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COVER SUBJECT—S.S. City of Ottawa, latest addition to the fleet of the Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Company, which maintains a monthly service between Eastern Canada, the Mediterranean, Pakistan, India, Ceylon, Southeast Asia and the Far East. This vessel was officially welcomed in Montreal on August 28, when Mayor E. A. Bourque, of Ottawa, presented the captain with a plaque from the City of Ottawa. On her maiden voyage, the City of Ottawa sailed for Manila, Hong Kong, Kobe, Yokahama and Singapore, via the Panama Canal, with a cargo consisting mainly of asbestos, copper ingots, canned goods and woodpulp. This vessel is one of ten cargo-passenger liners of 11,000 deadweight tons, with a speed of 17 knots. The value of Canadian exports to India, Pakistan, Ceylon and Hong Kong has increased substantially during the last decade, from \$5,278,000 in 1938 to \$102,906,000 in 1949.

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Economic Conditions in South and Central America Are Improving

Favourable factors include high prevailing prices for coffee and metals, and the increased production of other raw materials—Canadian wheat and flour exports continue to move south in substantial quantities—Favourable economic conditions in United States have also enhanced position.

By Alfred Savard, Area Trade Officer for Latin America

ECONOMIC conditions in Latin America in general have improved steadily during the first seven months of the current calendar year. Countries with favourable dollar balances, such as Cuba, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Panama and Venezuela, have improved their position most effectively. Although others in this area have not relaxed their import controls to any appreciable extent, their exchange reserves are more satisfactory. Factors contributing to this improvement are the high prices for coffee, better prices for metals and increases in the production of raw materials.

Canadian wheat and wheat products have continued to move in substantial quantities, and it is expected that shipments for the 1949-50 crop year will amount to 25,000,000 bushels.

The continuation of favourable economic conditions in the United States has affected prices of raw materials in Latin America, and enhanced their position from an exchange point of view. Recent international developments would indicate that some difficulty has been experienced in securing supplies of wheat from Argentina, with the result that Canada has sold sizeable amounts of wheat to Brazil, Chile and Peru.

Canadian exports to Latin America during the first seven months of 1950 were valued at \$71,435,000, compared with \$70,297,000 in the corresponding period last year. Imports, on the other hand, were higher, being valued at \$108,131,000 in the first seven months of 1950, compared with \$103,222,000 in the corresponding period last year. Providing that Canadian production can meet the export demand, sales to Latin America should show an even greater improvement during the balance of this year.

Canadian Exports to Latin America (In thousands of dollars)

	(January-July)		
	1938	1949	1950
Argentina	2,678	1,858	9,080
Bolivia	73	752	1,149
Brazil	2,151	10,204	6,183
Chile	347	2,177	1,094
Colombia	596	4,947	7,812
Costa Rica	59	951	1,321
Cuba	586	7,177	9,309
Dominican Republic	242	1,133	1,599
Ecuador	22	968	566
El Salvador	28	477	722
Guatemala	65	747	1,327
Haiti	83	949	1,386
Honduras	102	393	270
Mexico	1,520	8,326	8,526
Nicaragua	56	386	462
Panama	195	10,892	4,127
Paraguay	9	63	63
Peru	550	4,134	1,729
Uruguay	135	1,448	756
Venezuela	735	12,315	13,954
Total Latin America	10,232	70,297	71,435

Canadian Imports from Latin America

(In thousands of dollars)

	(January-July)		
	1938	1949	1950
Argentina	1,157	2,219	4,804
Bolivia	8	229	1,200
Brazil	388	10,582	13,267
Chile	73	388	424
Colombia	3,050	5,740	6,327
Costa Rica	39	1,493	1,784
Cuba	253	3,912	2,149
Dominican Republic	3,521	688
Ecuador	16	744	716
El Salvador	7	845	499
Guatemala	62	3,144	3,067
Haiti	50	512	1,067
Honduras	6	3,596	3,316
Mexico	424	9,435	15,189
Nicaragua	86	241
Panama	12	1,259	3,741
Paraguay	53	161	220
Peru	1,863	1,489	2,248
Uruguay	59	483	936
Venezuela	883	53,384	46,248
Total, Latin America	8,403	103,222	108,131

Argentina

Argentina and the United States have completed financial arrangements, whereby the former will receive through the Export-Import Bank a credit of \$125,000,000. Argentina has been increasing its shipments to dollar countries, thus tending to bring its trade into better balance. This is being achieved largely by the imposition of import control restrictions.

Brazil

Brazil has continued to enjoy favourable trade balances with Canada and the United States. Although the restrictive import controls have not been lessened, the exchange reserve position of Brazil is becoming so favourable that the removal of restrictions on the importation of such essentials as codfish, wheat and flour might readily be considered.

Chile

Higher prices for base metals have proved most beneficial to Chile, though it is unlikely that they will be reflected in the import control system for several months.

Colombia

Coffee prices have strengthened the exchange position of Colombia. Canadian shipments of wheat and flour to this country have been satisfactory in the period under review. The new shipping service of the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana has assisted in the further development of trade between Canada and Colombia. On the fourth southbound sailing in this service, a full cargo was booked from Montreal, and an additional ship was required to carry a large consignment of flour direct to Buenaventura, on the Pacific Coast. This is believed to be the first direct sailing from a Canadian port to the west coast of South America without intermediate calls.

Cuba

Cuba continues as a favourable market for Canadian products. Sugar prices have remained strong, and the prospects for the coming crop are very good.

Mexico

Mexico has enjoyed a favourable balance of trade with Canada for several years. Canadian imports from Mexico during the first seven months of this year are substantially larger than in the corresponding period last year, and the balance in favour of Mexico is also higher.

Venezuela

Venezuela is Canada's principal market in Latin America, Canadian exports to that country being valued at \$13,954,000 in the first seven months of this year. The balance of trade is greatly in favour of Venezuela, however. If present trends continue, Venezuela will become in 1950 Canada's principal market in Latin America, exports exceeding those of 1947 to Argentina and Brazil.

Canadian trade with Latin American countries has been hampered by the lack of adequate trade agreements, more particularly with Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Venezuela. It is expected that this situation will be rectified before the end of 1950.

Commercial Intelligence

Changes in exchange regulations in Latin American countries between March 15 and September 15, 1950, include the following:

Argentina

Argentina, on July 19, issued a new list of some 100 items for which exchange permits on hard-currency sources will be issued, replacing the former list of only twelve items. A new system of allocating exchange for group of commodities instead of individual items was adopted. At the same time, an overall budget of 2,400 million pesos, in all currencies, was announced to cover essential imports. On August 29, the multiple exchange rate system was simplified to two official rates plus a fluctuating free market rate, which development entailed further devaluation. Revised category lists have been prepared corresponding to the new rates.

Bolivia

Bolivia adopted the rate of 60 bolivianos to the United States dollar as her official exchange rate, in place of 42, and required exporters to surrender 100 per cent of exchange earnings. Lists of goods, for which import licences at Bs.60 and Bs.100 exchange rates will be allowed, were published.

Brazil

Brazil, on March 30, issued a revised list of eligible hard-currency imports for the second, third and fourth quarters of 1950, which by its consolidated form abandoned the category distinction between imports for exchange allocation. Late in August, the system of guaranteeing the exchange rate, for payments made by provisional deposits in cruzeiros, through Graphic Account, was suspended for normal commercial imports, since dollar payments are again normal. A new system of one-year deferred payment licences for certain essential commodities may still have the exchange rate guaranteed in Graphic Account.

Chile

Chile, on June 23, introduced a new exchange rate of 50 pesos to the United States dollar, and reclassified imports according to applicable exchange rates. On July 12, a revised list of imports enterable under the gold law was issued.

Colombia

Colombia in May cancelled the ex-quota system which earlier had liberalized import licensing, and further tightened controls by reducing list eligible for entry against exchange certificates. A system of guarantee peso deposits against import licences, at 20 per cent in most cases, was enforced. On June 7 the system of registration of applications for exchange was revived with a priority allocation schedule and a weekly quota release, as the exchange application backlog developed. Through July and August special and advance quotas were allowed for essential materials and equipment.

Costa Rica

Effective April 1, Costa Rica adopted a new exchange control system classifying commodities in preferential, first, second and third categories, with prior registration and chronological allocation of official exchange for preferential category only, and free market exchange used for all other imports. Exchange surcharges of 10 per cent, 10 per cent, 55 per cent and 75 per cent apply respectively to the four categories. Outstanding commercial debts were registered and arrangements made to liquidate arrears.

Dominican Republic

The Dominican Republic, on May 20, introduced import licensing for wheat and wheat flour merely to ensure conformity with rules of the International Wheat Agreement.

Ecuador

Ecuador cancelled the credit control currency deposit requirement for goods in List A and B, as from April 1. Some items were shifted from List B to List A. The emergency exchange control decree, due to expire on June 6, 1950, was extended to November 30, 1950, retaining the exchange surcharge system.

Nicaragua

Nicaragua, pending a complete revision of the exchange control system, has issued no import licences against controlled exchange, and the only imports authorized are paid for by certificates of availability, private compensation transactions and imports of capital.

Paraguay

Paraguay continued a very restrictive import policy, issuing exchange permits only for machinery, raw materials, and basic necessities. New exchange taxes of from 2 per cent to 10 per cent were imposed on imports as from April 11.

Peru

Peru added a few lumber products to the basic list of articles eligible for importation on August 27. Arrangements were finally made, in July, to register and gradually provide payment for valid applications for exchange at the official rate against import licences issued prior to December 3, 1948.

Uruguay

Uruguay announced specific dollar quotas against imports from the United States and Canada, in March and in July. The importation of certain first category goods without import licences from British, French, Belgian, Dutch or Swedish origin was authorized on July 20. An individual import quota system was instituted in July.

Venezuela

Venezuela added wheat flour on August 1 to the small list requiring import licences. Instructions were sent to customs providing for the release of goods shipped on sight draft only upon presentation of documents and not against consignee's bond.

Trade Notes From Brazil

Brazil Exported Large Quantity of Carnauba Wax Last Year

Rio de Janeiro, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil's 1949 carnauba wax exports totalled 11,110 metric tons, valued at U.S.\$17,173,850. This total has been exceeded only twice—in 1941 and 1944. The United States was the principal purchaser, importing 8,047 tons valued at U.S.\$12,220,100.

Brazilian Steel Mill Receives Loan for Expansion

Rio de Janeiro, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Bank has announced the granting of a credit of \$25,000,000 to the National Steel Mills at Volta Redonda. Redemption of the loan, which is to be used for the purchase and installation of additional plants, including Bessemer furnaces, will begin after two years by means of six monthly payments over a period of eighteen years, interest to be at the rate of 4 per cent. It is reckoned that the production of steel ingots will be stepped up from 343,000 tons to 662,000 tons annually.

Brazilian Orange Exports Increased

Rio de Janeiro, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazilian exports of oranges during the first half of this year reached a total of 728,941 boxes, an increase of 412,000 boxes over the figure for the corresponding period in 1949. The United Kingdom was the largest buyer, importing 500,286 boxes against 144,000 boxes in the same period last year. Germany has resumed purchases of Brazilian oranges, buying 50,000 boxes up to the end of July.

United States Car Makers Being Squeezed Out of Brazilian Market

Rio de Janeiro, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—United States car makers are being squeezed out of the Brazilian market by import controls. Passenger cars made in the United States, which counted for over 80 per cent of Brazil's car imports in the first postwar years and an even larger share in prewar days, counted for less than 45 per cent of Brazil's imports last year and not even 10 per cent during the first four months of 1950. Passenger cars imported in 1949 totalled 21,387, of which 9,356 were imported from the United States, 8,907 from Great Britain, 1,826 from France, and the rest from Czechoslovakia (505), Italy (345), Holland (345), Sweden (92), and others. During the first four months of this year 4,015 passenger cars were imported, of which 3,165 were from Britain, 173 from the United States, and 55 from Canada. To these must be added 141 cars imported as baggage, of which 130 were shipped from the United States. The German Volkswagen and Mercedes-Benz are also ready for a share of the market. Volkswagen cars will be assembled in São Paulo and Mercedes-Benz already has an assembling plant in Rio de Janeiro and is reported to have received 900 passenger cars between March and July.

Import and Exchange Regulations for Latin America

The following summary of import and exchange regulations in Latin American countries, French Guiana and Netherlands Guiana has been prepared by the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, for the information of businessmen interested in this territory.

COUNTRY	IMPORT LICENCE	EXCHANGE PERMIT	EXCHANGE COVER PROVIDED BY IMPORT LICENCE	LOCAL CURRENCY DEPOSIT PENDING EXCHANGE COVER	BASIC IMPORT CONTROL SYSTEM
ARGENTINA.....	No prior licences.....	Prior permits required for all imports.	Exchange allocation only for preferential and basic imports.	Documents customarily released against provisional deposit since exchange only allocated after customs clearance.	Admissible imports restricted to highly essential goods only: preferential and basic category imports call for different official exchange rates; countries of origin grouped and imports limited according to particular lists including only 100 items for hard-currency countries; non-essential goods may be imported against private or free market exchange; delayed gradual reimbursement permits issued for machinery and materials.
BOLIVIA.....	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence authorizes right to exchange.	No.	Basic quarterly individual quota of exchange for registered importers based on available exchange; dual exchange rates, corresponding to which there are 2 lists of permitted imports; all other goods prohibited.
BRAZIL.....	Prior licence for all imports except for few specified goods.	No prior permits.	Import licence carries right to exchange, as available after 45 days exchange quota reservation for non-licensed goods.	Documents customarily released against provisional deposit; laws require customs clearance prior to exchange allocation for Class B and C.	Selective, import approvals cover quarterly periods; hard-currency import licences limited to eligible list; specific preferred list assured licence; goods exempt from import licence controlled by exchange quotas; some essential commodities licensed for deferred payments; banks may not close exchange sales under 45 days except for some unlicensed essentials.
CHILE.....	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence authorizes right to official exchange for all but a few items subject to delays.	Frequent practice of releasing documents on provisional deposit inadvisable; not legally required.	Selective, with categories A and B and differential exchange rates; dollar imports reduced to minimum items, less than exchange budget; importers must support import licence applications with bank certificate of credit; limited use of free market domestic gold.

Import and Exchange Regulations for Latin America—continued

COUNTRY	IMPORT LICENCE	EXCHANGE PERMIT	EXCHANGE COVER PROVIDED BY IMPORT LICENCE	LOCAL CURRENCY DEPOSIT PENDING EXCHANGE COVER	BASIC IMPORT CONTROL SYSTEM
COLOMBIA.....	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Reimbursable import licences authorize right to official exchange.	Documents released against provisional deposits as presentation of customs manifest required to obtain exchange; drawee legally discharges liability by payment in pesos.	Selective with categories, basic import quota for individual buyers, import licences authorized for 6-month periods based on available exchange by categories; some licences against negotiable exchange certificates; gradual reimbursement licences supplement basic quota; exchange surtaxes with rising differential between commodity groups, 1: official plus 10%; 2: plus 30%.
COSTA RICA.....	None.	Exchange applications registered prior to placing order for preferential goods only.	No import licences; official exchange allocations for preferential category by registration.	Not required; has been customary due to collection delays.	Selective categories with only preferential category granted exchange at official rate; other categories use free market exchange; exchange surcharges on preferential 10%, first 10%, second 55%, and third 75%.
CUBA.....	None.	None.	Exchange freely available.	No.	Preferential tariff treatment accorded United States.
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.....	Non except for wheat and flour.	No prior permits.	Exchange freely available.	No.	No controls except over importation and sale of tires and tubes for vehicles, edible oils, wheat and wheat flour.
ECUADOR.....	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Exchange licence carries right to official exchange for Class A and B; free exchange only used for Class C.	Only under exchange surcharge tax mechanism and credit control deposit on applying for import licence for List C.	Selective with categories and multiple exchange surcharges; government agency may import banned goods; Class C imports payable with free exchange which must be deposited at time of order.
EL SALVADOR.....	None.	None.	Exchange freely available.	No.	No controls.
FRENCH GUIANA.....	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence guarantees exchange.	No.	Highly selective.
GUATEMALA.....	None except for printed matter and wheat flour.	None.	Exchange freely available.	No.	Some commodities deemed detrimental to the economy may be prohibited entry.

Import and Exchange Regulations for Latin America—continued

COUNTRY	IMPORT LICENCE	EXCHANGE PERMIT	EXCHANGE COVER PROVIDED BY IMPORT LICENCE	LOCAL CURRENCY DEPOSIT PENDING EXCHANGE COVER	BASIC IMPORT CONTROL SYSTEM
HAITI.....	None, except for tobacco products.	None.	Exchange freely available.	No.	No controls, except for tobacco and products.
HONDURAS.....	None.	Permits required but not necessary prior to purchase of exchange.	No import licences.	Banks obliged to surrender documents against local currency deposit if tendered.	Imports limited by exchange releases allocated to individual importers on monthly quota.
MEXICO.....	Prior licence required for about 165 items covering many commercial imports.	None.	Exchange transactions uncontrolled.	No.	Selective: imports of many goods prohibited, partial import licensing system together with tariff controls.
NETHERLANDS GUANA	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Import licence guarantees exchange.	No.	Selective.
NICARAGUA.....	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Exchange provided against import licences and for non-essentials by Certificates of Availability.	Credit control percentage cash deposit required; provisional deposits against documents by customary practice not legally required.	Highly selective, four import categories, monthly exchange budget; import licences practically confined to preferential and essential goods; Certificates of Availability give exporters free use of 20% of exchange proceeds for less essential imports (to be thoroughly modified.)
PANAMA.....	None.	None.	Exchange freely available.	No.	No controls.
PARAGUAY.....	None.	Prior permits for all imports.	No import licences.	Documents customarily released against provisional deposit since exchange only allocated after customs clearance.	Selective, with categories and use of multiple exchange rates, exchange taxes.

Import and Exchange Regulations for Latin America—concluded

COUNTRY	IMPORT LICENCE	EXCHANGE PERMIT	EXCHANGE COVER PROVIDED BY IMPORT LICENCE	LOCAL CURRENCY DEPOSIT PENDING EXCHANGE COVER	BASIC IMPORT CONTROL SYSTEM
PERU.....	None.	No prior permits.	Require exchange certificates for all transactions.	No.	Imports limited to list of about one-third of tariff, exchange certificates for listed goods must be purchased in free market; licences not required for listed goods; non-listed goods prohibited.
URUGUAY.....	Prior licence for all imports.	No prior permits.	Automatically authorized as available.	No.	Selective categories with quota allocation of exchange to individual importers limited by countries; some use of multiple exchange rates.
VENEZUELA.....	Only for a few imports.	None.	Exchange freely available; import licences where required carry right to exchange.	No.	Controls slight; quota restrictions on licensed imports.

General Notes on Latin American Commercial Policies

Selective refers to the use of restrictive controls varying in severity between commodities depending on the essentiality of the goods. Usually luxury or non-essential goods are prohibited importation. Other goods are classified in preferred and less preferred groups in general terms or in specific category lists.

Local currency deposits may become the practice, without being a legal requirement, once delays in making exchange available become prolonged, to facilitate the clearance of goods through customs and delivery to the buyer. In all cases, except Colombia, the drawee is required to engage to cover adverse fluctuations in exchange rates; in Colombia it is customary for the drawee to voluntarily cover fluctuations. Under banking laws in Ecuador, the drawee discharges his liability under the draft by making payment in local currency but such payment constitutes application for foreign exchange and the bank then is responsible for provision of exchange and for any fluctuation in exchange rates.

Economy Of Ceylon Depends Largely On Tea, Rubber And Products Of Coconut

These items account for upwards of 90 per cent of total exports—Provide foreign exchange required for purchase of essential food-stuffs and manufactures—Ceylon had favourable trade balance in 1948.

(Editor's Note—This is the third 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 established in Colombo next December.)

CEYLON is predominantly an agricultural country, her economy depending largely on the export of tea, rubber and products of the coconut palm. These normally account for between 90 and 96 per cent of the total value of exports from Ceylon. As such, the fortunes of any of these commodities in the world markets would be of profound significance to Ceylon, because they have to bring in the foreign exchange with which Ceylon pays for her essential requirements of food, and manufactures that are mostly imported.

Prices are generally a good barometer of commodity trends. Increases in the Colombo market prices of the principal export items in 1948, as compared with those in 1938, are as follows: Tea, 121 per cent; rubber, 68; copra, 386; coconut oil, 455; desiccated coconut, 1,000; fresh coconuts, 410; coir bristle fibre, 374; coir mattress fibre, 200; coir yarn, 252; cinnamon quills, 238; cinnamon chips, 147; plumbago, 225; cacao, 673; and citronella oil, 173 per cent.

Trade values in 1948 are higher than those of any previous year. The value of Ceylon's exports, at Rs. 940 million, and re-exports, at Rs. 71 million, were over 3½ times the 1938 figures, while the value of imports, at Rs. 994 million, was over four times that of 1938. These trade movements resulted in an export balance of Rs. 17 million in 1948, thus reversing the debit balance of Rs. 73 million recorded in 1947. It was Rs. 32 million less than the credit balance in 1938, however.

In the composition of the import trade in 1948, the value of imports of food, drink and tobacco accounted for 53 per cent of the value of total imports; manufactures, 36 per cent; and raw materials, 11 per cent, as compared with 54 per cent, 38 per cent, and 9 per cent respectively in 1947 and 46 per cent, 40 per cent, and 14 per cent respectively in 1938.

Rice Accounted for One-fourth Imports

Rice accounted for over one-fourth the value of total imports into Ceylon in 1948, as against 15 per cent in 1947 and 23 per cent in 1938. Imports of rice, totalling over 8 million cwts. were the highest since 1941, but were yet 2¼ million cwts. short of the 1938 figure, although the value of the 1948 imports was over 4½ times that of the 1938 imports, symptomatic of the considerable hardening of prices since the war.

Imports of wheat and flour and other grains declined substantially below those of 1947, probably as a result of the increased imports of rice during the year. Imports of wheat flour were, however, over ten times those of 1938. Imports of most of the other essential foodstuffs, noticeably sugar, potatoes and currystuffs, were larger than those of 1947 or 1948 but at prices considerably higher than prewar levels.

Ceylon—Rubber, obtained in the form of latex by tapping trees grown in a number of countries, is one of the principal exports of Ceylon, shipments in 1948 amounting to 206,000,000 pounds, valued at Rs.142,000,000.



Imports of Alcoholic Beverages Lower

Imports of tobacco followed a similar trend, but alcoholic drinks, such as wine, beer, brandy, gin and whisky, were lower than those of the preceding year or 1938.

The increase in the share of imports of raw material and semi-manufactures in 1948 was mainly the result of increased imports of coal, liquid fuel and fertilizers. Fertilizers contributed 3 per cent and coal 2 per cent to the value of total imports in 1948, but imports of the latter were yet below peacetime levels.

Among the manufactures imported in 1948, textiles accounted for over 12 per cent of the total value of imports; metals, machinery and electrical goods, 7 per cent; mineral oils (including crude oils), 7 per cent; vehicles, 4 per cent; and chemicals and drugs, 2 per cent.

The general food situation during 1947 did not show any appreciable improvement over that of 1946. The vital food commodities, rice, sugar and flour, continued to be imported on government account and were distributed on a rationed basis. It became possible to import increased quantities of sugar and flour. The government also continued to import the requirements of frozen meat, butter and cheese. The distribution of other essential subsidiary foodstuffs was decontrolled in order to enable the normal trade channels to resume their part in import and distribution. A proportion of these commodities continued to be imported by the government through the co-operative store system. The policy of requisition was also considerably relaxed.

Food Situation Improved in 1948

The year 1948 saw some welcome changes in the food situation. There was an appreciable improvement in the world's exportable surplus of rice. The International Emergency Food Committee, which became a part of the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations, took over the functions of the International Emergency Food Council. Ceylon was given an allocation of 400,000 metric tons of rice for the year. Owing to the political troubles which developed in Burma later in the year, only 90 per cent of the overall allocation was implemented. However, the increased import allocation enabled the Ceylon Government to increase the basic rice ration to three pounds per head per week soon after Independence Day, February 4, 1948. It was also possible to abolish the internal purchase scheme, under which producers were required to sell to the government whatever paddy was surplus to their needs, assessed on a prescribed scale. The rice under the rationing scheme continued to be issued at a subsidized price, but a free market was permitted for locally grown rice. At the same time, the government guaranteed the price of local paddy at the increased price of eight rupees per bushel. These measures gave a much needed fillip to local production and also had the effect of reducing the consumption of flour. As world production recovered, sugar was removed from the I.E.F.C. allocation list and it became possible to import increased quantities of sugar. The distribution of sugar was decontrolled as from July, 1948, although the government continued to retain the import monopoly.

From October, 1948, the distribution of free milk to pre-school children was carried out from funds separately voted by parliament. Under the scheme reconstituted milk is given free of charge to children at 3,500 centres established throughout the island, and nearly 200,000 children benefit from this scheme.

Coconut Industry is Important Factor in Philippine Economy

Now occupies first place among industries and exports as result of high postwar demand from the United States—Acreage planted to coconuts increased in 1949—Increased output depends on control of “Cadang-Cadang” disease—Shipments of coconut products to Canada limited.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals \$0.55 Canadian)

MANILA, August 24, 1950.—The coconut industry has now become the leading industry of the Philippines and constitutes the number one export item, replacing sugar, which was the largest export crop prior to the war. The major portion of the coconut crop is used for the production of copra and coconut oil, followed by copra meal and desiccated coconut. The fact that the coconut industry is now in first place is attributed to the high postwar demand from the United States for these products. During 1949, almost two-thirds of the copra output and almost the entire production of coconut oil and desiccated coconut were exported to the United States.

Coconuts grow in all parts of the republic, with the chief production areas in the southern part of the island of Luzon and the island of Mindanao. It was estimated in 1949 that there were approximately 139,200,000 coconut trees being raised on 2,380,000 acres of land and they produced close to 932,000 metric tons of nuts. There are 844,350 farms of about five acres each planted for the production of coconuts. Plantings average forty trees per acre and each tree produces around thirty coconuts a year.

While the coconut palm produces throughout the year, the rate of production varies in accordance with climatic conditions. In this respect, the year's production in Luzon can be divided into two periods; May-October and November-April. During the first-mentioned period, production is considerably heavier than during the latter. In other parts of the islands, the cycle of production is not the same, due to climatic conditions and the variance in production is not as noticeable as in Luzon.

Area Planted to Coconuts Increased in Past Year

The total area planted to coconuts in 1949, 2,380,000 acres, shows an increase of 13,600 acres over the 1948 area, but almost 247,000 acres below the prewar area of 2,600,000 acres. In 1946 and 1947, the area was the same as in 1948. It is expected that the 1950 crop will remain about average if weather conditions remain normal for the balance of the year.

Whether coconut production can be further increased depends to a great extent on the ability of the industry to control the “Cadang-Cadang” disease of the coconut, which has gained a foothold in one of the main producing areas and may spread to other important growing areas. Active research work is being done to try and stop the disease and to introduce coconut varieties resistant to the disease. It is expected that 10,000,000 pesos will be required for the control of pests and disease in this industry.

The coconut industry suffered severe losses during the war, most of which were sustained not so much by the coconut plantations as from the destruction of copra driers, desiccating machines, oil mills and other machinery used in the manufacture of coconut products. As a result, the production of coconut products just after liberation was very low.

During the past three years, the industry has made a substantial recovery and, despite the fact that the area planted to coconut trees is smaller than that in prewar years, production of coconut products is well above prewar averages.

Production of Principal Coconut Products

	1940	1946	1947	1948	1949
			(Metric tons)		
Copra	738,474	203,810	998,140	882,780	689,120
Desiccated coconut	40,518	*	9,170	45,240	58,760
Coconut oil	243,012	40,000	68,150	90,000	102,300
Copra meal	140,000	*	*	59,973	68,250

* Statistics not available.

The above statistics do not take into account the native home-made production of coconut oil and copra meal for local consumption and no information is available as to the actual output. However, as a result of this production, the principal manufacturers are in a position to offer most of their output for export.

Copra Production Declined Last Year

The major portion of the copra produced in the Philippines is done by sun drying the coconuts and also by smoking them. There is also some production as a by-product from the manufacture of desiccated coconut, but this is small in comparison to the native output by sun drying. The production of copra in 1949 was 689,120 metric tons, or 21 per cent below the 1948 total of 882,780 metric tons, but well above the 1940 production. The decrease was attributed to damage by typhoons in late 1948 and also to the large decline in copra prices during the first nine months of 1949, as well as to damage by the "Cadang-Cadang" pest.

Despite the fact that production declined in 1949, exports of copra amounted to 528,747 metric tons valued at 179,286,000 pesos, or 10 per cent below the 1948 exports of 586,633 metric tons valued at 309,400,000 pesos. The 1949 exports were more than 55 per cent greater than in 1940. Production of copra has made a spectacular gain since 1946, when it totalled 203,806 metric tons, to 998,140 metric tons in 1947, an increase of almost five times. The 1947 production was unprecedented and the sudden increase shows how elastic the supply of this commodity can be. It is anticipated that production of copra for 1950 will be between 875,000 and 900,000 metric tons.

Desiccated coconut production by the nine major manufacturers in 1949 amounted to 58,760 metric tons, a gain of 30 per cent over the 1948 output of 45,240 metric tons. Exports for 1949 amounted to 57,367 metric tons, or almost the entire production. Prior to the war, the Philippine production averaged 38,000 metric tons per year, all of which was exported.

Output of Coconut Oil Still Below Prewar Level

Coconut oil production in 1949 was 102,300 metric tons, or 14 per cent above the 1948 total of 90,000 metric tons. In 1946, the total was only 40,000 metric tons but in 1947 it was 68,150 metric tons, a gain of 70 per cent. While coconut oil was increasing by an average of about

30 per cent in production, the 1949 level was only about one-half of 1939. The exportation of this product during the past year was 61,304 metric tons, or an increase of 30 per cent over the total of 47,279 metric tons in the previous year. In 1940, the volume of export was 185,902 metric tons.

Domestic requirements of coconut oil have increased as a result of the present import controls on fat and oil products; and for 1950 it is expected that local consumption may rise to 70,000 metric tons. It is estimated that production would have to increase to 204,000 metric tons to meet present domestic requirements of edible oil and soap manufacturers and the prewar rate of exports. If the flow of coconut oil supplies would be continuous and adequate, and if there is a sufficient supply of caustic soda, local manufacturers would be in a position to supply this country's requirements of soap and other allied toilet articles.

The production of copra meal and cake in 1949 was 68,250 metric tons, or 13.8 per cent above the 1948 production of 59,973 metric tons. Of this amount, 65,549 metric tons, or 96 per cent, of the output was exported. Prewar production was approximately 140,000 metric tons per year, of which 100,000 metric tons were exported annually. Although the 1949 production amounted to 49 per cent of the prewar output, exports were 65 per cent of the prewar level.

Shipments of coconut products from the Philippines to Canada account for only a very small proportion of the total exports of these commodities. Exports of copra to Canada for 1949 totalled 14,833 metric tons, at 4,603,463 pesos, as against 15,717 metric tons, at 8,954,540 pesos in 1948. Shipments of desiccated coconut accounted for 1,296 metric tons, at 950,987 pesos in 1949, while in the previous year they amounted to 1,193 metric tons, at 1,164,782 pesos. No exports of copra meal and coconut oil were made to Canada during the past two years.

Root Borer Beetles Menacing Sugar Cane Fields in Barbados

Port-of-Spain, August 10, 1950.—(FTS)—At a joint meeting of the Sugar Producers Association and the Agricultural Society of Barbados in June, it was decided to return to the old method of hand picking root borer beetles. This action was found necessary as the pest is again menacing cane fields as it did some twenty years ago. The Sugar Producers Association has also approached the government for funds to send a representative to Australia to investigate the use of an insecticide called "Gammexane" in combating the root borer beetle in that country.

Great Britain Signs Contract for Dutch Butter

The Hague, August 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Great Britain has signed a contract with the Netherlands for the shipment of 15,000 metric tons of butter at 265s. per hundredweight, or 2.78 florins per kilogram (36.6 cents Canadian per pound). The Minister of Agriculture stated that the price is F1.1.00 per kilogram (13.2 cents per pound) below that which would be arrived at on the basis of the guaranteed price for milk of 18 cents per litre (\$2.37 per 100 pounds). The export will accordingly be subsidized from the recently established Dairy Equalization Fund. This action is being taken because the butter will be shipped mostly during the period of peak production when exports to other countries are declining and it is necessary to take the surplus off the market.

W. Frederick Bull Appointed an Assistant Deputy Minister in Trade Department



W. F. Bull

W. Frederick Bull, whose appointment as Director of the Commodities Branch of the Department of Trade and Commerce was announced last January, has been appointed as Assistant Deputy Minister in charge of the Commodities and Control Divisions. He will be succeeded as Director of the Commodities Branch by Denis Harvey, formerly Director of the Import Division. Mr. G. A. Newman has been appointed Director of the Export Division, and Charles F. McGinnis, formerly Assistant Director of the Import Division becomes Director, in succession to Mr. Harvey.

Mr. Bull was born in Weston, Ont., and graduated from the University of Toronto with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1929, in which year he was posted to New York as Assistant Trade Commissioner. He was transferred to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in 1931, as Acting Trade Commissioner, and to Auckland, New Zealand, in 1936, as Trade Commissioner. Mr. Bull was recalled to Ottawa in 1941 to become Assistant Chief of the Export Permit Branch, and two years later was posted to Washington, D.C., as Commercial Attaché at the Canadian Embassy. He was again recalled to Ottawa in 1945, and was appointed Director of the Export Division and Chief of the Export Permit Branch.

Following the creation of an Emergency Import Control Branch, in 1947, Mr. Bull was appointed Director of the Import Allotment Division, and later assumed responsibility for the administration of Schedule III of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. When the Commodities Branch was established in 1949 to co-ordinate the work of the Export and Import Divisions and to centralize steel, timber and priorities controls, Mr. Bull was appointed director of the branch, which includes responsibility for the Export and Import Divisions, the Transportation and Communications Division, the Export Permit Branch and the Import Control Branch.



Denis Harvey

Denis Harvey Director of Commodities Branch

Denis Harvey was born in Hayes, Kent, England, receiving his early education in that country and graduating from MacDonalld College, McGill University, with a Bachelor of Science degree, majoring in economics. He joined the Royal Canadian Naval Volunteer Reserve in September, 1939, following a period with business concerns in Great Britain and Canada, and retired with the rank of Commander in October, 1945. He then joined the Department of Trade and Commerce, being appointed Director of the Import Division.

C. F. McGinnis Director of Import Division

Charles F. McGinnis was born in London, Ont., receiving his early education there and in Windsor, Ont. He graduated in 1929 from the University of Western Ontario with an Honour B.A. degree in business administration. He joined the federal Department of National Revenue, being stationed first in Detroit and later in New York, until 1934, when he engaged in business in Toronto. Mr. McGinnis joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1945, and was appointed Assistant Director of the Import Division.

G. A. Newman Director of Export Division

Gerald A. Newman, who has been Acting Director of the Export Division since October, 1947, was born in Leamington, Ont., and received his early education in Moose Jaw, Sask., and Winnipeg. He graduated from the University of Manitoba with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1928, and did post-graduate studies at the University of Liverpool and the University of Columbia. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in February, 1929, and was posted to Liverpool as Assistant Trade Commissioner, being transferred to London in 1932, to New York in 1935 and to Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, in 1937. He was promoted Trade Commissioner in 1942. Mr. Newman was recalled to Ottawa in 1945, and appointed Assistant Director of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. He was later transferred to the Export Division in the same capacity, and became Acting Director on the appointment of Mr. Bull as Director of the Commodities Branch.

Canadian Exports and Imports Higher in August

Canadian domestic exports in August, 1950, had a value of \$257,100,000, compared with \$251,700,000 in the corresponding period last year. Exports to the United States were substantially higher, but lower to the United Kingdom, other Commonwealth countries and to other foreign countries, as follows:

Exports—	August, 1949	August, 1950
	Domestic	Domestic
	(Millions of dollars)	
United Kingdom	62.9	42.5
Other Commonwealth countries	24.7	10.8
United States	115.4	167.1
Other foreign countries	48.7	36.6
Total, all countries	251.7	257.1

Canadian imports in August, 1950, were valued at \$268,900,000, compared with \$212,100,000 in the corresponding period last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, as follows:

Imports—	August, 1949	August, 1950
	United Kingdom	26.2
Other Commonwealth countries	16.8	21.4
United States	143.6	175.3
Other foreign countries	25.5	38.0
Total, all countries	212.1	268.9

Netherlands Expand Output of Fountain Pens, and Now Seek Export Market

Domestic production of fountain pens sufficient to meet requirements of some 500,000 annually—Imports in 1949 were valued at Fl. 874,000, and exports at Fl. 202,000.

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(One Florin equals \$0.2895 Canadian)

THE HAGUE, August 7, 1950.—The manufacture of fountain pens is one of the Netherlands industries which has developed as a result of the scarcity of this commodity during the first years after the war. Prior to 1940 fountain pens were made in this country by two companies, while now nine are engaged in this industry. The total Netherlands production is sufficient to cover the domestic requirements, estimated at some 500,000 annually. In addition, supplies are available for export, particularly in view of the fact that fairly large quantities are imported.

In 1949 the Netherlands imported fountain pens and stylographs to a value of Fl. 874,000. Exports during that year were valued at Fl. 202,000. The principal suppliers were the United Kingdom, France and Italy, from which countries over 72 per cent of the total value was purchased. Smaller quantities came from the United States, Denmark, Sweden, Switzerland, Belgium and Luxembourg and Germany.

Netherlands Imports of Fountain Pens, 1949

Belgium and Luxembourg	Fl. 14,000
Denmark	65,000
Germany	49,000
France	156,000
United Kingdom	330,000
Italy	147,000
Sweden	16,000
Switzerland	14,000
United States	75,000

Netherlands Exports of Fountain Pens, 1949

Belgium and Luxembourg	Fl. 188,000
Indonesia	13,000

Ninety-three per cent of the total value of exports was sent to Belgium and Luxembourg. Shipments to this latter territory consisted principally of the cheaper type pens with steel nibs.

New Export Markets Sought

During the last few months orders have been received by Netherlands fountain pen manufacturers from Sweden, Bulgaria, Turkey and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. It is hoped that new outlets will be found in other parts of the world, particularly in the newly developed countries outside Western Europe. In order to promote their sales abroad the Netherlands fountain pen manufacturers have founded an association, which recently organized an exhibition to publicize the Netherlands product on the home market, and to arouse the interest of foreign buyers.

The Netherlands fountain pen industry produces various types and models. The required parts are purchased abroad and also made locally. Celluloid is imported from Germany and Italy, gold nibs from Denmark, Sweden, the United Kingdom, France and Germany, and the gold-plated clips and rings from Germany. The springs and rubber bags are supplied

by Netherlands companies. Netherlands manufacturers are insisting on restricting imports of complete pens and increasing those of parts, which would improve their competitive position both on the home market and abroad. A difficulty in this connection, however, is the fact that most consumers prefer special brands which have been on the market for years.

Trade Notes from Trinidad

Oil to be Sought Off Coast of Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, August 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Government has recently issued licences to Kern Trinidad Oilfields Limited and Antilles Petroleum Company to carry on marine drilling within three-mile limits of the foreshores of the colony. It is considered unlikely that equipment required for such exploratory drilling in deep water would be available before 1952.

Fewer New Companies Established in Trinidad and Tobago Last Year

Port-of-Spain, August 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Twenty-eight new companies with an aggregate authorized capital of \$6,387,000 were incorporated in Trinidad and Tobago in 1949, as compared to thirty-seven with a total authorized capital of \$13,410,100 in 1948. Eight foreign firms established places of business in the colony last year. At present there are 512 companies incorporated in the colony with total authorized capital of \$134,990,936.

Some Coffee Left Unharvested in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—About 50 per cent of this year's coffee crop remained unreaped in the Mamoral district, one of the principal coffee producing areas in Trinidad. Proprietors and contractors stated that they were forced to leave the berries on the trees as the wages demanded by coffee-pickers were found to be prohibitive.

British Oil Well Servicing Unit Arrives in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The first high capacity truck-mounted oil well servicing unit to be designed and manufactured in the United Kingdom arrived in Trinidad several weeks ago. Complete with five ton mast the unit weighs approximately twenty-five tons. It comprises a double drum diesel hoist with a 64-foot telescoping steel mast of 60,000 pounds capacity. The hoist is capable of servicing wells to a depth of 7,000 feet and a rotary table drive is provided for drilling to 2,500 feet.

Agricultural Experimental Station to be Established in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, July 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Secretary of State for the Colonies has approved a grant of \$392,000 out of the \$4,800,000 available to Trinidad under the Development and Welfare Act, for the purpose of assisting the colony in establishing the Central Agricultural Experimental Station at Centeno. The estate comprises some 3,000 acres, much of which was originally planted in cocoa. At the present time certain sections are being devoted to the experimental cultivation of citrus, coconuts and rice.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

	August			January—August		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	26.9	63.7	43.2	216.7	477.4	316.2
America.....	1.9	4.3	2.2	14.0	40.1	20.6
Africa.....	1.6	9.3	1.8	13.1	64.8	31.1
Asia.....	0.7	6.4	3.8	5.7	76.9	39.7
Oceania.....	4.0	4.0	2.4	33.8	32.6	27.9
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	35.0	87.7	53.3	283.4	691.8	435.5
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	25.5	117.2	168.6	165.5	919.1	1,250.9
Latin America.....	1.3	13.3	13.8	11.5	83.6	85.3
Europe.....	6.1	17.8	16.4	42.8	154.3	112.4
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.2	15.6	4.9	19.1	68.8	57.4
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	34.1	164.0	203.7	238.9	1,225.8	1,505.9
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	69.1	251.7	257.1	522.3	1,917.6	1,941.4

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	26,734	62,882	42,544	213,458	469,041	313,629
Ireland.....	155	775	(b)	3,024	5,273	(b)
Gibraltar.....	3	7	1	6	277	98
Malta.....	22	35	613	251	2,780	2,498
TOTAL EUROPE.....	26,914	63,699	43,158	216,739	477,371	316,225
America:						
Newfoundland.....	805			4,908	(a)9,229	
Bermuda.....	119	242	178	901	2,518	1,878
Barbados.....	76	452	228	667	3,674	2,129
Jamaica.....	327	983	604	2,895	6,003	4,973
Trinidad and Tobago.....	271	1,503	427	2,310	9,250	5,178
Bahamas.....	133	175	113	1,233	1,583	1,282
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		387	217		3,231	2,061
British Honduras.....	30	70	49	195	434	296
British Guiana.....	102	513	360	917	4,125	2,779
Falkland Islands.....					6	1
TOTAL AMERICA.....	1,863	4,325	2,176	14,026	40,053	20,577
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		12	2		463	189
Union of South Africa.....	1,483	8,765	1,633	11,357	59,014	28,619
Other British South Africa.....		1	1		8	3
Southern Rhodesia.....	48	303	28	766	2,024	847
Gambia.....	1	1	1	15	4	11
Gold Coast.....	21	112	32	101	935	356
Nigeria.....	1	34	14	53	957	139
Sierra Leone.....	11	30	21	138	217	180
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	8	4		203	28	58
British East Africa.....	24	74	31	462	1,166	659
TOTAL AFRICA.....	1,597	9,336	1,763	13,095	64,816	31,061

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

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	August			January—August		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India	239	3,598	2,774	1,846	53,826	20,218
Pakistan		1,054	194		11,461	7,485
Ceylon	13	261	71	148	1,817	4,056
Aden	10	12	1	69	46	10
Federation of Malaya	182	502	294	1,708	3,949	3,126
Other British East Indies				5	1	24
Hong Kong	185	953	476	1,647	5,839	4,768
TOTAL ASIA	652	6,380	3,810	5,700	76,939	39,687
Oceania:						
Australia	2,581	2,986	1,713	22,765	23,163	21,146
New Zealand	1,373	860	708	10,766	8,938	6,617
Fiji	11	112	6	260	475	165
Other British Oceania		1	10	42	16	15
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,965	3,959	2,437	33,833	32,592	27,943
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	34,991	87,698	53,343	283,393	691,772	435,492
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	25,261	115,353	167,148	164,223	910,604	1,240,292
Alaska	10	183	93	60	749	636
American Virgin Islands	3	2	10	21	68	97
Hawaii	229	1,061	859	1,006	4,499	4,434
Puerto Rico	15	546	437	198	3,074	5,260
United States Oceania		7	16	3	111	141
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	25,518	117,152	168,563	165,520	919,105	1,250,860
Latin America:						
Argentina	396	138	203	3,073	1,997	9,283
Bolivia	5	67	26	78	818	1,175
Brazil	266	2,010	2,466	2,417	12,214	8,649
Chile	53	248	362	400	2,425	1,456
Colombia	137	457	1,032	733	5,404	8,844
Costa Rica	6	228	153	65	1,179	1,473
Cuba	64	1,165	1,946	650	8,342	11,255
Dominican Republic	9	151	301	251	1,284	1,900
Ecuador		181	138	22	1,149	704
El Salvador	2	74	86	29	551	808
Guatemala	7	166	135	71	913	1,462
Haiti	7	135	200	91	1,084	1,586
Honduras	12	82	65	114	476	334
Mexico	159	1,229	1,529	1,679	9,556	10,056
Nicaragua	5	68	60	61	454	522
Panama	19	869	2,466	215	11,761	6,563
Paraguay		40	3	9	102	66
Peru	51	1,530	526	601	5,664	2,255
Uruguay	7	106	223	142	1,554	979
Venezuela	106	4,401	1,921	841	10,717	15,875
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,311	13,345	13,841	11,542	83,644	85,275
Europe:						
Albania				6		
Austria		194	12	8	3,165	1,565
Belgium and Luxembourg	536	5,771	6,533	4,797	33,278	30,925
Bulgaria		22	68	7	101	214
Czechoslovakia	426	126	264	2,859	2,304	1,525
Denmark	102	56	35	819	2,720	569
Estonia				1		

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	August			January—August		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued						
Europe—Contc.						
Finland.....	24	61	7	261	449	399
France.....	520	3,858	1,521	5,852	30,572	13,100
Germany.....	1,862	498	601	8,858	21,179	4,418
Greece.....	161	255	73	1,564	1,681	1,097
Hungary.....				1	71	62
Iceland.....	2	5	30	12	701	466
Ireland.....	(a)	(a)	865	(a)	(a)	8,769
Italy.....	317	867	641	1,183	8,060	6,056
Latvia.....	36			193		
Lithuania.....	239			477		1
Netherlands.....	525	558	395	6,252	8,744	5,894
Norway.....	440	1,528	773	4,518	12,416	11,328
Poland.....	64	497	52	570	909	1,273
Portugal.....	13	969	171	103	6,665	3,672
Azores and Madeira.....		9		2	56	113
Roumania.....	3	103		30	178	87
Spain.....		28	5	19	258	3,757
Sweden.....	594	359	344	3,200	3,298	2,310
Switzerland.....	86	1,943	3,995	484	17,157	14,009
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	142	1		746	34	120
Yugoslavia.....		110	41	7	286	656
TOTAL EUROPE.....	6,092	17,818	16,427	42,829	154,282	112,385
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....		3	3		8	52
Arabia.....		154	33		2,563	547
Belgian Congo.....	7	231	201	58	1,675	1,156
Burma*.....	10		4	102	49	11
China.....	64	2,595	81	1,709	11,257	1,716
Greenland.....		4	4		15	32
Egypt.....	30	87	44	229	3,992	3,044
Ethiopia.....		6	7		36	41
French Africa.....	9	16	120	411	1,962	1,409
French East Indies.....	1	2	12	15	149	56
French Guiana.....				4	122	4
French Oceania.....	8	9	46	63	182	575
French West Indies.....	8	13	1	114	40	9
Madagascar.....	1	46	10	6	102	88
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	22	112	73	162	800	668
Iran.....		1,001	80	38	2,369	693
Iraq.....	3	12	1	33	362	53
Israel*.....	13	1,582	962	85	8,259	8,498
Jordan.....					168	44
Tripoli.....					11	374
Other Italian Africa.....						184
Japan.....	739	981	419	11,439	3,790	14,426
Korea.....		11			30	1,137
Liberia.....	1	10	9	16	95	71
Morocco.....	20	42	120	81	779	1,141
Indonesia.....	113	177	110	536	3,242	2,205
Surinam.....	1	106	39	22	586	603
Netherlands Antilles.....	15	139	178	144	1,308	3,741
Philippine Islands.....	72	1,096	1,287	920	8,006	8,186
Portuguese Africa.....	79	161	150	1,094	2,385	1,468
Portuguese Asia.....		2		1	161	97
Siam.....	2	67	97	14	467	949
Canary Islands.....		4	75	2	36	177
Spanish Africa.....		24	3		37	58
Syria.....	3	39	118	39	2,895	678
Turkey.....	1	6,913	618	1,904	10,844	3,205
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	1,199	15,645	4,905	19,054	68,782	57,396
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	34,120	163,961	203,737	238,948	1,225,812	1,505,917
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	69,111	251,659	257,080	522,342	1,917,585	1,941,409

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

(a) See Commonwealth Countries.

Business Activity is Booming on West Coast of the United States

Employment rapidly reaching all-time highs—Expenditures for Korean war are of minor proportions in area—Shortage of railway cars being felt acutely by several industries.

By Harry A. Scott, Consul General for Canada

SAN FRANCISCO, September 7, 1950.—All available indicators point to the fact that business activity in the Western United States is booming, according to a report just issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco. Employment is rapidly approaching new all-time highs and unemployment new lows; for example, in Oregon reports indicate unemployment at the lowest level in five years. As has been true nationally, the major cause of the increase in business activity so far this year has been developments in the private civilian economy.

So far expenditures for the Korean war are of minor proportions in this part of the country, even though some industries and localities have already experienced a pick-up in military production.

The international situation has not been without its effect, however. The scare-buying splurge is the most direct evidence of the effect of the war on the state of business. The de-mothballing operations of the armed services in both ships and aircraft are now well advanced and have caused some further employment increases in the West Coast ship-yards and aircraft plants. San Diego, California, has been removed from the Department of Labor's list of areas with very critical levels of unemployment, although it still has a labour surplus. The lumber price situation in the northwest has been made more chaotic than it would have been otherwise by rumors of heavy military stockpiling of lumber this year. Recent statements of Defence Department officials indicate, however, that military lumber requirements in fact will be relatively modest for the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Railroad Car Shortages Being Felt

The nation-wide shortage of railroad cars is being felt acutely by several West Coast industries. The lumber industry is reported to be receiving less than one-half of the cars needed to ship lumber stocks currently on hand in Oregon and Washington mills. It is remarkable that, even in the face of the car shortage, lumber production in this region for the first half of 1950 was greater than in any similar period.

Similarly, the wheat producers in the northwest are feeling the pinch of the same shortage, and it is reported that some three million bushels have already been stored on the ground for lack of means to transport the wheat to elevators. Food processing in both northern and southern California, which is rapidly approaching the season's peak, is also plagued by the lack of cars to ship the crop to the canneries, and the canneries in turn are having difficulty in obtaining essential supplies of cans. This situation could lead to a smaller total pack than civilian and military demand might otherwise absorb.

The employment situation in both Washington and Oregon has tightened considerably over the past month. A delayed peak in food processing, renewed harvest demands, and the general stimulation given to a number of activities by the Korean war are factors which account for the tightened situation. A recent report by the Oregon State

Employment Service relates that there are some two thousand skilled and semi-skilled job openings in Oregon for which no workers are available.

The settlement on July 20 of the long strike in the lumber industry, which involved a major producer, will add some five thousand workers to payrolls in Washington and Oregon lumber mills. The reopening of the struck mills will increase even more the already record high lumber production.

Aircraft hiring in Seattle has not increased as sharply as in southern California, but employers are seeking engineers and other skilled workers.

California factories added some thirty thousand workers to their payrolls in July, which brings total factory employment for the state to the highest July level since World War II. While factory employment increased in both the Los Angeles and San Francisco industrial areas, employment in the Los Angeles area soared to the highest point since V-J day. The major share of the increase in employment in the two major industrial areas of the state was in the non-durable goods industries, which for the first half of the year had been lagging somewhat behind durable goods industries. Seasonal expansions in such non-durable goods industries as food processing and apparel manufacturing account for the major share of the increase.

Further expansion in durable goods output and employment appears likely as shipbuilding and aircraft production become more active. Expansion of steel-making capacity will also contribute to large industrial output. At Pittsburg, California, for example, a war-built idle government foundry was re-opened under private lease, and will add to shipments of California ingot steel to the rolling mills at Geneva, Utah. The capacity of this reactivated plant is small, about 60 ingot tons per year. Additional expansion is planned at Pittsburg as well as at Fontana in southern California and at Geneva.

Contracts Awarded Canadian Shipbuilding Yards

Contracts totalling \$43,250,000 have been awarded to Canadian shipbuilding yards for the construction of eighteen vessels required by the Royal Canadian Navy. These vessels will be in addition to contracts, valued at \$28,200,000, placed earlier this year. The allocation of these contracts to the various yards has been made in co-operation with the Canadian Maritime Commission.

Four anti-submarine escort vessels, valued at \$32,000,000, will be constructed by the Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited, North Vancouver, B.C.; Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, Que.; Marine Industries, Limited, Sorel, Que.; and Halifax Shipyards, Limited, Halifax, N.S.

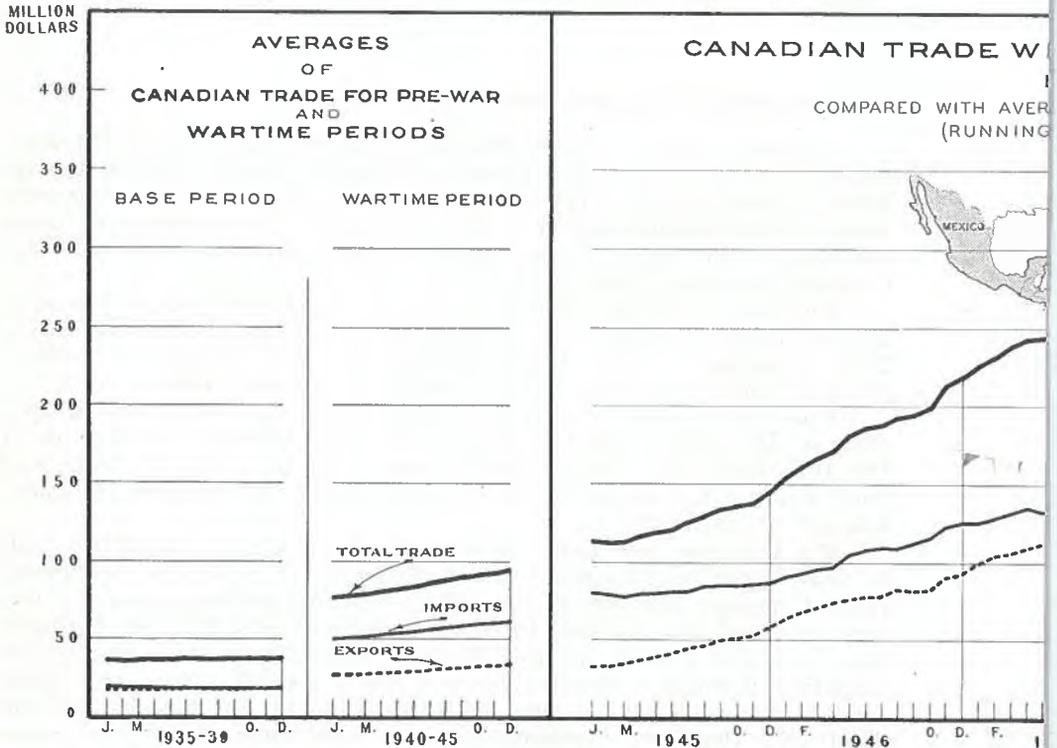
Four gate vessels, valued at \$2,000,000, will be constructed by the Victoria Machinery Depot Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C.; Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited, North Vancouver, B.C.; Geo. T. Davie and Sons, Limited, Lauzon, Que.; and Pictou Foundry and Machine Company, Limited, Pictou, N.S.

Ten influence-type minesweeping vessels, valued at \$9,250,000, will be constructed by Yarrows, Limited, Victoria, B.C.; Victoria Machinery Depot Company, Limited, Victoria, B.C.; Port Arthur Shipbuilding Company, Limited, Port Arthur, Ont.; Midland Shipyards, Limited, Midland, Ont.; Canadian Vickers, Limited, Montreal, Que.; Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Company, Limited, Lauzon, Que.; Geo. T. Davie and Sons, Limited, Lauzon, Que.; Marine Industries, Limited, Sorel, Que.; and the Saint John Dry Dock Company, Limited, Saint John, N.B.

CANADIAN TRADE W

EXPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended June					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Argentina.....	4,595	25.7	8,535	6.7	9,883	8.0
Bolivia.....	118	0.7	1,219	1.0	1,500	1.2
Brazil.....	3,748	21.0	25,259	19.8	12,862	10.4
Chile.....	815	4.6	4,540	3.6	2,908	2.4
Colombia.....	1,172	6.6	8,221	6.4	9,797	7.9
Costa Rica.....	93	0.5	1,604	1.3	2,068	1.7
Cuba.....	1,385	7.7	12,101	9.5	15,748	12.8
Dominican Republic.....	189	1.1	2,284	1.8	2,514	2.0
Ecuador.....	102	0.6	1,706	1.3	1,266	1.0
El Salvador.....	64	0.4	956	0.7	1,124	0.9
Guatemala.....	111	0.6	1,425	1.1	2,206	1.8
Haiti.....	142	0.8	1,459	1.1	1,898	1.5
Honduras.....	151	0.8	725	0.6	537	0.4
Mexico.....	2,508	14.0	14,419	11.3	15,096	12.2
Nicaragua.....	67	0.4	731	0.6	702	0.6
Panama.....	313	1.8	12,996	10.2	7,459	6.0
Paraguay.....	8	0.0	372	0.3	107	0.1
Peru.....	1,001	5.6	4,945	3.9	4,836	3.9
Uruguay.....	313	1.8	3,730	2.9	1,573	1.3
Venezuela.....	990	5.5	20,399	16.0	29,291	23.7
Total.....	17,883	100.0	127,626	100.0	123,373	100.0



TH LATIN AMERICA

IMPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended June					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Argentina.....	5,120	27.9	3,065	1.5	4,221	2.2
Bolivia.....	26	0.1	37	¹	3,208	1.6
Brazil.....	856	4.7	19,940	9.9	23,365	11.9
Chile.....	98	0.5	475	0.2	446	0.2
Colombia.....	5,198	28.3	9,293	4.6	12,959	6.6
Costa Rica.....	65	0.4	2,487	1.2	2,231	1.1
Cuba.....	499	2.7	15,696	7.8	5,057	2.6
Dominican Republic.....	68	0.4	14,094	7.0	1,237	0.6
Ecuador.....	42	0.2	1,128	0.6	1,297	0.7
El Salvador.....	14	0.1	972	0.5	696	0.4
Guatemala.....	49	0.3	6,234	3.1	5,962	3.0
Haiti.....	65	0.4	559	0.3	1,403	0.7
Honduras.....	55	0.3	6,665	3.3	6,787	3.5
Mexico.....	674	3.7	18,168	9.1	31,190	15.9
Nicaragua.....	²	¹	95	¹	326	0.2
Panama.....	30	0.2	2,099	1.0	4,508	2.3
Paraguay.....	53	0.3	194	0.1	431	0.2
Peru.....	3,854	21.0	3,317	1.7	3,081	1.6
Uruguay.....	162	0.9	709	0.4	1,470	0.8
Venezuela.....	1,448	7.9	95,410	47.6	85,750	43.8
Total.....	18,378	100.0	200,639	100.0	195,626	100.0

¹Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

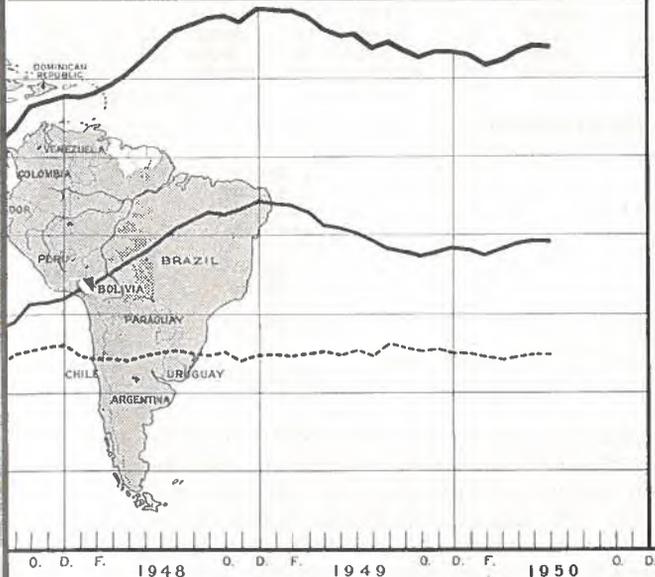
² Less than \$1,000.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

1945-50

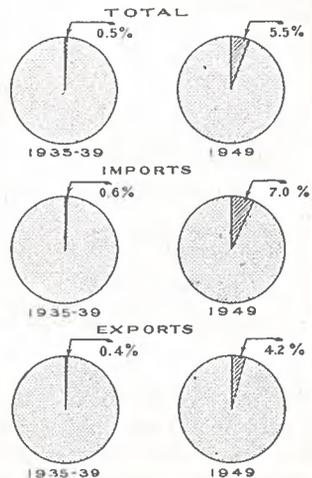
(BASE PERIOD AND WARTIME PERIODS
TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS)



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH

LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS

TO
TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD
COMPARED WITH
LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



Export Credits Insurance Corporation Completes Five Years of Operations

Information concerning export credits insurance set forth in pamphlet—Total of 688 policies, valued at \$218,844,189, written—Declarations, valued at \$110,295,058, covered actual sales to buyers in 94 countries by exporters in all sections of Canada.

INFORMATION concerning export credits insurance is set forth in a pamphlet recently issued by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, which has just completed five years' operations. During this period, 688 policies valued at \$218,844,189 were written, as follows:

\$25,000 and under	150	\$ 1,946,106
\$25,001 to \$100,000	220	12,714,114
\$100,001 to \$250,000	177	29,524,121
\$250,001 to \$1,000,000	104	48,845,456
Over \$1,000,000	37	125,814,392

A total of 655 policies, valued at \$208,426,409, covered general commodities, and 33, valued at \$10,417,780, covered capital goods.

In addition, policies totalling \$10,702,182, have been issued under the authority of Section 20-A of the Export Credits Insurance Act, in connection with which the liability is assumed by the crown.

Declarations, covering actual sales to buyers in 94 countries by exporters in all sections of Canada, were valued at \$110,295,058, and included raw materials, agricultural and fish products, as well as a representative variety of manufactured goods. Seventy per cent of the policyholders are manufacturers. The average premium rate on all exports covered to date is 73 cents per \$100.

During the five-year period, 228 claims amounting to \$683,015 have been paid. Of this amount, \$276,166 have been recovered and further recoveries are anticipated. The following table sets out in detail the position at June 30, 1950:

Nature of claim	Claims paid		Recoveries		Net outstanding	
	No.	Amount	No.	Amount	No.	Amount
Insolvency	11	\$ 20,844	3	\$ 10,775	8	\$ 10,069
Overdue accounts	12	180,005	5	11,389	7	168,616
Exchange transfer	194	459,216	123	250,581	71	208,635
Other	11	22,950	6	3,421	5	19,529
Total	228	\$683,015	137	\$276,166	91	\$406,849

Financial Statement

(As at June 30, 1950)

Premiums received	\$ 781,627
Interest on investments	998,602
Total income	\$1,780,229
Operating expenses	340,281
Claims paid, less recoveries	406,849
Total expenditure	\$ 747,130
Credited to Underwriting Reserve to cover possible future claims	\$1,033,099

In the foreword of its brochure, it is stated that export credits insurance was made available by the Canadian Government in 1945 to provide exporters with protection against certain risks of loss that are not covered by commercial insurers. The Export Credits Insurance Corporation has given this protection to a considerable number of policyholders, encouraging them to expand their foreign trade by insuring against

difficulties encountered in the transfer of foreign exchange as well as unpredictable credit and political risks. Risks are as follows:

- (a) Insolvency, or protracted default on the part of the buyer.
- (b) Exchange restrictions in the buyer's country, which prevent the transfer of funds to Canada.
- (c) The occurrence of war between the buyer's country and Canada; or of war, revolution, etc., in the buyer's country.
- (d) Additional transport or insurance charges occasioned by interruption or diversion of voyage outside Canada or continental United States.
- (e) The cancellation of an import licence or the imposition of restrictions on the import of goods not previously subject to restriction.

Chilean Agreement with Portugal Amplified

Santiago, September 8, 1950.—(FTS)—It has been agreed that 60 per cent of the value of nitrates exported to Portugal will be applied proportionally to the acquisition of the following Portuguese products: Cork, up to 40 per cent manufactured, 10,000,000 escudos; pine resin, 1,500,000 escudos; cacao, 3,000,000 escudos; limes, 3,750,000 escudos; turpentine, 1,000,000 escudos; window glass, 1,700,000 escudos; wines (Oporto), 300,000 escudos; anilines, 4,250,000 escudos.

Canada Shares in Trade of Philippines

(One peso equals \$0.55 Canadian)

Manila.—(FTS)—Canada's total trade with the Philippines during 1949 was valued at 33,507,109 pesos, but amounted to only 2.04 per cent of Philippines' trade for the year. The United States had by far the largest trade with the Philippines, 1,283,157,176 pesos of the country's total trade of 1,645,845,310 pesos.

Canadian exports to the Philippines were valued at 26,364,470 pesos. The principal commodities exported are shown in the following table.

Canadian Exports to the Philippines, 1949

	Pesos
Rayon and synthetic textiles	29,602
Grain and preparations	18,201,230
Mineral oils (petroleum products)	7,948
Automobiles parts of, and tires	22,966
Machinery and parts of (except agricultural and electrical)	1,384,284
Paper and manufactures	1,487,176
Electrical machinery and apparatus	158,948
Fish and fish products	749,146
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures	32,250
Vegetables and preparations	85,062
Leather and manufactures	8,428
Fruits and fruit preparations	471,720
Meat products	16,736

Canadian imports from the Philippines in 1949 totalled 7,142,639 pesos. The principal items are shown in the following table.

Canadian Imports from the Philippines, 1949

	Pesos
Copra	4,603,463
Abaca, manufactured (Manila hemp)	1,280,360
Desiccated coconut	950,987
Base metals, ores and concentrates	82,000
Scrap metals	22,000
Logs, lumber and timber	52,047

Imports Into the Philippines Reduced By Import and Exchange Controls

Purchases from nearly all countries declined in the first half of 1950—Imports from Great Britain increased, due to devaluation and deliveries of heavy machinery, while purchases of gasoline and petroleum products raise import figures for Persia and Indonesia.

By W. D. Wallace, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

MANILA, September 11, 1950.—Effects of import controls and foreign exchange regulations in the Philippines on imports into this country are revealed in a report by Robot Statistics, which analyses 100,300 shipments entering Manila during the first half of 1950, compared with 102,400 shipments in the corresponding period last year.

Imports during the first half of the current calendar year amounted to 899,800 metric tons, compared with imports amounting to 935,434 metric tons in the same period last year. The total records a decline of only four per cent, despite the imposition of import and exchange controls. This figure is deceptive, however, due to the fact that there was a large increase during the period under review of gasoline and other petroleum products imported from Persia and Indonesia. If these items were excluded, the total for the first half of 1950 would be 518,690 metric tons, as against 676,940 metric tons for the corresponding period in 1949, which represents a decline of 158,250 metric tons, or 23 per cent.

Imports Through Manila

	(Metric tons)		Percentage increase or decrease
	January-June 1950	1949	
Total imports	899,800	935,434	- 4
Belgium	20,874	31,535	- 34
Great Britain	10,870	4,199	+159
China	3,500	-100
Indonesia	191,319	123,795	+ 54
Canada, West Coast	34,912	39,658	- 12
Hong Kong	20,427	26,140	- 22
Japan	70,148	73,672	- 5
Persia	189,791	134,690	+ 40
United States, East Coast	117,557	147,940	- 21
United States, Gulf Coast	37,802	41,331	- 9
United States, West Coast	169,979	249,940	- 32

Although imports from nearly all countries registered declines, arrivals from Great Britain in the first half of this year showed an increase of 6,671 metric tons, which was attributed to the devaluation of the pound, and to the fact that imports of heavy machinery, which are on the upswing, are one of Great Britain's main exports to the Philippines.

The effects of the import control and exchange control regulations are recorded in the decline in the quantity of goods arriving in Manila from abroad. Some of the principal groups showing decreases in the first half of this year from the corresponding period of 1949 are: building materials from 120,589 to 57,989 metric tons, or 52 per cent; cigarettes from 8,134 to 2,063 metric tons, or 75 per cent; foods from 231,507 to 133,962 metric tons, or 42 per cent; and textiles from 22,703 to 10,601 metric tons, or 47 per cent. On the other hand, arrivals of leaf tobacco increased from 447 metric tons to 9,223 metric tons, and machinery increased by one per cent from 13,099 to 13,234 metric tons.

New Export Control Listings Enhance Co-operation with the United States

Canadian schedules have been integrated with those of the United States, eliminating possibility of Canada becoming a "back door" to circumvent United States export controls—Reduction of paper work anticipated.

CLOSE co-operation between Canada and the United States in export supply policies will be implemented October 1 by a new schedule of commodities for which export permits will be required. A total of 177 listings are included in the new schedules, as compared with a previous total of 91, and a peak of 1,103 during the Second World War. Listings applicable to the United States have been reduced from 91 to 69.

The new Canadian schedules have been integrated with those of the United States, the effect of which will be to provide each country with greater freedom in supplying requirements of the other, and to eliminate the possibility of Canada being used as a "back door" to circumvent United States export controls. It will be possible to observe more closely the movement of commodities and to spot any abnormalities which might be undesirable under present world conditions.

Because of the substantial reduction in the measure of control over exports to the United States, to which the largest proportion is directed, the general effect on Canadian export procedure will not be as great as the increase in the number of listings would indicate. In fact, it is maintained that the procedure should actually result in a net reduction of the paper work for Canadian exporters.

Major additions to the list of products under export control for all countries include nylon; non-ferrous metals, such as aluminum, brass and bronze, copper, lead, nickel and zinc; and benzine, glycerine and soda ash.

Six countries have been added to the list under "area control", namely, Afghanistan, Manchuria, Mongolia, Sinkiang, Tibet and the Ukraine.

Rye and rye products have been removed entirely from export control. The granting of permits for the exportation of wheat, oats, barley and their products will be administered solely by the Canadian Wheat Board, replacing the dual control system administered jointly with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Schedule I, being a list of goods for which a permit is required for their exportation to all destinations; and Schedule II, being a list of goods for which a permit is required for their exportation to all destinations other than the United States, are published as an appendix to this issue of *Foreign Trade*.

South Africa to Expand Production of Electricity

Johannesburg, September 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The South African Electricity Supply Commission has announced that its power schemes and development works will cost £54,000,000 over the next five years. Of this amount, £25,000,000 will be spent in Britain for electrical equipment. The rest of the figure covers civil engineering and other costs in South Africa. The new program is necessitated by the greatly increased demand for electricity in the Union. This demand has resulted from hold-ups in extension during the war, the increase of population, the setting up of new industries and the development of new goldfields in the Orange Free State.

Canadian Trade Delegation Leaves for Talks with Latin American Countries

Modus vivendi with Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Venezuela primary object of small mission.

CANADIAN trade officials left yesterday by air for Caracas, Venezuela, to conclude negotiations for a new *modus vivendi* with that country on behalf of Canadian exporters and importers. It is hoped to obtain for Canadian exports treatment which, though perhaps not identical with that accorded to partners in bilateral trade agreements, will be of a most-favoured-nation character. The delegation will later proceed to Colombia, Ecuador, Costa Rica and Honduras with a similar objective.

This delegation is headed by H. Leslie Brown, Department of Trade and Commerce, who has been a member of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service for twenty years and has taken part in a number of other negotiations. The other members comprise Hubert R. Kemp, Trade Policy Adviser in the Department of Trade and Commerce, who has had many years' experience in tariff negotiations; Alfred Savard, Area Trade Officer for Latin America in the Department of Trade and Commerce, and Dr. C. Arthur Annis, of the International Economic Relations Division, Department of Finance.

Figures Released on World Rubber Position

London, September 7, 1950.—Advance information on the world's rubber position has been released by the Secretariat of the Rubber Study Group. Production, consumption and stocks for July of this year, and the period January-July, 1950, are shown in the following tables:

World Rubber Production and Consumption in 1950

	July (Long tons)	January-July
Natural rubber—		
Production	167,500	987,500
Consumption	137,500 ¹	932,500 ²
Synthetic rubber—		
Production	47,500	277,500
Consumption	45,000	300,000

¹ Including estimated imports into Russia of 7,500 tons.

² Including estimated imports into Russia of 35,000 tons.

World Rubber Stocks in 1950

	(At end of period January-July, 1950)	Change since Jan. 1, 1950
Natural rubber—		(Long tons)
In producing areas	247,500	+10,000
In consuming areas	232,500 ¹	-27,500
Afloat	237,500	+10,000
Total	717,500	- 7,500
Synthetic rubber	77,500	-32,500

¹ Excluding government stocks not available to industry in the United Kingdom, the United States and France.

Reported exports of rubber from the Republic of Indonesia during July, 1950, amounted to 63,571 long tons, including 22,606 long tons of estate rubber and 40,965 long tons of smallholders' rubber. Exports to Malaya were reported at 25,114 long tons, whereas Malayan imports from Indonesia were 32,628 long tons, indicating non-reported exports of 7,514 long tons. Total exports from Indonesia in July are thus estimated at 71,085 long tons, making 346,636 long tons exported during the first seven months of 1950.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	10.3	29.1	41.1	73.2	205.3	252.7
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.9	4.0	4.7	15.2	43.3	43.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6.7	26.0	26.9	51.6	218.0	194.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.5	6.5	7.8	18.3	48.0	55.1
Iron and Products.....	12.3	79.5	84.2	99.6	566.9	563.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.4	11.4	15.4	23.2	97.8	112.9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12.3	50.4	53.3	66.3	298.7	312.1
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.7	9.9	12.6	18.5	73.4	88.8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.8	14.0	13.5	26.7	88.8	90.0
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	55.3	230.9	259.5	392.5	1,640.3	1,712.5
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits.....	2,457	7,269	9,912	12,145	37,681	49,845
Nuts.....	224	1,656	1,384	1,718	13,196	14,330
Vegetables.....	259	1,237	2,207	4,925	14,812	19,894
Grains and products.....	1,366	2,143	3,074	11,313	10,851	15,866
Sugar and products.....	2,190	5,669	7,557	10,665	37,249	38,618
Cocoa and chocolate.....	200	840	1,271	1,109	9,904	8,574
Coffee and chicory.....	274	1,953	3,462	2,483	14,613	21,667
Tea.....	600	1,672	2,366	5,610	12,924	17,999
Beverages, alcoholic.....	458	1,571	1,133	3,078	11,350	8,164
Gums and resins.....	125	434	340	769	3,097	2,994
Oils, vegetable.....	665	1,687	4,185	7,509	12,737	19,317
Rubber and products.....	982	1,778	2,841	6,228	16,975	20,884
Tobacco.....	202	300	346	1,239	2,218	2,273
Vegetable products, other.....	319	845	1,063	4,439	7,721	12,315
TOTAL.....	10,321	29,056	41,142	73,230	205,329	252,740
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products.....	293	328	373	1,305	2,709	2,255
Furs and products.....	235	575	1,005	4,055	12,501	12,110
Hides and skins, raw.....	144	737	546	1,313	7,728	6,553
Leather, unmanufactured.....	233	562	526	1,441	3,744	4,430
Leather, manufactured.....	133	325	345	1,326	3,050	3,502
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	100	159	137	505	2,404	2,601
Animals and products, other.....	715	1,356	1,760	5,247	11,186	11,680
TOTAL.....	1,852	4,042	4,691	15,192	43,322	43,109
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	783	4,022	5,365	7,190	37,593	41,426
Cotton products.....	1,253	5,247	5,049	9,609	53,715	38,866
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	649	1,691	2,607	4,779	12,044	15,487
Silk and products.....	580	515	580	3,817	3,136	3,989
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	700	3,248	4,918	6,043	24,561	27,970
Wool products.....	1,307	6,002	4,005	9,592	43,314	30,156
Artificial silk and products.....	216	2,120	1,422	1,954	22,481	11,451
Textile products, other.....	1,191	3,156	2,982	8,573	21,144	24,839
TOTAL.....	6,680	26,001	26,927	51,562	217,988	194,183
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	421	1,287	1,491	3,224	8,889	9,946
Wood, manufactured.....	328	1,049	1,337	2,475	8,785	8,959
Paper.....	597	1,545	1,840	4,322	11,560	12,813
Books and printed matter.....	1,193	2,635	3,159	8,309	18,717	23,306
TOTAL.....	2,538	6,515	7,826	18,330	47,951	55,114
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore.....	493	3,192	2,455	1,064	7,140	5,292
Scrap.....	28	819	962	423	6,195	2,252
Castings and forgings.....	284	1,086	726	1,578	8,386	4,776
Rolling mill products.....	2,085	7,222	7,802	14,014	70,630	47,505
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	134	2,528	3,121	1,305	19,104	20,394

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
Iron and its products—Conc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Wire and chain.....	150	704	661	1,329	8,419	5,811
Farm implements and machinery....	2,027	15,908	12,993	13,691	113,571	11,450
Hardware and cutlery.....	188	1,006	815	1,260	7,369	6,437
Household machinery.....	212	1,010	1,091	1,552	6,475	7,745
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	474	2,425	2,337	3,186	20,690	14,710
Business, printing machinery.....	324	1,914	2,342	3,674	14,682	15,873
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,975	12,845	12,509	15,049	92,061	90,462
Tools.....	182	882	1,111	1,393	6,887	7,147
Autos, freight and passenger.....	702	6,078	7,447	8,853	26,310	48,964
Automobile parts.....	1,025	9,581	14,188	14,265	69,804	89,919
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	122	1,685	974	1,060	8,981	10,693
Engines and boilers.....	531	4,933	6,250	5,410	37,394	33,240
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	137	901	1,250	769	5,984	6,875
Iron products, other.....	1,198	4,830	5,123	9,695	36,834	34,055
TOTAL.....	12,270	79,548	84,158	99,571	566,917	563,599
Non-ferrous metals and products—						
Aluminium and products.....	493	1,666	1,695	2,743	9,557	7,978
Brass, copper, and products.....	196	888	1,286	2,001	8,991	8,896
Tin.....	193	392	510	1,290	5,152	4,176
Precious metals (except gold).....	196	587	1,813	1,719	10,270	15,866
Clocks and watches.....	167	663	820	1,169	3,731	7,017
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,154	4,768	5,739	7,761	38,981	46,155
Non-ferrous products, other.....	968	2,462	3,510	6,492	21,154	22,769
TOTAL.....	3,367	11,426	15,384	23,175	97,836	112,856
Non-Metallic, Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products.....	677	2,730	2,732	4,764	19,630	18,367
Coal.....	3,054	12,163	14,836	19,196	84,067	90,921
Coal products.....	252	1,348	1,219	1,866	8,387	7,382
Glass and glassware.....	426	1,855	2,224	3,598	14,131	15,715
Petroleum, crude.....	5,052	18,631	18,308	21,272	104,505	108,180
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,843	9,871	8,830	8,624	44,366	45,753
Stone and products.....	549	2,264	2,899	3,949	12,487	12,782
Non-metallic products, other.....	428	1,510	2,266	2,992	11,169	13,012
TOTAL.....	12,281	50,373	53,313	66,261	298,742	312,113
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids.....	116	328	475	872	2,262	3,082
Cellulose products.....	106	437	399	998	3,094	3,524
Drugs and medicines.....	277	1,197	1,512	2,178	9,047	11,766
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	306	652	858	2,018	5,817	6,789
Fertilizers.....	103	783	597	1,245	3,654	4,611
Paints and varnishes.....	266	887	1,394	1,970	7,405	9,670
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	851	1,582	2,035	4,156	11,029	12,598
Synthetic resins and products.....	72	1,165	1,619	479	8,978	11,850
Chemical products, other.....	619	2,894	3,664	4,550	22,119	24,948
TOTAL.....	2,716	9,925	12,554	18,465	73,405	88,838
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films.....	87	289	325	831	2,260	2,511
Toys and sporting goods.....	204	594	531	1,229	3,269	3,522
Refrigerators and parts.....	70	776	1,503	951	4,225	7,636
Musical instruments.....	85	173	365	691	2,213	2,125
Scientific equipment.....	431	1,546	1,742	2,476	12,000	13,299
Aircraft and parts.....	248	1,134	582	1,773	9,064	6,127
Works of art.....	47	215	205	748	1,218	1,536
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	702	2,977	2,761	3,977	12,299	13,587
Parcels of small value.....	335	1,470	1,064	2,605	8,125	5,090
Wax, minerals and vegetable.....	25	94	155	228	1,145	1,388
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	365	849	1,009	2,840	5,475	6,777
Miscellaneous, other.....	722	1,431	1,652	5,116	14,108	13,993
Canadian goods returned.....	144	453	336	1,203	3,559	3,890
Non-commercial articles.....	334	2,003	1,255	2,062	9,818	8,499
TOTAL.....	3,798	14,004	13,486	26,729	88,777	89,980

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
From all countries—						
Agricultural, vegetable products.....	10,321	29,056	41,142	73,230	205,329	252,740
Animals and animal products.....	1,852	4,042	4,691	15,192	43,322	43,109
Fibres, textiles and products.....	6,680	26,001	26,927	51,562	217,988	194,183
Wood, wood products and paper.....	2,538	6,515	7,826	18,330	47,951	55,114
Iron and products.....	12,270	79,548	84,158	99,571	566,917	563,599
Non-ferrous metals and products.....	3,367	11,426	15,384	23,175	97,836	112,856
Non-metallic minerals, products.....	12,281	50,373	53,313	66,261	298,742	312,113
Chemicals and allied products.....	2,716	9,925	12,554	18,465	73,405	88,838
Miscellaneous commodities.....	3,798	14,004	13,486	26,729	88,777	89,980
TOTAL.....	55,823	230,889	259,481	392,515	1,640,266	1,712,532
From United Kingdom—						
Agricultural, vegetable products.....	1,059	1,259	2,537	8,983	8,860	15,198
Animals and animal products.....	357	470	593	2,721	3,338	4,952
Fibres, textiles and products.....	3,264	11,094	8,927	24,186	84,623	62,184
Wood, wood products and paper.....	321	236	273	1,841	1,820	1,965
Iron and products.....	1,876	10,486	12,907	14,234	49,446	84,242
Non-ferrous metals and products.....	460	908	2,326	3,382	12,861	18,590
Non-metallic minerals, products.....	1,325	2,549	3,047	6,705	15,181	16,315
Chemicals and allied products.....	509	604	856	3,425	4,426	7,039
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	575	1,770	1,252	3,782	12,036	9,409
TOTAL.....	9,747	29,376	32,717	69,257	192,591	219,894
From United States—						
Agricultural, vegetable products.....	3,692	11,568	14,877	30,519	80,139	99,493
Animals and animal products.....	819	2,569	2,635	6,461	31,591	29,478
Fibres, textiles and products.....	1,946	9,296	10,130	17,085	88,674	80,362
Wood, wood products and paper.....	2,060	6,020	7,168	15,307	44,270	50,966
Iron and products.....	9,815	67,854	68,809	81,653	505,847	470,889
Non-ferrous metals and products.....	1,972	8,252	9,461	14,963	69,976	76,065
Non-metallic minerals, products.....	9,085	35,266	35,757	50,863	215,099	219,436
Chemicals and allied products.....	1,906	8,595	10,930	12,712	65,222	76,904
Miscellaneous commodities.....	2,758	10,833	10,911	19,873	68,216	71,631
TOTAL.....	34,051	160,254	170,677	249,434	1,169,034	1,175,223

Thai Government Encouraging the Establishment of Industries

Singapore, September 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Thai Government is providing every possible encouragement to the establishment of industry in Thailand. Some projected industries will be operated by the government, but the public will be permitted to buy shares in these. The government will purchase shares in other industries which will be privately owned and operated.

Government-sponsored industries will include a modern slaughterhouse and cold storage plant, the development of lignite mines, crude oil mines and a paper factory. The establishment of a modern plywood factory is also projected.

Hydro-electric Development Considered by Thai Government

Singapore, September 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Thai Government is considering a plan for harnessing the waters of the Quare Yai River, in Kanchanaburi Province, in order to provide hydro-electric power for 19 provinces in Central Thailand, including Bangkok. It is anticipated that a World Bank loan will be sought in order to finance this hydro-electric development.

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

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.

R. W. Blake, who has been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), in Melbourne, Australia, is making a tour of this country prior to proceeding to his new post.

Winnipeg—October 10-12.

Toronto—October 16-19.

Guelph—October 20.

Brantford—October 21.

Ottawa—October 23-28.

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.

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.

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.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

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

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasmar (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia—C. R. Gallow (7641)

Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (4404)

Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

Commonwealth and Other Countries—R. W. Rosenthal (5249); R. Campbell Smith (4404)

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

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

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

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

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Advertising and News Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)

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

Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

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

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

Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Trade Services Section—Chief, D. B. Wallace (5245)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Importers' Directory, G. A. Plante (5823)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Non-ferrous Metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Iron and steel, L. G. Dornan (7060)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Miscellaneous Construction Equipment, E. E. O'Neil (6765)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, A. J. Langdon (6905)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, E. L. Smith (5666)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

Fisheries Section—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Assistant Director, E. J. McWilliams (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)

Projects Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

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

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

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

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

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

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

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

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

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, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

Sao Paulo—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

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

China

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

Colombia

Bogota—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. MONTY, 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 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, Can-tracom.*

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, Can-tracom.*

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, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

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—Acting 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—Acting 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—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 Commercial Representation in Canada

Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

Australia

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

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

Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

Belgium

Montreal — Commercial Secretary, Office of the Consul-General for Belgium, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HARbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

Chile

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

China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 4945 Kent Avenue. Telephone EXdale 3340.

Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Cuban Embassy, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-6834.

Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Phillips Square. Telephone HARbour 4483.

Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic

Ottawa—Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 2-1130.

Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HARbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Avenue West.

Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HARbour 5789.

Greece

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

Haiti

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

India

Toronto — Indian Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building. Telephone ELgin 3223.

Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

Israel

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

Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada—*Con.*

Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurtemberg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

Mexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LANcaster 4104.

Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

Pakistan

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

Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building.

Poland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BELair 1607.

Spain

Montreal—Consul, 200 Côte St. Antoine Road. Telephone ELwood 4956.

Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

Switzerland

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

Turkey

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

Union of South Africa

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

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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

United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADElaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone Pacific 4644.

United States of America

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

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax—Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto—Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Sept. 18	Nominal Quotations Sept. 25
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977	·2200
Austria	Schilling	Free	·2085	·0798	·0798
Australia	Pound	Export	3·2240	·0515	·0515
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		·0228	2·4640	2·4640
Bolivia	Boliviano		·0233	·0219	·0219
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		·8396	·0183	·0183
Brazil	Cruzeiro		·0544	·6417	·6417
Burma	Rupee		·3022	·0598	·0598
Ceylon	Rupee		·3022	·2310	·2310
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0233	·0183	·0183
Colombia	Peso		·5123	·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	·0800	·0800
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	·0000	·0000
Lebanon	Piastre		·4561	·1273	·1273
Mexico	Peso		·1157	·2895	·2895
Netherlands	Florin		·3769	·5833	·5833
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	·0710	·0710
Peru	Sol		·1538	·5500	·5500
Philippines	Peso		·4975	·0385	·0385
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		·0400	·3593	·3593
Singapore	Straits Dollar		·4702	·1008	·1008
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		·0916	·2126	·2126
Sweden	Krona		·2783	·2523	·2523
Switzerland	Franc		·2336	·1000	·1000
Thailand	Baht		·1000	·3911	·3911
Turkey	Lira		·3571	·0800	·0800
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		·2085	·3289	·3289
Yugoslavia	Dinar		·0200	·0000	·0000

* September 17, 1949.

Appendix "A"

LIST OF GOODS FOR WHICH A PERMIT IS REQUIRED FOR THEIR EXPORTATION TO ALL DESTINATIONS

(SCHEDULE D)

GROUP 2—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Live animals as follows:

Hogs, except pure-bred stock when accompanied by documents from the National Livestock Records giving proof of registration.

Dressed animals, and products as follows:

Hogs, dressed and other edible pork products (except brains, casings, ears, feet, hearts, hog bungs, hog bung caps, kidneys, livers, scalps, skins, snouts, stomachs, tails and ground or comminuted canned pork products).

Animal products as follows:

Glands and glandular organs, n.o.p.

Glandular products in all forms, whether concentrated, liquid or desiccated, including ox gall (or ox bile), sheep gall, hog gall, and spleen.

Pancreas.

Rennet; rennet preparations.

Stomachs (calves).

Dairy products as follows:

Butter.

Cheese.

GROUP 3—FIBRES, TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Nylon filament and staple.

GROUP 4—WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Logs of all species of wood.

Manufactured products as follows:

Wallboards; building boards (Building papers—see Group 7).

Pulpwood of all species of wood.

GROUP 5—IRON AND STEEL (INCLUDING ALLOY STEEL) AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Primary products as follows:

Castings, forgings.

Ingots.

Pig iron.

Scrap iron and scrap steel of all kinds.

Rolling mill products of all kinds, including:

Bands.

Bars.

Hoops.

Piling.

Plates, coated or uncoated.

Rails.

Rods.

Sheets, coated or uncoated.

Steel alloys, including stainless steel.

Strips.

Structural steel products, including those fabricated.

Tie plates, track material.

Tin mill black plate.

Tin plate; terne plate.

Manufactured products as follows:

Centrifuges, with peripheral speed exceeding 1000'/sec.

Electrical conduit.

Hardware for builders, furniture makers or cabinet makers.

Lathes, glass working.

Lavatories, sinks, plumbing fixtures.

Nails and staples made from wire.

Pipes and tubes of all kinds, pipe fittings.

Precision instruments, being gauges, balancing machines, measuring machines or testing machines as used for laboratory or scientific purposes; atomic energy equipment and components, radiation detection equipment and components.

Pumps as follows:

Stainless steel;

vacuum, mechanical (dry) with capacity greater than 20 cfm. capable of producing a vacuum of 1 mm. of mercury pressure; vacuum diffusion (mercury and oil types).

Shingles, lath; corrugated roofing.

Wire, wire rope and wire fencing, coated or uncoated, plain or stranded; wire n.o.p.

Heating apparatus as follows:

Induction furnaces for melting metals under vacuum.

GROUP 6—NON-FERROUS METALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Manufactured products:

Electrolytic cells for production of fluorine.

Hardware for builders, furniture makers or cabinet makers.

Plumbing fixtures and fittings.

Precision instruments, being gauges, balancing machines, measuring machines or testing machines as used for laboratory or scientific purposes; atomic energy equipment and components, radiation detection equipment and components.

Radioactive substances as follows:

Radioactive elements, including uranium, thorium, plutonium, neptunium, actinium, radium, polonium, radon and all alloys, salts and compounds containing same.

Radioactive isotopes, including radioactive lead, radioactive phosphorus (also known as Phosphorus 32), radioactive carbon, radioactive cobalt, radioactive iodine and all salts and compounds containing same.

Ores and concentrates of uranium and thorium including pitchblende, uraninite, carnotite, monazite.

Products as follows: Manufactured articles containing uranium or thorium, including incandescent mantles, paints containing radium in any form, radium luminous and radium fluorescent compounds.

Aluminum ingots, slabs, pigs, blooms, sheets, plates, strips and scrap.

Brass and bronze ingots, bars, rods, shapes, plates, sheets, strip, pipes, tubes, pipe fittings, blanks, circles, wire bare and insulated, castings and forgings, munitions components, and scrap.

Copper matte, blister, anodes, cathodes, billets, ingots, wire bars, alloys, pipes, tubes, plates, sheets, strips, rods, bars, wire cable both bare and insulated, rotating bands for shells and other munitions components, and scrap.

Lead ore, concentrates, matte, base bullion, pigs, bars, anodes, sheets, pipes, battery plates, solder, babbit, alloys, type metal, foil, scrap, and manufactures.

Nickel alloys, ingots, bars, grains, shot and scrap.

Zinc slabs, pigs, blocks, spelter and scrap.

GROUP 7—NON METALLIC MINERALS, CHEMICALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Benzol or benzine.

Building or sheathing papers, dry saturated or laminated, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value.

Deuterium (heavy hydrogen) and all compounds containing same, including heavy water.

Diffusion pump oils, including silicon diffusion pump fluids.

Fluorine and all compounds containing same except hydrofluoric acid and fluorspar.

Gypsum products as follows:

Lath.

Sheathing.

Wall boards.

Glycerine, crude or refined.

Lavatories, sinks and other plumbing fixtures, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value.

Soda ash (Sodium carbonate).

LIST OF GOODS FOR WHICH A PERMIT IS REQUIRED FOR THEIR EXPORTATION TO ALL DESTINATIONS OTHER THAN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

(SCHEDULE II)

GROUP 1—AGRICULTURAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS

Cotton, raw and linters.

Rubber tires, natural and synthetic.

Sugar and molasses, raw and refined.

GROUP 2—ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS

Hides and skins (except fur skins).

GROUP 3—FIBRES, TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS

Manila (or abaca) fibre, twine, cord and cordage.

Sisal fibre, twine, cord and cordage.

Binder twine.

GROUP 4—WOOD AND WOOD PRODUCTS

Paper and paper board (excluding Newsprint).

GROUP 5—IRON AND STEEL (INCLUDING ALLOY STEEL) AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Machinery and parts as follows:

Ball bearings; roller bearings; bearing parts.

Construction machinery and equipment.

Electrical machinery and equipment, testing apparatus and instruments.

Electronic equipment including quartz crystals.

Industrial machinery and equipment.

Metal working machinery including diamond tools.

Mining, oil well drilling and pumping machinery.

Signalling and traffic control equipment.

X-ray equipment.

Manufactured products as follows:

Bowls, stainless steel.
Drums, steel, and steel tanks.

Conveying and transport equipment and parts therefor:

Locomotives, railway rolling stock including mine cars.
Ships, dredges and harbour craft.
Port operating equipment including cranes and mechanical loading equipment.
Automobiles and trucks.

Ferro alloys.

GROUP 6—NON-FERROUS METALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Antimony ores, concentrates, metal or regulus, alloys and scrap.

Beryllium (including beryl) ores, oxides, metal, manufactures, alloys or salts.

Bismuth ores, concentrates, matte, slimes, residues, metal, base bullion and alloys.

Cadmium ores, concentrates, metal, alloys, residues, dross, scrap.

Cobalt ores, concentrates, metal, alloys, compounds, residues and scrap.

Columbium (Niobium) ores, concentrates and metal.

Gallium metal, salts and compounds.

Germanium concentrates and metal.

Hafnium metal.

Indium metal.

Molybdenum ores and concentrates.

Rare earth metals and their compounds including Cerium, Misch metal, Lanthanum, etc., (except in lighter flints and abrasives) ores and concentrates.

Rhodium ingots, alloys, sheets and wire.

Strontium ores, concentrates and metal.

Tantalum ores, concentrates and metal.

Tin ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, slabs, foil, tubes, alloys and scrap.

Titanium metal.

Tungsten carbide.

Vanadium ores, concentrates, metal, alloys, compounds including ferro-vanadium and scrap.

Zirconium oxide in all its forms and ferro-zirconium.

GROUP 7—NON-METALLIC MINERALS, CHEMICALS AND THEIR PRODUCTS

Accelerators, antioxidants, rubber compounding agents, n.o.p.

Agricultural fungicides containing zinc dimethyl dithiocarbamate, Tetramethylthiuram disulphide.

Aluminum chloride, anhydrous and fluoride.

Ammonium, nitrate and molybdate and compounds containing same.

Anti-knock compounds not of petroleum origin.

Antimony oxide, sulphide, salts and compounds.

Asbestos, crude and spinning fibres, unmanufactured.

Barium, chromate and nitrate.

Bismuth, nitrate, oxide, subnitrate.

Boron, carbide and trifluoride.

Calcium molybdate, permanganate.

Carbon black.

Cellulose acetate electrical insulating material.

Chlorofluoromethanes.

Chromic acid.
Coal, mineral coke.
Coal tar coke and coke flour.
Cobalt compounds, paint and varnish dryers.
Diamonds, diamond bearings, dust, bortz, grinding wheels, sticks, hones and laps.
Dichlorostyrene and styrene.
Dinitrotoluene solids and oils.
Diphenylamine.
Ethylene glycol, glycol compounds, glycol phthalate.
Explosive stabilizers.
Fluorocarbons, completely fluorinated materials.
Furfuryl alcohol.
Glass tubing for acid-resisting tanks.
Graphite, artificial or carbon, electrodes, blocks, bricks, crucibles, plates, scrap and products, n.o.p.
Gum inhibitors, liquid, for treating petroleum distillates.
Helium gas.
Hexamethylenetetramine.
Hydrazine hydrate and hydrazine.
Hydrofluoric acid including anhydrous.
Hydrogen peroxide.
Lead thiocyanate.
Magnesium silicate (talc, steatite and soapstone) crude, ground and manufactured.
Mercury fulminate.
Methyl isobutyl ketone.
Mica, block, film and splittings.
Micro crystalline wax.
Molybdenum oxide and molybdic acid, all forms.
Motor oil additives.
Naphthalene (crude and refined), including balls and flakes.
Pentaerythritol abietate.
Petroleum products as follows:
 Asphalt, unmanufactured and manufactures.
 Blending agents or anti-knock compounds.
 Coke, including petroleum coke flour.
 Crude.
 Gas oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil.
 Gasoline and other fuel oils, including aviation fuel.
 Kerosene.
 Lubricating oils and greases.
 Naphtha.
 Oils refined and unfinished.
 Petroleum products, n.o.p.
Phenol or carbolic acid.
Polytetrafluoroethylene.
Polytrifluorochloroethylene grease, oil, wax or dispersion.
Potassium bichromate, chromate, fluoride, perchlorate and mixtures, permanganate and tetroxide.
Quartz crystal, raw and plates.
Quinidine alkaloid and quinidine salts and compounds.
Silicone grease compounds.
Sodium bichromate, chromate, bismuthate, fluoride, persulphate.
Synthetic resins and moulding compositions.

GROUP 8—ARMS, AMMUNITION, IMPLEMENTS OR MUNITIONS OF WAR:
MILITARY, NAVAL OR AIR STORES

- Arms, ammunition and munitions of war of all kinds (except arms and ammunition designed solely for sporting purposes) and parts thereof.
Military tanks, military vehicles and armoured trains; parts thereof.
Naval vessels of all kinds and equipment and parts thereof.
Aircraft of all kinds and equipments and parts thereof, including parachutes and rafts.
Military or naval fire control equipment, optical instruments and apparatus, aerial cameras and searchlights, parts thereof.
Radar and other wireless object detection apparatus, wireless field communication equipment; parts thereof.
Chemical warfare agents and apparatus; parts thereof.
Explosives and propellents of all kinds.
Plans, specifications and other documents showing the design of construction of any articles in this Group.

GROUP 9—GOODS ORIGINATING OUTSIDE CANADA

All goods originating outside Canada when tendered for export in the same condition as when imported, without further processing or manufacturing in Canada, with the exception of

Goods in transit in bond on a through journey on a billing originating outside Canada, clearly indicating the ultimate destination of the goods to be a third country.

Chile Receives Loan for Highway Construction

Santiago, September 8, 1950.—(FTS)—It is announced that the Export and Import Bank has authorized a loan for U.S.\$1,800,000 to assist in the construction of 483 kilometres of a section of the Pan-American highway in Chile. The operation will be effected through the Chilean Development Corporation (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción), which will purchase the necessary machinery and equipment in the United States. The initial work will be new construction and rectification of the highway between Santiago and La Serena, after which other sections will have attention. The loan, which is guaranteed by the Chilean Government, carries an interest of 3½ per cent per annum and is payable in twelve monthly quotas from the 31st of January, 1952.

Spain Negotiating for Purchase of Chilean Products

Santiago, September 8, 1950.—(FTS)—Spain is negotiating with the Chilean Government for the purchase of 5,000 tons of copper. On the other hand, it is said that the Empresa Nacional de Construcciones Navales "Bazan" has offered to sell to Chile a four-masted sailing ship to be used in the training of officers of the Chilean navy. This ship is similar to the Spanish ship "Sebastian Elcano", of 3,500 tons, which has capacity for 314 cadets and crew, and 57 officers.

It is reported that the price asked is U.S.\$2,900,000, with ample payment facilities in the shape of Chilean products, such as: nitrate, copper, steel, or petroleum from Magallanes. A representative of the Chilean Ministry of Economy and Commerce is at present in Madrid negotiating further commercial arrangements.