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COVER SUBJECT—Air view of Algoma Steel Corporation, Limited, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., one of the four leading steel producing firms in Canada, the others being the Steel Company of Canada, Limited, and the Dominion Foundries and Steel, Limited, at Hamilton, Ont., and the Dominion Steel and Coal Corporation, Limited, at Sydney, N.S. Canadian production in 1950 is estimated at 3.2 million ingot tons of steel, compared with 2.3 million ingot tons in 1946 and with 1.55 million ingot tons in 1939. Canadian imports of primary steel products in 1950 are estimated at nearly one million tons, compared with 1.2 million tons in 1949, with 800,000 tons in 1946 and with 500,000 tons in 1939. Canada exported approximately 250,000 tons of primary steel products in 1949, most of this being shipped to the United States. New demands on the steel industry this year included 100,000 tons for pipe casings, required by the oil industry in Alberta, and 150,000 tons for the oil pipe line from Edmonton to Superior, Wis. *Photo by the Photographic Survey Corporation, Limited.*

Price 10 cents

Italian Wheat Harvest This Year Indicates Agricultural Recovery

While production cannot eliminate necessity for importing wheat, level approximates that before the Second World War—Increased output due to larger areas seeded and higher yields—United States has been main source of imported wheat.

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

ROME, November 15, 1950.—Italy harvested a large wheat crop this year, pointing up the postwar recovery of agriculture in this country. While production cannot eliminate the necessity for importing wheat, the level this year approximates that before the Second World War. Imports are still much higher than the prewar “self-sufficiency” figures, but the population has increased by some 3,500,000, and the consumption per capita has nearly reached the prewar averages. The following table indicates the postwar position, as compared with that before the war, and the amount of wheat available for food. The figures for 1950-51 are necessarily approximate, as it is difficult to secure accurate returns from farmers. Furthermore, availabilities for food do not take into account fluctuations in carry-overs from year to year. For example, the carry-over this year has been estimated at from 500,000 to 1,000,000 tons. Thus, the total availability for food should be at least 8,250,000 tons, so long as the import program is completed.

Italian Wheat Production, Imports and Availabilities

	Production 1,000 metric tons	Net imports 1,000 tons	Seed wastage, 1,000 tons	Total avail- ability for food: 1,000 tons	Con- sumption per capita kilograms
1937-40 average	7,582	691	718	7,555	173.1
1946-47	6,126	1,224	810	6,540	141.8
1947-48	4,679	2,313	843	6,150	134.1
1948-49	6,136	2,332	850	7,618	166.0
1949-50	6,940	1,106	850	7,196	155.7
1950-51	7,500	1,100	850	7,750	167.5

The increases in production for 1949-50 and for 1950-51 are the result of increased areas seeded and higher yields. In Italy, area sown and harvested are invariably about the same. The prewar average acreage was 5,116,000 hectares, yielding 1,480 kilograms per hectare. Principally because of a wet, warm winter, yields were well below this figure in 1947-48 and did not approach prewar levels until last year, when 1,470 kilograms were produced per hectare. In that year the area sown totalling 4,723,000 hectares was still below the prewar figure, and this year the area was slightly less at 4,702,000 hectares. The intensive cultivation of wheat under the Fascist regime did undoubtedly harm to Italian agriculture. It is probable that no attempt will be made to further expand the area sown to wheat, efforts being concentrated on increasing yields through land improvement, better and more extensive use of fertilizers, better seed, irrigation and mechanization. The long-term goal for wheat production was, in fact, set at 4,600,000 hectares, producing an average of 7,500,000 tons per year. Thus, Italy has reached its planned goal in this sector of agriculture for this year's crop.

Wheat Imported Mainly from the United States

Up until the end of the calendar year 1949 the United States has been the principal source of supply for imported wheat. Following the war, wheat was one of the principal products required by Italy for the relief of its stricken population. Thus, in 1946, Canada supplied some wheat and flour, but when the ERP plan came into effect imports of wheat and flour from the United States were one of the first charges made against the allotment. ECA wheat has been gradually withdrawn and it is almost certain that no shipments will be so financed for 1950-51.

Imports of wheat from continental sources and from Argentina have been on the basis of compensation deals and therefore of some importance in assisting Italy's export drive. Thus, the small crop in Argentina this year is of serious consequence to Italy's machinery manufacturing industry. Argentina has been the major export outlet for Italy's high-cost machinery and, without adequate wheat supplies to barter against machinery, Italy's exports to that country are suffering. Similarly, the long drawn-out negotiations to implement the Italo-Russian barter agreement were recently completed, but only at the high cost of \$90.00 per ton, f.o.b. Black Sea ports. Purchases from Australia are also desirable, since Italy has a large favourable sterling balance.

Under such circumstances, competition from Canada or the United States is difficult, even allowing for the lower prices available under the International Wheat Agreement. The general supply situation for 1950-51 is illustrated by the following figures:

Italian Wheat Position

	Minimum	Maximum
	(1,000 metric tons)	
Carry-over	500	800
Crop	7,400	7,700
Imports from Argentina	300	400
Australia	300*	300*
Russia	200*	200*
Canada	40*	40*
United States or Canada**	100	200
Total	8,840	9,640

* Already contracted for.

** Almost certainly will not now materialize.

Even if the minimum estimates are accepted, the total visible supply situation would give 8,740,000 tons, without any further dollar wheat purchases. If the maximum estimates are reached there would then be a total of 9,440,000 tons without further purchases. The total requirements for Italy are generally estimated at 9,000,000 tons, but, as will be seen from the table of availabilities, this figure has never been reached, whereas with a total availability of only 8,546,000 tons (assuming a carryover of 500,000 tons) last year there was a fairly substantial carryover. Probably the discrepancy lies in the under-estimated crop figures. In any event, it would seem that without further dollar purchases even at the worst Italy will have sufficient wheat to provide supplies on a scale equal to the last two years, without reducing its carryover.

Immediately following the war, all imports of wheat and flour and all local production of wheat was handled through the Federazione Consorzi Agrari, which is a para-statal agency. When acute shortages ended, the policy was changed so that each year a quantity of local production that will be amassed (purchased and sold at the official prices) has been established. Last year it was 1,500,000 tons, but this year it

has been increased to 1,600,000 tons. All imports are still handled by the Federazione. The balance of the local crop is sold freely by the growers to the mills.

Wheat Prices Fixed Each Year

Prices are fixed each year, both for the grower and for the mills, but the price of flour is not directly controlled. Bread prices are fixed for the standard type of bread generally consumed in each region, but other types are sold freely at uncontrolled prices.

Normally the mills are granted an informal quota from the collecting pools, but to check the growing panic in grain buying these quotas were abandoned, so that the mills were free to buy what quantity they wanted from the pools.

Farmers are given further assistance by a system of voluntary grain collections undertaken by the Federazione. Any farmer may deliver his wheat to the "ammasso" (collecting agency) over his quota. He receives an immediate down-payment and the balance when the wheat is finally sold on the free market by the "ammasso". This not only helps to finance the crop, but provides a means of storage for the smaller growers not having adequate facilities, so that it is another stabilizing influence.

Britain Approves Additional Canadian Imports Under Token Import Scheme

Quotas increased from 20 to 40 per cent of average value of annual shipments of approved items during base years 1936, 1937 and 1938.

UNITED KINGDOM "token shipment" quotas for 1951 have been increased from 20 to 40 per cent of the average value of annual shipments of approved items exported from Canada to Great Britain during the base years 1936, 1937 and 1938. The approved commodities are the same as in 1950. The British Government has agreed to further modifications, including permission to transfer quotas from manufacturers no longer in business or no longer manufacturing the approved commodities. Details of such modifications will be announced at a later date. Individual shippers interested in this "scheme" will be notified by the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Some 258 Canadian firms participated in this scheme in 1950. It covered a wide range of Canadian products which, in the absence of the scheme, would not have been permitted entry into the British market. It has enabled exporters to keep their brands before their British customers, pending the day when trade can again flow on an unrestricted basis.

New Mine Development Program Planned in United States

Detroit, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The Reserve Mining Company has announced plans for construction of a pilot plant to produce taconite pellets at Babbitt, Minn. The plant is the first step in a \$160,000,000 mine development program recently announced by the company. Reserve is owned by the Republic and Armco Steel corporations. Reserve said the new project would cost about \$7,500,000. This includes construction of the plant, opening a mine and building a new town about two miles north of Babbitt.

Measures Introduced by India to Meet Serious Food Shortage

States of Bombay, Madras and West Bengal to benefit from reclassification of card-holders, retention of millets in rural areas and the distribution of wheat and rice in rural areas—Central Government aids states in "grow more food" plans.

By Office of Commercial Secretary for Canada

NEW DELHI.—Measures introduced to meet the serious food shortage in the states of Bombay, Madras and West Bengal include the reclassification of card-holders, so that rice eaters and wheat consumers may receive the ration content, the retention of millets in rural areas, and the distribution of wheat and rice in urban areas only. Children under two years of age, who formerly received the ration of an adult, will be ineligible. The government of India is providing Madras with 250,000 tons of foodgrains, in addition to the 300,000 tons already allotted this year. This will consist of 30,000 tons of rice, 120,000 tons of millets and 100,000 tons of wheat.

The Central Food Ministry has been requested by West Bengal to provide 50,000 tons of rice this year, in addition to the 250,000 tons of wheat already allotted under the basic plan. This does not provide for rice, since West Bengal is a rice-producing area. The food shortage is attributed to four factors, as follows: First, diversion of 400,000 acres of land, out of a total of 1,470,000 acres under rice, to the cultivation of jute, in accordance with the central government's jute self-sufficiency scheme; second, abandonment of about 356,000 acres of land by Muslim migrants to East Pakistan during the recent communal disturbances; third, the influx of about 3,000,000 refugees from East Pakistan; and fourth, a series of

India—Typical farming scene on the sub-continent of India.



natural calamities such as cyclones, heavy rains and floods. Although appreciating the state's difficulties, the Central Ministry is unlikely to meet its demand for rice, as the import target for rice this year is only 100,000 tons.

The central government has made grants to several states to aid their "grow more food" plans. A grant of Rs.10,319,738 has been made to the Bombay Government to meet half the estimated cost of this year's intensive cultivation schemes, which include multiplication and distribution of improved seeds, construction of wells, application of groundnut cake manure to foodcrops, rural composting and lift irrigation. A grant of Rs.790,719 has also been made for some of the schemes carried out in the last financial year. Bhopal, Saurashtra, West Bengal, United Provinces and Madhya Bharat are other states which have received grants. Uttar Pradesh has received a grant of Rs.12,000,000 and a loan of Rs.17,000,000, of which Rs.15,500,000 were earmarked for minor irrigation works. Besides this, the central government is likely to give the state Rs.1,000,000 for the sinking of 350 tubewells and Rs.450,000 for the Kumaon irrigation project. West Bengal has been given a grant of Rs.5,228,000 and a loan of Rs.4,964,000 for intensive cultivation schemes; for Bhopal, an expenditure of Rs.899,075 has been sanctioned and an advance of Rs.650,000 has been made; Saurashtra has received a grant of Rs.2,600,000 and a loan of Rs.5,300,000.

Food Production Schemes Meeting With Success

Recent figures indicate that food production schemes are meeting with success. The percentage and quantitative achievement in additional food production in 1949-50 mark an improvement over the previous two years, as is seen from the following figures:

	Thousand tons		
	Target	Achievement	Percentage
1947-48	909	686	75
1948-49	886	771	87
1949-50	985	935	95

With a total foodcrop area in India of about 170 million acres and about 40 million farmers engaged in food production, the central government fully realizes the necessity of securing whole-hearted co-operation of the land-owners. Food production competitions, therefore, have been organized in many places, to instil enthusiasm in the average cultivator. Such competitions, which are held on a village, district and state basis, have already been carried out in Bombay, West Bengal and Uttar Pradesh. In addition, special legislation has been enacted during the past few years in a number of states, to ensure that food production drives are not frustrated by anti-social action or public apathy. Among the more important measures introduced are: Bombay Growth of Food Crops Act (1944), which prescribes maintenance of a certain proportion between food crops and non-food crops in the state, and guarantees prices of foodgrains, so that large areas are not diverted to cash crops; The Central Provinces Reclamation of Lands (Eradication of Kans) Act, 1948, which enables the state to take over any area infested with "kans" (weed) for purposes of reclamation and to undertake the work itself or through an agency; The U.P. Land Utilization Act (1947), which Act empowers district authorities to requisition land lying fallow under certain conditions.

Madhya Pradesh and Madras have enacted legislation to provide for increased irrigational facilities, and the Central Provinces are enabled by law to requisition tanks, private wells and water courses for irrigating adjacent agricultural lands. Legislation for compulsory preparation of

compost has been passed in the Punjab, Bihar, Orissa and Madras. In Bombay, trade in and movement of groundnut cake, an important fertilizer, are regulated. In the Punjab, the use of improved varieties of cereal seeds is obligatory in certain areas.

The prevention of abuse of facilities and finances under the "grow more food" campaign is an important administrative problem. Loans granted for sinking wells may be used for quite a different purpose; similarly, ammonium sulphate supplied for food production may be diverted to a cash crop, or improved seeds given for sowing may be used for human or cattle consumption. Steps have been taken to prevent such abuses as far as possible. For example, in some states seed is treated with sulphur to prevent its use as food. Strict action is taken against persons in possession of more than a specified amount of fertilizer. The use of co-operative societies in some areas has lessened the chance of corruption and waste.

Kenneth S. Harris Appointed Director of Steel Division

Kenneth Sear Harris, a Canadian who has resided in Boston for the last five years, first as Assistant Dean and Assistant Professor at the Harvard Business School and more recently as a business consultant, has been appointed Director of the Steel Division, in the Department of Trade and Commerce. Mr. Harris was born in Toronto in September, 1916, and received his early education at the University of Toronto Schools and Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ont., later graduating with a B.A. degree from the University of Toronto in 1937. He spent the next two years at the Graduate School of Business Administration, which is more familiarly known as the Harvard Business School, from which he secured a degree of Master in Business Administration. Mr. Harris was an instructor at Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill., from 1939-40, and Assistant Dean of the Harvard Business School from 1940 to December, 1941. He returned to Canada in 1942 to assist in furthering the war effort, and served for nearly four years with the Wartime Prices and Trade Board and the Economics and Statistics Branch of the Department of Munitions and Supply. Mr. Harris returned to the United States after the conclusion of hostilities, and was again appointed Assistant Dean of the Harvard Business School, as well as Assistant Professor, serving in this dual capacity from October, 1945, till June, 1948. He has been acting as a business consultant, with headquarters in Boston, for the last two years.

Ceylon Plans Clearance and Cultivation of Jungle Area

Bombay, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Agricultural Department of Ceylon is considering a project for clearing and cultivating 2,000 acres of jungle in Matale North. Inside this forest are tanks which have gone out of use, but which are capable of being repaired and used to irrigate large tracks of paddy fields now covered by jungle.

Belgian Congo is Leading Copal Exporter

Leopoldville, October 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The Belgian Congo believes it is by far the most important exporter of copal in the world. Although markets were naturally disrupted during the war, an official of the National Agricultural Research Council is quoted as saying that no less than 23,000 metric tons were exported in 1947. Exports in the first six months of 1950 were 4,881 metric tons. Not much is yet known scientifically about copal, and its collection by natives has been done in an unscientific fashion.

Economy of South and South-East Asia Was Dislocated During War

Provision of food principal problem presently confronting one-quarter of world's population—Transport systems deteriorated with removal of rolling stock and tracks—"Colombo Plan" evolved by Commonwealth Countries in effort to rehabilitate stricken areas, and to provide greater measure of security.

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of articles, based on the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia.)

HEAVY losses were suffered by South and South-East Asia during the Second World War, thereby dislocating the economy of an area from which the world obtained before the war almost all its requirements of jute and rubber, more than three-quarters of its tea, nearly two-thirds of the tin and one-third of the oils and fats. During the Japanese occupation, many territories were despoiled and neglected, and economic assets built up over generations were allowed to waste away. Railway tracks and locomotives were removed; rubber plantations and tea estates reverted to the jungle; power stations were operated without care or maintenance. These conditions, combined with a world shortage of shipping after the war, created serious disorganization in the production and transportation of foodstuffs and raw materials in South and South-East Asia. Inflation in many parts of the area added to the physical ravages of war.

If the state of insecurity among the some 570,000,000 people that make up one-quarter of the population of the world had ended with the conclusion of hostilities, much more could have been accomplished in South and South-East Asia during the ensuing years to restore a healthy pattern of production and exchange. Political and social disturbances occurred in large areas, with varying intensity. Some governments have been largely preoccupied with these conditions, while others have been compelled to devote much of their resources to defence and the maintenance of law and order. The transfer of political power to the new governments of India and Pakistan was carried out smoothly, but the partition of the sub-continent caused considerable economic dislocation. Much progress has been made with the rehabilitation of Malaya, but the maintenance of law and order imposed a heavy drain on the resources of Great Britain and the Federation of Malaya. The economic position of Thailand has steadily improved, but postwar recovery in Burma, Indo-China and Indonesia has been retarded.

Provision of Food Principal Problem

The Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia was evolved by representatives of Australia, Canada, Ceylon, India, New Zealand, Pakistan and the United Kingdom, the purpose of which is to further the rehabilitation of these areas, and to provide for their many millions a measure of security by removing the spectre of hunger and poverty. The provision of food is the principal problem, as the disruption of major supply sources has been accentuated by large population increases and movements.

Although the production of rice in South and South-East Asia was 70,117,000 tons in 1949, compared with 70,990,000 tons in 1938, the export

surplus in Burma, Indo-China and Thailand declined from 5,665,000 tons in 1938 to 956,000 tons in 1946, and amounted to only 2,460,000 tons in 1949. Some fifteen million acres of rice fields lay abandoned after the war, thereby creating a serious situation for the millions who are largely dependent on this item of food.

Through the efforts of the International Emergency Food Council, created in 1946 to allocate scarce foodstuffs on the basis of need and to prevent ruinous competition in world markets, much was accomplished in meeting the requirements of South and South-East Asia, and in preventing a recurrence of famine. The meagre rice allocations were supplemented by large shipments of wheat from Australia, Canada and the United States. In addition, importing countries took measures to increase still further their own output of food by irrigation and through the provision of special assistance to farmers. The flow of essential foodstuffs has been sufficient to avert widespread starvation, but the production in South and South-East Asia is still below the prewar level, while the population has increased by some 10 per cent. Consumption per head is lower, therefore, than it was ten years ago.

Transport Systems Seriously Dislocated

Transport is closely related to the problem of food. In addition to the serious deterioration that occurred in the railway systems during the war, largely as a result of the increase in the volume of through traffic that would normally have been routed by sea, rolling stock and locomotives were exported directly to war areas. Furthermore, more than a third of the prewar track was torn up or rendered useless during the period of hostilities. Road and water transport also suffered heavily, large numbers of water craft and working animals having been destroyed by the retreating Japanese forces or through the looting of farms and plantations by starving refugees during the ensuing chaos. These conditions had a serious effect on the production and movement of crops. While some of the deficiencies have been made good since the war, the rebuilding of railways in South-East Asia is not complete.

Effects of the war on industry were noted principally in India. Although there is little industry in other parts of South and South-East Asia, the whole area was affected by conditions in that country. The production of war material in India led to a large temporary expansion in the output of steel, electric power, cement and cotton textiles. The industrial machine, especially in the jute processing and textile trades, could not receive adequate maintenance, and accumulated deficiencies in the supply of many essential consumer goods could be overtaken only gradually during the postwar years.

Level of Rubber Exports Higher Than Before War

Although the level of rubber exports is far higher than before the war, amounting to 1,393,000 tons in 1949, as compared with 830,000 tons in 1938, the real effects of years of neglect under Japanese occupation have yet to show themselves. The long period in which there was no replanting will react upon the productivity of this industry in future, unless a large program can be undertaken rapidly.

Oils and Fats.—The main producers of oils and fats in the area are India, Indonesia and Malaya. Immediately after the war, the attempts made in India to increase the production of other foods reduced the output of oils and fats. Since that time, competing demands for cultivable land have limited production. The level of India's exports of oils has also

been affected by the cessation of its imports of copra and by a general increase in home consumption. In spite of internal difficulties, the production of oils and fats in Malaya, which suffered considerably as a result of the war, is now almost back to its prewar level.

Sugar.—Production in the Indian sub-continent has been increased, but in Indonesia, where wartime disruption brought exports to a complete standstill, it still remains far below the prewar level, and is barely sufficient to meet domestic consumption. Over the whole area, the output of sugar had just about recovered in 1949 to its prewar level.

Tea.—Although Ceylon and India have substantially increased their production, this has been partially offset by the slowness of recovery in Indonesia. As late as 1949, Indonesian production was only one-third that before the war.

Jute and Cotton.—India and Pakistan, the main producers of these commodities in the area, have found it impossible to restore prewar levels of output, because of continuing demands on cultivable land for other purposes. Present plans provide for increased production of both materials.

Tin.—The tin mines of Malaya and Indonesia suffered heavily from the "scorched earth" policy during hostilities and from neglect during enemy occupation, and in Thailand the mines were kept short of fuel. Since the war, new dredges and pumps have been put into operation, and the supply of engineering materials, coal, and electric power improved. By 1949, the production of tin had been almost restored to the prewar level, from the very low level of 1946. This was mainly due to rapid improvements in Malaya and Indonesia. Production of tin in Burma and Thailand remains low.

Crude Petroleum.—Production in Indonesia, which ceased almost entirely after the war, was restored by 1949 to 80 per cent of the 1938 level. In Brunei, however, production has greatly expanded since the war and is now nearly five times as great as in 1938.

Electric Power.—Industrial expansion during the war led to an increase in the output of electric power in the sub-continent of India and this has been continued in postwar years. It is now almost twice the prewar level, although still insufficient to meet demands.

Inflation Caused by Shortage of Supplies

Against this background of dislocation and uneven recovery in South and South-East Asia, it is possible to distinguish certain broad financial effects. First among these was the inflation of prices and costs, caused by the shortage of supplies and unbalanced budgets. In the Indian sub-continent, the increase in the supply of money to finance war production and the accumulation of sterling credits against wartime exports led to an increase of 150 per cent in wholesale prices between 1939 and 1946. In the occupied territories of South-East Asia, the enemy financed himself by unrestricted creation of paper money. Over the whole area, the increase of wholesale prices between 1939 and 1947 was nowhere less than 150 per cent, and was as great as 1,000 per cent in Indo-China. During the five years since the war, the inflationary pressure has slackened, but the upward movement of prices did not show signs of halting until 1949. At the present time, however, account must be taken of the probable long-term effects of the devaluation of sterling and of the rearmament policies recently decided upon.

The effects of inflation in South and South-East Asia have been mitigated by the provision of external finance and by using up external assets. The process of rehabilitation has been assisted by import surpluses

financed by these means. The attempts by some countries to increase production in various sectors of the economy have, during the past five years, involved increased imports of machinery, vehicles and constructional materials, which domestic industry was unable to provide. Moreover, emergency imports of grain and textiles in the period immediately after the war were made possible only by incurring substantial trading deficits, which were financed by drawing upon accumulated reserves of sterling. In addition, import licensing controls have been relaxed for certain periods since the war, and this has had the same effect of giving outlet to inflationary pressures dammed up within the economy.

Deficits Financed from Sterling Balances

For some or all of the above reasons, India, Pakistan and Ceylon drew upon their sterling balances in the years 1946-49 to the extent of about £340 million to finance their deficits on current account. This external finance could scarcely be regarded as adequate, considering the extent of the losses incurred during the war and the postwar needs of the countries. It was nevertheless equal to more than one-fifth of their combined imports from the rest of the world during the period. To this extent, the United Kingdom bore the immediate burden of rehabilitation in India, Pakistan and Ceylon, and it was in fact enabled to do this by generous support from the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand in the form of gifts and loans, including Marshall Aid, and by the accumulation of sterling balances by various countries. In the colonial territories in the area, the United Kingdom Government also sanctioned assistance to a total of £95 million in the form of grants in aid of administration, loans and grants for war damage and development purposes, and security expenditure. Of this amount, about £47 million will have been spent by March 31, 1951. The direct burden of rehabilitating the Commonwealth countries in South and South-East Asia has thus been borne to a large extent within the Commonwealth, apart from drawings by India on the International Monetary Fund and on loans from the International Bank.

Less progress has been made with rehabilitation in most of the non-Commonwealth countries of South-East Asia. The United Kingdom, Canada and Australia provided some financial support to these countries during the period of rehabilitation. A joint Commonwealth loan to Burma of £6 million was shared between the United Kingdom, Australia, India, Pakistan and Ceylon. India made a loan to Thailand. Nevertheless, the assistance given by the Commonwealth to the non-Commonwealth countries, as also the substantial aid provided by the United States and other countries, has done no more than meet a part of their needs.

A realistic view of the last five years shows that much has been done to restore the disrupted economies of South and South-East Asia. Those countries which have succeeded in maintaining political stability through the turmoil of the period have made headway with rehabilitation, although this has in some cases involved large balance of payments deficits. A stage has now been reached at which it is possible to plan ahead and to move from policies based upon the need to deal with immediate emergencies to the execution of sound and realistic long-term plans for economic development.

India Suspends Registration of Groundnut Sales

New Delhi, December 2, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Effective immediately, the government of India has suspended the registration of further sales of groundnut oil and hand-picked selected groundnuts to any permissible destination prior to April, 1951.

New Refinery at Lingen Will Increase West German Petroleum Production

Refinery was granted \$670,000 from ECA funds, to be spent in the United States on engineering equipment not available in Germany—Estimated annual production of the plant is 600,000 tons, more than half of which will be processed into gasoline.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Commercial Representative

FRANKFURT, November 16, 1950.—A new petroleum refinery at Lingen, which will be the largest in the Elmsland oilfield area, when completed in 1952, was granted \$670,000 from ECA funds recently. Estimated total cost of the Lingen refinery is 36 million deutschmarks, of which about one-third is being financed by shareholders. The remaining two-thirds is to be financed by Land Lower Saxony and from ECA counterpart funds. The sum of \$670,000 is being spent in the United States for necessary engineering equipment not available in Germany. The refinery, which is located on the Dortmund-Ems Kanal, will receive crude oil directly from the oil fields via a major pipeline. Its location within the immediate vicinity of the oilfields permits comparatively low storage capacity within the refinery.

The plant is expected to be in operation, at the earliest, by June 30, 1952. Annual production estimates of the new plant are around 600,000 tons, of which more than half will be processed into gasoline. Production estimates are as follows: 320,000 tons gasoline, 50,000 tons diesel, 22,000 tons kerosene, 100,000 tons coke, 108,000 tons liquid gas, fuel gas for refinery consumption and losses.

The Elmsland oilfield, which now produces approximately 45 per cent of the country's crude oil, is almost entirely a postwar development. Together with this oil field, which is located near the Netherlands border, other fields near Hannover and Heide in Land Schleswig-Holstein are producing at a combined annual rate of 1,116,000 tons as against 635,000 tons in 1948 and 600,000 tons in the prewar year of 1938. These three areas make up the total of West Germany's oil production.

The Elmsland crude oil deposits, which were developed by extensive drilling, amount to a total of 26.7 million tons, which is about 73 per cent of the total crude oil deposits in Western Germany. The installation of additional refining capacity will result in increased production from this field. By 1952, the Elmsland oil field will be producing an estimated 1.1 million tons of the country's estimated 1952 total of two million tons.

Western Germany imports approximately three million tons of crude oil annually, in addition to its domestic production of about 1.25 million tons. The imported crude oil is then "cracked" and refined in Western Germany, thus producing gasoline and other necessary petroleum products.

Great Lakes Ore Fleet to be Enlarged

Detroit, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Of every 100 tons of iron ore going into American steel, 85 tons ride the Great Lakes from the pits around Lake Superior. To augment the vital ore fleet, orders have been placed within the past few weeks for eight new freighters, which will add about 5,000,000 tons to the fleet's carrying capacity. Total cost of these freighters will run about \$40,000,000.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Australian Savings Bank Deposits Reach New High

Sydney, November 23, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Savings bank deposits in Australia reached a new high during the year ended June 30, 1950, with a total of £762 million, being an increase of £47 million compared with £32 million in 1948-49 and £21 million in 1947-48. It was, however, still far behind the rises in the austerity years 1943-46, when deposits rose by more than £90 million each year. Savings bank deposits per head of population on June 30 were £93 15s. 7d., compared with £90 11s. 3d. in 1948-49, and £35 1s. 4d. on August 31, 1939.

Australian Textile Industry Expanded

Sydney, November 23, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Manufacture of textiles in Australia has been stimulated since the war through the establishment of new companies with world-wide prestige, particularly rayon textiles. Protection for the growing rayon textile industry was given recently by an overall tariff increase of 1s. 4½d. per square yard on imported rayon materials.

Woollen mills have been expanding plant and improving techniques. The output of woven woollen cloth in 1949-50 at 38·9 million square yards was 7·3 million square yards higher than in 1938-39.

Each year Australian manufacturers are making greater efforts to compete with the flow of textiles from overseas.

Deficit in New South Wales Reduced

Sydney, November 5, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—New South Wales will have an estimated expenditure in the 1950-51 financial year of £124 million, providing for a deficit of £224,288, compared with one of £1,177,484 in the previous year. The state budget attributes these deficits to the transport services, the estimated expenditure for railway services this year accounting for a loss of £3 million, compared with £2·8 million in 1949-50, while the road transport services in Sydney and Newcastle will show a deficit of £914,000.

Approximately £9,200,000 annually or about £6,400,000 in the remainder of the current year is expected from increased fares announced recently. Railway fares were increased by 12½ per cent, while freight rates were raised from 16⅔ per cent to 40 per cent.

The estimates also provide for the expenditure of £15,229,533 on education, an increase of nearly £2 million over last year's actual expenditure. The budget also provides £11,800,000 for hospitals and health expenditure, the bulk of which is accounted for by subsidies to public hospitals.

The Premier was critical of the formula under which New South Wales received £30,533,000 this year as a grant from the federal govern-

ment under uniform taxation. He stated that, had New South Wales remained in the field of income taxation, its revenue from this source this year would have exceeded £50 million.

Last year the state raised £27 million in loans for public works.

Since the end of the war, the New South Wales public debt had increased by £70 million.

Australian Imports Increased in First Quarter

Sydney, November 23, 1950.—(FTS)—Australian imports for the first quarter of the 1950-51 financial year increased by 52 per cent, compared with the first quarter of 1949-50, whereas exports rose only 23 per cent. The result was an overall adverse balance of £37·5 million, contrasting with an adverse balance of £4·5 million for the first quarter of 1949-50. October shipments of wool will reduce this balance.

Trade with North America for September brought a small favourable balance of £25,000. This was an improvement on an unfavourable balance of £2·3 million for August and of £1·5 million for September, 1949.

Australia cut her unfavourable balance with the United States to \$2,000,000 for the September quarter, from \$29,000,000 for the September, 1949, quarter.

CHILE

Chile Extends Mortgage Credits to Encourage Agricultural Production

Santiago, October 21, 1950.—(FTS)—A proposal is under consideration by Congress for reforming the regulations of the Mortgage Credit Bank. The project is to establish three types of loans:—(a) In cash up to a term of five years; (b) In cash and bonds up to ten years; and (c) In bonds only up to fifteen years.

In addition, credits up to a term of ten years are under consideration to assist in major developments, such as irrigation canals, forestation and development of the lumber industry, cultivation and industrialization of beet, flax and cotton, etc. The project would be financed in the following manner: Profit from new operations; higher rate of interest on certain types of loans; exemption from certain contributions at present paid by the bank; increased limit for discount of mortgage bonds in the Banco Central; loans from the National Savings Bank; operations destined to the formation of a stabilization fund of mortgage bonds; and organization for improving the market value of the bonds by the constitution of mortgage guarantees. The bank would also be entrusted with the direct sale of their bonds so as to avoid speculation and fluctuations due to artificial causes.

Chile Sells Copper to Argentina

Santiago, October 21, 1950.—(FTS)—An exportation of 6,000 tons of copper has been authorized to Argentina, with the definite undertaking that cattle to an equivalent value will be imported.

Chile Establishes Export Quotas for Prime Products

Santiago, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—The Institute of Agricultural Economy has fixed 5,000,000 kilograms as the export quota for the forthcoming wool clip. If, however, the results of the clips in Magallanes and

the Central Zone come up to expectations, this quota may be increased. The Institute has also increased the export quota of honey by 750,000 kilograms and that of sheep skins by 10,000, "alpaca" wool by 6,000 kilograms and "llama" wool (unwashed) by 4,000 kilograms. Permits have also been issued for the export of 120 pedigree breeding sheep and 4 pedigree bulls for Peru.

Chile Gives Financial Assistance to the Nitrate Railways

Santiago, October 21, 1950.—(FTS)—The Finance Ministry has placed at the disposal of the State Railways the sum of Ch.\$10,000,000 to assist in the financing of the Nitrate Railways, the owners of which had announced their intention of ceasing to operate as they were working at a heavy loss.

Chile to Acquire Taximeters from Western Germany

Santiago, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—As requested by the Minister of Economy, the Foreign Trade Council has authorized the import of 1,000 taximeters from Western Germany, at a cost of Ch.\$8,352,000. The taximeters are expected to arrive in Chile at the beginning of January, 1951.

Chile to Control Export of Canned Products

Santiago, October 31, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy is studying with representatives of the canning industry a system of export control, so as to arrive at a standardization of products offered for sale in the domestic and foreign markets. It would appear that this is deemed necessary as complaints have been received from foreign importers as to the consistent quality of certain products exported.

Chile Fixes Import Rates of Exchange

Santiago, November 3, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council (Condecor) has agreed that the exchange rate to be applied to all imports will be that ruling on the day of their visé on the shipping documents. In the case where credits have been opened by the importer, the rate of exchange will be adjusted to that ruling on the day of the entry of the merchandise into the country.

Chilean Production of Electric Power Increased

Santiago, November 3, 1950.—(FTS)—Annual production of electric power in Chile shows the progress made in the hydro-electric plants of the country over the past six years:—1945, 14 million kilowatts; 1946, 24; 1947, 32; 1948, 117; 1949, 317; and 1950, an estimated 366 million kilowatts.

Chile to Import United States Trucks Under Special Arrangement

Santiago, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—A triangular operation has been arranged through the Chilean Automobile Dealers' Association with Spain and the United States, by which the sum of U.S.\$2,278,237 has been made available for the import of trucks, through the export of Spanish sherry to the United States. These dollars will be sold to

the importers of trucks at the rate of exchange of 95.90 Chilean pesos per United States dollar, which, with expenses and commission of the Foreign Trade Council, will imply a rate of around 100 Chilean pesos. These imports are virtually on a cash basis, as 35.90 Chilean pesos per dollar must be paid on presentation of import request, and the balance of 60 Chilean pesos on the arrival of the shipping documents. Requests for permits have been presented for a total of U.S.\$4,518,492.48, which means that only 50 per cent of this value will be accepted.

Chilean Tourist Traffic Being Studied by United States Agencies

Santiago, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—A number of representatives of the United States tourist agencies are shortly arriving in Chile to study possibilities of the tourist traffic with Chile. The government has arranged that an official of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will accompany the visitors throughout their visit, which will be extended to the south of Chile, especially the lake district. Reports state that arrangements are being made for the tourist trade to be controlled by the Corporación de Fomento.

Chile Prohibits Mussel Fishing

Santiago, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—All mussel fishing has been prohibited on the coast of Chile, by a government decree, with the exception of the province of Magallanes, in the extreme south, where it may be continued provided the product is applied exclusively to local consumption. The reason given is that, due to the intense extraction of this mollusc, it has become virtually extinct on the Chilean coast.

Chile Authorizes Additional Coffee Purchases from Brazil

Santiago, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council of Chile has approved permits for the import of additional coffee from Brazil to the value of U.S.\$1,000,000, at an exchange rate of 43 Chilean pesos per United States dollar.

Chilean Budget Deficit Statement Rectified

Santiago, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance has rectified his statement as to the deficit for the year 1950, and states that the deficit will be around Ch.\$700,000,000, or approximately 3 per cent of the total budget for the year.

Cement Production in Chile Lower

Santiago, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The following figures show the annual production of cement in Chile during the past ten years: 1940, 385,091 tons; 1941, 359,720; 1942, 364,584; 1943, 374,747; 1944, 362,877; 1945, 411,088; 1946, 579,906; 1947, 602,299; 1948, 539,789; 1949, 495,208 tons. Up to August, 1950, cement production reached 335,768 tons. The figures quoted more or less represent the annual consumption, as exports affected in recent years have been on a small scale and in part compensated by certain imports from abroad.

GREECE

Capital Shares of Greek Limited Liability Companies Must be Registered

Athens, November 2, 1950.—(F'TS)—In order to ensure equitable taxation, under Emergency Law No. 1527 of October 29, 1950, all capital shares of Greek limited liability companies must be registered in the name of their owners, within three months of that date by owners residing in Greece and six months by those living abroad. The law stipulates that henceforth no Greek limited liability company is allowed to issue shares to bearer, but must issue them in the name of the holder. The transfer and sale of shares is required to be effected on the basis of a written document, indicating the transfer with full particulars, and signed before a recognized authority.

Greece to Export Currants to United Kingdom and Western Germany

Athens, November 4, 1950.—(F'TS)—A contract was signed on October 23, 1950, between the Greek Currant Exporters' Union and the Commercial Counsellor of the British Embassy in Athens, covering the sale of 30,000 metric tons of currants to the United Kingdom at £80 per ton f.o.b. Peloponnesus ports. Similarly, another agreement has been reached with Western Germany, covering the sale to that country of 4,500 metric tons of currants, at rates varying from U.S.\$259.30 to U.S.\$293 per ton c.i.f. according to quality.

Greece Names Canada Eligible to Supply Chemical Fertilizers

Athens, November 8, 1950.—(F'TS)—The foreign chemical fertilizer requirements of Greece for the year July 1, 1950, to June 30, 1951, have been established at 112,250 metric tons. The Agricultural Bank of Greece has proclaimed an adjudication to be held on November 30, 1950, for the procurement of 67,250 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers, comprising 26,000 tons of sodium nitrate, 20,150 tons of ammonium nitrate, 14,600 tons of calcium ammonium nitrate, and 6,500 tons of calcium nitrate. Under the terms of the adjudication, Canada has been named as an eligible supplier of both sodium and ammonium nitrate.

To cover requirements of other types of fertilizers, 20,000 tons of potassium sulphate and 25,000 tons of ammonium sulphate are likewise to be procured from abroad, but it is not expected that adjudications for the procurement of these items will be proclaimed until the end of this year or early in 1951.

Greece to Import Livestock from Europe

Athens, November 16, 1950.—(F'TS)—Sheep for breeding purposes, and dairy cows, are to be imported into Greece from member countries of the European Payments Union without quantitative restriction. This measure has been taken to replenish the country's livestock population, depleted by enemy and guerrilla action, and is expected to result in increased home production of milk, meat and similar products, and to reduce the need of their importation from abroad.

Dairymen of the Athens-Piraeus area are to import 3,000 cows, while the requirements of those of the provinces have not been stated. All

imports of dairy cows are to be effected by May 15, 1951, and are subject to the stipulation that the cows be neither sold nor slaughtered for a period of two years from date of importation.

Sheep for breeding purposes, all imports of which must be effected by January 31, 1951, may be imported from Yugoslavia, Cyrenaica, Iraq and Syria, in addition to member countries of the European Payments Union. Sheep imports are similarly subject to the stipulation that the sheep be neither sold nor slaughtered for a period of two years from date of importation.

Greece Concludes Agreement with Western Germany for Sale of Tobacco

Athens, November 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Following negotiations with Western Germany, the Deputy Prime Minister of Greece, Mr. G. Papan-dreou, successfully concluded an agreement for the sale of 35,000 metric tons of Greek tobacco, to be exported during the period January 1, 1951, to June 30, 1953. According to the agreement Germany will purchase 10,000 metric tons during the first year ending December 31, 1951. It is anticipated that Greek exports of tobacco during 1951 will reach 30,000 metric tons.

JAPAN

Japan Has Higher Silk Cocoon Yield

Tokyo, October 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Japanese Silk-Raisers' Association has announced that the cocoon yield for 1950, excluding dupion cocoon and cocoon for hand reeling, will amount to 17,560,000 kwan (1 kwan=8.2672 pounds). The association estimates that, when the yield of dupion cocoon and cocoon for hand reeling is taken into consideration, the 1950 cocoon yield will amount to 20,000,000 kwan, or an increase of 20 per cent over the 1949 yield. The production for 1951 is expected to be higher than that of the present year and around 23,000,000 kwan.

The cocoon yield for 1950 when converted into raw silk yarn will be equivalent to approximately 164,000 bales. Raw silk yarn production for 1951 is expected to be 190,000 bales, on the basis of the current estimate for the cocoon yield.

Japan Increases Imports Under the Automatic Approval System

Tokyo, October 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry has increased from 45 to 112 the number of items which may be imported under the automatic approval system. An amount of U.S.\$106,170,000 has been set aside for imports under this system during the period October 1 to December 31. This total has been divided up into \$28 million from the dollar area, \$40 million from the sterling area, \$33,170,000 from open account areas, and \$5 million from other areas.

Japanese Rice Crop Survives Typhoon Damage

Tokyo, October 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Despite the fact that the Japanese rice crop suffered considerable damage as a result of typhoons, the 1950 crop is expected to amount to 62,875,100 koku (one koku is approximately

5 bushels). According to estimates of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, it is slightly higher than that for the previous year which was 62,534,200 koku.

Japan to Expedite Import of Machinery

Tokyo, November 3, 1950.—(FTS)—Japanese Government officials are planning to accelerate the import of machinery designed to improve industrial equipment in the country. It is reported that an amount of \$100 million has been set aside for this purpose.

MEXICO

Mexican Port of Veracruz Being Improved

Mexico City, November 24, 1950.—(FTS)—Facilities at the port of Veracruz will be improved shortly and congestion relieved, when three new quays are built. The Ministry of Marine is spending fifty-three million pesos on the construction, which will be completed before June 1, 1951. Of the two loading wharves, one will accommodate vessels of up to twenty thousand tons, having a draft of twenty-seven feet. Large new freight warehouses are being constructed on the third quay.

Cellulose to be Produced by Mexican Plant

Mexico City, November 24, 1950.—(FTS)—The immediate construction of a plant to produce cellulose, in the northern state of Tamaulipas, has been announced by the Secretariat of National Economy. Celulosa Nacional, S.A., as the producing company will be known, will represent joint investments by Mexican Celanese, Viscosa Mexicana, Banco Nacional de Mexico, and, it is anticipated, Nacional Financiera, an investment corporation owned by the government.

Aluminum Products to be Made in Mexico

Mexico City, November 24, 1950.—(FTS)—Aluminum utensils and other aluminum products are to be manufactured in Mexico by Reynolds Metal Company, of the United States, according to statements attributed in the Mexican press to officials of that firm. It was reported that a plant will be constructed near oil fields adjoining the United States frontier, presumably near Reynosa, where producing wells were recently brought into operation by the national oil administration, Petroleos Mexicanos.

Mexican Textile Industry Affected by Rising Prices

Mexico City, November 24, 1950.—(FTS)—The continued rise in prices of imported and domestic wool has led the Mexican woollen textile industry to warn the government that, unless the cost of materials can be reduced, there is likely to be widespread unemployment before the end of this year. The industry announced that combed Australian wool, which Mexican mills use in preference to wool from any other source, was quoted at the end of November at 72 pesos a kilogram, as

compared with 17.50 pesos in 1941. The price of Mexican wool, which is of poor quality and in short supply, was stated also to have risen from an average of a little over four pesos per kilogram during 1948 to fifteen pesos in the third week of November.

PHILIPPINES

Rope is Important Export of the Philippines

Manila, October 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Rope, which has been manufactured in the Philippines since before the occupation of this country by the Spaniards, is the most important product of abaca. Five firms are producing cordage in these islands, from which 3,173 metric tons, valued at 3,626,000 pesos, were exported last year. Exports in 1946 amounted to 1,987 metric tons; in 1947, to 2,343 metric tons; and in 1948, to 3,862 metric tons.

Rope ranks among the first ten major exports of the Philippines, and has doubtless more buyers in a larger number of countries than any other commodity exported from these islands, shipments having been made to 34 countries last year. The United States was the main market, having purchased 868 metric tons, valued at 983,630 pesos. The next ten buyers were: Malaya, 653 tons; Japan, 204 tons; Indonesia, 193 tons; Saudi Arabia, 149 tons; Chile, 159 tons; Puerto Rico, 182 tons; French East Indies, 130 tons; Peru, 104 tons; Netherlands Antilles, 84 tons; and Siam, 101 metric tons.

Three Central American countries produce abaca fibre, but import rope from the Philippines. These are Panama, 42 metric tons; Nicaragua, two tons; and Honduras, half a ton. Ecuador, which is also growing abaca, imported 23 tons of rope from the Philippines last year.

Philippines Glass Factory Expands Operations

Manila, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—The San Miguel Brewery has announced the opening of the second furnace in its glass factory, which was originally placed in operation in May, 1949. The capacity of the factory is now rated at 350,000 bottles of ten-ounce weight per twenty-four hours. The factory has been producing amber glass bottles, and the new furnace will now enable them to make colourless glass bottles. It is reported that the factory will now be able to meet the major needs of local industry for glass bottles and it is anticipated that in the near future it will have a surplus available for export.

Plans are being made for the production of electric lamp envelopes, fluorescent tubes, and for the installation of facilities to produce colour glass for artistic and decorative purposes. In addition, it is also planned to manufacture a line of pharmaceutical bottles and jars.

Manila Electric Company Opens New Power Station

Manila, November 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The President of the Philippines officially opened the new Rockwell Power Station of the Manila Electric Company on November 10, 1950. The new plant, representing an investment of 18 million pesos, has two steam turbo generators capable of generating 25,000 kilowatts per hour. With the addition of the new plant, the company's generating capacity has been increased from zero at

the time of liberation in 1945, to 140,000 kilowatts per hour in 1950. In 1941, the generating capacity amounted to only 45,500 kilowatts per hour.

Since liberation, the Manila Electric Company has spent approximately 46 million pesos on rehabilitation and new construction. Recently, the company offered for sale 8 million pesos of 6½ per cent debentures, and the Manila Stock Exchange has announced that the sale was fully completed in a little over a month.

Caustic Soda to be Produced in the Philippines

Manila, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The Superior Gas and Equipment Company, Manila, has announced that it is building the first caustic soda plant in the Philippines, and is investing approximately 1.4 million pesos in this development. The plant is expected to be finished within the next few months, and when completed will be able to supply all the caustic soda required by the local manufacturers of soap. In addition to caustic soda, the Superior Gas and Equipment Company manufactures oxygen, acetylene and hydrogen.

Philippines Allocates Foreign Exchange to Cover Imports

Manila, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The Central Bank of the Philippines has allocated 88.2 million pesos of foreign exchange to cover imports into the Philippines for the months of October, November and December, 1950. Of this amount, the Import Control Board has 79 million pesos for imported goods.

Stocks of Imported Commodities Very Low in Philippines

Manila, November 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The Central Bank of the Philippines reports that, as a result of a survey of the local market, it has found that stocks of imported commodities are disappearing very rapidly. Supplies of such prime commodities as milk, salmon, coffee, corned beef and textiles in the hands of importers and wholesalers are sufficient only to meet the consumption requirements for one to two months.

The reduction in the supplies of the imported commodities is attributed to the imposition of import controls, which has reduced the volume of imported goods permitted entry into the Philippines; the unnecessary delays in the issuing of import licences; decreased availability of exports to the Philippines as a result of stockpiling in foreign countries; the increased hoarding within the Philippines in anticipation of rising prices.

Philippine Foreign Exchange Position Favourable

Manila, November 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Central Bank of the Philippines reports that, as a result of foreign exchange transactions for the January-September period of 1950, it acquired \$356.8 million and disbursed \$341.6 million, leaving an acquisition of \$15.2 million for the period.

Receipts for the period were divided as follows: exports, \$212.6 million; overseas freight and insurance, \$3.3 million; services, \$4.3 million; and tourist trade, \$611,000. In addition, dollar acquisition from United States expenditures in the Philippines amounted to \$131.6 million

and from other foreign countries, \$1 million. Investment of foreign capital in the Philippines was placed at \$3.9 million.

For the same period, the Central Bank of the Philippines reports dollar expenditures as follows: merchandise imports, \$276.7 million; overseas freight and insurance, \$11.7 million; services, \$9.7 million, including \$9 million as rent on imported films; travel, \$6.4 million; and Philippine government expenditures abroad, \$1.9 million. Investment remittances amounted to \$11.3 million, while insurance premium remittances totalled \$3.6 million; and settlement of obligations, \$7.3 million.

Export of Iron and Scrap Metals Banned by Philippines

(One peso equals \$0.52 Canadian)

Manila, November 22, 1950.—(FTS)—A complete ban on the export from the Philippines of iron and scrap metals, but with a provision that other scrap metals, such as copper, may be exported to the United States, has been decided on by the Philippine Cabinet. The ban on the exportation of iron and scrap metals cuts off one source of dollars.

Philippine shipments of these metals in 1949 were valued at approximately 5 million pesos, metals having been shipped to the United States, India, Hong Kong, China, Argentina, United Kingdom, Canada, Belgium and Malaya. The direction of all other base metals to the United States will thus mean a loss of other markets, such as Japan, Canada, Italy and the United Kingdom.

In the past year, the total value of base metal exports was approximately 6 million pesos, of which 1.8 million pesos' worth went to Japan and 3.6 million pesos to the United States. During the first half of this year, shipments of base metals from the Philippines had a total value of over 6 million pesos, of which 3.2 million pesos were represented in shipments to Japan and 2.7 million to the United States.

PORTUGAL

Portugal Reduces Adverse Trade Balance

Lisbon, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy in a recently published statement declared that Portugal's international trading position continued to show an improvement during the third quarter of 1950. Imports during this period were \$43 million as against \$43.8 million during the same period of 1949. With an increase in export values from \$28.1 million to \$36.2 million, the unfavourable trade balance for the quarter was reduced from \$16.4 million in 1949 to \$6.9 million in 1950. The overall decrease for the nine months was \$48.6 million.

Two Hydro-Electric Plants in Portugal to Serve Lisbon Area

Lisbon, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Two new additions to Portugal's growing hydro-electric industry will commence to deliver power to the Lisbon area shortly. These plants are located at Castelo de Bode with an installed horsepower of 136,000 and at Vila Nova of 76,000 horsepower. These two plants alone will produce 60 per cent more than the total installed horsepower of Portugal at the end of 1948.

Three hundred and fifty miles of high-tension power lines, carrying 150,000 volts, have been erected with four sub-stations equipped with 275 kva transformers to handle the transmission of the power.

The utilization of water power will have an important effect on Portugal's economy, since it will relieve the country of the present necessity of importing some million tons of coal a year to maintain the old system of thermal production.

Trawler Added to the Portuguese Cod Fleet

Lisbon, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Portugal is expecting the early delivery of a new addition to the cod fleet which has visited Canadian fishing water annually since the early 16th century. The vessel, which was constructed in Holland, is of the very latest design. It has a capacity of 3,000 tons of fish, making it the largest unit of the fleet. It is complete with self-contained plant for oil reduction and the preparation of fish meal.

The cod fleet has now approximately reached the maximum tonnage considered desirable, and it is unlikely that any further units will be added except to replace lost ships or those which may become obsolete or worn out.

Portugal is Greatest Producer of Cork

Lisbon, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The cork forests of Portugal, which have, from the earliest ages, supplied the world with the greater part of its needs of cork, continue today to be the principal source of supply. During the first nine months of 1950, a total of 123,970 tons of cork with a value of \$11,899,000 was exported. During 1949, 247,514 tons, in seven different categories, valued at \$22,979,000, were exported.

Portuguese Resin Exports Increased in Value

Lisbon, November 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Portugal is second only to the United States as a producer of resin. Portugal is probably the most heavily forested country in Europe and a very considerable part of these forests is made up of pitch pine, yielding an excellent quality of resin.

In 1949, exports totalled 61,110 tons, valued at over \$9.5 million, practically all being bought by Europe. During the first nine months of 1950, exports were 41,160 tons, valued at more than \$7 million, reflecting an increase in basic price of around \$6.60 per ton.

SWEDEN

Sweden Begins New Mining Operations in Mala

Stockholm, November 13, 1950.—(FTS)—The Royal Board of Trade has requested the government to grant 8 million crowns to commence mining in the Rudtjebäcks mine on the Adak fields of Mala.

The geological investigations made at Rudtjebäcks have shown that the total quantity of rich ore, so-called compact ore, can be estimated to 3.3 million tons, with approximate contents of 41.9 per cent sulphur, 1 per cent copper and 4.25 per cent zinc. The southern part of the ore body is relatively rich in copper, and it is estimated that a quantity of approximately 850,000 tons will have an average content of 2 to 3 per cent copper, almost the same as the ore mined at Adakfältet. It is estimated that a total of 21,000 tons of copper, 86,000 tons of zinc and 960,000 tons of sulphur can be mined.

The Rudtjebäcks mine was discovered about ten years ago and the compact ore body begins about 100 metres under the surface. In the same way as the Adakfält mine, it is on state property and will be operated by the Boliden company, which will share in the profits.

Swedish Dairy to be Established in India

Stockholm, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Milk Centre in Stockholm is planning to start a dairy in India, and to ship Swedish powdered milk to the dairy to be turned back into liquid form. There have been negotiations with the Indian authorities who are said to be extremely interested in the project.

New Wallboard Plant Established in South Sweden

Stockholm, October 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The Skane Forest Owners' Association has decided to start production of wallboard at a new plant to be built in North-eastern Skane. The plant, which will be the first of its kind in Southern Sweden, will have an annual capacity of 12,000 tons of wallboard.

New Lead Mines in Sweden to Begin Shipments This Winter

Stockholm, November 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The first shipments of lead ore from the new mines at Lövberg and Lövstrand in the Dorotea commune, province of Västerbotten, will be made this winter to the concentration plant at Boliden. Full-scale mining will not commence for a year or two. The mines have been purchased by the Bolidens Gruv AB, Skelleftehamn.

Swedish Agriculture Supplies Most Domestic Requirements

Stockholm, November 8, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish Minister of Agriculture, speaking at the opening ceremony of a new agricultural school at Spanga-Säby, stated that Swedish agriculture now supplied 99 per cent of domestic requirements. Compared with prewar times, agricultural productivity has increased 30 per cent in ten years.

Swedish Wages Have Risen

Stockholm, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Statistics issued by Sweden's Social Affairs Board, based on particulars referring to nearly 375,000 male and 80,000 female Swedish workers, show that the rise in wages from February, 1947, to May, 1950, totalled slightly in excess of 30 per cent. One-third of this increase is held to have occurred since the wages standstill in 1948, mainly due to increased piecework earnings.

Sweden Expands Port of Malmö

Stockholm, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Large-scale expansion work during recent years in the port of Malmö, South Sweden, has attracted a great deal of attention, owing to the considerable amount of reclamation involved. Another basin is now being dredged at the north-eastern end of the port area while about 2,000,000 square metres (20,000,000

sq. ft.) of ground is being created by filling out the shore line. About 1,200,000 square metres of this new land is reserved for industrial plants. In the first years after the war, an area of more than 200,000 square metres was reclaimed by Kockum's shipyard in the south-western section by dredging a new channel in the Sound outside, and using the mud to fill adjacent shallow waters for additional slipways, on which many of its large tankers and cargo liners are being built today.

The present expansion, which enables the authorities to keep pace with developments, is prompted by a rapid rise, not only in freight and passenger traffic, but also in the number of industrial concerns establishing themselves in this bustling South Swedish metropolis. For the first nine months of 1950, import and export freight totalled 1,376,000 tons, compared with 1,067,000 tons in 1938. An even faster rate of increase is shown by the shuttle traffic to and from Copenhagen. In 1949, no less than 2,000,000 passengers crossed the Sound, compared with about 1,000,000 in 1938. The figure for the three summer months, June-August this year, is 838,000.

Swedish Industrial Production Index Higher

Stockholm, November 11, 1950.—(FTS)—The industrial production index for September reached 201 (1935=100), as compared with 192 in August this year and 196 in September last year. During the first three quarters of this year, production was 4 per cent greater than last year. There has been a marked dislocation between the various branches. During the spring and summer, the production increase was in the capital goods industry, while the consumer goods industry showed slightly changed production. But the position was reversed in September. The capital goods industry production was about the same level as a year earlier, but production at iron and metal works declined, and the consumer goods industry generally increased, chiefly in pulp and paper.

Swedish Shipyard Production Shows Large Increase

Stockholm, November 11, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish shipbuilding industry today produces ten times as much as after the first world war in 1919, and the Swedish portion of world production of ships has risen from 2 per cent in 1925, to 10·5 per cent 1950, of which three-quarters are exports. Since 1939, the number of shipyard workers has risen by 40 per cent, but thanks to constant rationalization production, capacity has at the same time increased by 100 per cent. In order to retain present world tonnage, annual construction of three million tons is necessary, which is approximately the present world production. Of this, Sweden produces 323,000 tons.

UNITED KINGDOM

Shipbuilding Outside Great Britain Increased

London, October 25, 1950.—(FTS)—Steamers and motorships under construction outside the United Kingdom at the end of September totalled 808 ships of 2,792,911 tons gross, an increase of 180,181 tons as compared with June last. This increase is mainly due to the inclusion of figures

for Germany for the first time since the war. The leading countries abroad showing increases or decreases as compared with the previous quarter are as follows:

	Tons	
France	454,132	(-37,048)
Japan	346,750	(-25,338)
Sweden	338,610	(+36,675)
Netherlands	325,653	(+17,960)
Italy	306,216	(+64,863)
United States	260,819	(-65,215)
Germany	172,744	(not known)
Denmark	136,627	(+14,755)
Spain	103,940	(+ 1,786)

Of the tonnage being built outside the United Kingdom, 820,207 tons (29.4 per cent) are intended for registration elsewhere than in the country of build or for sale, including 252,438 tons for Norway and 113,958 tons for Argentina. The countries in which the largest amounts of such tonnage are being built are Sweden (264,750 tons) and the Netherlands (208,986 tons) representing 78.2 and 64.2 per cent respectively of the tonnage being built in those countries. Oil tankers represent 30.9 per cent of the total tonnage under construction.

Britain Extracting Magnesia from Sea

Liverpool, November 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Some 40,000 tons of magnesia are being extracted per annum from the sea at Hartlepool, where an expenditure of £500,000 on an extension to the government-owned "Palliser" works is being undertaken. This involves the provision of five pre-stressed water tanks, the largest having a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons, a new welded rotary kiln, two 900-foot pipelines into the sea, and a dust-extractor plant that will be used in disposing of a long-standing complaint in the area where the works are located. Despite keen competition from Austria, where natural magnesite deposits are being mined, it is expected that the plant at Hartlepool will be able to produce for the export market.

United States Firm to Establish Plant in Scotland

Glasgow, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—International Business Machines World Trade Corporation, of New York, has completed negotiations for the establishment of a plant on the outskirts of Greenock. An area of 110 acres has been acquired, and the factory to be built by Scottish Industrial Estates will cover about thirty acres. It will ultimately employ 5,000 workers, mostly male, recruited and trained locally for the manufacture of accountancy machines, electric typewriters and other office equipment. The Greenock area has depended largely for its prosperity on shipbuilding and heavy engineering in the past, and it is believed this important light engineering industry will make for a better balance of employment.

URUGUAY

Uruguay to Purchase Electrical Equipment Abroad

Buenos Aires, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The State Electricity and Telephone Board in Uruguay has been authorized by the government to make use of a special credit of 11 million pesos for the purchase abroad of materials and equipment. This authority has been granted so that advantage may be taken of conditions now ruling in the international markets.

Uruguay Buys Diesel Locomotives from the United States

Buenos Aires, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Uruguayan State Railways have purchased 26 diesel-electric locomotives in the United States at a cost of some U.S.\$4,230,000. Payment is to be effected in quotas over a period of six years. It is the intention of the government to purchase further similar locomotives up to a total of 50.

Uruguay Bank Calls Tenders for Export of Flour

Buenos Aires, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Banco de la República of Uruguay has called for tenders for the exportation of up to 40,000 tons of wheat flour type "000", and 15,000 tons of wheat or its equivalent in flour.

VENEZUELA

Junior Farm Clubs Active in Venezuela

Caracas, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture now has 98 junior farm groups, known as 5V Clubs, actively operating throughout the country. The clubs, which were formed to teach rural boys and girls better agricultural and living methods, have a membership of almost 3,000.

Venezuela Engages Potato Specialist from England

Caracas, November 23, 1950.—(FTS)—The Venezuelan Ministry of Agriculture has engaged the services of Dr. J. G. Hawkes, an English geneticist who specializes in potatoes. Dr. Hawkes is bringing with him a collection of different varieties which will be used in experimental work. He will also co-operate with Venezuelan agricultural officials in the improvement of potato production methods.

Venezuela Regulates Seed Potato Importations

Caracas, November 18, 1950.—(FTS)—Recent Venezuelan government legislation regulates the importation of seed potatoes in the following manner: The potatoes must be packed in crates with a central division, each crate bearing an authorized label specifying that the seed is "certified" and indicating the name of the producer and the place of origin. Entry will be allowed only through the seaports of La Guaira and Puerto Cabello.

Each tuber must weigh between 40 and 100 grams (1.4 to 3.5 ounces), but 5 per cent by weight can be smaller than the minimum.

Each shipment must be accompanied by a certificate designating the place of origin and port of shipment and stating that it is free from warty or black scab (black wart), bacterial ring rot, virus diseases in general and Colorado potato beetle. In the case of superficial disease, such as common scab or physiological diseases, a tolerance of 5 per cent by weight of the tubers affected by any or all of this type of disease will be allowed. In the case of virus diseases or any other plague, which does not exist in Venezuela, no allowances will be made. If a shipment is found to contain disease, or is not in conformation with the above, it will be refused entry either for seed or consumption.

Ireland Improved Her Balance of Payments Position in Past Year

Visible exports increased over £11 million, while visible imports decreased over £7 million, during 1949—Receipts from tourists declined £5 million—Purchases from Canada almost double those for the previous year—Imports of raw materials increased.

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

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of four reports on economic conditions in Ireland.)

DUBLIN, October 15, 1950.—The overall trade figures for Ireland for the year 1949, which have just been published, reveal, on the whole, a more encouraging picture in the international balance of payments position. There was an increase of over £11 million in visible exports, together with a decrease of over £7 million in visible imports. The total loss of external assets during 1947, 1948, and 1949 amounted to £60 million, but the loss during 1949 was approximately £10 million, a figure which compares favourably with almost £20 million in 1948 and £29 million in 1947. Total external assets are unofficially estimated at £400 million.

A total of £16 million is given as the sum received as loans, and £1 million as the grant under ECA, and on the expenditure side of the estimate relating to disposal of ECA funds there appears a figure of £17.2 million as "external funds of the Central Bank".

The tourist trade brought £5 million less in 1949 than in 1948, which accounts for the drop in invisible exports from £55.4 million in 1948 to £50.4 million in 1949. Net receipts for tourism and travel were estimated at £28 million, arrived at after deducting £6 million for estimated expenditure of Irish nationals abroad. Emigrants' remittances and legacies totalled £10 million, which included £3.8 million from the United States and almost twice that sum from the United Kingdom.

"Capital Items" of £15.1 million are stated to constitute long- and short-term capital inflow from British sources by businesses, loans and advances by insurance and finance companies, changes in deposits held by the commercial banks on behalf of their external companies, external subscriptions to new issues, redemption of land bonds held by "non-residents", and property transactions.

Improvement in Trade Figures Not Maintained This Year

The improvement in the import-export figures has not been maintained in 1950, imports having shown an increase of £13.5 million over the previous year in the first six months, while exports have risen by only £2.5 million. The increase in imports may be explained, to some extent, by the accelerated buying which has been a wide-spread consequence of the deterioration in the international situation, and by the growing demand for machinery, raw materials etc., for the several large development schemes, such as housing, land reclamation, electrical works, and peat development, which are now actively progressing.

Imports from Canada, at £2.5 million, are almost double the value of the same period last year, while those from the United States of £10.5 million show an increase of approximately £2 million. Exports to Canada

were static at £24,000, but exports to the United States, while still small at £515,000, have increased by over 300 per cent. Improved figures for exports to France, Germany, Greece, India, Israel, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Switzerland demonstrate the efforts to attain bilateral balance of payments positions. It is interesting to note that, during the first half of 1950, Ireland's chief sources of supply have been Great Britain, United States, Canada, India, Sweden, Belgium, in that order; while her six best customers have been Great Britain, Northern Ireland, the Netherlands, United States, Western Germany and Switzerland. Canada would rank 19th on the list of customers, since very few Irish exports, which are largely livestock, food, and agricultural products, are suitable for the Canadian market.

The following figures, selected from the official statistics of imports and exports during the first six months of 1949 and 1950, indicate the countries which are Ireland's main source of supplies, and those with which she is endeavouring to develop reciprocal trade:

Trade of Ireland

	Imports		Exports	
	1949	1950	1949	1950
Great Britain	£ 35,249,967	£ 40,927,890	£ 20,978,403	£ 22,201,032
Northern Ireland	1,166,445	1,183,990	3,812,369	3,966,352
CANADA	1,236,042	2,513,472	23,038	24,959
United States	8,669,982	10,567,487	120,215	515,863
Belgium	1,056,336	1,418,714	432,961	142,902
Cuba	44,414	1,045,206	.....	.....
Dutch West Indies	1,007,504	827,485	.....	332
France	874,526	1,120,399	97,679	129,044
Western Germany	163,019	769,877	119,461	328,765
Greece	3,514	63,686	16,273	66,666
India	2,232,880	1,924,403	5,413	27,577
Israel	208,384	199,732	235	129,402
Netherlands	1,777,690	1,257,614	532,765	742,535
Sweden	1,238,930	1,790,780	110,251	211,350
Switzerland	286,319	365,131	21,038	226,072

Purchases of Raw Materials Increased

The increase in the import figures is accounted for largely by increased purchases of raw materials—e.g. expenditure on cereals and feeding stuffs was £5,479,537 in the first six months of 1949, and £7,680,795 in the same period of 1950. Imports of maize rose from £2,352,153 to £4,222,305. Expenditure on raw cocoa rose from £397,408 to £545,221; sugar from £540,818 to £1,398,814; and raw wool from £327,597 to £627,409. These items are reflected in increased exports of bacon, confectionery, and textiles. The vigorous building programs that are in hand throughout the country explain the imports of 132,329 tons of hydraulic

Imports into Ireland

	(January-June)	
	1949	1950
Milking machines	£ 28,713	£ 95,053
Ploughs	18,469	43,192
Boilers and boiler-house plant	200,962	293,001
Cranes, hoists, and other lifting machinery	65,179	138,633
Dairy machinery	99,574	128,529
Pressing, washing and drying machines	97,813	145,370
Pumps	85,962	103,147
Refrigeration apparatus:		
Complete	73,194	164,710
Parts	61,280	155,359
Sewing machines	52,359	102,048
Vacuum cleaners	51,623	73,242
Accumulators and parts, excluding wireless	51,824	95,484
Electric wires and cables (insulated)	374,494	672,151
Domestic cookers (electric)	33,209	66,452

cement, which compares with 40,427 tons in the first half of 1949. Imports of iron and steel and manufactures have risen from £3,357,166 to £3,903,785, and machinery and electrical goods and apparatus from £5,768,077 to £7,239,423.

The cost of imported wood and timber and manufactures has risen from £1,744,172 to £2,433,451. Two outstanding items under this head were deals, planks and boards of soft timber, which rose from £868,313 to £1,286,446, and plywood, which rose from £96,761 to £162,582. Imports of textiles except apparel increased from £8,550,580 to £11,268,670. Typical items in this classification were cotton yarn (from £508,999 to £813,663) and woven tissues of artificial silk (from £988,343 to £1,356,009). Imports of apparel continue to fall, while the export figure rises steadily.

Increase in Exports Evenly Distributed

The increase in exports appears to be evenly distributed, a slight advance being shown under each of the principal headings. Typical of sub-headings which reveal a falling off from the figures for the first half of 1949 are cereals and feeding stuffs for animals, and hides, skins, leather and manufactures, both of which are probably finding an adequate home market.

Cattle exports continued to mount, a notable feature being the increase from 25,562 head of fat cattle to 40,244, while the number of store cattle fell from 167,244 to 150,938. Exports of sheep were almost doubled, 8,126 head being shipped in the first half of 1949, as compared with 15,176 in the same period of 1950. The export of beef and veal, fresh, also showed a rapid advance, from 4,022 cwt. to 11,249 cwt., and exports of coarse meat of cattle and sheep rose from 2,737 cwt. to 5,031 cwt.

Exports from Ireland

	(January-June)	
	1949	1950
Fat cattle	£1,331,318	£2,162,412
Store sheep	34,414	73,303
Beef and veal, fresh	29,677	94,076
Coarse meat of cattle and sheep	5,391	16,088
Bacon and hams	317	522,842
Other pig products	50,530	123,921
Beef, tinned	409,555	445,695
Milk, dried	124,283	152,598
Milk, condensed	471,182	263,594
Butter	52,906	154,995
Cheese	7,644	9,703
Eggs, in shell	4,485,456	4,238,680
Biscuits	6,988	16,172
Cakes, cake mixture and puddings		544,343
Chocolate crumb	789,423	1,136,071
Plaster boards	11,393	36,329
Boats and vessels	74,320	150,010
Woollen and worsted yarns	45,789	127,460
Woollen tissues	177,315	223,020
Worsted tissues	11,205	83,381
Shirts, made up	2,780	89,377
Boots, shoes, etc.	73,245	91,250
Hosiery	19,120	39,855
Fertilizers	2,396	5,684
Feathers	42,529	139,738
Potatoes, for seed	155,546	185,210
Barytes, ground	6,801	16,435

The latest figures show a marked advance in exports to both Canada and the United States, both in value and in range. Irish firms now have the assistance of the Dollar Exports Advisory Board, which was recently set up by the government to assist exporters to sell their goods in the dollar area.

Irish bacon has once more appeared on the American market, where it found a ready sale before the war. Negotiations are also under way for the export of prime Irish steak to the United States. The aim is to send 100-ton consignments from Dublin in refrigerated vessels. The meat would arrive chilled, would rate as fresh beef, and would be superior in quality to frozen beef. The government is actively assisting efforts to initiate this trade. In the meantime a sample of frozen meat was found satisfactory, and an initial order for 120 tons left Ireland for New York at the end of August. Further substantial orders are expected.

A new leather factory is manufacturing for export to the United States and elsewhere, leather "check strap bends" of high tensile strength. Typical of the calls on dollar currency is the purchase for this factory of a testing machine, to avoid the necessity of sending the leather to Britain to be tested, as at present.

Irish plaster board has been finding a market in Finland, Holland, and New Zealand, and a \$30,000 order recently went to the United States. Irish stout from Cork is also finding a market in the United States and shipments of 150 tons per month have commenced. A Tipperary cider factory is spending £10,000 on a development scheme which includes specially designed reinforced concrete vats. This will step up the output by twenty-five per cent, and they hope to place their export surplus on the dollar market.

The tourist trade remains Ireland's most promising method of acquiring American currency, and among the delegations from this country which are at present in the United States studying conditions is one representative of Irish hoteliers, investigating the organization of hotels and restaurants in the United States.

Abattoir Being Constructed in Mexico City

Mexico City, November 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Provision has been made for the construction in Mexico City of an abattoir to cost \$2.5 million, which should be completed within eighteen months. It will have refrigerated accommodation for 30,000 carcasses.

Many Norwegian Fisherman Also Operate Farms

Oslo, November 9, 1950.—(FTS)—Recently published figures show that 85,518 Norwegians were engaged in fishing between October, 1947, and September, 1948. Fishing was the full-time occupation of only one-fifth of these fishermen, however. Farms run by fishermen totalled 35,567, having a total area of 180,968 acres.

Venezuela Encouraging Sesame Cultivation

Caracas, November 25, 1950.—(FTS)—The government-owned Venezuelan Development Corporation has announced that loans totalling over one million dollars have been made to 59 farmers in the state of Portuguesa to encourage the cultivation of sesame. Approximately 1,100 acres have been sown to the crop, and seed production is expected to reach 5,000 metric tons as compared with 800 tons last year. The Ministry of Agriculture is investigating the possibility of extending this crop to dry areas in the state of Falcon.



CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE FAIR
TORONTO CANADA

May 28 to June 8,

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.

Impressions of the Third Canadian International Trade Fair, conveyed in the form of press interviews, letters to the Trade Fair Administration, and reports by commodity officers of the Department of Trade and Commerce, have been summarized for the information of firms that may be contemplating participation at the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair, being held from May 28 to June 8, 1951. These are as follows:

Building Materials, Heating, Plumbing

English building products firm: "We'll be ready to get a factory going (in Canada) as soon as we have established that the demand, which the fair interest indicated should be substantial, justifies the investment."

Canadian manufacturer of pre-fabricated houses and metal building materials: "Sold two aluminum houses to Venezuela, with 98 more to follow."

Swedish manufacturers of valves, pumps, fittings, etc.: "Here with a view to establishing agency arrangements. Serious consideration being given a number of contacts. Felt that the fair provided a very good market survey on sales possibilities . . . quite satisfied."

Canadian manufacturer of new-type laminated beam construction: "Booked space at the fair primarily from point of view of sales promotion and advertising. Degree of interest shown by business visitors more than met expectations. Have roused real enthusiasm in the building trade."

English aluminum construction firm: "Aluminum dome, which also housed half a dozen other exhibits, was optioned before fair closed. Vancouver is to have similar dome for ice hockey rink, and British Columbia is hoping to use this novel construction for exhibition buildings. Buyers from Venezuela were also interested in the unusual structure."

Canadian wire products company: "Obtained very good bookings during fair for domestic business."

Belgian manufacturer of air compressors: "Introducing their air compressors to Canada. Price very competitive and exhibiting with a view to establishing agency arrangements. Made some useful contacts."

Canadian air-conditioning equipment firm: "Introducing a new line of air-conditioning unit. Quite satisfied with fair as they have made some good contacts."

Paper, Printing and Machinery, Office Equipment

English manufacturer of safes, fireproof cabinets, etc.: "Told press they had developed enough orders to last six months. Four out of seven Canadian chartered banks placed orders and only one piece of equipment on the stand remained unsold towards the end of fair."

Canadian office machine firm: "As an exhibitor and strong supporter of the fair, both internally and externally, we feel that this year's event was the most successful ever held."

Czechoslovakian distributor of paper commodities: "Sales and inquiries in volume higher than expected; feel line "amply" competitive on price and delivery, quality and variety; finds public attracted to coloured serviettes."

United States litho plate firm: "Showed unique combined carton die-cutting and offset printing machine from Germany, which was promptly purchased by Toronto box maker."

Canadian store, office and laboratory furnishing manufacturer: "Third year this firm has exhibited, and expected domestic rather than foreign business. Quite satisfied as they have had some good inquiries."

Canadian stationery firm: "For the second year in a row we are most satisfied with the interest our display aroused. The volume of inquiries was large. Majority of individuals stopping at the booth were from the domestic trade, but we did receive additional requests for further information and follow-up from countries such as Iran, New Zealand, Scotland and Czechoslovakia. We feel most confident that the return which we can realize will certainly more than repay the expenditure involved. We look on the fair as one of the occasions when a company such as ours can benefit greatly by placing their products before the general public."

Italian greeting card company: "The cards had only reached Canada, but already two large department stores were displaying them."

Household Furnishings

Canadian manufacturer of aluminum utensils: "Most enthusiastic over results. Felt he could do good business in the United States if tariff on such items as aluminum utensils and metal stampings were lowered."

English exhibitor of holloware: "Keen interest in the fair, particularly in so far as it enabled the firm to gauge the possibilities in the Canadian market. Numerous contacts made, and some sales."

English exhibitor of holloware and metal pressings: "Quite pleased with connections made and getting the feel of the Canadian market."

English exhibitor of aluminum utensils, kitchen and table goods: "Though goods sold world-wide, including United States, displaying at first North American fair, inquiries 'beyond expectation,' will be back; in every way well done."

English exhibitor of novel orange peeler: "During the first two days of the fair, attendants at the booth received approximately 300 applications for orders."

Canadian manufacturer of rugs, carpets, broadlooms: "Many contacts made. Think value of fair will be apparent when contacts followed up. New accounts have inquired about the line, with every prospect of opening up."

English carpet manufacturers: "Third year as exhibitors. Great interest and absolutely sold on Trade Fair. Agent in Canada thinks that fair's permanency should be impressed on Canadian manufacturers, as some have not come in due to belief that this was last year."

Spanish rug company: "Brought out rugs and warehoused some, but have sold out completely. Fully anticipate that contacts made will produce a continuity of business that will make return visit to fair possible."

Italian furniture manufacturer: "Opening day business reported so heavy that Italian dealer's entire stock of furniture, brass and glass-ware sold out. Italian said he would spend remaining ten days taking orders."

Canadian plastic materials firm: "Highly pleased with results. Dozens of good contacts made."

Household Appliances, Musical Instruments

Australian manufacturer of revolutionary washing machine: "Estimated return from 120 square feet of space at the fair would bring about \$8,000,000 over the next two or three years."

English manufacturer of new-type domestic iron: "Astonished at the interest prospective dealers have shown in product. In fact, the response—attested by the crowds constantly hovering about the demonstration—has been so great that the proprietor has just about decided not to find a Canadian distributor at all, but to undertake the distribution here with a setup of his own."

Canadian piano and furniture manufacturing firm: "More interest than last year, and of a more satisfactory type; more business in view than from last year's fair. Fair was tops; far better in every way than last year and in results and promise for us."

Electrical Tools, Motors, Supplies

Canadian wire and cable and communication equipment firm: "Display was carefully examined by many foreign buyers and representatives. From the export sales point of view, the display served some useful purpose in keeping our name and products before potential future buyers. For domestic sales promotion, the fair proved to be an excellent medium. There is no doubt that continued participation in the Trade Fair has added greatly to our prestige in the industry. The Trade Fair is the best possible means of demonstrating the scope of products that we handle and of new lines."

United States manufacturer of electric saws: "In first few days set up six dealerships, made many sales at the booth. Expect as a result of showing at the fair to get big response from all over Canada. Altogether very glad we exhibited."

Canadian agent for United Kingdom copper cable and other power products: "We are showing again due to interest aroused by 1949 exhibit which resulted in substantial orders in Ontario, Alberta and Quebec from both utilities and manufacturers. One large order this year from one hydro utility for over \$250,000 as a result of fair promotion. See prospects good for these British electrical products."

English electric tool manufacturer: "Believe it was very good fair. Booked a number of orders on behalf of agencies established throughout Canada."

Canadian wire and cable firm: "Satisfied with Trade Fair and will be in against next year. Have made some new contacts."

Export Permits for Hong Kong, Etc., Suspended

Permits for the exportation of all Canadian goods to China, Hong Kong, Korea, Macao and Manchuria have been suspended, effective December 9, 1950, until such time as the present situation has been fully explored and clarified. All outstanding export permits have been recalled for revalidation by the Export Permit Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce.

This decision has been taken as a result of uncertain conditions in the Far East, and the tightening by United States authorities of their export controls on all domestic and intransit shipments to the territories concerned. Discussions are in progress between Canadian and United States authorities in an effort to clarify the situation at an early date.

Philippine Lumber Production Progressed in Fifty Years

Industry is rated third in importance and second largest employer of labour—About 97·5 per cent of the forests are owned by the government and administered by the Bureau of Forests—Sawmill capacity now exceeds that of prewar.

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

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

MANILLA, November 15, 1950.—Lumber production in the Philippines has made considerable progress during the last fifty years, this industry being rated third in importance and the second largest employer of labour. Much of the expansion can be attributed to the Bureau of Forestry, which estimates there are some 33 million acres of commercial timber lands in the Philippines, containing some 465 billion board feet of lumber, in addition to 11 million acres of non-commercial forests. About 97·5 per cent of the forests are owned by the government, and administered by the Bureau of Forestry, the remainder being privately owned.

There are more than 3,000 species of trees that attain a diameter of one foot or more, but less than 60 per cent of these species are marketed. Some 75 per cent of the stands are of the "lauan" family, and include white lauan, red lauan, tangile, apitong, yakal and guijo. Other less important forest types are molave, which includes narra, pine, mangrove, a beach type, which grows along the sandy shores of the Philippines, and mid-mountain and mossy types.

When the Bureau of Forestry was organized in 1900, lumber and logging operations were confined solely to the crude methods of hand and animal logging. All the lumber marketed was practically whipsawn, as there were only a few obsolete sawmills in operation, and they were mostly situated in Manila. It was estimated that the total production of logs in 1901 amounted to 40 million board feet. Production rose to 1,000 million board feet in 1940. Sawn lumber production increased similarly, from 95 million board feet in 1920 to 332 million board feet in 1940. It is estimated that 1,000 million board feet of logs and 500 million board feet of sawn lumber will be produced this year.

Prewar Capacity of Sawmills Exceeded

The progress of the industry was interrupted during the war when much damage was done to the sawmills. Although many of the mills have never been fully rehabilitated, the industry made a rapid recovery in the postwar period and the daily capacity of the mills now exceeds that of prewar. At the close of 1949, it was estimated that 454 sawmills were in operation with an aggregate daily capacity of 2·8 million board feet, representing an investment of 52 million pesos. Just before the war, there were 163 mills operating with a capacity of 1·7 million board feet, representing an investment of 46 million pesos.

Present log and lumber production already exceeds the prewar output. For the fiscal year 1949-50, it is estimated that timber output amounted to over 1,000 million board feet, or about the same amount as in 1948-49, but slightly over the 1940-41 output of 1,032 million board feet. The production of sawn lumber has recorded a much larger increase and,

in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1950, was estimated at 500 million board feet as against 492 million board feet in the previous year, and 43 per cent over the 1940-41 production of 349 million board feet.

Philippine Production of Logs and Sawn Lumber

Fiscal year, July 1 to June 30	Logs	Sawn lumber
	M board ft.	M board ft.
1940	1,032,687	331,973
1941	941,604	348,837
1942-45 .....	.....	.....
1946	91,057	26,458
1947	438,784	213,940
1948	801,151	334,460
1949	1,037,596	491,971
1950*	1,000,000	500,000

It was not until 1907 that the Philippines entered the lumber export business. In that year, 252,000 board feet were exported to the United States, which has continued to be the principal market for Philippine lumber. By 1910, exports had increased to 1.4 million board feet and in 1941 reached 1,033 million board feet. The war completely disrupted shipments, particularly to the United States. Following the war, the Philippine lumber companies were anxious to resume the export of lumber to the United States, but the Philippine Government decided that the entire production was required to carry out the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the Philippines. To accomplish this, the export of lumber from the Philippines was completely prohibited, and, although the restrictions were gradually eased during 1947, it was not until June, 1948, that the prohibition ban was entirely removed.

Philippine Exports of Logs, Lumber and Timber

	1948		1949	
	Board ft.	Pesos	Board ft.	Pesos
United States	19,654,725	4,819,233	20,429,201	3,883,150
Japan	1,790,075	122,925	11,274,080	997,639
British Africa	146,221	47,143	1,928,423	428,406
Hong Kong	30	30	2,706,791	305,494
China	3,143,365	540,145	1,967,529	297,343
Korea .....	.....	.....	3,457,567	264,694
Hawaii	106,350	38,546	158,749	54,195
Guam .....	.....	.....	297,918	52,319
CANADA	23,000	2,530	355,576	52,047
Portuguese Africa .....	.....	.....	107,229	43,323
Other countries	349,085	105,307	698,967	141,953
Total	25,212,851	5,675,859	43,382,030	6,520,563

Although the exports of lumber amounted to 25 million board feet in 1948 and 43 million board feet in 1949, they averaged only about 6 per cent of the annual production, whereas in the immediate prewar years, exports accounted for 25 to 30 per cent of the production. While Philippine mahogany is well known in the world markets, the bulk of the exports, as in prewar years, go to the United States. During 1949, Japan again became a leading buyer of Philippine lumber followed by Korea, Hong Kong, China and British Africa.

The Philippine lumber industry had always feared that the complete ban on exports and dependence on the domestic market might permanently affect its development. It was believed that "token shipments" would have helped to maintain a United States interest in Philippine hardwoods.

In an effort to regain the United States market, there has been created in the United States an organization known as the "Philippine Mahogany Association, Inc.", designed to re-establish the market through a vigorous campaign to advertise these products. The funds were largely

raised by the Philippine Lumber Producers Association, which is now levying on every exporting member an assessment of two pesos for every thousand board feet of lumber and one peso for every thousand board feet of logs exported to the United States.

The Philippine lumber industry has had to contend with high operating costs which, it was feared, might permanently handicap the efforts to sell Philippine mahogany in world markets. Some progress has been reported in securing more efficient operations while an important contribution to successful marketing has been made by the steamship lines in reducing freight rates to the Pacific, Atlantic, and gulf ports of the United States, while rates were recently reduced to Japan and China. Increasing operations of the Philippine lumber industry are anxiously awaited, particularly with a view to accelerating the rate of exports. The upward turn in exports recently reported is most gratifying to the Philippines authorities, as the lumber industry is ranging itself alongside hemp, sugar, gold and copra as a potential means of salvaging the adverse trading position which is giving so much concern to the Philippines.

Canadian Output of Asbestos Declined

Producers' shipments of asbestos by Canadian mining concerns in 1949 declined 20 per cent from the all-time record reached in 1948. The year's shipments totalled 574,906 tons valued at \$39,746,072 compared with 716,769 tons at \$42,231,475. Output was curtailed in the first half of 1949 as several mines were idle because of the labour dispute.—(D.B.S., September 20, 1950.)

Sardines Return to Portuguese Waters

Lisbon, November 10, 1950.—(FTS)—Nearly three years ago, Portugal was deprived of one of her major sources of foreign exchange income and the foundation of one of her most important industries when the sardines which have always teemed in Portuguese waters suddenly disappeared. Many explanations for the disappearance were offered, but did not bring back the fish. Early in 1950 the Portuguese Government restricted fishing activities in certain parts of the coast to preserve what was left of the sardine grounds. Thus a new low was struck in March when the total sardine catch was less than 300 tons, as compared with, for example, nearly 22,000 tons in November, 1944.

In May, June and July, catches increased, but were still far below what might be considered the average. In August, however, sardines again suddenly appeared in large numbers and 10,750 tons were taken which increased to 13,300 in September. Latest statistics are not as yet available, but from individual estimates it may be considered that the sardines have definitely returned to Portuguese waters and the industry is back into lucrative production.

Whether this is a temporary condition still remains to be seen. Indications are, however, that the fish have returned to stay and with the very heavy demand, the packers are disposing of their production as fast as it can be packed.

Prices tend to be high, being in the neighbourhood of \$19 a case; but unless other factors such as a shortage of tins intervene, the possibilities are that these prices will weaken in the future, particularly if the Korean situation is cleared up.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Articles	October			January—October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	28.6	65.5	61.0	146.9	606.0	503.2
Animals and Animal Products.....	11.0	40.4	32.1	95.4	259.5	296.3
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.1	1.6	3.2	11.1	22.4	24.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	20.3	89.8	122.7	173.9	713.6	911.5
Iron and Products.....	3.4	19.0	22.0	51.6	241.5	208.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	18.2	30.5	51.1	150.1	355.7	372.5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.4	8.3	10.2	20.1	57.5	83.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.8	5.6	9.0	16.5	58.6	82.1
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	8.5	3.9	17.1	100.4	53.7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	88.2	269.1	315.2	682.7	2,415.1	2,535.8
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	3,072	1,104	2,390	8,387	9,319	12,218
Vegetables.....	1,462	1,103	796	4,492	4,736	6,972
Wheat.....	15,590	37,894	32,379	67,619	350,167	266,193
Grains, other.....	1,419	7,706	4,658	9,934	36,805	32,939
Flour of Wheat.....	1,779	7,323	6,746	14,919	81,764	76,655
Farinaceous products, other.....	1,328	992	1,784	9,744	10,345	13,563
Sugar and products.....	171	213	462	1,774	4,650	4,948
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,154	3,774	4,124	8,364	28,378	33,064
Vegetable fats and oils.....	25	514	217	128	10,949	3,161
Rubber and products.....	1,608	1,914	853	12,470	22,296	9,181
Seeds.....	624	1,513	4,525	1,863	28,065	21,309
Tobacco.....	64	173	448	4,979	8,055	9,953
Vegetable products, other.....	315	1,115	1,620	2,254	10,422	13,064
TOTAL.....	28,611	65,469	61,001	146,926	605,952	503,220
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle.....	915	9,542	6,915	7,380	45,596	62,190
Other animals, living.....	124	773	518	1,174	5,515	4,998
Fish and fishery products.....	2,700	11,694	11,793	21,443	74,039	91,046
Furs and products.....	344	481	486	11,414	17,882	19,523
Leather and products.....	661	726	893	4,549	6,130	6,360
Bacon and hams.....	2,183	1,966	2,010	25,964	12,907	24,218
Meats, other.....	751	5,674	3,807	4,167	31,885	36,915
Cheese.....	1,780	192	2,086	8,983	15,867	15,090
Milk products, other.....	586	1,082	1,290	3,765	9,956	9,823
Eggs, shell and processed.....	149	5,568	209	346	19,218	5,046
Animal products, other.....	840	2,669	2,053	6,182	20,527	21,138
TOTAL.....	11,033	40,367	32,059	95,366	259,522	296,347
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products.....	228	365	856	2,134	4,802	5,907
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	4	107	210	79	1,625	1,738
Wool and products.....	141	581	949	1,118	4,365	5,200
Artificial silk and products.....	128	222	516	1,934	1,794	4,426
Textile products, other.....	605	307	682	5,826	9,781	7,420
TOTAL.....	1,107	1,581	3,212	11,092	22,367	24,690
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	3,340	19,196	37,394	29,114	127,808	242,475
Pulpwood.....	1,209	2,585	4,209	12,387	25,692	27,829
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,270	6,010	7,630	14,703	42,032	52,319
Wood pulp.....	2,502	15,118	21,610	22,902	139,914	165,362
Manufactured Wood, other.....	214	799	576	2,459	4,807	4,367
Newsprint paper.....	10,834	44,414	49,008	84,727	354,594	402,964
Paper, other.....	793	1,479	2,086	6,849	16,457	14,335
Books and printed matter.....	91	198	183	785	2,259	1,840
TOTAL.....	20,253	89,799	122,695	173,926	713,564	911,491

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Articles	October			January—October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore.....		1,847	2,549	1	11,791	11,032
Ferro-alloys.....	88	1,142	1,525	880	17,174	13,651
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	60	83	2,483	2,406	3,172	16,428
Rolling mill products.....	264	860	1,083	4,407	11,006	5,620
Locomotive and parts.....		131	178	238	16,400	11,478
Farm machinery and implements.....	340	3,828	6,646	7,166	82,279	75,941
Hardware and cutlery.....	204	344	460	1,841	3,784	3,526
Machinery (except farm).....	594	3,417	2,137	8,127	26,983	19,814
Automobiles, freight.....	461	966	594	6,298	10,692	7,225
Automobiles, passenger.....	698	1,889	1,813	12,821	13,888	15,285
Automobile parts.....	182	946	851	2,338	8,820	9,783
Railway cars and parts.....	2	2,053		17	17,182	2,926
Iron products, other.....	529	1,467	1,710	5,051	18,425	15,277
TOTAL.....	3,422	18,974	22,029	51,590	241,533	207,985
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products.....	3,266	6,446	14,835	19,824	79,693	90,063
Brass and products.....	98	175	467	845	3,947	2,426
Copper and products.....	4,780	7,058	8,491	43,077	72,947	73,279
Lead and products.....	1,040	2,637	6,429	7,573	34,006	27,407
Nickel.....	5,125	6,681	10,207	44,069	77,048	88,114
Precious metals (except gold).....	2,273	1,388	2,989	20,256	21,814	26,087
Zinc and products.....	923	4,295	5,342	8,388	46,510	46,113
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	322	1,161	1,136	3,516	10,129	8,576
Non-ferrous products, other.....	328	643	1,199	2,599	9,569	10,429
TOTAL.....	18,155	30,485	51,096	150,146	355,664	372,493
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	1,466	5,201	6,590	10,523	27,504	50,887
Coal.....	109	387	201	1,215	2,801	2,764
Petroleum and products.....	117	318	23	620	1,976	236
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	257	703	1,384	3,307	9,945	11,892
Non-metallic products, other.....	493	1,733	2,017	4,425	15,296	17,985
TOTAL.....	2,442	8,342	10,216	20,089	57,521	83,764
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	181	141	371	1,092	2,285	2,813
Medicinal preparations.....	168	281	302	1,270	3,041	3,611
Fertilizers.....	323	2,800	2,819	6,036	33,011	32,411
Paints and varnishes.....	81	276	460	753	3,101	3,246
Calcium compounds.....	39	138	126	399	1,705	1,099
Soda and sodium compounds.....	454	467	580	3,492	3,336	4,478
Chemical products, other.....	585	1,473	4,377	3,417	12,117	34,412
TOTAL.....	1,831	5,577	9,035	16,459	58,596	82,068
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods.....	67	74	74	439	501	338
Films.....	155	180	75	3,127	2,580	1,775
Ships and vessels.....	4		969	192	36,603	22,133
Aircraft and parts.....	23	5,342	278	2,739	22,519	3,764
Electrical energy.....	345	325	435	3,464	4,246	5,252
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	215	290	300	1,690	4,105	2,962
Miscellaneous, other.....	214	1,104	363	3,308	14,685	6,135
Donations and gifts.....		245	207		5,978	2,652
Non-commercial articles.....	290	954	1,201	2,165	9,200	8,704
TOTAL.....	1,315	8,515	3,902	17,125	100,414	53,715

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	October			January—October		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	28,611	65,469	61,001	146,926	605,952	503,220
Animals and Animal Products.....	11,033	40,367	32,059	95,366	259,522	296,347
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,107	1,581	3,212	11,092	22,367	24,690
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	20,253	89,799	122,695	173,926	713,564	911,491
Iron and Products.....	3,422	18,974	22,029	51,590	241,533	207,985
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	18,155	30,485	51,096	150,146	355,664	372,493
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2,442	8,342	10,216	20,089	57,521	83,764
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,831	5,577	9,035	16,459	58,596	82,068
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,315	8,515	3,902	17,125	100,414	53,715
TOTAL.....	88,169	269,108	315,245	682,717	2,415,133	2,535,775
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	15,001	31,997	19,623	83,602	282,071	193,059
Animals and Animal Products.....	6,867	10,098	4,216	60,552	56,515	45,633
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	281	100	73	2,931	1,320	888
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,108	10,134	5,332	31,609	75,449	31,092
Iron and Products.....	817	1,821	738	11,902	18,942	8,257
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	8,809	12,152	16,034	77,490	133,369	96,930
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	310	674	979	2,590	6,148	8,261
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	581	299	468	4,102	4,628	5,322
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	271	5,001	244	3,627	19,823	2,333
TOTAL.....	36,045	72,276	47,707	278,404	598,265	391,775
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	4,801	19,138	15,622	21,633	112,760	127,785
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,839	23,660	22,551	23,505	150,584	202,736
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	149	830	1,888	1,538	9,238	15,577
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	14,219	73,167	110,984	114,501	567,738	836,817
Iron and Products.....	258	6,746	13,754	3,412	91,356	113,588
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,300	13,972	25,490	28,296	155,069	218,016
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,168	6,233	7,241	9,672	40,907	59,699
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	554	2,689	5,100	6,809	27,768	46,860
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	706	1,621	1,806	7,971	16,941	16,440
TOTAL.....	27,994	148,056	204,436	217,338	1,172,360	1,637,518

Chile Has Difficulty in Exporting Plywood

Santiago, November 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy has been approached for an authorization to dispose of dollars forthcoming from the export of plywood on the free market. It is stated that important quantities of plywood are held up in the factories as the exchange rate at present available prevents exports. In view of the importance of the industry, the matter is being considered by the minister.

Chilean Wheat Harvest Expected to Meet Requirements

Santiago, November 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The following figures show the areas sown in Chile during the last two years of the following cereals:

	1949	1950
	Hectares	
Wheat	833,239	805,003
Oats	93,719	101,365
Barley	54,444	50,743

It is estimated that the wheat harvest should be sufficient to meet the requirements of the country, as present prospects, in general, are good.

Agriculture in Luxembourg Undertaken Mainly on Small Scale by Families

More than 50 per cent of holdings are less than 25 acres in area—Agricultural area has declined due to difficulty in obtaining farm labour—Easier and more profitable to raise livestock than cash crops.

THE HAGUE.—Agriculture in Luxembourg is largely a family proposition, undertaken on a small scale. Of the 11,500 holdings, more than 50 per cent are less than 25 acres in area, while those under 50 acres contain almost 60 per cent of the total agricultural area of 353,000 acres.

The agricultural area, comprising about 60 per cent of the total 638·7 thousand acres, has declined since 1939 by about five thousand acres. The more striking decline has taken place in the cultivated area, which has fallen from 738·5 thousand to 701·5 thousand acres with a partially compensating increase in meadow and pasture from 103·6 to 145·7 thousand acres. This change in utilization has been due in no small extent to the difficulty in obtaining farm labour.

Of the total population slightly over 17 per cent are engaged in agriculture, i.e., 22 per cent of the total working force of the country. There has been a striking decline in the agricultural population since 1871, when 53 per cent of the total of 190·7 thousand were engaged in agriculture. Although the population was 297 thousand in 1935 the agricultural sector had declined to 20·6 per cent and by 1947 it had fallen to 17 per cent of the then total of 290 thousand.

Over 90 per cent of the agricultural area is cultivated on a subsistence basis with the family labour predominating. The hired labour force totals approximately 3,500, a considerable decline since 1935 when 5,800 were engaged in agricultural work. This decline has been due mainly to the inequality of employment conditions between industry and agriculture.

Napoleonic Code Governs Partition of Land

The farmers own 86 per cent of the agricultural land themselves and only 14 per cent is leased. Continued partition under the Napoleonic Code, which decreed that the land should be divided amongst all the sons, has resulted in the breaking up of the area into very small parcels to a degree which is now considered to be very excessive. The resolving of this situation is rendered more difficult by the individuality of the peasants themselves and by the absence of an appropriate juridical basis. It is probable that rationalization will be opposed by at least a considerable section of the farm population. The incentives which are present in the Netherlands for such action do not exist in Luxembourg. In the former country much of the pressure for land redistribution in specific areas comes from the farmers who have become aware of the necessity of lowering production costs. With dependence on export markets being non-existent, except for wine, the farmers are not as interested in exchanging parcels of land.

Actually two laws are at present being considered: one for a voluntary rationalization of land holdings has been placed before parliament, while an obligatory law is being studied by the government.

In considering the number of holdings, those of less than five acres are not deemed to be agricultural; in 1949 these amounted to about 3,900, covering an area of 9·8 thousand acres. In spite of the system of succession the unprofitableness of small holdings has actually resulted in a certain amount of consolidation. This, however, has not affected the size of

the individual parcels, holdings in many instances being made up of several scattered fields. In 1907, 46.4 per cent of the total number were less than 12.5 acres in size and about 44 per cent were between 12.5 and 49 acres. In 1949, the respective percentages were 30 and 54 and the average size of farm has increased from 21.5 acres in 1947 to 27.7 in 1949. This change has been due to the shift from rural to urban population, the lack of profitableness of the small farms and, to some extent, increased mechanization.

Isolated farms are the exception in Luxembourg. In general, the farm buildings are grouped in small villages and as the Luxembourg farmer has a particular interest in his house and buildings, these are often out of all proportion to the size of the holding. This communal grouping has facilitated the provision of services such as water and electricity.

Land Cultivation Declines in Favour of Livestock Raising

As a result of the labour situation, as well as price relationships, the proportion of cultivated land to the total farming area has declined since pre-1939. It has been easier and more profitable to raise livestock than cash crops. The area devoted to breadgrains in 1949 totalled 55.6 thousand acres, compared with the 64.2 thousand average in 1935-39. The respective figures for feedgrains were 65.4 and 63.9. The area devoted to leguminous crops fell from 2.47 thousand acres prewar to 980 in 1949, while the area of roots showed the most striking fall, from 59.7 thousand acres to 32.5 thousand. The area devoted to meadows and pastures rose from 101 to 145.7 thousand acres.

Livestock numbers generally have declined, except for cattle. In 1949, these totalled 117.2 thousand head compared with 108.5 prewar, while the milk cows had risen by 1.6 thousand to 57.6 thousand. All other livestock numbers decreased, especially pigs which fell from 147 thousand to 106.

As a result of the small holdings necessitating hand labour, mechanization has progressed slowly. Much of the grain is harvested by hand scythes and cradles; some by old type binders. Consequently, the cost of production for agricultural products in Luxembourg is much higher than in Holland and indeed higher than in Belgium. As a result of this the import of agricultural products is strictly regulated and prohibited, except for certain necessary items such as wheat. Although the visitor encounters little or no customs formalities at the Belgian-Luxembourg border, goods may be imported only over certain specified roads or by rail.

Subsidies are presently paid to the producers of milk products, wheat and rye. This year, however, the rye crop is so heavy that it is necessary to limit deliveries to 14.2 bushels per acre for the government's subsidized price. The rye is grown more on the poor soils in the north of the country and wheat in the southern half.

The country's production possibilities are estimated at about 1,470 thousand of the total annual consumption of 1,765 thousand bushels of wheat, 2,273 thousand of 2,340 thousand bushels of oats, and half of the 690 thousand bushels of barley consumed. The necessary imports of beef and veal are almost counterbalanced by exports of pork.

About 331.1 million pounds of milk were produced in 1949, 11 million of which were exported. Of the remainder, 94.9 million were used as fluid milk, 194 went into butter production, 11 into cheese, 6.6 for cream and 26.5 for livestock feeding. Of the total butter production of 7.07 million pounds, 0.44 were exported.

In 1949 the actual production, in thousands of bushels, was wheat 1,140, rye 512, oats 273, barley 369, potatoes 4,375, fodderbeets 7,500, and trefoil seeds 2.2. Generally speaking, indigenous production meets 75 per cent of the country's requirements.

Many Export and Import Products Examined in Shanghai

Shanghai, November 8, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Many products passing through Shanghai are examined by the Shanghai Commodity Testing Bureau, which provides a customs clearance only if the items concerned measure up to required standards. The prime purpose of this bureau is to maintain and enhance the reputation of Chinese products in foreign markets. It is recognized that, in order to create a continuing demand for the goods of this country, their quality must be acceptable. To a lesser extent, commodities imported by China are subject to tests.

Commodities subject to tests are those exported in large quantities, which must meet definite standards of quality on international markets. Included among these are plants, living and dead, and seeds and seedlings that might carry some form of disease or insects, the detection of which at the port of entry would result in their destruction.

Some of the export items subject to tests are: Beans and peas, including soya beans, seeds, hemp, ramie, flax, jute, cotton, tobacco, tea, hairs, feathers and downs, skins, hides, casings, meats, eggs, silk and minerals. Among those examined on entering Shanghai are foodstuffs, including rice, canned meats, vegetables and fruits; cotton, chemical fertilizers, and glucose.

Some comparisons of the tests made since the early part of 1950 will show the scope of commodity testing. At the beginning of this year, 80 bales of silk were tested per day, but this was later increased to 180 bales a day with the likelihood of this being exceeded. In February, 19,000 hectolitres of tung oil were passed by test, this amount increasing to 46,900 hectolitres in August. Tea qualified by test amounted to 4,200 hectolitres in February, but was increased to 16,900 hectolitres in July. Testing of plants amounted to 115 batches in May, increasing to 438 batches in August.

Value of Export Commodities Qualified by Test

	Million
January	JMP 73,600
February	53,000
March	100,900
April	78,900
May	130,900
June	193,600
July	236,900
August	249,500

Chile to Authorize Formation of a New Air Transport Company

Santiago, November 16, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The Ministry of Economy states that negotiations are proceeding for the formation of a commercial airline, with a capital of 10,000,000 Chilean pesos, operating between Chile and Argentina. Chile would receive cattle, hides, butter and other products by air transport, in exchange for fish, shell-fish and fruits. Traffic would be established with the Argentine provinces of Mendoza, San Juan and San Luis, where the two first-named Chilean commodities might be in demand.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

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

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.	Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.	Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.	Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Halifax—Board of Trade.	Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.	Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
London—Chamber of Commerce.	Welland—Board of Trade.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.	Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.	
Quebec City—Board of Trade.	
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.	
Saint John—Board of Trade.	

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

Vancouver—December 13-20.
Edmonton—December 22.
Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.

Ottawa—January 29-February 1.
Montreal—February 2-13.

K. F. Noble, 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.

Montreal—December 5-16.

Ottawa—December 18-20.

Chilean Poultry Production Lower

Santiago, November 11, 1950.—(FTS)—Although no poultry census has been carried out since 1930, annual statistics as to the number of hens in producing establishments show a considerable reduction over the past ten years, as follows: 1941, 326,082; 1942, 288,696; 1943, 305,425; 1944, 351,501; 1945, 410,626; 1946, 556,341; 1947, 390,928; 1948, 291,763; 1949, 335,166; 1950, 265,224. Of the 1950 total, 235,209 are of the Leghorn variety, 13,228 Rhode Island, 10,500 "Catalanas" and the remainder of a variety of breeds. The production of fowls in the present year is calculated at 848,293, as compared with 1,809,124 in the year 1947.

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: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

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

Chile

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

China

Shanghai—G. S. PATTERSON, 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), 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 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes French Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, 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 Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

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

Peru

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

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Acting Canadian Consul General and Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira.

Singapore

Singapore—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-5, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. *Cable address, 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—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), 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 Counsellor, 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), 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 Dec. 4	Nominal Quotations Dec. 11
Argentina	Peso	Off.	-2977	-2092	-2098
		Free	-2085	-0732	-0734
Austria	Schilling	Export		-0490	-0491
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3429	2-3500
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0208	-0209
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0174	-0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-0396	-6102	-6120
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0570	-0572
Burma	Rupee		-3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2196	-2203
Chile	Peso	Off.	-0233	-0214	-0215
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-5387	-5403
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1867	-1873
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0459	1-0491
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-0200	-0210	-0210
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1517	-1521
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-0000	1-0459	1-0491
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0690	-0699
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0035	3-0124
E. Salvador	Colon		-4000	-4184	-4196
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-6384	2-6403
Finland	Markka		-0062	-0045	-0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African	Franc		-0073	-0060	-0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-0201	-0165	-0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2490	-2498
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0459	1-0491
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-2092	-2098
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-5230	-5245
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1807	-1813
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0642	-0644
India	Rupee		-3022	-2196	-2203
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9286	2-9375
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-9286	2-9375
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-9286	2-9375
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-9286	2-9375
Japan	Yen		-0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		-4561		
Mexico	Peso		-1157	-1210	-1214
Netherlands	Florin		-3769	-2752	-2761
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308	-5546	-5563
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-9286	2-9375
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-2092	-2098
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1464	-1469
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-3162	-3171
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	1-0459	1-0491
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0697	-0700
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-5230	-5245
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0365	-0366
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3416	-3427
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0916	-0960	-0963
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-2021	-2027
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2411	-2429
Thailand	Baht		-1000		
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3719	-3730
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9286	2-9375
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-9286	2-9375
United States	Dollar		1-0000	1-0460	1-0491
Uruguay	Peso		-6583	-6885	-6906
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-3122	-3131
Yugoslavia	Dinar	Controlled	-0200		

* September 17, 1949.