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In This Issue

✓ Canada—Census Being Taken in June	38
Switzerland—Trade Increased in Nine Months of Past Year	41
Canada—Fisheries Specialists Appointed Abroad	43
Sarawak—Rapid Recovery Made Since Conclusion of Hostilities..	44
United States—Market Information Sources Cover Wide Field	46
Canada—Director of Non-Ferrous Metals Division Appointed	48
Argentina—Railways Operated by State Since Expropriation	49
United States—Imports Reached Record Level in October	51
Canada—Japanese Trade Officials Visit Ottawa on World Tour	52
Ireland—Expanded Industry Provides Greater Employment	56
Canada—Exports by Countries (January-November, 1950)	75

Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations	84
Foreign Trade Service Abroad	81
Trade Commissioners on Tour	74
Trade Notes—Chile	60
Cuba	61
Hong Kong	62
Jamaica	63
Netherlands	63
New Zealand	64
Pakistan	65
Peru	66
Philippines	67
Scotland	68
South Africa	70
Sweden	72
Venezuela	73
Trade and Tariff Regulations	78

COVER SUBJECT—Air view of Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills, in Corner Brook, one of the largest newsprint mills in Canada, the daily production of which is 320 tons of sulphite pulp, 860 tons of ground-wood pulp and 1,000 tons of newsprint. Thirty-four countries produce newsprint, Canada being foremost with a total of 5,275,000 tons in 1950, or 54 per cent of the world production and 81 per cent of world shipments. It is estimated that Canadian capacity in 1951 will be 5,360,000 tons, whereas that of all other producing countries will be 5,274,000 tons. Seven per cent of the newsprint produced in Canada last year was for domestic consumption, 89 per cent was shipped to the United States and four per cent exported to other countries.

Photo by the Photographic Survey Corporation, Limited.

Price 10 cents

Canadian Census Being Taken in June Task of Great Magnitude

Wide variety of information to be obtained on population, blind and deaf, housing, agriculture, irrigation, live stock, commercial fishermen and distribution—New statistical machines and decentralization will feature ninth decennial census since Confederation.

By Herbert Marshall, Dominion Statistician

THE NINTH Decennial Census of Canada will be taken on June 1, 1951. It will be a project of the greatest magnitude, since the population will be more than 20 per cent larger than any previously recorded in Canada. For the first time the population of Newfoundland will be counted as part of the Canadian population.

The fundamental legal reason for taking the census is to be found in the British North America Act. By this legislation, as amended in 1946, representation is assigned to each province on the basis of "dividing the total population of the provinces by two hundred and fifty-four and by dividing the population of each province by the quotient so obtained". This procedure is to be followed after each census and the necessary adjustments made.

Secondly, a number of the federal subsidies to the provinces, including the original subsidies granted under the British North America Act, are based on population, and the tax agreements entered into with eight of the provinces are predicated, amongst other things, on population increases in relation to other factors.

Apart from legal reasons for taking the census, the Federal Government needs to take stock periodically. The primary asset of any nation is its population, the numbers of the people together with their various attributes or characteristics. Data about sex, age, occupation, origin, language, years of schooling, etc., are facts in themselves of the greatest moment. The well-being of the state, physical, moral and economic, can be apprehended and interpreted only when projected against data collected at the census.

Provincial authorities require census statistics in much the same way as the Federal Government does, particularly for the allocation of grants for educational, health and other purposes. Indeed, government at all levels is enabled to work more effectively and economically in the interests of everyone in the country on the basis of census results.

Information on Canadian Market Provided

Businessmen at home and abroad are supplied with information on the size and potentialities of the Canadian market. Investment brokers, bankers and other financiers obtain a variety of information for sound appraisal of business developments and projects and investment conditions and opportunities. Boards of trade, chambers of commerce and other business organizations use census data to assist their members, and municipal authorities are assisted in civic planning and welfare institutions use the data to help them in social service work.

Social agencies, church authorities, teachers, students and the individual citizen all find a wide variety of uses for the statistics emanating from the census.

Last, but not least, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics requires census data as "bench marks" on which to base the annual estimates it makes in a wide variety of fields.

Documents to be used in the 1951 Census deal with (1) population, (2) blind and deaf, (3) housing, (4) agriculture, (5) irrigation, (6) live stock and greenhouses elsewhere than on farms, (7) commercial fishermen, and (8) distribution.

The population card has 29 questions to be asked by the enumerator. Thereby a record will be made of the name, address, relation to head of household, age, sex, marital status, birthplace, citizenship, origin, language, etc., of every individual.

The census of the blind and deaf is to supplement information obtained on the population card, and to facilitate the work of educational and other institutions for those with such disabilities.

The housing document will record for every fifth house such things as type of dwelling, number of dwelling units in the structure, number of rooms, state of repair, water supply and other facilities, tenure and rent.

Wide Variety of Agricultural Data Obtained

The general farm schedule of the census of agriculture will record information about the farm operator; the location, area, tenure and value of the farm; field crops, fruits, greenhouses and nurseries; condition of the land; irrigation; new breaking and forest fires; farm machinery and equipment; employment; livestock; forest products; dairy products, etc. Owing to its more limited agricultural activity, there will be a separate and smaller agricultural schedule for Newfoundland.

On the document for recording live stock and greenhouses elsewhere than on farms, information will be collected about the numbers of cattle, poultry, bees, goats and swine, the area of greenhouses and the value of their production on holdings of less than three acres.

Fishermen will be classified as fishing on their own account, on shares or for wages and according to the number of days spent in fishing. This will provide the basis for a sample survey to be taken later in the year.

On the enumeration folio for the census of distribution, the enumerators will enter details concerning the name, address, kind of business and relative sales-size classification of all retail, wholesale and service establishments. This will provide a mailing record to serve as a basis for conducting a mail questionnaire survey early in 1952.

The irrigation schedule is applicable only to those sections of Canada where irrigation is important and will supply basic data of acreages affected and other relevant facts.

The nucleus of the census organization consists of a small permanent staff constituting a division in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. This organization has been expanded by the creation of a census executive committee.

Many Enumerators Involved in Census

In planning the field work, the country has been divided first into approximately 260 census districts, each of which has been placed in charge of a census commissioner. Each district has in turn been divided into sub-districts, varying in population from 600 to 800 in rural localities and from 1,000 to 1,500 in urban areas. The sub-districts, approximately 18,000 in number, are allocated to census enumerators. The work of the enumerators will be supervised by some 850 field supervisors.

After the enumerators have finished their work and it has been checked by the field supervisors and commissioners, the returns will be forwarded to the bureau's regional offices at St. John's, Nfld., Halifax, Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver. To transform the material into a form suitable for tabulation, it will be transferred to cards in the form of holes punched in pre-determined positions. This process will take place in five of the six regional offices. Tabulation of the punched cards will be done in Ottawa. Nearly 2,000 temporary employees will be required in the regional offices for almost six months and at Ottawa for a longer period for processing and tabulation.

Greatly improved machines will be used for punching and tabulation. These embody the latest developments in electronic equipment and are designed for speed and economy. In regional offices, the schedule sent in by the enumerator will be fed into a machine, which will "read" the marks upon it and punch a corresponding card. Another machine will "read" the punch card and check that the various pieces of recorded information are consistent among themselves.

In Ottawa, the main tabulations will be carried out on a machine, which can count up to 60 different characteristics appearing in a group of punch cards at the rate of about seven per second. The positions of the holes in the punch cards give rise to electrical impulses and the machine can be "instructed" to select those relevant to the tabulation and accumulate them in a set of counters. When the group has passed through the machine, it will disclose these counts by printing them on a sheet of paper.

The tabulations produced by these machines will then be arranged, edited and published by the regular staff of the Census Division of the bureau.

Population Figures Available Next December

The objective is to have the first results of the population census, consisting of preliminary counts of the population by municipalities, in November or December, 1951, that is, about five months from the completion of enumeration. These will be subject to correction when the final tabulation is made. The first results from the latter should be ready in March, 1952—about three months later—and will include details by municipalities and electoral districts, and also details of sex, age distribution and other characteristics. Tabulation will continue throughout 1952 and, with the greatly increased use of machines sharply cutting the time formerly required for the more detailed compilations, it is expected that all material relating to the population will be available by March, 1953—much earlier than in previous censuses.

Work will be carried on concurrently on the great mass of data collected on the agriculture schedule. Preliminary and revised tabulations generally will be somewhat later than those for population.

Rapid tabulations will be made of the smaller amounts of information gathered on the distribution and commercial fishing schedules to make the data from each available within a few months for use in the second and detailed stages of these two censuses.

Belgian Congo Seeking Tourists

Leopoldville, November 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Concern over the small number of tourists visiting the Belgian Congo is being expressed here, the estimated number of visitors last year being less than 5,000. Of these, nearly half were businessmen. This condition is attributed to the lack of first-class hotels.

Trade of Switzerland Increased In Nine Months of Past Year

Result of rearmament abroad, combined with local replenishment of stocks of foodstuffs and raw materials—Imports rose from 2,807.6 million francs in first nine months of 1949 to 3,026.7 million francs in first nine months of 1950—Exports increased from 2,495.5 million francs to 2,643.1 million francs in same period.

By Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(One Swiss franc equals \$0.2463 Canadian)

BERNE, December 15, 1950.—Rearmament abroad, combined with the local replenishment of stocks of foodstuffs and raw materials, has resulted in an increase in the foreign trade of Switzerland. This is reflected in a rise in the value of imports and exports during the first nine months of 1950, compared with the corresponding period in 1949. Imports rose from 2,807.6 million francs to 3,026.7 million francs, while exports increased from 2,495.5 million to 2,643.1 million francs.

The downward trend in imports which had continued throughout the whole of the year 1949 was reversed in May, 1950, and since then imports have risen. From this date also, the trend of Switzerland's exports has been upward.

Foreign Trade of Switzerland

(January-September)

	Imports	Exports	Balance
	(Millions of Swiss francs)		
1947	3,382.8	2,368.7	-1,014.1
1948	3,860.0	2,414.8	-1,445.2
1949	2,807.6	2,495.5	- 312.1
1950	3,026.7	2,643.1	- 383.6

The percentage of exports to imports during the first nine months of 1950 was 87.3, compared with only 72.4 in 1938.

Imports of Foodstuffs Show Marked Increase

Compared with the corresponding period in 1949, there has been a marked increase in imports of foodstuffs, particularly sugar, edible oils, rice, tea and coffee, as a result of precautionary purchases made by Swiss consumers in view of the danger of war breaking out in Europe. Imports of wheat have been on a lower scale. Coal and liquid fuels, cellulose for the manufacture of artificial silk, wool tops, cotton and other raw materials for the textile industry have been imported in larger quantities. While there is an upward trend in imports of raw iron and steel, there has been a marked decrease in imports of non-ferrous metals, particularly aluminum, raw zinc and lead. Imports of raw tin, however, have continued to rise. Other increases are noted in raw materials for the manufacture of paper, as well as oleaginous fruits. Imports of pitch and sulphur, as well as fertilizers, have considerably increased in volume. There has been an increased demand for fish meal and meat meal. In the metal manufactures group, imports of motor cars, machinery and iron tubing have increased. Imports of cotton and woollen fabrics, as well as rubber goods, have been considerably higher.

Exports of Manufactured Products Tripled in Value

Exports from Switzerland of manufactured products, compared with the corresponding nine months of 1938, have increased quantitatively and have tripled in value. Compared with 1949, exports of cotton fabrics show a 50 per cent increase, while exports of combed wool yarns and woollen fabrics have also risen. On the other hand, the silk and rayon industries have experienced a reduction in exports. This is also true in respect to the manufacturers of hosiery and knitted goods. However, exports of textile products generally were higher during the third quarter of 1950 than during the previous quarter. Exports of boots and shoes during the first nine months of 1950 were considerably higher, quantitatively, than during the corresponding period of 1949, but were only slightly higher in value. Exports of machinery, instruments and apparatus have increased, but there has been a fall in exports of aluminum products. There was a notable improvement in exports of chemicals and pharmaceuticals during the third quarter of 1950, but shipments of aniline dyes and indigo decreased slightly. In the foodstuffs group, sales of cheese have continued to rise, and at the present time represent about two-thirds of the prewar volume. Exports of condensed milk have fallen to a low level.

The increase in Switzerland's foreign trade during the first nine months of 1950 has been mainly due to an improvement in European trade. About 59 per cent of Switzerland's total imports, by value, and 63 per cent of its total exports are presently accounted for by European countries. Both these figures are about 3 per cent higher than a year ago. Last year's currency devaluations have had relatively little effect on the general pattern of Switzerland's foreign trade. During the first nine months of 1949, Switzerland's imports from countries whose currencies have been devalued represented 55.7 per cent of its total imports, while exports to these countries constituted 56.5 per cent. The corresponding shares for 1950 are respectively 61.7 and 52.8 per cent.

Principal Suppliers and Markets of Switzerland

	Imports		Exports	
	January-September 1949	1950	January-September 1949	1950
	(Millions of francs)			
United States	606.4	425.9	297.4	337.8
France	256.2	330.8	161.3	263.3
Germany	243.1	325.4	180.2	239.4
United Kingdom	201.3	261.5	113.1	96.9
Italy	182.6	235.9	179.0	339.2
Belgium-Luxembourg	176.4	154.0	246.3	200.9
Netherlands	91.7	110.2	128.1	80.8
Argentina	69.8	96.1	57.4	56.5
CANADA	92.8	90.2	30.1	48.0
Union of South Africa	12.1	76.0	23.4	5.9
Czechoslovakia	69.6	65.3	55.8	67.0
Sweden	49.4	47.4	58.6	39.0
Brazil	33.8	38.4	111.1	82.7

United States Still Principal Supplier

While the United States remains Switzerland's principal supplier, imports from that country during the first nine months of 1950 were 28 per cent less, in value, than those of the corresponding period in 1949. France and Germany hold second and third place respectively among the supplying countries, followed by Great Britain and Italy. Imports from these four countries have considerably increased. Imports from the Union of South Africa, which have grown considerably, are due mainly to purchases of gold. Shipments of gold to Italy have

enabled that country to replace the United States, by a small margin, as Switzerland's principal export market, but this situation is expected to be only temporary. A substantial gain in Swiss exports to France has placed that country in third place among Switzerland's markets, Germany and Belgium ranking fourth and fifth, respectively.

Imports from Canada during the first nine months of this year are only slightly below those of the corresponding period in 1949, in value, whereas there has been a 60 per cent increase in Switzerland's exports to this country. As a result, Switzerland's adverse balance of trade with Canada has been reduced from 62.7 million to 42.0 million francs for the periods under consideration.

Canadian Fisheries Specialists in Italy, Jamaica and Puerto Rico Appointed

Representatives of Canadian Trade Commissioner Service formerly employed by Newfoundland Fisheries Board—Recently transferred from Department of Fisheries.

THREE fisheries specialists, formerly employed by the Newfoundland Fisheries Board and, since union with Canada, by the Department of Fisheries, have been transferred to the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, and will further promote the sale of fish in Italy, Jamaica and Puerto Rico.

Eric Martin Gosse, who has been stationed in Kingston, Jamaica, since March, 1946, was born at Spaniard's Bay, Nfld., and was educated at Memorial College and Prince of Wales College, St. John's. He was general manager of a fisheries concern at Spaniard's Bay from 1934 to 1937, when he joined the Newfoundland Fisheries Board as an inspector. Mr. Gosse served with the Royal Canadian Air Force from 1940 to 1946, when he rejoined the Newfoundland Fisheries Board, and was appointed trade representative in Kingston. Effective January 1, 1951, he will be Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) in Kingston.

Maxwell Scott Strong, who has been stationed in Naples, Italy, since April, 1949, was born at Fogo, Nfld., and was educated in Newfoundland and Boston, Mass. Prior to joining the Newfoundland Fisheries Board in 1938, he was employed for six years with the firm of James Strong, Limited, in the fisheries business, and also served afloat with a trading vessel. Mr. Strong joined the Royal Navy in 1940, and was discharged as lieutenant (RNVR) in April, 1946, when he rejoined the Newfoundland Fisheries Board. Effective January 1, 1951, he will be Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) in Naples, on detached duty from his parent office in Rome.

Edgar Templeman, who has been stationed in San Juan, Puerto Rico, since October, 1947, was born at Bonavista, Nfld., and educated in Newfoundland. Before joining the Newfoundland Fisheries Board in 1938, he was employed with a firm shipping fishery products to markets in Europe and the West Indies. He has represented the fisheries board in Greece, Italy, Nigeria and the Gold Coast, in addition to Puerto Rico. Effective January 1, 1951, he will be Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) in San Juan, on detached duty from his parent office in Havana, Cuba.

Rapid Recovery Made by Sarawak Since Conclusion of Hostilities

Rubber shipments in first eight months of 1950 were 41 per cent higher than in same period of 1949—Grading and packing, formerly done in Singapore, now possible in local plants—More foreign trade being handled by direct shipment to destination.

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

(Editor's Note—Values shown in this report are in Malayan dollars. One Malayan dollar equals \$0.3416 Canadian.)

SINGAPORE, December 7, 1950.—Recovery in Sarawak has been rapid, although this colony was subjected to widespread distress and debilitation during its occupation by Japanese forces. Production of rubber, the principal tree crop and the second most important item of export, has increased substantially during 1950, and shipments during the first eight months amounted to 38,000 tons. This is an increase of 41 per cent over the corresponding period last year. All rubber was formerly shipped to Singapore for grading and bulking, but two grading and packing plants are now in operation in Sarawak, and consideration is being given to the establishment of a small factory for the manufacture of standard rubber products.

Approximately 150,000 acres are planted in sago. The government of Sarawak has enacted legislation to control the quality of sago flour exported and the reputation of Sarawak sago flour has, in consequence, been enhanced. Production of sago flour during the first eight months of 1950 totalled 27,200 tons, an increase of 57 per cent over the comparable period in 1949.

Pepper was an important export product of Sarawak prior to the war, but the pepper gardens were largely abandoned during the Japanese occupation. Considerable replanting has taken place and pepper should be available for export this year in greater volume.

Timber Exports Increase

There is substantial production of timber and firewood from the 42,000 square miles of forest land in Sarawak. Most of the timber is exported in the form of logs, cut by five logging firms in Sarawak. Further expansion is anticipated. Timber exports during the first six months of 1950 totalled 24,567 tons, or roughly double the export figures during the same period in 1949. Other forest products include cutch, a tanning extract obtained from mangrove bark; jelutong, a wild latex or gum, and rattan.

Mineral resources of Sarawak include oil, gold, antimony, coal, mercury, limestone, clay and phosphate. High grade aluminum ore was discovered in 1949. Since 1920, there have been extensive developments in the production of oil, which is the leading mineral export. Oil production in Sarawak and the neighbouring state, Brunei, is substantial and promises to hold even greater opportunities for development. Oil exports for the first six months of 1950 were valued at approximately \$100 million,

80 per cent higher than exports for the same period in 1949. All the oil produced in both Sarawak and Brunei is refined at Lutong, in Sarawak. There is small production of gold, antimony, coal and mercury.

More Trade Handled by Direct Shipment

Approximately 75 per cent of Sarawak's foreign trade passes through the entrepôt of Singapore, although there is an increasing tendency for the products of Sarawak to be marketed directly and for imports into Sarawak to come directly from the countries of origin. Sarawak's foreign trade in 1948 totalled approximately \$270 million and in 1949 approximately \$300 million. The total for 1950 will be substantially higher, due to the increased price levels for rubber and other commodities.

The principal countries exporting to Sarawak in 1949 were Brunei, with total exports of over \$60 million, which were almost entirely crude oil for processing; Singapore, whose exports totalled over \$36 million; the United Kingdom, with exports of \$4.5 million; Thailand, \$3.5 million; and Indonesia, \$1.5 million. Other countries exporting to Sarawak included North Borneo, Australia, Mauritius, the United States and India. Total imports were valued at approximately \$110 million.

The export trade of Sarawak in 1949 totalled \$187.6 million. A breakdown by important commodities is as follows: Petroleum and products, \$135 million; rubber, \$31.5; sago flour, \$4.7; pepper, \$2; copra, \$1.7; jelutong, \$1.2.

The population of Sarawak is approximately 550,000, of which only 500 are Europeans. Chinese account for 26.6 per cent, the balance being Dayaks, Malays and other indigenous races. The capital and chief centre of Sarawak is Kuching, a town of approximately 38,000 people. Sibu and Miri are other centres of importance, with populations of 10,000 and 9,000, respectively. There is no extensive road system in the colony and, consequently, the main centres are unconnected except by boat, since the rivers and sea afford the principal means of communication. There are regular steamship services between Sarawak and Singapore. Malayan Airways operate a thrice-weekly air service between Kuching and Singapore, and a new airport has recently been opened in Kuching with a 1,500-yard runway.

The colony of Sarawak occupies a coastal strip of approximately 47,000 square miles on the northeast coast of Borneo. Sarawak only became a British colony on July 1, 1946, previously having been ruled by the Brooke family. The colourful connection of the Brooke Rajahs of Sarawak commenced in 1841, when James Brooke, an Englishman, was installed as Rajah of Sarawak by agreement with the local rulers. The rule of the Brooke family was a beneficent one, and great progress was achieved in stabilizing the country both politically and economically. The third Rajah Brooke ceded Sarawak to His Majesty the King in the interests of the peoples of Sarawak.

Commercial Bank Strike in Ireland Continues

Dublin, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Government Statutory Orders have been issued, allowing all commercial banks in the Republic of Ireland to remain closed, by reason of the bank staffs having gone on strike from December 23. The latest order runs up to and including January 15, 1951.

In consequence, it is impossible to establish, amend or negotiate letters of credit or to present or obtain payment of bills of exchange or cheques at any bank, as all commercial banking offices in the republic are closed.

Market Information Sources in United States Cover Wide Field

Publications of government agencies and private organizations listed for information of Canadian manufacturers and exporters.

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada

WASHINGTON, December 20, 1950.—Although American newspapers, financial journals, trade magazines, and a wide variety of other trade and advertising media circulate extensively in Canada, the Canadian manufacturer and exporter, in particular those whose operations have expanded since World War II and whose interest in the United States market is new, may find the following list of United States market information sources of interest and use.

The list is made up of certain United States Department of Commerce publications, other United States Government agencies, and private organizations, all of which supply data on the American market and, additionally, indicate other sources of such information. These publications afford coverage both regional as well as national.

How Can You Get the Facts About Your Market—1948. U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Washington 6, D.C. Price 10c. A 21-page pamphlet, containing first steps in market research for smaller firms.

The Retailer Looks at Packaging. U. S. Department of Commerce. Price 10c. Spring 1950. Reprint from Spring Issue of Containers and Packaging Quarterly Industry Report. A sampling of opinion. (Mail request to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.)

Selling Machinery to the Government. U. S. Department of Commerce. February, 1949. Leaflet outlining certain categories of machinery procurement by the U. S. Government. (Mail request to U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, 25, D.C.)

Export and Import Practice, 1938. U. S. Department of Commerce. Price 60c. Describes, step by step, export and import practice in the United States (as of 1938). It seeks to enlighten those who are entering this field for the first time. Part II, Import Practice, gives a quick basic view to the fundamentals of importing into the United States. (Mail request to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.)

Primary Channels of Distribution for Manufacturers. U. S. Department of Commerce. July, 1950. Brief summary of marketing channels used by manufacturers, accompanied by chart. (Mail request to U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.)

Guides for New World Traders. U. S. Department of Commerce. Price 15c. Booklet citing reliable sources of information and aids to businessmen on how to analyse the possibilities of exporting and importing goods. (Mail request to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.)

Foreign Trade Zones: (1) *Role of Foreign Trade Zones in World Trade Significantly Enlarged.* Article in *Foreign Commerce Weekly* of June 26, 1950. Reprint available. (2) *Foreign Trade Zones at U. S. Ports Afford British Exporter Wide Range of Advantages.* By Thomas E. Lyons, Execu-

tive Secretary, Foreign Trade Zones Board, U. S. Department of Commerce. Article in *Advertiser's Weekly*, London, England. Reprints available. (Mail request to U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.)

Consumer Goods Import Market in the United States. National Retail Dry Goods Association, 100 West 31st St., New York 1, N.Y. Reprinted by and available from the ECA, Office of Information, Washington 25, D.C. Survey of consumer goods imports into the United States made for the purpose of acquainting producers in Western Europe with current market opportunities.

The American Market for European Goods. A study made by the J. Walter Thompson Company concerning the advantages of selecting a representative market area, such as a county or a larger region, suitable for test promotion. Available from J. Walter Thompson Co., 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y.

Operating as a Manufacturer's Agent. U. S. Department of Commerce. August, 1948. A synopsis of information. (Mail request to U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.)

Customs Information for Exporters to the United States. Bureau of Customs, U. S. Treasury Department. Price 25c. Booklet outlining procedures and requirements for preparation of certified invoices for merchandise imported into the United States, and the facilitation of these imports. (Mail request to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.)

Custom House Guide. Published annually. Price \$25.00. Contains data by port area, names of customs house brokers, freight forwarders, names of banks with foreign trade departments, ships brokers, marine insurance companies, marine carpenters, stevedores, customs bonded truckers, and lists of warehouses serving each port. The Guide also contains a complete list of special acts affecting imports. (Obtainable from Custom House Guide, Box 7, Station P, Custom House, New York 4, N.Y.)

Import Requirements of the United States Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act. Federal Security Agency, Food & Drug Administration. Price 15c. Lists the principal requirements of food, drug, cosmetic laws and some general provisions applicable to those products' importation, together with suggestions to foreign exporters and United States importers on how to expedite entries. (Mail request to Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D.C.)

Chicago Import Directory. 1950. World Trade Committee, The Chicago Association of Commerce and Industry, 1 North LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill. Furnished principally to chambers of commerce, boards of trade, government officials, banks, libraries and other organizations to which exporters look for assistance. Alphabetical list of Chicago importers, with street addresses and products handled.

Directory of Importers of Los Angeles County. 1949. World Trade Department, Los Angeles County Chamber of Commerce, 1151 South Broadway, Los Angeles 15, Cal. Importers of Los Angeles County, California, listed alphabetically with addresses and indication of commodities handled; also lists of custom house brokers, customs attorneys, United States customs bonded public warehouses in Los Angeles County; main offices of Los Angeles banks having foreign departments; and shipping lines regularly serving Los Angeles and Long Beach harbours.

Directory of International Traders in Brooklyn, N.Y. 1947. Foreign Trade Department, Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce, 26 Court St., Brooklyn 2, N.Y. Alphabetical list of exporters and importers in Brooklyn,

with local and cable addresses and indication of products handled; alphabetical lists of commodities exported from and imported into Brooklyn, with key numbers cross-referenced to firm names.

Exporters and Importers—Kansas City, Missouri. 1948. The Chamber of Commerce, Kansas City, Mo. Alphabetical lists of exporters and importers, classified by commodity groups, indicating individual products handled; list of export-import agencies, with lines handled.

Toledo World Trade Directory. 1949. Toledo Chamber of Commerce, Chamber of Commerce Bldg., 214-218 Huron Street, Toledo 4, Ohio. Names of companies in Toledo doing export and import business, with addresses and products handled; counsellors and customs brokers; Toledo banks with foreign trade departments; railroads, airlines, freight forwarders; express and steamship agencies.

World Trade Directory: Manufacturers and Commercial Firms in the State of Georgia, United States of America, Interested or Engaged in Exporting and Importing. 1950. World Trade Council of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, Atlanta, Ga. Alphabetical listing of manufacturers in the state of Georgia interested in exporting and importing; also classified listing, by products; export and import firms and agencies, all types; Georgia dealers in cotton, cotton waste, linters, etc.; transportation, freight forwarders, packaging, and other services.

San Francisco Exporters and Importers. 1948. World Trade Department, San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, 333 Pine St., San Francisco, Cal. Exporters, classified by commodity groups; importers, classified by broad geographic areas from which goods are purchased and by commodity groups. Names listed alphabetically with addresses and products handled.

Directory of New York Importers. 1949. Commerce and Industry Association of New York, Inc., 233 Broadway, New York 7, N.Y. Price \$5.00. Alphabetical list of importers in New York City; also classified lists by product; importing department and chain stores; buying organizations; factors, customs brokers, attorneys; inspection and weighing services; translators; warehousemen and terminal operators.

Concerns in the Mid-continental Area Interested in Importing Consumer Goods. 1949. (Processed). International House, 607 Gravier, New Orleans, La. Firms in the states of Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Mexico, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, and Wisconsin interested in importing consumer goods, listed alphabetically by states, with commodities handled.

Director of Non-Ferrous Metals Division Appointed

Frank Victor Charles Hewett, mining engineer in Toronto since 1945 and formerly Deputy Associate Metals Controller in the Department of Munitions and Supply, has been appointed Director of the Non-Ferrous Metals Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, the establishment of which was announced last Saturday. Mr. Hewett was born in Blackpool, England, in 1907, and graduated from the University of Toronto in 1933 with a B.Sc. degree, specializing in mining engineering. He was employed by *The Northern Miner*, Toronto, for the next seven years as field editor, and in 1940 was appointed assistant manager for the operating company of No. 4 Air Observer School, in London, Ont. He joined the office of the Metals Controller, Department of Munitions and Supply, in May, 1941, as executive assistant, and was subsequently appointed Deputy Associate Metals Controller. He also acted as executive secretary of the United States-Canada Committee on Raw Materials.

Argentine Railways Operated by State Since Expropriation Two Years Ago

System, linking all important sections of country with Buenos Aires, has aggregate length of 43,000 kilometres, and is longest in Latin America—Names of railways changed.

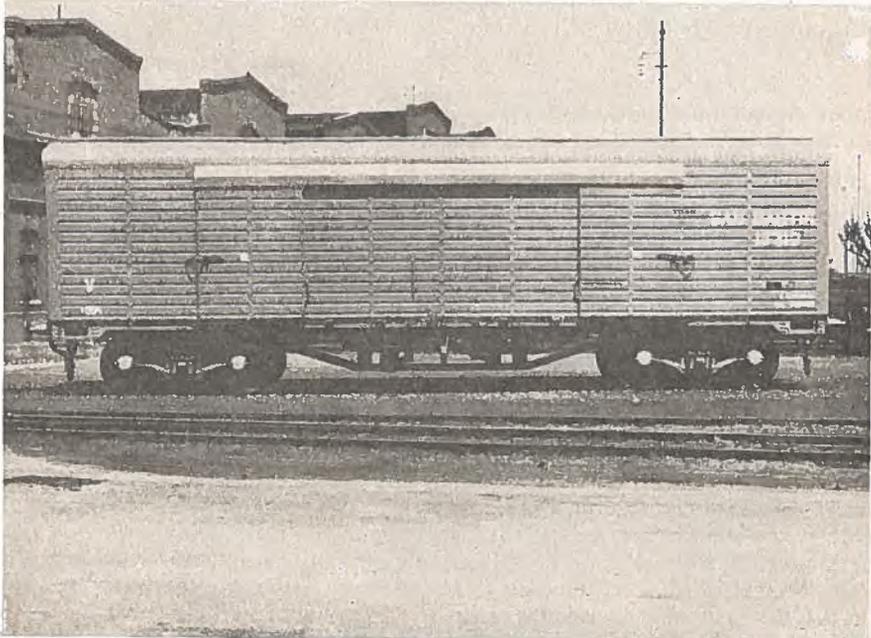
By H. E. Lemieux, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One kilometre equals 0.621 miles)

BUENOS AIRES, November 25, 1950.—Argentina is served by 43,000 kilometres of railway, which connect the principal port of Buenos Aires with most of the important regions of this country. Brazil is second, in Latin America, with a railroad system of 34,310 kilometres, followed by Mexico, with 24,370 kilometres; Chile, with 9,480 kilometres; and Peru, with 4,460 kilometres.

Foreign capital financed the construction of railways in Argentina, as in Canada, and foreign interests controlled their operations until the government expropriated the various lines in 1948. It is estimated that British-operated railways had a value in 1941 of 3,323 million Argentine pesos. They were taken over by the Argentine Government for £125,000,000, which was paid in full from Argentina's accumulated "blocked" sterling account with the Bank of England. The French-owned "General Belgrano" railway system, the longest in this country, was similarly expropriated, and all railroads are now operated by the state, being under the supervision of the Argentine Railways Committee.

Argentina—British-built, all-steel fruit car, operated on the San Martin railway between Mendoza and Buenos Aires. Four complete trains of fruit leave each day for Buenos Aires during the season. Each car has a capacity of 35 metric tons.



The principal railways, with their former names, are as follows:

New name	Old name	Kilometres
*F.C. Nacional General Belgrano	F.C. del Estado	14,549
F.C. Nacional General Roca	F.C. del Sud	9,180
F.C. Nacional General Bartolomé Mitre	F.C. Central Argentino	6,317
F.C. Nacional San Martín	F.C. de Buenos Aires al Pacifico	4,898
F.C. Nacional Domingo F. Sarmiento	F.C. del Oeste	3,886
F.C. Nacional General Urquiza	F.C. de Entre Rios	3,380
**F.C. Nacional Patagónico	F.C. Patagónicos	767
Total		42,987

* Formerly French-owned.

** Formerly and presently state-owned.

India Plans Expansion of Coconut Production

Bombay, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The Indian Central Coconut Committee recently instituted a five-year scheme to expand the production of coconuts and coconut products in South India. It is estimated that one million seedlings could be planted in the foothills of the Western Ghats (Hills), running along the west coast of India, and on other suitable stretches of land on either side of railways and rivers, canal bunds, and road sides.

Honey Output in Australia Declined Sharply

Melbourne, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Australian honey production for 1949-50 suffered a sharp decline from the previous year's record output, the figures being 25,633,000 pounds as compared with 53,203,000 pounds in 1948-49. In spite of this drop, production was actually 19.3 per cent higher than the average output during the five years 1943-44 to 1947-48. Exports in 1949-50 totalled 20,769,000 pounds as compared with 32,094,000 pounds during the previous twelve month period. Australia's per capita consumption of honey was 1.5 pounds in 1949-50.

Italian Automobile Industry Makes Recovery

Rome, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Assisted by new capital investment under the Marshall Plan, the Italian automobile industry has made an impressive recovery, production during the first half of 1950 amounting to 60,000 units, compared with 34,000 in the same period in 1949. There is little doubt that a record will be established by the end of this year. The average postwar annual production was only about 50,000 units, with 77,000 units in 1937 being the record. Comparing the first six months figure with the 60,000 units for all of 1948, the progress since the beginning of the Marshall aid reflects the improved purchasing power of the Italian market no less than the improvement in industrial rehabilitation.

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

Imports Into the United States Reached Record Level During Month of October

Previous peak figures of September and August surpassed by purchases in October totalling \$921 million—Exports were valued at \$904 million, resulting in an unfavourable trade balance of \$17 million for the month—Value of exports to Canada exceeded value of imports from Canada.

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 13, 1950.—United States imports in October set a new record, which surpassed the previous peak figures of September and August, and amounting to \$921 million, compared with \$557 million in the corresponding month of 1949. Exports, on the other hand, were valued at \$904 million, resulting in an unfavourable trade balance of \$17 million for the month. The corresponding figure for October, 1949, was \$852.7 million.

The largest increase registered in the month's import list occurred in inedible vegetable products, excluding fibres and wood, which rose from \$84.5 million in September to \$111.7 million in October, chiefly on heavier arrivals of crude rubber and unstemmed cigarette leaf tobacco. Non-ferrous metals, other than precious, and iron and steel manufactures, accounted for the increase of \$19.6 million, from September's \$108 million to \$127.6 million in October.

The value of United States exports to Canada exceeded, in October, the value of imports from Canada, re-establishing the traditional merchandise account imbalance between the two countries. United States-Canadian trade, by far the world's highest two-way commerce, has been running on merchandise account more or less in balance in the past six months. Canadian sales to the United States in October, however, were \$204.4 million as against purchases from the United States of \$213.7 million.

Exports of Canadian merchandise to the United States in the ten months period ending October, 1950, were valued at \$1.637 billion, while imports from the United States in the same period were \$1.738 billion.

Trade of the United States

(October, 1950, figures are preliminary and unadjusted. Exports under E.C.A., Mutual Defence Assistance Program, Department of the Army Civilian Supply Program, and other foreign aid programs are included in the 1950 figures.)

	Exports Domestic and foreign				Imports General			
	September		October		September		October	
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	(In millions of dollars)							
Animals and animal products, edible	\$ 29.6	\$ 18.0	\$ 24.6	\$ 18.0	\$ 24.2	\$ 34.8	\$ 30.8	\$ 39.9
Animal and animal products, inedible	13.7	16.6	12.3	19.6	24.7	38.3	28.4	44.7
Vegetable food products and beverages	126.6	103.4	123.2	103.1	139.9	235.4	144.9	224.3
Vegetable products, inedible, except fibres and wood	68.8	70.9	57.1	68.4	48.6	84.5	47.6	111.7
Textile fibres and manufactures	88.2	112.5	120.9	114.3	60.3	117.6	53.9	97.8
Wood and paper	16.8	15.7	15.1	15.3	63.7	106.3	74.8	116.2
Non-metallic minerals	79.6	98.0	71.2	100.4	60.9	78.2	67.8	91.4
Metals and manufactures, except machinery and vehicles	95.6	....	61.1	....	72.0	....	72.7	....
Machinery and vehicles	273.9	278.5	254.7	276.3	9.0	11.8	7.4	15.2
Chemicals and related products	58.3	65.9	58.4	61.6	8.5	16.0	8.5	20.0
Miscellaneous	52.8	54.6	49.4	60.9	18.1	26.6	19.7	32.0
Total	\$903.9	\$910.8	\$848.0	\$904.0	\$529.9	\$857.4	\$556.5	\$921.0

Three Japanese Trade Officials Visit Ottawa on Tour of World

Representatives of Ministry of International Trade and Industry discuss possibilities of obtaining additional raw materials and essential materials, and assess Canadian market for Japanese products—Survey of Japanese trade with world prepared.

THREE officials of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry, who are conducting a tour of the world, spent two days in Ottawa this week. The purpose of their visit was to discuss the possibilities of obtaining additional raw materials and essential commodities required by Japan, and to assess the Canadian market for Japanese products. The visitors were: Mr. Ryuki Takeuchi, International Trade Administrator; Mr. Taiichiro Matsuo, deputy director of the International Trade Bureau, and Mr. Masao Kato, chief of the Overseas Market Section.

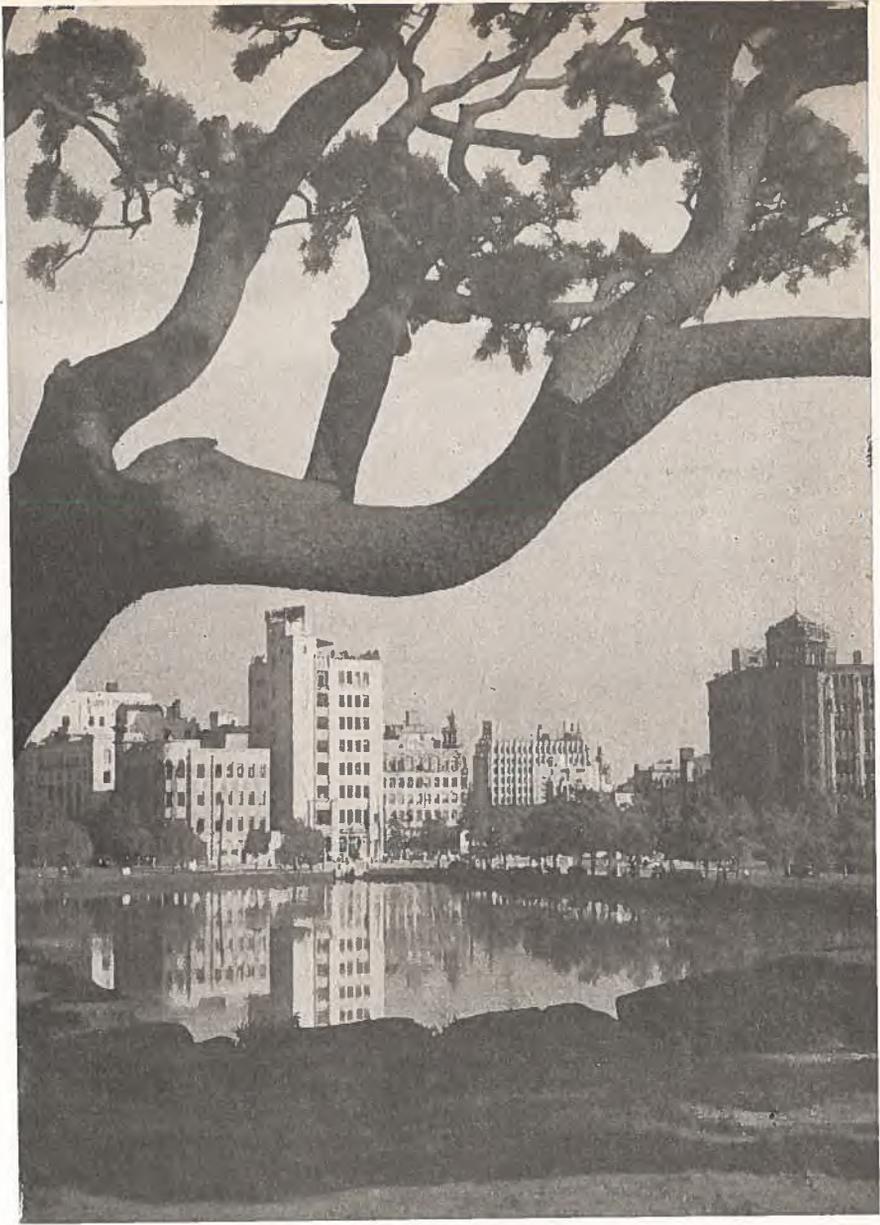
The following survey of Japanese trade with the world was prepared in advance of their arrival. As the economy of Japan is largely dependent on foreign trade, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) has endeavoured to increase the volume of trade, and of exports in particular, the negotiation of bilateral trade agreements being designed to serve this purpose. This policy, supported by a program of financial aid and technical assistance from the United States, has enabled Japan to make considerable progress towards viability.

China was one of Japan's principal markets before the Second World War, between twenty and thirty per cent of the country's trade having been transacted in that area. There is practically no exchange of commodities between the two countries at this time, due partly to the fact that the United States embargo has discouraged commercial transactions with Communist China. The disruption of production and transportation facilities in China during the last twenty years has rendered that country a less important potential customer than in the past.

The trade of Japan with the United States is suffering from the world shortage of dollars. Japan has had an annual deficit trade balance with the United States since 1931, but this debt was liquidated before the Second World War with other currencies. The possibilities of Japan increasing her exports to the United States are handicapped by the fact that the latter found substitutes for silk during the war and increased the domestic production of other commodities formerly supplied by Japan. Moreover, Japan is not now so likely to be in a position to make her products available at such low prices, due to the growth of a strong trade union movement. The higher wage scales in Japan are reflected in increased production costs and export prices.

Trade Agreement with Sterling Area in Force

The trade of Japan with the sterling area is based on a trade agreement that runs until the end of next June. Under this arrangement, an exchange of goods valued at £92.6 million each way was planned. A strong position vis-à-vis the United Kingdom is more than offset by trade deficits with other sterling area countries. Unfortunately for Japan, the prices of raw materials imported from the sterling area are rising more rapidly than those of the manufactured goods exported in return.



Japan—Business centre of Tokyo, the capital.

Thus, while trade may be running at high levels, Japan is usually short of sterling as her export prices lag.

South-East Asia is the most important natural trading area for Japan. While supplying a large proportion of the raw materials and foodstuffs required by Japan, this region takes many of the manufactures available for export from Japan, such as machinery and textiles. As much of this territory is in the sterling area, Japan is particularly anxious to increase her shipments to that region. Plans for raising the standard of living in South-East Asia, particularly through the development of modern

methods of agriculture and certain industries are gradually changing the postwar pattern of demand. The establishment of domestic textile industries in those countries has curtailed the demand for Japanese textiles, but increased the demand for machinery and tools. However, nearly all Japanese industries engaged in the manufacture of machinery are still running at less than fifty per cent of capacity, and it is estimated that exports could be increased eightfold without straining the industrial capacity of Japan. However, there is a shortage of metallurgical coking coal, particularly since supplies from China have declined.

Japanese Imports and Exports by Trading Areas

January-June, 1950

(Based on trade agreement list of June 19, 1950)

	Imports			Exports
	American aid	Commercial	Total U.S. dollars	
Total	\$209,196,622	\$265,514,779	\$474,711,401	\$322,726,713
A. United States and possessions	196,297,070	19,667,216	215,964,286	76,600,989
B. Overall sterling payments and trade arrangement countries	527,271	96,590,067	97,117,338	96,485,302
C. Trade arrangement countries, transactions financed on an open account basis	4,652,344	98,932,353	93,584,697	90,163,465
D. Other trade arrangement countries .....	.....	.....	10,605,646	11,687,663
E. Other non-trade arrangement countries	7,719,937	49,719,497	57,439,434	47,789,294

Selected Countries

B. Australia .....	.....	.....	40,868,113	9,057,796
India	53,723	9,862,166	9,915,889	7,547,312
Malaya .....	.....	.....	6,213,953	1,489,505
Union of South Africa .....	.....	.....	2,444,315	9,188,232
United Kingdom .....	.....	.....	3,264,443	12,087,506
Burma* .....	.....	.....	10,983,053	1,293,584
Pakistan*	9,123	7,346,256	7,355,379	25,594,422
C. Argentina .....	.....	.....	15,133,127	5,931,894
French Union	86,289	7,377,557	7,463,846	3,706,520
Hong Kong .....	.....	.....	62,914	10,955,792
Indonesia .....	.....	.....	5,228,534	20,349,513
Korea .....	.....	.....	14,388,447	9,327,448
Siam	264,690	33,907,647	34,172,337	21,735,442
E. Canada .....	.....	.....	10,877,748	7,660,454
China	3,890,702	13,934,431	17,825,133	3,923,263
Formosa	912,460	19,505,769	20,418,229	17,293,984

* Burma and Pakistan have independent trade agreements with Japan.

Canadian Trade with Japan

	Imports	Exports
1926	\$11,239,604	\$37,684,134
1927	11,840,416	29,629,108
1928	12,817,869	38,696,592
1929	13,324,161	37,504,692
1930	10,171,852	23,422,432
1931	6,821,561	15,695,822
1932	4,551,059	11,995,887
1933	3,128,876	13,001,704
1934	4,424,721	16,475,829
1935	3,565,026	14,915,577
1936	4,296,558	19,750,132
1937	5,874,940	25,798,857
1938	4,642,762	20,770,130

Canadian Imports from Japan

	1939	1940	1941	1947	1948	1949	First half 1950
	\$ thousands						
Total imports	4,864	5,887	2,338	349	3,143	5,551	4,987
Oranges	225	99	5	90	173	503	....
Tea	392	430	335	131	182	198	64
Tuna fish, canned	247	159	13	....	22	6	38
Cotton fabrics	217	360	183	....	96	292	1,455
Flax, hemp and jute mfg.	338	336	158	97	38	175	447
Silk fabrics	164	263	126	....	225	579	328
Zip fasteners, etc.	22	268	48	....	....	....	....
Pottery, etc.	202	291	79	10	264	276	218
Toys	138	236	47	....	160	973	479
Scrap iron	....	....	....	....	1,615	159	....
Gloves, mittens, etc.	....	....	....	....	30	262	15
Sodium glutamate	....	....	....	....	....	....	203

Canadian Exports to Japan

Total exports	28,167	11,366	1,501	559	8,000	5,859	11,474
Wheat	....	....	....	....	....	772	9,206
Flour of wheat	79	263	....	....	....	6	125
Hides, skins	202	76	38	....	....	287	16
Logs	469	443	110	....	....	....	....
Wood pulp	448	1,958	369	....	486	2,144	6
Scrap iron	565	....	....	....	....	....	....
Aluminum, in bars	7,801	814	....	....	....	16	....
Copper, fine, in ore	2,383	2,014	....	....	....	....	....
Copper, in ingots	435	186	....	....	....	....	....
Lead, in pigs	2,672	1,503	....	....	....	....	....
Nickel, fine	6,792	954	....	....	....	195	....
Zinc, spelter	1,273	....	....	....	....	....	17
Asbestos	2,070	1,714	713	....	....	....	136
Soda and sodium compounds	....	292	79	....	....	....	....
Alcoholic beverages	....	....	....	79	287	837	913
Flaxseed	....	....	....	....	1,197	....	....
Meats	....	....	....	....	348	678	135
Coal	....	....	....	....	5,079	23	....
Fertilizers, manufactured	....	....	....	353	44	....	....
Milk products	....	....	....	....	....	100	19
Sugar	....	....	....	....	....	....	620

Paper Production in Australian Mill to be Increased

Melbourne, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Australian Newsprint Mills Limited produced 30,472 tons of newsprint in their plant at Boyer, Tasmania, during the year ended June 30, as compared with 30,734 during the previous twelve-month period. Test runs on their new Canadian-built paper machine are now being carried on. When this machine is in full production, it is expected that output will be raised to about 70,000 tons per annum.

Mining Production in French Morocco Increases

Paris, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—French Morocco has been giving more importance to the development of her mining industry in recent years. Figures for the years 1948 and 1949, and the first six months of 1950, show the steady increase of the production.

	1948	1949	6 months 1950
	1,000 tons		
Coal	290.2	346.5	175.9
Calcium phosphate	3,226.3	3,626.0	1,995.0
Metallurgical manganese	195.4	228.4	129.2
Iron	301.3	372.0	161.8
Lead	3.9	50.9	30.4
Zinc	3.6	5.6	6.2
Cobalt	2.0	2.0	1.7
Crude oil	12.9	17.5	17.8

Expansion of Industry in Ireland Provides Greater Employment

Number of people presently employed in Irish industry largest in history—Peat production is valuable national industry—Shipping services now play vital part in Irish economy—Large-scale improvements planned for Irish ports.

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

(Editor's Note—Second in a series of four reports on economic conditions in Ireland.)

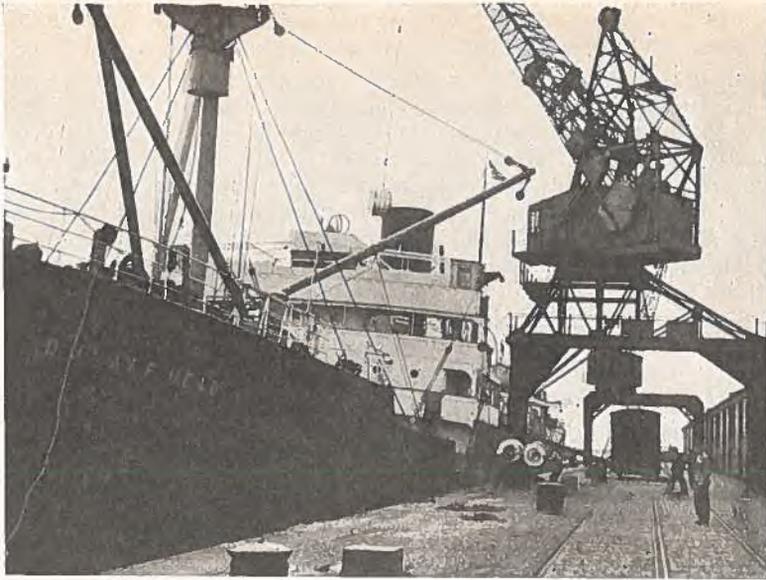
DUBLIN, October 15, 1950.—This is a period of investment in Irish industry, and new factories, usually on a modest scale, are constantly being opened. There are comparatively few factories, workshops, or undertakings which are not at present installing new machinery, extending their premises, introducing new technical processes, or training new workers. The number of people now employed in Irish industry is the largest in the country's history. It is the declared policy of the government to establish a strong agricultural and industrial economy. Trade loans are being guaranteed by the Minister for Industry and Commerce for firms wishing to purchase equipment or erect up-to-date premises, and the government is steadily amassing a fund of technical knowledge to be placed at the disposal of Irish industrialists. It is probable that, in a few years time, output will be very much higher and Ireland will have a larger range of goods to offer the export market, and that with an export surplus, her standards will adjust themselves to the needs of foreign buyers.

Among the new industries recently opened is a factory in the neighbourhood of Dublin which produces art foundry work, aluminum castings, and agricultural machinery, and is equipped with an up-to-date laboratory which can provide valuable metallurgical service to Irish industries. A new cigarette factory, which is a branch of a firm already existing in Northern Ireland, has recently started production. A factory for the manufacture of cardboard and paper is under construction in County Waterford, and a new textile factory has been opened at Longford, in the midlands. Car batteries are being manufactured near Dublin, and an additional plant now on order will permit this firm to extend its activities to include radio cells and commercial vehicle batteries.

The total gross output of transportable goods, valued at £173,002,000 was £18,400,000, or 11.9 per cent higher in 1948 (the latest available figures are for that year) than in the previous year, and the net output had increased in the twelve months by £5,000,000. The number of persons engaged in industry rose by 4.5 per cent to 122,859. The net output for each person had increased by £22 or 5.4 per cent. With the rapid improvement since that date in supplies of raw materials, better premises and equipment, and new machinery (made possible in many cases by ECA allocations), a steady increase in the output per head may reasonably be counted upon.

Peat Production Is Valuable National Industry

The rapid development of the peat resources of Ireland has resulted in heavy demands for capital investment, but peat production is already a valuable national industry. Representatives of the peat industry in



Ireland—Discharging Canadian commodities in Dublin.

Holland, Sweden, Finland, and Germany have recently visited Ireland to inspect the new peat-powered electric generating station and the experiment in milled peat, which is considered the cheapest method of producing calories from peat. The target aimed at is the production of 1,000,000 tons of machine-won turf, 20,000 tons of briquettes, and 50,000 tons of peat moss per annum. The latter is used chiefly in horticulture, and finds a ready market in Great Britain, the United States, the Channel Islands, and countries as far apart as Kenya and Greece. Seventy-five per cent of Irish peat moss exports last year went to the United States, and earned £38,000 in dollars. Production increased from 24,130 bales in the year ended March 31, 1948, to 85,616 in the year ended March 31, 1950, and continues to increase.

Funds allocated to be spent on the peat industry in the next ten years, total £12,520,000, and fuel production should be at the rate of 2,000,000 tons a year. Of this, 900,000 tons is destined for the production of electricity, a similar amount will be used for industry and for local domestic markets, and 200,000 tons will be available for industrial and domestic use in the cities. The new turf-fired generating station, opened early in 1950, is fulfilling expectations, and by consuming 120,000 tons of peat per annum will be capable of producing 90,000,000 units of electricity a year.

Shipping Service Established by Government

Shipping services now play a vital part in the Irish economy, although the early days of the last war found Ireland completely dependent on ships of other nations to bring her the supplies which she required. In 1941, a company named Irish Shipping Ltd. was set up by the government with a capital of £200,000 to purchase and operate the cargo ships which formed the nucleus of the present Irish merchant navy. Many of the vessels purchased at that time, *faute de mieux*, have since had to be scrapped, and Irish Shipping now operates seven vessels, all delivered during the last fifteen months, with a total tonnage of 46,000 tons. The three services which they handle are, United States North Atlantic ports—

Ireland and Britain; Montreal, Halifax and Saint John, N.B.—to Irish and British ports; and between Ireland and the Baltic.

Application was recently made for membership in the Canadian-United Kingdom Eastbound Freight Conference, and although the request was refused, strenuous efforts are being made to capture a share of the Atlantic freight traffic. In April, a cut of 25 per cent in Irish Shipping rates was introduced, and a month later it was announced that the Irish Company would pay brokerage of 1.25 per cent on all cargoes from Canada to Ireland and Britain. Irish Shipping is a member of the North Atlantic-United Kingdom Freight Conference, and it has been stated in the Irish press that membership in the Canadian-United Kingdom Eastbound Freight Conference was offered on condition that cargoes were carried only to the Republic of Ireland and not to any British port. Irish Shipping is using every means to obtain what it considers its "fair share" of the transatlantic freight business between Canada and Britain and Ireland.

One of Irish Shipping's vessels, with a deadweight of 8,900 tons, was recently chartered by an American firm for use in a newly-established service to India, and returned to her owners after four months, during which she had earned \$100,000 for them. There appear to be prospects of further earnings of this type.

In 1946, Ireland already had a total of 1,500 ships registered, with a net tonnage of just under one and a half million tons, and during that year slightly less than six thousand ships entered and cleared from ports in Ireland, from and to places outside Ireland. Of these, one thousand were Irish, four and a half thousand were British, and the remainder mainly Dutch and Swedish. A contract was recently signed for shipping a cargo of 6,000 tons of frozen beef from Dublin to Sweden.

Large-scale Improvements Planned for Irish Ports

Development of shipping services naturally entails the provision of well equipped harbours and dockyard facilities, and expenditures on these is an important item in Ireland's present heavy capital outlay. Trade at the Port of Dublin has more than doubled since 1939, and the same growth of business is reported from smaller harbours round the coast. Harbour Commissioners throughout the country are seeking electric cranes, better warehousing and cold storage facilities, and equipment which will enable them to cope with a growing volume of shipping. Arklow, the most important fishery harbour in the Republic, is typical of the aid being given by the State. A new groin is being constructed south of the harbour entrance which it is hoped will prevent the constant silting up under the influence of south and southwest winds which has been a recurring trouble. Two-thirds of the cost of this work will be financed by state funds.

Sligo, an important west coast port from which there were regular weekly sailings to Glasgow and Liverpool before the war, has been equipped with new cattle lairages, and jetties and other works are also projected. An engineering survey has been carried out to guide the overall plan.

Cork, Limerick, Waterford and Dundalk, four of Ireland's largest ports, all have large-scale improvement plans either in the operative or the tentative stage. Cork is deepening the channel of the River Lee to 30 ft., and Limerick has a £500,000 scheme for cutting a deep lane in the channel of the River Shannon down to the sea. Dundalk is deepening its port, Waterford has built a 990 ft. long wharf costing about £100,000, and is providing floating berthage for 3,000-ton vessels at all times. This harbour has an immense problem because its river, the Suir, has a bar about four miles from the mouth, which limits the depth of the navigable

channel to 26½ ft. at high water and 13 ft. at low water. Except on this and another bar further up, the river depths range from 20 to 60 ft. at low water. In spite of this, Waterford Harbour is doing good business, especially with continental traffic, and it is hoped, with government aid, to obtain up-to-date machinery which could remove the bars on the river and provide a permanent method of disposing of the silt.

More Cattle Handled Through Dublin

The Port of Dublin handles steadily increasing shipments of cattle, and statistics for 1949 also show a substantial rise in other exports. The registered tonnage entering the port was 3,062,093, the highest ever recorded. The number of overseas vessels in 1949 was 814, and in 1939 the number was 522. The number of coastal vessels was somewhat less, and the number of colliers was reduced from 2,500 in 1939 to 1,601 in 1949.

A new graving dock is under construction at the Port of Dublin, at a cost of £750,000. The dock will probably take four or five years to complete, but will afford pier facilities for the largest ships. New transit sheds and warehouses are being built, and the new oil zone which is to cost £1,000,000 is well under way. The Texas Oil Company has already completed one 8,000 ton tank, to which it intends to add several smaller tanks, and the Irish American Oil Company has taken over a 15½ acre site on which it intends to build about 23 storage tanks, to hold about 15,000,000 gallons. Irish Shell is also planning extensive accommodation, and the oil will be distributed by road, rail, and sea transport to the various depots throughout the country. The zone is in an isolated position at the end of the North Dock. Dredging operations are also taking place at the Port of Dublin which will enable vessels drawing 30 ft. of water to enter the port at all tides. The total bill for the provision of extra quays, jetties for oil tenders, additional warehouses and transit sheds, the dredging of the bar, and the new graving dock, is expected to reach £3,000,000.

Egypt Encourages Pharmaceutical Imports

Cairo, December 16, 1950.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Ministry of Health has requested that pharmaceutical importers increase their volume of imports, to build up stocks against an emergency. In putting forward this request, the Ministry of Health has given assurances that hard currencies will be allotted rather freely for this purpose.

Exports of Scottish Tweed Increased

Glasgow, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The Scottish tweed trade is approaching an export level of almost £7,000,000 a year. This was stated by the president of the National Association of Scottish Woollen Manufacturers at the annual meeting in Edinburgh. He said that Scottish tweeds, blankets and travelling rugs were being exported at the rate of 766,000 square yards per month, or in value at the rate of £6,960,000 a year. They accounted for only 7 per cent of the woven wool fabric production of the United Kingdom, but their export value was important to an extent quite out of relation to their size. Direct exports accounted for some 21 per cent in quantity of the British wool cloth exports to the United States. However, a large percentage of the products of Scottish woollen manufacturers was exported indirectly. If that feature was taken into consideration, it could be reasonably assumed that they were responsible for 40 per cent of the total value of British woollen exports to the dollar markets.

Trade Notes

CHILE

Chile to Construct Dried Milk Plant

Santiago, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—A modern plant for the production of dried milk will be installed in Chile, probably in Talca or Temuco, with funds provided by the United Nations organization. A sum of U.S.\$135,000 has been voted for the construction of the plant.

Chile's Distribution of National Income

Santiago, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The ordinary income of Chile for 1949 reached 16,395,092,000 pesos. Of this amount, 74 per cent corresponds to direct and indirect taxes. The table below gives the distribution of this income over four different years, the figures in each case being percentages of the total:

Items	1935	1940	1945	1949
Direct taxation	17.80	18.39	29.40	32.48
Other taxes	19.06	24.56	32.80	41.59
Customs duties	38.82	36.25	12.03	8.56
Nitrate and iodine	0.47	0.37	0.12	0.12
National services	6.33	7.50	4.95	3.42
National properties	1.43	1.02	0.78	0.94
Various	4.64	10.47	19.73	9.41
Agrarian Mortgage Bank (Caja Hipotecaria y Agraria)	6.61	.....	0.19	.....
Surplus from previous year	4.84	1.44	.....	3.58
Total	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

A growing percentage of the national income is represented by taxation as will be seen from the percentage of direct and indirect taxation. In 1935, 37 per cent of the total state income corresponded to this heading, whereas in 1949 it reached 74 per cent. Customs duties show a rather lower percentage, but merchandise entering the country is subject to duties which figure under other headings. The principal income under the heading of national services is that of the postal and telegraphic departments, port dues and water and drainage charges.

Chile to Issue New Coins

Santiago, December 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The Senate has approved the coining of coins in cupro-nickel and copper to replace the present notes of 10 pesos and 5 pesos. These will be known as "condors" and "half condors", respectively.

Chile Orders Further Expenditure for New Smelter

Santiago, December 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The government has ordered that 37 million pesos be used to continue the construction of the metal smelting plant ("Fundación Nacional de Paipote Ltda.") at Paipote, in the north of Chile. A bill is also to be introduced authorizing 245 million pesos for the completion of the plant.

The capacity of the plant is given as 142,000 tons annually of ores and concentrates, giving a production of 20,000 tons of copper, 1.4 tons of gold and 3.5 tons of silver. The plant, on which 230 million pesos have already been spent, should be ready to operate about the middle of 1951.

CUBA

✓ Cuba Inaugurates Sugar Cane Experimental Station

Havana, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Cuba has announced the inauguration of the first phase of the Sugar Cane Experimental Station which, it is hoped, will be equal to similar establishments in Java, Hawaii and other important sugar-producing countries. Cane plantings on the station will total approximately one million cwts., and the project includes the eventual erection of a small pilot sugar mill and a large agricultural and industrial laboratory. The primary task of the station is the investigation, study and solution of all problems concerned with the cultivation of the sugar cane, including the final selection of eight outstanding varieties from as many as 80,000 so far studied for vigour, growing qualities, saccharose content and resistance to pests.

✓ Cuban Production of Tires and Tubes Increased

Havana, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Cuban domestic production of tires and tubes increased during the first six months of 1950, as compared with the same period last year. Total production this year was 37,700 tires and 22,069 tubes. In the same period, a total of 44,176 tires and 47,929 tubes were imported, from the United States.

✓ Cuban Customs Receipts Rise

Havana, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Customs receipts in Cuba during the month of October totalled \$10,990,403.64, as against \$7,087,652.98 for the same period last year, or a net increase of \$3,902,750.66.

✓ Tobacco Exports from Cuba Lower

Havana, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Tobacco exports from Cuba, leaf, cut, cigars and cigarettes, fell off during the first nine months of 1950, comparative totals being \$20,806,762 in 1950, as against \$22,795,773 in 1949.

✓ Cuba Takes Steps to Preserve Forests

Havana, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government has declared the forests of the Sierra Maestra, on the eastern end of the island, to be of public utility. This means that from now on the exploitation of these forests will first have to be authorized and inspected by the government. The measure is an attempt to conserve what remains of the country's forest wealth, and is in the way of a reminder to the country of the existence of a serious problem that must be solved without delay.

✓ Cuba Experiments With Textile Fibre Yielding Plant

Havana, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Increasing quantities of kenaf are being grown experimentally in Cuba. A great deal of attention and study is being devoted to the cultivation and processing of this promising textile fibre yielding plant. It is considered by many to be a perfect

substitute for Pakistan and Java-grown jute, of which Cuba is an important consumer, using it in 325-pound bags to pack its enormous sugar production (over six million short tons last crop). Great hopes are expressed for the future possibilities of this plant, but there are still a great many technical processing problems to be solved.

Cuban Production of Cement Insufficient for Needs

Havana, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Cement supply has not yet been normalized in Cuba, domestic consumption totalling some 240,000 barrels a year, as against domestic production of only some 150,000 barrels. Suggestions have been made for enlargement of the only cement plant operating in Cuba as a means of stepping up production to help fill the gap that cannot always be filled by imports, and because of the housing problem which has not yet been solved. Because of the continuously increasing population of the country, it is felt that construction and building is bound to increase.

HONG KONG

Trade of Hong Kong Substantially Higher

(Values shown in this trade note are in Canadian dollars)

Hong Kong, December 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Imports into Hong Kong during the first ten months of 1950 were valued at \$540 million, compared with \$406 million in the corresponding period of 1949. Exports were valued at \$537 million, compared with \$334 million in the same period last year.

Hong Kong's principal trading partners are China, the United States, Great Britain and Malaya. Canada enjoys only a small share of the total trade.

Trade of Hong Kong

	Imports Million	Exports Million	Total Million	Share of total HK trade
China	\$140.3 (106.4)	\$233.9 (106.4)	\$374.2 (212.8)	34.7% (26.2)
United States ...	97.2 (84.7)	48.7 (34.7)	145.9 (119.4)	13.5% (16.1)
United Kingdom	62.1 (56.1)	26.1 (21.9)	88.2 (78.0)	8.2% (10.5)
Malaya (Br.) ...	33.4 (14.5)	71.4 (37.4)	104.8 (51.9)	9.7% (7.0)
Canada	7.2 (7.7)	1.6 (2.5)	9.8 (10.2)	.8% (1.3)

Flashlight Industry of Hong Kong Active

Hong Kong, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Thirty factories, employing 4,500, make up Hong Kong's flashlight industry. Current production is at the rate of 70,000 dozen flashlights monthly, valued at approximately \$200,000 Canadian.

Ninety-eight per cent of the production is exported chiefly to South-East Asia (India, Malaya, Indonesia), and South and East Africa. This year, for the first time, substantial quantities are going to South America. Lesser markets include Canada, the United Kingdom and Australia. In 1949, exports were valued at about \$3.7 million Canadian.

The principal raw material is brass sheet used in making the body of the flashlight, though cheap lines incorporate tinfoil. The metals come mostly from the United Kingdom, though they are also procurable from continental Europe and Japan. Supply problems are arising, owing to the introduction of export controls on metals in the producing countries, and it is likely that from now on renewed interest will be taken in Canadian and American offerings.

The flashlight industry confines its work to the production of flashlight cases. Bulbs, lenses and dry cell batteries are obtained from other groups of local manufacturers, or imported. For example, ten local firms make dry cells and fourteen make bulbs. The locally produced bulb is not of very high quality and many flashlight factories use imported bulbs exclusively.

The most popular line is that with a focussing range of 300 feet, costing at present factory prices, from about Can.\$3.30 to \$4.60 per dozen, depending on quality. Wholesale prices for lights with ranges of 400 feet and 500 feet vary from Can.\$4.10 to \$5.20 per dozen; with ranges of 1,000 feet, Can. \$5.20 to \$6.50 per dozen; and those with ranges of 1,500 feet, Can. \$7.40 per dozen upwards. The cheap tinplate flashlights, usually with a range of 100 feet only, sell at Can.\$0.90 to \$1.80 per dozen. Prices have risen 20 per cent so far this year, compared with last year, said to be directly owing to increases in costs of raw materials.

JAMAICA

Jamaica Produces More Beef and Dairy Cattle

Kingston, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Production of beef and dairy cattle in Jamaica has increased greatly in recent years, with a marked improvement in the quality of the stock. Jamaican output of fresh milk has also increased. As Jamaica is a small island with a population of about 1,400,000, which is rapidly increasing, it is possible only to increase production of cattle by more intensive and efficient methods.

Jamaica Supplies Domestic Market With Condensed Milk

Kingston, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—Output of milk in Jamaica has risen greatly in recent years, largely due to the establishment in 1940 by the Nestlé interests of a condensery equipped to supply the entire domestic market of about 300,000 cases per year. It is planned to increase this production during 1951 by an additional 25,000 cases. More fresh milk is being consumed in Jamaica, although the high cost (one shilling and twopence per quart in Kingston) tends to restrict use to the middle and upper classes.

If milk production is to continue to expand, it is felt that export markets must be sought for part of the condensery's output, or that fresh milk will have to be used to make butter and cheese. Annual imports of the latter are estimated at the equivalent of 14 million quarts of fresh milk yearly.

NETHERLANDS

Holland Again Shipping Friesian Cattle to Britain

The Hague, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Fifty-seven bulls and 13 heifers were imported in November from the Netherlands by the British Friesian Cattle Association, the first direct importation of Friesian cattle from the Netherlands since 1914. The cattle were re-sold by the association for nearly 2.5 million guilders (\$690,000). The highest price paid was 145,000 guilders (\$40,000) for a yearling bull, and the average price paid for heifers and bulls was about 40,000 guilders (\$11,000). Seventeen of the bulls will be used in artificial insemination centres in England and Scotland.

Netherlands Exempts Cigars From Import Taxes

The Hague, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Cigars were exempted from turnover and import taxes through a bill, effective December 1, 1950. At the same time, the government issued a warning that it could not continue to assist the cigar industry if raw material prices continued to rise.

Turnover taxes on cigarettes priced higher than 90 cents (25 cents Canadian) per package were increased from three to six per cent, as of December 1.

Germany Imports Apples from The Netherlands

The Hague, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Germany lifted on December 1 the ban on the importation of apples from the Netherlands, which had existed from September 18, 1950. This was done to permit a shipment of 10,000 metric tons of apples into Germany.

Netherlands Receives Release on ERP Counterpart Funds

The Hague, December 12, 1950.—(FTS)—Agreement was reached between the United States and Netherlands governments for the release of 342 million guilders (\$94 million Can.) from Netherlands ERP counterpart funds.

Of this sum, 92 million guilders (\$25 million Can.) will be used to finance agricultural projects not included in the 1951 Netherlands budget. Fifty million guilders (\$14 million Can.) of this will be devoted to a national scheme to combat bovine tuberculosis. To this, an additional 50 million guilders (\$14 million Can.) will be contributed by the Netherlands government and farmers' organizations.

The balance of the 92 million guilders (\$25 million Can.) will be spent on: Extension of the number of grass drying installations, 15 million guilders (\$4 million Can.); new silos, electric fences and herb cultivation, 10.5 million guilders (\$2.9 million Can.); enlarging the capacity of organic fertilizer installations, 10 million guilders (\$2.7 million Can.); the Wageningen Agricultural University, 2 million guilders (\$550,000 Can.); and general research, 4.5 million guilders (\$1.2 million Can.).

The remaining 250 million guilders (\$69 million Can.) will be employed to finance projects already included in the 1950 budget, such as: Repair of war damage to agriculture, 84 million guilders (\$23 million Can.); farm reconstruction, 32 million guilders (\$8.8 million Can.); Zuyder Zee and other land reclamation projects, 53.2 million guilders (\$14.7 million Can.); and non-agricultural projects, 80.3 million guilders (\$22 million Can.).

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Pulp and Paper Project to be Developed

Wellington, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Government has announced that the Murupara pulp and paper project is to be developed by private enterprise with government assistance. Local and overseas organizations, with the necessary financial and technical resources, are to be invited to make offers for the purchase of either the whole or part of the annual yield of 28 million cubic feet of logs. It is understood that several New Zealand companies and companies in Canada, Australia, and the United States are already interested in this scheme.

New Zealand to Export Apples and Pears

Wellington, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—It is estimated that 1.25 million cases of apples and pears will be exported from New Zealand during 1951, with the United Kingdom taking 850,000 cases, the continent and Scandinavia, 250,000 cases, the United States and Canada, 100,000 cases, the West Indies and Brazil 50,000 cases.

Cost of Living Rises in New Zealand

Wellington, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The consumer price index for the third quarter of 1950 shows an overall increase of 3.3 per cent, the largest increase being in the foods group with 613 per cent, and fuel and lighting groups with 10 per cent. The food index number is up 12.9 per cent compared with the first quarter of 1950, while fuel and lighting are up 15.1 per cent on this basis. The large increase in the food, fuel and lighting, and clothing and footwear groups can be attributed to the effects of the subsidy changes which took place in May and which are considered to have been fully absorbed.

New Zealand Has More Dairy Produce for Export

Wellington, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—About 14,300 tons of New Zealand butter and cheese (on a butter basis two tons of cheese equals one ton of butter) should be available for sale this season, outside the United Kingdom bulk purchase contracts, as against 5,800 tons last season. Some 9,500 tons of cheese and 6,500 tons of butter have been sold already, leaving only about 3,000 tons to be sold between now and July, 1951.

PAKISTAN

Pakistan Maintains High Output of Crude Oil

Karachi, December 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Crude oil production in Pakistan in the first half of 1950 was 539,493 barrels, compared with 823,550 barrels for twelve months in 1949. This oil was produced in the Punjab by Attack Oil Company, Limited, and Burmah Oil Company, Limited. The Burmah Oil Company has formed a new company, known as Pakistan Petroleum, Limited, which was recently granted two oil prospecting licences in the Punjab and two oil mining leases, one in the Punjab and the other in East Pakistan.

Gypsum, Limestone and Silica Sand Found in Pakistan

Karachi, December 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Gypsum, limestone and silica sand are among the more important minerals of Pakistan. The former is plentiful, production during the first six months of 1950 having been 9,422 tons, while the entire output for 1949 was 15,645 tons. Gypsum is used in the manufacture of special cement, fireproof wallboards, sulphuric acid, calcium sulphate and fertilizers.

Limestone, used in the lime and cement industries, as well as for the manufacture of chalk for glass melting and for the preparation of calcium carbide, showed a production of 149,914 tons in the first half of 1950, the total 1949 production having been 278,227 tons.

Silica sand, employed in mortar, cement and an essential ingredient in the manufacture of glass and various types of paints and chemicals, showed a production of 3,082 tons in the first six months of 1950. Total production in 1949 was 1,600 tons.

Pakistan Increases Output of Chromite

Karachi, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Pakistan's output of chromite in the first six months of 1950 was 9,000 tons, compared with 15,673 tons for the whole of 1949. While a monopoly on chrome mining was held until the end of 1949 by the Baluchistan Chrome Company, Limited, Pakistan Industries, Limited, has been granted several prospecting licences.

Coal Consumption in Pakistan Far Exceeds Production

Karachi, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Pakistan's coal consumption is estimated at 1,920,000 tons, against an indigenous production of 400,000 tons. The requirements of West and East Pakistan are 1,008,000 tons and 840,000 tons, respectively. Coal imports have increased steadily in the last three years. Between April, 1949, and March, 1950, Pakistan imported 1,345,408 tons, compared with 1,213,898 tons in the corresponding period of the previous year. These imports were from India, the United Kingdom, France, United States and Poland, India being the largest supplier. Since December 23, 1949, India discontinued her supplies to Pakistan, with the result that other sources of supply had to be sought.

PERU

New Fishery Terminal for Greater Lima Under Construction

Lima, December 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Construction of a new fishery terminal at Mercado Mayorista will be completed by the end of 1950, providing the population of Greater Lima with a steady supply of fish under proper sanitary conditions. The new terminal will be completely enclosed and will have an entrance for sellers, a platform for loading and unloading, refrigerator rooms to accommodate 122 tons of fish daily, control and administration rooms, etc.

Bata Shoe Factory Largest in Lima

Lima, December 12, 1950.—(FTS)—From a relatively modest plant, starting in 1939 with a total force of 61 Peruvian workmen and a handful of specialized personnel imported from Czechoslovakia, the Fabrica de Calzado Peruano S.A., popularly known as "Calzado Rimac", has blossomed into one of the most vigorous branches of the 45 Bata shoe manufacturing establishments now operating in many countries. Some 7,000 units are manufactured weekly.

Peru Reduces List of Prohibited Items

Lima, December 2, 1950.—(FTS)—The Peruvian Government has recently authorized the free importation into the country of 543 tariff items, including some foodstuffs, fats, chemicals, rubber and rubber products, lumber, fuel, lubricants and related products, base metals and articles made thereof, and electrical and transport material.

Peru Purchases United States Gold

Lima, December 12, 1950.—(FTS)—In keeping with the Peruvian policy of strengthening the country's currency, the government has purchased from the United States 10,704 kilograms of gold, for a total value of U.S.\$12,045,111. Two shipments have already arrived on board the *Interamericano*. The third and last shipment is expected shortly.

THE PHILIPPINES

Philippines Provide Additional Funds for Imports

Manila, December 7, 1950.—(FTS)—The governor of the Central Bank of the Philippines has informed the Import Control Administration that an additional 10 million pesos would be made available to provide exchange to cover import applications already approved, as well as to permit the importation of certain essential commodities to meet emergency requirements. The above amount has been certified on the understanding that the dollars will be used to cover only essential imports, that the imports will arrive here at the right prices and be properly distributed, and that import licences for specific essential items are not diverted to some other less essential items.

Approximately one-half the allotment is to be used for essential foodstuffs and medicines, and the other half for raw materials required by local industries.

Philippine Coal Found to Have Coking Possibilities

Manila, December 10, 1950.—(FTS)—As a result of an extensive investigation of the coal reserves of the Philippines, the Bureau of Mines estimates that the coal reserves may amount to thirty million tons. While the coal resources of the country are generally of an inferior grade, the Bureau is of the opinion that they can be developed to assist in the industrialization program of the Philippines. Experiments conducted on coal from the Lalat and Lumbog areas of Zamboanga show that the coal has coking possibilities. The processing, however, is still in the research stages and all attention should be given to the experiment, in view of the high cost of imported coke and its importance to the proposed establishment of iron and steel plants. The drying and briquetting into high B.T.U. fuel, and the charring and briquetting into metallurgical carbon, appear to be the most probable methods of utilizing the Philippine lignites. It has been further pointed out that the building of small steam electric plants in localities where hydro-electric power is not available would assure a steady demand for Philippine coal, which has no market demand outside of the country.

Philippine Government Sells United States Fertilizers

Manila, December 13, 1950.—(FTS)—To assist in increasing the production of agricultural crops, the Fertilizer Administration of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, has announced that it is now selling ammonium sulphate fertilizer. The fertilizer available was manufactured in the United States and carries a guarantee of 21 per cent nitrogen content. The selling price is 7.50 pesos per bag of 45 kilos (1 kilo equals 2.2 pounds). In addition, the fertilizer is also being offered to local gardeners at 25 centavos per one kilo bag.

It is expected that a shipment of ammonium phosphate will be available in January, 1951, for distribution to the rice farmers of Central Luzon. The Fertilizer Administration is now accepting reservations for orders of this fertilizer.

Philippines Purchase Australian Purebred Sows and Boars

Manila, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The Director of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources has announced that a shipment of 71 purebred sows and 12 purebred boars are now en route to the Philippines from Australia. These animals are to be used to increase the Bureau of Animal Industry's stock of breeding animals.

Philippines Rubber Shoe Industry Shows Steady Growth

Manila, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The manufacture of rubber boots and shoes in the Philippines was first started in 1933, when an import tariff of 25 per cent ad valorem was placed on these products. The industry has shown a steady growth and today, the four leading manufacturers have an investment of approximately two million pesos, as against the prewar investment of 300,000 pesos. At the normal rate of production, the industry has a daily production of 16,000 pairs of shoes. Practically all the raw materials, with the exception of chemicals, used in the manufacture of rubber shoes are available in the Philippines.

SCOTLAND

Scottish Grain Crops Affected by Weather

Glasgow, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Official estimates of the outturn from this year's Scottish harvests of grain and roots indicate that yields are more satisfactory than might have been expected, having regard to the adverse weather experienced since last July. Wheat production is estimated at 90,000 tons, against last year's 72,000 tons. Barley output, at 164,000 tons, is down by 21,000 tons from the 1949 figure. Oats, Scotland's chief cereal, is lower both in acreage and yield. Production is estimated at 778,000 tons, as compared with 796,000 tons in 1949.

The most satisfactory estimate relates to the potato crop yield. The estimated average yield is fully half a ton per acre higher than the ten years' average of 7.2 tons per acre. Scottish potato production is put at 1,487,000 tons, compared with last year's 1,440,000 tons. Turnips and swedes are below normal yields at 16.6 tons per acre, giving an estimated output of 4,778,000 tons, compared with slightly over 5,000,000 tons in 1949.

Scottish Trade Opportunities with Canada Discussed

Glasgow, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Speaking before the Canadian Club of Glasgow on "Trade Opportunities with Canada", Lord Bilsland, President of the Scottish Council (Development and Industry), said that industry was developing in a remarkable way in Canada, which, per capita, was now the greatest importing nation in the world. He said: "Every Canadian buys \$26 worth of goods annually from the United Kingdom, compared with \$2 worth bought by the American. Given peace,

I believe there will be, in the next 25 years, a phenomenal development in Canada, where there is a willingness to work hard and a belief in the theory that the profit motive is a sound one."

Lord Bilsland said it was difficult to assess the Scottish contribution to British exports to Canada, there were at least 400 regular Scottish exporters and there was room for many more. Trade, however, must operate both ways. Canada was a great exporting nation and it would be a disaster if she experienced any substantial or permanent loss of her export trade. It was only through the maximum development of trade both ways that satisfactory trade relations between Scotland and Canada could be assured.

Ship Launchings on Clyde Increased

Glasgow, December 26, 1950.—(FTS)—Of the 1,400,000 tons gross of new shipping launched by British shipyards in 1950, the highest total since the Second World War, 443,813 tons were launched on the Clyde. The 23 firms on this famous river show a launching output of 442,633 tons gross for 88 vessels.

Scottish Coal Production Declined

Glasgow, December 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Scottish coal output this year is estimated at 23,275,000 tons, which compares with an output of 23,835,000 tons in 1949. This is the first production setback experienced in the Scottish division since nationalization of the industry in 1947.

A decline in manpower contributed to the recession, but productivity also fell away for the greater part of the year. Manpower in the Scottish mines declined from 82,600 in 1949 to about 81,500 this year, while output per manshift dropped to 22.3 cwt., against 22.4 cwt. last year. Another major cause of the decline was the sharp increase in losses from unofficial strikes. In the first 47 weeks of 1950 these accounted for a loss of some 492,000 tons, largely the result of three major outbreaks. Total losses from this cause in 1949 amounted to 275,000 tons.

As a result of these factors, coupled with a wet summer and a colder winter than for a number of years, supply margins were insufficient to provide for all contingencies, leaving users to go forward into 1951 with precarious reserves to safeguard themselves against a possible recurrence of the severe weather which precipitated the disastrous fuel crisis in 1947.

Scotland Engaged in Record Tree Planting Program

Glasgow, December 27, 1950.—(FTS)—In Scottish woodlands, state and private foresters are now engaged in the biggest planting program of all time. The Scottish Forestry Commission, which has acquired well over 500,000 acres of plantable land since 1919, planted 219,000 acres in the first thirty years, an average of 7,300 per year. This season they hope to cover 26,000 to 27,000 acres, as compared with 24,000 in 1949-50. In private woodlands, where the problem is how to cope with some 400,000 acres that were clear-felled or devastated in two world wars, this season's planting may amount to 10,000 acres. It is expected that the tempo will increase rapidly as dedication schemes are arranged between landowners and the Commission.

The Commission reports that, with the single exception of European larch, it has not been necessary in the past thirty years to alter its choice of major species for the state forests. The place of European larch in

new plantations is largely being taken by the Japanese larch, which does not suffer from die-back, produces almost equally durable timber, and grows faster in early youth. Use of the two spruces, Norway and Sitka, has increased considerably over the past fifteen years. These are species of high volume production, and are well adapted for the conditions prevailing in the hill country in which most of the land for planting is acquired. Scots pine remains a reliable standby species for use under a great range of conditions, being planted both as a pure crop on the lighter soils and in the lower rainfall regions of the country, and as a "pioneer" or "nurse" tree in mixture with more exacting species, such as Sitka spruce and Douglas fir.

Many New Jobs Provided by Scottish Industrial Estates

Glasgow, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Scottish Industrial Estates Limited expect early next year to pass the 50,000 mark in the provision of new jobs. Lord Bilsland, the chairman, spoke of that "very considerable achievement", when he gave a progress report to a press conference. Since 1945 and the passing of the Distribution of Industry Act, he said, Scottish Industrial Estates had provided for 225 new projects and 37 extensions for firms previously established. The total number of fresh jobs provided was approximately 47,000.

Lord Bilsland reported that, during 1950, 540,000 square feet of factory space had been completed for nineteen tenants, and 420,000 square feet of extension space for ten tenants already in occupation. While Scotland's total unemployment had shown a tendency to rise during the past eighteen months, the number of persons employed in industrial estate factories had risen. The potential labour force of present developments was approximately 93,000.

Scottish Industrial Estates were entering 1951 with over 900,000 square feet of factory space being built. From approvals being given an additional area of 800,000 square feet would be started. It was hoped very soon to be able to announce the development of four sites in Glasgow, where work had not yet started.

SOUTH AFRICA

New South Africa-Australia Shipping Service Announced

Cape Town, November 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Details of the Shaw Savill Line's new direct service between East and South Africa and Australia have been announced. The new service will start at the beginning of next year with the *Afric*, a motorship being completed at Burntisland, Fifeshire. As the trade grows, more ships will be added.

The *Afric*, which is expected at Durban on her maiden voyage on January 12, should make the round trip in ninety days. At first she will call at two Union ports only—Durban and Cape Town—but the service may be extended to Port Elizabeth and East London later. The service will be an extension of the Shaw Savill Line's existing through service from Britain to Australia and New Zealand via the Cape.

South African Exports of Deciduous Fruit Increased

Cape Town, November 29, 1950.—(FTS)—The part played by the deciduous fruit industry in the Union's economic structure is becoming increasingly important. During 1938-39, a total of 56,000,000 pounds of

deciduous fruit was exported from the Union, while the figure for 1949-50 increased to 98,600,000 pounds. Grape exports increased to 43,380,000 pounds during the past season, in comparison with 22,650,000 pounds in 1938. It is stated that the South African fruit industry, which includes dried and tinned fruits, has gained a high reputation abroad and is earning valuable foreign exchange for the Union, as well as assisting in maintaining the country's favourable balance of trade.

Although Great Britain is the Union's best market, there are limits to the expansion of this market on account of the high cost of living in England. Other countries offering a market for South African fruit are Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Germany and the United States. South African fruit has already become popular in Sweden, and thousands of cases of peaches, pears, and grapes have already been shipped to that country.

South African Wool Clip Greatly Increased in Value

Cape Town, November 29, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—A review issued recently by the South African Wool Disposals Organization at Port Elizabeth states that, if present prices are maintained for the remainder of the season, the value this year of the Union's wool clip will be £ 76,000,000, compared with £ 38,527,000 last season.

There was an increase of 15 per cent in merino wool and an increase of 2·6 per cent in karakul, natives, coarse, and coloured wool, over the amount sold in the corresponding period last year. This increase could not be maintained, however, because shearing had been intensified so that clips could reach the market as early as possible. The average price for all wool this season was 84·64d., against 36·13d. last year.

Manganese Ore Exports Maintained by South Africa

Cape Town, November 29, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Exports of both high-grade and low-grade manganese ore are well maintained, according to the annual report of the South African Manganese, Limited. It states that requirements of South African consumers of high-grade ore for production of ferro-manganese and low-grade ore for the steel industry were satisfactorily met throughout the year. The net profit of £ 180,283 compares with £ 85,976 for the previous year.

Karakul Pelts in South Africa Increase Seven-fold

Cape Town, November 29, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—According to information supplied by the Division of Economics and Markets, the amount of karakul skins sold by an Upington co-operative company, which controls about 85 per cent of the total products of the Union (excluding South-West Africa), has increased seven-fold from 1942-43 to 1949-50. Sales remained stationary during the past two seasons, while the average net prices remained fairly low in comparison with the previous seasons. The low prices in 1948-49 followed the drought of that year, which compelled farmers to slaughter indiscriminately.

Since 1950, however, the market became more favourable, and continental buyers began to participate in the New York auctions. In most cases, the continental buyers were outbid by the Americans.

At the London auctions, the United States, Western Europe, Scandinavia and Italy were well represented, and a considerable rise in prices

occurred. The biggest rise in prices occurred in the United States for the best grades. It would appear that Great Britain and the continent have become bigger buyers of the inferior and medium grades.

As a result of the rise in prices, the number of karakuls in the Union has increased noticeably in the past few years. During the prewar season of 1937-38, there were only 83,000 karakuls in the Union, while during 1948-49 this total had increased to 1,240,000.

South Africa to Stimulate Beef and Mutton Production

Cape Town, November 29, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—New measures to stimulate the production of beef and mutton in South Africa have been announced by the Minister of Agriculture. They involve an increase of price to both producers and consumers, and have been arranged in agreement with the Meat Industry Control Board.

As from November 16, 1950, farmers will get 2d. a pound more for mutton and 3d. a pound more for lamb, and from next week the retail prices will also be raised. In the first quarter of 1951, farmers will get 6s. a 100 pounds more for beef, and premiums of 10s. and 15s. a 100 pounds will be paid for four-tooth and six-tooth cattle of prime and super grade. The retail price of beef will be increased about February, 1951.

The measures contemplated are based on two salient features of the meat problem. The first is that South Africa's livestock population had been on the decline for a number of years. The second is that the Union's meat consumption has risen rapidly and is still increasing.

In 1930, the Union had 56,000,000 sheep and goats. Now there are 37,000,000, a reduction of 19,000,000 sheep. The number of cattle has increased from 12,000,000 in 1939 to 13,000,000 in 1943, but now the number of cattle is again down to 12,000,000. Against 125 cattle and 650 sheep twenty years ago, there are at present only 100 cattle and 350 sheep per 100 people.

SWEDEN

Scandinavian Airlines Buy New Aircraft

Stockholm, December 5, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Scandinavian Airlines have bought six twin-engined "Scandia" aircraft, manufactured in this country, for service on the mail and passenger route between Lulea, in North Sweden, and Amsterdam, as well as on the Stockholm-Finland route. Scandia planes will probably be used also on the company's service to Germany, now flown with DC-3 aircraft.

Built as a low-wing monoplane to carry 24-32 passengers, the Scandia has a cruising speed of 330 kilometres per hour, at an altitude of 2,500 metres, thus rivalling the four-engined DC-4. The plane, according to statements by Swedish and foreign experts, is characterized by exceptional flying safety, the wing load being only 187 kgs. per square metre. This also means reduced stalling risks. Landing and take-off distances are considerably shorter than for comparable types.

Six Scandia planes have been sold to Brazil, five of which are already delivered and put into the Rio-Sao Paulo shuttle traffic.

Swedish Average Income Rose to 5,460 Kronor

Stockholm, December 5, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The Swedish average income rose from 1948 to 1949 from 5,303 kronor to 5,460 kronor (\$1,092).

Increase in Industrial Investments in Sweden

Stockholm, December 5, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—It is estimated that the large and medium-sized industries in Sweden this year will have invested about 1,450 million kronor in their own installations, as compared with 1,360 million during 1949. The increase of about 7 per cent depends partly upon the rise in prices. Small industries are not included in these estimates. The investments planned in large and medium-sized industries for next year amount to a value of approximately 1,770 million kronor, or 22 per cent more than this year. Of the current year's total estimated investments, over one-half, or 750 million kronor, was for machines and apparatus, 205 million for industrial constructions, 340 million for other industrial installations and the remainder for houses, etc. The corresponding amounts for last year were 687, 269 and 332 million kronor, respectively, whilst the figure for houses remained at approximately the same amount of 70 million kronor. The figures show that it is plant equipment which is responsible for the largest increase. For branches of the ore mining and metal industries alone there has been an increase from 272 million kronor in 1941 to 312 million in 1950.

VENEZUELA

Oil Production in Venezuela Sets Record

Caracas, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Crude oil production in Venezuela reached the record level in October of 1,611,065 barrels per day. The average for the first ten months of 1950 was 1,474,065 barrels daily, compared to 1,321,367 barrels in 1949.

Match Production Begins in Venezuela This Year

Caracas, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Construction of a factory near Caracas to supply the Venezuelan requirements of matches is actively under way, with production scheduled to commence in June, 1951. It is hoped to use all local materials, but it appears likely that imports of lumber suitable for matches will be required, at least for some months.

New Oil Pipeline to be Built in Venezuela

Caracas, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The Shell Caribbean Petroleum Company, in combination with the Mene Grande Oil Company and the Texas Oil Company, is planning a 240-kilometer pipeline running from Palmarejo, in the state of Zulia, to the Shell refinery at Cardon, on the Paraguaná peninsula. The pipeline is expected to cost \$20,000,000, and should be completed by the middle of 1951, providing the necessary steel piping can be procured.

Venezuela to Export Asphalt

Caracas, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Venezuela will soon become a large-scale exporter of asphalt, now that the new refinery of the Creole Corporation at Amuay Bay, in the State of Falcon, has entered into production. A new type known as penetration, or hot asphalt, is being developed. Production for 1950 is estimated at 744,000 barrels.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able 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	Saskatoon —Board of Trade.
Calgary —Board of Trade.	Sherbrooke —Chamber of Commerce.
Charlottetown —Board of Trade.	St. John's —Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Edmonton —Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Toronto —Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton —Chamber of Commerce.	Vancouver —Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Halifax —Board of Trade.	Victoria —Department of Trade and Industry.
Hamilton —Chamber of Commerce.	Welland —Board of Trade.
London —Chamber of Commerce.	Windsor —Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton —Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Winnipeg —Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal —Montreal Board of Trade.	
Port Arthur —Chamber of Commerce.	
Quebec City —Board of Trade.	
Regina —Chamber of Commerce.	
Saint John —Board of Trade.	

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.

Toronto—January 5-20, 1951.

Montreal—February 2-13.

Ottawa—January 29-February 1.

Information on Austria and Iceland Published

Information concerning shipping documents and customs regulations pertaining to Austria and Iceland has been compiled by the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, from which copies may be obtained on application.

Australian Plant to Produce Polystyrene

Melbourne, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Monsanto Chemicals (Australia) Limited have announced plans to manufacture polystyrene at their Melbourne plant. The scheme involves the conversion of styrene, moreover, to polystyrene for moulding operations, and will involve a capital outlay of £A250,000.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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

Canadian Exports, by Areas

	November			January-November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	36.3	58.6	38.7	318.4	667.4	435.3
America.....	2.4	2.9	3.0	20.3	49.1	28.7
Africa.....	1.2	4.2	3.1	16.9	78.9	43.5
Asia.....	0.7	10.3	4.5	7.6	97.9	49.7
Oceania.....	3.8	3.1	4.6	45.1	45.1	41.3
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	44.3	79.1	53.9	408.3	938.3	598.5
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	28.6	172.6	193.1	247.5	1,358.1	1,844.0
Latin America.....	1.7	9.2	13.8	16.3	111.2	130.5
Europe.....	7.4	19.7	25.3	67.9	203.7	180.5
Other Foreign Countries.....	3.9	11.7	6.7	28.7	96.0	75.0
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	41.7	213.2	238.8	360.4	1,769.1	2,230.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	86.0	292.3	292.7	768.7	2,707.4	2,828.5

Canadian Exports, by Countries

	November			January-November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	35,750	56,807	38,580	314,154	655,072	430,355
Ireland.....	529	1,820	(b)	3,862	8,646	(b)
Gibraltar.....		4	59	6	332	280
Malta.....	20	16	56	366	3,315	4,630
TOTAL EUROPE.....	36,299	58,647	38,695	318,388	667,365	435,265
America:						
Newfoundland.....	1,075			7,611	(a)9,229	
Bermuda.....	131	213	280	1,255	3,267	2,756
Barbados.....	87	265	321	959	4,690	2,858
Jamaica.....	395	949	838	4,039	8,316	7,102
Trinidad and Tobago.....	379	641	657	3,280	11,508	7,120
Bahamas.....	145	169	221	1,626	2,102	1,802
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		253	325		4,151	2,993
British Honduras.....	21	41	59	257	541	445
British Guiana.....	133	386	276	1,264	5,293	3,642
Falkland Islands.....					7	1
TOTAL AMERICA.....	2,366	2,917	2,977	20,291	49,104	28,719
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		15	84		537	390
Union of South Africa.....	1,060	3,670	2,837	14,715	71,379	40,164
Other British South Africa.....			2		14	5
Southern Rhodesia.....	65	140	26	978	2,564	1,140
Gambia.....	2			19	7	12
Gold Coast.....	25	204	62	173	1,396	524
Nigeria.....	9	9	13	70	1,041	171
Sierra Leone.....	9	17	13	174	290	213
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3		8	209	35	72
British East Africa.....	50	121	36	600	1,622	786
TOTAL AFRICA.....	1,223	4,176	3,081	16,938	78,885	43,477

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

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	November			January–November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.						
Asia:						
India.....	343	6,517	2,671	2,671	65,927	25,867
Pakistan.....		2,074	520		15,532	8,314
Ceylon.....	12	40	43	185	2,082	4,209
Aden.....	3	1		83	52	18
Federation of Malaya.....	146	307	241	2,227	5,269	3,732
Other British East Indies.....				5	2	28
Hong Kong.....	153	1,349	1,081	2,151	9,008	7,511
TOTAL ASIA.....	669	10,288	4,547	7,579	97,872	49,679
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,329	2,284	3,239	30,040	31,455	31,345
New Zealand.....	1,396	801	1,338	14,693	13,017	9,755
Fiji.....	38	6	17	337	588	234
Other British Oceania.....				44	59	15
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	3,763	3,091	4,594	45,114	45,119	41,349
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	44,322	79,118	53,891	408,314	938,345	598,489
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	28,387	171,333	191,960	245,725	1,343,693	1,829,478
Alaska.....	2	62	96	110	958	899
American Virgin Islands.....	5	19	5	32	120	141
Hawaii.....	165	516	572	1,342	7,577	6,041
Puerto Rico.....	32	641	395	312	5,617	7,219
United States Oceania.....		8	26	3	165	196
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	28,591	172,579	193,054	247,530	1,358,130	1,843,974
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	621	354	734	4,503	2,859	13,069
Bolivia.....	9	67	880	102	1,014	2,187
Brazil.....	310	945	1,746	3,307	15,925	14,077
Chile.....	65	157	992	551	3,144	5,690
Colombia.....	99	355	1,700	1,079	7,430	13,462
Costa Rica.....	9	134	121	89	1,599	2,060
Cuba.....	85	1,295	1,412	1,115	12,594	16,541
Dominican Republic.....	14	229	168	237	1,946	2,670
Ecuador.....		84	286	49	1,545	1,276
El Salvador.....	6	77	149	44	795	1,273
Guatemala.....	8	239	223	107	1,393	2,106
Haiti (Republic of).....	4	124	276	110	1,469	2,264
Honduras.....	25	44	61	159	660	524
Mexico.....	166	1,842	1,828	2,187	13,675	15,702
Nicaragua.....	2	30	79	71	567	714
Panama.....	28	577	383	286	13,260	8,645
Paraguay.....		2	21	9	131	108
Peru.....	105	397	340	842	6,913	3,275
Uruguay.....	22	204	141	205	1,867	1,570
Venezuela.....	130	2,065	2,235	1,168	22,433	23,249
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,708	9,221	13,775	16,270	111,219	130,462
Europe:						
Albania.....				8		
Austria.....		25	109	8	3,411	2,256
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	966	6,517	7,187	8,837	46,622	57,043
Bulgaria.....		14		9	196	214
Czechoslovakia.....	52	327	42	3,144	2,842	2,153
Denmark.....	194	80	24	1,367	2,943	726
Estonia.....				2		
Finland.....	27	34	53	477	595	581

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	November			January–November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Other Foreign Countries:—Conc.						
France.....	715	1,338	2,435	8,229	34,171	17,216
Germany.....	2,404	349	1,371	16,747	22,840	7,536
Greece.....	1	180	62	1,565	2,243	1,599
Hungary.....			8	2	74	72
Iceland.....		6	52	17	726	655
Ireland.....	(a)	(a)	1,454	(a)	(a)	12,325
Italy.....	146	1,630	3,319	1,573	10,936	13,179
Latvia.....	3			234		
Lithuania.....	46			894		1
Netherlands.....	969	1,600	794	9,785	12,689	8,013
Norway.....	1,046	2,202	1,049	7,475	20,076	15,840
Poland.....	94	82	4	992	1,170	1,422
Portugal.....	7	546	1,174	127	7,747	5,429
Azores and Madeira.....		7	71	3	75	202
Roumania.....	1	15	16	39	254	104
Spain.....	1	48	1,348	100	362	5,598
Sweden.....	607	201	312	4,709	4,970	3,449
Switzerland.....	60	4,355	4,303	691	28,196	23,943
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	87	1	25	881	91	191
Yugoslavia.....	2	94	46	10	454	802
TOTAL EUROPE.....	7,428	19,651	25,258	67,925	203,683	180,539
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....		3			14	52
Arabia.....		78	92		2,756	786
Belgian Congo.....	26	178	216	93	2,244	2,089
Burma*.....	6		1	119	54	27
China.....	207	1,155	82	2,434	13,396	1,964
Greenland.....			41		16	98
Egypt.....	50	100	43	340	4,681	3,710
Ethiopia.....		2			42	49
French Africa.....	6	38	147	533	2,129	1,900
French East Indies.....	7	15	3	27	176	61
French Guiana.....				6	129	5
French Oceania.....	3	15	72	74	287	710
French West Indies.....	8	9	13	154	65	24
Madagascar.....	1	66	10	8	227	117
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	30	135	133	247	1,124	986
Iran.....	12	4,394	93	80	10,107	889
Iraq.....	2	22	3	39	450	69
Israel*.....	6	1,764	548	138	11,504	11,565
Jordan.....					177	46
Tripoli.....					11	374
Other Italian Africa.....						184
Japan.....	3,284	226	2,756	18,910	4,412	19,264
Korea.....		7			56	1,137
Liberia.....	2		8	10	115	95
Morocco.....	2	118	96	93	1,090	1,612
Indonesia.....	80	419	320	752	4,263	2,77
Surinam.....	5	95	84	34	864	821
Netherlands Antilles.....	17	190	148	192	1,840	4,360
Philippine Islands.....	123	1,813	867	1,308	12,783	10,180
Portuguese Africa.....	57	383	311	1,319	3,306	2,575
Portuguese Asia.....			3	1	162	102
Siam.....	2	65	58	18	688	11,411
Canary Islands.....		3	7	3	43	236
Spanish Africa.....		14			77	61
Syria.....	5	101	383	59	3,067	1,375
Turkey.....		292	181	1,916	13,678	3,639
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	3,929	11,707	6,719	28,659	96,033	75,009
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	41,658	213,159	238,809	360,382	1,769,066	2,229,986
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	85,979	292,278	292,700	768,696	2,707,411	2,828,475

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

(a) See Commonwealth Countries.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Hong Kong Issues Essential Supply Certificates

Hong Kong, December 18, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Effective December 14, 1950, the Hong Kong Government introduced a licensing system, whereby Essential Supply Certificates would be issued by the Director of Commerce and Industry to local manufacturers, certifying that their requirements were for use only in Hong Kong. This policy was inaugurated in order that Hong Kong might be supplied with raw materials or semi-manufactured goods of an essential character.

Importers requiring essential supplies will be required to make application to the Department of Commerce and Industry, attaching statutory declarations and relevant contracts. On receipt of the applications, the Department of Commerce and Industry will inspect the factories concerned and check records. If satisfied that the application is justified, the necessary Essential Supply Certificate will be issued. Original certificates will be returned to the importers for despatch by them to their suppliers in Canada or the United States, for presentation to the licensing authorities in the countries concerned. Duplicate copies will also be forwarded through the office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, in Hong Kong, to the Department of Trade and Commerce, in Ottawa, in respect to Canadian products.

No factory will be allowed to apply for its requirements for more than three months at any one time, and records will be maintained to insure that only one certificate is issued in respect to an agreed period and commodity, regardless of the country of origin.

Consequently, no export permit will be issued for semi-manufactured or raw materials for use in manufacturing in Hong Kong unless the Canadian export application is accompanied by an Essential Supply Certificate.

Canadian firms should make certain that their importers or agents in Hong Kong supply them with this certificate in respect to any materials or goods which are required for the purpose of manufacturing in Hong Kong.

New Zealand Issues Import Licensing Schedule for 1951

Wellington, New Zealand, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—An additional list of goods which will be exempt from import licensing after December 31, 1950, when imported from and being the produce of non-scheduled countries was announced on December 18, 1950.

Eighty-seven items have been freed from import licensing from soft-currency or non-scheduled countries, and basic allocations for thirty-seven other items have been increased to cover higher prices and in some cases greater volume.

Imports from dollar or hard-currency countries were not affected by this announcement. A decision has recently been made with respect to imports of tractors and agricultural machinery from hard-currency areas, and importers of Canadian equipment will participate. A further review of imports from dollar sources is under way by the Board of Trade, and present restrictions may be modified early next year. Important items to be considered will be cars and trucks. New Zealand, however, is bound by an agreement with the United Kingdom to limit dollar imports to 75 per cent of those in 1948, but, in view of her increased dollar earnings, due to wool and other exports, it is expected that an agreement will be reached to increase dollar expenditures.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

Retailers generally seem pleased with these relaxations, but point out that, as the supply situation is becoming more difficult overseas, full advantage may not result from the relaxation. Manufacturers on the other hand show some concern, although types of goods manufactured locally are still protected, pending consideration by the Board of Trade.

South Africa Liberalizes Import Controls

Johannesburg, December 27, 1950.—(FTS)—To implement the South African Government's decision to liberalize import controls in 1951, new regulations covering the importation of general consumer goods between January 1 and June 30, 1951, were published in the *Government Gazette* of December 22.

For the first half of 1951, importers are being given a preliminary quota of 20 per cent of their 1948 imports of consumer goods, other than those on the so-called free list of goods which may be imported without licence from soft-currency countries. Twenty-five per cent of this quota will be issued in "general" permits, available for imports from any country, and seventy-five per cent in "restricted" permits, available for purchases from soft-currency countries only. These permits are valid for direct shipment of goods from January 1, 1951, to September 30, 1951, and authorize the importer to import general merchandise, excluding goods on the "prohibited list".

In order to accommodate importers who may desire to increase the amount available for purchases in hard-currency countries, they will be permitted to convert 50 per cent of their restricted permits on the basis of £1 hard for every £2 soft currency surrendered, and the remaining 50 per cent at the rate of £1 hard currency for every £5 soft currency surrendered. This means that £100 "restricted" permit may be converted into £35 "general" permit.

Importers who desire to import goods on the "prohibited list" will also be permitted to convert both their restricted and general consumer goods permits on the basis of surrendering £5 of the available permits (either restricted or general) for every £1 worth of prohibited goods to be imported from either soft or hard-currency countries, as the case may be.

Since 25 per cent of the permits to be issued will now be available for purchases from hard-currency countries, and the restricted permits may also be converted into general permits, the prospects for some increase in Canada's exports of consumer goods to the Union are promising. The degree of this increase, however, will be dependent upon the comparative price of Canadian goods, and also upon the willingness of importers to convert their "restricted" permits into "general" permits.

South Africa Sets Dollar Rate for Canadian Imports

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economic Affairs has announced that, for the purpose of debiting import permits, the f.o.b. cost of goods shipped from Canada on or after January 1, 1951, shall, until further notice, be calculated at the fixed rate of 2.95 Canadian dollars to one South African pound. This rate has been fixed solely for import control purposes and will not affect rates of exchange for buying and selling Canadian dollars. Nor will it affect any other class of payments authorized in South African pounds under the Exchange Control rulings or duties payable under the Customs Act. This action has been taken on account of fluctuations in the Canadian dollar rate, and pertains to permits issued for the period January 1-September 30, 1951.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

Certificates Required for Cereal Shipments to Venezuela

Caracas, January 4, 1950.—(FTS)—Shipments to Venezuela after February 6, 1951, of flour, mill-feeds and such cereal products as rolled oats, oatmeal, sacked whole oats and barley malt, shipped in bags, must be covered by a certificate issued by the Canadian Department of Agriculture, stating that the product concerned is free of "harmful insects and diseases". No certificate is required for shipments in tins.

Arrangements have been made accordingly with the Division of Plant Protection, Science Service, Federal Department of Agriculture, for its certificate PP 202 to be issued as required. Venezuela has advised that this form of certificate will be acceptable. The offices of the Division of Plant Protection are located as follows:

R. G. Webber,
Plant Inspection Office,
417 Dominion Public Bldg.,
Halifax, N.S.
Tel. 3-7777.

A. E. McCollom,
Plant Inspection Office,
Customs Bldg., Box 328,
Saint John, N.B.
Tel. 3-3736.

L. R. Gagnon,
Plant Inspection Office,
3 Buade Street, P.O. Box 157,
Haute-Ville, Quebec, P.Q.
Tel. 2-2589.

W. St. G. Ryan,
Plant Inspection Office,
105 McGill Street, Room 604,
Montreal, P.Q.
Tel. Marquette 7091.

C. Copeland,
Plant Inspection Office,
21 Lombard Street,
Toronto, Ontario.
Tel. Elgin 5828.

F. J. Hudson,
Plant Inspection Office,
441A Dominion Public Bldg.,
Box 325,
London, Ontario.
Tel. Fairmont 5919.

R. W. Sheppard,
Plant Inspection Office,
Federal Bldg., Box 35,
Niagara Falls, Ontario.
Tel. 1905.

W. R. Lapp,
Plant Inspection Office,
507 Canada Bldg.,
Windsor, Ontario.
Tel. 3-4721.

C. A. S. Smith,
Plant Inspection Office,
722 Dominion Public Bldg.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Tel. 923753.

P. C. Brown,
Plant Inspection Office,
Box 744,
Estevan, Saskatchewan.
Tel. 366.

R. P. Stogryn,
Plant Inspection Office,
310 Post Office Bldg., Box 55,
Lethbridge, Alberta.
Tel. 2366.

H. F. Olds,
Plant Inspection Office,
514 Federal Bldg.,
Vancouver, B.C.
Tel. Pacific 4952.

W. deMacedo,
Plant Inspection Office,
203-4 Belmont Bldg.,
Victoria, B.C.
Tel. Garden 1915.

G. C. Morgan,
Plant Inspection Office,
123 Water Street,
St. John's, Newfoundland.
Tel. 2189.

It will also be necessary for these certificates to be visaed by a Venezuelan Consul in the following cities:

Halifax—
Mr. H. R. Silver,
Vice-Consul for Venezuela,
111 Upper Water Street.

Montreal—
Dr. R. O. Delgado,
Consul General for Venezuela,
2052 St. Catherine Street West.

Toronto—
Mr. J. De Soto,
Consul for Venezuela,
25 Adelaide Street East.

Vancouver—
Mr. Hector Freytes,
Vice Consul for Venezuela,
Hotel Georgia.

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), 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.

Melbourne—R. W. BLAKE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural), 83 William Street.

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.

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room 51, Galle Face Hotel. Address for letters: P.O. Box 1006.

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 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, 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.

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.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

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.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

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.

Puerto Rico

San Juan—E. TEMPLEMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries). Address for letters: Post Office Box 3981.

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*.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

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.*

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, Cantracom, 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 General, 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, 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 Jan. 2	Nominal Quotations Jan. 8
Argentina	Peso	Basic	·2977	·2114	·2099
		Free	·2085	·0766	·0761
Austria	Schilling	Export	.....	·0495	·0491
Australia	Pound		3·2240	2·3675	2·3510
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		·0228	·0210	·0209
Bolivia	Boliviano		·0238	·0176	·0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		·0396	·6165	·6122
Brazil	Cruzeiro		·0544	·0576	·0572
Burma	Rupee		·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon	Rupee		·3022	·2219	·2204
Chile	Peso		·0233	·0217	·0215
Colombia	Peso		·5128	·5443	·5404
Costa Rica	Colon		·1800	·1887	·1873
Cuba	Peso		1·0000	1·0569	1·0494
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		·0200	·0212	·0211
Denmark	Krone		·2084	·1532	·1522
Dominican Republic	Peso		1·0000	1·0569	1·0494
Ecuador	Sucre		·0740	·0705	·0670
Egypt	Pound		4·1330	3·0349	3·0133
E. Salvador	Colon		·4000	·4228	·4198
Fiji	Pound		3·6306	2·6660	2·6471
Finland	Markka		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc		·0073	·0061	·0060
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		·0201	·0167	·0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2516	·2498
Guatemala	Quetzal		1·0000	1·0569	1·0494
Haiti	Gourde		·2000	·2114	·2099
Honduras	Lempira		·5000	·5284	·5247
Hong Kong	Dollar		·2519	·1826	·1813
Iceland	Krona		·1541	·0648	·0644
India	Rupee		·3022	·2219	·2204
Iran	Rial		·0212	.....	.....
Iraq	Dinar		4·0300	2·9594	2·9388
Ireland	Pound		4·0300	2·9594	2·9388
Israel	Pound		3·0000	2·9594	2·9388
Italy	Lira		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound		4·0300	2·9594	2·9388
Japan	Yen		·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon	Piastre		·4561	.....	.....
Mexico	Peso		·1157	·1223	·1214
Netherlands	Florin		·3769	·2781	·2761
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		·5308	·5604	·5565
New Zealand	Pound		4·0150	2·9594	2·9388
Nicaragua	Cordoba		·2000	·2114	·2099
Norway	Krone		·2015	·1480	·1469
Pakistan	Rupee		·3022	·3195	·3172
Panama	Balboa		1·0000	1·0569	1·0494
Paraguay	Guarani		·3200	.....	.....
Peru	Sol		·1538	·0704	·0670
Philippines	Peso		·4975	·5284	·5247
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		·0400	·0369	·0367
Singapore	Straits Dollar		·4702	·3452	·3428
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		·0916	·0970	·0963
Sweden	Krona		·2783	·2043	·2029
Switzerland	Franc		·2336	·2463	·2454
Thailand	Baht		·1000	.....	.....
Turkey	Lira		·3571	·3758	·3731
Union of South Africa	Pound		4·0300	2·9594	2·9388
United Kingdom	Pound		4·0300	2·9594	2·9388
United States	Dollar		1·0000	1·0569	1·0494
Uruguay	Peso		·6583	·6957	·6908
Venezuela	Bolivar		·2985	·3155	·3132
Yugoslavia	Dinar		·0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.