All goods originating in the sterling area, other than the United Kingdom, and in the soft-currency countries, with the exception of tea, rice, tinplate, petroleum products, hessians, jute bags and sacks, jute yarn and linseed and linseed oil, may now be imported without a licence.

In so far as imports from the hard-currency area are concerned, the policy remains unchanged. All imports are still subject to an import licence, the granting of which depends upon the essentiality and availability of the goods from the sterling and soft-currency areas.

Argentina Sets Export Quotas for Cattle

Buenos Aires, July 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The National Economic Council has established the following export quotas for cattle, for the month of September: 1,500 head for Bolivia; and for Chile, 4,000 head through the pass to Socompa and 5,000 head via Las Cuevas, Province of Mendoza.

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, 60 Hunter Street. 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—W. GIBSON-SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 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 Embassy, 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. MONRY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis 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—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

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

New Zealand

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

Norway

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

Pakistan

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

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes 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—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 Sept. 5	Nominal Quotations Sept. 11
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free Export	2977		
			2085		-0814
Austria	Schilling			-0515	-0515
Australia	Pound		3 2240	2 4640	2 4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0219	-0219
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0183	-0183
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-8396	-6417	-6417
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0598	-0598
Burma	Rupee		-3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2310	-2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	-0233	-0183	-0183
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-5641	-5641
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1980	-1980
Cuba	Peso		1 0000	1 1000	1 1000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-0200	-0220	-0220
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1592	-1592
Dominican Republic	Peso		1 0000	1 1000	1 1000
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0815	-0815
Egypt	Pound		4 1330	3 1587	3 1587
El Salvador	Colon		4000	4400	4400
Fiji	Pound		3 6306	2 7748	2 7748
Finland	Markka		-0062	-0048	-0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	-0037	-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		-3789	-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	-0737
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-5500	-5500
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0385	-0385
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3583	-3583
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0016	-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	-6583	-7241	-7241
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-3289	-3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200		

* September 17, 1949.