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**COVER SUBJECT**—Rayon weaving in Australia, where considerable progress in this industry has been made during the past ten years. Production amounts to 8,500,000 square yards a year, but the estimated demand exceeds 50,000,000 square yards per annum. Apart from a small quantity of spun yarn, produced from imported staple fibre, all the rayon yarn used in Australia is imported. A report on this industry is reproduced on page 93 of this issue of Foreign Trade.

Price 10 cents

# Belgium Buys Farm Machinery And Implements from Canada

*Imports, not including tractors, averaged over \$500,000 a year between 1945 and 1949—Purchases of Canadian tractors were valued at \$72,000 in 1948 and \$52,000 in 1949—Competition increasing from United Kingdom, France and Germany.*

By Bruce A. Macdonald, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(One hectare equals 2.471 acres)

**B**RUSSELS.—Imports into Belgium of agricultural machinery and equipment have increased substantially since the Second World War, with purchases from Canada reaching an important figure. Between 1945 and 1949, imports from Canada, not including farm tractors, averaged over \$500,000 a year. Imports of tractors from Canada in 1948 were valued at \$72,000, and in 1949 at \$52,000.

During the first seven months of 1950, Canadian exports to Belgium of all types of agricultural machinery and implements (other than tractors) totalled \$91,000, and exports of tractors numbered 56, valued at \$45,000. The question arises as to how important the Belgian market will remain. The following data may be helpful to those interested in that question.

The total area of Belgium is just under 12,000 square miles, or 3,060,000 hectares, which at 2.471 acres per hectare totals roughly 7,560,000 acres, divided as follows: Cultivated, 2,310,000 acres; forest, 1,350,000; pasture, 1,950,000; other, 1,950,000. The area of Belgium under cultivation is divided into a relatively large number of small farm holdings.

## Annual Acreage of Various Crops in Belgium

	Average 1947-49 Hectares
Seeded to cereals .....	510,000
Industrial plants—tobacco, flax, sugar beets, chicory, etc.....	90,000
Root plants, potatoes, beets, carrots for animal feed.....	170,000
Legumes grown for seed .....	13,000
Pastures, grass, fruit, flowers, etc. ....	940,000
Total .....	1,723,000

## Belgian Purchases of Canadian Farm Machinery Declined

Canadian exports of agricultural machinery and equipment (apart from tractors) to Belgium have fallen off badly since 1948. This confirms information obtained from representatives of Canadian and United States manufacturers of agricultural machinery. They all complain that the prosperity of the Belgian farmers in the immediate postwar period has declined greatly; that sales are increasingly difficult and that competition from the United Kingdom, from France, and especially from Germany, is increasing steadily. On the other hand, it could be expected that once the pent-up demand accumulated during the occupation had been satisfied, the trade would level off at a lower figure.

It is estimated that, since 1939, about 570 combines have been imported and used in Belgium, which include 125 automatic self-propelled combines manufactured in Canada or the United States (252 combines, with or with-



United States, the United Kingdom and Germany. Germany dominated the trade before the war, was eliminated immediately thereafter, but now bids fair to recapture her old position.

According to a census made by the Belgian Statistical Institute at the end of May, 1950, some 4,300 farm tractors were then in use. This figure, however, seems to be inaccurate. Both the Institute and the Belgian Department of Agriculture estimate that there are now about 8,000 farm tractors in operation in Belgium. It will be noted from the above table that imports from 1948 onwards alone total 6,429 machines. Although a certain number imported might still be in stock, it is probable that the greater part of the discrepancy is due to the usual reluctance of the rural classes to give information regarding their operations. Wheel tractors are much more in demand than the crawler type for farm use. And the diesel engine is preferred to the gasoline engine because fuel for the former is appreciably cheaper than gasoline in Belgium. Some people, however, consider that the higher initial cost of the diesel type more than offsets its cheaper operating costs.

The customs duty on all agricultural machinery and implements imported into Belgium is 6 per cent ad valorem, including tractors. To this must be added a "Taxe de Transmission" (sales or turnover tax) of 4½ per cent.

#### Domestic Production of Agricultural Equipment Large

No detailed figures are readily available showing the production of agricultural machinery and equipment in Belgium. Nevertheless, it is known to be large, although the greater part probably consists of implements and of the lighter types of harvesting machines. According to statistics compiled by Fabrimetal (the Association of Belgian Metal Working Firms), shipments from manufacturing plants of agricultural machinery and equipment totalled 494,000,000 Belgian francs (U.S. \$11,230,000) in 1948, and 364 million francs (U.S. \$8,273,000) in 1949. These figures probably include exports of similar material, which totalled 168 million francs (U.S. \$3,818,000) in 1948 and 89 million francs (U.S. \$2,023,000) in 1949. Total imports of similar material amounted to 263 million francs (U.S. \$5,979,000) in 1948 and 235 million francs (U.S. \$5,344,000) in 1949. The general drop in Belgian exports is probably accounted for chiefly by the recovery of France and the return of German competition.

#### Total Belgian Imports of Farm Machinery and Implements

	1948		1949		First 7 mos. 1950	
	M. tons	1,000 f.	M. tons	1,000 f.	M. tons	1,000 f.
Agricultural machinery and appliances for working, preparing and cultivating the soil:						
Fertilizer distributors, drills and planters: Total	185	4,199	174	3,705	155	2,984
Canada	5	11	1	11	3	53
Sowing drills: Total	103	2,671	87	1,771	134	2,287
Canada	2	25				
Planters: Total	43	913	3	194	6	162
Canada	4	57				
Others: Ploughs, cultivators, extirpators, harrows, rollers, etc.						
Ploughs of all kinds: Total	312	9,040	340	9,124	185	5,970
Canada	13	240	3	86	3	99
Harrows: Total	83	2,661	72	1,495	48	851
Canada						
Cultivators, extirpators, rollers: Total	148	4,192	47	1,678	52	1,636
Canada	11	207	7	170	6	113
Not specified: Total	333	12,463	249	9,349	137	5,622
Canada	16	282	30	471	7	120

## Total Belgian Imports of Farm Machinery and Implements—Concluded

	1948		1949		First 7 mos. 1950	
	M. tons	1,000 f.	M. tons	1,000 f.	M. tons	1,000 f.
Machinery, appliances for harvesting of agricultural produce: Agricultural threshing, shelling and sorting machines.						
Threshing machines for potatoes, sugar beets and flax: Total .....	1,310	28,807	314	7,766	38	958
Canada .....	47	1,651	9	191	1	26
Not specified—Note: Under this come the combines, binders, haymaker rakes, potato, sugar beet and flax diggers: Total .....	5,151	109,947	5,393	120,106	4,311	100,722
Canada .....	757	14,813	593	14,907	251	8,660
Threshing and shelling machines. Under this come stationary cereal threshing machines, machines for detaching seeds from cotton, corn, flax and jute. Total...	399	9,288	588	12,768	485	11,134
Canada .....			4	149	4	170
Machines for sorting grains and fruits: Total .....	83	3,636	20	1,228	37	1,868
Canada .....						
Machines and engines not specified or included elsewhere:						
Cream separators with a capacity up to 1,000 litres: Total .....	178	16,865	150	15,158	100	8,064
Canada .....	19	1,195	8	607	2	249
Cream separators with a capacity of more than 1,000 litres: Total .....	48	2,887	19	472	19	1,208
ex Canada .....						
Milking machines: Total .....	45	6,352	52	8,784	45	6,981
Canada .....		29		1		7
Not specified: Total .....	104	6,856	93	4,502	87	5,591
Canada .....	9	354		20		
Other machines, not milk machines: Total .....	238	11,519	342	14,289	323	11,426
Canada .....				18		
Machines and appliances for flour-milling: Total .....	512	30,840	351	22,729	92	5,598
Canada .....	1	28				

EDITOR'S NOTE—(Detailed figures showing imports by all countries of origin may be obtained on loan from the Department of Trade and Commerce by applying to the Director, Trade Commissioner Service, requesting Annexes I and II to this report).

### Canadian Fertilizer Sales Set New Record

Sales of fertilizers for consumption in Canada in the twelve months ended June 30 this year reached an all-time peak total of 764,581 short tons, as compared with 741,726 in the preceding year, and 672,171 in 1948. Sales in 1950 were more than double the 1940 total of 346,721 tons, and more than four times the 1927 sales of 169,564 tons.

### Private Company to Handle New Zealand Fruit Trade

Wellington, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—From January 1, 1951, the importation and distribution of citrus fruits, bananas and pineapples in New Zealand is to be taken over from the Marketing Department by a public company, the shareholders of which will be fruit merchants at present acting as wholesale distributors under licence from the Marketing Department. This is a further step toward taking business enterprise off the hands of the government. The new company, one of the directors of which will be a government official, has agreed to provide equitable distribution at a uniform price throughout the country, and to limit the rate of dividend and the payment of directors' fees so that the public will receive the benefit of all possible economies.

# Swedish Trade With Dollar Area Has Shown Steady Decline

*Only eleven per cent of Swedish imports are obtained from the dollar area, and eight per cent of exports shipped to dollar countries—United States dominates Swedish trade with dollar area.*

By B. J. Bachand, Commercial Secretary for Canada

**S**TOCKHOLM, December 7, 1950—Trade between Sweden and the dollar area has steadily declined since 1947, when import restrictions were imposed, with the result that only eleven per cent of Swedish imports are obtained from the dollar area and eight per cent of her exports are shipped to dollar countries. Before the Second World War, the dollar area accounted for 17 per cent of Sweden's imports and 12 per cent of her exports.

## Foreign Trade of Sweden

	1936-38	1947	1948	1949	First half 1950
	(Million kronor)				
Imports from dollar countries .....	331	1,809	838	483	303
Imports in per cent of total imports.....	17	35	11	11	11
Exports to dollar countries .....	216	441	388	330	203
Exports in per cent of total exports .....	12	14	10	8	8
Deficit in balance of trade .....	115	1,368	450	153	100

The heavy increase in imports during the immediate post-war years was dependent, firstly upon the accumulated demand during the war years, and secondly on Sweden's liberal import policy at that time. The appreciation of the krona in 1946 was also partly responsible for the large import surplus, in addition to the fact that paper pulp exports were at a lower level than during the pre-war years.

Despite the introduction of an import licensing system in 1947, it was not until the second half of 1948 that full controls were achieved over dollar imports.

Prospects for 1949 appeared to be more promising and at the beginning of the year it was estimated that licences that year would be issued for approximately 530 million kronor. However, owing to unfavourable developments in pulp exports, the licence plan for the second quarter was cut down to only 80 million kronor. During the second half of 1949, the availability of Marshall Aid helped to improve matters and at the end of the year dollar reserves had increased by 150 million kronor.

## Proportion of Exports to United States Lower

In Sweden's trade with the dollar area, the United States naturally dominates. The United States' percentage of Swedish imports from the dollar countries, during the years 1947-49 varied between 83 and 91 per cent, and for the first half year of 1950 was 89 per cent. On the other hand, the United States has not ranked so high in the export field. After a record figure of 79 per cent during 1947, the proportion has been on an average seventy-five per cent.

The increased dollar imports during 1946 and 1947 included not only goods which were previously obtained from the dollar area, but also



Sweden—Searchlights playing on the city hall in Stockholm.

#### Sweden's Trade With Dollar Countries

	1947		1948		1949		First half 1950	
	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.	Imp.	Exp.
	(Million kronor)							
United States .....	1,640	349	692	292	416	248	269	148
Canada .....	53	12	36	10	29	13	9	10
Mexico .....	33	25	14	29	5	19	5	14
Remainder of Central America.....	21	26	25	28	3	19	1	18
Venezuela .....	43	19	60	16	19	19	19	8
Remainder of South America (Bolivia and Ecuador) .....	3	6	1	7	1	8	..	3
Philippines .....	16	4	10	6	10	4	..	2
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>1,809</b>	<b>441</b>	<b>838</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>203</b>

products which normally were imported from Europe. Such goods included coal and coke, iron and steel and textiles other than cotton. For these three groups imports during 1947 amounted altogether to approximately 570 million kronor, as compared to approximately 18 million during 1936-38.

An interesting point in connection with the type of products imported is the increased import of consumer goods during 1946, as compared with 1936-38. This was due to the shortage of these products, which grew more acute as the war progressed, and also to the fact that deliveries immediately after the war were easier for this type of product than for heavy equipment. From, and inclusive of, 1947 the proportion of imports of consumer goods decreased, and from 1948 onwards remained relatively well stabilized at a level considerably lower than the pre-war figures. The decrease in the proportion of consumer goods after 1947 has been counterbalanced by increased imports of fuel, machines, instruments and transport means. The import of foodstuffs has decreased gradually during the period 1947-49, cereals being almost completely excluded. The import of tobacco during the period 1947-48 remained at the same level as during the years 1936-38.

### Swedish Dollar Imports

	1936-38		1947		1948		1949		First half 1950	
		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
	(Million kronor)									
Foodstuffs, etc. ....	69	20.9	242	13.4	85	10.1	44	9.1	24	7.9
Fruit and canned fruit .....	20	...	69	...	8	...	2	...	10	...
Coffee .....	10	...	12	...	8	...	3	...	...	...
Grain, unground .....	11	...	23	...	10	...	...	...	...	...
Tobacco, etc. ....	11	...	54	...	23	...	22	...	9	...
Mineral and fossil substances ..	52	15.7	330	18.3	200	23.9	109	22.7	70	23.1
Coal and coke .....	...	...	158	...	61	...	25	...	...	...
Mineral oils .....	41	...	137	...	126	...	71	...	56	...
Chemical products .....	14	4.2	103	5.6	48	5.7	27	5.6	19	6.3
Hides, skins, furs .....	5	1.5	37	2.0	10	1.2	5	1.0	4	1.3
Rubber and products thereof ...	5	1.5	63	3.5	22	2.6	10	2.1	4	1.3
Car tires .....	3	...	27	...	11	...	6	...	1	...
Textile substances and products thereof .....	39	11.8	269	14.9	32	3.8	19	3.9	33	10.9
Cotton .....	32	...	16	...	4	...	1	...	24	...
Wool material .....	...	...	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton material .....	...	...	66	...	9	...	3	...	1	...
Non-precious metals .....	50	15.1	265	14.6	125	14.9	106	21.9	39	12.9
Iron and steel .....	11	...	161	...	75	...	70	...	23	...
Copper .....	22	...	25	...	4	...	2	...	5	...
Machines, transport means, instruments .....	88	26.6	417	23.1	287	34.3	145	30.0	99	32.7
Automobiles, parts .....	47	...	118	...	78	...	22	...	13	...
Other products .....	9	2.7	83	4.6	29	3.5	18	3.7	11	3.6
Total .....	331	100.0	1,809	100.0	838	100.0	483	100.0	303	100.0

One of the main characteristics of Swedish export trade with the dollar countries is the lack of variation between the different products. Products of the forestry industry, iron ore, iron and steel and iron products during the period 1938-39 represented almost 90 per cent of total dollar exports, and during the years 1947-49 and the first six months of 1950 comprised 87, 85, 78 and 77 per cent respectively. A notable increase has taken place in the exports of iron ore, which in 1936-38 were of relatively small proportions. During the post-war period they have reached a figure of about two million tons per year.

#### Exports of Chemical Pulp at Low Level

The export of chemical pulp, which has been responsible for quite a large proportion of Sweden's dollar income, has not shown an encouraging tendency in recent years. Even in 1947, when market conditions were favourable, these exports did not amount to more than 60 per cent of the volume in 1936-38, and have since remained at an even lower level. One

#### Swedish Exports to the Dollar Area

	1936-38		1947		1948		1949		First half 1950	
		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent		Per cent
	(Million kronor)									
Iron ore .....	6	2.8	28	6.3	28	7.2	55	16.7	27	13.6
Forest industry, products thereof	159	73.6	324	73.5	267	68.8	171	51.8	105	51.7
Mechanical pulp .....	2	...	4	...	1	...	2	...	2	...
Chemical paper pulp .....	139	...	271	...	202	...	140	...	88	...
Newsprint .....	11	...	23	...	44	...	19	...	5	...
Iron and steel and iron products	28	13.0	32	7.3	33	8.5	31	9.4	24	11.8
Machines, transport means, instruments .....	12	5.5	27	6.1	37	9.6	41	12.4	22	10.9
Other products .....	11	5.1	30	6.8	23	5.9	32	9.7	25	12.3
Total .....	216	100.0	441	100.0	388	100.0	330	100.0	203	100.0

of the main reasons for this unfavourable development is the lack of raw materials and increased production of paper and artificial silk pulp in Sweden, which has resulted in a decline in the production of chemical pulp by 500,000 tons. Further, the demand for Swedish pulp is less, because of the extension of United States and Canadian pulp factories. The proportion of Swedish pulp purchased by the United States declined from 36 per cent in 1937 to 15 per cent in 1947, while Canada's purchases rose from 23 to 41 per cent.

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## Annual Output of Rayon Material in Australia to be Greatly Expanded

*New plant under construction or planned will provide production of 40 million square yards a year—Demand estimated at 50 million square yards annually—Present output exceeds 8.5 million square yards.*

By F. W. Fraser, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

MELBOURNE, December 10, 1950.—Australian production of rayon material has developed rapidly during the past ten years. Starting virtually at scratch, output of the rayon weaving industry has already reached more than 8,500,000 square yards annually. Estimated demand, however, is in excess of 50,000,000 square yards a year, and new plant already under construction or planned will provide an annual output of 40,000,000 square yards.

The importance achieved by the industry, and a further step in its expansion is highlighted by a recent announcement that the Bradford Dyeing Association (Aust.) Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of the Bradford Dyes Association Ltd., had purchased 25 acres of land at Sale, in Victoria, on which to build its Australian plant for the roller printing of rayon fabrics. Sale is situated about 128 miles east of Melbourne, and only 28 miles from Yallourn, the source of the bulk of Victoria's electric power.

Apart from a small quantity of spun yarn produced from imported staple fibre, all of the rayon yarn used in Australia is imported. This deficiency, however, will be largely overcome with the establishment by Courtaulds (Aust.) Ltd., of a large factory in New South Wales for the manufacture of viscose and acetate yarns. British Celanese Ltd. is reported to be negotiating for an Australian site for an acetate yarn factory and a weaving mill.

The rayon weaving industry has been pioneered in Australia by two companies affiliated with North American organizations, namely, Burlington Mills (Aust.) Ltd. and Bruck Mills (Aust.) Ltd., which were established in 1945 and 1947, respectively. The other principal rayon weavers are Prestige Fabrics Ltd. and Peerless Fabrics Ltd., both well-established Australian companies. Newcomers to the industry are reported to be James Nelson Ltd., of Lancashire, who are building a weaving mill near Launceston in Tasmania, and Tootal Broadhurst Lee and Co. Ltd., who have purchased a site at Devonport, Tasmania.

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### Greece Purchases 800 Head of Danish Cattle

Oslo, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—A Greek cattle purchasing commission in Denmark has purchased over 800 head of Red Danish dairy cattle.

# Great Britain Concerned Over Continuing Shortage of Coal

*Demands steadily increasing from at home and abroad—  
Small rise in production disappointing—National Coal Board  
puts forward 15-year development program.*

By J. E. P. Lancaster, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on the coal industry in Great Britain.)

LONDON, December 22, 1950.—Steadily increasing demands for coal from home and abroad, together with a disappointingly small rise in production, are causing concern to government, industry and consumers alike. The next ten weeks will probably reveal whether the prevailing scarcity will precipitate a crisis as serious to the nation as that of 1947. To stave off immediate effects of this shortage, the government has arranged to import up to two million tons of coal. For the long run, realizing that the lack of manpower in the mines is the root cause of the problem the government is planning steps which may have the desired effect of encouraging miners to remain in their calling, as well as attracting other members of the working force to the mines. Under consideration is a 15-year development plan put forward by the National Coal Board to meet the nation's rising domestic and export requirements.

It is fully agreed that the shortage of miners at the coal face is the prime cause of the levelling off in production. Although efforts are being made to mechanize the mines and streamline production, and the National Coal Board's plan has been put forward to carry this development to fruition, skilled workers are being lost to the industry faster than production can be increased by mechanization. Among the various factors responsible for the decline in manpower, probably the most important is full employment, which is giving opportunities for the men to earn their daily bread in the more attractive environment of the factory. Government statistics reveal that, by the first week of December, the number of miners on the National Coal Board's books was 686,700, compared with 708,000 at the beginning of this year. Of this number, only 284,200 were at the coal face. The recruitment of new miners is not below expectations, but the loss of trained men has been higher than foreseen by government surveys. According to these figures, some 22,000 men have left the mines during the year. As many of these were trained miners, the loss is serious.

## **Production Affected by Continual Drain of Manpower**

With the continual drain of manpower, it has become difficult to find sufficient workers for the normal opening of new coal faces and for short-term development work essential to maintain output, let alone attend to the far-reaching work required to expand production. As a result, the supply of coal from the mines, which is running about 35 million tons per annum below 1937, is rising more slowly than home demand. The government economic survey estimated that production of deep mined coal in 1950 would be between 205 and 210 million tons. So far this year, the rate is tending to remain around the lower figure and the latest estimates indicate that this minimum target will be missed by one million tons. The margin left for export is, therefore, below demand and only a fraction of

sales abroad before the war. That a margin for export does exist is only because of open cast coal working, which, for economic reasons, it is intended to discontinue in the near future, and imports of coal, primarily from the United States. Occasionally in recent weeks it has been found necessary to cut supplies for export and bunkers.

Although the autumn drive for more production failed, in the pre-Christmas spurt some new weekly records were set. Figures published by the coal board for the first week of December show production at 4,392,200 tons, in contrast to 4,355,200 tons the previous week and 4,383,100 tons for the corresponding week last year. The extra Saturday stint has yielded gratifying results, with more pits being open for work and a larger tonnage raised.

### **Domestic Consumption Out-stripping Production**

Consumption in the home market alone is out-stripping the ability of the mines to produce coal, home demand having risen some 6 million tons over last year. The growing home market is accounted for by increased household consumption rather than rising industrial requirements. Householders, using only 30 per cent of the coal raised, are restricted in its use as fuel. Any saving has been more than offset by a greater demand for electricity and gas, which in this country are produced mostly from coal. Domestic demand for electricity is now running at three times the rate in 1937.

This situation has brought forth pleas for greater efficiency in the use of coal both in industry and in the home. This is all the more important in that the most easily mined coal has already gone, and the difficulties and cost of mining coal will progressively increase. In a free market, the relative scarcity and high price of coal would in itself enforce efficiency. In the controlled economy of the United Kingdom scarce items such as coal and electricity are relatively cheap, but a prodigal misuse of both develops. The result is apparent in the growing scarcity of coal, the shrinking of stocks, and the periodic shortage of gas, and serious electric power shedding, which is affecting industrial production as well as being a nuisance to the householder.

The Minister of Fuel and Power has indicated that plans were being formulated for a vigorous recruitment campaign to start next year. Personal persuasion with the help of the unions is to be used to encourage men to remain in the pits. Recruitment of miners for the armed services is to cease and local authorities are to be assisted even by "extraordinary means", so that new houses may be built near the producing pits. Proposals have been put forward to recruit Irish workers, as well as some 10,000 Italian miners. The entry of the latter has been opposed by the men.

Presumably the long-term arrangements, which were not mentioned by the Minister, will centre around the National Coal Board's proposals that have not yet been approved by the government. This plan has been strongly criticized, and some sections of the community are appalled at the size of the outlay involved, £635 million. Others have questioned whether this amount is sufficiently large in view of the importance of coal production to the economy and in relation to the size of the capital outlay planned for industry.

Besides the criticisms voiced in the House, internal dissatisfaction with the Board's organization and policies is indicated by the resignation of such leading figures as Sir Charles Reid, in 1948, and Sir Eric Young this year, the latter being the only remaining mining engineer on the Board.

Some sections of public opinion dismiss the government's short term proposals as palliatives, which have been tested before and found wanting, and question whether the coal board as now constituted is able to solve the pressing problems relating to coal. If such is the case, the government may be forced to give serious consideration to the reconstitution of the Board at an early date, possibly on a regional basis. Whatever the outcome, the prevailing scarcity of coal has focused the attention of everyone in this country on the problems involved. It is realized that, only with the solution of perennial problems will the economy of the United Kingdom function efficiently.

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#### **Sugar Refining Industry Products Valued at New High**

The gross factory selling value of products manufactured by the sugar refining industry of Canada showed a further rise in 1949, reaching the highest total since 1920, the record year. Both the number of employees, and the amount paid in salaries and wages were at record levels, while the cost of materials used was exceeded only in 1920.

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#### **Chile Will Import With Dollars from Wine Sales**

Santiago, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—In order to encourage wine exports, the Foreign Trade Council of Chile has authorized a special rate of exchange to wine shippers of 90 Chilean pesos per United States dollar, plus a tax of Ch.\$10, or a total return of 100 Chilean pesos per dollar. Wine exporters have, for some time past, been agitating for 100 as a minimum rate at which the export business can be made to pay its way. On an estimate that wine to a value of U.S.\$2,000,000 annually can be exported at that rate, the Foreign Trade Council has agreed to open import quotas to habitual importers up to a total of U.S. \$1,540,000, such quotas to be utilized for the import of the following articles: Porcelain, glassware, cutlery, diverse articles of porcelain, crockery, glass and plaque, carpets, woollen textiles, cotton textiles not included in exchange budget, silk textiles, fine table linen, flag bunting, woollen pile (moquette), lace for use in dresses, veils for hats, straw plait, wearing apparel of wool, cotton and rayon, gloves, hats, sweaters and woollen socks, nylon stockings, umbrellas, bathing caps, bathing costumes, footwear, woollen cloches, handkerchiefs, whisky, corn flakes, distilled liquors and champagne, preserves, kitchenware (unspecified), household utensils, mincing machines, ice-cream machines (except electric), hat feathers, passementerie, etc., fancy-goods, automatic lighters, imitation and fine jewellery, silver cigarette cases and compacts, musical instruments not included in exchange budget, toys, sun glasses, perfumes, toilet articles, leather articles, sponges.

This measure, apart from assisting the wine trade, is designed to assist the small trader and to provide the purchasing public with a number of useful articles, many of which, it is stated, entered the country in a clandestine manner in any case.

It is not a direct barter arrangement. Dollars accruing from the sale of wine are available to Chilean importers through their banks, when they are in receipt of authority from the Foreign Trade Council. There is no direct connection between the actual sale of wine and the purchase of commodities. In other words, dollars earned by the exportation of Chilean wine to any country may possibly be used for the purchase in Canada of small quantities of commodities listed above, if the Chilean importer has been able to obtain the requisite import licence.

# Cattle Population of Ireland Now at Highest Figure Ever Recorded

*Biggest increase is in number of cattle of one year and under two—Sheep population fell disastrously, but is now showing recovery—Pig population has increased at remarkable pace—Horses were second most important export in 1949—Ireland to receive further Marshall Aid allocation.*

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

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

**D**UBLIN, November 15, 1950.—Cattle population of Ireland has continued to increase and now totals 4,324,300, the highest figure recorded since statistics were first published in 1847. The preliminary statement of crops and livestock as at June 1, 1950, issued by the Central Statistics Office in Dublin, shows the cattle population to be 4·8 per cent higher on that date than at the same date in 1949. The herds had sunk to the lowest level recorded in 1947, and the effort made in the last couple of years has certainly had remarkable results. The biggest increase is in the number of cattle of one year and under two, which has advanced from 812,500 to 914,000, or 12·5 per cent.

The sheep population also fell to disastrously low figures, but is at last showing recovery, with a 6·8 per cent increase to 2,330,900. The pig population has increased at a remarkable pace, about 50 per cent in the last two years, but now shows a slight fall of 1·7 per cent to 663,700. The number of sows has fallen by 9 per cent, but as 61,700 remain, production could rapidly be increased, if a tempting market for Irish bacon was found. In the first week of August, 1950, the number of pigs delivered to Irish curing factories was four times that of the same week in 1948, but bacon remains at a very high price to the consumer. Producers complain of the steep price of maize and other feeding stuffs, and curers say their margin of profit is inadequate. Some bacon has been exported to the United States, and small quantities have been shipped to Sweden and other countries, but the exports to the United Kingdom, which normally absorb about 95 per cent of Irish bacon exports, are still being subsidized by the Irish Minister for Agriculture, pending agreement with Britain over new prices. The agreed price up to December 31, 1949, was 225 shillings per cwt., and the price thereafter was to fall to 217 shillings per cwt. The devaluation of sterling was considered by producers seriously to affect this agreement, since pigs have a dollar content in the form of maize, and efforts were initiated to have the United Kingdom agree to a continuation of the 225 shillings price. No agreement has yet been announced. The matter becomes urgent in the autumn, when there is a seasonal increase in the number of pigs for curing, and when the end of the tourist season reduces domestic consumption.

## Farmers Urged to Grow Barley for Feed

The Minister for Agriculture has in the past few months been urging Irish farmers to grow Ymer barley as a feed stuff, in view of the fact that imports of maize at an economic price are not likely to be obtainable. With home-grown feed, Ireland would be in a better position to compete

in the world market where the supply of livestock and livestock products is steadily improving, with a consequent tendency to lower prices. Irish exports of bacon and hams in the first six months of 1950 totalled 47,030 cwts., a commendable advance from the 19 cwt. exported in the same period of 1949. It is, however, still far short of the prewar rate, the value of the January-June exports of 1950 being £ 522,842, while in 1940 bacon exports earned £ 3,661,249 in twelve months. High costs of production now hamper sales in the British market.

The total number of hen and duck eggs produced in Ireland in 1949 was calculated at 1,000 million, with a value of £12,606,000. The fowl population, after increasing very rapidly during the last three years, has fallen by 3 per cent to 21,415,100 during the last twelve months. This figure includes geese, ducks, guinea fowl, and ordinary fowl and turkeys. Exports of eggs for the first six months of this year are also slightly below those for the same period of last year, 2,893,634 gt. hundreds in 1949 and 2,764,440 gt. hundreds in 1950, while the value decreased from £ 4,485,456 to £ 4,238,680. Total exports of poultry, including geese, turkeys, etc., for the six-month period, rose from 54,539 cwts. to 56,699 cwts., but the earnings fell from £ 834,642 to £ 791,840. The high price of feed stuffs may reduce production, and Australia, Hungary, and Poland are offering competition on the British market.

Irish horses have always been prominent on the list of exports, and in 1949 were second only to cattle and well ahead of all other exports. The total amount earned by exports of horses in 1949 was £ 5,500,000, one stallion was sold for U.S.\$372,000. The government have been urging bloodstock breeders to concentrate more attention on the dollar market.

It has been somewhat difficult to estimate the export and import of horses to this country, since there is a constant coming and going of hunters, race horses, breeding animals, etc. In the latest statistics, however, temporary imports and exports have been segregated, and the figures are as follows:

#### Import and Export of Horses

	(January-June)							
	Imports				Exports			
	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950	1949	1950
	Number		Number		Number		Number	
Temporary .....	1,182	1,036	£ 1,761,352	£ 1,473,631	874	845	£ 1,667,498	£ 1,739,790
Other .....	285	317	239,486	332,159	15,587	8,013	953,256	1,018,305

Grain crops (termed "corn" in Ireland) in 1950 showed a reduction in acreage of 9.4 per cent from 1949. The wheat acreage was reduced by only 2 per cent, to 362,100 acres, but oats have fallen by 11.2 per cent to 609,400 acres, and barley by 21.6 per cent to 123,100 acres. Heaviest decrease was in rye, beans and peas, which fell by 35.6 per cent to 4,500 acres. Hay showed a very slight increase of 3 per cent, bringing this year's acreage to 1,994,100, and root and green crops were 4 per cent better with an acreage of 635,800. All crops in this group except sugar beet, which has 60,300 acres this year compared to 59,500 acres last year, show some decrease.

The reduced sowing of grain crops is, no doubt, partly due to the greatly improved import position, but wet and stormy weather in the harvesting season has greatly reduced the expectation of the yield. The wheat crop is expected to be 25 per cent down on last year's figure, and the moisture content in some cases is so high that the grain will need to be double dried. Imports of feeding stuffs and fertilizers, in addition

to the storage necessary for the growing requirement of the brewing and distillery industries, are placing a heavy strain on storage space. Additional grain stores are being built, but will not be available for this season.

The agricultural output figures for 1949 show that the total estimated value of live stock and livestock products for the year was £93,680,000, of which £32,942,000 was accounted for by exports and the remainder was absorbed by the home market. Exports of crops and peat products were valued at £1,869,000, while home consumption was estimated at £32,203,000. The gross agricultural output of 1949 was 7 per cent higher than that of 1948, and, exclusive of peat, was valued at £120,558,000.

#### **Ireland to Receive Further Marshall Aid Allocation**

Since the beginning of the Marshall Aid program, Ireland has been allotted a total of \$131,000,000, of which only \$3,000,000 was a grant. Since July 1, 1950, a further \$11,700,000 has been allocated to Ireland, but it has not yet been decided whether this is to be made available through a loan or grant. Mr. Paul E. Miller, chief of the ECA Mission to Ireland, is backing the Irish Government's claim for a grant on the grounds that, "Ireland has shown such good faith in the use of its loan funds". She has been employing her dollar aid to mechanize and modernize her farming industry at a rapid pace, and the long under-capitalized farms have responded quickly to supplies of fertilizer and to efficient treatment by modern scientific methods. The Minister of Agriculture, drawing attention to the fact that there were now more cattle in Ireland than ever before, stated that it would be possible to increase the total production of the Irish agricultural industry by 50 per cent, and that this would result in an increase of 200 per cent in agricultural exports. The Land Reclamation Scheme, which is at present under way, and which provides for subsidized liming, draining, fertilizing, fencing, and general rehabilitation of land throughout the state, will undoubtedly step up the productive capacity of the land.

Marshall Aid funds are also helping the government to spread electric power throughout the provinces, and to provide machinery and equipment for the many new industries which should give this country a more balanced economy in the future.

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#### **British Trade Figures Higher Last Year**

London, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports from the United Kingdom in 1950 were valued provisionally at £2,170 million, which is 22 per cent above the total in 1949. The exports last year were 15 per cent higher by volume than in 1949. British imports in 1950 were valued provisionally at £2,604 million, which represents an increase of 14 per cent over the 1949 total.

The excess of imports over exports was £349 million, as compared with £431 million in 1949.

The dollar value of British exports to the United States was \$316 million, an increase of 54 per cent. The dollar value of exports from Great Britain to Canada was \$353 million, an increase of 19 per cent over the total in 1949.

The gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area rose by \$544 million to a total of \$3,300 million during the last quarter of 1950. The sterling area earned a net gold and dollar surplus of \$398 million in the last three months of 1950.

# Electric Power Output in Great Britain Insufficient for Industrial Needs

*Electricity supply situation expected to remain difficult for some years—Shortage of generating plants creates emergency condition—Electrical industry's share of national capital investment program considered insufficient to meet needs.*

**L**ONDON, December 7, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The electricity supply situation in the United Kingdom is going to remain difficult for some years, according to a statement just made by the British Electricity Authority, which is responsible for the supply of bulk electricity to the area boards throughout the whole country.

The Authority expressed concern at the shortage of generating plants and the emergency condition which it creates. On top of this, they complain that the industry's share of the total national capital investment program is insufficient to meet its needs and to maintain balanced developments. It is considered that the provision for main transmission and for maintenance and repair will not cover necessary requirements under present conditions.

It is estimated that, unless the annual program for new generating plants can be speedily increased from the 1950 level of about one million kilowatts sent out to at least 1,800,000 kilowatts, it will be many years, on present expectations of the growth in demand, before full supplies can be given at all times. If, however, programs are carried out and the growth of demand accords with present expectations, the shedding of load by switching off consumers should be comparatively infrequent by the winter of 1954-55, and very exceptional in the three following winters. Reductions in frequency and voltage, at a diminishing rate, will still be necessary during these four winters.

## **Electrical Power Has Key Position in National Economy**

In support of their claim for the resources to expand electricity supplies, the Authority points to the key position of this source of power in the national economy. The application of industrial power to an extent approaching the North American level would go a long way towards ensuring Britain's competitive position with other exporting countries and would provide a safeguard against possible deterioration in future productivity, arising from a numerically static population with an increasing proportion of older people.

During the year ending March 31, 1950, the power stations owned by the British Electricity Authority generated 49,000 million units of electricity, the highest in the history of the industry and an increase of 6.3 per cent over the previous year. The number of consumers at the end of the year, 12,634,000, was an increase of 452,000 over 1948-49. Half of last year's sales were to industry, one-third to domestic users and one-eighth to commercial users. The average selling price a unit of electricity was 1.2 pence. This was 2.2 per cent above the previous year's average.

During the year, the British Electricity Authority decided that, in addition to the existing national grid, a 275,000-volt system of main transmission, capable of meeting requirements for at least the next twenty years, should be planned immediately, and that consideration should be given to designing towers in certain sections for later operation at a still higher voltage. A detailed program is being prepared for the construction of those stages of the system necessary to meet requirements up to 1960.

# Philippine Interim Development Program Requires United States Financial Aid

*Program calls for a request of \$12 million advance assistance from the United States—Proposed projects include hydro development, shipyards and dry docks, establishment of pulp mill and petroleum refinery, and survey of Manila Railroad Company.*

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

(One peso equals Can.\$0.5284)

**M**ANILA, December 23, 1950—An interim economic program, calling for a request of \$12 million advance assistance from the United States, was considered recently by the Philippine Council for United States Aid. The economic program was recommended by the Bell Economic Survey Mission in the Philippines and the Philippine Economic Survey Mission.

The interim program was prepared by a technical committee which suggested that the Bell recommendations for the completion of certain projects in 1950, which are either under way or ready to be started, be carried out, and that technical programs should be conducted on other projects that are not yet ready for development. In preparing the program, the technical committee recommended that the following projects be submitted for immediate aid.

## Projects Under Interim Economic Program

Project	Estimated investment Pesos	Estimated foreign exchange required Dollars
Ambuklao project .....	90,000,000	25,000,000
Small hydro projects .....	7,000,000	2,250,000
Maria Cristina hydro project .....	5,000,000	1,500,000
Shipyards and dry docks .....	13,000,000	1,750,000
Pulp mill .....	1,200,000	250,000
Ammonium sulphate fertilizer .....	11,000,000	4,000,000
Manila Railroad Company .....	10,000,000	2,663,463
Total .....	137,200,000	37,413,463

Of the estimated total foreign exchange requirements of \$37,413,463 for the above projects, the committee has suggested that \$12,313,463 of immediate financial aid would be needed up to June 30, 1951.

## Recommended That Services of Technicians be Obtained

For the other projects in the program requiring further study, it was recommended that the services of the following technicians be used: two or three technical men to make a complete survey of the Manila Railroad Company, one kraft technician to advise on the establishment of a pulp mill, an iron and steel technician, a consultant to advise on the establishment of a petroleum refinery, and an industrial chemist to make plans for the organization of an industrial research laboratory, a group of experts with equipment to undertake an aerial survey of Mindanao, and a group of engineers to study the technical problems for expanding and increasing operations in the Malangas coal mines.

# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### **Australia Buys Jet Aircraft from Great Britain**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(F.TS)—As a first step towards modernizing the Royal Australian Air Force, Australia has purchased from the British Government 36 Meteor VIII Jet aircraft with spare engines and associated equipment. It is anticipated that most of these aircraft will arrive early in 1951.

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### **Australia Nearly Balanced Dollar Budget**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(F.TS)—It was announced on December 7 that Australia had virtually balanced its dollar budget, and that it had been necessary to call on the sterling area dollar pool to finance a deficit last year of only \$1,000,000. Earlier deficits were \$73,000,000 in 1948-49 and \$164,000,000 in 1947-48.

Government trade experts are confident that last year's official balance sheet reinforced the hope of one of the biggest dollar surpluses in Australia's history for the coming financial year. Last year's balance was independent of America's stockpiling wool purchases and was on the basis of wool prices averaging probably less than half the present level. The dollar trade last year comprised \$143,00,000 of exports and \$174,000,000 of imports; invisible items of trade nearly balanced the deficit of \$31,000,000.

Capital transfers from the United States to Australia by way of American investment were only \$5,000,000 short of invisible liabilities such as royalties, freights, insurance and similar items. The inflow of American capital in 1949-50 was estimated at \$70,000,000.

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### **Flying Veterinary Service Inaugurated in Australia**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(F.TS)—Australia's first flying veterinary service will start in New South Wales on January 1. It will be based at Bourke and cover an area of more than 40,000 square miles. The New South Wales Government will subsidize the service in co-operation with Pastures Protection Boards in the districts in which the veterinary officer will operate.

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### **Bank Credit Restricted in Australia**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(F.TS)—An official directive on credit policy from the Governor of the Commonwealth Bank was issued on December 8 to trading banks. The directive contained a ban on new or additional loans to firms for hire purchase or cash order business. The directive stated that finance for capital expenditure and permanent non-fluctuating working requirements should be obtained outside the banking system, leaving only fluctuating operating requirements to be provided by bank overdraft.

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### **Chrysler Organizing Company in Australia**

Sydney, December 20, 1950.—(F.TS)—The Chrysler Corporation is to invest £ 250,000 in Australia to develop the motor industry as disclosed

by the Chrysler, Dodge, De Soto Distributors Limited, in Adelaide, on December 7. A new company, formed to acquire the publicly-held shares of Chrysler-Dodge with funds provided by the Chrysler Corporation and Australian distributors, will, if all shareholders accept the offer to sell and convert their holdings into securities in the new company, ultimately have total funds of £ 2,200,000.

## BRAZIL

### **Agricultural Production Higher in Minas Gerais**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The 1950 agricultural production of the state of Minas Gerais has been estimated at 9,844 tons and Cr.\$6,645,567,000 by the Production Statistics Service of the Agriculture Ministry. The cultivated area this year totals 2,899,386 hectares, 41,721 more than in 1949. The output of the principal agricultural products has been estimated as follows: Unpolished rice, 718,938 tons; beans, 281,388 tons; processed coffee, 223,259 tons; sugar cane, 4,860,342 tons; corn, 1,414,104 tons; potatoes, 63,229 tons; sweet potatoes, 80,583 tons; leaf tobacco, 16,899 tons. The crops of rice, beans, potatoes, coffee, manioc and tobacco are larger than last year and the overall agricultural production is expected to be the largest in the last five years.

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### **Brazil is Second Largest Orange Producer**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil is the second largest orange producer in the world, according to figures released by the Agriculture Ministry. World orange production in 1949 was as follows (in million cases): United States, 107; Brazil, 35; Spain, 21; Mexico, 13; Argentina, 11; Italy, 9; Japan, 8; Paraguay, 8; Union of South Africa, 6; Egypt, 6; Palestine, 5; Morocco, 4; Bolivia, 3; Greece, 2; and many others with production below two million cases.

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### **High Price of Cotton Linters Favours Brazilian Exports**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Because of the increasing prices of raw cotton, and the increasing use of cotton linters as a substitute for wood cellulose, the price of linters has jumped from Cr\$1 per kilo at the beginning of 1950 to Cr.\$14 at the present time. Some Brazilian firms, which have a steady supply of linters, are reported to be stinting on their own needs in order to sell them abroad at high prices. Brazil's best customer for cotton linters is the United Kingdom, followed by Belgium, Canada, Japan, South Africa and Australia. Brazil's total exports of this item for the first six months of this year were 22,695 tons valued at Cr\$46.5 million, more than double the 1949 figures.

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### **Brazil Bans Import of Silk Threads**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazilian foreign trade control authorities, in conformity with a request by São Paulo textile producers, recently established a ban on imports of silk threads. The measure had been suggested by the associations of textile industrialists in the state of São Paulo, who said that imports of silk threads are a menace to

Brazilian production. The members of the export and import control commission decided to grant the request, with the condition, however, that imports will be permitted again should any symptoms arise of a shortage in silk threads.

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#### **Brazilian Imports of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products Higher**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil's importations of chemical and pharmaceutical products, during the first six months of 1950, totalled 214,412 tons valued at Cr\$540.56 million, an increase of 68,953 tons in volume and a decrease of Cr\$38.11 million in value over the same period in 1949.

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#### **United States Loan for Equipment Sought by Brazil**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—The recent visit of the Export-Import Bank Group, headed by Mr. Lynn Stambaugh, provided the Minas Gerais state authorities with an opportunity to discuss the question of a U.S.\$20 million loan. This loan is sought by the state administration for the purchase of equipment in the United States. Such purchases would include road-building equipment, tractors, jeeps, drilling equipment, machinery for fertilizer plants, installations for a large cold-storage warehouse to be built in Belo Horizonte, and equipment for hydro-electric power plants.

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#### **Sales of Brazilian Cocoa Are Satisfactory**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Sales of Bahia's present cocoa crop are satisfactory, having totalled 1,152,698 bags until early October. Of this total, 510,591 bags were exported to the United States, 402,507 bags were exported to other foreign markets, 9,600 bags were shipped to other Brazilian states, and 230,000 bags were industrialized locally.

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#### **Brazilian Foreign Trade Shows Export Surplus**

Rio de Janeiro, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Brazil's foreign trade during the first eight months of the current year resulted in an export surplus of Cr\$2,661.3 million. Exports totalled 2,211,077 tons and Cr\$14.153 million, against imports totalling 5,366,793 tons and Cr\$11.492 million.

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### **CHILE**

#### **Chilean Production of Sulphur Lower**

Santiago, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—There has been a considerable reduction in the demand for Chilean sulphur since the years of the last world war, and this was especially so during last year. The opinion is expressed that Chile will eventually become one of the principal world producers of sulphur when this activity is properly organized. The following figures show the production of sulphur in Chile from 1940 to 1949: 1940, 35,518 tons; 1941, 25,182; 1942, 23,885; 1943, 26,054; 1944, 25,575; 1945, 20,759; 1946, 9,254; 1947, 11,846; 1948, 13,214; 1949, 7,722.

### **Chile Awards Most-Favoured-Nation Conditions to Western Germany**

Santiago, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—The Minister of Finance has instructed customs departments in Chile to apply most-favoured-nation conditions to all imports from Western Germany, as from December 1, 1950.

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### **Commercial Mission From Burma Visits Chile**

Santiago, November 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Burmese Government has sent a commercial mission to Chile to discuss diplomatic relations and commercial agreements. This is the first time that a mission from this country has visited Chile. It is the intention of the Burmese Government to offer to Chile cotton, rubber, tobacco, rice, sesame and cereals, in exchange for nitrate, copper and steel.

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### **Chile to Sell Nitrate to Italy**

Santiago, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—It is reported that, by an exchange of notes between the Chilean Foreign Minister and the Italian Ambassador, Italy has agreed to purchase 50,000 tons of Chilean nitrate. The value of the operation is £ 700,000, to be reimbursed in Italian manufactured articles.

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### **Classification of Chilean Territory Undertaken**

Santiago, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—A study undertaken by the Ministry of Agriculture shows a classification of the Chilean territory as follows: Agricultural, 19,522,227 hectares; forestal, 12,381,696 hectares; sterile, 42,381,696 hectares.

These figures do not take into account the Chilean Antarctic territory. It will be seen that 57 per cent of the land forming Chile is sterile, that is to say occupied by beaches, deserts, nitrate deposits, mountains, areas of the cities, etc. Agricultural lands occupy 26 per cent of the territory as compared with 21 per cent in 1940. The present classification of the agricultural areas is as follows: Cereals, 925,586 hectares; small holdings, 245,616; industrial production, 39,273; vegetables, 17,909; cultivable, 628,413; fruit plants, 85,560; vineyards, 101,480; planted pasture lands, 1,300,590; natural pasture lands, 16,177,800.

Of the 12,381,696 forestal hectares, 41,295 correspond to planted areas actually in production, 119,701 hectares in formation, and 12,220,700 hectares natural forests.

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### **Manganese is Important Chilean Ore**

Santiago, December 1, 1950.—(FTS)—Deposits of manganese are found in most parts of Chile, the most important being situated in the northern regions, especially in the Province of Atacama. This is one of the oldest mineral productions of Chile and records show that in the year 1890, 51,000 tons were exported. However, the production in the following years diminished considerably and in certain periods exports were completely paralysed.

Following are the figures of the annual production of manganese in Chile over the years 1940 to 1949: 1940, 20,517 tons; 1941, 21,240 tons; 1942, 32,099; 1943, 52,044; 1944, 20,618; 1945, 7,446; 1946, 10,192; 1947, 9,319; 1948, 22,119; 1949, 25,968.

## COLOMBIA

### Colombia More Than Self-Sufficient in Sugar

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Colombia practically doubled its exports of sugar during 1950. Production is estimated at 400,000 metric tons, valued at 64 million pesos, of which 526,000 sacks, valued at U.S.\$3 million, were exported to Greece and Japan. Prior to 1949, Colombian production was insufficient to meet domestic needs, necessitating imports from Cuba and Puerto Rico.

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### Production of Hides Large in Colombia

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Annual domestic production of cowhides is estimated at 1,400,000. Approximately 80 per cent are used domestically, 20 per cent being exported in crude form, mostly as dry-salted, with a majority in large and extra large hides.

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### Colombia Importing Canadian Potatoes

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—An order for 3,000 tons of Canadian table potatoes has been awarded to a Canadian producer and exporter by Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos (INA), a semi-official government organization responsible for the importation of scarce foodstuffs. This is the first year that it has been necessary for Colombia to import potatoes, as previously the country had small exportable surpluses. Owing to an extended rainy season this year, many crops were destroyed.

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### Colombia Imported Canadian Wheat Last Year

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Colombia's normal annual wheat importations range from 20 to 40 thousand metric tons, although the country is aiming at self-sufficiency in this commodity. Owing to a bad crop this year, nearly 60,000 metric tons of Canadian wheat have been purchased.

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### Colombia Has Vast Reserves of Coal

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The reserves of coal in Colombia amount to over 12 billion tons. The quality is variable, but almost all types have good heating qualities and some are suitable for the production of coke. Production in 1949 amounted to 940,000 tons, compared with 421,000 tons in 1937. Consumption in 1949 was estimated at 940,000 tons.

The Ministry of Mines and Petroleum is making studies to consider means of further exploitation. Foreign capital will be needed and will be encouraged to develop this almost untapped source of wealth.

The erection of plants for producing coke, nitrogen fertilizers, tars and other coal by-products, and the possibility of exporting coal to other South American republics is being considered. With the exportation of coal, a step would be made in diversifying the exports of Colombia, which are mainly coffee, with comparatively small amounts of bananas, hides and sugar.

### **Colombia May Establish Newsprint Mill**

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Forest reserves of Colombia are estimated at over 12 million acres. Owing to the difficulties of obtaining paper, consideration is being given to the establishment of a paper mill near the Pacific coast port of Buenaventura. It is possible that production would be sufficient to provide a large exportable surplus. American interests have considered this project, and a German firm has offered to supply the machinery.

The different types of trees found in the greatest density are: Balso, Guaruro, Tamboro, Papayote (papaw tree), Jurubay, Amarillo, Canime, Caobano (mahogany), Caracolí, Mangles (Mangrove tree), Caraño, Espingo, Guayacán-polvillo, Guino, Jigua, Jiguapava, Laurel (Laurel), Machare, Guangare, Palomaría, Tangare, Trapichero, Incivo, Guayacán-negro, Guayacán-amarillo, Merequende, Chachajo, Comino-real, Aguacatillo (avocado). These are believed to have the texture and general characteristics for the production of cellulose.

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### **Colombia Considers Immigration of Italian Families**

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Colombia is considering bringing in over 500 Italian families. An initial entry of fifty families as agriculturists is planned, the government to assist in their establishment.

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### **Importation of German Goods Facilitated by Colombia**

Bogotá, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Colombia has granted an additional special allocation to the amount of 20 per cent to commercial quotas for goods of German origin. A clearing agreement, valued at U.S.\$37 million, was made between the Colombian Exchange Control Office and the Federal Republic of Germany during July, 1950.

## **INDIA**

### **India Plans Large Machine Tool Plant**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The Central Government's 300 million rupee scheme for setting up a machine tool factory has had to be modified owing to financial stringency. The scheme, as modified, provides for the manufacture of 900 high-speed lathes, 460 drilling machines and 240 heavy duty drilling machines per year. There will also be a gear-cutting shop, a central foundry and an apprentice training school and workshop. The annual value of the output, when the factory is in full production, will be 40 million rupees. The first 150 lathes are to be assembled from components obtained from the Swiss manufacturers, who are providing some of the capital as well as preliminary technical and managerial assistance for the factory.

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### **Japanese Agencies To Be Established in India**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—Japanese overseas agencies to deal with consular and commercial functions are to be established in New Delhi, Calcutta and Bombay. The commercial functions of the agencies

will include promotion of trade between the countries, research on market conditions in India, and the display of samples and exhibits of Japanese manufacture. Though the agencies will have no consular status, their work will include matters concerning Japanese nationality, tourist travel, and protection and administration of property of deceased Japanese nationals in India.

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#### **Pharmaceutical Technicians Arrive in India**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Industrial co-operation between India and the United States was further exemplified this month by completion of a working agreement between E. R. Squibb and Sons, well-known pharmaceutical manufacturers, of New York, and the Sarabhai Chemicals, whose plant is located in Baroda. Technicians from New York recently arrived in India.

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#### **Financial Assistance Not Available for Mills in India**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The Madhya Pradesh (Central Provinces) Government has asked the government of India for a loan of 35 million rupees for the completion of mills at Nepa and Ballarpur for the manufacture of newsprint and paper, respectively. Their request has been considered with similar requests from other state governments, in the general review of the capital expenditure program. With limited funds available, no financial assistance could be given for these projects. It was first estimated that the projects would cost 20 million rupees, but the cost is now estimated to be about 40 million rupees. The Madhya Pradesh Government has taken a share in the projects amounting to 6,500,000 rupees.

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#### **Cottage Industries of India to be Developed**

New Delhi, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—A five-year plan for the development of cottage industries in Hyderabad has been approved by the government of India. The plan envisages the setting up of 1,000 primary small-scale industries at the rate of 100 a year, providing direct employment for about 25,000 craftsmen. It is estimated that goods worth about 50 million rupees will be produced every year.

### **NORWAY**

#### **Foreign Exchange Earned by Norwegian Merchant Fleet**

Oslo, January 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—According to the *Norwegian Shipping News*, Norway's merchant fleet is estimated to have reached 5,750,000 gross tons at the end of 1950, an increase of between eight and nine per cent since the beginning of the year.

The total freight returns are expected to have increased by more than this percentage, and are estimated at 1,050 to 1,100 million kroner. Of this amount, at least 250 million kroner were paid in Norwegian currency, while the remainder comprised foreign exchange. As the net expenditure of the merchant fleet in foreign exchange is estimated at 600 million kroner, shipping should directly contribute towards the

Norwegian balance of payments to the extent of 200 to 250 million kroner's worth of actual foreign currency. As the 250 million kroner earned in kroner freights, however, represent a saving of so much foreign currency, the total contribution to the balance of payments should correspond to between 450 and 500 million kroner, a highly important aid to Norway's economic position.

From the beginning of 1951, the foreign exchange contribution of the merchant fleet will increase from month to month, the foreign exchange expenditure required for the reconstruction of the fleet having reached its maximum. Under like conditions, this net foreign exchange contribution should increase by some 200 million kroner in 1951. As conditions are rather more favourable than last year, and the actual freight returns are expected to be larger this year than in 1950, the prospects as regards Norway's balance of trade should be still more favourable in 1951.

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#### **Higher Prices Received at Oslo Fur Auctions**

Oslo, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The average prices fetched at the Oslo fur auctions, held from December 6 to 14, 1950, were somewhat higher than those obtained at the December auctions last year, particularly in the case of silver fox, blue fox, white fox and mink, while platinum pelts showed some decline, there being very few platinum of first-class quality. The next auction will start on January 15, 1951, and will probably last till January 27. Last January, 75,000 pelts were offered for sale, and at the coming auction, which is the most important one of the season, a large number of buyers is expected.

### **PERU**

#### **Peru Exports Cotton to Chile**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Imports of Peruvian cotton into Chile up to six million kilos will be free of duty, in accordance with a new protocol amplifying the Peruvian-Chilean Trade Treaty of 1941. Iron and steel products from Chile being imported into Peru will have a 50 per cent reduction in duties.

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#### **Peru Will Have New Railway Line**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Matarani-La Joya Railway is expected to be inaugurated this month. This 64-kilometre line will connect La Joya, on the southern railways of Peru, with the new port of Matarani, which will become the principal port of entry for Southern Peru and Bolivia.

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#### **Peruvian Import Regulations Eased**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Effective December 22, 1950, Peru added 650 tariff items to the list of permitted imports, which makes a total of 1,193 removed from the prohibited list. New items include essential oils, soaps, livestock, fresh fruit, coffee and coffee extracts, tea and cocoa.

### **Lima Has Large Fish Consumption Rate**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Lima consumed 45,260,000 kilos of fish in 1949, an increase of 15 million kilos over the year 1945. By order of importance, the fish consumed are the bonito, yellowfin tuna, mackerel, drum and herring.

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### **Peru Imports Cattle From Nicaragua**

Lima, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture recently purchased 1,000 head of cattle from Nicaragua to supply the meat requirements of Lima and Callao and their vicinity.

## **SPAIN**

### **Three New Industries Started in Spain**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The following new Spanish enterprises were recently opened: A plant for the manufacture of airplane propellers on the outskirts of Madrid. Initial production will be nine metal propellers per week. A ball bearing factory in Madrid, with a capacity of 4,000 ball bearings a day. It is expected that 68 different types of ball bearings will be in production before the end of the year. A research centre of the Calvo Sotelo Company, for the processing of agricultural waste. It is expected that a yearly production will be obtained of 7,000 tons of petrol, 34,000 tons of fuel or creosote oil, 31,000 tons of tar, 144,000 tons of charcoal and 9,000 tons of edible yeast by converting 300,000 tons of waste from olives, 50,000 from maize, 20,000 from cotton, 60,000 from cereal straw, 130,000 vine shoots and 80,000 grape bagasse.

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### **Spain to Produce Chemical Paper Pulp**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The firm "Celulosa del Pirineo" will commence production soon of chemical paper pulp, using timber waste. Daily production is expected to be between four and five tons. So far, all chemical pulp has been imported, mainly from Scandinavian countries.

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### **Spain Produces Colophony and Spirits of Turpentine**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Spain has produced 30,531 tons of colophony and 8,715 tons of spirits of turpentine, from a total production in 1950 of 42,942 tons of resin.

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### **Spain Plans Huge Highway Program**

Madrid, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Plans have been approved for modernizing the complete road system of Spain, the work to be carried out in two stages. A total of 11,000 kilometres of main highways will be improved over a period of five years. The second part of the program will deal with secondary roads. All highways will be completely repaired with a minimum width of seven metres.

## SWEDEN

### Sweden to Hold International Automobile Exhibition

Stockholm, December 2, 1950.—(FTS)—The Royal Automobile Club is to arrange an international automobile exhibition in Sweden next spring under the auspices of Prince Bertil. The technical arrangements will be handled by St. Eric's Fair. It will try to co-operate with all motor vehicle and traffic organizations, automobile dealers, etc.

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### Swedish Steel Exports Higher

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—During the first nine months of this year, Swedish exports of iron ore were 9,560,000 tons, as compared with 10,340,000 tons for the same period last year. Iron and steel exports increased from 114,600 tons to 130,600 tons, the rise being particularly marked in pig iron, ferrous alloys and sponge iron.

Imports of pig iron increased from 67,500 tons to 73,200 tons while scrap imports remained at the 1949 level of about 120,000 tons. Imports of rolled and forged iron and steel and cast-piping, however, sank from 520,000 tons to 435,000 tons. Pig iron production totalled 585,700 tons, ingot and steel cast goods went up to 1,047,400 tons and rolled and forged iron and steel amounted to 671,600 tons.

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### Swedish Aviation Enjoyed Favourable Year

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—A total of 303,000 arrivals and departures were recorded at Swedish airports during 1949, reports the Swedish Civil Aviation Board. The corresponding figure for 1948 was 280,000. The number of civilian aircraft, excluding 122 gliders, was 364, flying a total of 16.3 million kilometres, or an increase over 1948 of 1.3 million kilometres. There were no plane accidents on the commercial aviation lines during 1949.

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### Swedish Exports Increased During October

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—Official statistics show that, during the month of October, the value of Swedish exports was Kr. 551,300,000 (\$110,260,000), compared with Kr. 514,700,000 for September and Kr. 349,500,000 for October, 1949. Imports were also on the up-grade in comparison with the foregoing month and with October of last year. The actual value was Kr. 583,400,000 (\$116,680,000) as against Kr. 541,200,000 and Kr. 358,000,000 respectively. During the first nine months of 1950, exports have increased by Kr. 1,157,000,000 to Kr. 4,506,000,000 and imports by Kr. 1,362,000,000 to Kr. 4,865,000,000 compared with last year.

According to official figures, Swedish trade during September was marked by a notable increase in exports to West Germany, which now outranks Great Britain as Sweden's largest customer with Kr. 79,000,000 as against Britain's Kr. 65,000,000. Exports to Norway, third largest customer, amounted to Kr. 35,000,000. Britain is still Sweden's largest supplier, September imports totalling Kr. 97,000,000, or a Kr. 33,000,000 increase from September, 1949. Of total imports, 66 per cent were accounted for by European countries, 77 per cent of exports going to Europe.

# Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Articles	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
<b>MAIN GROUPS</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	25.9	94.3	65.8	172.8	700.2	569.1
Animals and Animal Products.....	12.2	40.2	35.6	107.6	299.8	331.9
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.0	1.4	2.4	12.1	23.8	27.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	19.9	80.5	103.5	193.9	794.0	1,015.0
Iron and Products.....	4.2	25.1	22.3	55.8	266.6	230.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17.0	30.1	40.2	167.2	385.8	412.7
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.7	7.9	10.8	22.8	65.5	94.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.6	5.0	8.6	18.1	63.6	90.7
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	7.7	3.4	18.4	108.1	57.2
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>86.0</b>	<b>292.3</b>	<b>292.7</b>	<b>768.7</b>	<b>2,707.4</b>	<b>2,828.5</b>
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products:</b>						
Fruits.....	3,064	2,328	1,756	11,450	11,647	13,974
Vegetables.....	1,357	1,156	675	5,848	5,892	7,647
Wheat.....	12,727	48,377	29,340	80,346	398,544	295,533
Grains, other.....	2,112	19,421	6,197	12,046	56,226	39,763
Flour of Wheat.....	1,561	8,427	9,336	16,480	90,191	85,992
Farinaceous products, other.....	1,235	1,061	2,392	10,979	11,407	15,321
Sugar and products.....	108	441	757	1,942	5,091	5,705
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,278	3,397	5,998	9,643	31,775	39,061
Vegetable fats and oils.....	24	850	436	152	11,799	3,597
Rubber and products.....	1,285	1,922	1,447	13,755	24,218	10,628
Seeds.....	567	5,689	5,214	2,430	33,754	26,523
Tobacco.....	141	95	414	5,121	8,150	10,367
Vegetable products, other.....	400	1,087	1,874	2,653	11,509	14,945
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>25,919</b>	<b>94,252</b>	<b>65,836</b>	<b>172,844</b>	<b>700,204</b>	<b>569,057</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products:</b>						
Cattle.....	1,231	9,514	9,439	8,611	55,110	71,629
Other animals, living.....	127	1,030	310	1,301	6,545	5,308
Fish and fishery products.....	2,872	10,348	12,649	24,315	84,387	103,696
Furs and products.....	475	494	409	11,889	18,376	19,933
Leather and products.....	612	606	894	5,161	6,736	7,254
Bacon and hams.....	2,784	5,334	2,387	28,747	18,242	26,604
Meats, other.....	693	6,588	5,061	4,860	38,473	41,976
Cheese.....	1,801	193	1,148	10,784	16,060	16,238
Milk products, other.....	389	1,661	846	4,154	11,617	10,669
Eggs, shell and processed.....	120	1,413	134	465	20,631	5,180
Animal products, other.....	1,134	3,049	2,308	7,316	23,577	23,446
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>12,239</b>	<b>40,231</b>	<b>35,585</b>	<b>107,604</b>	<b>299,752</b>	<b>331,933</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products:</b>						
Cotton products.....	255	137	564	2,389	4,939	6,471
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	1	121	182	81	1,746	1,920
Wool and products.....	124	544	574	1,243	4,909	5,774
Artificial silk and products.....	118	161	436	2,051	1,956	4,862
Textile products, other.....	532	454	666	6,358	10,234	8,085
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>1,030</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>2,422</b>	<b>12,121</b>	<b>23,784</b>	<b>27,112</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper:</b>						
Planks and boards.....	3,475	17,419	27,566	32,589	145,227	270,041
Pulpwood.....	735	3,062	3,717	13,122	28,754	31,546
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,291	4,667	6,097	15,994	46,699	58,416
Wood pulp.....	2,493	15,106	21,949	25,396	155,020	187,312
Manufactured Wood, other.....	241	311	601	2,700	5,118	4,968
Newsprint paper.....	10,839	38,583	40,620	95,565	393,177	443,584
Paper, other.....	753	1,118	2,730	7,602	17,575	17,065
Books and printed matter.....	100	185	184	885	2,444	2,023
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>19,927</b>	<b>80,450</b>	<b>103,465</b>	<b>193,853</b>	<b>794,014</b>	<b>1,014,956</b>

## Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Articles	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Iron and Products:</b>						
Iron ore .....		2,069	1,971	1	13,860	13,003
Ferro-alloys .....	175	879	1,759	1,055	18,054	15,410
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets .....	140	1,140	2,511	2,546	4,312	18,938
Rolling mill products .....	277	3,034	544	4,685	14,040	6,164
Locomotive and parts .....	3	5,730	175	240	22,130	11,652
Farm machinery and implements .....	425	4,900	6,046	7,591	87,179	81,987
Hardware and cutlery .....	194	270	361	2,035	4,054	3,888
Machinery (except farm) .....	944	2,057	2,745	9,091	29,040	22,559
Automobiles, freight .....	159	888	812	6,457	11,518	8,038
Automobiles, passenger .....	957	686	2,358	13,778	14,574	17,643
Automobile parts .....	127	841	1,062	2,465	9,661	10,845
Railway cars and parts .....	138	1,459		156	18,641	2,926
Iron products, other .....	657	1,161	1,943	5,708	19,586	17,220
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>4,271</b>	<b>25,116</b>	<b>22,288</b>	<b>55,807</b>	<b>266,649</b>	<b>230,274</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:</b>						
Aluminum and products .....	2,022	2,720	3,644	21,847	82,413	93,707
Brass and products .....	149	157	636	993	4,140	3,062
Copper and products .....	5,742	7,136	6,919	48,818	80,083	80,199
Lead and products .....	627	3,036	4,857	8,200	37,042	32,264
Nickel .....	5,647	7,898	8,826	49,716	84,946	96,940
Precious metals (except gold) .....	1,673	2,067	5,159	21,928	23,881	31,246
Zinc and products .....	593	5,532	7,364	8,982	52,043	53,477
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p. ....	334	958	1,323	3,850	11,087	9,899
Non-ferrous products, other .....	263	646	1,474	2,862	10,215	11,903
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>17,048</b>	<b>30,149</b>	<b>40,204</b>	<b>167,195</b>	<b>385,813</b>	<b>412,697</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:</b>						
Asbestos and products .....	1,445	4,664	6,772	11,967	32,167	57,659
Coal .....	215	519	319	1,430	3,320	3,084
Petroleum and products .....	127	209	46	746	2,186	282
Abrasives, artificial, crude .....	273	690	1,553	3,579	10,635	13,444
Non-metallic products, other .....	676	1,865	2,155	5,101	17,161	20,140
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>2,736</b>	<b>7,947</b>	<b>10,844</b>	<b>22,824</b>	<b>65,469</b>	<b>94,600</b>
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products:</b>						
Acids .....	143	219	447	1,235	2,504	3,259
Medicinal preparations .....	165	375	389	1,435	3,417	3,999
Fertilizers .....	582	2,568	3,095	6,617	35,579	35,506
Paints and varnishes .....	85	231	440	839	3,332	3,686
Calcium compounds .....	50	78	207	450	1,782	1,306
Soda and sodium compounds .....	291	307	479	3,783	3,643	4,956
Chemical products, other .....	287	1,204	3,557	3,704	13,322	37,969
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,603</b>	<b>4,982</b>	<b>8,614</b>	<b>18,062</b>	<b>63,578</b>	<b>90,682</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities:</b>						
Toys and sporting goods .....	58	46	100	497	547	438
Films .....	181	100	181	3,308	2,680	1,956
Ships and vessels .....	8	1,021		200	37,624	22,133
Aircraft and parts .....	35	1,979	300	2,774	24,498	4,064
Electrical energy .....	368	411	328	3,832	4,657	5,580
Miscellaneous consumer goods .....	248	454	418	1,938	4,558	3,380
Miscellaneous, other .....	124	2,268	416	3,432	16,953	6,596
Donations and gifts .....		422	410		6,400	3,062
Non-commercial articles .....	238	1,032	1,244	2,403	10,232	9,948
<b>TOTAL</b> .....	<b>1,261</b>	<b>7,743</b>	<b>3,442</b>	<b>18,386</b>	<b>108,148</b>	<b>57,156</b>

### Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>ALL COUNTRIES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	25,919	94,252	65,836	172,844	700,204	569,057
Animals and Animal Products.....	12,239	40,231	35,585	107,604	299,752	331,933
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,030	1,416	2,422	12,121	23,784	27,112
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	19,927	80,450	103,465	193,853	794,014	1,014,956
Iron and Products.....	4,217	25,116	22,288	55,807	266,649	230,274
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17,048	30,149	40,204	167,195	385,813	412,697
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2,736	7,947	10,844	22,824	65,469	94,609
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,603	4,982	8,614	18,062	63,578	90,682
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,261	7,734	3,442	18,386	108,148	57,156
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>85,979</b>	<b>292,278</b>	<b>292,700</b>	<b>768,696</b>	<b>2,707,411</b>	<b>2,828,475</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	14,463	31,999	18,854	98,065	314,070	211,913
Animals and Animal Products.....	7,234	8,807	4,261	67,786	65,322	49,894
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	258	25	128	3,189	1,344	1,015
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,531	5,787	4,691	35,140	81,236	35,783
Iron and Products.....	952	1,701	1,010	12,854	20,644	9,267
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	8,201	5,496	8,094	85,691	138,865	105,024
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	380	680	803	2,970	6,828	9,065
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	458	360	455	4,560	4,989	5,778
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	273	1,950	283	3,900	21,773	2,617
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>35,750</b>	<b>56,807</b>	<b>38,580</b>	<b>314,154</b>	<b>655,072</b>	<b>430,355</b>
<b>UNITED STATES</b>						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	5,101	35,958	19,082	26,734	148,718	146,867
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,343	25,172	25,197	26,848	175,756	227,933
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	122	1,062	1,486	1,660	10,300	17,063
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13,857	69,744	93,804	128,359	637,482	930,622
Iron and Products.....	359	10,478	12,197	3,772	101,834	125,785
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,129	19,057	24,923	31,425	174,126	242,939
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,242	5,663	7,561	10,914	46,569	67,260
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	529	2,484	5,940	7,339	30,252	52,800
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	705	1,715	1,770	8,675	18,656	18,210
<b>TOTAL.....</b>	<b>28,387</b>	<b>171,333</b>	<b>191,960</b>	<b>245,725</b>	<b>1,343,693</b>	<b>1,829,478</b>

#### Production of Non-ferrous Metals Higher in Value

Production of non-ferrous metals and their manufactures, and the output of non-metallic minerals, both were higher in value in 1949 than in the preceding year. The former advanced 6.4 per cent from \$1,270,-323,000 to \$1,351,685,000, and the latter 7.4 per cent from \$724,110,000 to \$777,991,000.

There were increases in four of the seven industries comprising the non-ferrous metals group. The non-ferrous smelting and refining industry, largest of the seven, rose 3.9 per cent to \$599,188,000; electrical apparatus and supplies, second in value, advanced 14.2 per cent to \$486,286,000; and brass and copper products, 6.3 per cent to \$114,722,000. The value of aluminum products advanced 10.4 per cent to \$51,709,000; jewellery and electro-plated ware, 19.2 per cent to \$50,282,000; white metal products, 9.7 per cent to \$44,852,000; and miscellaneous non-ferrous metals, 35.6 per cent to \$4,646,000.

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Peru Removes Import Control on Additional 650 Items

Lima, January 4, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a Supreme Decree of December 22, 1950, Peruvian authorities have added an additional 650 items to the list of permitted imports from Canada, the United States and other hard-currency countries. These items are now freely importable into Peru, payable with exchange purchased on the free market.

Of special interest to Canadian exporters are certain food products, including salted, pickled, smoked or dried fish, canned sardines, dried fruits, preserved peas, pickles, beans, preparations for the manufacture of jellies, sugar, candy and sweet syrups, certain vegetable lards and butter. Other items included are various paints, soaps, small manufactures of rubber, additional manufactures of wood, paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof, including paper towels, serviettes and toilet paper, hides, skins, and leathers, including sole leather and leather work gloves. Textile items include artificial yarns, threads and manufactures thereof, including stockings and socks of artificial textile fibres. Metallic minerals now permitted include iron ore and concentrates of non-ferrous base metals and smallware manufactures, including a variety of cutlery, aluminum furniture, ornamental lanterns of iron and steel, portable stoves of iron or steel; spectacle frames of gold and silver. Other manufactures are animal-drawn vehicles, aeroplanes with and without engines, certain watercraft, phonographs, musical instruments, buttons, plastics and their manufactures, small office supplies.

(Editor's Note.—Information concerning the specific products that may be imported is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

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## Increased Australian Duties on Tinned Plates Deferred

Sydney, November 23, 1950.—(FTS)—Deferred duties under Australian customs tariff item 147, "iron and steel plates and sheets, plain tinned", that were to have gone into effect on January 1, 1951, have been further deferred until January 1, 1952. Present rates are free of duty under the British preferential tariff and 12½ per cent ad valorem under the general tariff. Deferred rates are 57s. per ton (2,240 pounds) under the British preferential tariff and 115s. per ton under the general tariff. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada, and the general tariff to those from all countries outside the British Empire.

### 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.

## 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:

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

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### Belgium Reduces Sales Tax on Additional Foodstuffs

Brussels, December 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Belgium has reduced the sales tax from 9 to 4½ per cent on alimentary pastes, including macaroni, sugar candies, vinegar, fruit jams and marmalades by virtue of a Royal decree, effective December 9, 1950. The tax, which is only payable once, applies to domestic as well as imported goods.

(Editor's Note—See *Foreign Trade* of December 2, 1950, for similar reductions in the Belgian sales tax, which came into force on November 1, 1950.)

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### New Zealand Requires Electrical Equipment

Tenders have been called by the New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department for 110 kv potential transformer banks for sub-stations at Maungatapere, Edgumbe and Hangatiki, under contract No. 175. Tenders will close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, on May 1, 1951.

Copies of specifications for this equipment may be obtained from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal.

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### Denmark Completes Shipment of Horses to U.S.S.R.

Oslo, December 20, 1950.—(FTS)—The last 350 horses of 3,200 exported to the U.S.S.R. in exchange for briquettes were shipped from Denmark in November.

# 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: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa

## Belgium

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

## Brazil

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

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

## 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*—C. B. BIRKETT, 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**—K. F. NOBLE, 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. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Glasgow**—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street. Territory covers Scotland and Iceland. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and 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. 8	Nominal Quotations Jan. 15
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2099	·2105
		Free	·2085	·0761	·0763
Austria.....	Schilling.....	Export	.....	·0491	·0493
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·3510	2·3570
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0209	·0209
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0175	·0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·0396	·6122	·6140
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0572	·0574
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2204	·2210
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0215	·0216
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·5404	·5420
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1873	·1879
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0494	1·0525
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0211	·0211
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1522	·1525
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0494	1·0525
Ecuador.....	Sucro.....		·0740	·0670	·0701
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	3·0133	3·0223
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4198	·4210
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6471	2·6550
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0062	·0046	·0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0166	·0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2498	·2506
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0494	1·0525
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2099	·2105
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5247	·5263
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1813	·1819
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0644	·0646
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2204	·2210
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9388	2·9463
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9388	2·9463
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9388	2·9463
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9388	2·9463
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1214	·1218
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2761	·2770
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5565	·5581
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9388	2·9463
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2099	·2105
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1469	·1474
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3172	·3181
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0494	1·0525
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0670	·0702
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5247	·5263
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0367	·0365
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3428	·3438
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0963	·0967
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2029	·2035
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2454	·2453
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3731	·3742
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9388	2·9463
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9388	2·9463
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0494	1·0525
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6908	·6928
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3132	·3142
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	.....	.....

\* September 17, 1949.