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COVER SUBJECT—Coffee beans being dried on concrete in Brazil. Coffee comprises 65 per cent of the exports from that country and earns 80 per cent of the dollars flowing into Brazil. World production of coffee is lower than before the war, the 1949-50 exportable surplus having amounted to 29,860,000 bags, or 16 per cent less than the prewar average. World consumption, on the other hand, is approximately 15 per cent higher than before the Second World War, requirements for 1950-51 being estimated at between 30 and 32 million bags. Latin America supplies over 80 per cent of the world's exportable surplus, of which Brazil contributes over 60 per cent. Canadian imports of coffee during the first ten months of 1950 were valued at \$34.8 million, of which purchases from Brazil were valued at \$14.3 million, and from Colombia at \$10.4 million.

Photo by Theodor Preising, São Paulo.

Price 10 cents

Steel Production in Great Britain Reached Record Level Last Year

Output amounted to 16,292,700 tons as compared with 15,552,900 tons in 1949 and 14,877,000 tons in 1948—Exports increased by some 500,000 tons, including larger shipments to Canada—Growing shortages of imported iron and scrap and tightening in supplies of coke will have adverse effect on production.

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

LONDON, January 10, 1951.—Steel production records in the United Kingdom have been broken for the fourth successive year, the output in 1950 amounting to 16,292,700 tons, compared with 15,552,900 tons in 1949, and 14,877,000 tons in 1948. As a result, exports were increased by some 500,000 tons, including larger shipments to Canada. Furthermore, the government rationing system was abandoned in the middle of the year, except for certain types of steel, notably sheet and tinplate, for which supplies can only be increased through the establishment of new rolling mills and larger imports.

The situation in 1951 is clouded by growing shortages of imported iron ore and scrap, and a tightening in the supplies of coke, due to the disappointing coal production in this country. These shortages may prevent any increase in production that might ordinarily be anticipated from new plants with an annual capacity of 500,000 tons coming into operation this year.

The domestic demand for steel, which steadily declined for eighteen months prior to the middle of 1950, has been increased as a result of the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Orders have risen 50 per cent in the last six months, but there has been no comparable rise in production. Export allocations for the next six months have been cut, and there appears little possibility of these being expanded.

The increased domestic demand seems to have been caused by the tendency of steel users to over-order, and by hoarding through fear of a future steel scarcity. At the same time imports, primarily from the continent and the United States, were contracting largely because of increased demand elsewhere. Although the world scarcity of steel has caused a heavy overseas demand for United Kingdom-produced steel, exports have been cut back to the end of 1949 level in order to meet home requirements. Rearmament has not yet made heavy demands on the steel industry, and the prospects for 1951 do not indicate any large increase over the previous year. It is too early, however, to gauge what the overall home demand will be this year.

Production Affected by Shortages

On the basis of the 1950 production and with the new productive capacity added, it might have been possible to gauge this year's production at 16.75 million tons. Home demand, presumably, would not rise above this figure. However, the limiting factor now is not the productive capacity of the industry but the shortage of raw materials and fuel. Already this month's supplies of coke have been cut from 207,000 tons to 200,000 tons. The diversion by the government of ships to import coal from the United States has lost the industry 600,000 tons of ore



Great Britain—Galvanized sheets and tinplates awaiting shipment at Newport Docks, Cardiff.

already purchased. January's ore deliveries are likely to fall some 200,000 tons below purchases and requirements. As a result, stocks of imported ore have had to be reduced and a further reduction is evident, if pig iron production is to be maintained.

The industry is faced with a reduction in imports of German scrap. During 1951, these imports are expected to fall from an annual rate of approximately two million tons in 1950 to one million tons. It is expected that an extra 500,000 tons of scrap can be collected at home. However, this may prove a costly business and it is doubtful whether these home supplies can make good the loss of the supplies from Germany.

Although steel production has been increasing year by year, the 1950 record was assisted by imports amounting to some 700,000 ingot tons. The United States, through the year, was supplying quantities of steel sheet averaging some 3,000 tons per month. The supplies from the United States have been cut considerably and it is doubtful, in view of the tight supply situation, whether United Kingdom imports in 1951 will match those of last year. As a result, United Kingdom industry, particularly motor-car production, is already being affected. Prospects of future supplies of sheet, in the absence of imports, must be deferred until the coming into production of new plant, particularly that at Margam, in South Wales.

As a result of these shortages and the fall in imports, it only can be hoped that, in the first months of this year, the present rate of steel production can be maintained. It is more likely that there will be an actual drop. The cut in exports of steel will probably maintain supplies for home consumption. Nevertheless, everything will depend on the industry's ability to make up for any fall in the early months of the year by a concentrated drive later on.

Besides these immediate difficulties, the industry is faced with other worries which are likely to persist beyond the early months of 1951. These relate to the problem of securing sufficient ore imports, while United

States industry is drawing supplies from Europe and when German steel production is expanding. Production of pig iron from home ore is limited by the availability of labour, particularly in the Midlands. The continuing shortage of coal and coke is affecting the use of domestic ores which, because of their poorer quality, require the use of more coke. Costs outside the industry have been rising and are still rising in railway rates, ocean freights, ore prices, imported scrap and so on. Nationalization, with all its uncertainties, is to take place this February. Although this factor has not yet apparently affected production, the change-over period and beyond may leave a considerable mark on the industry's production record.

In consequence, the iron and steel industry cannot face the new year with confidence that new production records will be made, let alone current rates maintained. It is apparent that, with the difficulty of assessing United Kingdom home demands, both civil and military, and the problems of increasing production because of raw material and fuel shortages, there is little likelihood that production in the first six months of 1951 will be sufficient to maintain increased exports to Canada and other countries, although it is hoped that the dollar markets will receive favourable treatment. With the coming into production of a steel sheet plant at Margam this summer, it is maintained that shortages of sheet will be mitigated and supplies will be made available for export. However, too much stress should not be placed on the output of this one plant, as it may be some time before capacity production is reached. It is planned to produce over a million tons a year at Margam, of which one-half is to be uncoated sheet.

Canadian Cold Storage Fish Stocks Lower

Cold storage holdings of fish in Canada on January 1 amounted to 45,890,000 pounds, as compared with 54,925,000 on December 1, and 41,496,000 on the corresponding date last year. Stocks on January 1 this year comprised 43,336,000 pounds frozen fresh and 2,554,000 pounds frozen smoked.

Volume of Imports into India Liable to Variation

Bombay, January 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Recently, the attention of Indian importers has been drawn by the Government of India to the fact that, owing to fluctuations in rate of exchange of the Canadian dollar, the volume of imports under an import licence is liable to variation. The government has decided that importers will be required to make sure that the c.i.f. value in rupees of the goods imported is not exceeded by the limiting rupee amount of the import licence. Consequently, amendments in the value of licences issued will not ordinarily be permitted for reasons of variation in rate of exchange. Exceptions to this rule are goods despatched on through consignment from Canada before October 1, 1950, or firm commitments that were entered into before the same date. Furthermore, licences will in future be generally issued for shipment from licensing areas rather than specific countries, which has been the case in the past. For purposes of import trade control in India the following countries have been grouped as forming part of the dollar area: United States and any territory under the sovereignty of the United States, Canada (including Newfoundland); other American account countries, consisting of the Republic of the Philippines, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, El Salvador, Venezuela and Liberia.

Greek Trade Balance Continued Unfavourable During Past Year

Disparity between imports and exports increased despite relative improvement in some segments of economy—Accelerated efforts to satisfy abnormal requirements of industry, through United States assistance, have tended to distort trade balance—ECA will make resources available to cover Greek deficits.

By D. M. Holton, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—Second in a series of nine reports on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for reproduction in *Foreign Trade*. One United States dollar equals 15,000 drachmas.)

ATHENS, December 11, 1950.—Greece made no progress toward reducing her trading deficit in the past year, according to figures compiled by the Bank of Greece and the Foreign Trade Administration of the Ministry of National Economy. Despite a relative improvement in certain segments of the Greek economy, which may be attributed largely to generous United States financial and technical assistance, the unfavourable disparity between imports and exports has not only continued, but has increased. Prior to World War II, exports covered 60 to 70 per cent of imports, while during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, exports amounted to only 20.4 per cent of imports. Explanations advanced for the unhealthy state of external trade include both internal and external factors, as well as the structure of the trade itself. From the overall point of view, increased imports can be considered advantageous, as these include capital goods for reconstruction purposes, but decreased exports must be regarded as indicative of retarded progress.

The ravages of war, occupation and civil strife, which have characterized the history of Greece over the past decade, have made it necessary to replenish capital equipment of both primary and secondary industries. Accelerated efforts to satisfy the abnormal requirements of Greek industry, through United States assistance, have tended to distort the trade balance, as reflected in the import and export statistics.

Greek Imports and Exports

Fiscal year (July 1-June 30)	Imports	Exports	Deficit	Percentage of exports to imports
1947-48	U.S.\$310,754,000	U.S.\$95,595,000	U.S.\$215,159,000	30.7
1948-49	350,603,000	89,758,000	260,845,000	22.1
1949-50	356,936,000	72,896,000	284,040,000	20.4

Note.—The above figures are based on payments (f.o.b.) and not on arrivals (c.i.f.).

Efforts to Restore Export Trade Have Little Success

Measures taken to restore export trade with traditional markets, as well as to develop new outlets, have met with little success. Due to high internal costs of production, prices are frequently found to be non-competitive on world markets. Traditional customer countries, mainly European, are struggling to rebuild their own economies, and are unable to buy because of the luxury nature of such Greek exportables as tobacco, wines, currants, sultanas, figs, table grapes, edible olives, citrus fruits, aromatic and pharmaceutical herbs and plants, and natural sponges.

Several European countries, because of new preferences developed following dislocation of the prewar trade pattern, adopted other sources of supply, which, to some extent, they have retained, despite the determination of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation to restore to Greece her prewar share of intra-European trade. At the same time, the markets of Eastern Europe are no longer accessible. Prewar, these markets accounted for approximately 14 per cent of total Greek exports, excluding the present eastern zones of Germany and Austria, which absorbed approximately one-third of all exports before the war.

Greece, with a trading deficit with all other member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, is in a uniquely difficult position with respect to settlement of her adverse balances of payments with O.E.E.C. participants. At the same time, her requirements from the dollar area, principally the United States, amounted to 36.4 per cent of imports during the 1949-50 fiscal year, as against prewar imports from that area, principally from Argentina, of 14.7 per cent. On the other hand, exports to the dollar area amounted to 18.1 per cent during the last fiscal year, compared with 17.4 per cent prewar.

The universal deficit of Greece is currently being met by foreign assistance. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1950, Greece utilized U.S.\$121.2 million in direct aid, and the equivalent of U.S.\$129.5 million in indirect aid (including U.S.\$3.4 million in Italian reparations). Of the direct aid, U.S.\$21.5 million were used for reconstruction and rehabilitation, while U.S.\$65.3 million of the indirect aid were utilized for that purpose.

Policy on external trade is formulated by the Foreign Trade Board. It is composed of appropriate ministers of the Crown, the governor of the Bank of Greece and the executive director of the Foreign Trade Administration of the Ministry of National Economy, and is administered by the Foreign Trade Administration, directed by United States citizens in the employ of the Greek Government.

Import Licensing Schedules Issued Semi-annually

Import licensing schedules, covering items importable through direct state procurement and by private trade, are drawn up semi-annually in close co-operation with the United States Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to Greece, and promulgated by the Foreign Trade Administration. These schedules do not include imports for the National Reconstruction and Rehabilitation Program, designed to restore and augment the country's productive capacity.

Greek Import Licensing Schedules, 1949-50

1949-50	Dollars	*Sterling	*Clearing and drawing rights	Total
First half	U.S.\$ 34,715,531	U.S.\$ 35,215,457	U.S.\$ 52,438,000	U.S.\$122,368,988
Second half	65,721,000	36,872,000	55,150,000	157,743,000
Total	U.S.\$100,436,531	U.S.\$ 72,087,457	U.S.\$107,588,000	U.S.\$280,111,988

* Dollar equivalents.

The program for the first half of the year did not include allocations for direct state procurement, usually consisting of wheat, flour, canned fish, milk, rice and meat, imports of which are normally effected directly by the United States Government. Items, imported under the semi-annual schedules, consist of consumer goods, raw materials, fuel, and machinery and equipment for primary and secondary industries.

Under the import licensing schedules, preference is given to imports from countries dedicated, through membership in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, to the restoration of intra-European trade, and from other countries with which Greece has clearing agreements, including Czechoslovakia, Finland and Spain. Trade with members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation is stimulated by a scheme of liberalizing imports, adopted January 1, 1950. Under that scheme, items declared "free" may be imported from O.E.E.C. countries without quantitative restriction. So far, Greece has liberalized 60 per cent of her requirements based on imports effected during 1948, the year adopted by O.E.E.C. as the base year. Under the scheme, dollar-area sources of such liberalized items are automatically excluded from the market, when supplies are available from O.E.E.C. countries. Items, not readily declared free by Greece, are those supplied by local industry or those which such industry is being encouraged to produce, as well as those of a luxury nature.

Greece, by virtue of her membership in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, is a member of the European Payments Union, which became effective July 1, 1950. The object of the European Payments Union is to facilitate the flow of intra-European trade through a system which will enable each country to settle its accounts with other member countries as a group, as against the system previously in effect of bilateral settlements.

The gold reserves of member countries have not as yet been sufficiently reconstituted to make it possible for net debtors to pay net creditors in gold. The European Payments Union provides funds to pay that part of the debts which the debtors are unable to pay themselves. In most cases, these additional funds, in fact, will be credits made available by net creditors.

ECA Resources Available to Cover Deficits

For a few countries, the United States Economic Co-operation Administration has estimated that they will be net creditors, and will provide dollar aid to them on condition that they make available, as a grant to the European Payments Union, an equivalent amount of their own currencies. In certain cases, such as that of Greece, the United States Economic Co-operation Administration has estimated net debtor positions, and will make resources available to cover the deficits.

In order to combat high internal costs of production and render Greek exportables competitive on world markets, under this country's "General Policy on Barter", dated February 28, 1950, certain items are classified as "passive", or as requiring assistance in the form of subsidization. Such products may be exported, subject to various established percentages of the total quantities to be exported, against the import of items scheduled under the published import licensing program, against such scheduled items in excess of programmed amounts and against non-scheduled, though specified, luxury items. Rights to import items in excess of programmed amounts and non-scheduled or luxury items, earned from the export of passive items, may be sold to importers at high premiums, enabling exporters of passive items to reduce prices below cost.

Value of Greek Exports

	Free exchange	Clearing accounts	Barter	Total
		U.S. dollars		
1947-48	42,973,000	11,820,000	40,802,000	95,595,000
1948-49	33,960,000	25,065,000	30,733,000	89,758,000
1949-50	26,637,000	36,629,000	9,630,000	72,896,000

Note.—The above figures are based on payments (f.o.b.) and not on shipments (c.i.f.).

Despite reinstatement, on February 28, 1950, of barter, which had been suspended, following devaluation of the drachma in September, 1949, barter transactions have sharply diminished, accounting for less than 14 per cent of exports during the last fiscal year, as compared with 43 per cent two years earlier. Free exchange transactions have been curtailed by 38 per cent during the same period. At the same time, exports through clearing arrangements, mainly with member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, have increased from the equivalent of U.S.\$11.8 million to U.S.\$36.6 million, until such transactions now include over 50 per cent of all exports.

During the fiscal year 1949-50, 73.8 per cent of Greek exports were absorbed by members of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, while those countries, in turn, supplied Greece with 57.5 per cent of her import requirements. The United States followed by taking up 17.1 per cent of Greek exports and exporting to this country 32.1 per cent of her requirements. Other Western Hemisphere countries, including Canada, accounted for 1 per cent of this country's exports and for 4.3 per cent of her import trade.

Greek Import-Export Trade by Areas, 1949-50

	Imports U.S.\$	Percentage of total imports	Exports U.S.\$	Percentage of total exports
O.E.E.C. countries	205,102,000	57.5	53,780,000	73.8
United States	114,642,000	32.1	12,519,000	17.1
Other Western Hemisphere countries	15,317,000	4.3	718,000	1.0
All other countries	21,875,000	6.1	5,879,000	8.1
Total	356,936,000	100.0	72,896,000	100.0

Philippine Rice Crop Showed Serious Decline

Manila, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Estimated production of palay (unhusked rice) for 1950 will likely be only 53,000,000 cavans (2,517,500 tons), or 285,000 tons less than the 1949 crop, the chairman of the National Rice Corporation (NARIC), has revealed to the Economic Mobilization Committee of the Philippines. The serious decline is attributed to the increasingly unsettled conditions of Central Luzon.

It was pointed out to the Economic Mobilization Committee that this decline would make it necessary to import, probably from Thailand, at least 150,000 tons of rice to meet the deficit. This fact has prompted unfavourable comment on the gift recently made to Korea of some 10,000 tons of Philippine rice, which cost the Philippine Government some \$3,390,000. To cover the cost of rice to be imported from Thailand, the government will require an allocation of \$13,000,000 from the shrinking dollar income of the Philippines.

The decline in rice production in Luzon has encouraged further development of rice growing in other parts of the republic. Already, from one area in Mindanao, reports reveal a production of 1,000,000 cavans (47,500 tons) of palay. Greater attention will be given to this area in 1951. It is hoped to allocate two million pesos to the purchase of suitable fertilizers, and it is hoped that some eight million pesos can be allocated from the "gasoline fund" to construct roads in more promising agricultural areas, particularly in Mindanao.

Canadian Statistician to Assist Burma Plan Census Being Taken Next Year

Services of Nathan Keyfitz being made available by Dominion Bureau of Statistics at request of United Nations Technical Assistance Administration—Example of aid being provided by Canada to under-developed areas of world.

TECHNICAL assistance for Burma will be provided through the co-operation of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, which is making available to that country for three months the services of its senior research statistician, Nathan Keyfitz. He left Ottawa last week to plan a census that will be taken next year in Burma, covering population, cottage industries, mining and large-scale manufacturing. Although censuses have been taken before in that country, they were of a simple nature, and failed to meet present requirements.

Canada is co-operating with the Technical Assistance Administration of the United Nations in making the services of Mr. Keyfitz available, and will be reimbursed by the United Nations for his salary and travelling expenses to and from Burma. His living costs will be paid by the Burmese Government.

This is another example of aid being provided by Canada to under-developed areas of the world, following the receipt of requests from the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration in New York, a similar bureau in Colombo for technical assistance to South and South-East Asia and other specialized agencies. Many other requests have been channelled to the Technical Assistance Service in Ottawa, and will be filled as personnel become available from the civil service and private industry.

Mr. Keyfitz was born in Westmount, Que., in 1913, and graduated from McGill University in 1934 with a B.Sc. degree in mathematics. He received in 1942 a \$2,500 Carnegie Fellowship for a year of study at the University of Chicago, where he specialized in sociology, and in 1946 he went to the Institute of Statistics at Raleigh, N.C.

Mr. Keyfitz joined the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in 1936, and has been working since then on the Decennial Census of Canada, external trade statistics, social analysis and is at present senior research statistician. He is a member of the special committee on applied mathematical statistics of the National Research Council and a member of the following professional organizations: American Statistical Association, Institute of Mathematical Statistics, Mathematical Association of America, American Sociological Society and the Actuarial Society of America. Mr. Keyfitz has attended, as an observer, a number of conferences since 1947, including the Statistical Commission of the United Nations, the Sampling Sub-Commission and the World Statistical Congress.

Three Tankers Being Constructed in Belgium

Brussels, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The third of three tankers under construction for the Overseas Tankship Corporation, an affiliate of Caltex Petroleum Company, has just been launched at the Cockerill Shipbuilding yards at Hoboken, near Antwerp. The tankers are each of 17,500 tons deadweight. The one just launched has been named the *Caltex-Liege*. The other two launched respectively in November and May, 1950, were christened *Caltex-Brussels* and *Caltex-Antwerp*.

Philippines Plan Higher Output Of Rice, Coconuts and Sugar

Five-year plan to implement Bell Report, announced by Philippine Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources—Large sums being appropriated to carry out numerous projects.

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

MANILA, December 18, 1950.—Provision for increased production of rice, coconuts and sugar has been made by the Philippine Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources, which recently announced a five-year plan to implement the Bell Report. The Philippines had 5,410,000 acres planted to rice during the past year, and the estimated harvest was 22,650,000 cavans (one cavan equals 95 pounds) of palay (unhusked rice) per acre. With a population of 20 million, and increasing at a rate of 2·2 per cent a year, and with 72 per cent of the population dependent on rice as their staple food, it is estimated that there will be a shortage of 12 million cavans of palay.

In order to meet this shortage, increased production will have to be accomplished by increased irrigation projects, the use of commercial fertilizers, the use of high yielding varieties of seed, the use of modern agricultural machinery, and the importation of more work animals to replace wartime losses.

The Irrigation Pump Administration has an appropriation of one million pesos for the operation of fifty units, capable of irrigating 20,000 hectares of rice land. However, to carry out the rice projects, including fertilizer and additional irrigation equipment, an outlay of 20 million pesos is required for the first year, 10 million pesos for the second year, 8 million pesos for the third year, and 6 million pesos for each of the fourth and fifth years, making a total outlay of 42 million pesos for the five years.

Production of Coconuts is Main Agricultural Industry

At the present time, the coconut industry is the leading agricultural industry. It is estimated that there are 95 million bearing coconut trees, with a harvest of about 900,000 metric tons of copra, 65,000 metric tons of desiccated coconut, and 5,000 metric tons of coconut oil. In 1949, the total copra export was 528,000 metric tons, valued at 179·2 million pesos. For the same year, the amount of coconut oil exported was 61,300 metric tons at 35 million pesos, while desiccated coconut shipments totalled 57,600 metric tons, valued at 38·7 million pesos.

The main problem of the industry today is control of the "Cadang-Cadang" disease which is very prevalent in certain sections of the islands. While the government is making every effort to control this disease, there is also much need to improve coconut culture, to rehabilitate the present coconut plantations, and to industrialize coconut products. In order to carry out this program, the prospective puts forward the following suggestions: (a) Liberal appropriations for the control, if not eradication of coconut diseases and pests; (b) use of commercial fertilizers to rehabilitate old plantations; (c) use of disease-resisting varieties for new plantings, and (d) industrialization of coconut products.

To attain these objectives, it is estimated that 9.5 million pesos will be needed over a five-year period. The appropriations should be in an amount of three million pesos the first year, two million for the second year, and 1.5 million for each of the third, fourth and fifth years.

Prior to the war, the sugar industry constituted about 63 per cent of the foreign trade of the Philippines, 30 per cent of the national income and about 42 per cent of the yearly revenue of the government. It is estimated that, before the war, there were 575,000 acres planted to sugar cane, with a production of 1,144,000 short tons of sugar and about 1,600,000 people were more or less dependent upon this industry. The investment of the industry at that time amounted to 575 million pesos, of which 148 million were in manufacturing plants, 362 million in lands and improvements thereon, and 45 million pesos in crop loans to sugar planters. The annual value of sugar and its by-products was estimated at about 150 million pesos, representing 46 per cent of the total income of the country from all agricultural sources.

Sugar Industry Greatly Damaged During the War

Damage estimated at 225 million pesos, or 39 per cent of the capital invested, was suffered by the sugar industry of these islands in the Second World War. Of the 42 centrals operating in the Philippines before the war, 25 were completely destroyed, 13 slightly damaged, and only three centrals remained intact.

The complete recovery of the sugar industry is of great importance to the Philippine economy. So far, 33.3 million pesos from the Rehabilitation Finance Corporation and 41.9 million pesos from the Philippine National Bank were made available for the sugar industry.

The current endeavour is to produce enough sugar to fill the quota for the United States market and to meet the local national requirement of about 200,000 short tons, making a total of 1,182,000 short tons. For the 1950 crop, about 164,000 hectares were planted to sugar cane, with an estimated production of 799,700 short tons. Last year, there was an export of 630,000 short tons, valued at 126 million pesos.

As the industrial development of the industry is being handled by other government entities, the Department of Agriculture and Natural Resources is devoting its activities to the culture of sugar cane and the production of desirable selected varieties, as well as research on the agronomical, pathological and entomological aspects of the industry. For this purpose, the government is undertaking research in hybridization to determine (a) high-yielding varieties, (b) resistance to disease and pests, and (c) proper amount of commercial fertilizers.

Moroccan Fish Production Increased

Paris, December 15, 1950.—(FTS)—Moroccan fish production in 1950 is expected to exceed that for 1949, with the sardine run reappearing after an absence of several years. Fish catches in Morocco during 1949 and the first six months of 1950 as compared with the first six months of 1949 are as follows:

	Jan.-June, 1949	1949 (Tons)	Jan.-June, 1950
Sardines	20,692	76,586	35,251
Tuna	1,253	5,500	1,457
Seasonal fish	185	605	262
Sedentary fish	6,193	10,309	5,705
Total	28,323	93,000	42,675
Value	874	2,162	1,013

Million francs

New Brazilian Highway to Connect Rio de Janeiro With Sao Paulo

Rodovia Presidente Dutra, the most ambitious in Brazil, should be completed in 1951—Construction of other important highways continued at accelerated pace.

By T. F. Harris, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One cruzeiro equals \$0.0572)

RIO DE JANEIRO, December 27, 1950.—Progress is being made in the construction of the Rodovia Presidente Dutra, a new highway that will connect Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo. This road-building project, the most ambitious in Brazil, should be completed in 1951, when it will be possible to make the journey between these two cities in six hours, over a well-paved highway, 416 kilometres long and ninety kilometres less than the road presently connecting Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, over which the first trip by automobile was made in 1908 in thirty-six days.

There was a road of sorts between Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, Brazil's two most important cities, as early as 1777. However, nothing was done to improve it until 1922, when the road was made usable for automobile traffic. As traffic increased to approximately 1,000 cars per day, mostly heavy trucks, the road became increasingly inadequate.

Little further was done to remedy the situation until December, 1945, when a law was passed creating a single federal tax on petroleum products for a National Highway Fund, to be administered by the National Highway Department, which hitherto did not have a budget. Then a special commission was created within the department to plan and build the highway. Budgeted at one billion cruzeiros, the project was being financed by two loans from the Bank of Brazil of 600 million cruzeiros and 400 million cruzeiros, advanced against the appropriation of the National Highway Department.

The speed potential of the road will vary from 100 kilometres an hour on level stretches to 60 kilometres in the mountainous portions. Radius of curves will vary from 600 metres on level ground to 100 metres in the mountains, and maximum slopes from 3 degrees to 6 degrees. Throughout the extent of the road, there will be 31 cloverleaf turns, the first in Brazil, and 98 viaducts, bridges and overpasses, the longest of which will be 200 metres long.

At the approaches to Rio and São Paulo, where traffic volume is approximately 3,000 cars daily, the highway will have two lanes, each seven metres wide, with shoulders 2.5 metres wide on each side, and separated by a strip which will be planted with small cyprus trees to absorb glare. The rest of the way the highway will be only one lane for the time being, although dirt is being moved to make room for the second lane. When over-all traffic reaches 3,000 cars daily, it is expected that the second lane will be paved. Only one stretch, in the mountainous regions between Labrinhas and Aparecida, will not be two lanes. In the whole project, only 40 kilometres of the old road are being used.

The road will have three types of paving: cement-concrete where the earth is compressed; concrete-asphalt where stone is abundant and an asphalt supply is conveniently located; and macadam-asphalt where earth is not compressed. Any portion of the road will support a 35-ton or 40-ton



Brazil—Centre of São Paulo, showing Anhangabau Park, Viaduto do Cha and Marrazzo Building.

truck. To increase speed, the highway has no crossings, only overpasses leading to towns and other roads; and it by-passes all towns except one along the route.

Many Contractors Assigned to the Task

About thirty different contractors are assigned to the job, using a total of approximately 600 pieces of equipment—their own and that of the National Highway Department. The project involves moving over 20 million cubic metres of earth, of which 15 million were moved in one year, from March, 1949, to March, 1950. The project is costing 2 million cruzeiros a day, will use 20,000 metric tons of asphalt and coal tar, and 660,000 50-kilo bags of cement for paving only. The drainage system includes 580 culverts, totalling 19,086 metres.

While the progress made on the Rio-São Paulo road is the outstanding highway development of the year, construction of other important highways continued at an accelerated pace under the national roads plan. However, there are now only 10,600 kilometres of federal highways and

slightly more than 50,000 kilometres of state-controlled highways, giving an average of only seven metres of highway per square kilometre for the country.

The Rio de Janeiro-Bahia highway, which was begun in 1936, was inaugurated during the year. Its 1,700-kilometre length has opened up new territory, and is a main link in the projected roads system to join the north and south of the country. Its construction should be completed by next year. In its present state, it is not passable in its entirety during the rainy season.

The federal government opened a special credit of 100 million cruzeiros during the year for the improvement of transportation in the ten north-eastern and central states of Brazil. This measure is expected to be of great assistance in bettering the urgent need for more and better roads in that area. Some of the states are building new sections of roads which will eventually link up into a national highway system.

The central highway of the state of Pernambuco, a 600-kilometre road linking the capital, Recife, to the central highway of the state of Piaui, was concluded during the year, at a cost of 53 million cruzeiros.

The state of São Paulo awarded a contract in late 1949 for the asphalt paving of 1,100 kilometres of highways connecting important cities in the interior. An excellent paved highway of 40 kilometres connecting Jundiá and Campinas was completed. The paving of the 500-kilometre highway connecting São Paulo to Curitiba, capital of the state of Paraná, is progressing favourably. A contract was also awarded for the re-routing, re-grading and paving of the highway from Curitiba to Paranaguá, Paraná state's principal port and a city of growing importance as an outlet for the rapidly increasing agricultural production of the northern part of the state.

Highway construction in the state of Rio Grande do Sul continued at a slow pace, because of the limited funds allowed by the state highway department. The amount was only sufficient to cover the expense and maintenance of 6,282 kilometres of roads constructed and maintained by the department.

Tomatoes Being Grown by Montserrat Peasants

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A large acreage has been planted in tomatoes by Montserrat peasants. Weather conditions have been favourable and young plants are reported strong and healthy. The Agriculture Department will be handling the bulk of the crop again this year on behalf of the peasant planters, and expects to make shipments of fruit to the United Kingdom. It is hoped that a net price of 6d. per pound will be obtained in that market.

Canadian Production of Nickel and Copper Lower Last Year

All-Canada production of copper and nickel was lower in October and the first ten months of 1950 than in the corresponding periods of 1949. The month's output of copper amounted to 22,127 tons, as compared with 22,311 in October, 1949, bringing the cumulative total for the ten months, ending October, to 216,907 tons, slightly below the 217,693 tons produced in the similar period of 1949. Production of nickel in October totalled 10,316 tons as against 10,872 a year earlier, raising the aggregate for the ten months to 101,054 tons from 108,168 in the like 1949 period.

Prosperity Enjoyed by Cuba As Entire Sugar Crop Sold

Strong demand resulted from outbreak of Korean struggle—Yield of 5.4 million long tons disposed of at higher average prices than in previous year—United States and British interests contract for all available molasses from forthcoming crop—Canadian exports to Cuba rose to record level in past year.

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic conditions in Cuba during 1950.)

HAVANA, January 3, 1951.—Cuba can look back on 1950 as one of the most prosperous years on record. Moreover, the new year augured a continuation of the same conditions. The outbreak of the Korean struggle resulted in an unexpectedly strong demand for sugar. As a result, the entire crop of nearly 5.4 million long tons, one of the largest ever produced, was disposed of at higher average prices than the previous year's yield of almost 5 million long tons. From all appearances, the new crop, estimated at 5.5 million long tons, should also be sold at profitable prices. With no surplus of sugar or molasses on hand, a contract has already been concluded with United States and British interests for all the available molasses from the forthcoming crop at a price of 20 cents per gallon. This compares with the return in 1950 as low as 4 cents per gallon.

Cuban exports of \$495 million for the first nine months of the year were 4 per cent higher than last year, while imports for the first seven months totalled \$276 million, about the same as last year. However, heavy stocking, due to war fears, led to such substantial imports during the latter half of 1950 that considerable congestion developed in Havana harbour in October with ships waiting as long as a week to get a berth to unload. Exports were also at a higher level than in 1949 for the same period.

New Secondary Industries Established

A few new secondary industries were started during the year, one of the major ones being a detergent plant set up as a subsidiary operation of a large United States corporation. Tax facilities and duty free entries were granted to new companies for building pre-fabricated houses, for steel pipe with interior cement and sand lining, and for concrete pipe. The new rayon company was operating very successfully with a large portion of its production of tire cord going to Canada. The cotton textile industry was still having difficulties and a large amount of unemployment.

In the mining industry, copper and manganese production were at high levels, and interest developed in the latter part of the year in deposits formerly considered uneconomical. Work was also in progress for setting up machinery to mine tungsten.

Public revenues increased substantially, being up some 19 per cent for the nine months ending in September. While figures are not yet available, it is understood that the government ended the calendar year with a small cash surplus. For the fiscal year 1949-50, the government covered its

budgetary and extraordinary expenses from revenue, and it is expected the same condition will prevail at the end of the present fiscal year. During 1950, the government raised internal loans amounting to some \$70 million. Approximately \$10 million of the proceeds are to be used to pay back the outstanding balance of a loan from the United States Export-Import Bank, the balance being used for development of the resources of the country.

A large program of public works is being carried out with the proceeds of the loans and from ordinary revenue. Private construction also considerably expanded during the year, the total permits issued for Havana province during the first ten months being the largest in the past four years.

Government Supported Labour to Maintain and Raise Wages

The government continued its policy of supporting labour in its drive to maintain and raise wages by intervention in private business, whenever serious trouble arose. This policy has met with mediocre success and a loss of confidence in business circles. New legislation passed during the year included the Tribunal of Guarantees to deal with constitutional matters, the Tribunal of Accounts to oversee government expenditures, and a new Agricultural and Industrial Development Bank.

The National Bank of Cuba is now in full operation, and is exerting its influence in financial affairs. It carries on the inspection of banks, and has already taken over one institution, which did not meet its requirements. It is also advising the government in its financial policy. Bank clearings rose substantially during the year. Bank loans had also risen by the end of 1950, mostly because of growing inventories.

Railways continued to suffer from excessively high, rigid operating costs, while revenues decreased. There was also more competition from trucking companies. A few new steamship connections were established during the year, so that Cuba now has an adequate service to most points. The new bus company, which was gradually replacing the archaic street-cars and buses, has been taken over by the government as a result of labour troubles.

While 1951 will undoubtedly be another very prosperous year, the spectre of inflation is already evident in increased prices and a higher cost of living. The price of foodstuffs has increased the most, due to higher prices for imports and some speculation. Undoubtedly, this year will see the cost of living reach a new high, but business generally should fare well, with imports in many lines being maintained at as large a volume as available supplies will permit.

Value of Exports Increased

Higher prices for sugar and a larger crop were responsible for a rise in the value of Cuban exports for the first nine months of 1950 from \$475 million to \$495 million, an increase of 4 per cent. Year-end figures should show a gain of about the same percentage.

Principal exports were: sugar and its by-products, which accounted for about 90 per cent of the total; tobacco; and foodstuffs.

Imports at the end of the first seven months of the year were about the same as last year, \$276 million compared with \$274 million. However, war fears led to heavy stocking in the latter part of the year, so the value of 1950's imports may exceed that of 1949 by a substantial margin. Congestion developed in the port as customs and private warehouses filled with vast quantities of merchandise.

Principal imports were: foodstuffs and beverages; machinery; automobiles, trucks, etc.; drugs and chemical products; minerals; glass and ceramics; and metals and manufactures of metal.

Canada's exports to Cuba rose to a new record level, according to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sales to Cuba at the end of October totalled \$15.1 million compared with \$11.3 million in the previous year and \$14.4 million for the whole of 1949, the previous record year. Principal Canadian exports to Cuba were flour, dried salted cod, newsprint, machinery and parts, milk products.

Canadian imports from Cuba continued to slump, totalling only \$3.3 million to the end of October as against \$4.3 the previous year. A comparatively new item, rayon tire cord, was the principal import, valued at \$750,000 compared with a little over \$100,000 in 1949. Sugar, vegetable fibres, pineapple, tobacco and fresh tomatoes were the other large items.

Trinidad Laundry Processing Flour Bags into Fabrics

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The processing of flour bags by the Trinidad Steam Laundry has developed into a minor industry in Trinidad. After months of experiment, a practical and successful process has been found of converting the bags into linen-like fabrics from which clothing can be made. Large quantities of processed bags are also available for purchase by local rice and corn millers, and growers of peas and for export. At the 1949 Trinidad Trade Fair, the Trinidad Steam Laundry displayed samples of processed flour bags and the numerous articles of clothing made from them such as shirts, dresses, uniforms, underwear, pillow slips, sheets, tablecloths, kitchen towels, etc. Local tailors are also using them for pocket linings.

Linen Firms in Northern Ireland Merge

Belfast, December 13, 1950.—(FTS)—One of the biggest amalgamations of Northern Ireland linen interests ever carried out has been completed. Three linen firms, with their subsidiaries, have been merged into one group, with an authorized capital of £2,500,000, and converted into a public company under the title of "Moynashel Ltd."

The three major companies involved in the merger are Stevenson & Son Ltd., Dungannon, County Tyrone; the Braid Water Spinning Co. Ltd., Ballymena, County Antrim; and Smyth's Weaving Co. Ltd., of Banbridge, County Down. In addition to these are the following subsidiaries: Lisburn Factory Ltd., Lisburn, County Antrim, and Ballydown Ltd., Banbridge, County Down (both owned by Smyth's Weaving Company); Strelitz Ltd., Regent Street, London, and three subsidiaries of Stevenson & Son Ltd., Tir-Oen Ltd., Steegan, Ltd., and Dungannon Park Ltd., all of Dungannon, County Tyrone. This brings weaving factories, spinning mills, showrooms and offices into one group, and the combined operations of the companies cover all phases of linen and rayon production, from spinning to the selling of finished goods. Altogether this group employs about 1,900 men and 2,100 women.

The issued capital will be £2,000,000. Of this, approximately £500,000 in the form of preference shares and £1,000,000 in ordinary shares have been allocated to the shareholders in the Stevenson, Smyth and Braid Water companies. An additional £500,000 is to be subscribed in the form of preference shares, and the proceeds will be used for re-equipment and expansion. Control of the new group will be retained in Northern Ireland.

Trade Notes

BARBADOS

New Runway Completed at Airport in Barbados

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The new runway at Seawell airport in Barbados is now completed. It has a surfaced length of 6,000 feet and is capable of handling large four-motored aircraft. It is hoped that this development will attract more air traffic and thus enhance the value of Barbados as a tourist resort. Trans-Canada Air Lines' weekly flights from Montreal to Trinidad are now stopping at Barbados on both northbound and southbound journeys.

Barbados Sea Island Cotton Crop Progressing Favourably

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Barbados Sea Island cotton crop was progressing favourably at the end of December and reaping was expected to begin shortly. Yields may be as high as 1,000 pounds of seed cotton per acre.

BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana Had Good Rice Crop

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Harvesting of the autumn rice crop was completed in British Guiana in December, except in isolated areas which were flooded in the early part of the year. The crop is reported to be a good one and a conservative estimate of the yield has been placed by Department of Agriculture officials at 59,100 tons.

Sugar Crop in British Guiana Harvested

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Reaping of the autumn sugar crop in British Guiana had been almost completed by the end of December. Weather was favourable to production. Revised estimates place the year's output at 195,000 tons. The British Guiana Sugar Producers' Association announced a five per cent increase in the cost-of-living bonus paid to workers by the estates. This brings the bonus to 45 per cent.

Timber Production in British Guiana Large

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—British Guiana's timber production for 1949 was 3.5 million cubic feet.

Diamond Production in British Guiana Increased

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—During November, 1950, a total of 4,167 carats of diamonds was entered at the Lands and Mines Department of British Guiana, bringing the total for the eleven months to 32,325 carats. This is about 2,703 carats more than for the corresponding period of 1949. Prices for stones are reported to be slightly lower than in 1949. Gold production amounted to 1,680 ounces during November, bringing the eleven-month total to 13,143 ounces. This represents a decline

of 6,612 ounces from the corresponding period of 1949. Cuyuni Goldfields Ltd., which began operations in British Guiana in 1940, has suspended gold production in that country indefinitely. It is the second North American financed company to cease operations within the last six months.

Company in British Guiana Undertaking Forestry Development

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Colonial Development Corporation has registered a local company in British Guiana, which will take over its timber activities in that country. The company is called British Guiana Timbers Limited and has an initial share capital of \$8.4 million. While concentrating on forestry development, the company will also concern itself with farming, dairying, general merchandise, livestock breeding and hotels. The company will also prospect, examine and explore in British Guiana and elsewhere, and will be employed in collecting expeditions.

Coconut Trees in British Guiana Affected by Disease

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A widespread outbreak of disease among coconut trees in British Guiana is causing plantation owners and the Department of Agriculture much anxiety. One planter reports the loss of over 1,000 trees. The disease attacks trees in both sand and clay types of soil, but more disastrous results occur in clay areas. First signs of an attack are noticed when the leaves begin to change from green to yellow and the nuts, both ripe and unripe, drop off the tree. As yet no remedy for the disease has been found and all methods so far employed to combat it have been unsuccessful.

Aluminous Compound to be Produced in British Guiana

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Demerara Bauxite Company Ltd. announced a new product to be manufactured in British Guiana, utilizing the colony's chief natural resources for additional uses other than the aluminum industry. This aluminous compound, termed a dead-burned product, will be manufactured for use in the world refractory industry. It was developed by the Demerara Bauxite Company in response to a keen demand for such a super-calcined commodity. It will be designated "RASC", the initials representing "Refractory Grade A Super-Calcined". The world's largest kiln in the bauxite industry will be erected for the manufacturing process. Costing an estimated \$2 million, the equipment will be installed at Mackenzie, the centre of the bauxite industry. This new large capital outlay was decided upon in co-operation with the British Guiana Government, which is particularly concerned with encouraging new industry in the colony. The venture will create the first commercial production of this new commodity by a bauxite mining company.

CHILE

Chile Extends Validity Dates of Import Permits

Santiago, December 14, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The Foreign Trade Council has informed all Chilean consuls that all authorized import permits have been extended until February 28, 1951. (Under Chilean regulations these permits automatically lose their validity on December 31 of each year.)

Chile Authorizes Percentage Imports of Foreign Cattle Hides

Santiago, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Chilean Price Control Board has renewed the authorization to footwear manufacturers to import a percentage of foreign hides. The percentage, until further notice, will be 10 per cent of big sized hides and 20 per cent of small sized hides. The definition of small sized hides applies to those weighing not more than 36 pounds in their fresh state.

Chile to Improve Caldera Railway Service

Santiago, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Public Works is seeking powers to spend 56,182,370 pesos on the Caldera Railway in 1951 to equip the line to carry the increased cargo traffic anticipated as a result of the coming into production of the Paipote foundry.

Chilean Industrial and Agricultural Production Increased

Santiago, December 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Industrial production in Chile has increased 43 per cent between 1940 and 1948. On the other hand, agricultural production has only increased 11 per cent at the same time that the population has increased by 15 per cent. One reason for the small agricultural increase shown is the soil erosion in one of the southern provinces.

Chile to Exchange Fish for Meat

Santiago, December 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Arrangements are being made to exchange fish and shellfish for chilled or refrigerated meat from Argentina. The quantities of meat which may be imported under any such agreement will be deducted from the quota of live cattle imported by Chile.

Chilean Railways Carrying More Cargo

Santiago, December 19, 1950.—(FTS)—Loadings on Chilean railways have shown an increase of a little over 25 per cent between the years 1948 and 1949. Figures showing loadings since the year 1940 are as follows: 1940, 9,794,000 tons; 1941, 10,032,000; 1942, 10,153,000; 1943, 10,657,000; 1944, 10,740,000; 1945, 11,263,000; 1946, 10,901,000; 1947, 11,391,000; 1948, 12,737,000; 1949 15,938,000 tons.

Chile and Peru Modify Existing Commercial Treaty

Santiago, December 22, 1950.—(FTS)—Chile and Peru have agreed to modify the existing commercial treaty by declaring free from import duties up to 5,000,000 kilograms of ginned cotton, or the equivalent in raw cotton from Peru.

Steel and iron products, manufactured or product of Chile, will be granted by Peru 50 per cent rebate of duties styled additional, with exception of duties charged under Law 11495. This latter is a special charge of 2 per cent on values.

The present agreement will be considered an integral portion of the existing treaty. Either party may retire the concessions granted on giving sixty days' notice.

Chile Importing Argentine Cattle

Santiago, December 23, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized an import quota of 4,000 steers from Argentina during the month of January. The price agreed on varies from 13·85 pesos to 13·96 pesos per live kilogram. These prices represent a reduction of 2 pesos on the last prices.

Chile to Assist Mining Credit Bank

Santiago, December 12, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—A law is waiting for promulgation whereby an internal loan of 120 million pesos would be floated in bonds to give an impulse to the activities of the Mining Credit Bank. Of this amount, 15 million pesos is to be invested in a plant for the concentration of minerals and other sums for the purchase of minerals, the creation of new establishments for dealing with mineral products, and the amplification of existing ones. A further loan of 20 million pesos is contemplated for the mining credit and industrial institutes in the north of Chile.

Chile to Increase Currency Circulation

Santiago, December 13, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The government has ordered the unblocking of 500,000,000 pesos deposited in the Banco Central, which corresponds to payments made by importers for foreign exchange sold by Chile against the loan from the Export-Import Bank contracted to assist the foreign exchange position at the end of 1949. Under the provisions of the law, no increase of local currency was permitted. It is said that the blocking of these funds has been one of the causes for currency restrictions which have affected the commercial activities of the country.

Chile Requires Agents of Foreign Firms to Register

Santiago, January 8, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Foreign Trade Council will establish a register of representatives or agents of foreign manufacturers or exporters to control prices of merchandise indexed under the new Chilean import regulations and to direct the import trade to those countries offering competitive products at the most favourable prices. Interested parties will have to register in the Foreign Trade Council. The council will demand from the importing representatives the acceptance of indent orders. Canadian exporters should make certain that their Chilean representatives comply with the above procedure and are on this "approved" list.

Chile to Ship Copper to Great Britain

Santiago, January 10, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—After a two-year suspension, Chile will again export copper to Great Britain. It is estimated that Great Britain's purchases of copper from Chile will amount to approximately 30,000 tons.

COSTA RICA

Coffee Plantations in Costa Rica Attacked by Disease

Guatemala City, November 27, 1950.—(FTS)—Coffee plantations in Costa Rica are being attacked by two serious fungus diseases, and measures have already been taken by the Ministry of Agriculture to prevent the plagues from spreading and ruining the crop.

Costa Rica May Make Plastic from Agricultural Waste

Guatemala City, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Costa Rican government is studying a scheme for the conversion of agricultural trash into plastic material. According to official reports, an Austrian businessman has offered to import half a million dollars' worth of machinery with a view to setting up this industry which offers wide possibilities. Most likely coffee and rice chaff, orange peel and other agricultural bagasse will be used for this conversion into plastic material.

Waxed and Gummed Paper Factory Proposed for Costa Rica

Guatemala City, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture in Costa Rica has been asked for authorization to set up a waxed and gummed paper factory.

Costa Rica to Have Surplus Salt for Export

Guatemala City, December 13, 1950.—(FTS)—Costa Rican salt production has been very good this year, and it is thought that there will be a surplus of some twenty thousand to twenty-five thousand quintals for export, although no new markets have as yet been found, and a new harvest is due shortly.

EGYPT

Egypt Buys Wheat from Russia

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Egypt has accepted the Russian offer for 100,000 tons of wheat in exchange for cotton. It is reported that the Russian wheat is now arriving.

Egypt Doubles Export Tax on Cotton

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A decree has been issued doubling the export tax on cotton from Egypt as of January 7, 1951. The new rates are £E8 per 100 kilos (gross) on raw cotton, and £E6 per 100 kilos on "Scarto" (low grade cotton). Although previously the government undertook not to increase this tax, they have now stated that it is essential to increase revenue, especially since the abolition of excess profits tax.

Egypt Opens New Patents Office

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A new patents office, for the purpose of receiving applications for patents and for the registration of designs and industrial models, has been opened. "Old" inventions, designs

and industrial models which are deemed to have been enjoying protection in Egypt on November 25, 1949, will no longer be covered after November 24, 1951. If protection is desired after November 24, 1951, a new application must be filed. For further information, please apply to the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

ETHIOPIA

Ethiopia Expects Bumper Coffee Crop

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—All available sources indicate a bumper coffee crop during the coming season, which begins during December, 1950-January, 1951. Shipments to the United States continue to increase, having risen from U.S.\$1.5 million in 1948 to more than U.S.\$3.5 million for the first six months of 1950.

Ethiopia Receives World Bank Loan

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has granted Ethiopia two loans totalling U.S.\$7 million, for the improvement of her roads and for the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

The loan will be used to finance the foreign exchange cost of equipment, supplies and services, while local currency costs will be met by the Ethiopian Government.

The State Bank of Ethiopia asserts that this loan is the first (a) to be negotiated entirely by the borrowing country, (b) to be signed outside Washington, (c) to finance highway construction, (d) to finance a development bank, and (e) to be made to any country in Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

New South African Steel Works Begin Production

Cape Town, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Recently the first steel ingot was capped from the newly completed open hearth furnace at the new steel works of Vanderbijl Park, Transvaal, thus marking the climax of three years of planning and construction. Vanderbijl Park has been producing coke for some time. The new blast furnace started to produce pig iron two months ago. It is expected that by May next year the output of steel will be 400,000 tons a year, raising the Union's annual production to 1,000,000 tons. The next step in the development of Vanderbijl Park as the largest steel producer in Africa is the completion of the slabbing mill which will be ready soon.

South Africa Sixth Largest Wool Producer

Cape Town, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—South Africa now occupies sixth place in the production of the world's wool. The December issue of the *Wool Grower* says the merino sheep industry has been fully rehabilitated, and there is every indication that good prices for wool will be maintained. Figures published in this magazine show that South Africa is expected to be the world's sixth largest wool producer in the present

season. Estimated productions are, in million pounds: Australia, 1,190; Argentina, 480; New Zealand, 372; Russia, 310; United States, 254; and South Africa, 220.

South African Pilot Uranium Plants in Operation

Cape Town, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Pilot plants for the extraction of uranium, in accordance with the plan announced by the South African Government recently, are already in operation on some Rand mines in order to provide the data for the design and erection of full scale plants. Such plants will be financed by loans from the South African Atomic Energy Board. The West Rand Consolidated Mines estimate that their plant will be ready for operation in the second half of 1952. Other mines estimate that their plants will be ready for operation within two to three years. The problem related to the economic recovery of uranium from the gold ores of the Witwatersrand has been under investigation by the Government Metallurgical Laboratory, in collaboration with laboratories overseas, for a considerable period.

Most South African Wealth Lies in Secondary Industry

Cape Town, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—Secondary industry is now the backbone of South Africa's wealth, notwithstanding the dominant position of gold as a contributor. This view was expressed by the Secretary for Commerce and Industries at the annual meeting of the Transvaal Chamber of Industries.

During 1949 secondary industry contributed £195 million, as against £124 million for agriculture, and £93 million for gold mining. Industrial undertakings in the Southern Transvaal, the centre of most of the Union's industries, produced about 40 per cent of the total gross output of the private industries in the Union, £529 million during 1947-48. They also employed about 45 per cent of the total of 538,935 workers in all private industries in the country during that year, and their capital outlay in plant and machinery accounted for about 51 per cent of the total figure of £109·4 million for the Union.

South African Foreign Exchange Holdings Increase

Cape Town, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—A rise of approximately 40 per cent in South Africa's foreign exchange holdings is reflected in the latest report of the South African Reserve Bank. In January, gold holdings totalled £46·6 million and foreign bills discounted (mainly sterling) were £56·9 million, a grand total of £103·5 million eleven months ago.

On December 8, gold holdings were entered at £67·2 million and foreign bills at £79·6 million, a combined total of £146·8 million. The ratio of gold reserves to liabilities to the public was at the high figure of 74·7 per cent.

South Africa's total trade deficit of about £155 million during the first nine months of 1949 has been reduced to about £76 million for the first nine months of 1950. This reduction in the trade deficit, together with the higher value realized for the Union's gold output in 1950, had the effect of reducing the net deficit on current account from about £115 million in the first nine months of 1949, to about £5 million during the corresponding period of 1950. The total net inflow of capital for the first nine months of 1950 amounted to about £50 million, compared with about £9 million in the same period last year.

South African Bank Gold Holdings Increase

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Gold holdings of South Africa for the week ended November 24, 1950, increased from £65.9 million to £66 million, according to the Reserve Bank. Foreign bills discounted rose from £78.3 million to £79.1 million. The ratio of gold reserves to public liabilities rose from 73.7 to 74.2 per cent.

South Africa Experiencing Tourist Boom

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—A total of 72,456 tourists visited the Union in 1949, an increase of 5,354 over the previous year. During the first nine months of 1950, a total of 49,508 business and holiday visitors and 4,242 scholars came to the Union, compared with 47,383 business and holiday visitors and 3,306 scholars in the same period last year.

South Africa's Minister of Transport announced on December 8, 1950, that the government will allocate £500,000 in next year's budget as loans for the building of new hotels and extension of existing ones to meet present demands of tourists.

South African Wholesale Prices Rise

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—During September, 1950, the wholesale price index of South African goods registered an increase of 0.9 point over the August figure of 174.3, bringing the index up to 175.2 (1938 equals 100). This figure is 6.3 points higher than the figure for the corresponding period of last year.

The wholesale price index of imported goods, however, showed a much larger increase of 3.1 points, which brought the figure up to 246.3. This figure is approximately 28.2 points higher than that for September, 1949, representing an average monthly increase of nearly 2.4 points during the past twelve months.

South Africa Expects Record Sugar Crop

Johannesburg, December 15, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—South Africa's sugar crop for the current season is estimated at approximately 640,000 short tons, the largest in the history of the sugar industry in the Union. During the previous season, 1949-50, roughly 561,000 short tons of sugar were produced.

SWEDEN

Sweden Leads in Export of Calculating Machines

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—At the moment, Sweden exports more calculating machines than any other country. During the first nine months of 1950, exports of calculating and typewriting machines amounted to Kr.28,200,000 (\$5,640,000), as compared with Kr.23,400,000 for the corresponding period in 1949, an increase of about 20 per cent. The companies which hit these high totals are Atvidaberg—manufacturers of Facit calculators and Halda typewriters—and the Addo Co. of Malmö.

A new sales-drive has just started in the United States and, according to reports received, the outlook is promising.

Aluminum Output in Sweden Increased

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The new extension at the Swedish Aloxid works at Sundsvaal, North Sweden, which is now completed, will enable the firm to increase its production of aluminum up to 2,000 to 4,000 tons a year.

Included in the new extension is a long electrolysis hall containing 40 electric smelting furnaces of latest type and a foundry with four giant cylinders.

Emperor of Ethiopia Purchases Swedish Furniture

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—A consignment of Swedish period furniture has been sent from Bodafors to Ethiopia following a personal order from Emperor Haile Selassie. It consists of drawing room pieces in so-called Gustavian style, white lacquered with gold ornaments, and is intended for the Royal Palace in Addis Ababa.

"Penicillin Cows" Can Spoil the Whole Cheese

Stockholm, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—A cow which has been given penicillin for udder inflammation discharges so much of the drug and other antibiotics in her milk that the production of cheese is made impossible, or very difficult, reports Professor Nils Lagerlöf, of Stockholm's Veterinary High School. An agreement has now been reached between the Veterinary Board and the Swedish Dairymen's Society to work out a satisfactory solution to the problem.

Penicillin, which is a valuable means of curing certain types of udder inflammation, has a very pernicious effect on the quality of the milk. Even in highly diluted form, the penicillin kills the milk bacteria, which are essential for the production of cheese. If two cows are treated with penicillin and produce together 10 litres of milk, this milk can contain so much penicillin that, even when mixed with 2,000 litres of penicillin-free milk, it can affect the cheese-making. In future, Swedish veterinaries will only issue penicillin in exceptional cases, and milk suppliers will be obliged to notify the dairies of any cows which have been treated with penicillin.

Holdings of Swedish Bank Decreased

Stockholm, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—According to the latest report of the Swedish Riksbank, the gold holdings of the bank decreased by Kr.1,000,000 to Kr.467,000,000 during November, while the foreign exchange reserves dropped by Kr.168,000,000 to Kr.685,000,000, mainly due to increased imports. The combined gold and currency holdings thus totalled Kr.1,152,000,000 (\$230,400,000) against Kr.1,321,000,000 on October 31 and Kr.1,186,000,000 on November 3, 1949. Note circulation went up by Kr.35,000,000 to Kr.3,285,000,000 with a corresponding decrease in the note issue reserve to Kr.215,000,000.

Large Steam Boiler Operating at Swedish Power Plant

Stockholm, December 14, 1950.—(FTS)—A steam boiler, claimed to be Europe's largest and producing 300 tons of steam per hour from 30 tons of coal, was put into use on December 4 by the Västeras Steam Power

Plant in Central Sweden. With this addition, the capacity of the plant, which constitutes a reserve and emergency link in Sweden's chain of hydro-electric units, is now 165,000.

Built into a 55-metre high tower, the boiler is equipped with an automatic extinguishing apparatus and a smoke filter device consisting of 1,800 spirals. When operating at maximum steam pressure, the temperature of the hearth is 1,300°C.

Building Costs in Sweden Greatly Increased

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—A recent newspaper article dealt with the high building costs at present in Stockholm and stated that a house which cost 204,000 crowns to construct in 1939 now costs up to 337,000. It is reported that building costs in Stockholm went up no less than 4.2 per cent during the third quarter of this year because of the 7 per cent higher price of materials. The heaviest increase is observed in the price of iron, metals and wood. Reinforced iron has risen by 31 per cent, timber by 11 per cent, heating and sanitary installations by 7 per cent, plating by 13 per cent, etc. From January 1, 1939, up to October, 1950, building costs for dwellings in Stockholm have risen by 65.4 per cent. This is due in great part to the increased cost of materials which have advanced by 95.2 per cent, while wages have risen by 31.3 per cent since 1939.

Swedish Sugar Beet Output Higher

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish sugar beet area yielded 1,980,000 tons in 1950, as compared with 1,770,000 tons in 1949.

Sweden Plans Exportation of Reindeer to Norway

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—It is planned to export about 6,000 reindeer from Sweden to Norway. There are, however, currency complications and it has been requested that the reindeer exports be handled in conjunction with the trade discussions between Sweden and Norway.

State Revenue of Sweden Expected to Increase

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Sweden's state revenue for the 1951-52 fiscal year is estimated at Kr.5,696 million (\$1,139.2 million) against Kr.5,372 million for the current budget year. The latter figure exceeds estimates made at the beginning of the year by Kr.374 million. The increase refers to higher proceeds from income and property taxes, still higher revenues from this source being expected for the next fiscal year.

New Ore Field Discovered in North Sweden

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—A new ore field in Arvidsjaur and Pitea parishes, North Sweden, discovered in the course of electric prospecting last summer and believed to be an offshoot of the large Kristineberg field has proved to hold iron pyrites containing gold, silver and copper. Test borings will now be made to ascertain whether mining is worth while.

Swedish Fair to be Held in Gothenburg

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The 34th Swedish Fair will be held in Gothenburg May 17-27, 1951, under the patronage of King Gustaf Adolf, with some 800 participants exhibiting the latest novelties, inventions and improvements within Swedish industry, stress being laid on export products. An interesting feature of the 1951 fair is daily fashion shows in Gothenburg's famous City Theatre, where the revolving stage will be used for a varied presentation of the models in appropriate settings.

Swedish Firm Blueprints Water Supply Scheme for Athens

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish VBB firm of consulting engineers has been entrusted by the Greek Government with the task of projecting a new water supply scheme for Athens and its surroundings. The scheme includes a new 80-kilometre channel from Lake Eliki to an aqueduct supplying water to the Marathon dam, two pump stations, etc. The largest pump station will require more than 7,000 kw., while a notable feature of the other station is the great variations in water level on the inlet side, ranging up to 35 metres (over 100 feet).

Population of Stockholm Increased

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Stockholm's population at the end of 1950 is estimated at 745,000, an increase of 12,000 compared with December, 1949.

Swedish Foreign Trade Reaches New High

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Sweden's commodity exchange with foreign countries reached new records in November both in regard to exports and imports. Imports totalled 636.4 million crowns and exports 578.63 millions, resulting in an import surplus of 57.77 million crowns. Compared with November last year, imports rose by 62 per cent, while exports increased by 40 per cent. For the period January-November, 1950, imports amounted to 5,502 million crowns against 3,997 million crowns for the same period the previous year, and exports totalled 5,084 million crowns against 3,765 million crowns in 1949. Thus, the import surplus so far this year has reached 418 million crowns compared with 132 millions for the same period in 1949. During this eleven-month period imports of textiles totalled 937 million crowns as against 701 millions in 1949.

Sweden Ends Trade Talks with Hungary

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish delegates who have been negotiating with Hungary since the end of September have returned to Sweden to report their achievements to the government. The result of the discussions in Budapest will probably be made known by the middle of January. The prerequisite for reaching an agreement on commodity exchange with Hungary is that settlement is reached concerning Swedish property in Hungary which was "nationalized" about a year ago. Trade with Hungary has been dormant during the last year on Swedish initiative.

Swedish Industrial Output Higher

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Sweden's industrial production rose by eleven points to 212 during October (1935 equalling 100), the corresponding figure for October, 1949, being 195. During the first ten months of the year the all-industry production volume was on an average 4 per cent higher than for the same period last year.

Swedish Timber Exports Increased

Stockholm, December 28, 1950.—(FTS)—Swedish exports of sawn and hewn timber (excluding spars and shooks) are estimated to have exceeded 700,000 standards during 1950, about 100,000 standards more than in 1949. Approximately 70,000 standards of exported timber went to Great Britain, compared with 210,000 standards in 1949. Timber exports in 1951 are expected to reach about 700,000 standards.

Increase in Wholesale Price Index in Sweden

Stockholm, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The wholesale price index compiled by the Royal Board of Trade increased by two points to 230 during October. The increase was chiefly due to higher prices for metal, machinery, and textile commodities. The general import index rose by no less than 11 points to 358 because of the higher prices on industrial supplies, such as iron and steel goods, cotton, wool yarn, hides, and metals. The general export price index rose by 8 points to 345 owing to higher prices for forest and textile products.

THAILAND

Thailand Proposing Amalgamation of Airlines

Singapore, December 31, 1950.—(FTS)—It is understood that the Government of Thailand is proposing to amalgamate the two government-owned airlines, the Siamese Airways Company and the Pacific Overseas Airways (Siam). The Thai Government also holds shares in another airline, Trans-Asiatic Airlines.

Thailand Expects to Increase Cigarette Production

Singapore, December 31, 1950.—(FTS)—The Thailand Government tobacco monopoly produced approximately 200 million locally manufactured cigarettes in Thailand during 1950 and expects to increase distribution to 240 million during 1951.

Thailand Expects Large Cotton Crop

Singapore, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—It is anticipated that Thailand's next cotton crop, which will be harvested early in 1951, is expected to be greater than that of 1950 or any other year since the end of the war. The crop is estimated in excess of 1,000 tons. This production, however, is only sufficient to provide the textile industry of Thailand with one-third of its requirements, and the balance is imported from India and the United States.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	12.2	45.2	52.4	116.2	344.4	439.7
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.6	6.2	11.2	23.9	68.7	78.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7.9	25.4	38.2	81.9	308.6	329.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.9	8.3	10.0	29.7	79.5	92.0
Iron and Products.....	13.7	61.4	92.9	151.2	831.5	905.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.0	18.6	23.9	35.8	159.9	196.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12.6	47.2	64.1	115.0	489.3	562.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.2	13.1	16.2	33.0	118.9	146.3
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.1	14.2	18.9	46.3	147.0	158.0
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	63.3	239.6	327.9	633.2	2,547.8	2,908.0
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits.....	2,062	7,425	8,385	19,467	65,393	83,862
Nuts.....	540	3,075	2,061	3,252	21,241	20,511
Vegetables.....	310	1,243	1,433	5,640	17,492	22,827
Grains and products.....	1,324	5,074	4,715	16,026	23,266	33,421
Sugar and products.....	2,173	10,686	11,190	19,350	66,576	80,392
Cocoa and chocolate.....	213	794	1,610	1,904	13,507	14,942
Coffee and chicory.....	333	3,928	4,472	3,641	25,700	40,001
Tea.....	802	1,730	1,829	8,853	20,154	26,476
Beverages, alcoholic.....	951	2,675	2,285	5,947	18,966	14,621
Gums and resins.....	140	534	726	1,313	4,995	5,307
Oils, vegetable.....	1,128	2,701	3,750	11,466	21,939	31,512
Rubber and products.....	1,293	2,699	6,345	10,304	26,647	41,441
Tobacco.....	215	379	404	2,054	3,569	3,613
Vegetable products, other.....	683	2,212	3,217	7,024	14,947	20,776
TOTAL.....	12,166	45,154	52,421	116,242	344,391	439,703
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products.....	245	597	554	2,320	4,984	3,932
Furs and products.....	317	1,581	1,898	5,374	18,346	20,642
Hides and skins, raw.....	553	597	1,776	2,677	11,520	11,657
Leather, unmanufactured.....	277	664	926	2,420	5,989	7,591
Leather, manufactured.....	136	394	552	2,259	5,213	5,995
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	127	596	1,668	876	4,569	6,958
Animals and products, other.....	962	1,723	3,847	7,938	18,125	21,772
TOTAL.....	2,616	6,152	11,220	23,864	68,747	78,549
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	2,066	7,541	10,820	12,313	57,995	78,572
Cotton products.....	1,256	4,479	6,533	15,273	69,229	61,375
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	931	1,945	2,430	8,040	19,046	23,848
Silk and products.....	645	544	939	6,313	5,068	6,948
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	645	2,298	5,996	9,099	34,943	49,264
Wool products.....	1,040	3,513	4,390	14,586	59,906	48,504
Artificial silk and products.....	304	1,717	2,362	3,397	28,701	19,256
Textile products, other.....	1,060	3,407	4,710	12,913	33,704	41,236
TOTAL.....	7,947	25,443	38,179	81,933	308,592	329,002
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	377	1,096	1,659	4,766	13,969	16,505
Wood, manufactured.....	395	1,580	1,719	3,984	14,094	15,198
Paper.....	716	1,844	2,522	6,992	18,491	21,209
Books and printed matter.....	1,452	3,828	4,143	14,003	32,913	39,124
Total.....	2,940	8,349	10,043	29,744	79,467	92,036
Iron and its products—						
Iron ore.....	353	223	2,236	2,823	11,734	16,259
Serap.....	119	182	618	683	7,850	4,698
Castings and forgings.....	203	1,081	1,326	2,457	11,754	8,668
Rolling mill products.....	3,059	2,815	11,213	23,578	92,522	85,619
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	131	989	2,691	1,816	26,783	33,357

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Wire and chain.....	153	647	938	1,844	11,225	9,297
Farm implements and machinery.....	723	12,587	9,367	19,808	166,571	153,030
Hardware and cutlery.....	194	843	1,350	2,001	10,873	10,678
Household machinery.....	185	952	1,234	2,456	9,813	12,143
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	325	2,428	3,095	4,957	31,443	27,086
Business, printing machinery.....	467	2,868	3,158	5,466	23,545	26,001
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,638	11,128	14,429	21,766	134,775	142,054
Tools.....	158	1,050	1,563	2,067	10,506	12,251
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,251	4,157	10,118	11,704	41,383	80,796
Automobile parts.....	2,680	9,011	14,456	21,661	108,559	144,636
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	120	748	1,362	2,411	13,174	15,533
Engines and boilers.....	415	3,940	4,318	7,314	54,369	50,417
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	188	1,289	1,948	1,548	10,550	13,612
Iron products, other.....	1,331	4,439	7,508	14,873	54,024	59,516
TOTAL.....	13,693	61,377	92,928	151,233	831,453	905,651
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products.....	201	2,143	2,603	4,617	17,548	16,863
Brass, copper, and products.....	297	1,276	1,675	2,940	13,594	15,415
Tin.....	237	645	1,868	2,118	7,467	9,582
Precious metals (except gold).....	169	2,636	2,753	2,585	15,284	28,475
Clocks and watches.....	214	1,618	1,233	2,087	7,889	11,096
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,102	6,787	8,297	12,063	63,959	75,353
Non-ferrous products, other.....	672	3,543	5,471	9,399	34,200	39,495
TOTAL.....	2,982	18,648	23,900	35,809	159,942	196,279
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products.....	688	2,809	3,292	7,203	30,739	30,864
Coal.....	3,848	12,158	17,984	33,095	129,771	162,995
Coal products.....	471	1,697	1,812	3,076	14,565	14,166
Glass and glassware.....	721	2,776	3,004	6,135	23,354	25,822
Petroleum, crude.....	4,021	14,561	18,790	39,649	168,653	182,987
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,468	8,447	12,771	13,882	79,525	97,507
Stone and products.....	733	2,462	2,788	6,548	22,686	23,112
Non-metallic products, other.....	698	2,263	3,700	5,384	19,973	25,037
TOTAL.....	12,647	47,174	64,141	114,972	489,266	562,490
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids.....	233	460	582	1,637	3,682	5,185
Cellulose products.....	139	560	658	1,578	5,165	5,744
Drugs and medicines.....	260	1,384	1,583	3,209	13,786	17,269
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	690	1,051	1,439	4,004	9,420	11,870
Fertilizers.....	750	877	1,222	3,464	6,813	8,300
Paints and varnishes.....	520	1,636	1,845	3,577	12,605	16,772
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	872	1,681	2,408	7,543	17,113	21,444
Synthetic resins and products.....	120	1,914	2,329	874	15,112	19,659
Chemical products, other.....	635	3,577	4,152	7,133	35,209	40,029
TOTAL.....	4,218	13,141	16,219	33,020	118,905	146,272
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films.....	88	342	378	1,221	3,485	4,239
Toys and sporting goods.....	277	535	860	2,310	5,464	6,600
Refrigerators and parts.....	5	751	1,963	1,074	6,603	13,841
Musical instruments.....	99	368	428	1,113	3,506	3,549
Scientific equipment.....	386	1,967	2,178	4,040	19,141	20,866
Aircraft and parts.....	71	832	1,380	2,844	12,313	9,874
Works of art.....	159	346	252	2,104	2,309	2,300
Canadian Tourists' purchases.....	816	2,626	3,588	8,107	27,507	30,613
Parcels of small value.....	381	644	992	4,036	11,895	8,247
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	62	180	187	416	1,968	2,232
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	511	1,185	1,642	4,855	9,496	12,140
Miscellaneous, other.....	727	2,007	2,458	8,688	20,968	23,290
Canadian goods returned.....	156	726	522	2,016	5,501	5,738
Non-commercial articles.....	354	1,662	2,029	3,525	16,882	14,451
TOTAL.....	4,092	14,172	18,857	46,348	147,041	157,979

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	November			January—November		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
All Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	12,166	45,154	52,421	116,242	344,391	439,703
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,616	6,152	11,220	23,864	68,747	78,549
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7,947	25,443	38,179	81,933	308,592	329,002
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,940	8,349	10,043	29,744	79,467	92,036
Iron and Products.....	13,693	61,377	92,928	151,233	831,453	905,651
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,984	18,648	23,900	35,809	159,942	196,279
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12,647	47,174	64,141	114,972	489,266	562,490
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4,218	13,141	16,219	33,020	118,905	146,272
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4,092	14,172	18,857	46,348	147,041	157,979
TOTAL.....	63,304	239,609	327,909	633,165	2,547,803	2,907,960
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,685	3,318	2,833	15,079	17,671	25,582
Animals and Animal Products.....	551	614	1,007	4,394	5,554	8,921
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,836	6,454	10,320	37,656	113,673	103,388
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	360	259	391	3,308	2,845	3,366
Iron and Products.....	1,690	7,420	15,595	20,588	76,346	138,506
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	550	2,873	3,180	5,339	18,816	34,874
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,665	2,764	2,560	12,440	25,198	27,533
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	980	1,231	1,840	6,691	7,582	13,054
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	709	1,598	2,426	6,764	19,010	16,964
TOTAL.....	11,027	26,532	40,153	112,260	286,695	372,188
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,435	17,384	19,430	43,867	132,005	162,056
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,036	4,177	6,138	10,185	49,088	51,307
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,557	11,515	19,688	28,025	122,472	132,078
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,349	7,646	8,985	24,384	73,564	84,603
Iron and Products.....	11,458	53,191	73,860	124,821	739,785	748,993
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	1,855	11,829	13,453	22,650	111,577	123,593
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	9,002	34,438	45,905	86,381	353,034	395,838
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,035	11,232	12,897	20,921	105,113	124,300
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,906	11,316	14,414	34,310	114,244	125,431
TOTAL.....	37,651	162,727	214,769	395,543	1,800,882	1,948,200

India Extends Protection to Grinding Wheel Industry

Bombay, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of India has accepted the recommendation of the Indian Tariff Board that the present scheme of protection afforded the indigenous grinding wheel industry should be extended until December 31, 1951, but on condition that the firm concerned, Messrs. Grindwell and Company, actually becomes a public limited company. Steps have been taken in this direction with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies and to ensure protection for a further period of one year, as follows:

- (1) The levy of a protective duty of 100 per cent ad valorem on grinding wheels and segments;
- (2) concession of importing abrasive grains free of customs duty;
- (3) purchase of government requirements, including those of railways, to the maximum extent possible from the indigenous manufacturers.

Chile Sells Timber to Great Britain

Santiago, January 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Chile has sold 6,000 tons of timber to Great Britain for the construction of wagons. The first shipments amounting to 2,000 tons will be made shortly.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Bermuda Announcement Affects Import Permits

Hamilton, January 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of January 9, advised importers that all import permits issued during 1950 will be invalid on and after April 1, 1951.

Items Subject to Export Control Increased

Effective February 1, 1951, waste paper and horse hair were added to the list of items for which a permit will be required for exportation to all countries, in order to control abnormal movements of such items. Cobalt, tungsten and fence posts of iron and steel have been added to the list for supply reasons.

The description of non-ferrous metal items has been widened and clarified for administrative purposes.

Eleven tariff items have been added to the list of items for which permits are required for exportation to all countries other than the United States, in order to bring the list into line with that of the United States. The items are: Bristles; feathers and down, crude and dressed; hair, animal, raw and dressed, except horse hair; cotton wastes, wastes of yarns and threads, including wiping, and cotton card strips; silk noils and waste; wools, carpet, clothing and combing; lined steel tanks for storage or transporting gas or lower hydro-carbons capable of withstanding pressures over 300 pounds per square inch; tool bit blanks; antibiotics, including penicillin and streptomycin; sulphur, crude, crushed, ground, refined, sublimed and flowers; and white mineral oil.

These changes have been made under authority of Order in Council 458.

Ceylon Relaxes Import Restrictions on Dollar Imports

Colombo, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ceylon Government Gazette of January 15 announces an Open General Licence applicable to all countries except Japan, as well as relaxation of restrictions on certain imports from the dollar area. The Open General Licence, which is dated January 12, authorizes the importation of the following commodities from all countries except goods grown, produced or manufactured in Japan, all formerly subject to individual licence when imported from the dollar area.

Feeding stuffs for animals other than bran and pollard, hay and straw; malt for brewing and hops; full cream powdered milk; other full cream preserved milk, sweetened and unsweetened; skimmed preserved milk, including powdered; milk foods; olive oil; asphalt; wood sleepers; gas, furnace, and diesel oil; other mineral oils, fats and greases; fertilizers, including fish manure and bone meal; agricultural seeds; aluminum foil for packing produce for export; dental, surgical, medical, mathematical, optical, and scientific instruments, appliances and apparatus; harrows and plough shares; agricultural machinery and parts; cranes, hoists and lifting machinery; printing and book-binding instruments and parts; pumping machinery and parts; drugs, medicines and medicinal preparations, including patent medicines, vitamins and vitamin preparations, pharmaceutical glands, castor oil, penicillin, cod liver oil, but excluding quinine and quinine preparations; acetic and formic acid; sodium bisulphite and other bleaching materials; paints and colours; and lubricating oil.

The Gazette also contains the text of an Import Control Notice, No. 2/51 of January 12, announcing a list of goods for which licences will be

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

issued for imports from Canada, the United States, and other American Account areas for the import control year ending June 30, 1951. Applications for licences for listed goods, the Notice states, must be submitted not later than February 15. The goods included are as follows:

Cereal foods (prepared); tinned fish; iron and steel holloware (household, kitchen, etc., utensils, enamelled or tinned); photographic instruments, appliances and apparatus (including paper, plates and films); electric lighting accessories and fittings; electric goods and apparatus; wireless goods and apparatus including batteries and accumulators; sewing machines and parts; typewriters and parts; cotton piece-goods, cotton manufactures and artificial silk piece-goods; apparel of cotton, wool, silk, satin, artificial silk, excluding banians; mechanically propelled road vehicles; spare parts and accessories for motor vehicles; rubber tires and tubes; printed books, maps, charts and music; cinematograph films; lamps and lanterns and parts; stationery other than paper; newsprint paper; other paper, including writing, packing and wrapping, tissue, and blotting paper, millboard, strawboard, cardboard, pasteboard, and stationery; small arms, including shot guns, parts and accessories thereof; iron and steel in pig and various manufactured and semi-manufactured forms; brass in the form of bars, rods, blocks, ingots, cakes or slabs (unwrought), nails, screws, sheets, plates, tubes, pipes, wire (other than insulated), and unspecified manufactures; lead in the form of pigs, pipes, sheets and foil for packing produce for export, and sheets not elsewhere specified; lead manufactures not elsewhere specified; tin and manufactures of tin; zinc in the form of blocks, ingots, cakes, slabs, and unspecified manufactures; and other essential goods.

The bases for the issue of licences for the foregoing goods vary considerably, in some cases requiring proof from the importer of firm offers or sole agency.

Exporters are reminded that, according to the above notice, applications for licences must be submitted not later than February 15.

India Permits Imports Under Open General Licence

Bombay, January 16, 1951.—(FTS)—India announced on November 25, 1950, an Open General Licence No. XXI, permitting the importation from all countries, except South Africa, without individual licence of specified classes of commodities. An indication of the range of goods covered was given in the August 26 and December 23, 1950, issues of *Foreign Trade*.

The text of the licence states that admission under it is conditional on the following: (i) Such goods have not been produced or manufactured in the Union of South Africa and/or Pakistan; (ii) such goods are shipped on through consignment to India on or before June 30, 1951, without any grace period whatsoever; and (iii) nothing in this licence shall affect the application to any goods of any prohibition or regulation affecting the import thereof in force at the time when such goods are imported.

With regard to proviso (i), the country of consignment of the goods and the marking of indication of origin on them are considered as *prima facie* proof of their origin. In doubtful cases, a duly certified certificate of origin may be called for. There is no special form in which such certificates are required to be produced. A signed declaration in the exporter's own words as to the origin of the goods, written across the face of the commercial invoice, would ordinarily be accepted.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

In amplification of proviso (ii), the Collector of Customs, Bombay, advises that direct shipments from a Canadian port must be covered by an ocean bill of lading dated not later than June 30, 1951.

If shipments are first seaborne on an outward journey at a Canadian port and transhipped at a United States port, the bill of lading date at the Canadian port should not be later than June 30, 1951. In such case, an Indian Government representative at the port of transhipment must certify on the bill of lading that the goods are being transhipped to India under cover of a through bill of lading and that the goods were seaborne at a Canadian port on or before June 30, 1951.

If the goods are carried to a United States port other than by sea, i.e., rail or road, the ocean bill of lading date at the United States port should not be later than June 30, 1951.

Proviso (iii) has reference to prohibitions and restrictions arising out of regulations dealing with the marking of goods, pure food and drug laws, and similar requirements, none of which are set aside by the open general licence.

United States Quota on Certain Fish to be Larger

Washington, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The tariff-rate quota for the calendar year 1951 on fresh or frozen cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rosefish, filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for is 29,239,808 pounds. This is an increase of approximately three million pounds over the 1950 quota.

The annual quota is the quantity entitled to be entered for consumption in the United States at the rate of 1½ cents per pound. The quota is 15 per cent of the average aggregate apparent annual consumption of such fish during the three calendar years immediately preceding the year for which the quota is established, or 15,000,000 pounds, whichever quantity is greater.

Of the total quantity of fish (29,239,808 pounds) entitled to entry at the rate of 1½ cents per pound during the calendar year 1951, not more than one-fourth shall be so entitled during the first three months, not more than one-half during the first six months, and not more than three-fourths during the first nine months of the year.

Non-strategic Materials May be Brought to Hong Kong

Hong Kong, December 28, 1950.—United States authorities in Hong Kong have announced that all non-strategic materials brought here may be unloaded and delivered to purchasers. These materials can be used only in Hong Kong and Macao.

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:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

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

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

Montreal—February 2-13.

Canadian Exports and Imports Greater

Canadian domestic exports in 1950 had a value of \$3,118.1 million, compared with \$2,992.9 million in 1949, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments to the United States were higher, but lower to the United Kingdom and to other Commonwealth countries, as follows:

Canadian Exports	1949	1950*
	(Millions)	
United Kingdom	\$ 704.9	\$ 469.7
Other Commonwealth countries	310.1	185.2
United States	1,503.5	2,021.0
Other foreign countries	474.4	442.2
Total	\$2,992.9	\$3,118.1

Canadian imports in 1950 were valued at \$3,174.1 million, compared with \$2,761.2 million in 1949. Purchases from the United States and the United Kingdom were greater than in the previous year, as follows:

Canadian Imports	1949	1950*
	(Millions)	
United Kingdom	\$ 307.4	\$ 404.2
Other Commonwealth countries	186.8	241.4
United States	1,951.9	2,130.8
Other foreign countries	315.1	397.7
Total	\$2,761.2	\$3,174.1

* Preliminary figures.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

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

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

Australia

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício 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, Edifício 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 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEFOCAS, 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 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, Can-tracom.*

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, Can-tracom.*

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. 22	Nominal Quotations Jan. 29
Argentina	Peso	Basic Free	-.2977	-.2102	-.2109
		Export	-.2085	-.0762	-.0759
Austria	Schilling			-.0492	-.0494
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3540	2-3610
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-.0228	-.0210	-.0211
Bolivia	Boliviano		-.0238	-.0175	-.0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-.0396	-.6131	-.6151
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-.0544	-.0573	-.0575
Burma	Rupee		-.3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-.3022	-.2207	-.2214
Chile	Peso		-.0233	-.0215	-.0216
Colombia	Colon		-.5128	-.5412	-.5430
Costa Rica	Colon		-.1800	-.1876	-.1882
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0509	1-0544
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-.0200	-.0211	-.0211
Denmark	Krone		-.2084	-.1524	-.1529
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-00000	1-0509	1-0544
Ecuador	Suore		-.0740	-.0701	-.0633
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0178	3-0277
El Salvador	Colon		-.4000	-.4204	-.4218
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-6510	2-6597
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	-.2502	-.2510
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0509	1-0544
Haiti	Gourde		-.2000	-.2102	-.2109
Honduras	Lempira		-.5000	-.5255	-.5272
Hong Kong	Dollar		-.2519	-.1816	-.1822
Iceland	Krona		-.1541	-.0645	-.0647
India	Rupee		-.3022	-.2207	-.2214
Iran	Rial		-.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-9425	2-9512
Italy	Lira		-.0017	-.0017	-.0017
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
Japan	Yen		-.0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		-.4561		
Mexico	Peso		-.1157	-.1216	-.1223
Netherlands	Florin		-.3789	-.2766	-.2775
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-.5308	-.5573	-.5591
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-9425	2-9512
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-.2000	-.2102	-.2109
Norway	Krone		-.2015	-.1472	-.1477
Pakistan	Rupee		-.3022	-.3177	-.3187
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	1-0509	1-0544
Paraguay	Guarani		-.3200		
Peru	Sol		-.1538	-.0701	-.0172
Philippines	Peso		-.4975	-.5255	-.5272
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-.0400	-.0367	-.0365
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-.4702	-.3433	-.3444
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-.0916	-.0965	-.0968
Sweden	Krona		-.2783	-.2032	-.2038
Switzerland	Franc		-.2336	-.2452	-.2456
Thailand	Baht		-.1000		
Turkey	Lira		-.3571	-.3737	-.3749
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-9425	2-9512
United States	Dollar		1-0000	1-0509	1-0544
Uruguay	Peso		-.6583	-.6918	-.6941
Venezuela	Bolivar		-.2985	-.3137	-.3147
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-.0200		

* September 17, 1949.