

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY 17, 1951

Published weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Returns for the Ninth Decennial Census of Canada, to be taken on June 1, 1951, will be tabulated on modern electronic statistical machines. Each unit combines the functions of sorting, counting, accumulating, balancing, editing and printing of information. Utilizing cards punched with significant data, the machine distributes unit counts into as many as 60 different classifications at the rate of seven per second. Any arrangement of totals can be provided, combinations of punches can be edited irrespective of punching position, and cards can be sorted simultaneously in any sorting pattern desired.

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Steel Controls for Various Types Of Construction Are Broadened

Effective March 1, 1951, wide range of construction added to original list for which use of steel is restricted—Extension is due to increased requirements of steel for urgent projects essential to the defence preparedness program.

CONTROLS on the use of steel for construction have been broadened to assure supplies for essential projects. Order No. 3, issued on February 9, restricts the use of steel for a wide range of construction. Order No. 1, which was issued last December, remains in effect until March 1, 1951, when Order No. 3 replaces it.

This extension is due to the increasing requirements of steel for urgent projects which are essential to the preparedness program. Adequate supplies of steel must be assured for construction of radar stations, military barracks and other projects. Steel is also required for the construction of factories for the immediate production of aircraft, radar equipment and other military items. Equally important is the expansion of Canadian capacity to produce strategic raw materials and to provide transportation and other essential services for the defence program. It has become apparent during the recent weeks that, in order to proceed with these urgent defence projects, restrictions must be placed on less essential types of construction.

Use of Steel Restricted for Additional Types of Construction

Order No. 1 restricted the use of steel for a few types of construction, such as places of amusement, entertainment or recreation; construction for the merchandising, storage, manufacturing or processing of liquors, spirits, beers or wines; construction for the manufacturing or processing of tobaccos, cigarettes, cigars, carbonated beverages or confectionery; as well as use of steel for outdoor advertising signs. Order No. 3 adds to this list a wide range of other construction, including office buildings, hotels, printing establishments, banks, construction for the purpose of furnishing personal services, construction for the purpose of storing, distributing or displaying consumer goods, and construction of storage warehouses for personal effects.

Because of the critical supply situation, projects will not be authorized on the restricted list where actual construction has not yet begun. In those cases where actual construction has begun and is well under way, it may be possible to authorize completion of the jobs. However, each case will have to be considered on its own merits. Even where permission is given to complete a project on the restricted list, this authorization does not assure availability of steel for the job, and it does not constitute any priority whatsoever for supply of the steel.

While Order No. 3 restricts the use of steel materials for construction, it does not restrict the use of steel for the manufacture of products such as builders' hardware, doors, fixtures and mechanical equipment, even though such manufactured products may be incorporated in or installed in restricted buildings.

Although Order No. 3 will assist in assuring supplies of steel for essential construction, further restrictions may be necessary. Because of the urgency of getting under way and completing projects that are essential

to Canada's defence preparedness program, it will be necessary to divert increasing amounts of steel and steel fabricating facilities to top defence projects.

Provisions of New Order Outlined

Provisions of the third order, which specifies the types of construction for which supplies of steel will not be made available under powers conferred by the Essential Materials (Defence) Act, are as follows:

1. Minister's Order No. 1, dated December 1, 1950, is revoked and replaced by this Order which shall come into force on March 1, 1951.

2. For the purposes of this Order,

- (a) "construction" means making, constructing, remodelling, altering or adding to a stationary structure or affixing or attaching a stationary structure to the ground or to a building or foundation, but does not include ordinary repair and maintenance;
- (b) "stationary structure" means container-tank, bridge, tank or conveyer, or a structure affixed or attached to the ground or to a building or place and, without limiting the foregoing, includes a building, wall, cellar, pit, foundation and any supporting members for machinery but does not include machinery and equipment itself;
- (c) "steel materials" means any new, used or second-hand steel plate, steel sheet or strip, steel pipe or tubing, steel structural shape or piling, steel bar (including reinforcing), steel rail or steel reinforcing mesh;
- (d) "steel supplier" means manufacturer, fabricator or wholesale distributor of any steel materials and includes the operator of a primary steel mill or pipe and tube mill, structural steel fabricator, steel warehouseman, jobber and agent or importer acting as distributor for a foreign supplier of any steel materials other than as a wholesale or retail distributor of hardware or builders' supplies.

Purchase Orders Must Show End Use

3. (1) No steel supplier shall sell, supply or deliver any steel materials to any person except under a purchase order bearing such person's certification or accompanied by his certification indicating the end use for which the steel materials are required and will be used.

(2) All buyers' certifications shall be retained by steel suppliers available for inspection by any representative of the Department of Trade and Commerce.

(3) This section shall not apply to purchase orders issued by Canadian Commercial Corporation, Canadian Arsenals Limited, Polymer Corporation Limited, Eldorado Mining and Refining (1944) Limited, Northern Transportation Company (1947) Limited, or Defence Construction Limited; and, if any person having a contract with any such government company requires steel materials for the purposes of such contract, it shall be sufficient if he certifies in his purchase order or accompanying document that the steel materials are required for the purposes of such company.

4. (1) No person shall, without a permit in writing from the Steel Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, purchase or otherwise acquire any steel materials for any of the following uses:

- (a) Construction for the purposes of amusement, entertainment or recreation, including theatres, dance halls, amusement parks, recreational clubs or halls, holiday camps, arenas, rinks, stadia, race tracks, bowling alleys, exhibitions and community or neighbourhood buildings;

- (b) construction for the merchandising, storage, manufacturing or processing of any liquors, spirits, beers or wines;
 - (c) construction for the manufacturing or processing of tobaccos, cigarettes, cigars, carbonated beverages or confectionery other than bakery products;
 - (d) outdoor advertising signs;
 - (e) construction of office buildings;
 - (f) construction of hotels, motels, motor courts, tourist camps, trailer camps;
 - (g) construction of printing or duplicating establishments;
 - (h) construction of banks, credit institutions, or brokerage establishments;
 - (i) construction for the purpose of furnishing personal services, including restaurants, barber shops, beauty shops, garages, service stations, shoe repair shops, laundry or dry-cleaning establishments;
 - (j) construction of undertaking and mortuary establishments, cemetery buildings or mausoleums;
 - (k) construction for the purpose of storing, distributing, displaying or selling consumer goods, including retail stores, shopping centres, wholesale establishments, gasoline filling stations, drug stores, soda fountains, florist shops and greenhouses, but not including wholesale supply facilities for fuel oil, gasoline or coal, gas distribution systems or pipe lines;
 - (l) construction of storage warehouses for personal effects;
- and no person shall use any steel materials obtained under a certificate referred to in Section 3 for any such use unless he has obtained from the said Steel Division a permit so to do.

(2) Buyers desiring a permit to acquire any steel materials for any of the uses referred to in subsection (1) preceding may make an application in writing to the Steel Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, furnishing all information that may be required by such division.

(3) No steel supplier shall sell or deliver any steel materials to a buyer whose certification required by this Order indicates that the materials are for any of the uses referred to in subsection (1), unless the buyer's purchase order is also accompanied by a permit of the said Steel Division covering such materials.

5. A wholesale or retail distributor of hardware or builders' supplies may be supplied with the steel materials customarily dealt in by him if he gives to his steel supplier a certificate that no materials supplied to him will be used or resold by him for the type of construction referred to in Section 4.

New England Corporation Supplies Risk Capital

Boston, December 30, 1950.—(FTS)—Funds for relatively high-risk business loans, which commercial banks cannot normally supply, are to be made available by the newly-organized Development Credit Corporation, Augusta, Me. Municipalities in the state can borrow from this corporation for any project likely to add to their industrial payrolls. Already a new worsted mill and a shoe plant have been attracted to the state by the offer of new factory buildings financed by such loans. The corporation obtains its capital from a number of sources, including individuals and businesses, such as utilities and railroads, and banks.

United States Production and Trade Entered New Phase in Past Year

Firm tone of economic activity persisted in first part of year—Opportunities for normal business diminished by invasion of South Korea—Progressive measures taken in second half of the year to gear for large-scale defence production.

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary for Canada

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

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1951.—The firm tone of economic activity in most areas of the United States during the last quarter of 1949 persisted through the opening months of 1950. The two largest sources of demand for the gross national product, the government and consumers, were buying at a stable rate. Too-high inventories, typical of mid-1949, had been corrected, while the rising trend of residential and commercial construction was exerting a more than counter-balancing force to the perceptible declines in business purchases of durable equipment and in industrial construction.

The first quarter of 1950 was marked by steady recovery approaching boom rate in residential construction, accompanied by a strong increase in production of consumer durable goods, although in consumer non-durables production advances were generally considerably smaller. Production trends were generally upward and consumer purchases increased. A recovery, influenced by National Service Life Insurance "bonus payments" of approximately \$2 billion in the first three months, contrasting sharply with 1949's downtrend, was noted in domestic investment by a slight improvement in new plant installations and purchases of producers' durable equipment.

Rise in Production and Construction Continued

The rising trend of production and construction activity continued throughout the second quarter marked by a temporary downward drift in income and industrial prices in May which accompanied, in that month, some cutting of business inventories and a reduction in forward ordering. April and May, however, witnessed continued strength in residential construction, with business investment in plant and equipment remaining high, and government demand for goods and services showing continued mild expansion. Consumer spending continued to hold about the same level, or better, as in the first quarter. June closed with a strong upward swing, reflected in rising order volume, sharply increased output and an all-time high in national employment, the total civilian labour force being 64·8 million. Raw material supplies were available in record volume, while the rise in consumer spending was most noticeable in the advance of durable goods, where automobile sales were up 20 per cent for the half-year over 1949. The housing boom was accompanied by an increase of over one-fifth in sales of building materials, with more moderate but associated advances in furniture and house furnishings, appliances, radios, TV sets, etc. Increases in sales of non-durable consumer goods were less marked, although decreases in this category were not of great magnitude.

With the invasion of South Korea on June 25 by North Korean forces, and the subsequent committing of United States troops to United Nations' action in that theatre, the whole production and trade picture in the United States entered a new phase. The serious turn in the international situation was beginning to diminish previous opportunities for normal business. The accelerated increase in military procurement and stockpiling turned private domestic energies away from exports to the acquiring of inventories before the imposition of controls and the hastening of preparations to meet anticipated large-scale defence production.

While there was a mild attack of consumer hoarding hysteria across the end of July and the beginning of August, domestic production was not significantly retarded. Automobile production and residential construction continued to boom. Production of consumer durables and non-durables rose in response to heavy inventory-building orders of the major retail outlets anticipating end-of-the-year scarcities resulting from the Korean situation.

In the third quarter imports began to rise, contrasting with the fall in exports; August saw the first import surplus in United States foreign trade since 1937. This trend, reflecting less a pronounced and sudden export decline than heavy civilian inventory and military stockpiling imports, continued throughout September. Meantime, heavy and intermediate industry, with a few exceptions, awaited instruction on the military program under the Defence Production Act of 1950 (Public Law 774 of September, 1950) which would give the President and administration the powers necessary to shift quickly the whole defence production effort into high gear.

With the passing of this act in the first week of September, the preliminary flow of defence orders which, although many of them had been "educational", had been issued by the defence departments to United States manufacturers since May, began to increase significantly both in volume and value. These orders were not in all cases, however, in such a form as to allow plants immediately to turn from civilian to military production. Pending the freezing of specifications and designs, much projected military production capacity marked time. Meanwhile, uncertainty over the relative degrees of urgency of national defence efforts deferred any extensive cutbacks in civilian production.

In the five months since June 25, the United States total defence budget more than trebled, rising from \$13 billion, as originally planned, to almost \$42 billion in mid-December.

State of Emergency Declared to Exist

The Economic Stabilization Agency (ESA) in December began to recruit staff at a much accelerated rate, with demands for price control increasing from all quarters, particularly the military. By mid-December, the all-commodities price-index had reached 173·4 per cent of the 1926 base, the all-time high, 10·2 points above the pre-Korean index. On December 15, the President declared a "state of emergency" to exist, and on the following day the Economic Stabilization Agency took its first step in mandatory controls, rolling back automobile prices to December 1 levels. The following week the first controls on wages were imposed, on the automobile industry. A general voluntary price freeze called for by the ESA followed, with assurances from that agency that in due course, as its staffs were built up, inequities in price and wage curbs would be levelled out and action taken against speculation, hoarding and profiteering inimical to the public interest.

On December 16, the defence program was pulled into greater co-ordination by the creation of the Office of Defence Mobilization, a new super-authoritative agency under the responsibility of one man, Charles E. Wilson, the director, whose powers would exceed even those previously held by the chairman of the National Security Resources Board. An era of unregimented, profit-motivated, free enterprise which had in four years advanced American prosperity to record heights, while simultaneously sustaining the remainder of the western world, ended and a period of production for survival began.

Back in January, 1950, the President had set the figure of \$300 billion as the national output goal by 1955. In a late December, 1950, report, the United States Department of Commerce showed that national output, the measure of the country's total production of goods and services, was then running at the annual rate of \$284.3 billion in the third quarter July-August-September, and that the rate of increase was being maintained in the fourth quarter. This would indicate that by the end of December the \$300 billion output figure would have been reached and possibly even surpassed.

It is thought, however, that a significant part of this increase has been as much the result of higher prices and inflated dollar values as of actual expansion in production. The year 1951, which will see a stepped-up rate of production for defence and expenditures for goods and services greater than 1950, will in all likelihood show a national output in excess of \$300 billion.

Labour Conditions Reflected Boom Trend of Economy

Labour conditions generally reflected the economy's boom trend with the pressing of wage increase demands by major labour groups. An important development was the adoption of the U.A.W. General Motors pattern of labour contract, tied to the cost-of-living index, by the textile, garment workers, and steel labour forces. Also significant were continuing negotiations during the year for greater unity between the two major groups, the A.F. of L. and the C.I.O.

Wage and price controls were certainly the chief issues in which labour was directly involved, and delays in the administration's handling of the consumer goods' as well as durable goods' prices were partly due to lack of early policy statements by labour on these subjects. In the closing days of December, however, the principal labour groups offered to refrain from wage increase pressure provided prices were stabilized. While there might be more than one opinion on the realism of this offer, it was nevertheless a major concession, from the point of view of policy and principle, on labour's part.

Statistically, employment in 1950 reached its all-time record of 64.8 million, excluding armed forces, in June and August, with prospects that end-of-the-year figures would be greater. Wages in the ten months, January-October, rose, in manufacturing industries on an average of 10.1 per cent; in the four months from June 25 to the end of October, wages increased 7.7 per cent.

Price of Gum Arabic in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan Increased

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The continuous demand from abroad is causing the price of gum arabic in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to increase rapidly. Exports are continuing at a high rate.

Trade Between Greece and Canada Greatly Reduced in Recent Years

Decline since 1948 attributable to procurement of Greek requirements from sources within OEEC, and to ECA procurement authorization procedures—Greek products have limited demand in Canadian market—Canada's export opportunities further diminished by reduction of United States aid to Greece.

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

(Editor's Note—Third 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.—Canada's trade with Greece has been marked by wide fluctuations during the past twenty years. Canadian exports to Greece fell from Can. \$10.7 million in 1928, following the worldwide slump, to Can. \$5,948 in 1935. They rose sharply to Can. \$3.5 million in 1936, but declined again to Can. \$737 in 1940, following the outbreak of World War II. They reached a peak of Can. \$25.6 million in 1945 after the arrival in Greece of Allied troops, only to drop again to Can. \$2.6 million in 1949. Canadian imports from Greece, amounting to Can. \$325,165 in 1926, fell to Can. \$29,472 in 1938, increased again to Can. \$120,026 in 1940, then declined to zero in 1944 due to enemy occupation. Subsequently, on liberation they rose to Can. \$144,091 in 1948, moving off slightly to Can. \$135,056 in 1949.

The falling off of trade since 1948 may be attributed principally to two causes, the diversion of procurement of Greek requirements to sources within the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and most important from the Canadian point of view, barriers placed in the way of Canada's exports to Greece against dollar allocations, by virtue of United States Economic Co-operation Administration procurement authorization procedures, and direct procurement in the United States, under the surplus provisions of the United States Foreign Assistance Act, of commodities of which Canada is a traditional supplier.

The larger items of Greek imports from Canada for the calendar year 1949 and the first half of 1950 include: agricultural machinery; other machinery and parts; hides, skins and leathers; aluminum; lumber; fish and fish products; milk powder; pneumatic tires; pulses; grain; flour; lenses; radio receiving sets; power pumps, and knitting machine needles. Greek exports to Canada, though relatively small, consisted of olives and olive oil, tobacco, marine sponges, tannic acid, wines, citrus fruit rind, and figs.

Greek Trade with Canada

	Imports	Exports
1948	U.S.\$9,816,626	U.S.\$85,927
1949	2,374,049	69,490
Jan.-June, 1949	1,150,756	19,403
Jan.-June, 1950	739,196	21,874

The following two tables set forth, by countries, Greek imports and exports for the calendar years 1948, 1949 and the first half of 1950, according to weight and value as computed by the Statistical Division of the

Ministry of National Economy on the basis of 5,000 drachmas to one United States dollar. The official rate at present is 15,000 drachmas to one United States dollar. Prior to World War II, Eastern Europe supplied the bulk of this country's requirements in foodstuffs, while Western

Greek Imports, by Countries

Country	1948		1949		1st half 1950	
	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas
Total	2,284,612	1,822,275	2,520,671	2,048,036	1,421,155	1,119,532
Argentina	17,567	27,009	2,024	8,308	816	2,380
Australia	1,282	11,157	2,160	25,485	1,752	16,554
Austria	30,574	28,120	65,562	45,231	40,451	19,999
Belgium	50,932	36,841	90,471	91,176	66,861	49,582
Brazil	12,493	21,432	16,586	20,752	1,449	3,492
CANADA	25,111	49,083	10,636	11,870	2,515	3,696
Chile	15,303	12,315	7,866	5,887	6,275	1,907
Cyprus	20,623	5,824	20,322	4,587	226	611
Czechoslovakia	25,801	30,801	4,633	12,321	1,456	2,683
Denmark	1,237	6,740	3,368	13,264	5,689	14,349
Egypt	32,937	21,775	14,966	12,358	713	5,167
Finland	20,882	21,604	21,259	22,257	13,261	8,743
France	29,552	28,782	148,471	95,366	21,187	40,325
Germany	205,775	84,700	314,567	78,623	190,446	82,699
Iceland	8,741	15,555	5,048	9,144	2,290	3,940
India	5,389	15,595	6,442	11,765	2,128	5,165
Iran	349,262	62,238	433,516	63,138	232,141	32,653
Italy	17,253	82,707	36,880	84,213	28,087	50,534
Luxembourg	1,807	1,489	6,525	4,160	6,234	2,687
Netherlands	18,823	19,151	23,049	42,475	8,320	19,293
Norway	3,874	7,882	6,610	10,568	4,233	5,963
Palestine	44,852	18,986	3	41	.....	2
Poland	3,025	2,146	434	313	.....	.....
Rumania	6,604	4,221	758	325	3,144	919
Sweden	51,422	34,682	74,329	60,116	62,868	41,087
Switzerland	719	10,350	420	8,498	294	5,107
Turkey	84,221	55,963	64,729	96,844	15,264	25,100
United Kingdom	65,068	137,465	47,636	186,170	25,582	134,794
United States	907,101	859,451	673,430	847,070	341,446	422,903
Yugoslavia	2,965	3,579	13,125	4,839	5,057	1,746

Note.—The above figures are based on arrivals (c.i.f.).

Greek Exports, by Countries

Country	1948		1949		1st half 1950	
	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas
Total	351,526	469,864	343,284	574,737	151,728	208,570
Australia	128	558	89	603	75	263
Austria	3,362	18,445	10,979	37,103	3,396	11,543
Belgium	5,866	9,346	6,601	4,961	942	721
Brazil	772	2,186	645	1,778	450	1,371
CANADA	56	430	109	347	26	109
Cyprus	2,761	3,048	3,042	1,333	185	501
Czechoslovakia	5,580	41,932	1,757	4,455	602	1,019
Denmark	313	570	307	2,992	241	2,112
Egypt	10,467	24,775	8,939	20,818	2,897	5,618
Finland	1,717	13,513	5,173	19,443	4,038	10,180
France	33,968	25,970	34,267	62,178	6,024	35,130
Germany	2,683	13,990	27,390	59,580	16,052	43,456
India	870	1,066	672	784	25	42
Italy	38,755	67,458	20,175	41,610	10,516	12,324
Netherlands	6,867	8,179	20,053	9,875	18,493	2,938
Norway	40,710	2,295	29,311	3,384	22,844	1,627
Palestine	1,772	2,173	291	166	1,023	772
Sweden	3,231	9,854	12,489	15,515	375	3,498
Switzerland	3,791	5,855	7,585	13,671	3,610	4,500
Turkey	23,762	9,963	5,345	3,611	8,431	4,593
United Kingdom	123,348	120,762	76,770	119,594	41,812	26,605
United States	11,290	66,326	12,349	108,937	4,246	29,126

Note.—The above figures are based on payments (f.o.b.).

Europe, mainly Germany, furnished most of the remaining requirements including capital goods. During the last fiscal year, almost 90 per cent of all imports originated in member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, their overseas dependencies, and the United States. While the table on exports reflects an increase for the calendar year 1949 against 1948, this trend is actually reversed, according to fiscal year figures.

Foodstuffs Made Up One-third of Imports

Despite the fact that Greece is regarded as an agricultural country, foodstuffs constitute approximately one-third of imports. Grain and products, mainly wheat and flour, the largest item of import by value, approximates 500,000 metric tons annually, and is currently being supplied by direct procurement in the United States through the Economic Co-operation Administration. The import of oil seeds and vegetable oils increased from 5,557 metric tons in 1948 to 42,282 metric tons during 1949, due to the high demand for seed oil created by the low domestic production of olive oil. Other items, the import of which increased substantially, include hides and leathers, forest products, minerals including petroleum products, metals and products, scientific instruments, chemicals and drugs, paper, rubber and products, textiles, vehicles and shipbuilding materials.

Greek Imports, by Commodities

	1948		1949		1st half 1950	
	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas
Animal and fish products	99,085	220,935	104,022	242,620	48,155	122,557
Grains	671,382	519,191	486,542	311,012	250,641	136,749
Fruits, vegetables and tobacco ..	6,485	13,152	6,621	16,314	2,416	12,670
Oil seeds and vegetable oils	5,557	12,867	42,282	56,255	3,350	2,926
Alcoholic beverages	1,024	1,675	452	975	532	1,412
Sugar and confectionery products	79,651	56,842	86,567	56,359	42,419	32,022
Hides, leather products and furs	3,180	24,256	6,617	43,416	2,269	15,743
Forest products and wooden articles	115,102	71,618	159,507	89,479	114,806	44,625
Minerals, including petroleum products	1,004,644	206,086	1,220,404	178,205	689,004	103,168
Metals and metal products	102,635	214,483	145,509	275,960	125,292	212,663
Scientific and musical instruments, clocks and watches	1,453	39,648	2,381	65,636	1,810	45,183
Tile and glass products	7,366	11,150	7,077	10,221	6,951	7,716
Chemicals and drugs	114,133	92,852	146,940	109,952	73,275	58,364
Soaps and perfumes	138	500	230	1,040	289	1,354
Paints and dyeing materials	9,920	12,546	5,077	14,572	6,393	8,846
Paper, paper products and printed material	33,924	47,378	41,447	47,475	25,268	22,433
Rubber and rubber products	527	4,409	1,638	8,704	1,259	5,606
Textiles and textile products	16,262	171,219	34,231	267,673	15,223	122,727
Toys and sport goods	10	356	26	510	6	112
Hats and materials	17	400	44	856	19	265
Vehicles	8,501	42,525	16,389	70,860	9,200	50,528
Arms and explosives	26	293	1,562	4,084	622	2,035
Shipbuilding materials	3,269	44,103	4,563	160,336	1,833	100,758
Miscellaneous	321	13,791	363	15,423	123	9,071
Total	2,284,612	1,822,275	2,520,671	2,048,036	1,421,155	1,119,523

Note 1.—The above figures are based on arrivals (c.i.f.).

Note 2.—The table was computed by the Statistical Division of the Ministry of National Economy on the basis of 5,000 drachmas to one United States dollar. The official rate is now 15,000.

Tobacco Exports Are Largest Source of Foreign Exchange

Exports of tobacco, which amounted to 28,134 metric tons in 1949, against 18,485 in 1948, and 48,894 in 1938, continued to provide the greatest source of earned foreign exchange, with 52.6 per cent of the total, as compared with 41.2 per cent in 1948 and 50.5 per cent in 1938. Currants, including raisins, followed with 17.5 per cent of exports

amounting to 84,630 metric tons during 1949, up from the 63,822 in 1948, though down from the 104,262 exported during 1938. Wines and spirits constituted 5.5 per cent in 1949 exports with 38,257 metric tons against 5.2 per cent and 32,156 in 1948, and 3 per cent and 46,692 in 1938.

Olive oil and olives, major exports prior to World War II with 34,873 metric tons providing 8.5 per cent of exports for 1938, supplied the country with only 1.7 per cent of earned foreign exchange during 1949, when 2,322 metric tons were exported as compared with 9,667, representing 9.1 per cent the previous year. Figs, on the other hand, provided 3.1 per cent with 11,394 metric tons in 1949, as compared with 1 per cent and 3,530 metric tons in 1948, and 1.4 per cent and 19,123 in 1938. All other exports, including as principal components the products of the mines (bauxite, barytes, emery and pumice), and rosin, mastic gum and marine sponges, provided Greece with 19.6 per cent of her export revenue in 1949, as compared with 27.5 per cent in 1948 and 22.1 per cent in 1938.

Greek Exports, by Commodities

	1948		1949		1st half 1950	
	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas	Metric tons	Millions of drachmas
Animal and fish products	148	3,289	314	9,541	190	5,947
Grains	413	326	.....	3	.....	.....
Fruits, vegetables and tobacco ..	93,683	315,604	137,368	460,821	47,413	165,404
Oil seeds and vegetable oils ...	17,240	57,338	2,713	9,413	3,449	9,164
Alcoholic beverages	32,156	29,308	38,257	31,119	10,253	6,959
Sugar and confectionery products	261	741	89	300	11	41
Hides, leather products and furs	2,014	16,942	1,450	13,562	584	5,305
Forest products and wooden articles	13,286	20,251	11,950	26,364	3,043	4,280
Minerals, including petroleum products	174,160	13,009	137,156	12,049	85,055	4,962
Metals and metal products	10,543	3,040	3,823	1,626	55	361
Scientific and musical instruments, clocks and watches....	20	254	13	229	77	325
Tile and glass products	101	82	142	178	39	24
Chemicals and drugs	3,703	2,784	7,989	3,848	131	307
Soaps and perfumes	100	433	75	516	3	150
Paints and dyeing materials ...	3,007	3,645	1,174	1,244	1,016	2,923
Paper, paper products and printed material	436	500	469	1,055	153	533
Rubber and rubber products ...	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
Textiles and textile products ...	196	989	147	661	172	884
Toys and sport goods .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	3
Hats and materials .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vehicles	4	27	.....	.....	.....	.....
Arms and explosives .....	.....	7	.....	3	.....	.....
Shipbuilding materials	3	10	10	143	3	19
Miscellaneous	52	1,272	145	2,062	80	979
Total	351,526	469,864	343,284	574,737	151,728	208,570

Note 1.—The above figures are based on payments (f.o.b.).

Note 2.—The table was computed by the Statistical Division of the Ministry of National Economy on the basis of 5,000 drachmas to one United States dollar. The official rate is now 15,000.

The prospects for the development of trade between Canada and Greece are not bright. Greek exportables have but a limited demand on the Canadian market, and similar products are frequently obtainable from other sources of supply at lower prices. Although the unrestricted convertibility of major currencies would improve Canada's export opportunities, if present trends continue, Greece may be expected to further divert procurement to European sources under the scheme of liberalizing imports of member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. At the same time, Canada's opportunities are diminished by the reduction of United States aid to Greece for the fiscal year 1950-51.

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Foreign Firms May Exploit Brazilian Mineral Resources

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Foreign-owned firms may exploit all Brazilian mineral resources except for oil-shale, pyro-bituminous minerals, natural gas and petroleum, according to a statement by the National Department of Mineral Production of Brazil. Exploitation of these strategic minerals is subject to a special code interpreted and enforced by the National Petroleum Council. In order to prospect or engage in mining of all other minerals, it is sufficient for a corporation to be organized in Brazil and have its headquarters within the country. Members or stockholders may all be of foreign nationality. However, an individual who seeks such rights must be a Brazilian citizen.

Brazilian Electric Power Capacity Increasing

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's installed electric power capacity, which reached 1,825,100 kilowatts last September, has been increasing by more than 100,000 kilowatts yearly since 1946. About 83 per cent of the national electric power is provided by Brazilian Traction (66 per cent) and American and Foreign Power (17 per cent). Both firms have extensive expansion plans under way which will increase the country's power capacity greatly between now and 1952.

Brazil Has Large Reserves of Zirconium

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Zirconium could be available in Brazil in large amounts if sufficient capital and know-how were supplied, according to a recent survey. Brazilian production of this essential metal reached almost 10,000 tons yearly by 1943, but tapered off to a mere trickle after the wartime emergency was over. Main known sources are near Poços de Caldas and along the coast of the states of Espírito Santo, Rio de Janeiro and Bahia, where zirconium can be extracted from the monazite sands. It has been estimated that the reserves of zirconium itself in the Poços de Caldas area are some two million tons.

Brazilian Merchant Fleet to be Enlarged

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's merchant fleet will be increased by eleven new ships to be purchased by the Companhia Costeira Nacional. They include seven 3,500-4,000-ton ships, two ships with capacity for 300 passengers, and two ships with capacity for 400 tons deadweight.

Financial Aid Provided to Brazilian Coal Industry

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Brazilian coal industry, under Decree 29084 of January 6, 1951, has been allocated Cr\$15 million to be distributed to mining companies in the state of Santa

Catarina, at the rate of Cr\$20 for each ton of washed coal supplied to the National Steel Company (Volta Redonda) during the eighteen months previous to the Decree.

New Oil Belt Discovered in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A new oil belt has been discovered 65 kilometres north of Salvador, Bahia, at Pojuca, according to a statement by the National Petroleum Council. The statement advises that the test well drilled there has shown the existence of a high-pressure oil belt at a depth of 1,300 metres, and indicates the possibility of large petroleum production in that area.

Brazilian Exports of Carnaúba Wax Increased

Rio de Janeiro, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil exported 7,000 tons of carnaúba wax, valued at Cr.224.3 million, during the first six months of 1950, a 22 per cent increase in tonnage and 35 per cent in value over the same period in 1949. Increased sales, plus barter trade, have practically eliminated the reserve stock.

GREECE

Greece Reduces Percentages of Financing of "Free List" Import Items

Athens, January 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Currency Committee of the Greek Government, in an effort to curb the increased pace of imports of "free list" import items, and at the same time to economize foreign exchange for the import of other equally essential commodities, has reduced the percentage of credits granted on such items to only 10 per cent of the total value of the foreign exchange involved. "Free list" items, under standing regulations, are those items which can be imported only from member countries of the European Payments Union and without being subject to quantitative restrictions. This restrictive measure was put into effect as from January 11, 1951. The percentages of financing of other commodities not listed as "free" items remain unchanged.

Trade and Payments Agreement Between Greece and Sweden Renewed

Athens, December 5, 1950.—(FTS)—The Swedish trade delegation, which had been in Athens since October 18, signed a protocol with the Greek authorities on November 20, 1950, whereby the trade and payments agreement with Greece of June 25, 1948, was renewed for another year, applicable as from July 1, 1950, to end of June, 1951. To this protocol are attached lists of quotas of goods which are not "free list" items. The value of the goods listed in these quotas amount to about 51 million Swedish kronor in respect of Swedish exports to Greece, and about 15.5 million kronor in respect of Greek exports to Sweden. Among the items listed as exportable from Sweden to Greece are newsprint to an amount of 4,000 tons, woodpulp to an amount of 13,000 tons, cod roe (tarama) of a value of 2,500,000 Swedish kronor, lumber of a value of 15,000,000 Swedish kronor, railway ties and poles of a total value of 2,500,000 Swedish kronor. Among the Greek products listed as exportable to Sweden are tobacco to an amount of 800 tons, dried fruits, table grapes, wines, animal casings, metal and other products.

Greece Releases Proposed Import Licensing Schedule

Athens, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—A "proposed" import licensing schedule for current requirements of controlled commodities for the half year January 1-June 30, 1951, has been released by the Foreign Trade Administration. The total appropriation, under the schedule, amounts to \$126.3 million c.i.f. value, of which \$112.9 million represent f.o.b. value of imports, and \$13.4 million freight. Of the total amount, \$61.5 million cover imports from the dollar area, \$46.6 million from European Payments Union member countries, and \$4.2 million imports from other countries.

The "free list" items, or items that can be imported without quantitative restrictions from EPU countries, are not included in the schedule. The schedule provides for the import, during the half-year stated, of the following commodities:

Foodstuffs and animals for breeding and draft	\$ 61,148,000
Chemicals	7,472,000
Pharmaceuticals, drugs and medical supplies	2,273,000
Fuels	20,597,000
Metals	6,802,000
Textiles, fibres and manufactures	7,221,000
Industrial materials, timber, paper, miscellaneous manufactured commodities	3,794,000
Hides, leathers, rubber and manufactures	2,612,000
Minerals and mineral products	895,000
Electrical equipment, apparatus, office equipment, other professional and scientific equipment and instruments	1,005,000
Vehicles and transport equipment	2,745,000
Machinery (including spare parts)	8,817,000
Metal manufactures	920,000
Total	\$126,300,000

Greece and Yugoslavia to Negotiate Trade Agreement

Athens, January 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Yugoslav proposal to hold negotiations for a trade agreement between Greece and Yugoslavia in Belgrade, has been accepted, according to press reports. The date for the opening of such negotiations does not appear to have been fixed as yet. It is understood that the Greek products to be exported to Yugoslavia will consist, in the main, of yarns and fabrics, machines, diesel engines, lemons and oranges, emery, etc. Yugoslav exports to Greece will consist of livestock, agricultural products and timber. It is added, that, pending conclusion of the trade agreement, private barter may be carried out under permits to be issued by the Ministry of National Economy.

Greece Permits Free Import of Newfoundland Codfish

Athens, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The Greek Ministry of National Economy has announced that the import of Newfoundland codfish into Greece will not be subject to quantitative restrictions, provided payment is made in pounds sterling and in accordance with the European Payments Union regulations. In effect, Newfoundland codfish is now extended the same treatment as codfish from any member country of EPU.

Greece Abolishes Tax on Travel Tickets

Athens, December 29, 1950.—(FTS)—As from January 1, 1951, the 15 per cent tax levied on the cost of all travel tickets for journeys originating in Greece is abolished, according to a decision of the Greek Ministry of Finance.

Greece Sells Sultana Raisins to Great Britain

Athens, December 12, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—A sales contract was signed on December 8, 1950, between the Sultanas Cooperative Associations (K.S.O.S.) and the Commercial Counsellor of the British Embassy in Athens, covering the sale of 4,000 long tons of sultana raisins to the British Ministry of Food, at an average price of £110 per long ton f.o.b. Greek ports. According to press reports, Greek sultana raisins have been in great demand this year in foreign markets and the entire sultana raisin crop of this year, estimated by the association at 33,000 metric tons, is expected to be sold without great difficulty.

Import of Wheat Flour into Greece under ECA Regulations Suspended

Athens, December 20, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—Under the United States Government Foreign Assistance Act of 1948, provision was made for the export from the United States of 25 per cent of wheat flour of all wheat shipments abroad. This proportion was reduced later on to 12½ per cent for wheat flour. The ECA authorities have now agreed to suspend this 12½ wheat flour proportion in their wheat shipments to Greece. Thus, henceforth, all shipments of wheat from the United States into Greece are to be in the form of grain only and will not include any wheat flour. This measure has been taken to increase the volume of business of Greek flour mills.

Greek Sponge Catch in North African Waters Higher

Athens, December 23, 1950.—(F.T.S.)—The Greek Ministry of Merchant Marine announced that the Greek sponge catch of vessels that operated during 1950 in North African waters, namely Cyrenaica and Tripoli, amounted to 104,096 kilos during 1950, as compared with 87,187 and 59,915 kilos during the years 1949 and 1948, respectively. The sponge catch during 1950 in Greek waters amounted to 26,659 kilos, according to the same report.

Greece Permits Duty-free Import of Edible Seed Oils and Fish Oils

Athens, January 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—As a result of the small crop of olive oil this year, which is estimated at 38,000 tons of olive oil and 15,000 tons of olives, and in order to keep prices of olive oil from rising further, the Greek Government has taken a series of measures. The import of the following oil products, intended for the requirements of the Greek state, is duty-free until August 31, 1951: (1) edible seed oils and fish oils, (2) coconut oils and (3) oil seeds and fruits intended for the production of edible seed oils, either in liquid or solidified form. Another measure is the banning of the use of olive oil in the manufacture of soap by local industries.

PHILIPPINES

Philippines Encouraging Home Industries

Manila, January 5, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Philippine economic development program includes the building up of home industries to improve living conditions in the rural areas, and the cabinet has voted to send a survey party to Japan to study the system and operation of home industries

in that country. The program was approved on the recommendation of the Philippine Economic Administrator, and is expected to improve the lot of the workers in the rural areas.

Lead Pencil Factory Established in the Philippines

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, January 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Manila Pencil Factory has announced that it is now installing Japanese-made machinery and equipment for the manufacture of lead pencils. The wooden part of the pencil, which constitutes 65 per cent of the unit cost, will be obtained locally, while the other components will be imported. It is expected that, in about one year, the imported lead will be replaced with graphite from Cebu. Lead pencils have never been manufactured in the Philippines, and in 1948 imports were valued at 1.3 million pesos and in the first half of 1949 at 0.7 million pesos.

Philippine Textile Mills Assured of Raw Materials

Manila, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The textile mills of the National Development Company of the Philippines are assured of continuous operation, as they have been informed that raw materials amounting to several million pesos ordered in the United States are now en route to the Philippines. For some time there has been a question of whether the textile mills would have to stop operations during 1951, due to the fact that the foreign exchange permits for the raw materials were not being approved by the Central Bank.

Philippines Will Set Up Artesian Wells

Manila, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The President of the Philippines has signified his intention to set up artesian wells in the outlying towns and barrios as soon as funds become available. The President pointed out that these wells would not only be useful in time of peace, but also during an emergency when water systems get disrupted. He suggested that enough pumps and wells should be put into operation to protect the health of the inhabitants in the various communities.

Philippine Air Lines to Carry Mail Abroad

Manila, January 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Secretary of Public Works has approved a contract with the Philippine Air Lines to carry air mail abroad at one peso per mile, subject to availability of funds.

New Battery Factory Will Open in Philippines

Manila, January 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Mr. T. D. Reyes, President of the Triple-A Battery Company and the Reyes Auto Supply Company, has announced that, in the near future, he will be opening a battery factory in Manila which will produce batteries completely from local materials.

Philippines Increase Tax on Spirits and Cigarettes

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, January 31, 1951.—The President of the Philippines signed two new tax bills, effective January 30, 1951, increasing the specific taxes on distilled spirits, fermented liquors and cigarettes. It is estimated that these new taxes will give an additional national revenue of 38.5 million pesos.

The new law imposes a tax of 75 centavos per proof litre on distilled spirits produced from the sap of nipa, coconut, cassava, camote, buri palm or sugar cane, and a tax of 10 pesos per proof litre on spirits from other raw materials. The tax on fermented liquors such as beer, lager beer and ale, except those produced locally, is increased from 20 to 25 centavos per litre.

The new taxes for cigarettes are 10 pesos per thousand cigarettes wrapped in tin foil or cellophane or packed in cartons, and 22 pesos per thousand cigarettes if mechanically packed. As virtually all the imported cigarettes are mechanically packed, they will be subject to the new tax of 22 pesos per thousand cigarettes.

Philippine Nail Production Expected to Increase

Manila, January 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bureau of Commerce and the Office of Economic Co-ordination have announced that there are six firms manufacturing nails in the Philippines at the rate of 2,778 kegs per month, or about 334,536 kegs per year. The monthly capacity of the six manufacturers is equivalent to approximately 15,221,388 kilograms of nails at 45.5 kilograms per keg. The manufacturers expect to increase their production as soon as additional nail-making machines, which are on order, arrive in the Philippines.

Increased Philippine Sugar Production Expected

Manila, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Sugar Administrator has announced that as sugar milling goes into full production in February it is expected that the output will amount to 981,345 short tons, an increase of 296,850 short tons over the 1950 production of 685,496 short tons. Of the estimated total production, 225,000 short tons have been declared for domestic consumption, leaving 756,345 tons for export to the United States. The Philippines is again unable to fulfill its export sugar quota of 952,000 short tons to the United States by 197,000 tons.

Financial Aid for Manila Gas Corporation Recommended

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, February 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The Economic Co-ordination Administrator has recommended to the Department of Finance a release of 840,000 pesos for the purchase of bonds of the Manila Gas Corporation, in order to assist in the early rehabilitation of this company. This aid will supplement a previously approved government subscription in cash, amounting to 660,000 pesos, to the capital stock of the corporation.

The Manila Gas Corporation, which prior to the war supplied the gas requirements of Manila, was destroyed during the war. The company was unable to rehabilitate itself after liberation and has been seeking financial assistance from the government.

Philippine Rubber Shoe Industry Expanding Rapidly

(One peso equals \$0.50 Canadian)

Manila, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The rubber shoe industry, considered to be one of the most progressive industries in the Philippines, has now a total investment of two million pesos, as compared with its prewar investment of 300,000 pesos. The normal production today is 16,000 pairs of shoes daily, while the normal prewar daily output amounted to 4,000 pairs. The Philippine rubber shoe industry is less than 20 years old, and was initiated immediately after a heavy tariff was placed on rubber shoes imported into the Philippines.

Philippine Hydro-electric Power Project Started

Manila, January 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Power Corporation announced the start of another engineering job costing 2,800,000 pesos in the Ambuklao hydro-electric power project, and the employment of 1,200 engineers and construction crews in a move to step up the building of the largest power plant ever undertaken by the Philippine government.

The Ambuklao power plant, estimated to cost 90,000,000 pesos, is designed to supply low cost electricity to a wide area, from La Union and the Mountain Province in the north, embracing the entire Central Luzon, and extending south to Manila and Rizal. The hydro-electric power plant, a part of the government program to harness the potential water power throughout the country, will play a major role in bringing about gradual industrialization and a well-balanced economic development of the country.

With the construction of the Ambuklao plant, the flow of the Agno River will be increased to enable the irrigation of 20,000 hectares of rice lands where no rice is being produced now. When these extensive fallow rice lands are irrigated, some 1,200,000 cavans of palay (unhusked rice) can be harvested in a year, embracing two harvest seasons.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa Imports Mutton from New Zealand

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Under-Secretary for Agriculture announced on January 12 that South Africa had accepted an offer of 500 tons of mutton from New Zealand. The mutton will be delivered as soon as supplies and shipment permit. The mutton will be released to South Africa by the United Kingdom Government and will help to alleviate the present seasonal shortage of meat in South Africa.

South African Gold Reserves at High Peak

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa's gold reserves are now over 76 per cent ratio to liabilities. The weekly statement of the Reserve Bank shows that on January 5, the ratio was 76.3 per cent. South Africa started in 1951 with gold and foreign exchange reserves totalling just over £164 million. In the last week of December, the gold reserves rose by £2 million and foreign exchange (mainly sterling) by £4 million.

Diamond Sales in South Africa Set Record

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—De Beers Consolidated Mines Ltd. announced that net sales of diamonds through the central selling organization in 1950 rose to the new record of £50,967,041. The sales were made on behalf of South African and other producers. The total for 1950 far exceeded the previous record which was £38,058,843 for 1948. In 1949, sales totalled £28,444,186. Compared with the record year 1948, sales of gems and industrial stones both improved. In that year, the figures were £26,741,927 for gems, and £11,316,916 for industrial stones. The latter figure was considered very large at the time, as it was the result of exceptional stockpiling demand by the United States. By comparison, last year's industrial total of £12,609,343 was even more striking.

South African Gold Output Reaches Record Level

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Gold production in South Africa reached record values in 1950. The output of the mines was valued at £144,710,814, to which must be added premium sales estimated at £1,500,000. Output in 1949 was worth £114,899,043, to which was added £1,066,286 from premium gold sales.

The previous record was set in 1941 when the gold output was valued at £120,845,432. Before devaluation, the annual value of gold output was about £100,000,000.

South African Trade With Southern Rhodesia Growing

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade between the Union and Southern Rhodesia has grown steadily. In the first ten months of 1950, South African exporters built up a favourable balance of trade of more than £9.2 million by exporting goods worth £12.9 million to Southern Rhodesia.

In the same period, South Africa purchased £3.6 million worth of Southern Rhodesian produce, including clothing £1.2 million; other textiles, £314,832; and tobacco, £603,490.

Bilingualism Growing in South Africa

Johannesburg, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Bilingualism among the Europeans of South Africa is becoming increasingly popular. In 1936, there were 1,098,000 white people who said they were bilingual. In 1946, there were 1,382,000 with 4,000 fewer who spoke Afrikaans only and 17,000 more who spoke English only.

South Africa to Retain Import Control

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Executive Council of the Federated Chambers of Industry has informed the Ministry of Economic Affairs that, although opposed in principle to all forms of trade restriction, for the present the best interests of South Africa will be served by the retention of import control.

The quarterly meeting of the Executive Council, after discussion of all aspects of import control and stock piling, issued a statement which

reads in part: "the Chamber is urging that every assistance possible should be given to industrialists to import as much of their raw materials as possible . . . otherwise a number of industries will find themselves in an extremely vulnerable position, as result of the stock piling programs of supplying countries."

New Companies Registered in South Africa

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Registrar of Companies in the Union has reported that 4,073 new companies, with a capital of £122 million, were registered in South Africa during 1950. Of these companies, 2,554 were registered in the Transvaal, 949 in the Cape Province, 462 in Natal and 108 in the Orange Free State.

Value of South African Wool Sales Higher

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African Wool Board in Pretoria has announced that the value of the South African wool clip for the first six months of the season has exceeded by £7 million the total of £38.5 million during the full previous season. By the end of December, the value of sales totalled £45.3 million. Comparative figures for the previous seasons were, 1946-47, £14.7 million; 1947-48, £22.5 million; 1948-49, £30.9 million, and 1949-50, £38.5 million. Paralleling the international advance in the price of wool, has been the almost daily establishment of new all-time wool prices. As on January 23 the top price and record for fine super combings was 210½d. per lb., while spinners' full warp bulk 70's sold at 206½d. per lb.

The largest shipments from Port Elizabeth went to Britain with 93,426 bales of grease wool, 15,425 bales of scoured wool. France purchased 60,548 bales of grease wool and 1,965 bales of scoured wool. The United States was the third largest buyer with 4,316 bales of grease wool and 9,809 bales of scoured wool.

South African Wheat Crop Larger

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Despite damage by mid-January rains, the Department of Agriculture has forecast a wheat crop of 6,075,000 bags, an increase of 231,000 bags over the November estimate. The final estimate for the previous season was 4,501,000 bags.

South Africa Receives International Bank Loan

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Union Treasury has announced a loan of \$60 million to the Union Government by the International Bank to finance the heavy import requirements of the South African Railways and the Electricity Supply Commission. Of the total loan, \$30 million is made available to the Electricity Supply Commission under guarantee from the Union Government, \$30 million of the balance will be provided to the government from the International Bank "for transportation purposes", with an additional sum of \$10 million from participating American commercial banks. An additional \$20 million three-year revolving credit has been arranged, through an underwriting house, New York, to replace an existing revolving credit at an interest

rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. The \$20 million loan by the International Bank to the government is ear-marked to defray part of the cost of equipment to be imported by the Railway Administration during the years 1951 and 1952. The loan is for 15 years at the rate of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent, including 1 per cent statutory interest and with amortization payments to commence on May 15, 1956. The \$10 million dollar loan by the private bank syndicate will be covered by promissory notes, half of which will mature in 1955, the balance in 1956.

The International Bank, in a communique issued on the conclusion of the loan negotiation, announced that about 20 per cent of the equipment would be drawn from the dollar areas and the remaining 80 per cent from Britain, with some possibility of minor supplies from other continental sources.

Demand for South African Coal Exceeds Supply

Cape Town, January 29, 1951.—(FTS)—A principal figure in the Natal coal industry has stated that the industry is not in a position to cope with the increasing demands from overseas. The Department of Mines lists exports of coal for the year to November 30 at 2,422,580 tons, or an increase of 373,643 tons on the shipments for the calendar year 1949. The South African contract with Pakistan has been renewed, calling for 1951 shipments to the amount of 500,000 tons, to which shall be added a carry-over of 50,000 tons undershipped during 1950.

TRINIDAD

Trinidad Government to Construct Waterworks

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Government intends to spend some \$3 million on a schedule of works this year under the Colony's five-year economic program, pending the raising of a \$28 million loan. Most of the money will be spent on waterworks. For the construction of two reservoirs at San Fernando and the relaying of a portion of the mains, \$900,000 has been allocated. Work is to be closed down completely on the \$7,142,000 Caura water scheme, which will be placed on a care and maintenance basis. All equipment will be stored.

Twelve New Industries Operating in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Fourteen applications from various industrialists for government aid under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Legislation of Trinidad and Tobago were approved last year. Twelve of these industries are now in operation in the colony, as follows:

Caribbean Development Company, (a) brewing, (b) glass-making; Trinidad Stapled Boxes Ltd., manufacturing stapled and nailed boxes, veneers, plywood, barrel staves and wooden handles; Walters (Trinidad) Brewing Co. Ltd., beer and ale; Trinidad Match Factory, manufacture of cardboard boxes; Trinidad Publishing Co., manufacture of cardboard boxes; Trinidad Stock Feeds, manufacture of stock feeds and cornmeal; Simplex Time Recording Co., assembly of industrial time clocks; Safie Bros. Textile Corporation, (a) spinning, weaving, dyeing, finishing and printing of cotton textiles; (b) manufacture of knitwear; Torchon (Trinidad) Ltd., processing and packaging of torchons (used locally for cleaning

purposes); Tyre Service Ltd., manufacture of oil drill pipe wipers, valve inserts, piston rod packing, etc.; Electro Plastings Ltd., manufacture of small plastic goods; Charles Baeza, electro plating.

Two additional industries have been given pioneer status, but no specific factories have been designated as yet. These industries are: Manufacture of boots and shoes and the manufacture of paints, oil, varnishes, enamels, or any other like materials.

Exhibition of British Products Being Held in Trinidad

Port-of-Spain, January 12, 1951.—(FTS)—An exhibition of British products is scheduled to open in Port-of-Spain on January 22. It will mark the beginning of the first concerted drive by British exporters for markets in the West Indies. Over twenty firms, with goods varying from caravans to corsets, horse-boxes to household mops and lingerie to gas cookers, are co-operating in the venture. After spending four weeks in Port-of-Spain the exhibition will move to San Fernando for two weeks and will then proceed to Jamaica. It will tour the other Caribbean Islands later on. Latest products of British fashion houses will be on display, as well as pottery, furniture and completely equipped automobile trailers. In all, £25,000 worth of goods will be on display. The exhibition, which is described as "a twentieth century merchant caravan", left Britain on December 30 and the first display units have already arrived in Trinidad. British exporters are turning their attention to the British West Indies, realizing that through their large tourist traffic they have become the "back door" to the dollar markets.

TURKEY

Turkish Cement Production Will be Increased

Istanbul, December 6, 1950.—(FTS)—The first release of Marshall Plan counterpart funds to private enterprise in Turkey has been announced. The funds, amounting to 7,063,000 lira, are for the purchase of machinery to enable the Darica cement factory to increase annual production from 70,000 tons to 180,000 tons. It is also planned that the Zeytinburnu plant will increase its production from 110,000 to 220,000 tons yearly. During 1948 and 1949, a total of 122,000 tons of cement was imported. Current demand is about 600,000 tons annually, and domestic production is 400,000 tons; as a result of the increased capacity, considerable amounts of foreign currency will be saved. The probable demand is likely to reach one million tons in a few years.

New Hotel Being Built in Istanbul

Istanbul, December 17, 1950.—(FTS)—Agreement has been reached between the Minister of State and the Hilton Hotels Association of the United States, for the construction in Istanbul of a modern 300-room hotel. It is hoped that construction will be completed by 1953, the 500th anniversary of the conquest of Istanbul by the Turks. The building will be financed by the Turkish Government and will be leased to the Hilton Association for a 20-year term.

Turkish Lamp Bulb Factory Begins Operations

Istanbul, December 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Turkey's first lamp bulb factory, owned jointly by the General Electric Company of the United States and two Turkish interests, has commenced operation. While it is expected to take some time to reach the full production rate of 10 million bulbs per year, Turkey's annual requirements of about 4.5 million bulbs should soon be met. It is expected that surplus production will be exported to neighbouring countries.

Turkey Using Counterpart Funds to Improve Roads

Istanbul, December 21, 1950.—(FTS)—Nearly two million liras in Marshall Plan counterpart funds were released for the equipping of a cold storage warehouse in Istanbul and for improving the Iskenderun-Erzurum highway. An Istanbul company was given 611,800 liras for the cold storage warehouse which, when completed, will provide means to preserve part of the seasonal fruit crop for the off-season.

The sum of 1,320,000 liras for road construction brings the total allocation for this purpose to 37 million liras. Under the direction of the United States Road Group, tremendous strides have been made in the construction and improvement of Turkey's roads. The ton-kilometre cost of truck haulage is reported to have been reduced in the last three years from 25 kuras to 7 kuras.

Record Single Purchase of Turkish Tobacco Made

Istanbul, January 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The largest single purchase of tobacco ever concluded in Turkey has been negotiated by the American Tobacco Company with the Ministry of Economy and Commerce. The purchase, reported as 11,000,000 kilos at 358 kuras, will be delivered from stocks of 1949 crop tobacco held by the state tobacco monopoly. This large purchase, amounting to about 45 million liras, came on the eve of the opening of the principal tobacco market in Izmir on January 15. The news of the sale was well received among the trade, particularly the growers. It is considered that this sale should allow the tobacco monopoly to buy heavily of the new crop, thereby producing a price support effect.

Large Order for Canadian Seed Potatoes Placed by Uruguay

Buenos Aires, January 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Uruguay has recently purchased 201,000 hundred-pound sacks, or 335,000 bushels, of certified seed potatoes from the 1950 crop in New Brunswick. Of this quantity, 125,000 sacks were Katahdins and 76,000 sacks were of the Pontiac variety. This is the largest order ever placed by Uruguay for Canadian certified seed potatoes.

Following good results from test shipments a year ago, Uruguay specified shipment in sacks and stowage in refrigerated space for the movement this season. In view of the favourable arrival condition, it may be expected that Uruguay will continue to purchase for delivery in this method, which has the advantage of eliminating the extra cost of crates and staggers arrivals over a period of time. With lesser shipping costs the orders can be increased.

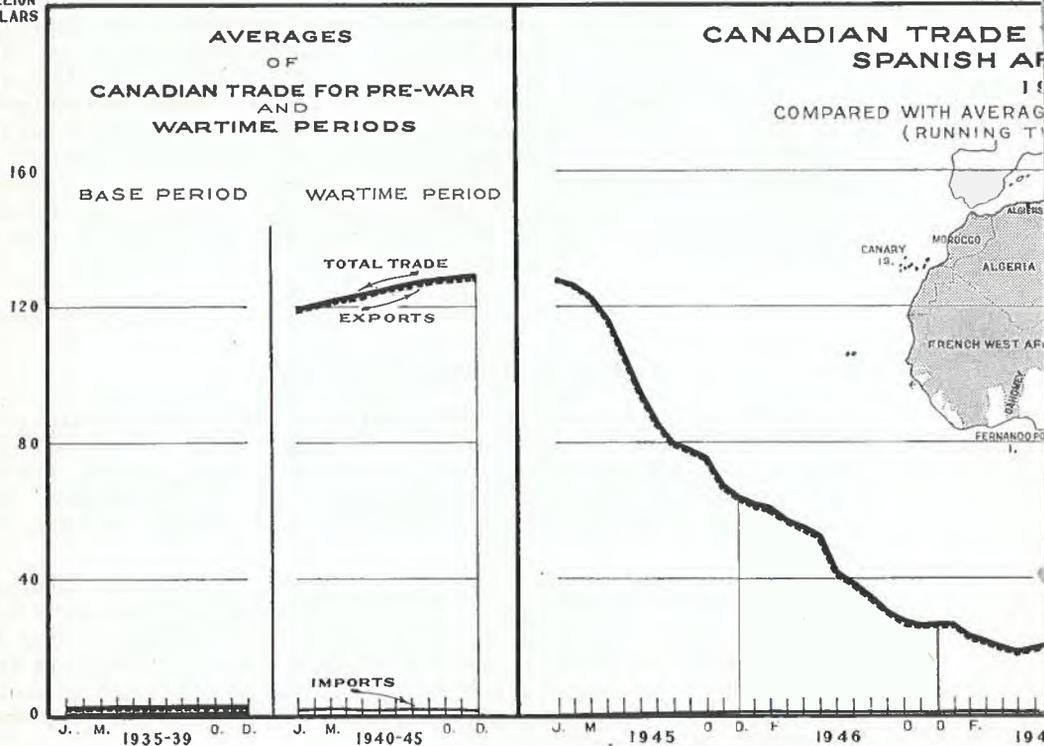
Canadian Trade with Egypt, French IMPORTS

Country	Twelve Months Ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Ethiopia.....	5	0.6	54	13.2	25	1.3
Egypt.....	666	82.6	160	39.2	647	34.5
French Africa.....	62	7.7	16	3.9	540	28.8
Madagascar.....	31	3.8	11	2.7	8	0.4
Tripoli.....	1	2				
Other Italian Africa.....	1	2			2	0.1
Morocco.....	32	4.0	153	37.5	643	34.3
Canary Islands.....	10	1.2	13	3.2	6	0.3
Spanish Africa.....						
TOTAL.....	806	100.0	408	100.0	1,873	100.0

¹ Less than \$1,000.

² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

MILLION DOLLARS



Japanese Fish Output Continued To Increase During Past Year

Production expected to total over 3 million metric tons, an increase of approximately ten per cent over the 1949 figure—Exports of canned fish increased rapidly after outbreak of hostilities in Korea.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO, December 5, 1950.—Steady progress made by the Japanese fishing industry since the commencement of the occupation continued in 1950. Total fish production in Japan in 1950 is expected to total slightly more than 3 million metric tons, or around 7 billion pounds. This represents an increase of approximately 10 per cent over the 1949 figure, and resulted primarily from an increase in the sardine catch. Sardines and herring normally account for more than 50 per cent of Japan's total fish production. These two species and other important types of fish from the coastal fisheries account for 80 to 85 per cent of Japan's fish production.

There were about two million commercial fishermen in Japan in 1950, working on a full or part-time basis. The majority were only able to eke out a meagre livelihood, since ruling prices for fish in the domestic market declined following the decontrol of fish prices at the beginning of April. While the price of fish paid to fishermen declined in Japan, the cost of equipment and supplies increased. Fish canners were also faced

Japanese Fish Landings

	Jan.-Aug., 1950	Jan.-Aug., 1949
	Metric tons	
Herring	168,975	185,081
Sardine	325,681	223,972
Skipjack	54,627	34,031
Tuna	39,715	25,673
Mackerel	146,988	118,881
Yellowtail	19,643	20,652
Cod and pollack	120,166	131,320
Shark	65,868	77,487
Sea bream	18,217	12,794
Flatfish	51,950	54,817
Atka mackerel	16,662	33,863
Horse mackerel	43,986	24,842
Skipper	2,351	602
Salmon and trout	7,582	.....
Croaker	18,151	.....
Other fish	256,364	309,514
Total	1,355,926	1,253,619
Shellfish:		
Oyster	5,557	.....
Shelled clam	45,423	62,687
Other mullusks	13,317	.....
Lobster and crab	28,055	19,707
Cuttlefish and octopus	138,599	91,215
Sea cucumber and sea urchin	2,698	1,969
Whale	32,525	25,875
Minc whale	769	.....
Seaweed:		
Edible	61,881	39,343
Inedible	10,131	.....
Other aquatic products	15,939	9,527
Total	354,894	250,323
Grand total	1,710,820	1,503,942

Africa, Spanish Africa and Morocco

EXPORTS

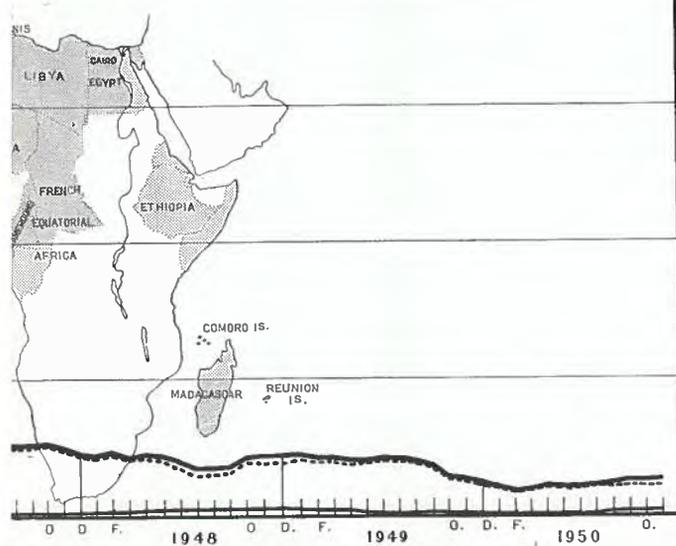
Country	Twelve Months Ended November					
	Average 1935-39		1949		1950	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Ethiopia.....	1	2	44	0.5	49	0.6
Egypt.....	398	28.4	5,687	58.3	3,792	43.4
French Africa.....	248	17.7	2,367	24.3	2,014	23.1
Madagascar.....	13	0.9	243	2.5	117	1.3
Tripoli.....	1	2	12	0.1	374	4.3
Other Italian Africa.....	2	0.1			275	3.1
Morocco.....	712	50.9	1,268	13.0	1,789	20.5
Canary Islands.....	18	1.3	49	0.5	242	2.8
Spanish Africa.....	9	0.6	77	0.8	80	0.9
TOTAL.....	1,400	100.0	9,747	100.0	8,732	100.0

¹ Less than \$1,000.

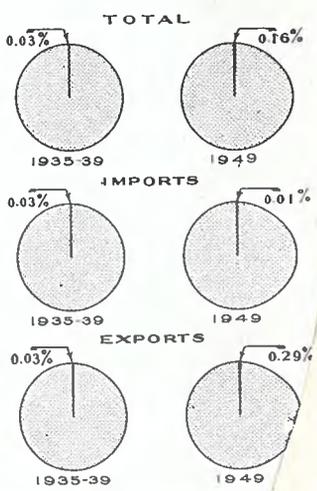
² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

WITH EGYPT, FRENCH AFRICA, MOROCCO AND SPANISH AFRICA AND MOROCCO (BASE PERIOD 1935-39 FOR BASE AND WARTIME PERIODS (TWELVE-MONTH TOTALS))



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH EGYPT, FRENCH AFRICA, SPANISH AFRICA AND MOROCCO TO TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE (AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD COMPARED WITH LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR)



with rising costs of production during 1950, while the price for their products in export markets, principally the United States, declined somewhat as the result of abundant supplies. Canned tuna prices in the United States at the beginning of December were 50 per cent lower than at the same time in the previous year.

Canned fish exports from Japan increased rather rapidly from the beginning of July following the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Exports from January to August totalled 1,277,000 cases (48 cans to a case) and exceeded the export objective for 1950 by more than 300,000 cases. Total exports of canned fish for the year were expected to reach 1,600,000 cases, compared with 530,000 cases in 1949. This rise was almost entirely due to increased orders from United States buyers. Japanese exporters suggested that United States buyers were laying in stocks in anticipation of increased duties being levied on canned fish from Japan on January 1, 1951. Prices in August rose to \$10.50 per case for oil preserved white meat tuna and \$8.50 per case for light meat tuna. A further advance of one dollar for both types of tuna took place in September.

Japanese Exports of Canned Fish

	Jan.-Aug., 1950 '000 cases
Oil-preserved tuna and bincho fish	952
Sardines in tomato sauce	142
Crab meat	72
Plain boiled mackerel	18
Boiled sardines	17
Salmon and trout	14
Sazae shellfish	13
Other canned fish	49
Total	1,277

The production of vitamin fish oils in Japan in 1950 was expected to reach from 15,000 to 20,000 drums (180 kilograms net). The original 1950 objective was set at 10,000 drums and the increase was attributed to increased demand and higher prices in the United States. The United States is Japan's most important export market for vitamin fish oils and more than 95 per cent of the total exports are shipped to that country.

Production of Vitamin Fish Oils

	Drums	
June, 1950—		
High potency	188	U.S.\$ 175,000
Low potency	1,796	163,000
July—		
High potency	265	264,000
Low potency	1,188	117,000
August—		
High potency	100	173,000
Low potency	1,659	151,000
September—		
High potency	111	216,000
Low potency	1,253	108,000
Totals—		
High potency	664	\$1,367,000
Low potency	5,896	
	<u>6,560</u>	

Note.—Whale liver oil is included under high potency.

It is estimated that, within present fishing areas, Japanese fish production in 1951 will total 3.15 million metric tons or 7.35 billion pounds. Japan's fishing areas were extended in 1950 by SCAP directive, but this extension is only expected to result in increased catches of luxury fish

such as tuna. The bulk of Japan's fishery production in 1951, as has been the case in previous years, is expected from the coastal fisheries. The sardine fishery has improved gradually in the past two years and, if this particular improvement is continued, it is probable that 1951 production may be somewhat higher than the present estimate.

Exports of Canned Fish to United States Expected to Decline

The substantial increase in canned fish exports, which took place in the latter part of 1950, is not expected to continue in 1951 unless markets other than the United States are developed. Japanese exporters of canned fish hold the view that the anticipated tariff boost in the United States will curtail shipments to that important market in 1951. Furthermore, they foresee the possibility of import restrictions being placed on Japanese canned fish in 1951, since there is considerable pressure on the part of United States producers for action along these lines. Fish canners in Japan also anticipate decreased profits in 1951 as the price of fish in Japan, because of increased cost and smaller catches, is likely to rise. The cost of cans in Japan has advanced from 420 yen per case in July, 1950 (360 yen equals U.S.\$1) to 530 yen at the end of August. The estimated production of vitamin fish oils for 1950 has been placed at 30,000 drums, comprised of 80 per cent low potency oils and 20 per cent high potency oils.

There were no new developments or techniques introduced into the Japanese fishing industry in 1950. SCAP officials endeavoured to arouse interest in fish filleting, particularly species caught on the North Island of Hokkaido, with little or no success. There has also been some research done in improved methods of drying fish, but it will be some time before it is possible to determine whether the new methods will be capable of commercial application.

SCAP fishery experts report that fishery research in Japan is being directed more and more towards conservation. The research program in the past had been principally devoted to improvement of fishing and fishing processing methods and the development of new fisheries which, in effect, intensified exploitation. There are now eight regional fishery research laboratories instead of one central station, which formerly dominated the entire fisheries research program.

Large Number of Holstein-Friesian Cattle Exported

Canada exported 17,197 head of Holstein-Friesian cattle to twelve different countries during the past year. According to the annual report of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, this figure represents 32 per cent of all animals transferred during the year.

Approval was given at the annual meeting to a regulation providing that, after December 31, 1951, no bull could be registered whose dam had not completed a production record meeting the Record of Performance standards established by the government of Canada. In addition, it was provided that a bull would not be eligible for registration unless the dam graded at least "Good Plus" for conformation, except in the case where the dam had a record of 50 per cent above the R.O.P. requirements and had been graded at least "Good". It was pointed out that this regulation would further enhance the reputation that Canadian Holstein-Friesian cattle enjoy throughout the world.



Egypt—Canadian combine rice harvester providing a demonstration on the State Farm at Sakha, in the presence of the Under Secretary of State for Agriculture, H. E. Mohammed el Kelany Bey, and a number of leading agriculturists.

Egypt Plans to Increase Imports of Agricultural Machinery

Cairo, January 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Minister of Agriculture invited all importers of farm machinery to a meeting at the Ministry of Agriculture in Cairo on January 17, 1951. The minister told them that, in the present state of world affairs, it was necessary to make plans for the future. He considered it the duty of the Egyptian Government to do everything in its power to ensure the continuance of agricultural production in this country. He, therefore, asked importers of farm machinery to build up stocks against the time when imports might no longer be possible. He suggested that each importer should ascertain the capacity of his supplier and review his own capacity to import. He suggested that importers, who are now bringing in tractors at the rate of 100 units per year, should endeavour to increase the rate of import to double or even triple what it is at present.

He said that the Egyptian Government would recompense importers for interest charges on the additional capital involved and for the additional cost of storage. He requested that each importer should write to him and outline an importing program.

In response to questions, the minister said that the government would not provide any dollar exchange for this purpose, nor would it assume any responsibility for the eventual sale of the farm machinery.

Insulating Board Production in Canada Slightly Lower

Canadian production of rigid insulating board was at a slightly lower level in 1950 than in the preceding year, while domestic sales registered a gain of five per cent. The year's output amounted to 227,269,232 square feet as compared with 227,745,924 in 1949, while domestic sales totalled 227,196,232 square feet as against 217,290,051.

Danish Textile Industry Has Expanded Materially With Marshall Aid Funds

Textile industry ranks third in importance in Denmark, and now supplies more than two-thirds of local demand—Some 20 million dollars of Marshall Aid funds provided for purchase of raw materials and machinery abroad—Industry handicapped by current shortage of raw materials and comparatively high level of wages.

By H. J. Horne, Assistant Commercial Secretary in Norway

(One krone equals \$0.1469 Canadian)

OSLO, January 15, 1951.—Denmark's textile industry ranks third in importance in that country, being surpassed only by the iron and metal working industry and the foodstuffs industry. There are some 250 textile mills in Denmark, employing about 27,000 workers, most of which are situated in the vicinity of Copenhagen. Production consists principally of consumer goods, the Danish market being too small to permit of luxury or cheap mass production.

Most of the raw materials required for this industry are obtained from the United States in the case of cotton, largely paid for with Marshall Aid dollars, and from Australia and New Zealand in the case of wool, the raw linen used in the industry being mostly Danish grown.

Danish Imports of Raw Materials

	Wool and Cotton and		Stable fibres	Rayon yarn	Wool yarn	Cotton yarn
	wool waste	cotton waste				
1931	2,292	6,993	....	896	1,541	1,526
1938	3,484	12,080	208	1,219	1,332	1,784
1948	7,778	9,976	321	1,267	1,451	2,000
1949	9,227	10,711	1,037	1,890	1,576	3,693

Since the war the Danish textile industry has grown to such an extent that it now supplies more than two-thirds of the local demand. This enormous expansion of the industry is largely due to Marshall Aid, some 20 million dollars of Marshall funds having been placed at the disposal of the Danish textile industry for the purchase of raw materials and textile machinery from abroad.

Danish Production, Import and Consumption of Textiles

	1938		1948	
	Production	Import	Consumption	Production
Cotton/linen piece-goods	5,030	8,800	13,830	6,349
Silk or rayon piece-goods	685	875	1,560	583
Woollen piece-goods	3,353	3,578	6,931	5,437
Hosiery	4,464	442	4,906	5,158

Danish Textile Exports

	Spinning materials	Yarns	Piece-goods	Technical goods	Hosiery, etc.
	(Million kroner)				
1938	4.4	1.1	3.2	1.5	3.9
1949	9.3	8.2	8.9	8.0	22.7
1950 (January-August)	11.6	7.9	6.0	7.1	23.3

During the last two years, 65 per cent of the textile exports went to the other Scandinavian countries and about 14 per cent to Germany.

In spite of this considerable progress, the Danish textile industry still has a number of problems with which to contend, mainly, in common with most soft-currency countries, the prevailing shortage of raw materials. Other factors which handicap Denmark in competition with other countries are, the high level of wages in that country as compared with, for instance, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy and, to a certain extent, England, and the fact that the Danish customs rates on textiles are the lowest in Europe.

Business in Guatemala Affected by Holidays in March

Guatemala City, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Canadian businessmen planning to be in Latin America are advised to arrange their itinerary to avoid Guatemala for the last three weeks of March. A lengthy program of celebrations and holidays will follow the installation of the new president on March 15, during which government offices and many business houses will be closed.

West Germany Restricts Use of Free Dollar Export Bonus

Frankfurt Am Main, February 5, 1951.—(FTS)—About the middle of last year, the West German Ministry of Economics made provision for the use of free foreign currency, amounting to 20 per cent of the value of exports, for the purchase of any commodity including those for which hard currency would not normally be granted. This meant that certain non-essential goods could be purchased from dollar countries with such dollar bonus as was earned.

This was primarily intended to encourage exports to hard currency countries and to provide the exporters with free dollars for the purchase of raw materials or equipment, for travelling or participation in foreign Trade Fairs in the interest of German exports, and so on. There were no restrictions on the goods which could be imported, and after several months it was found that these bonus funds were being utilized for many luxury and non-essential items. According to a recent press report the percentage so used was in the neighbourhood of 75 to 80.

To curtail this drain on foreign exchange a new order has been issued, effective January 30, 1951, excluding a number of food and agricultural products and beverages from the provision of the free foreign currency regulations. The items for which bonus funds can no longer be used are as follows:

Animals: Horses, cattle, pigs, other live animals.

Animal Products: Milk, cheese, casings, whale oil, eggs, egg whites and egg yolks, fish meal, butter, meat and meat products, fish and fish products, lard, tallow and other animal fats, honey.

Vegetable Products: Wheat, barley corn and sorghum, rice, malt, beans and peas, potatoes, fresh vegetables including pepper, tropical fruits, peels and nuts, cocoa, cocoa beans and shells, spices, oilseeds, margarine and similar fats, other feeds derived from processing agricultural products, rye, oats, other grains, flour of all kinds and millfeeds, oil-free seeds, hay, straw and similar feeds, other root plants, fresh fruits and nuts, canned fruits and vegetables, fruit pulps etc., cocoa products, sugar of all kinds, vegetable oils and fats, oilcake, flour, plants and trees, other food and grocery products, including starches, vinegars, coffee substitutes, non alcoholic beverages, mineral waters, bakery products and canned foods.

Luxury Goods: Hops, tea, tobacco products, spirits of all kinds, coffee, raw tobacco, beer, wine of all kinds.



May 28 to June 8,

Trade Fair News

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

Although firm bookings for the 1951 Canadian International Trade Fair, May 28 to June 8, are only partially complete, product information strongly indicates that the fair will be bigger and more comprehensive than ever before, with the industrial goods section in particular surpassing past years both in size and range of products.

New firms and new countries will be represented in most of the classifications, and a number of past exhibitors in this category have taken increased space. The British Machine Tool group has booked about 30,000 square feet of space, 5,000 square feet more than last year. Besides the machine tool group, seven separate British trade associations have taken blocks of space to exhibit a wide range of machine tools, mechanical handling equipment, printing machinery, scientific instruments and related products. British participation in the industrial equipment sections of the 1951 Trade Fair are expected to be very strong. In 1950, approximately 50,000 square feet were taken by British industry in the eight classifications devoted to capital goods. Already, nearly 40,000 square feet have been booked by the British in these sections for the 1951 Trade Fair.

Canadian producers are making a better showing this year. The 22,000 square feet used in 1950 to show Canadian-produced capital goods should be exceeded in this year's fair. About 15,000 square feet have been booked to date by Canadian exhibitors in the industrial category.

Switzerland is also making a better showing this year, with a large exhibit of textile machinery, which will be in operation during the fair.

Registrations Cover Wide Range of Industry

The products and materials so far registered cover a wide range of industrial production. Plant equipment, from delicate hand tools to mammoth power presses, will be displayed.

Among the exhibits from Britain will be several lines of material handling equipment, including three different types of fork lift trucks—gasoline, diesel and electric powered, and a wide variety of conveyors, lift equipment and other related products. One British firm will have a working model of an aerial ropeway and mechanical handling installation. Another British exhibit will be a compressed air operated "Electropump" for pumping difficult liquids.

A Canadian firm will exhibit elevator and moving stairway equipment for the first time. High-speed wood-working machines, abrasives, steel strappings, punch presses, steel tubing for a variety of purposes, melting furnaces, electric motors, diesel engines, metals, lathes, drills, grinders and assorted precision tools are among the products already comprising the industrial goods sections of the fair.

More than 100,000 square feet of the 220,000 square feet available for exhibit purposes have been booked.

Sir Robert Sinclair Opens Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair

Sir Robert Sinclair, K.C.B., K.B.E., President of the Federation of British Industries, and chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Company, Bristol, England, will open the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair, to be held May 28 to June 8 in Toronto.

The first Canadian International Trade Fair was opened by His Excellency the Governor-General, Viscount Alexander of Tunis; the second by Secretary of Commerce Charles Sawyer of the United States, and the third by His Excellency Hubert Guerin, French Ambassador to Canada.

Considered one of Britain's most brilliant industrial leaders, Sir Robert Sinclair has been associated with the tobacco industry since the first World War, and has had much experience in the problems of dollar purchases. He was appointed a member of the Prime Minister's panel of industrialists in 1939, and for three years was Director-General of Army Requirements. From 1942 until the end of the war, he held important posts in the Ministry of Production, both in Britain and on the Combined Production and Resources Board in Washington, and in the Board of Trade.

Sir Robert was commissioned at seventeen in the King's Own Scottish Borderers during World War I, was mentioned in dispatches and severely wounded at Gallipoli. Seconded to the Ministry of Munitions, he became Deputy Director and Inspector of Munitions at the age of 25. He is also pro-chancellor of Bristol University and High Sheriff of the County of Somerset.

Brazilian Highway Nears Completion

Rio de Janeiro, January 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Work is progressing rapidly on the new 405 kilometre Rodovia Presidente Dutra highway, which will connect Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo. Only 63 kilometres of road remain to be surfaced and it is expected that the highway will be opened to traffic in several weeks.

Canadians to be Compensated for Yugoslav Holdings

The United Kingdom has established a Foreign Compensation Commission to consider claims of Canadian citizens and corporations for losses resulting from nationalization and other measures in Yugoslavia affecting British property rights and interests. The notice refers to agreements made between the United Kingdom and Yugoslavia, in which Canada has joined, whereby Yugoslavia will pay, in full discharge of all such claims, a sum to be distributed proportionally amongst claimants. A Canadian commissioner will sit with the United Kingdom Commission when Canadian claims are being considered.

Canadian citizens who have not informed the Department of External Affairs that they have a claim to property, rights or interest affected by nationalization and other expropriation measures in Yugoslavia, are invited to advise the department promptly. Application forms and instructions are being issued to all claimants whose claims may be admissible, and who have previously communicated with the department. The forms and instructions will also be sent to any other person or corporation who now wishes to submit a claim. All claims must be made to the commission on the forms supplied, and will be transmitted through the Department of External Affairs.

The commission will consider only claims which reach it before April 30, 1951, except with special leave. Forms of application are required to be submitted to the Department of External Affairs in sufficient time in advance of this date.

Cuba Maintained High Level of Agricultural Output Last Year

Sugar yield from cane of 13·2 per cent was record high—Drought has reduced size of 1951 crop—Record coffee crop produced—Tobacco crop marketed rapidly at good prices.

By A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary for Canada

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

HAVANA, January 3, 1951.—Cuban agricultural production in 1950, generally, will equal or exceed the high level of output which has characterized the postwar years, in spite of near drought conditions earlier in the year, and the effects of a hurricane which hit the centre of the island in October.

The 1950 sugar crop of 5,393,000 tons was remarkable for the record high sugar yield from the cane of 13·2 per cent. The marketing of a crop this size raised grave problems. At one time, there was the possibility of a surplus as high as one million tons. However, the outbreak of hostilities in Korea not only solved these problems, but led to the sale of 1950's output at prices above those of the previous year. At the end of the year, no sugar or molasses remained unsold. Some labour troubles arose at the start of the crop, but these were quickly settled.

The 1951 crop has been estimated to be in the neighbourhood of 5·5 million tons. Although large plantings of new cane were made, the drought at the start of the season has cut the size of the crop. Marketing should not present large problems this year, as sugar prices continue strong. The sale of a large crop will strengthen the prosperity now prevailing, and probably lead to a further measure of inflation. A contract has been negotiated for all the molasses available from this crop at a much higher price than last year. Should the sugar market weaken, it has been indicated that production of high-test molasses may be increased and the output of sugar reduced.

Record Coffee Crop Produced

A record crop of 864,000 cwt. of hulled coffee, 260,000 cwt. in excess of the previous crop, was produced. With the freeing of price control, prices rose until, under public protest, ceiling prices were reimposed. The higher prices resulted in satisfactory returns to both growers and dealers. Coffee roasters, however, suffered as high prices were paid for supplies, while the product was sold at ceiling prices. Unfavourable weather conditions are estimated to cut the new crop to 665,000 cwt., some 200,000 cwt. less than the previous crop. This smaller crop should be easily marketed, especially in view of the small estimated carryover.

The orange and grapefruit crops were somewhat smaller, but no figures are available regarding production. Prices were generally satisfactory. Reports indicate that the coming crop will be of good quality, but no larger than the previous one. Tomato production is estimated at 826,000 boxes, but growers claim that prices will be unsatisfactory for this large crop. However, an effort is being made to step up production and to increase exports of fresh fruits to the United States. The government has arranged to finance growers through local banks, financing



Cuba—Sugar cane being loaded on railway cars for transportation to the mills. The 1950 sugar crop was remarkable for the record high sugar yield from the cane of 13.2 per cent, and the output was sold at prices above those of the previous year.

to be repaid from exported fruit. Export of fresh and canned pineapples fell off considerably, and growers generally enjoyed a poor season. Accumulated stocks, however, were lower, and the industry looks forward to a better year in 1951. Olive oil and lard being available at reasonable prices, the demand for peanut oil has fallen off substantially, as the growers do not find the present prices attractive. This crop has now become relatively unimportant. Bean growers had a bad year, production falling by about 20 per cent. The coming crop, by all indications, will be of good quality and larger than that produced last year. The corn crop also suffered from the weather, but the coming crop will be large and of good quality. Cultivation of rice in Cuba has become of increasing importance, but is still far from meeting local needs. It is estimated that the recently harvested crop would only fill local needs for less than two months at the present rate of consumption. However, further plantings are being made, and production should continue to increase. The cocoa crop, which averages around 50,000 cwt., is used mainly by domestic manufacturers, some 15,000 cwt. being exported. Production amounted to around 55,000 cwt. last year, while the present crop is estimated at 50,000 cwt.

Large Tobacco Crop Marketed Rapidly

The 1950 tobacco crop has been estimated at 570,000 bales, as against 388,000 in the previous year, while prices paid were at about the same level as in 1949. As there was a very small carryover at the start of the season, the new crop was marketed rapidly at remunerative prices, and had been practically all sold at the end of the year. While it is too early to forecast conditions in 1951, the industry should experience another satisfactory year. The absence of heavy stocks and reduced production due to heavy rains at planting time should combine to keep prices up.

With adequate rainfall, there has been no scarcity in supplies of beef, and, while price control is still in force, growers seem to be making a reasonable profit. Production of butter, cheese and condensed milk has increased. Production of condensed milk is far from sufficient to supply local demand. Large quantities of butter had to be imported.

The lumber industry had a fairly satisfactory year. As the area of forest lands in Cuba is gradually diminishing, however, an increase in the quantities imported is expected.

A little progress was made during the past year in the establishment of secondary industries. A large United States corporation established a detergent plant, a brewery in Santiago set up a plant for production of canned beer and soft drinks, while tax facilities were granted to a number of other industries. The cotton textile industry enjoyed a fairly good year until the last few months, when reaction from the heavy stocking took place, and demand fell off considerably. It was reported that there was some difficulty in securing ample supplies of material. The new rayon plant not only has been operating at capacity, but if supplies of raw material are available, a large expansion of production facilities is planned.

Copper Production Established Record

Production of copper established a new record in October, when more than four million pounds of pure metal were produced. With a high output of manganese and preparations for the production of tungsten, the industry is making considerable progress. There were rumours at the end of the year that the Nicaro nickel mine would be reopened. Oil production fell off during the year from 200,000 barrels to 100,000 barrels. Practically no new drilling is being carried on.

A large program of private and public construction was in progress during the year. Private construction in Havana province is running some 48 per cent over 1949, the major part being apartment buildings and houses. For the ten months ending October, 1950, building permits have been issued totalling \$38.5 million as against \$26 million in the same period of 1949. A flour mill and dock, valued at over \$1,000,000, are under construction. Sales of air-conditioning equipment have boomed, with installations running at double the rate for last year.

This will unquestionably be a year of great prosperity for Cuba. Inflationary pressures, however, will be great, as the large program of public works gets under way, with increased income from the sale of sugar and the probability of reduced imports in many lines of merchandise. The cost of living, in spite of governmental controls, is expected to reach a new high, and undoubtedly there will be considerable pressure for increased wages and salaries.

France to Pay Compensation for Interests in Nationalized Companies

Canada and France have concluded an agreement respecting compensation for Canadian citizens and corporations having interests in gas and electricity companies in France which have been nationalized. Canadian citizens and corporations are urged to notify the Department of External Affairs of interests in any of these French companies. The final date for submission of claims, in order to receive preferential treatment, is May 31, 1951.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	230.5	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2
February.....	57.4	59.6	236.4	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5
March.....	71.1	73.3	301.2	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	312.3	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5
May.....	75.6	67.0	315.2	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0
June.....	73.3	66.0	322.8	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	239.2
July.....	74.4	66.2	282.7	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7
August.....	77.1	69.1	295.0	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1
September.....	76.8	72.2	220.8	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1
October.....	91.3	88.2	227.9	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2
November.....	95.0	86.0	238.7	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7
December.....	81.3	68.9	234.8	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9
Total.....	884.5	837.6	3,218.3	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	129.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9
February.....	42.9	47.0	112.4	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	132.5	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4
April.....	45.3	48.9	133.8	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9
May.....	66.1	67.1	143.8	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2
June.....	60.5	58.9	146.5	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5
July.....	57.6	55.8	138.7	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5
August.....	57.9	57.0	128.1	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3
September.....	59.6	56.4	122.3	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7
October.....	68.6	63.9	134.4	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6
November.....	70.1	63.3	142.4	198.2	229.1	238.2	239.6	327.9
December.....	52.2	44.3	121.2	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,585.8	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0+	21.8+	104.2+	51.0+	36.7+	33.0+	15.2+	11.8
February.....	+ 15.3+	13.5+	128.0+	37.7+	4.7+	28.1+	1.2+	1.4
March.....	+ 13.0+	9.2+	174.5+	40.0+	3.0+	33.9+	16.9+	5.7
April.....	+ 4.0+	2.6+	184.3+	19.5+	32.2+	11.6+	2.4+	21.2
May.....	+ 10.6+	0.8+	174.9+	34.6+	30.9+	62.4+	25.1+	0.6
June.....	+ 13.8+	7.9+	180.7+	11.1+	45.3+	3.0+	6.9+	9.3
July.....	+ 17.9+	11.4+	147.4+	29.6+	12.8+	28.4+	12.8+	2.7
August.....	+ 20.3+	12.9+	172.5+	82.8+	20.3+	20.0+	41.9+	6.6
September.....	+ 18.3+	16.7+	102.7+	15.8+	13.4+	64.4+	9.4+	3.1
October.....	+ 23.8+	25.3+	98.5+	20.2+	0.8+	66.0+	37.4+	1.7
November.....	+ 26.2+	23.5+	98.8+	37.0+	26.9+	58.2+	55.9+	31.5
December.....	+ 30.3+	25.6+	115.2+	32.4+	76.7+	87.3+	74.9+	27.2
Total.....	+ 212.5+	171.2+	1,681.6+	411.9+	237.8+	473.1+	261.2+	17.2

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	83.2	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6
February.....	23.6	27.3	67.5	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4
March.....	26.4	27.8	108.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1
April.....	16.4	18.8	109.1	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8
May.....	30.5	27.9	115.6	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5
June.....	28.9	25.6	94.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5
July.....	30.5	25.8	83.9	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2
August.....	31.3	26.7	66.6	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5
September.....	30.8	28.9	58.8	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4
October.....	38.4	36.0	56.8	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7
November.....	41.4	35.8	52.4	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6
December.....	30.0	25.5	66.4	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6
Total.....	353.6	339.7	963.2	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	9.4	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1
February.....	8.1	8.8	6.7	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4
March.....	10.9	11.5	9.3	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.0	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5
May.....	12.7	11.9	15.2	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3
June.....	10.8	9.2	13.8	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1
July.....	11.3	9.7	12.0	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7
August.....	11.4	10.4	10.7	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3
September.....	10.5	10.0	9.6	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2
October.....	11.0	11.6	12.1	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.8	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2
December.....	8.0	7.0	14.9	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0
Total.....	124.0	119.3	140.5	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5	+ 22.8
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4	+ 5.3
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3	+ 2.4
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4	+ 3.6
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4	+ 12.4
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1	+ 15.5
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 72.2	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7	+ 2.6
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	+ 37.1	+ 8.5
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	+ 35.5	+ 5.6
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	+ 53.4	+ 6.3
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	+ 30.7	+ 1.4
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	+ 29.4	+ 7.9
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 830.9	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.1	+ 401.8	+ 68.3

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	84.7	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	91.5	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	123.8
March.....	25.9	22.7	103.3	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3
April.....	20.1	18.0	109.1	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8
May.....	26.1	20.4	117.2	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4
June.....	25.1	20.0	112.3	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7
July.....	25.9	21.0	102.7	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2
August.....	28.3	25.3	112.6	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1
September.....	29.4	25.1	84.8	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8
October.....	33.5	28.0	88.4	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4
November.....	31.9	28.4	101.2	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0
December.....	33.3	24.7	88.9	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5
Total.....	321.3	270.5	1,197.0	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	101.8	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5
February.....	27.9	31.2	92.8	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1
March.....	38.0	42.9	104.3	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9
April.....	29.2	31.4	102.7	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2
May.....	38.3	40.5	104.8	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5
June.....	36.4	37.1	110.7	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3
July.....	33.4	34.1	103.5	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6
August.....	33.7	35.3	96.8	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6
September.....	36.2	34.7	89.6	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4
October.....	42.5	38.5	101.3	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3
November.....	40.8	37.6	103.3	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8
December.....	33.6	29.2	89.9	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,202.4	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	+ 15.0	- 33.2	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3	- 21.5
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	+ 1.9	- 27.1	- 67.1	- 40.4	- 40.6	- 12.8
March.....	- 10.3	- 19.5	+ 1.7	- 32.4	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9	- 3.7
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	+ 10.1	- 41.9	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1	- 22.9
May.....	- 11.0	- 19.5	+ 15.0	- 39.9	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1	- 18.2
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	+ 3.8	- 38.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3	- 8.4
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	+ 1.5	- 35.9	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2	+ 0.1
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	+ 18.2	- 45.6	- 71.6	- 20.3	- 26.6	- 2.5
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	+ 2.3	- 44.7	- 73.8	+ 11.4	- 42.6	+ 18.6
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	+ 9.9	- 39.4	- 86.2	- 9.7	- 17.8	- 0.9
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	+ 0.1	- 58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.9	- 19.7
December.....	- 0.7	- 3.7	+ 0.1	- 60.1	- 33.9	- 9.9	+ 10.7	+ 12.0
Total.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	+ 25.0	- 496.7	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 427.8	- 80.0

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	7.0	20.8	32.0	119.3	307.5	404.2
America.....	1.0	2.3	2.2	22.5	63.1	67.5
Africa.....	0.6	1.0	3.5	4.8	20.2	31.3
Asia.....	1.7	2.8	9.2	23.5	59.1	87.7
Oceania.....	1.0	3.3	4.7	16.0	44.3	54.9
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	11.3	30.1	51.6	186.1	494.2	645.6
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	29.2	151.2	182.7	425.0	1,954.1	2,133.0
Latin America.....	0.6	20.3	15.9	16.0	192.0	213.5
Europe.....	2.3	5.8	9.3	39.9	84.4	103.3
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.9	6.0	6.8	10.5	36.5	78.8
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	33.0	183.3	214.7	491.4	2,267.0	2,528.6
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	44.3	213.4	266.3	677.5	2,761.2	3,174.3

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	7,033	20,755	32,025	119,292	307,450	404,213
Ireland.....	1	5	(b)	27	71	(b)
Gibraltar.....			1			2
Malta.....		3	8	2	22	20
TOTAL EUROPE.....	7,034	20,763	32,034	119,321	307,543	404,235
America:						
Newfoundland.....	67			2,194	(a) 918	
Bermuda.....	2	5	2	69	144	87
Barbados.....	90	147	168	2,132	7,080	10,057
Jamaica.....	159	169	132	6,192	16,577	19,080
Trinidad and Tobago.....	50	76	276	2,352	14,575	15,205
Bahamas.....		92	72		818	532
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	(108)	14	19	(2,383)	297	395
British Honduras.....	33	86	222	102	295	445
British Guiana.....	449	1,693	1,322	7,113	22,355	21,735
Falkland Islands.....						
TOTAL AMERICA.....	958	2,282	2,213	22,537	63,059	67,536
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		7	2		59	51
Union of South Africa.....	480	207	212	1,991	3,862	4,964
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		1	6	3	798	401
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	2	130	667	631	6,709	8,999
Nigeria.....			148	362	2,593	1,486
Sierra Leone.....				11	10	294
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....				27	25	53
British East Africa.....	95	686	2,415	1,735	6,694	15,067
TOTAL AFRICA.....	577	1,031	3,450	4,760	20,150	31,315

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

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc. (Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	{ 611 }	846	2,811	{ 8,181 }	26,233	37,262
Pakistan.....		62	211		1,193	1,706
Ceylon.....	292	804	1,314	3,679	11,635	17,604
Aden.....				9	884	12
Federation of Malaya.....	722	850	4,589	10,278	16,187	28,852
Other British East Indies.....	5		19	127	21	47
Hong Kong.....	77	209	248	785	2,989	2,203
TOTAL ASIA.....	1,715	2,771	9,192	23,463	59,142	87,686
Oceania:						
Australia.....	667	1,658	2,235	9,044	27,429	32,803
New Zealand.....	127	618	1,062	4,562	8,910	11,855
Fiji.....	162	983	1,401	2,394	7,997	10,194
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	956	3,259	4,698	16,016	44,336	54,852
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	11,240	30,104	51,588	186,099	494,229	645,624
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	29,188	150,978	182,176	424,731	1,951,860	2,130,476
Alaska.....	23	83	96	102	1,218	976
American Virgin Islands.....		2			14	12
Hawaii.....	6	106	52	145	361	495
Puerto Rico.....		32	294	6	523	931
United States Oceania.....					85	115
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	29,217	151,201	182,718	424,984	1,954,061	2,133,005
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	64	147	486	2,149	3,324	10,913
Bolivia.....		10	1,098	8	2,049	2,442
Brazil.....	52	2,366	2,066	769	21,163	28,178
Chile.....	44	24	2	179	598	1,353
Colombia.....	154	915	853	6,903	12,588	13,342
Costa Rica.....	1	126	233	76	2,119	3,378
Cuba.....	35	253	381	440	6,562	4,134
Dominican Republic.....		47	305		3,822	1,180
Ecuador.....	2	32	153	28	1,137	1,473
El Salvador.....	1	5	6	17	1,054	848
Guatemala.....	5	266	372	85	5,743	5,781
Haiti (Republic of).....		146	96	62	1,026	1,769
Honduras.....		349	336	38	6,986	5,621
Mexico.....	23	4,433	1,212	576	25,494	32,974
Nicaragua.....		14	6		179	339
Panama.....		444	102	16	2,572	5,478
Paraguay.....		10	62	59	374	350
Peru.....	150	740	218	3,005	2,465	3,961
Uruguay.....	4	90	330	137	1,069	2,770
Venezuela.....	48	9,889	7,594	1,469	91,697	87,264
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	583	20,306	15,911	16,016	192,021	213,548
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		69	261	83	382	964
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	457	1,148	2,113	6,181	19,022	22,795
Bulgaria.....					1	4
Czechoslovakia.....	55	193	306	2,528	6,401	6,036
Denmark.....	9	108	402	174	1,893	1,406
Estonia.....	1		1	20	11	30
Finland.....	4	11	12	68	45	217
France.....	473	1,225	1,527	6,105	13,309	14,669

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	December			January—December		
	1938	1949	1950	1953	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Cont.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Germany.....	448	550	962	9,930	7,134	11,026
Greece.....	2	5	23	29	135	203
Hungary.....	12	4	3	161	76	36
Iceland.....				3	52	233
Ireland.....	(a)	(a)	35	(a)	(a)	148
Italy.....	195	442	911	2,631	9,048	9,373
Latvia.....	2			15	4	3
Lithuania.....					2	
Netherlands.....	218	221	457	3,756	6,688	8,896
Norway.....	52	54	65	733	1,212	1,405
Poland.....	20	9	58	261	183	357
Portugal.....	28	96	213	272	1,351	1,698
Azores and Madeira.....	15	32	25	179	554	387
Roumania.....	6			44	3	19
Spain.....	47	204	237	793	2,427	3,558
Sweden.....	89	276	600	2,114	3,474	5,145
Switzerland.....	193	1,109	1,084	3,438	10,902	14,464
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	4			257	11	80
Yugoslavia.....	14	10	19	64	45	122
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,344	5,766	9,314	39,891	84,365	103,274
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					3	100
Arabia.....		2,616	1,414		12,127	28,115
Belgian Congo.....		111	93	1	703	1,481
Burma*.....	6			273	32	
China.....	178	168	393	2,466	3,347	5,299
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	17	3	15	547	155	659
Ethiopia.....		2	8	2	49	31
French Africa.....	5	1	4	65	17	543
French East Indies.....	7			218		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		348		1	417	476
French West Indies.....		2		1	123	
Madagascar.....	2			36	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		1	3	10	12	17
Iran.....	12	12	71	84	288	192
Iraq.....	108	626	637	303	1,418	1,201
Israel*.....	2	44	46	131	504	490
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						2
Japan.....	471	1,047	1,368	4,643	5,551	12,087
Korea.....		1		1	1	35
Liberia.....	10			38	7	
Morocco.....	2	3	64	69	142	704
Indonesia.....	51	76	75	786	1,454	728
Surinam.....					326	228
Netherlands Antilles.....		781	1,265		3,713	17,336
Philippine Islands.....	11	122	839	386	4,203	6,425
Portuguese Africa.....				1	212	109
Portuguese Asia.....				2		
Siam.....			49	10	72	1,181
Canary Islands.....	1			14	11	6
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	3	7	13	429	62
Turkey.....	25	58	409	251	1,207	1,280
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	901	6,025	6,760	10,460	36,532	78,804
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	33,046	183,300	214,705	491,353	2,266,978	2,528,629
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	44,286	213,405	266,293	677,451	2,761,207	3,174,253

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

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Canadian Seed Potatoes Permitted Entry into Portugal

Lisbon, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Tests of Canadian certified seed potatoes under climatic and soil conditions in Portugal have been successfully concluded by the Portuguese Department of Agriculture. As a result, Canadian potatoes which may now be imported into Portugal for use as seed include: Green Mountain, Irish Cobbler, Katahdin and Sebago. Thus, as the dollar exchange becomes available, Canadian potatoes may be imported on equal terms with those from Europe.

Denmark Prohibits the Importation of Eggs

Oslo, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective January 18, 1951, the importation of eggs of all kinds into Denmark has been prohibited.

Iceland Removes Import Controls on Certain Goods

Glasgow, January 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The commodities listed below may be imported into Iceland without an import and exchange licence effective December 18, 1950, according to an announcement made by the Icelandic Economic Board:

Wheat and rye	Jute sacking
Wheat and rye flour	Fishing lines, cords, strings and ropes
Oatmeal	Fishing nets and net ropes
Salt other than table salt	Bags for packing, other than of cotton
Coal	Rubber boots
Crude oil	Wire ropes
Fuel oils for engines, n.e.s.	Fence netting
Lubricating oils	Barbed wire
Cotton thread and net yarn	Needles
Certain cotton fabrics	Clasps, buckles, etc.
Hemp	Zip fasteners
Machine thread of flax or ramie	Fish hooks
Hemp net and trawl yarn	Buttons

While permission from the Icelandic authorities is no longer required for the importation of these articles, they may be imported only if an Icelandic bank has allocated foreign exchange in advance to the importer necessary for payment.

(Editor's Note.—The above list is a consolidation of all goods freed from import controls, including those exempted effective August 7, 1950, as published in *Foreign Trade* of September 23, 1950.)

Netherlands Sanitary Certificate Requirements Amended

The Hague, January 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Meat, meat products and fats imported into the Netherlands have been made subject to official veterinary certificates attesting their fitness for human consumption. On the other hand, special certificates indicating the origin and composition of butter and margarine no longer require consular legalization, and fresh cherries from Canada have now been exempted from sanitary certificate requirements.

The above changes have been incorporated in a revised text of the leaflet "Netherlands Shipping Documents and Customs Regulations". Copies of the revised edition may be had upon request from the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

Pakistan Revises Open General Licence

Karachi, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Pakistan has announced the issue of a new Open General Licence, No. XI, effective from January 4, 1951, until further notice, providing for the importation of scheduled goods from specified countries without individual licence.

The new O.G.L., like O.G.L. No. X, which it supersedes, contains several sections. Section A, covering imports from the American Account Area (defined as comprising the United States and its Dependencies, Canada, Philippine Islands, and certain Central and South American countries) admits the following types of machinery: Automatic capstan and turret lathes; drilling, shaping, planing, slotting, milling, grinding, boring, and broaching machines; vertical boring and turning mills; metal cutting power saws; power presses; sheet metal working machines; engraving machines; container making, plastic moulding, foundry, and rubber processing machinery; paint-making machinery and spray equipment; metal forming machinery; forging machines; wire drawing machines and equipment; thread forming, cutting, rolling and milling machines; electric and gas welding machines and equipment furnaces; certain machines for use in railway workshops, garages, and engineering laboratories; hoists and cranes; magnetic chucks; machine vices and job holding fixtures; machine tool accessories; portable pneumatic and electric tools; specified small tools used on machine tools; all sorts of belting for machinery, including laces and fasteners; industrial exhaust fans and blowers; domestic sewing and knitting machines and parts; typewriters and parts; typewriter ribbons; adding, addressograph, drafting, duplicating, numbering and tabulating machines, all sorts of engine and boiler packings; ball, roller and taper bearings; unspecified machinery and mill-work and parts and accessories, except oil crushers, expellers and engines

Other goods covered by Section A (and admissible from Canada) include: Camphor; gas in cylinders; a wide range of chemicals (but not including nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia and soda ash); fluorspar, fullers' bleaching earth and magnesia compositions.

Commodities previously under Open General Licence, but now subject to individual licence when imported from dollar countries, include: Lathes other than automatic capstan and turret; woodworking machines, band-saws, circular saws, planers, merdisers and other special machines; self-centering chucks, independent chucks and drill chucks; conduit pipes; domestic refrigerators and parts thereof. According to Public Notice No. 56/50/I, of December 1, 1950, the foregoing are among the goods for which licences to import from the dollar area will not be issued for the shipping period, January-June, 1951.

Venezuela Aids Imports of Canadian Fruits and Vegetables

Caracas, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Venezuela will accept the export inspection certificate issued by the Fruit and Vegetable Division of Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture, for imports of fresh fruits and vegetables from Canada. This export inspection certificate must be visaed by a Venezuelan Consul.

Brazilian Firms to Assemble Fiat Vehicles

São Paulo, January 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Italian company, Fiat, has concluded arrangements with a Brazilian company for the assembly, and subsequent partial manufacture of their vehicles in Brazil.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

Argentina

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

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

Australia

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

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

Ceylon

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

Chile

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

China

Shanghai—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogota—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris — J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main — L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes 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, C-rabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

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

Portugal

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

Puerto Rico

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

Singapore

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

South Africa

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

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

Spain

Madrid—E. H. MAGUIRE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 70 Avenida José Antonio. Address for letters: Apartado 117. Territory includes the Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Gibraltar, Rio de Oro, Spanish Morocco and Tangiers.

Sweden

Stockholm—B. J. BACHAND, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042. Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95. Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125. Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W. 1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1, *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

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

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

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

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

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

United States

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

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

New York City—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

New York City—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

Boston—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Peso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations Feb. 5	Nominal Quotations Feb. 12
Argentina	Peso	Basic	-2977	-2104	-2106
		Free	-2085	-0757	-0758
Austria	Schilling	Export		-0492	-0493
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3560	2-3590
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0210	-0210
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0175	-0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-0396	-6136	-6144
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0573	-0574
Burma	Rupee		-3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2209	-2212
Chile	Peso		-0233	-0216	-0216
Colombia	Colon		-5128	-5417	-5424
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1878	-1880
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0519	1-0531
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-0200	-0211	-0211
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1525	-1527
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-00000	1-0519	1-0531
Ecuador	Suere		-0740	-0637	-0638
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0205	3-0241
El Salvador	Colon		-4000	-4208	-4213
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-6543	2-6566
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	-2504	-2507
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0519	1-0531
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-2104	-2106
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-5259	-5266
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1818	-1820
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0646	-0647
India	Rupee		-3022	-2209	-2212
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9450	2-9488
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-9450	2-9488
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-9450	2-9488
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-9450	2-9488
Japan	Yen		-0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		-4561		
Mexico	Peso		-1157	-1218	-1220
Netherlands	Florin		-3769	-2768	-2771
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308	-5578	-5584
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-9450	2-9488
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-2104	-2106
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1474	-1475
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-3180	-3183
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	1-0519	1-0531
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0710	-0711
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-5259	-5266
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0365	-0365
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3436	-3440
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0916	-0966	-0967
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-2034	-2036
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2451	-2454
Thailand	Baht		-1000		
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3740	-3744
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9450	2-9488
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-9450	2-9488
United States	Dollar		1-0000	1-0519	1-0531
Uruguay	Peso		-6583	-6924	-6932
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-3140	-3144
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200		

* September 17, 1949.