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## In This Issue

United States—Defence Priorities Accorded to Canadian Industry . .	802
Australia—Wool Prices Recorded Remarkable Increases at Sales . . .	804
Great Britain—International Wool Study Group Meets in London . .	809
Great Britain—Devaluation of Pound Sterling Has Good Results . . .	811
Pakistan—Economic and Financial Position Strengthened . . . . .	825
Belgium—Market for Canadian Apples Depends on Import Policy . .	829
Mexico—Forest Conservation Will Mean Larger Lumber Imports . .	831
Malaya—Canadian Fish May Be Purchased Through Hong Kong . .	834
Ireland—Irish Exporters to Receive Government Aid . . . . .	837
Canada—Exports by Commodities (January-September, 1950) . . .	838

## Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations . . . . .	848
Foreign Trade Service Abroad . . . . .	845
Industrial Inquiries . . . . .	842
Trade Commissioners on Tour . . . . .	844
Trade Fair News . . . . .	841
Trade Notes—Australia . . . . .	816
Belgium . . . . .	817
British Guiana . . . . .	817
Chile . . . . .	818
Hong Kong . . . . .	819
Italy . . . . .	820
Netherlands . . . . .	821
South Africa . . . . .	822
Spain . . . . .	823
Trade and Tariff Regulations . . . . .	843

**COVER SUBJECT**—Prince Edward Island certified seed potatoes in one of the latest model refrigerator cars of the Canadian National Railways. The Canadian potato crop this season is estimated at 92.3 million bushels, compared with 89.2 million bushels last year, the highest figure since 1924. Production in the Maritime Provinces has declined from 37.3 million to 31.9 million bushels, whereas that in Ontario and Quebec has risen from 40 million to 45 million bushels. Canada exported 8.1 million bushels of seed potatoes to 20 countries in 1949, and 2.98 million bushels of table potatoes to 22 countries. Among the estimated shipments for this crop year are 80,000 crates to Argentina, 150,000 sacks to Uruguay, 90,000 crates to Venezuela, and approximately the same amount as last year to Cuba. A total of 887 carlots have been exported from the three Maritime Provinces this year, compared with 2,763 in the same period last year.

*Photo by Garnhum, Charlottetown, P.E.I.*

Price 10 cents

# United States Defence Priorities Accorded to Canadian Industry

*Supply of essential materials and components for military production programs of both countries ensured by two-way agreement — Voluntary arrangements in Canada facilitate fulfilment of United States defence orders — Ratings approved by Projects Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.*

CANADA and the United States will extend to the other equal priority assistance to that accorded its own defence contracts, in order to ensure the supply of essential materials and components for the military production programs. An agreement to this effect was announced last Wednesday. The National Production Authority, in Washington, is releasing revised regulations that will permit the extension of United States defence priorities for the benefit of Canadian industry.

This agreement does not provide for the institution of a formal priorities system in Canada. As recognized in the "Joint Statement of Principles for Economic Co-operation", recently signed in Washington, it is neither likely nor desirable that there should be parallel controls on industry in the two countries, in view of the differences in existing conditions. The voluntary arrangements in Canada to ensure priority production for Canadian defence orders will now be made available to United States defence orders placed with Canadian suppliers. In the United States, Canadian orders will have the benefit of the formal United States system on priority ratings extended by the National Production Authority.

Canada and the United States, in the interests of mutual security and to assist in the discharge of their obligations under the United Nations Charter and the North Atlantic Treaty, have provided for the widest utilization of North American sources of essential military materials and supplies, and have agreed on a joint statement of principles for economic co-operation.

## **Military Production Programs Integrated**

In accordance with these principles, the military production programs of the two countries must be closely integrated, since manufacturers in both countries are dependent on common sources of materials, supplies and capital equipment. In the United States, to ensure that defence production goals are achieved, the government has recently instituted a number of controls, including a formal priority system. While standby powers have been provided in Canada, it has not been considered necessary to institute a formal priority system. Instead, voluntary arrangements have been made to ensure priority production of Canadian defence orders. Because of the close association between industry in Canada and the United States, and to facilitate the joint development of their military production programs, they have agreed to provide mutual priority assistance, where this is necessary.

In order to meet Canada's requirements for essential materials and components from United States sources to fill defence orders, the United States Government will extend the benefits of its formal priority system to Canada. On its part, the Canadian Government will extend to United States defence orders equal priority assistance to that accorded Canadian defence orders.

### Priority Procedure in Canada Outlined

Where suppliers in Canada are undertaking, on a voluntary basis, the equitable distribution of scarce material, and giving precedence to filling Canadian defence orders, it is now essential that such suppliers give equal priority to rated orders originating in the United States.

If a supplier in Canada receives a rated order from the United States, and requires priority assistance to obtain from that country materials to fill that order, he must mark his purchase order on the United States supplier with the prefix "DO" and the two-digit designation of the rated order. He should affix thereto an additional signed statement, reading: "Certified under NPA Reg. No. 3".

If a supplier in Canada has a contract from the Canadian Commercial Corporation, Canadian Arsenals, Limited, or the National Research Council, on behalf of the Atomic Energy Control Board, for production or delivery of defence supplies, and requires priority assistance to obtain materials from the United States to fulfil such contract, he must make an application to the Projects Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, for a rating. If such rating is granted, his purchase order on the United States supplier is to be completed as prescribed in the foregoing paragraph. The same priority assistance will be available to sub-contractors, who must apply through their prime contractor.

Rated orders for defence supplies may not be extended to obtain materials for plant improvement, expansion or construction, or to get machine tools or other items of capital equipment, or to secure maintenance, repair or operating supplies. If such materials or equipment are required from the United States to fulfil a contract for defence supplies, application shall be made to the Projects Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, for a rating. If such rating is subsequently granted by the National Production Authority, in Washington, the purchase order on the United States supplier is to be completed as previously prescribed.

If a supplier in Canada has received a rated order from the United States or a contract from the Canadian Commercial Corporation, Canadian Arsenals, Limited, or the National Research Council for defence supplies, and requires priority assistance to obtain materials in Canada to fulfil the order or contract, he shall make application to the Projects Division for such priority assistance.

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### Steel Plant Being Considered for the Philippines

Manila, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Consideration is being given by the National Power Corporation of the Philippines to the establishment of a steel plant, which it is proposed should be associated with the hydro-power project in the Maria Cristina Falls area of Mindanao. The contract for the development of this power project was signed recently.

The recommendation of the National Power Corporation Committee includes the setting up in Mindanao of the basic steel plant to use the power to be generated there. It is hoped that coal for coking can be cheaply transported from a northern island as well as the iron ore which, to date, has largely been developed to supply Japanese steel works.

While the committee has recommended that the government establish and operate a plant to make basic steel, it would invite private capital to undertake the production end, including the manufacture of sheets, reinforcing steel, pipes, as well as bolts and nuts.

At the moment, all these plans are in an early stage of development and no date has been set for the commencement of production or the erection of factories.

# Australian Wool Prices Recorded Remarkable Increases at Sales

*Market rose on the average by 40 per cent at opening sales of 1950-51 wool season which commenced in Sydney on August 28—Highest quality of Merino wool anticipated to reach unprecedented height of £1 a pound—Clip estimated at 3,625,000 bales.*

By Bruce I. Rankin, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(£1 Australian equals \$2.36 Canadian)

**S**YDNEY, N.S.W., October 18, 1950.—Wool prices recorded remarkable increases at the opening sales of the Australian 1950-51 wool season, which commenced in Sydney on August 28. The market rose on the average by fully 40 per cent, as compared with values prevailing at the close of the previous season on June 30, and the largest increase recorded in the history of the industry between the close of one season and the commencement of another. It is anticipated that wool being offered at this season's auctions may reach the unprecedented height of £1 a pound for the highest quality of Merino wool. The 1950-51 clip is estimated at 3,625,000 bales of 300 pounds average net weight from a sheep population of approximately 111,000,000. The new clip is expected to prove between three and four per cent larger than that of last year.

There will also be offered at auction 46,304 bales of the 1949-50 clip, carried over at June 30. The carry-over is slightly larger than normal before the war, owing to the fact that a number of sheep had to be shorn earlier than usual, due to blow-fly trouble and discoloration risks, the result of an excessively wet May and June, and to transportation difficulties and floods. Of the new clip, Merino wool represents 75 per cent, a rather higher proportion than in previous postwar clips.

In addition, the Joint Organization will offer at auction the whole of its remaining stockpile in Australia, about 213,000 bales. The "Joint Organization" is the original wartime scheme for stockpiling of Commonwealth countries' raw wool. When the war closed, it was considered that twelve to fourteen years would elapse before the accumulated holdings of the Joint Organization, totalling over 10 million bales of Australian, New Zealand and South African wool, could be liquidated.

## Value of Wool Clip Increased

It is too early to anticipate values for 1950-51 production, but if present ruling prices are maintained throughout the season the total clip of 3,625,000 bales will return a sum in the neighbourhood of £500 million. Some idea of the present state of the market may be gained by comparing this figure with realizations before the war. The total aggregate return of the entire eleven Australian clips from 1928-29 to 1938-39 was no more than £466 million, the greatest realization in any one year being £61 million in 1936-37.

At this season's opening sales, top prices went above 200 pence a pound, and it is predicted that when the finer Merino wools come on the market next month they may reach £1 a pound.

At the first series of sales, prices averaged 107 pence a pound, compared with 41 pence a pound, a year earlier. The 1939-40 wool clip sold

for an overall average of 13·43 pence a pound; in 1946-47 at 25·15 pence a pound; in 1948-49 at 48·49 pence a pound; and last year's clip averaged 63·77 pence a pound.

#### **Price Rises Due to Tight World Stock Position**

One of the main causes of the rise in the market is the extremely tight world stock position of raw wool in relation to definite consumer requirements. Five years ago, ten and a half million bales of wartime appraised Dominion wool were on hand awaiting buyers. This so-called mountain of wool has been reduced to less than 400,000 bales, and even this relatively small volume loses much of its significance when it is realized that the bulk consists of inferior, very burry descriptions for which there are only restricted outlets. In effect, the world's textile manufacturing centres are now practically dependent on growing clips. According to latest reliable reports, world consumer requirements are fully 15 per cent above actual current production, and prospects of increasing the world's wool output to any appreciable extent appear remote.

It is doubtful, however, whether the market would have registered the 40 per cent increase had it not been for the effects of the Korean war on the overall position. Throughout August, the United States made it clear that their stock position in respect to raw wool was much below normal and that the volume of their own domestic clip was at the lowest ebb registered for many years. It was anticipated that, in the new wool auction year, the United States proposed to build up a very substantial stockpile of raw wool. Manufacturers in other countries, expecting this added and formidable competition, gave instructions to their representatives to buy more or less "at best".

**Australia—The wool clip for the 1950-51 season is estimated at 3,625,000 bales. If present ruling prices are maintained throughout the season, the value is expected to reach £500 million.**



## Australian Exports of Greasy and Scoured Wool

	Bales		Bales
United Kingdom—		Japan—	
1938-39 .....	1,271,155	1938-39 .....	242,386
1946-47 .....	896,064	1946-47 .....	7,518
1947-48 .....	1,218,353	1947-48 .....	5,986
1948-49 .....	1,380,731	1948-49 .....	73,653
1949-50 .....	1,516,483	1949-50 .....	182,470
France—		Russia—	
1938-39 .....	574,717	1947-48 .....	62,650
1946-47 .....	649,155	1948-49 .....	168,909
1947-48 .....	562,120	1949-50 .....	122,483
1948-49 .....	734,856	United States—	
1949-50 .....	509,195	1938-39 .....	94,183
Belgium—		1946-47* .....	1,220,095
1938-39 .....	361,366	1947-48 .....	461,442
1946-47 .....	609,647	1948-49 .....	299,323
1947-48 .....	377,156	1949-50 .....	502,187
1948-49 .....	326,410	Other Destinations—	
1949-50 .....	394,756	1938-39 .....	175,100
Germany—		1946-47 .....	346,707
1938-39 .....	125,057	1947-48 .....	297,573
1946-47 .....	2,438	1948-49 .....	301,793
1947-48 .....	67,566	1949-50 .....	340,847
1948-49 .....	60,648		
1949-50 .....	197,496		
Italy—			
1938-39 .....	72,421		
1946-47 .....	386,688		
1947-48 .....	143,338		
1948-49 .....	374,065		
1949-50 .....	236,940		

\* Includes wartime stockpile bought 1942-46.

It is easily seen from the above table that the United Kingdom by far outranks all other countries as Australia's foremost wool customer.

### United States Wool Purchases Increased After Devaluation

Dollar area buying during the 1949-50 season was the subject of much speculation before the auction season opened in September, 1949. Both United States and Canadian buying during the 1948-49 season had fallen short of expectations, reducing substantial dollar receipts from Australia's most important dollar earner. Following devaluation of the Australian pound on September 18, 1949, however, American wool purchases increased substantially. The increased American purchases were due to various reasons, including shortage of stock owing to a short domestic clip, short buying in the 1948-49 season and devaluation. In addition to the wool purchased direct, as shown in the table of shipment figures, Australian raw wool was received in the United States from London and continental countries.

Prospects for the dollar area wool purchases for this new season are considered very bright. There is no appreciable improvement in the United States domestic clip, and there is a need for replenishing the stockpile for defence purposes.

Ever since the Soviet entered the Australian wool market in 1947, the activities of U.S.S.R. buyers have been a matter of considerable interest to the trade. Russian buying has always been spasmodic but energetic. Russian buyers have driven up the price repeatedly, even beyond what other purchasers would consider good value for the lots offered. Russian buyers have been well described as unpredictable. In some cases, this has been due to shipping facilities, or lack of them. Other countries of the eastern European group have also increased their purchases. In the past season, shipments to Czechoslovakia totalled 25,629 bales and to Poland totalled 127,544 bales, both figures reflecting increases over the previous year.



**Australia—Wool stored at Geelong. Purchases of wool by American buyers increased substantially in the 1949-50 season following the devaluation of the Australian pound. Prospects for purchases this season are considered very bright.**

#### **Sales to Japan Greatly Increased**

There has also been an outstanding advance in the sale of Australian wool to Japan during the past season. Purchases are still limited by the terms of the British Commonwealth Trade Agreement. During the season, the question of admitting Japanese wool buyers to the auctions was raised. No decision was taken on the matter, and buying for Japanese mills continues to be by proxy.

Soaring of wool prices to phenomenal levels for this season has raised some difficult internal economic problems. While a great boon to Australia, the heavy inflow of money into the country gives a sharper twist to the inflationary spiral, which affects all sections of the community.

The total receipts from auctions in Australia for the 1949-50 season were £286,628,911, which was £92 million more than total receipts for the previous season.

Even before commencement of this season's wool auctions, considerable concern was being felt in Australia at the inflationary position, and the realization that the wool cheque this year might be approximately £200 million greater than last year caused consternation in government and business circles. Already there is a shortage of goods compared to the purchasing power, intensified by under production of coal and steel, reflected in turn by a shortage of power, housing and consumer goods.

Even with his greatly increased wool cheque, the grazier has had little opportunity of reducing his backlog in capital goods and equipment, wire netting, fencing posts, tractors and other machinery. More than a half million miles of fencing were required half way through last year's wool season, and since then there have been widespread and disastrous floods which have caused further serious destruction. Most graziers could and would spend very large sums on reconditioning their properties and equipment if the materials and labour were available. Because of these circumstances, the graziers with wool prices at fantastic levels are in the

peculiar position of literally having more money than they know what to do with. The pressure, therefore, on consumer goods and luxury items is enormous.

Plans were already being considered to check rising prices, but the sky-rocketing of wool by 40 to 50 per cent on closing prices of sales of the previous season made the problem of checking inflation much more difficult.

#### **Inflationary Effects of High Prices to be Checked**

The Federal Government had decided, before the wool season opened, to impose a tentative levy of  $7\frac{3}{4}$  per cent. By so doing it anticipated the operation of a reserve price plan which is being considered at conferences of the wool-producing dominions.

Following the opening of this year's auction, the vice-chancellor of the National University, Professor Douglas Copland, suggested an export tax of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent, two-thirds to be used for a price stabilization fund and the remainder for the promotion of the industry.

The federal cabinet studied this plan very closely and also revived the ever-popular question of bringing the value of the Australian pound closer to, or even on a par with sterling. Both proposals had strong opposition inside and outside the cabinet, and weeks went by without a decision being reached.

The government finally decided, as announced by the treasurer in his budget speech on October 12, to make a 20 per cent deduction from wool-growers' cheques. This plan would not impose an extra tax on producers, but would merely require an earlier payment of income tax that would be subsequently assessed. If prices reflected in wool sales so far are maintained, the deductions will drain off about £100 million.

The increased price of wool has brought into perspective again the problem of encouraging the use of substitute fibres for wool. Some concern is already felt in the use of synthetic fibres being mixed with wool to an unprecedented extent as a means of reducing the cost of apparel. The impetus provided to industrial chemists throughout the world to produce a material with all requisite wool qualities must be a matter of concern to Australia because, as it is, wool still accounts for about one-fifth of the national income, and is still providing Australia with more than half her export income, including 80 per cent of her dollar earnings.

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#### **Northern Ireland to Issue New Loan**

Belfast, October 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Government of Northern Ireland is about to issue a  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent loan for £5,000,000, at the price of 98 per cent. This marks a new departure on the part of the Minister of Finance, as no existing Northern Ireland loan bears interest at so low a rate.

The new stock will be redeemable at the earliest on May 1, 1969, and at the latest in 1971. Half-yearly interest will be payable in May and November.

A total of £1,000,000 of the total issue of £5,000,000 will be allotted to the Northern Ireland Government itself, leaving £4,000,000 available for independent subscribers. The subscription lists will open and close on October 23.

The last Northern Ireland issue made in July was at par and carried  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest. The new loan is therefore on slightly cheaper terms to the government.

## Twenty-Six Countries Attend Meeting Of International Wool Study Group

*Special consideration given to plan of reserve prices to replace system presently operated by the Joint Organization—Wool consumption estimated at 2,625 million pounds (clean) in 1950—United States representatives indicated that it was not proposed to stock raw wool.*

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This report on the Wool Study Group was prepared by Mr. Bryan prior to his departure for New York City, on transfer.)

LONDON, October 14, 1950.—Twenty-six countries were represented at the fourth meeting of the International Wool Study Group, held in London from October 2-10, 1950, as follows: Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, India, Iran, Israel, Italy, Netherlands, New Zealand, Pakistan, Peru, Poland, Switzerland, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom, United States, Uruguay and Yugoslavia. Observers were present from the International Wool Textile Organization and Commonwealth Economic Committee, Food and Agriculture Organization; the United Kingdom Wool Disposals, Limited, the International Wool Secretariat and the Organization for European Economic Co-operation.

Canada was represented by A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in London; J. L. Murphy, alternate Canadian delegate; and Henry Barrett, president of the Dominion Woollen and Worsteds, Limited, of Toronto. W. M. Berry, secretary of the Canadian Woollen and Knit Goods Manufacturers' Association, of Toronto, was unable to attend, as he was present at the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Conference in Torquay.

Special consideration was given to a plan of reserve prices for wool, to succeed the system at present operated by the Joint Organization, which was presented by Australia, New Zealand and South Africa. The plan would have the basic aim of moderating price fluctuations by setting reserve prices within the auction system each year. It would set a limit to a sudden decline in wool prices, but would not iron out fluctuations at all price levels.

It was agreed by the committee concerned that the prevention of unduly wide fluctuations in wool prices was desirable in the interests of both producers and consumers, and that international action to modify such fluctuations was appropriate in times of both burdensome surplus and great scarcity. In view of the technical problems in the marketing of wool, including the auction method and the great variety of grades and types, a system of reserve prices, which might be an adaptation of the Joint Organization mechanism, would be appropriate to modify sharp downward movements in prices. The committee also maintained that, in the short term, there was no prospect of a sharp decline in wool prices, and that the establishment of reserve prices would unlikely have a material effect on market prices in the near future.

It was agreed that, when buying-in operations at reserve prices were expected to assume substantial proportions, there should be a further opportunity for full international consultation in the light of Chapter 6 of the Havana Charter, or any other international agreement on commodity policy which might then be in existence.

## World Wool Production Will Balance Consumption

The statistical committee of the wool study group estimated that wool consumption in 1950 would amount to 2,625 million pounds (clean), and in 1951 to 2,365 million pounds (clean). It was also estimated that the 1950-51 clip would produce 2,370 million pounds (clean). In arriving at its estimate of a reduction in civilian consumption of 260 million pounds, the following factors were taken into account:

(a) Sterling wool prices in September were about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  times higher than the price embodied in finished goods reaching the final consumer. An appreciable rise in the cost of apparel, and a greater rise in the cost of other goods, such as blankets, would eventuate if current prices were passed on to the consumer.

(b) World consumption of wool has been running since the Second World War at nearly 20 per cent above production and prewar average consumption by drawing on Joint Organization and other government stocks. There is evidence that the stocking-up process to meet the larger demand for replenishing stocks at all stages from mill to consumers' wardrobe is coming to an end. It is also evident that, before the recent price increases, the world demand for wool cloth was declining. The recent price increases, and perhaps the Korean situation, have induced the public to increase its purchases recently, but it is believed this will lead to a corresponding reduction in purchasing later.

(d) Consumer resistance to high prices has been driving the wool industry generally to use all the artificial fibres, shoddy, etc., of reasonable quality which are available. It is estimated that 100 million pounds will be substituted for other fibres. There may also be some tendency to reduce the average weights of cloth.

The principal supply problem during the next twelve months will involve a particular range of qualities and types, especially the finer cross-bred and medium merino wools, as requirements for military purposes appear to fall in this range. As the heaviest demand will be presented by the United States, it was agreed at discussions in London that Australia, New Zealand and South Africa would investigate the practicability of introducing measures that would provide for these emergency requirements. A system of pre-emption of enough wool to fill the needs of the United States, without harming the auction system, will be examined by missions from Great Britain and the United States to the three Commonwealth countries.

Representatives of the United States indicated that it was not proposed to stockpile raw wool, and that supplies for their emergency reserve and for current military requirements would be processed into cloth. Equal efforts would be made to furnish the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries concerned with supplies of scarce materials needed.

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## Pakistan Invites Canadian Tenders for Diesel Power Equipment

Karachi, October 24, 1950.—(FTS)—The Government of Pakistan has issued an invitation to Canadian manufacturers to tender for the supply of switchboard, cables and transformers for the diesel alternator power station at Chittagong, Pakistan. Tenders must be received in Karachi not later than 4 p.m. on November 21, 1950.

(Editor's Note—Interested Canadian firms may obtain copies of the tender documents from the Machinery and Metals Section, Commodity Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, on payment of \$3.00 U.S. funds, which is not returnable.)

# Devaluation of Pound Sterling Has Produced Good Results in Britain

*Immediate change noted in attitude of those delaying the purchase of sterling and the sale of dollars—Competitive position of sterling area in world trade improved—Strict programs of dollar economy followed—Exports to dollar areas stimulated.*

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This report on the effects of devaluation was prepared by Mr. Bryan before his transfer from London to New York.)

**L**ONDON, October 2, 1950.—Four factors contributed largely to the beneficial results achieved by Great Britain from devaluation of the pound sterling in September, 1949. First was the immediate change, following devaluation, in the attitude of those who were delaying the purchase of sterling and the sale of dollars. Second was the improvement in the competitive position of the sterling area in world trade, offered by the new exchange framework, the beneficial influence of which was preserved by disciplines that were observed by industry and by labour. Third were the strict programs of dollar economy to which Great Britain agreed at the Commonwealth Finance Conference in 1949. Fourth was the expansion of incomes and demand for British goods in Canada and the United States, which stimulated sterling exports to the dollar areas, particularly of raw materials.

Devaluation of the pound was a recognition of the facts rather than a policy, according to the Governor of the Bank of England. It was not possible to isolate the exact effects of devaluation, but there was no doubt but that the external financial and trade position of the United Kingdom and the sterling area as a whole had improved substantially.

A deficit of \$960 million during the first six months of 1949 in the gold and dollar balance of the sterling area has been transformed into a surplus of \$220 million during the first half of 1950. The difference is emphasized by the fact that assistance from the Economic Co-operation Administration, which amounted to \$626 million in the first half of 1949, was reduced to \$437 million in the corresponding period this year.

The following have shown a significant improvement: (a) Oil transactions, partly as the result of reduced interest and dividend payments to American companies; (b) payments of profits, interest and dividends generally, where devaluation has automatically lowered United Kingdom liabilities in terms of dollars; and (c) shipping, both through increased earnings and reduced payments.

The big reduction in South Africa's dollar imports since the first half of 1949 is not directly reflected in outgoings from the sterling-area dollar pool, but it has made it possible for much larger quantities of South African gold to accrue to the pool.

The colonies have substantially reduced their spending and increased their earnings of dollars since devaluation.

The other major factor in the improvement since devaluation has been the reduction of gold and dollar payments to non-dollar countries. Payments to Belgium and Switzerland have been eliminated, and payments to Iran are now the only substantial liability. Iran's requirements of dollars have been more moderate since devaluation, partly as a result of the increased competitiveness of non-dollar goods.

Part of the improvement in the dollar balance since devaluation is due to temporary factors. The British authorities say there is no case for any relaxation either of the dollar export drive or of the restrictions on dollar imports, though rising prices may add to the bill for dollar imports without any increase in purchases. The gold and dollar reserves, moreover, are in real terms still only about one-quarter of their prewar size. Canada and the United States are still top priority markets, and exports to these countries are being accorded equal priority with defence supplies. Also, of special importance are the other American account countries and Iran. With the establishment of the European Payments Union, Belgium has ceased to be a "hard-currency" market. The same will be true of Switzerland, if she joins the E.P.U.

#### British Exports to North America

	1948	1949	1950			Aug.
			Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July	
			(£ '000,000)			
CANADA .....	73	80	25.5	30.5	10.4	12.1
United States .....	66	57	20.25	21.75	11.4	11.0
Total .....	139	137	45.75	52.25	21.8	23.1

Much of the increase was due to exceptional shipments to the United States, particularly of non-ferrous metals and chemicals.

#### British Exports to the United States

	1948	1949	1950		
			Jan.-Mar.	Apr.-June	July
			(£ '000,000)		
<b>METALS AND ENGINEERING—</b>					
Non-ferrous metals .....	4.9	4.1	0.7	2.1	2.5
Machinery .....	3.1	3.1	0.8	0.8	0.3
New cars .....	5.6	1.9	0.7	1.1	0.5
Motorcycles .....	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1
<b>TEXTILES AND CLOTHING—</b>					
Cotton yarns and manufactures ....	2.9	1.7	0.7	0.7	0.3
Woollens and worsteds .....	4.8	4.4	1.8	2.3	1.0
Linen piece-goods .....	2.1	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.3
Clothing .....	1.6	1.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Footwear .....	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>					
Whisky .....	9.5	11.1	3.6	3.2	1.2
Raw materials .....	7.3	4.8	2.7	2.5	1.1
Chemicals, drugs, etc. ....	2.6	1.9	0.7	0.6	0.8
Pottery, glass, etc. ....	1.8	2.0	0.8	0.8	0.3
Leather and manufactures .....	1.4	1.3	0.7	0.6	0.2
Paper, cardboard, etc. ....	1.2	1.6	0.2	0.2	0.1
Books, etc. ....	0.8	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1
Curios .....	1.2	1.1	0.3	0.4	0.1

Whisky is the only major export to the United States which has fully maintained its dollar price since devaluation. Dollar prices of most other exports have fallen by something like the full extent of devaluation, but there is an intermediate category, such as pottery, dollar prices of which have fallen only part way (i.e., there has been some increase in sterling prices).

Exports of woollens and worsteds to the United States have shown a distinct improvement in recent months, and car exports have revived. Cotton exports, however, have not made such good progress, and are earning fewer dollars than before devaluation.

Exports to Canada in July were slightly above the high second-quarter average and about 12 per cent above the rate achieved in the first nine months of 1949. Cars made up over one-fifth of the total, and there were substantial increases over previous months in sales of iron

and steel, pottery and glass, and chemicals. By contrast, cotton exports, even in terms of sterling, have remained well below the 1948 level, and are evidently not competing effectively with United States and Canadian manufactures.

#### British Exports to Canada

	1948	1949	1950		
			Jan.- Mar. (£'000,000)	Apr.- June	July
<b>METALS AND ENGINEERING—</b>					
Iron and steel and manufactures....	1.5	2.6	0.9	2.2	0.9
Non-ferrous metals, manufactures...	2.0	4.6	1.8	1.1	0.1
Machinery .....	5.1	5.0	1.7	2.5	0.7
New cars .....	3.6	7.8	4.8	5.9	2.1
New commercial vehicles .....	0.7	0.7	0.3	0.4	0.2
<b>TEXTILES AND CLOTHING—</b>					
Cotton yarns and manufactures ....	6.7	4.8	1.1	1.2	0.4
Woollens and worsteds .....	18.5	16.1	4.3	4.2	1.5
Silks and rayon .....	3.4	2.4	0.5	0.4	0.1
Other textiles .....	1.9	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.2
Clothing .....	2.3	2.0	0.6	0.6	0.2
<b>MISCELLANEOUS—</b>					
Whisky .....	1.8	2.1	0.5	0.5	0.2
Coal .....	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.7	0.3
Chemicals, drugs, etc. ....	1.7	1.8	0.7	0.9	0.3
Pottery, glass, etc. ....	4.9	5.5	1.4	1.7	0.6
Leather and manufactures .....	0.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.1

#### August Exports to North America Establish Record

August exports to North America established a new record, with sales to the United States very little below the high level of July, due largely to continued United States stockpiling. This brought the annual rate of exports to North America for January-August, 1950, to \$601 million, compared with \$520 million for the same period last year, and \$560 million for the year 1948.

Total United Kingdom exports in the first seven months of 1950 were £172 million more than in the same period last year, in spite of a sharp fall of £14 million in cotton exports, partly because of import restrictions overseas, partly because of a failure to stand up to competition from Japan and other foreign countries. All the other major groups showed an improvement, the biggest contributions to the increase coming from iron and steel, vehicles, machinery, and woollens and worsteds, which together were worth £108 million more than in January-July, 1949. Coal exports were substantially higher than last year, but prospects here are discouraging because not enough large coal is being produced. Exports of food and drink have also gone up this year.

The course of imports from Canada and the United States before and after devaluation is shown in the following tables. The reductions are the response to the restrictions on dollar purchases:

#### British Imports from Canada

	1949	1950
	(£'000,000)	
January .....	13.8	20.0
February .....	15.4	11.9
March .....	15.3	11.1
April .....	15.3	11.8
May .....	17.8	14.7
June .....	18.4	18.5
July .....	22.4	16.7

#### British Imports from United States

	1949	1950
	(£'000,000)	
January .....	17.4	17.7
February .....	17.3	15.6
March .....	19.3	20.0
April .....	17.4	18.8
May .....	21.0	19.6
June .....	20.4	12.7
July .....	20.6	10.7

## Commodity Prices Affected

In the ten months following devaluation, import prices rose on average by 21 per cent, food prices by less than the average, and raw material prices by substantially more.

### British Import Prices

	Food, etc.	Raw materials (1947=100)	All
September, 1949 .....	107	118	110
June, 1950 .....	125	148	132
July, 1950 .....	125	154	134

World rearmament has now given a further upward push to commodity prices and imports are likely to be still dearer later in the year. This is bound to have an effect on the cost of living.

### British Wholesale Prices

The wholesale price index has shown a similar trend, less marked because of the stabilizing effect of home material costs.

	August, 1949	July, 1950 (1947=10)	August, 1950
Coal .....	121	119	119
Steel .....	116	118	118
Non-ferrous metals .....	99	146	151
Cotton .....	156	193	200
Wool .....	137	216	246
All industrial materials and manu- factures .....	118	136	140
Food and tobacco .....	123	135	132
Total .....	111.5	135	137

Since devaluation, coal and steel prices have shown little change, but non-ferrous metals have risen 40 per cent, cotton 24 per cent, and wool 77 per cent. Food prices reached a peak in May and were falling in June, July and August, but the index as a whole went on rising, to reach a level 14 per cent higher than at the time of devaluation.

The average level of retail prices fell one point in August, returning to the March figure. There have been a number of small changes, upwards and downwards, inside the index, since devaluation, the present figure being one per cent higher than at the time of devaluation.

Imported food and raw materials represented only about one-sixth of the total value of the goods and services which enter into the official retail price index. In October last year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer suggested that the retail prices index might rise "by a point or so between September and the end of the year," adding: "Next year the rise in the prices of imported metals and materials will gradually have some further effect on the prices of goods in the shops—clothing, kitchen equipment, and so on. Some further rises in food prices may during next year add another few per cent to household bills."

Retail food prices fell in June, July and August, but since devaluation they have shown a 3 per cent rise. The only other marked increase in that period is in the prices of household durable goods.

### Fewer Wage Increases Granted

In August, the index of weekly wage rates was again unchanged at the level first reached in January, 10 per cent higher than three years ago.

During the first seven months of the year, fewer people got increases in wage rates, and a smaller net amount of increases was involved than in the same months a year earlier.

In the first seven months of 1950, there were about 2,597,000 work-people affected by net increases, compared with 4,440,000 a year earlier. The estimated net amount of increase in weekly wages was £469,500 this year and £754,600 last year.

The abandonment of "any further policy of wage restraint" was called for by the Trades Union Congress on September 7, in the following terms: "Congress declares that wage increases can be met without resulting in increased prices, for example, by reducing profits, and therefore calls on the General Council to abandon any further policy of wage restraint."

Although the rigorous forms of restraint, which were necessitated by devaluation in 1949, need not now be so strictly observed, recent government statements have emphasized that the need for continued stability in personal incomes, costs and prices is still very urgent. It will be the subject of discussions in the near future with representatives of employers and workers.

Supplies of goods to the home market will be affected directly by the diversion of capacity in the engineering industry to arms production. There can be no increase in the number of private cars available, and there will be fewer radio and television sets available.

In the last year, consumption standards have been generally higher. More food, fuel and probably household goods were bought in the first half of 1950 than a year before, and there was little change in the quantity of clothing and drink and tobacco bought, or in the amount spent on entertainment.

#### Personal Expenditure in Great Britain

	(At 1948 prices)	1949 (January to June)	1950 (January to June)
		(£'000,000)	
Food .....		1,090	1,136
Beer .....		242	239
Tobacco .....		368	368
Fuel and light .....		180	189
Clothing and footwear .....		427	424
Entertainment .....		88	87
		(January to March)	
		1949	1950
Household goods .....		123	142
Total spending .....		1,908	1,984

In July, a rise of 10 per cent in total sales by large-scale retailers, compared with a year earlier, was shared almost equally between food and other goods.

Retail prices must be expected to rise in sympathy with the increase in wholesale values and, as time goes on, the pressure for higher wages may grow. To that extent the results of devaluation have been deferred rather than averted. So far, nevertheless, the internal difficulties usually consequent upon devaluation have been relatively light.

#### Section of New Highway Inaugurated in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, September 1, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The first 46-kilometre stretch of the Rodavia Presidente Dutra, linking Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, was inaugurated by the president of the republic recently. This modern paved highway, when completed, will be 405 kilometres long, compared with the old road of 506 kilometres, and is expected to reduce travelling time between the two cities to six hours. The cost of the section now open to traffic is stated to be Cr.\$150,000,000.

# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### **Australian House Construction Breaks Records**

Melbourne, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—House construction in Australia reached an all-time high during the year ended June 30, 1950. A total of 68,292 homes was commenced, 55,485 were completed, and 65,508 were under construction at the end of the period, according to figures recently released by the Commonwealth statistician. The value of other new buildings commenced during the year was £A8,093,000; buildings completed were valued at £A6,272,000, and still under construction at the end of the period, £A60,992,000.

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### **Australian Gold Production Lower**

Melbourne, October 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Gold production in Western Australia for the eight-month period ended August, 1950, was 397,079 fine ounces, as compared with 432,969 fine ounces for the same period last year.

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### **Shortage of Hotel Accommodation in Australia Acute**

Sydney, N.S.W., October 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Canadian businessmen visiting Sydney and Melbourne should make hotel reservations at least three weeks in advance of their scheduled arrival date, due to the shortage of accommodation in Australia. It is suggested that Canadian Trade Commissioners in these two cities be notified as early as possible, when a Canadian businessman is planning a visit to Australia, providing them with a copy of their itinerary and type of hotel accommodation required.

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### **New South Wales Expects Favourable Wheat Crop**

Sydney, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—New South Wales should, for the fourth successive year, harvest an above average crop of wheat. Indications are that the yield per acre will be 15 to 20 per cent above average which, for the past eleven years, was 13·74 bushels. The area sown this year is down to approximately 3·6 million acres.

Harvest prospects have shown a substantial improvement during the past few weeks. Since mid-September, splendid growing conditions have prevailed over a large portion of the wheat areas. Mild temperatures, absence of severe frosts and ample soil moisture supplies, provided ideal conditions for the growth of crops.

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### **Australia to Permit Some Japanese Imports**

Sydney, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Import licences for goods of Japanese origin will be considered during the quarter ending December 31, 1950, for the following commodities: tinplate; copper; metals (other than copper and tinplate); insulators; raw silk; timber (plywoods); machinery; metalware; cotton piece-goods for the manufacture of bags for the export of flour; piece-goods in the grey, cotton and rayon for processing in Australia; silk natural fuji; monosodium glutamate; electrical appliances;

piece-goods for processing (i.e., muslin, tire materials, bias binding, calico for chenille products, milling silk); leathercloth; flannellette; schioze (white for shirts); paper and board.

Applications for licences will be considered for any class of essential goods within the above categories, but in general, licences will not be issued where the goods are available in adequate quantities from local, sterling or easy-currency country sources.

## BELGIUM

### Demand for Kraft Paper Exists in Belgium

Brussels, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—An appreciable demand exists in Belgium for kraft paper of the type known as "Cement Kraft", not only for the manufacture of cement bags but also for the manufacture of containers for foodstuffs.

A specific inquiry has been received by the Commercial Counsellor for Canada for a supply of around 200 tons per month of such paper, in reels 900 m.m. wide and having a weight of 70 grammes per square metre.

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### Belgium to Hold International Fair

Brussels, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The Liege International Fair, pertaining to Mining, Metallurgy, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, will be held from April 21 to May 8, 1951. Information concerning this fair may be obtained from the Foire Internationale de Liege, 17 Boulevard d'Avroy, Liege, Belgium.

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### Belgium Prohibits Importation of Rodents

Brussels, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The importation into Belgium of rodents, wild or domestic, as well as the skins of such animals (except hair) is prohibited unless specially authorized by the Minister of Agriculture, according to a Belgian decree of May 11, 1950, amended by a further decree of September 15, 1950. However, provision is made for the exception to this prohibition of skins which have been dried and have been treated with naphthalene. Further, skins may be shipped in direct transit through Belgium under customs supervision.

Among the rodents listed, as subject to these regulations, are: beaver, chinchilla, squirrel, rabbit, muskrat, hare and rat.

## BRITISH GUIANA

### British Guiana to Aid Small Timber Operators

Port-of-Spain, August 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The finance committee of the British Guiana Government has approved a development scheme designed to assist small timber operators in that colony. This scheme will provide for the importation of modern winches and tackle for hire or hire purchase. It is planned to purchase twenty power winches at a capital cost of \$75,000. Following investigations, a unit manufactured by an American firm has been recommended as the most suitable. No units at comparable cost are available from sterling sources. It is proposed to initiate a pilot scheme by the purchase of three of the American units with the necessary ancillary equipment. The winches are to be sold either to co-operative groups or to selected individuals under a formal hire

purchase scheme. It is proposed to place the scheme under the control of the Conservator of Forests, who will be responsible for periodic inspection of the equipment.

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#### **Gold Output of British Guiana Reduced**

Port-of-Spain, August 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Total gold production of British Guiana for the first six months of 1950 was 6,446 ounces, a drop of more than 4,733 ounces below the 1949 figure of 11,179 ounces. Production of diamonds and other precious stones for the same period this year was 144,448 stones, as compared to 146,414 stones for 1949. Production for the first six months of 1950 was nevertheless 99 carats above that for the same period last year.

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#### **Rice Industry in British Guiana to Benefit from Price Increase**

Port-of-Spain, August 10, 1950.—(FTS)—British Guiana's rice industry will benefit by an estimated \$1,000,000 in the period between April, 1950, and December, 1951, as a result of the one cent per pound price increase agreed to by Trinidad, Barbados and the Leeward Islands. A recent offer by Jamaica to import 70,000 bags of 220 pounds each is still under active consideration by the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board. Indications are that a large extra acreage is being put under rice cultivation this year.

### **CHILE**

#### **Chile Imports Machinery for Provincial Water Supply**

Santiago, October 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Installations for the supply of water in the port of Antofagasta will be constructed over a period of three years, at an approximate cost of \$220,000,000 to \$250,000,000 Chilean pesos. The necessary machinery for the manufacture of concrete pipes for the conveyance of the water has already been forwarded, and the completed work should prove a definite solution to the water problem in the district.

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#### **Santiago Exhibition Features Machinery and Industrial Products**

Santiago, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—Special importance has been given this year at the 80th annual cattle exhibition to the machinery and industrial products section, to the inauguration of which representatives of agriculture and industry were invited. Great interest has been shown in the cattle auctions this year and prices are regarded as satisfactory. Advantage has been taken of the exhibition to organize lectures on technical subjects connected with the cattle and agricultural industry.

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#### **Chile Sells Copper to Western Germany**

Santiago, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy and Commerce has announced that the discussions for a new commercial and navigation agreement with Western Germany will be concluded shortly. The commercial agreement will include the sale of 10,000 tons of copper, of which 2,000 tons will be paid with Marshall Plan funds. The complete list of Chilean products to be exported to Western Germany will shortly be published, and it is anticipated that the agreement will be ratified by the end of October.

### **Chile to Construct Factory for the Manufacture of Wire Products**

Santiago, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The Chilean Steel Company has announced that a new industrial plant is being constructed in the vicinity of the Huachipato establishment, which will manufacture from wire delivered by the company. The cost of the new factory will be \$120,000,000 Chilean pesos, contributed by Chilean and Belgian capital. The monthly production has been calculated in 2,000 tons of wire-derived products monthly, sufficient to supply the domestic market. The new factory will be ready for operation in August, 1951.

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### **National Petroleum Company Formed in Chile**

Santiago, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—A decree was signed by the President of the Republic on October 10, which gives legal standing to the National Petroleum Company. The initial capital of the company is \$700,000,000 Chilean pesos, which is the value placed on the present equipment at the wells in the Magallanes district, together with contributions made to the development by the Corporación de Fomento. On signing the decree, the President expressed his satisfaction that the company would be organized and developed on the lines of a commercial enterprise. He was confident that the directors would co-operate with the government wishes and construct refineries in Magallanes and Con-Con, thus enabling the country to economize the foreign exchange at present required for the import of petroleum products and sub-products.

## **HONG KONG**

### **Four Hong Kong Newspapers Merging**

Hong Kong, October 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Four of this colony's oldest English-language newspapers will be merged on November 1, 1950. These are the *China Mail*, which was founded in 1845; *The Hong Kong Telegraph*, founded in 1881; the *South China Morning Post*, founded in 1904; and the *Sunday Herald*, which is the Sunday edition of the *China Mail*.

The above group will henceforth be owned and directed by the South China Morning Post, Limited. It is proposed that the *South China Morning Post* will continue as the morning daily. *The Hong Kong Telegraph* will be published as a mid-day paper, and the *China Mail* will revert from a morning daily to its prewar role as a late afternoon journal. The *Sunday Herald* will be merged with the Sunday edition of the *South China Morning Post*, and will be known as the *South China Sunday Post and Herald*.

This merger leaves only one independent English-language newspaper in the Colony, the *Hong Kong Standard*, a morning daily.

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### **Hong Kong Centre to Stimulate Use of Building Materials**

Hong Kong, October 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Hong Kong is to have a building centre, designed to publicize and stimulate the use of building materials. Some thirty firms dealing in building materials are jointly participating in the erection of a building, which will provide permanent exhibition and sales rooms, private study rooms, testing laboratories, and a comprehensive reference library. Every type of building material available or obtainable in Hong Kong will not only be on display, but can be demonstrated and tested under simulated working conditions.

The building centre will be open to the public. It is designed to provide home builders and contractors with an opportunity of viewing the range of materials offered on the market, and to introduce them to new materials as they become available. For the benefit of architects, engineers and others, descriptions, prices and sources of all materials will be kept on file.

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#### **Hong Kong Prepares to Resume Shipping Services to Korea**

Hong Kong, October 2, 1950.—(FTS)—Preparations for the resumption of Hong Kong-Korea shipping services have already been completed by local companies, and approval is now being awaited from the South Korean government authorities. Local trading circles are confident that Korean rehabilitation requirements will result in an increased volume of trade.

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#### **Hong Kong Sending Trade Mission to the Philippines**

Hong Kong, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, Hong Kong, and the Hong Kong Chinese Manufacturers' Union are sponsoring another trade mission to the Philippines. The visit will embrace surveys on financial condition, commerce, industries, national resources and transportation facilities, of the Philippines, in an endeavour to increase the interport trade. Registration of members of the mission is now taking place and the group will depart early next month.

### **ITALY**

#### **Italian Motor Car Industry Showing Remarkable Recovery**

Rome, September 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Production figures for the Italian motor car industry in recent months are most impressive. Greatly helped by new capital investment under the ECA plan, production reached 60,000 units for the first half of this year, compared with 34,000 for the same period in 1949. There is little doubt that by the end of the year production will have reached the highest figure on record. The average post-war annual production was only about 50,000 units, with 77,000 units in 1937 being the record. Comparing the first six months' figure to the 60,000 units for all of 1948, the progress since the beginning of the ECA plan reflects the improved purchasing power of the Italian market no less than the improvement in industrial rehabilitation.

Registration figures are impressive compared to past performance in Italy, if still lagging well behind other continental centres. At the end of the year there were 480,000 vehicles registered, compared to the 1938 record of 370,000. Current registrations are predominantly commercial vehicles, so that in passenger cars, registration is still below prewar levels, not an unhealthy sign. Exports are also developing satisfactorily, although sales are still mostly confined to the less competitive continental markets. For the first six months 10,000 units were exported, which is an increase of 25 per cent over the same period last year.

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#### **Drought and Disease Reduce Italy's Grape Crop**

Rome, September 23, 1950.—(FTS)—A drop of about 13 per cent in the Italian grape crop from last year's total and 16 per cent from the 1936-39 average, is shown by the first forecast for the current crop. This estimate is placed between 5 and 5.2 million metric tons. The grape crop

in Italy is most important for practically all sections of the country, cultivation taking place from Sicily in the south to the northern frontier of the Alps.

The industry has two important facets:—table grapes and wine grapes. While the domestic market is the principal outlet for both types, there is some considerable export of table grapes and of various types of wine. Exports of table grapes in 1949 were valued at 2,991 million lire (about the same as previous year) or Can. \$5,320,000. Exports of wine of all classes were valued at 8,340 million lire, about Can. \$14,800,000, about the same as in 1948.

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#### **ECA Aid to Italy Emphasizes Rehabilitation**

Rome, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—An analysis of deliveries of products and manufactured articles under the ECA plan to Italy shows the clearly defined shift from relief to rehabilitation. For the first nine months of the plan, that is from April to December, 1948, deliveries of grains of all kinds made up 38 per cent of the total value of receipts financed by the plan; coal, 30 per cent; petroleum products, 19 per cent; raw cotton, 9 per cent; and machinery, practically none. Imports of ECA financed grains and coal have been steadily falling, whereas machinery and cotton imports have increased to the point where, for the first six months of 1950, they accounted for over 20 and 46 per cent, respectively, of the total. For this last recorded period, imports of grains were less than 7 per cent, and imports of dollar coal had disappeared.

The imports of machinery are almost exclusively for factory rehabilitation, whereas the steadily growing increase in cotton imports is an index of the revived cotton textile industry. The drop in cereal imports is the result of greatly improved Italian agricultural production and better availabilities of grains from non-dollar areas. Similarly, the reduction of coal imports under ECA reflects the generally improved European coal situation, as well as an increase in hydro-electric power production.

#### **NETHERLANDS**

##### **Netherlands Enters European Payments Union**

The Hague, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The entry of the Netherlands on September 19 into the European Payments Union marks an important step towards the liberalization of its European trade. Opinion in Holland regarding the benefit to be derived from the E.P.U. is divided. Some observers feel that Dutch trade with other European countries will be improved at the expense of the trade between this country and the dollar area. In addition, the increase in defence expenditures in conjunction with Atlantic Pact countries will seriously distort the freeing of trade which E.P.U. was designed to further.

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##### **Record Attendance at September Utrecht Trade Fair**

The Hague, October 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The bi-annual Utrecht Trade Fair, held from September 5 to 14, inclusive, was an important incident in the commercial life of the Netherlands. The total number of entries was 3,567, approximately half of which were Dutch. The main foreign exhibitors were Western Germany, Great Britain, Belgium, United States, France, Switzerland, Italy, Denmark and Sweden. Although Canada had no full scale exhibits, seven Canadian firms were represented by their Netherlands agents, who were also displaying goods of other foreign firms whom they represent.

Netherlands and foreign participants have expressed satisfaction with the volume of business transacted during the ten days' fair. Although the exact total number of visitors has not yet been released, it will almost certainly be a record figure. The total number of foreign visitors was 66 per cent higher than during the preceding September fair.

One of the main features of the fair was the popularity of German products, especially leather and farm machinery, indicating the strong return of Western Germany to the world market.

#### Netherlands Budget Deficit Largely Result of Defence Spending

The Hague, October 13, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The Netherlands budget for 1951, presented to the Second Chamber of the Netherlands Parliament on September 19, shows a deficit of Fl.117 million (\$34 million), against a deficit of Fl.367 million (\$106.7 million) for 1950.

The Finance Minister stated that the deficit shown must be attributed largely to increased defence expenditures. Although the army budget is considerably lower than that for 1950, this branch of the Netherlands defence will actually be stronger, since the heavy financial outlays encountered in Indonesia will not be met this year. An increased amount of 10 to 15 per cent above last year's expenditure has been budgeted to extend and improve the Netherlands army, naval and air forces.

Ordinary expenditures, which include social services and other current expenditures in the operation of the government, show a surplus of Fl.724 million (\$210.5 million).

The deficit in the Agricultural Fund (food subsidies) is placed at Fl.200 million (\$58 million).

### SOUTH AFRICA

#### Hessian Factory to Start Operations in South Africa

Cape Town, September 27, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The largest company for the manufacture of hessian from jute in South Africa will start production towards the end of next year in Durban. When fully operating, the company will be capable of processing about 10,000 tons of raw jute a year.

It is estimated that South Africa will be saved about £1,000,000 in foreign currency every year once full-scale production is reached.

Technicians of the company, now undergoing a specialized course in Britain, will later instruct South African workers. About 750 people will ultimately be offered employment. As far as is known, there is no other factory in the Union producing hessian.

#### South African Imports from Great Britain Higher

Cape Town, September 27, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The number of new motor vehicles registered in South Africa during the first half of 1950, showing the country of origin, was as follows:—

	Cars	Buses	Commercial Vehicles	Cycles	Tractors
United States .....	4,848	32	2,437	24	679
CANADA .....	1,646	7	924	..	69
United Kingdom .....	7,002	101	837	621	1,107
Others .....	629	1	4	126	25

In 1948 the number of cars originating from the United States and Canada was over 45,000 against 13,700 from the United Kingdom while in 1949 the number at 31,600 was still nearly double the number from the United Kingdom. This year those from the United Kingdom have so far exceeded the number from North America.

A similar trend is discernible among other classes of vehicles, no doubt due largely to the advantages in the price level obtained from devaluation. In the case of tractors, for example, those from the United Kingdom numbered less than half those from North America in 1948, about three-fifths in 1949, but this year they number about 1½ times as many.

However, the total number of vehicles imported has fallen very substantially and, even with the price advantage enjoyed, the United Kingdom has barely been able to maintain its sales to this country compared with those made in 1948 and 1949.

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#### **South African Wool Sales Expected to Set Record**

Johannesburg, October 12, 1950.—(FTS)—It is anticipated that the wool sales for the 1950-51 season in the Union of South Africa will create a record. According to a recent estimate, based on the assumption that the high prices received for wool during the first few weeks of the current year will be maintained, the wool clip should be in excess of £80,000,000, compared with £38,500,000 in the 1949-50 season. In the 1946-47 season the wool clip earned £10,000,000, equal to about 10 per cent of the revenue derived from South Africa's gold industry in that year. Should prices be maintained, the 1950-51 wool clip will be equivalent to 58 per cent of the realization from gold.

### **SPAIN**

#### **International Fairs Scheduled for Barcelona and Valencia**

Madrid, September 1, 1950.—(FTS)—The international fairs of Valencia and Barcelona will again take place in 1951 on May 10 and June 10, respectively. Import licences for goods to be exhibited in Valencia must be applied for between October 15 and December 14 this year, and in Barcelona from November 1, 1950, to January 1, 1951.

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#### **Spain Imports Paper Material**

Madrid, September 16, 1950.—(FTS)—Spain imported 32,128 tons of paper material in 1949, including 7,105 tons bleached bisulphite; 525 tons bleached bisulphite, 2nd class; 8,864 tons unbleached bisulphite; 861 tons kraft, bleached; 5,783 tons kraft, unbleached; 8,207 tons mechanical pulp; 683 tons other material. In the geographical distribution, Barcelona is first for hand-made paper; Guipuzcoa, followed at some distance by Vizcaya, is first for book paper and also first for newsprint. Cordoba dominates in wrapping paper and Barcelona in cardboard.

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#### **Spain Negotiates New Trade Agreements**

Madrid, September 16, 1950.—(FTS)—During the first 6 months of 1950, Spain has negotiated new trade agreements with Germany, Cuba, Chile, Denmark and France. She is at the point of signing new agreements with Paraguay, Japan and France. It is hoped that important trade talks will take place with other countries and for this purpose a Spanish commercial mission has left for Australia, India and Pakistan.

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#### **Spain Issues Export Licences for Olive Oil**

Madrid, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Spanish authorities are now issuing export licences for shipments of olive oil at the price of \$65 per 100 kilos.

### **Spanish Olive Oil Production Has Doubled**

Madrid, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—According to a local newspaper report, the production of olive oil in the Mediterranean zone is considered to be well above that of the rest of the world, having doubled the figures in the last twenty years. In 1930, for instance, Spain produced 4,787 million metric cwt., while in 1947 production was 10,750 million metric cwt.

Spain is first in olive oil production, followed by Italy, Greece, France, Portugal and Tunis. Spain is also the largest consumer of olive oil. Each Spaniard consumes 12 kilos per year, the Tunisians a little over 7 kilos, the Portuguese 6.3 kilos and the French and Italians 5 kilos. The Spanish method of cooking is responsible for the large consumption of olive oil, the other countries using lesser quantities of the oil for this purpose.

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### **Mercury Sales Temporarily Suspended in Spain and Italy**

Madrid, September 27, 1950, (FTS)—The Italian newspaper "Il Mercato" says that Spain and Italy have temporarily suspended their mercury sales in order to "wait and see". The French agency, "Agence France-Presse," states that the "important sellers" of mercury limit their offers now to 10 instead of 100 flasks, but that 5,000 flasks of Spanish mercury have just arrived in the States.

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### **Spain Licenses Import of Codfish from Iceland**

Madrid, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—For some time, Spanish and Icelandic authorities have been discussing an agreement whereby Spain will import approximately 2,500 tons of salt codfish, against the export to Iceland of unspecified Spanish goods equal in value. The import licence for the codfish has already been issued but has not yet been acted upon, waiting, presumably, for the Icelanders to complete their purchases in Spain.

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### **Spain Concludes Trade Talks With Australia**

Madrid, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Madrid press reports that a Spanish mission, recently arrived at Canberra, has finished talks with members of the Australian Government. As a result of their negotiations, it is expected that Spain will increase her exports of manufactured products, such as textiles in exchange for wool and wheat from Australia.

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### **Oil Refinery in Spain to Increase Output**

Madrid, September 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The local newspaper "Ya" writes that the California Texas Oil Company has announced that the production capacity of their subsidiary refinery "Caltex" in Spain will soon increase its daily output, which was calculated at 20,000 barrels, by 50 per cent. According to the news item, the president of the company states that with the installation of this refinery in Spain, the country will save approximately \$8,000,000 each year, which is the value of annual imports of petroleum products.

# Economic and Financial Position of Pakistan is Strengthened

*Difficulties in the past three years were due to large scale migration of the business community and the influx of some seven million refugees—Number of textile and other mills have been built and many government development schemes instituted—Budgets show surpluses.*

By A. P. Bissonnet, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One rupee equals \$0.3325 Canadian)

**K**ARACHI, September 25, 1950.—Pakistan has been able to establish the strength of its financial and economic position during the last three years, despite difficulties arising from the large scale migration of well established members of the business community and the influx of some seven million refugees, many of whom were destitute. Although handicapped during the initial stages of its development, a number of textile and other mills have been built, including the largest sugar mill in Asia, having a capacity of 50,000 tons.

The economy and financial position of Pakistan are reflected in budgets of the Central Government, which have shown three surpluses in succession. Substantial provisions have been made for agricultural and industrial development, grants have been made for overseas scholarships, liberal salary concessions have been provided for poorly paid personnel, and provision has been made for the defence of this country against aggression.

During the three years under review, relief has been given to industry in direct taxation and reduced import duties. All industrial undertakings using power and employing more than fifty workers have been exempted during the first five years from all direct taxation on that part of their profits which does not exceed five per cent of the capital employed. Similarly, special depreciation allowances on buildings and machinery have been allowed for a period of five years. As a further concession to industry, the supertax rate has been reduced. In respect to sales tax, the exemption list has been enlarged to include several articles of primary consumption, notably foodgrains, fresh milk, vegetables, meat and fish. Import duties on machinery, apparatus and on a number of raw materials used by industries have been reduced, and in some cases abolished.

The budget in the fiscal years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 showed a surplus of \$1,422,000, \$761,000 and \$331,000 respectively.

Circumstances prevailing during these three years have placed a heavy strain on the exchequer in the shape of unavoidable defence expenditure, but capital expenditure on development has progressively increased, as evidenced by the following figures of budget estimates: 1947-48, \$19.4 million; 1948-49, \$31.1 million; 1949-50, \$44.00 million; and 1950-51, \$83.9 million.

## Work Commenced on Many Development Schemes

The government has so far approved 105 development schemes, covering irrigation, agricultural, industrial power projects, etc. Work on many of these schemes has already commenced. These schemes would cost about \$370.5 million over a period of five years, and is exclusive of the railway schemes or such of the provincial schemes as would be financed

by the provinces themselves from their own resources. It also excludes the cost of the development of the Chittagong port, which is estimated at \$48 million. Expenditure on the development of that port during 1950-51 is estimated at \$12.3 million.

To enable the provinces to finance their productive development schemes, loans have been made available to them by the Central Government. A sum of \$33.1 million was placed at the disposal of the provincial governments in 1949-50. A sum of \$26.5 million has again been provided for this purpose during 1950-51.

The Refugee Rehabilitation Finance Corporation, which was established by the government with an authorized capital of \$9.9 million to render financial assistance to refugees, has given loans and advances to individuals, firms and co-operative societies, but has also organized small scale industries on a co-operative basis, for the benefit of refugee artisans and craftsmen at selected centres. The corporation has also supplied raw material below the market values, for instance, yarn valued at \$2.4 million has been distributed to the refugees at rates of 2½-5 per cent below the market value, and over a thousand sewing machines at 25 per cent below the market value.

It has also established refugee colonies with dispensaries and schools. Arrangements for light, water and sanitation have been made by the corporation in such colonies.

Investment by the public in government loans and savings schemes is an indication of the financial stability of the government. The government of Pakistan has so far floated three series of loans, and on each occasion there has been a very satisfactory response from the banks, institutions, and the public. The amount of Pakistan loans so far floated stands at \$281.2 million.

The savings scheme organized by the government for small investors is in the shape of 12-year national savings certificates and 6-year defence savings certificates. These certificates carry tax free interest at 4½ per cent and 3½ per cent, respectively. Total investments in these certificates during the year would be well over \$5 million.

In addition, the government postal agencies run a system of saving banks. This work is being handled by all post offices in the country, thus making investment facilities available not only in towns but also in the remote villages. Total deposits outstanding in the saving banks accounts at the end of January, 1950, were about \$97.2 million.

#### **State Bank Established to Restore Banking Facilities**

Immediately after the establishment of Pakistan, the banking structure was disrupted by the exodus of non-Muslim bankers and staff. Efforts were made to restore normal banking facilities to help trade and commerce, and special facilities were given to non-Muslim banks to discourage them from leaving. The State Bank of Pakistan, which was set up on July 1, 1948, made concerted efforts to rehabilitate banking, with the result that at present there are 34 commercial banks, each with a capital of over \$165.4 thousand, with 251 offices. The amount of deposits in these banks stood at \$389.4 million on March 31, 1950.

To further promote the development of banking in the country, the government has taken an important step by setting up a new commercial bank, known as the National Bank of Pakistan, with an authorized capital of \$19.9 million, of which 25 per cent has been subscribed by the Central Government.



**Pakistan—Frere Hall contains the largest library in Karachi, and houses the Pakistan Institute of International Affairs. It is surrounded by palm trees and fine statues.**

To overcome the acute shortage of technical personnel, special arrangements have been made for the training of Pakistan nationals in banking in Pakistan, as well as with some of the leading banks in the United Kingdom.

One of the important functions of the state bank is the supervision of the affairs of commercial banks in Pakistan, as it is through these banks that control over credit conditions in the country is mainly exercised. By special legislation, the state bank has been vested with powers to ensure that the development of banking in Pakistan proceeds on a sound basis. Commercial banks with a capital of over \$165,400 are required to maintain balances with the state bank, the amount of which at the close of business on any day is not to be less than 5 per cent of their demand and 2 per cent of their time liabilities. They are also required to keep 20 per cent of their time and demand liabilities in liquid assets.

The state bank also provides remittance facilities within Pakistan, and is thus able to maintain a substantial uniformity in money rates all over the country. It also manages the clearing houses at Karachi, Dacca and Lahore on behalf of the clearing bankers. To assist in the economic activities of the country, it purchases, sells and rediscounts certain types of bills of exchange and makes loans and advances to commercial and co-operative banks. The state bank rate of advances and discount has remained at 3 per cent throughout the two years of its operation.

To provide medium- and long-term credit to industrial concerns, which is not ordinarily available from commercial banks, the government has set up an Industrial Finance Corporation, with an authorized share capital of \$9.9 million, of which 51 per cent has been subscribed by the government. The corporation has so far sanctioned loans amounting to \$2.2 million.

### **Steps Taken to Introduce New Currency and Coinage**

The partition plan was announced on June 3, 1947, and August 15, 1947, was the date fixed for the establishment of the two separate dominions of India and Pakistan. Separation of the currency of the two dominions could not possibly be effected during the short period. Therefore, having regard to practical considerations, it was arranged that:—

- (1) The existing India notes should be issued up to March 31, 1948, and remain legal tender up to September 30, 1948.
- (2) From April 1, 1948, the government of India and the Reserve Bank of India notes, inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan", should be issued as Pakistan notes.
- (3) India coins were to remain legal tender until replaced by Pakistan coins.

Steps were taken, however, to introduce Pakistan notes of distinctive designs. Pakistan notes of the denomination of Rs. 5 and above were issued from October 1, 1948, and of the denomination of rupee one and two from March 1, 1949.

The process of withdrawal of India notes, which remained legal tender in Pakistan up to September 30, 1948, was completed on June 30, 1949.

From November 1, 1949, India notes, inscribed with the words "Government of Pakistan", were demonetized, thus completing the process of replacement of India notes by Pakistan notes.

Arrangements for the minting of Pakistan coins of distinctive designs were also made soon after partition to replace Indian coins. Half-rupee, quarter-rupee, and nickel brass two-anna coins have so far been demonetized and replaced by Pakistan coins.

As Pakistan had no security printing press at the time of partition, arrangements for the printing of notes were made with a British firm. Steps were taken, however, to establish a Pakistan Security Printing Corporation, which in due course will print almost all currency notes and other security documents, such as postal orders, stamps, etc. The security printing press is expected to start production in 1951.

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### **East China Introduces Export Permit Regulations**

September 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective September 11, 1950, export permits must be approved by the East China Foreign Trade Control Bureau for the shipment of all goods from East China.

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### **Paper Board Mills Being Built in Ireland**

Dublin, September 22, 1950.—(FTS)—The first sod was turned this month on the site of the new £800,000 plant of National Board and Paper Mills, being constructed near Waterford, Ireland. The factory is expected to go into the production of paper board in approximately two years, using local supplies of straw and waste paper, and giving employment to about 500 people.

An admirable site has been chosen at Grannagh, on the river Suir, where there is a deep water jetty and an adequate water supply.

When the mill is functioning, it will be the most important industry in the neighbourhood, and will probably rank fourth among Irish national industries. It is expected to supply domestic needs and to provide a surplus for export. It will also provide a useful market for straw and waste paper. Imports of strawboard and cardboard at present cost the Republic of Ireland approximately £750,000 per annum.

# Market for Canadian Apples in Belgium Depends on Import Licensing Policy

*Belgian apple crop in 1950 will be double normal yield—Import licences not granted until domestic crop absorbed—British Columbia and Nova Scotia apples well known in Belgium—Large imports of United States apples assisted by Marshall Plan funds.*

By Bruce A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

**B**RUSSELS, October 5, 1950.—Belgium's 1950 apple crop will be about 300,000 metric tons, or double the normal yield of 150,000 tons. With this heavy domestic production, it is not yet possible to gauge the market possibilities for Canadian apples during the 1950-51 season.

In July, average prices to growers for first quality apples of all varieties were 6.90 francs per kilo. This figure dropped to 4.40 francs in August when the size of the crop became evident. These prices are roughly equivalent to 6 cents and 4 cents per pound, respectively.

Foreign apples are subject to a duty of 12 per cent ad valorem from June 1 to January 31. From February 1 to May 31 the duty is only 6 per cent. There is strong pressure here in favour of restricting the entry of foreign apples each season until the domestic crop has been disposed of.

Apart from the customs duty, imports of foreign apples are subject to import licence. At present these licences are not granted until the domestic crop has been consumed.

Belgium both imports and exports large quantities of apples. Most of the imports are from Switzerland, Italy, the Netherlands and the United States. Exports go principally to Germany, France, the Netherlands, Switzerland and the United Kingdom.

## Belgium Apple Imports and Exports

First six months	Imports (Nearest 1,000 metric tons)	Exports
1930 .....	15	22
1934 .....	28	14
1937 .....	43	5
1945 .....	..	30
1947 .....	8	3
1948 .....	39	32
1949 .....	19	15
1950 .....	6	22

## Canadian Apple Exports to Belgium

	Nearest 1,000 barrels	Nearest 1,000 dollars
1930-34 (average) .....	109	380
1935-39 (average) .....	34	118
1940-47 .....	..	..
1948 .....	3	14
1949 .....	7.5	36

Barrels were the traditional packing for shipments to this market from Nova Scotia before the war. Now, however, importers in Antwerp state that barrels are no longer acceptable. Buyers now insist on receiving boxed, or at least crated, apples. These carry better and can be used for display within the shop or outside it.

## British Columbia and Nova Scotia Apples Liked in Belgium

The "Delicious", "McIntosh Red" and "Rome Beauty" varieties from British Columbia are remembered favourably in the Antwerp trade,

although it is many years since they were brought in. It is felt, however, that they should come on the market not later than November. Under the present licensing and tariff policy this is not possible.

Nova Scotian apples are well known in Belgium and providing they are competitive in price and shipped in boxes, importers will be glad to receive quotations. Whether sales will take depends, of course, on whether import licences are granted and upon American competition. The opinion of the trade is that licences will be issued in the latter part of January or in February.

Belgian imports of apples from the United States totalled 4,566 metric tons valued at 40,670,000 francs (approximately 813,400 U.S. dollars) in 1949, and 2,923 metric tons valued at 25,000,000 francs (approximately 500,000 U.S. dollars) in 1948. These large imports were assisted by funds made available under the Marshall Plan and by the subsidies granted to growers and exporters under American Government auspices. The subsidies have amounted to as much as 50 per cent of the f.o.b. cost.

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#### **Firm Price Bids Given Preference on Defence Orders**

The Canadian Commercial Corporation has been instructed by the Right. Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, to adhere to the established general policy of giving preference to firm price bids when placing orders for requirements of the Department of National Defence.

In recent weeks there has been a tendency among some manufacturers and suppliers bidding on defence orders to include an escalator clause in their tenders. Maintenance of the Crown company's firm price policy means that companies submitting escalator clauses are liable to find their bids in an unfavourable position.

Mr. Howe pointed out that as one of the largest purchasing agencies in the country, it is important that the Canadian Commercial Corporation should extend preference to companies co-operating in quoting firm prices, as this is a major means of fighting inflationary trends.

Escalator clauses passed the main risk of cost rises to the purchaser and thus reduced the manufacturers' and suppliers' incentive to resist cost increases. Manufacturers were considered to be in the best position to calculate possible cost rises for their own products and it was, therefore, important that every effort be made at the manufacturers' level to quote firm prices. This would assist suppliers and contractors in establishing firm prices.

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#### **Price of Finnish Pulpwood Imported by France Higher**

Paris, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—According to recent information, Finnish quotations for pulpwood exported to the French market are now in the neighbourhood of U.S.\$28.00 to U.S.\$29.00 per cord f.o.b. Finnish ports. Average freight rates come to about 120 shillings per fathom, which would be in the neighbourhood of U.S.\$10.00 per cord. Prices formerly paid by French mills were about U.S.\$17.00 per cord free on rail.

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#### **Ivory Coast Has Marketing Difficulties with Coffee Crop**

Paris, October 11, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ivory Coast is reported to be having some difficulty in disposing of its coffee crop, despite low prices of 264 francs per kilogram c.i.f. French ports (about 42 cents per pound). Some revival has been recently noticed, with an 800-ton order from the United States; and 2,600 tons ordered by other foreign countries.

# Mexican Forest Conservation Will Mean Larger Imports of Lumber

*Canadian lumber sales to Mexico should increase substantially—Forest inventory being conducted in each state to protect forest resources—Lumber industry is not new but is still in process of organization.*

By F. B. Clark, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO CITY, October 20, 1950.—Industrial requirements for lumber in Mexico will have to be filled by a larger proportion of imported material as a result of the new forest conservation policy introduced by the government. Canadian sales to this country should increase substantially, therefore, if Canadian firms can quote competitive prices and satisfactory delivery schedules.

The Department of Agriculture has arranged a conference of state governors to determine the progress of the forest inventory being conducted in each state. The purpose of this inventory is to protect forest resources and to evaluate a 20 per cent estimate of the forest wealth for present cutting. The state governors will decide the type of trees to be felled, the districts where logging operations should be authorized and the safeguarding of timber throughout the national parks. Newspaper articles have frequently complained of forest exploitation, particularly in the states of Michoacan and Oaxaca. The Forest Division of the Secretariat of Agriculture has been prompt in its investigations and punishments. Any infringements by licensees, who were granted permits to cut timber in accordance with specified provisions laid down by the Forest Division, make their special grant subject to cancellation.

## Hardwoods Predominate in Commercial Forest Areas

Since a complete survey of Mexican forests has never been made, general estimates only are available to judge the extent of the forest lands. Considerable variation is therefore understandable. The volume of standing timber has been estimated at from 53 to 97 billion cubic feet, with cut and growth being equal in the last forty years. The extent of the forest area approximates 70 million acres, of which 50 million acres are considered of commercial importance. Three-fifths of this commercial area consists of hardwoods and the remainder of softwoods. The southern states of Tabasco, Chiapas and Campeche have the tropical hardwood forests. Only the areas near the Pacific and Atlantic coasts have been logged off, but increased rail facilities throughout these states will now permit logging operations in more remote areas inland. Some of the larger rivers have been used to float logs to market, but this form of transportation is seasonal and uncertain due to drought. The softwood forests have only been exploited for domestic use and these requirements are not large. White and yellow pine predominate from the northern border on the Pacific slope of the Sierra Madre mountains to 800 miles south through the states of Chihuahua and Durango. The average yield of lumber in this area has been estimated at 4,000 board feet per acre. The states of Michoacan and Guerrero, further south, are of lesser importance, the yield is somewhat less per acre and remoteness and inaccessibility are more pronounced. Fir and oak become more predominant, running as high as 50 per cent.



### Lumber Industry Still in Process of Organization

Although the Mexican lumber industry is not new, it is still in the process of organization. Some regions, particularly in hardwood areas, have been exploited and thereby completely denuded, while other regions have vast stands of virgin timber. Since logging and lumber operators are usually small concerns, no comprehensive data exists to determine the amount cut nor the number and size of organizations operating at the present time. In 1943, the United States Department of Commerce estimated the number of mills then operating at 150.

This figure has not increased substantially, and it can be assumed that equipment is not modern nor the output very large. Until a few years ago, all timber was air-dried, but several kilns are now in operation. At present the most rapid development is taking place in the hardwood industry. Two plywood firms are in operation with sufficient production to supply local requirements in addition to small export orders. Construction lumber is practically unavailable from local sources, the deficiency being made up principally by alternative materials and imports. Considerable quantities of railway ties are exported annually to the United States.

### Import Figures Reveal Present Mexican Requirements

Imports of all types of wood in 1949 were valued at 9,660,185 pesos, which was a slight increase over the 1948 figures. The principal types which made up this amount were as follows:

	Pesos
(a) Construction lumber of pine (boards, planks, beams)....	3,780,478
(b) Sleepers, poles, logs .....	3,159,707
(c) Special cuts (for boxes, barrels, tanks, etc.) .....	2,486,312
(d) Fine woods .....	233,688
Total value of imports .....	9,660,185

Due to geographical proximity, the southern United States supply practically all of the pine for the construction trade, in addition to the

sleepers and poles. The special cuts for the fabrication of barrels, casks, crates, etc., are received from Scandinavia, United States and Canada.

Canada has not participated in the Mexican market for lumber because of shipping costs, high import duties, and the relatively small amount required in comparison to other available markets. Specialized items, such as spools and bobbins of wood, are purchased from Canada, but the total value of wood products exported from Canada to Mexico is still inconsequential, never amounting to more than \$200,000 in any calendar year since 1946. The laid-down cost of imported lumber is too high to effect any sales in retail yards throughout Mexico. Canadian lumber firms interested in tenders issued by the Mexican National Railways and other government corporations, whose requirements would warrant Canadian participation, should communicate with the Commercial Secretary for Canada in Mexico City. Due to the present policy of forest conservation in Mexico, it is likely that a greater proportion of these tenders will be filled by foreign suppliers in the future.

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#### **No Agreement Reached in Anglo-Danish Butter Talks**

The Hague, September 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Anglo-Danish butter negotiations, which began in London September 25, have so far not led to any agreement, it is reported. The Danes maintained that the price to be paid by the United Kingdom for Danish butter under the long-term agreement should be raised by 7½ per cent, in order to cover Danish cost of production. However, the Danish arguments with regard to a disparity in the rates of exchange between the two countries were rejected by the British, who stated that this question did not concern the long-term contract.

The head of the Danish delegation stated that the Danes would maintain their demand for a 7½ per cent increase. It is unofficially stated that the reason for the British refusal to pay higher prices for Danish butter must be found in the fact that the dominions may demand higher prices as well.

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#### **Imports of Dutch Apples Prohibited by Germany**

The Hague, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective September 18, Western Germany has prohibited the importation of apples from the Netherlands. No import licences will be issued and September 17 was the last day on which importations could take place.

During the season 1949-50 the Netherlands exported a total of 160,000 metric tons of apples, 145,000 or 90 per cent of which went to Germany. Dutch officials are, therefore, very much concerned and are trying to have this measure abolished. Prospects, however, are not promising.

Western Germany has concluded an agreement with Italy by which it was stipulated that Italy shall not supply apples to Germany. In return, Italy demanded that other apple exporting countries should not dispose of apples in Germany either. At first Italy agreed to September 12 as the final date. However, later on the date was fixed as October 31.

The Dutch, however, hope to be able to arrange for the continued sale of their apples in Germany. This is likely to be opposed by German fruit growers as crops have been rather abundant in Germany, and actually Germany is trying to market its apples in the Netherlands. Discussions in this latter connection are taking place at the present time.

Imports of apples from France and Denmark are prohibited as well.

# Canadian Fish for Malaya May Be Purchased Through Hong Kong

*Licences for imports of fish products from hard-currency areas not issued in past year—Arrangements made for agents in Hong Kong to obtain the necessary dollar exchange from sterling paid for products transhipped to Singapore.*

By R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One Straits dollar equals \$0.3628 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, September 20, 1950.—Although licences for the importation of fish products from the dollar and hard-currency areas have not been issued in Singapore and the Federation of Malaya for the past year, it is possible to purchase the necessary dollars on the free exchange market in Hong Kong. Importers arrange, therefore, to have shipments routed from Hong Kong to Singapore, and to make payment in sterling for products transhipped at Hong Kong, where their agents obtain the necessary dollar exchange and arrange for the onward consignment of shipments from Canada or the United States.

The free exchange rate fluctuates widely, however, and is usually from ten to fifteen per cent higher than the official rate. Furthermore, it is necessary to pay a commission to the agent in Hong Kong, with the result that Canadian fish landed in Singapore in this manner is approximately 15 per cent more costly.

Canadian fish has an advantage over that of the United States in the Federation of Malaya, due to the preferential rates of duty, but this does not apply in the free port of Singapore.

Fresh fish are caught in waters surrounding the Malayan Peninsula, but the catch is not large, due to the primitive methods employed, and prices on the local market are fairly high. Dried and salted fresh and frozen fish are obtained from Borneo, Indonesia, Japan, Thailand and French Indo-China.

So far as Canadian fish products are concerned, this market is interested mainly in frozen salmon, halibut and sole, canned salmon and canned sardines. Frozen salmon, halibut and sole are consumed principally by the European population and, in consequence, the demand is not large. Facilities for discharging, storing and the retail sale of frozen fish are limited. However, Canadian frozen fish are popular, and sold by all retail outlets with the proper facilities.

## **Canned Salmon Considered a Delicacy**

Due to the high prices prevailing for canned salmon since the war, this product has taken on the nature of a delicacy with the local population, and is again only consumed by the Europeans and by wealthy Chinese. There is also a trend, by those who can afford it, to purchase the frozen salmon rather than the tinned variety.

Prior to the war, this market consumed in the neighbourhood of 3,000 tons of tinned sardines per year, but this figure has decreased to approximately 1,500 to 2,000 tons per year, at present. This is due not so much to a decrease in demand, as to the difficulty of obtaining supplies. Prewar, the principal suppliers of tinned sardines to this market were the United States and Japan. Supplies from the United States have decreased very

considerably, as have those of Japan, whereas Canada has been supplying approximately four to five times as much tinned sardines to this market as prior to the war. There have been fewer Canadian sardines in the market lately, because practically all offers have been in 3½-oz. tins in oil, and supplies have not been consistent. Canadian prices have also been somewhat higher than those of the United States. Offers of Canadian sardines in tomato sauce in 15-oz. talls would be welcome.

The pack of sardines most in demand, to the extent of almost 95 per cent of imports, has been the 15-oz. tall tins. The local market has swung away almost entirely from the oval tin. Sardines in tomato sauce are very much more popular than those packed in oil, and sales are about 10 to 1 in favour of the tomato sauce pack. Sardine imports from Canada, the United States and Japan are almost entirely consumed by the native population working in the rubber estates and tin mines. The tinned sardine is a nourishing, inexpensive food, which does not deteriorate in this climate. Imports from Norway and Portugal are almost entirely in the 3¼ and 1½-oz. tin, packed in oil, and consumed exclusively by Europeans in view of the higher cost and better quality. It is interesting to note that the 1-lb. tall tins are the best pack, whereas the oval containers are not popular, due to the fact that when the container is opened with a can opener, the fish are invariably damaged. Since the market here is largely Chinese, there is a definite preference by this race for a tin with a red label, since red is considered as a very lucky colour by the Chinese. A tinned fish with a red label, and particularly if it shows a well defined fish, commands a definite premium over other brands which may not be labelled in this manner.

#### Imports of South African Tinned Fish Increased

A new development in postwar years is the increase in the import of tinned fish from South Africa. Imports from South Africa are chiefly pilchards, packed in 1-lb. and ½-lb. tall tins. These are now as popular as Canadian and United States sardines. Lately, orders amounting to 15,000 cases have been placed by this market for South African pilchards due, it is reported, to the short supply in the United States, to the lateness of the Canadian pack and the ability of South African producers to state a definite price in advance, whereas United States prices tend to vary and Canadian prices are not yet available. South African pilchards are now wholly accepted by this market, and it is understood they will be able to hold their own even when Canadian and United States imports become free in this market.

#### Imports of Fish Into Malaya

(January-June, 1950)

	Tons	Value
FISH, DRIED AND SALTED—		
United Kingdom .....	7.81	\$ 9,885
South Africa .....	31.25	30,329
CANADA .....	2.23	11,220
Burma .....	34.72	36,984
Hong Kong .....	34.34	54,855
North Borneo .....	190.78	225,625
Pakistan .....	4.56	6,947
Sarawak .....	98.01	200,864
India .....	23.04	38,764
Arabia .....	4.38	9,396
China .....	525.61	835,885
French Indo-China .....	355.88	301,551
United States .....	2,203.73	1,538,891
Japan .....	1,278.25	1,910,202
Korea .....	39.93	70,955
Thailand .....	1,508.06	714,343
Other countries .....	16.13	18,263
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>6,358.71</b>	<b>\$6,014,959</b>

## Imports of Fish into Malaya—Concluded

(January-June, 1950)

FISH, DEEP FROZEN—	Tons	Value
United Kingdom .....	86.33	95,660
South Africa .....	20.54	19,157
CANADA .....	27.10	102,147
Australia .....	3.28	5,630
China .....	10.42	13,250
Other countries .....	10.42	26,264
Total .....	158.09	\$ 262,108
<b>FISH, FRESH, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—</b>		
Burma .....	7.76	6,400
North Borneo .....	4.46	3,750
Sarawak .....	52.71	41,100
Australia .....	18.11	41,669
United States .....	2,164.98	1,706,882
Thailand .....	293.09	246,412
Other countries .....	.....	.....
Total .....	2,541.11	\$2,046,213
<b>FISH, TINNED SARDINES—</b>		
CANADA .....	195.94	181,614
Netherlands .....	172.24	158,118
Norway .....	21.40	52,094
Portugal .....	10.07	31,901
United States .....	638.16	612,606
Japan .....	44.41	45,125
Other countries .....	.99	2,744
Total .....	1,083.21	\$1,084,102
<b>FISH, TINNED SALMON—</b>		
CANADA .....	60.81	134,297
United States .....	4.66	19,901
Other countries .....	.12	707
Total .....	65.59	\$ 154,905
<b>FISH, TINNED, NOT ELSEWHERE SPECIFIED—</b>		
United Kingdom .....	344.55	427,418
South Africa .....	260.35	294,043
CANADA .....	70.32	68,961
Hong Kong .....	36.59	57,636
Netherlands .....	89.13	93,986
Norway .....	14.25	33,856
United States .....	243.34	296,388
Mexico .....	228.93	608,979
Peru .....	2.33	6,991
China .....	6.80	17,930
Japan .....	38.69	149,421
Other countries .....	2.81	8,334
Total .....	1,338.09	\$2,063,943

Holland is another major source of tinned fish, exporting herrings in oval and tall tins to this market.

Imports of tinned fish from Mexico are mainly abalone, a popular sea food with the Chinese, but one which does not undermine sales of herrings, sardines and pilchards.

### Timber Impregnation Plant to be Established in Ceylon

Bombay, India, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—According to a report recently appearing in the Ceylon press a timber impregnation plant is to be established in Boosa, Ceylon. Capable of handling 60,000 railway ties annually, the plant will cost about Rs. 300,000 and take about 18 months to complete. It is planned to utilize a wood called "hora", grown in the wet zone regions, and to produce a railway tie at much less cost per piece than the price of the 100,000 softwood impregnated sleepers, currently imported each year.

## Irish Exporters to Receive Government Aid In Marketing Products in the Dollar Area

*Measure of financial support from public funds given to organization, registered under the Companies Act—Trade officers appointed to New York, Chicago and Paris—Insurance scheme against commercial risks operating.*

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

**D**UBLIN, October 20, 1950.—Irish exporters will receive government assistance in marketing their products in the dollar area through the establishment of an organization, registered under the Companies Act, that will receive a measure of financial support from public funds. The headquarters will be located in Dublin, and an office opened in the United States. Functions of the organization are:

(a) To develop outlets in the dollar area for Irish goods by means of market surveys, the establishment of contact with potential buyers, etc.

(b) To supply information to Irish exporters concerning outlets for their goods in the dollar area, and to importers concerning Irish goods available for export.

(c) To give advice on methods of salesmanship, packaging and design, and on shipping and transport facilities.

(d) To obtain information on the credit standing of dollar area importers.

(e) To facilitate direct contacts between the Irish exporter and customers in the dollar area.

Trade officers being appointed by the Irish Department of External Affairs will render every possible assistance to the new organization. Appointments were announced early this month to New York, Chicago and Paris. These officers will be required to furnish information on possible markets and on the methods of selling best suited to such markets. They will also advise on customs formalities, and assist in obtaining the necessary import licences. As officials of the Irish Government, they will not be in a position to act as agents for firms, or to engage in actual commercial transactions.

The Dollar Exports Advisory Committee has advised the government that it has been successful in arranging with a group of Irish insurance companies for a scheme of insurance for exporters to the dollar area against commercial risks. The government has also announced that, on the advice of the Dollar Exports Advisory Committee, it will introduce legislation providing, through the same group of insurance companies, a scheme of insurance for exporters to the dollar area against political risks, such as the imposition of exchange restrictions, liability to unexpectedly heavy import duties, cancellation of import licences, etc.

The advantages for the country as a whole of increased exports to the dollar area are constantly stressed and are generally recognized. The inducement is not strong enough, in most cases, to induce the individual exporter to seek a market further away than the United Kingdom or Europe for an export surplus which may not be large enough to justify the effort and expenditure involved, in the initial stages, of entering a new market in the dollar area.

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### Spain Large Importer of Cotton

Madrid, October 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Spain imported 78·8 million kilos of cotton at a total value of 173·3 million pesetas, in 1949.

# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Articles	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	17.0	53.1	47.8	118.3	540.5	444.2
Animals and Animal Products.....	10.6	29.3	33.9	84.3	219.2	261.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.1	1.6	4.0	10.0	20.8	21.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	19.0	68.2	110.3	153.7	623.8	788.8
Iron and Products.....	3.9	21.5	20.6	48.2	222.6	183.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	15.7	36.3	37.6	132.0	325.2	321.4
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.1	6.5	9.8	17.6	49.2	73.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.2	5.6	8.6	14.6	53.0	73.0
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.6	6.4	6.6	15.8	91.9	49.8
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>228.4</b>	<b>279.1</b>	<b>594.5</b>	<b>2,146.0</b>	<b>2,220.5</b>
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	1,098	1,340	1,608	5,314	8,215	9,829
Vegetables.....	844	778	543	3,029	3,633	6,176
Wheat.....	8,410	28,910	26,020	52,029	312,273	233,814
Grains, other.....	1,303	4,646	3,386	8,515	29,009	23,231
Flour of Wheat.....	1,231	8,277	4,605	13,140	74,440	69,910
Farinaceous products, other.....	1,260	733	1,634	8,416	9,354	11,779
Sugar and products.....	165	271	601	1,603	4,430	4,486
Alcoholic beverages.....	823	2,918	3,803	7,210	24,604	28,940
Vegetable fats and oils.....	14	487	363	103	10,435	2,944
Rubber and products.....	1,486	2,072	1,036	10,862	20,382	8,323
Seeds.....	110	694	2,110	1,238	26,552	16,784
Tobacco.....	48	913	925	4,915	7,833	9,504
Vegetable products, other.....	221	1,028	1,139	1,939	9,266	11,445
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>17,014</b>	<b>53,067</b>	<b>47,773</b>	<b>118,315</b>	<b>540,483</b>	<b>442,219</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Cattle.....	727	4,580	6,712	6,465	36,054	55,275
Other animals, living.....	94	686	431	1,050	4,742	4,480
Fish and fishery products.....	2,982	10,566	11,777	18,743	62,345	79,254
Furs and products.....	518	1,581	2,503	11,070	17,400	19,038
Leather and products.....	548	587	967	3,888	5,404	5,467
Bacon and hams.....	2,020	166	555	23,781	10,941	22,208
Meats, other.....	405	4,089	4,307	3,416	26,211	33,109
Cheese.....	2,050	1,487	2,771	7,203	15,675	13,003
Milk products, other.....	590	989	1,266	3,179	8,874	8,533
Eggs, shell and processed.....	51	2,947	233	197	13,650	4,838
Animal products, other.....	625	1,624	2,404	5,342	17,858	19,084
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>10,611</b>	<b>29,301</b>	<b>33,926</b>	<b>84,333</b>	<b>219,155</b>	<b>264,288</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	153	230	974	1,906	4,438	5,051
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	2	111	309	75	1,518	1,528
Wool and products.....	169	660	1,169	977	3,784	4,251
Artificial silk and products.....	176	114	773	1,806	1,573	3,911
Textile products, other.....	555	492	777	5,221	9,474	6,741
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,054</b>	<b>1,608</b>	<b>4,002</b>	<b>9,985</b>	<b>20,786</b>	<b>21,482</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	3,015	14,982	35,892	25,774	108,611	205,081
Pulpwood.....	2,313	2,667	3,846	11,178	23,107	23,620
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,907	4,510	7,495	13,433	36,022	44,689
Wood pulp.....	2,305	11,535	19,704	20,400	124,796	143,752
Manufactured Wood, other.....	219	352	669	2,245	4,008	3,791
Newsprint paper.....	8,524	32,681	40,392	73,892	310,180	353,956
Paper, other.....	615	1,358	2,120	6,056	14,978	12,249
Books and printed matter.....	88	141	192	694	2,062	1,656
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>18,985</b>	<b>68,226</b>	<b>110,311</b>	<b>153,672</b>	<b>623,765</b>	<b>788,796</b>

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Articles	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore.....	1	2,242	3,033	1	9,944	8,483
Ferro-alloys.....	97	940	2,063	792	16,032	12,126
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	180	326	2,631	2,346	3,090	13,945
Rolling mill products.....	355	807	348	4,143	10,146	4,537
Locomotive and parts.....	1	3,755	225	237	16,269	11,299
Farm machinery and implements.....	440	4,760	4,844	6,826	78,452	69,295
Hardware and cutlery.....	170	403	390	1,637	3,440	3,067
Machinery (except farm).....	682	2,269	2,065	7,533	23,565	17,677
Automobiles, freight.....	431	1,172	413	5,838	9,663	6,631
Automobiles, passenger.....	833	1,316	2,052	12,123	11,999	13,472
Automobile parts.....	149	659	881	2,156	7,874	8,932
Railway cars and parts.....	3	1,475	47	16	15,129	2,926
Iron products, other.....	586	1,366	1,633	4,521	16,957	13,567
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>3,927</b>	<b>21,491</b>	<b>20,625</b>	<b>48,168</b>	<b>222,560</b>	<b>185,957</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminum and products.....	1,945	9,155	3,523	16,559	73,247	75,228
Brass and products.....	71	81	491	747	3,773	1,959
Copper and products.....	4,790	7,192	8,615	38,296	65,889	64,788
Lead and products.....	800	5,016	3,546	6,533	31,368	20,978
Nickel.....	4,977	6,146	9,817	38,943	70,367	77,907
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,864	2,596	3,548	17,983	20,426	23,097
Zinc and products.....	636	4,333	6,023	7,465	42,215	40,770
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	318	841	1,044	3,194	8,998	7,440
Non-ferrous products, other.....	258	906	947	2,271	8,925	9,230
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>15,658</b>	<b>36,267</b>	<b>37,554</b>	<b>131,991</b>	<b>325,179</b>	<b>321,397</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	1,158	4,228	6,038	9,057	22,303	44,297
Coal.....	138	193	179	1,106	2,413	2,563
Petroleum and products.....	19	48	72	503	1,658	212
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	249	814	1,432	3,050	9,242	10,508
Non-metallic products, other.....	516	1,210	2,081	3,932	13,563	15,969
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>2,080</b>	<b>6,493</b>	<b>9,802</b>	<b>17,646</b>	<b>49,180</b>	<b>73,549</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids.....	94	212	395	911	2,144	2,442
Medicinal preparations.....	114	433	433	1,101	2,760	3,309
Fertilizers.....	225	3,290	3,115	5,712	30,211	29,592
Paints and varnishes.....	74	265	410	672	2,824	2,786
Calcium compounds.....	41	124	116	360	1,567	972
Soda and sodium compounds.....	366	279	651	3,039	2,869	3,897
Chemical products, other.....	322	971	3,472	2,832	10,644	30,035
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,235</b>	<b>5,574</b>	<b>8,572</b>	<b>14,628</b>	<b>53,019</b>	<b>73,033</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	72	69	72	371	426	264
Films.....	214	133	201	2,972	2,400	1,700
Ships and vessels.....		649	3,076	188	36,603	21,164
Aircraft and parts.....	51	2,395	344	2,716	17,176	3,487
Electrical energy.....	342	363	562	3,119	3,921	4,817
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	180	372	481	1,475	3,815	2,661
Miscellaneous, other.....	434	1,188	316	3,094	13,580	5,769
Donations and gifts.....		173	208		5,732	2,445
Non-commercial articles.....	349	1,074	1,295	1,875	8,246	7,503
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,643</b>	<b>6,415</b>	<b>6,555</b>	<b>15,810</b>	<b>91,899</b>	<b>49,809</b>

### Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	September			January—September		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	17,014	53,067	47,773	118,315	540,483	442,219
Animals and Animal Products.....	10,611	29,301	33,926	84,333	219,155	264,288
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,054	1,608	4,002	9,985	20,786	21,482
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	18,985	68,226	110,311	153,672	623,765	788,796
Iron and Products.....	3,927	21,491	20,625	48,168	222,560	185,957
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	15,658	36,267	37,554	131,991	325,179	321,397
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2,080	6,493	9,802	17,646	49,180	73,549
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,235	5,574	8,572	14,628	53,019	73,003
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,643	6,415	6,555	15,810	91,899	49,809
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>72,206</b>	<b>228,441</b>	<b>279,121</b>	<b>594,548</b>	<b>2,146,025</b>	<b>2,220,530</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	8,754	23,146	11,244	68,601	250,074	173,436
Animals and Animal Products.....	7,122	6,247	4,325	53,685	46,417	41,417
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	213	176	134	2,649	1,220	814
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,240	8,351	3,479	28,502	65,315	25,760
Iron and Products.....	1,050	1,980	868	11,084	17,121	7,519
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	7,534	13,915	8,883	68,681	121,217	80,896
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	337	646	673	2,280	5,474	7,282
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	398	477	645	3,521	4,329	4,854
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	252	2,010	187	3,356	14,821	2,089
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>28,901</b>	<b>56,948</b>	<b>30,439</b>	<b>242,359</b>	<b>525,989</b>	<b>344,069</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	4,047	11,368	13,444	16,832	93,622	112,163
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,362	17,840	23,888	20,666	126,924	180,185
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	158	936	2,572	1,389	8,408	13,693
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	12,947	53,876	100,626	100,282	494,571	725,834
Iron and Products.....	227	6,408	12,745	3,155	84,609	99,834
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,987	13,451	24,632	24,996	141,097	192,526
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	968	5,055	7,720	8,504	34,673	52,459
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	361	2,923	4,978	6,255	25,080	41,759
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,063	1,843	2,185	7,265	15,320	14,630
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>25,121</b>	<b>113,701</b>	<b>192,790</b>	<b>189,344</b>	<b>1,024,304</b>	<b>1,433,083</b>

### Japan to Permit Foreign Investments in Certain Industries

Tokyo, September 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Investment Commission of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry recently issued a list of some 34 items covering nine industries for which foreign investments in the form of technological assistance are considered desirable. The list, the first of its kind, has been compiled with the object of encouraging foreign investment in Japan under the Foreign Investment Law which became effective June of the present year. It has been emphasized by the Commission that investments in other types of industry not included in the list will also be encouraged.

The Foreign Investment Commission's list includes: acetate flake and acetate fibres and two other synthetic fibres in the textile industry; furnace bed materials in the ceramic industries; streptomycin, chloromycetin and aureomycin in the pharmaceutical industry; coal preparation in the mining industry; and a number of special categories in the chemical industry, petroleum industry, metal industry, mechanical industry and electric machinery industry.



## Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 28 to June 8, 1951, will be published from week to week in this column.

Exhibit space in the Canadian International Trade Fair will be greater by 50,000 square feet in 1951. At the request of the Canadian Government and with the approval of the Toronto City Council, the cattle barns in the Coliseum, formerly used as warehouse space, will be renovated to accommodate exhibit space for the fair, to be held from May 28 to June 8. Portable stalls will replace the permanent ones, in order to facilitate the setting up of displays. Other renovations, such as floor levelling, will make the cattle barns as suitable for exhibition purposes as the rest of the Coliseum and the Automotive Building. With the additional space, exhibitors next year will have a total of 220,000 square feet of space available for displaying their wares.

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Space bookings so far this year are well ahead of those of last year at this time. To date, 34,680 square feet of space have been rented to exhibitors. Tentative space bookings, most of which are certainties, would increase this figure by a substantial amount. Last year at this time less than 12,000 square feet had been booked. Canada is better represented than any other country, with 14,760 square feet taken, compared with 8,040 square feet at the same date last year. Six countries are represented so far: Australia, Canada, Czechoslovakia, Great Britain, Switzerland, and the United States. Early indications are that both Canada and the United States will be better represented next year than ever before.

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The Canadian Passenger Association has again decided to co-operate with the Trade Fair by providing reduced fares for bona fide fair travellers. From May 15 to July 8 next year, trade fair exhibitors or business visitors will receive return rail transportation at a fare-and-a-half rate, directly from the Canadian point of origin or entry to the fair and back again. Trade fair authorities, through whom arrangements for the special rate must be made, will decide on who are bona fide travellers to the fair.

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### New Zealand Anticipates Higher Wool Prices

Wellington, September 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Higher prices for wool are being anticipated here when the auctions commence, especially as the United States is expected to enter the market with large orders.

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### New Zealand "Shopping" to Fill Requirements

Wellington, September 25, 1950.—(FTS)—New Zealand appears to be "shopping around" to fill some of her requirements. Whereas tenders submitted by British firms were almost automatically accepted, a contract was awarded recently to Germany at a great saving.



## Industrial Inquiries

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

**Power Lawn Mower**—A United States manufacturer of power lawn mowers is producing what is claimed to be a revolutionary type, specially designed to cut tall grass and weeds as well as short grass. File: 5-2097.

**Rodenticide**—A British manufacturer of a new type of exterminator for rats and mice desires to license a Canadian firm for the production and distribution of this preparation in Canada. File: 2148.

**Herring Discharge and Weighing Machine**—A Norwegian inventor has patented in that country and has patents pending in seventeen other countries, a machine or pump for handling and weighing fish cargoes, either wet or dry, which it is claimed saves up to 20 per cent fat, also considerable time and labour. File: 5-2147.

**Aerial Cable-Ways**—A French engineer has devised what he claims to be a new system of aerial cable-ways for transporting passengers and commodities from high elevation to high elevation or from low elevation to high elevation. He desires to interest a Canadian company in producing and installing these systems in Canada. File: 5-1958.

**Convertible Sofa**—A Norwegian has invented a new type of sofa which may be converted into a bed for one or two persons. He desires to interest a Canadian furniture manufacturer in producing this sofa in Canada. Since it can be converted into a double-decker bed, it is particularly adapted to use in a boy's bedroom and is said to be used extensively for the purpose in Norway. File: 5-2127.

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### Vietnam Waters Closed to Merchant Ships

Hong Kong, September 23, 1950.—(FTS)—For military reasons, the French authorities in the Far East have prohibited access to territorial waters of Vietnam to all merchant shipping, irrespective of nationality, between the 18th Parallel and the northern limit of the territory of South Vietnam. Commencing October 1, 1950, no merchant ship will be allowed to enter the territorial waters, except to enter ports open to coastal shipping.

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### All Restrictions Removed from Some Classes of Mail to Japan

All restrictions on mail service to Japan affecting letters, postcards, commercial papers, printed matter, printed papers for the special use of the blind, and samples of merchandise, have now been removed. Such articles are given transmission in accordance with the regulations of the Postal Convention, Paris, 1947.

Letter packets containing dutiable articles are now permitted entry into Japan, as well as samples by letter mail.

All the articles mentioned above may be registered, and in case of loss in that country the Japanese administration accepts responsibility.

The addressees of commodities such as printed matter, samples, and the contents of parcels, if classified as merchandise by the Japanese customs, will be required to present an import permit.

## Trade and Tariff Regulations

### Spain Establishes New Rates of Exchange for Imports

Madrid, October 24, 1950.—(FTS)—Effective October 22, 1950, a government decree has established special rates of exchange for goods imported into Spain, cancelling all rates previously in force. The special rates apply to commodity groups at varying percentages of the value of the goods. The groups, together with corresponding special rates and percentages, are as follows:

*Group A.*—Coal, coke, coal tar. Special rate: 16·425 pesetas= 1 U.S. dollar. The special rate is applicable to 100 per cent of the value of the above goods.

*Group B.*—Metallic minerals; iron, copper and aluminum scrap; copper and copper alloys, rasorite, phosphates, staves, nails, wood shavings and wood for packing cases, tinplate, pit props, railway ties, creosote, seeds of all kinds, fats. Special rate: 16·425 pesetas=1 U.S. dollar. The special rate is applicable to 60 per cent of the value of the above goods, the remaining 40 per cent of value must be obtained in the Madrid free exchange market.

*Group C.*—Ferroalloys, aluminum and aluminum alloys, tin, magnesium, manganese, nickel, silicon, cobalt, cadmium, chrome, tungsten, molybdenum, and other similar metals; fertilizers, insect killers and anticrytegamic products, sulphur, rubber and latex, raw materials for rubber manufacture, woven cord, raw hides and skins, tanning extracts, sisal and manila hemp, jute and other hard natural fibres; wool, fishing cables, meshes and cords; bait for pilchard fishing. Special rate: 21·90 pesetas=1 U.S. dollar. The special rate is applicable to 60 per cent of the value of the above goods, the remaining 40 per cent of value must be obtained in the Madrid free exchange market.

*Group D.*—Phosphorous bronze, magnetic plates, tar, asphalt, lubricants and vaseline; glycerine, oils for industrial uses, raw materials for refractories and abrasives, asbestos, flax and other natural soft fibres, hemp, mechanical pulp, newsprint, railway material. Special rate: 21·90 pesetas=1 U.S. dollar. The special rate is applicable to 40 per cent of the value of the above goods, the remaining 60 per cent of value must be obtained in the Madrid free exchange market.

*Group E.*—Liquid fuels, tobacco. Special rate: 19·710 pesetas=1 U.S. dollar. The special rate is applicable to 100 per cent of the value of the above goods.

*Group F.*—All foodstuffs imported under government auspices for public consumption under official control (bread grains, sugar, coffee, edible oils).

*Group ML.*—All goods not included in the previous six groups. Exchange for 100 per cent of the value must be obtained in the Madrid free market.

Licences will continue to be required for all imports. The latest quotation in the Madrid free exchange market is 39·82 pesetas=1 U.S. dollar.

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### Chile Fixes Exchange Rate for Exports of Live Chinchillas

Santiago, October 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Finance has fixed a rate of Ch. \$60 per U.S. dollar for the liquidation of return remittances covering the export of live chinchillas. This will favour a number of breeders in the North of Chile who export principally to the United States.

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

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

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Charlottetown—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.

Guelph—Board of Trade.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.

London—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.

S. G. MacDonald, who has been Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo since 1945, has returned home on leave and began a tour of Canada in Toronto on October 23.

Sarnia—November 15.

London—November 16.

Brantford, Kitchener—November 17-18.

Preston, Galt—November 20.

Guelph—November 21.

Hamilton—November 22-23.

Toronto—November 24-25.

Quebec City—November 27-28.

Moncton—November 29.

Halifax—November 30.

St. John's (Nfld.)—December 1-2.

Saint John—December 5.

Sherbrooke—December 6.

Winnipeg—December 8.

Calgary—December 11.

Vancouver—December 13-20.

Edmonton—December 22.

Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.

Ottawa—January 29-February 1.

Montreal—February 2-13.

Theodore J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Athens, Greece, since October, 1946, has returned home on leave, and commenced a tour of Canada in Montreal on August 28. His territory includes Israel.

Ottawa—November 7-18.

K. F. Noble, who has been Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong since February, 1947, is making a tour of Canada before proceeding to his new post in Cape Town, South Africa, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Windsor—November 13-14.

London—November 15.

Brantford—November 16.

Kitchener—November 17-18.

Hamilton—November 20-21.

St. Catharines—November 22.

Toronto—November 23-25.

Ottawa—November 27-December 4.

Montreal—December 5-16.

Ottawa—December 18-20.

# 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*—C. S. BISSETT, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478. Territory includes Paraguay and Uruguay.

*Buenos Aires* — W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

## Australia

*Sydney* — C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, 60 Hunter Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952 G.P.O. Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street. Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia and Tasmania.

## Belgian Congo

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

## Belgium

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

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 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* — L. H. AUSMAN, 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*—Acting 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*—M. T. STEWART, 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 Pass 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 Brunel, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

### South Africa

*Johannesburg*—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

*Cape Town*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

## Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

### Spain

**Madrid**—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, 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**—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. G. C. SMITH, 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**—A. E. BRYAN, 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**—P. A. BEAULIEU, 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**—D. S. COLE, 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**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

# Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Oct. 30	Nominal Quotations Nov. 6
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free Export	-2977	-2099	-2081
			-2085	-0761	-0754
Austria	Schilling			-0491	-0487
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3513	2-3310
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0209	-0208
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0175	-0173
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-8396	-6123	-6071
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0571	-0566
Burma	Rupee		-3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2204	-2185
Chile	Peso	Off.	-0233	-0175	-0173
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-5383	-5336
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1889	-1873
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0497	1-0406
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-0200	-0210	-0208
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1522	-1509
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-0000	1-0497	1-0406
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0778	-0771
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0142	2-9882
El Salvador	Colon		-4000	-4199	-4182
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-6479	2-6250
Finland	Markka		-0062	-0046	-0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African	Franc		-0073	-0060	-0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-0201	-0160	-0164
Germany	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2499	-2478
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0497	1-0406
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-2000	-2081
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-5248	-5203
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1837	-1821
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0644	-0639
India	Rupee		-3022	-2204	-2185
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9391	2-9137
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-9391	2-9137
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-9391	2-9137
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-9391	2-9137
Japan	Yen		-0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		-4581		
Mexico	Peso		-1157	-1211	-1204
Netherlands	Florin		-3789	-2762	-2738
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308	-5566	-5518
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-9391	2-9137
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-2000	-2081
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1460	-1457
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-3173	-3145
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	1-0497	1-0406
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0682	-0676
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-5248	-5203
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0367	-0364
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702		-3399
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0916	-3249	-0953
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-0961	-2011
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2028	-2390
Thailand	Baht		-1000	-2411	
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3732	-3700
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9391	2-9137
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-9391	2-9137
United States	Dollar		1-0000	1-0497	1-0406
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	-6583	-6910	-6850
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-3138	-3111
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200		

\* September 17, 1949.