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COVER SUBJECT—Oil derrick rises from a wheat field in Alberta. This scene is becoming more and more familiar as the search for oil deposits proceeds. This double cropping of the land is providing a great stimulus to the economy of the province. Wheat production in 1950 totalled 117 million bushels, while the discovery of oil has provided another source of wealth. Already crude oil is moving along the new pipeline from Edmonton to Lake Superior and will result in a saving of approximately \$150 million in crude oil imports.

Courtesy Alberta Department of Economic Affairs.

Price 10 cents

United States Crop Production Was Third Highest on Record

Output in 1950 was greater than average of previous eight years and was exceeded only in 1948 and 1949—Record crops of soybeans, sugar-beets and sorghum grains harvested, while production of oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, hay and sugarcane was high.

By Dr. W. C. Hopper, Agricultural Counsellor for Canada

WASHINGTON, January 4, 1951.—Crop production in the United States in 1950 was the third largest on record. It was greater than the average of the previous eight years and was exceeded only in 1948 and in 1949. The index of crop production in 1950 was 126 per cent of the 1923-32 base. Record crops of soybeans, sugar-beets and sorghum grains, and high production of oats, barley, potatoes, tobacco, hay and sugarcane, contributed to the high index. The harvested area of wheat in 1950 was 61.7 million acres, compared with 76.6 million acres in 1949, but the yield per acre was higher in 1950 than in the previous year. The 1950 crop totalled 1,026.7 million bushels as compared with 1,141.2 million bushels in 1949. In 1950, about 3.7 million acres less of corn was harvested than in 1949. The total production was 3,131 million bushels in 1950 compared with 3,379.4 million bushels in 1949. A cotton crop of less than 10 million bales provided the most outstanding exception to the trend of high production.

Cattle, calf and hog numbers increased during 1950, but the sheep and lamb population declined. The gain in cattle and calves on farms in 1950 probably was somewhat more than the increase of two million head in 1949. The 1950 pig crop totalled 100.7 million head, an increase of 5 per cent over 1949. The sheep and lamb population has been declining for seven years, but this decline may have ended in 1950.

Production of milk and eggs during the first eleven months of 1950 exceeded by about 1 per cent and 6 per cent, respectively, the comparable 1949 output. Except for 1945, milk production in the first eleven months of 1950 was the largest on record for that period. Milk production in November was slightly below that of November of last year. Production of poultry and meat was greater in 1950 than in the previous year.

Prices Received by Farmers Increased

In December, 1949, the index of prices received by farmers, at 233 (1910-14 equals 100) was at its lowest point since June, 1946. The index rose continuously from January, 1950, until, in mid-November, it stood at 276, the highest figure in almost two years. Crop prices were at 250 and livestock prices at 299. It is expected that the index will rise further, even though the composite parity ratio was 105 at the middle of November. This is because, of the major commodities, only cotton, tobacco, rice, wool, cottonseed, beef cattle, lamb and veal calves were above parity on November 15.

United States land values now average 1 per cent above the previous high reached in November, 1948, and 5 per cent above the peak reached in 1920 during the first World War boom.

The index of costs of goods and services used by farmers has been rising steadily since August, 1949, and, at November 15, was at the 1948 average level. Increases in the prices of feed, livestock and building materials, have more than offset lower seed and fertilizer prices.

Since mid-1950, the downward trend in farm income, which began in 1948, has been reversed. Prices have been rising steadily and, despite a 5 per cent drop in total marketings, gross farm income for 1950 was \$31.8 billion, only slightly below the \$32.2 billion of 1949. The buoyancy resulted largely from increased marketings of livestock and livestock products at steady or improved prices.

Higher production expenses, combined with a slightly lower gross income, are expected to bring farm operators 6 per cent less net income in 1950 than in 1949. The index of prices farmers had to pay in 1950 is estimated at 205 (1935-39 equals 100), compared with 197 in 1949. Because costs have remained high, the net income realized by farm operators in 1950 is expected to be about \$13.3 billion compared with \$14.9 billion in 1949 and the 1947 peak of \$17.8 billion.

A large number of agricultural bills were introduced during the second session of the 81st Congress, but because of international developments and the elections, a smaller-than-usual percentage of them became law. The more noteworthy laws include the repeal of the federal oleomargarine tax; increase in the borrowing power of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$4.75 billion to \$6.75 billion; extension of social security benefits to cover regularly employed farm labourers; extension of the use of surplus commodities in school lunch and welfare programs; altered price-support and marketing quota regulations for some commodities; and, under the Defence Production Act, provision for ceilings on farm products at a minimum of parity, or the highest price between May 24 and June 24, 1950.

In addition, policy decisions were taken which, removed hogs, peas and poultry meat from price support in 1950 and from eggs in 1951 (potatoes in 1951 will lack support by default of legislation); saw organizational changes in the United States Department of Agriculture to cope with expected activities under the Defence Production Act; released most fats and oils, but not butter, from import control; and called for increased production in 1951 as an aid to the control of inflation and to meet the expected increase in demand.

The position of agricultural surpluses changed abruptly in mid-1950 with the outbreak of the Korean conflict. Since that time, surpluses have been described, somewhat loosely, as strategic reserves and, for the most part, are smaller than those of the previous year.

Production to be Increased This Year

Agriculture in the United States during 1951 will be called upon to increase production in spite of some manpower problems and, possibly, smaller quantities of certain production supplies, in order to provide adequately for the civilian population, the growing armed forces and the needs of Allied Nations. Agricultural production will also be called upon to be sufficient to provide, if possible, a positive check on inflation.

Price controls, which may be applied on a selective basis, were not adopted on any agricultural commodities at the year's end, but may be applied in 1951 if prices continue to advance.

The expanding buying power of consumers, which started before the close of 1950 and which will increase as more people have jobs and as incomes rise, will increase the demand for farm products well above that of 1950. For 1951, as a whole, farm operators are expected to realize a net income at least 15 per cent higher than has been estimated for 1950.

Economic Union of Benelux Countries Hindered by Agricultural Problems

Disagreement arises largely from the fact that Netherlands agricultural products in general can be marketed in Belgium and Luxembourg at lower prices than locally grown produce—Conference, held in Luxembourg to seek a solution to problems, resulted in a revised agricultural protocol.

THE HAGUE, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the major obstacles to achievement of a full economic union by the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg is disagreement on agricultural problems. This arises largely from the fact that Netherlands agricultural products in general can be marketed in Belgium and Luxembourg at prices approximately 28 per cent lower than locally grown produce. This is possible for a variety of reasons, including greater efficiency of production in the Netherlands, and reduced production costs as a result of a system of governmental controls and subsidies. These include controls on wages and rents and subsidies on livestock feedingstuffs and on domestic foods, which indirectly limit wage costs through reducing the rate of rise of living costs.

The net result of the price differentials between the countries in the past has been that the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union has protected home producers through restricting the freedom of entry of agricultural products from the Netherlands. This was permissible under the conditions of the Benelux Agricultural Protocol of May 9, 1947, which permitted the unilateral fixing of minimum import prices by the importing country—in effect Belgium—on a list of specified agricultural products.

As a step towards closer integration of the economies of the Benelux partners, and towards complete economic union, a conference was held in Luxembourg on October 20 and 21, 1950, to seek a solution to the outstanding agricultural problems. From this conference emerged a revised agricultural protocol scheduled to supplant its 1947 predecessor on January 1, 1951. The major innovation of the Luxembourg Protocol was the replacement of the unilateral minimum import price fixing procedure by a consultative process amongst the Benelux partners. It provided further that failure of agreement through formal consultations would leave the importing country free to adopt protective measures. However, should these measures be considered prejudicial to its interests by the exporting country, the question could be referred to an arbitration committee whose decision must be reached within two months and would be binding until the convention of Economic Union becomes operative. The same consultative procedure was outlined for the alteration of the established list of products covered by the Luxembourg Protocol.

Duties to be Levied by Exporting Country

Another departure from the 1947 Protocol provided that any duties necessary to raise export prices to the required minimum would be levied by the exporting rather than the importing country. In addition, revenues accruing from such levies would be divided equally between the Netherlands and Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union quarterly, whereas in the past they were collected and retained by the importing nation.

Preferential rights concerning imports of agricultural products subject to minimum price conditions were again granted to each other by the

three countries in the Luxembourg Protocol, and liberalization of the products enumerated in the Protocol appendix is prohibited where imports from non-Benelux countries are concerned.

Further provisions of the Luxembourg Protocol include undertakings to pursue technical progress in agriculture in order to reduce costs and promote efficient production, and to reduce, and eventually abolish, such artificial supports as agricultural subsidies. The technical progress clause was, of course, aimed at Belgian agriculture, and the elimination of subsidies at the Netherlands, as it is hoped that by such means the differentials in production costs between the two countries might be eliminated, and one of the major obstacles to complete economic union removed. In addition, the Protocol recognized that agricultural conditions in Luxembourg are peculiar to that country, and stipulated that this fact is to be taken into account when applying the provisions of the Luxembourg Protocol.

Following the signing of the Luxembourg Protocol in October, the Belgian Government was subjected to strong pressure both within Parliament and from the Belgian farm organizations to seek a postponement of the implementation of the Protocol or a modification of its terms. Consequently, another agricultural conference was held in The Hague on December 28 and 29 in an attempt to reconcile the conflicting Belgian and Dutch views. At this conference it was agreed that the Luxembourg Protocol would be implemented on January 1, 1951, as originally intended, and would remain in force until the treaty of Economic Union had been concluded. However, the provision for arbitration was dropped for the time being, and if through consultation the Benelux partners cannot reach agreement upon minimum import prices, the importing country will be free to adopt any measures deemed necessary to safeguard its interests, and the exporting country will have no recourse to arbitration as originally intended in the Luxembourg Protocol. An expanded interpretation of the clause concerning the special position of Luxembourg was also agreed upon, and the latter country is permitted to take protective measures unilaterally, if imports are threatening to undermine the position of its producers.

Despite the fact that the Luxembourg Agricultural Protocol was implemented on January 1, 1951, as originally intended, the modified form agreed to at The Hague conference has occasioned considerable disappointment in Dutch agricultural circles. On the other hand, Belgian agricultural producers are much relieved, as they feel that the Belgian Government will now have sufficient freedom to act in such a way as to safeguard their interests, if necessary. However, it must be admitted that under The Hague formula the consultation procedure for price-fixing established in the Luxembourg Protocol can be readily nullified by means of the escape clause, which states that the importing country—following the consultative process—may take any action deemed necessary to protect its interests. The arbitration provision, which has been dropped for the time being, would have restricted the use of the escape clause. This result of The Hague conference makes the possibility of a solution to the agricultural problems of Benelux more remote, and undoubtedly will retard the date when full Economic Union can be achieved.

Argentina to Aid in Rehabilitation of Korea

Buenos Aires, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs announced that Argentina would contribute 2.5 million pesos worth of foodstuffs towards the aid and rehabilitation of Korea, under the auspices of the United Nations.

Inefficient Dock Labour Has Resulted in Slow Turn-Around in Indonesian Ports

Freight handling conditions in Djakarta, the principal port, deteriorated—Pilferage of cargo is reported to be prevalent—Tonnage of foreign vessels entering the ports is increasing—Large orders placed in Netherlands and Germany for railway rolling stock.

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

(Editor's Note—Third of four articles on economic conditions in the Republic of Indonesia. Since preparation of this report, Mr. Thomson has left Singapore for Canada, being succeeded by Mr. D. S. Armstrong.)

SINGAPORE, December 13, 1950.—Tonnage of foreign vessels entering Indonesian ports is high and increasing. During 1948, the foreign shipping was shared by the Netherlands (41 per cent), Great Britain (40 per cent) and the United States (10 per cent). Domestic inter-island and coastal shipping was largely dominated by a Netherlands steamship company. Some Indonesian companies are engaged in copra collection to a limited extent and an undetermined number of native craft ply the coastal and river waters of Indonesia.

Djakarta is the principal port, while other ports of importance are Medan (Belawan), Soerabaya, Macassar, Semarang, Cheribon and Tjilat-jap. Freight handling conditions in Djakarta have decreased in efficiency and a very slow turn-around is maintained, mainly due to the inefficiency of the dock labour. Pilferage and looting of cargo is reported to be prevalent. The same situation prevails in other Indonesian ports to a greater or lesser degree.

Prior to the war, there were 4,550 miles of railways operating in Indonesia. During the occupation and later, considerable damage was done to track and equipment. In 1948, only 2,019 miles, or less than 50 per cent of prewar mileage, were in operation. During 1949 and 1950, some lines have been reopened to traffic, but it will be some time before prewar service can be resumed. The Indonesian railways have recently placed orders for 1,000 goods wagons and 100 passenger cars in the Netherlands, as well as a substantial order for locomotives in Germany.

At the end of 1949, an agreement was reached whereby Indonesia took over the domestic operations and equipment of the Royal Netherlands Indies Airlines, renaming it Garuda Indonesian Airways. With a fleet of DC 3 aircraft, Garuda provides an excellent service to over thirty cities of the archipelago as well as to Singapore. This line has recently added a number of Convair aircraft to its fleet. Indonesia plans that all personnel of Garuda Indonesian Airways will be Indonesians by 1959. Other airlines operating to Indonesia include K.L.M. (Royal Dutch Airlines), British Overseas Airways Corporation, Qantas Empire Airways and Malayan Airways.

Industry is Limited in Scope

Indonesian industry is confined to the processing of agricultural and other indigenous produce, and the manufacture of some consumer goods for the domestic market. There has been no expansion of industry since the war, due to the lack of foreign exchange, shortage of raw materials, electric power and capital.



Indonesia—Batik manufacture in the vicinity of Djakarta. In Karet Sawah, one of the suburbs of this capital city, the batik industry has again reached prewar levels. Nearly every house is engaged in the manufacture of batik.

Textile weaving achieved prewar conditions of 700,000 sarongs per year in 1949. There are six cotton spinning mills, of which three are in operation with a combined monthly output of approximately 100 tons of yarn. The metal industry, handicapped by lack of raw material, turned out such articles as bicycle pedals, machinery parts, oilcans, water pumps and household utensils. A bicycle assembly plant produced 40,000 bicycles. Small quantities of beer and arak are produced. Oil factories process some 12,000 tons of copra per month. Cigarette production is estimated at 7 billion cigarettes per year. The leather industry produces high grade sole and calf leather and other types of leather including reptile. Other factories produce paint, soap, batteries, electric light bulbs and rubber goods. Production increased in 1949 in comparison with 1948 levels.

There has been evidence of a strengthening of labour unions in Indonesia during 1950. Apart from smaller strikes in industry, the most serious labour trouble was the strike of estate workers, which commenced in West Java on August 20, 1950, and spread through the archipelago, involving a total labour force of over 700,000. The government intervened and settlement was reached whereby the striking workers achieved their minimum wage demand of three guilders per day, plus 50 per cent of wages over the period of inactivity. The strikers resumed work on September 18.

At present high commodity prices, the wage increase will not materially affect the estate owners, but will leave them short of capital to carry on essential rehabilitation work. Should commodity prices drop, however, the ability of the estate owners to pay these wages may be severely handicapped.

Venezuelan Agriculture Suffers From Acute Labour Shortage

Agricultural industry provides employment for over 60 per cent of population, but fills less than 50 per cent of country's food requirements—Expanding oil industry offers higher wages and draws workers from the land—Agricultural Bank and government-owned Development Corporation established to aid in revival of agriculture.

By D. B. Laughton, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner
(Agricultural)

(One bolivar equals \$0.3155 Canadian)

CARACAS, January 5, 1951.—Although the agricultural industry of Venezuela provides employment for over 60 per cent of the population, it fills less than 50 per cent of this country's food requirements, and is depressed to the extent that constant government assistance has to be provided. The country was relatively self-sufficient between 1900 and the early twenties, imports of foodstuffs in 1906 amounting to only 68,000 metric tons, and in 1924 to 216,000 metric tons. The principal exports during that period were coffee, cacao, cattle, gold, hides and skins.

Agriculture was then characterized by large haciendas, owned by family groups and employing hundreds of workers, and also by a large number of small subsistence-level farms. Most of the rural population was included in this latter category, producing cash crops on a limited scale and relying almost entirely on their own production for food and clothing. Many of these farmers were semi-nomadic, clearing small areas by fire, cultivating them for two or three years, and then moving to new ground as their land became eroded and lacking in fertility.

Excluding petroleum and its products, Venezuela's exports have always been dominated by agricultural products. In 1919, total exports, excluding petroleum, reached a peak of 257 million bolivars. From that point, exports declined almost continuously until in 1938 they amounted to only 59 million bolivars. This can be partially attributed to low prices of agricultural products during the inter-war period, when in many cases returns to the farmer were less than production costs, with the result that land and equipment received inadequate attention. Paradoxically, the expansion and increasing prosperity of the oil industry in Venezuela has contributed materially to the decline and depression of the agricultural industry.

Agriculture Lost Workers to Oil Industry

By 1935, Venezuelan oil exports had risen to a value of 506 million bolivars, or approximately $8\frac{1}{2}$ times the total value of all other exports for that year. As the oil industry expanded, its labour requirements were met by offering higher salaries and comparatively easier working conditions. Many workers were thus lured away from agriculture, and there arose among those remaining a demand for wage increases that added considerably to the already high production costs in this field. In recent years the problem has become so serious that substantial crop losses have occurred through manpower shortages.

The expansion of the petroleum industry during and after World War II has had still another detrimental effect on agriculture. The world demand for Venezuelan currency to purchase oil and its products raised the value of the bolivar at a time when the currency of competing agricultural countries was stable, and in some cases was actually being devalued. Thus the revenue derived from the sale of agricultural products on world markets produced fewer bolivars. Unfortunately, internal prices were rising constantly, and the relatively poorer purchasing power of the rural populace further hindered their ability to modernize farming techniques and thereby lower production costs. As a consequence, it became necessary to subsidize coffee and cacao prices in 1941 through a manipulation of the exchange rate. This continued to be necessary until November, 1949, when world coffee prices rose to unprecedented high levels.

Another factor mitigating against the development of a strong agricultural industry has been the shortage of transportation facilities between areas of production and centres of consumption. For many years the Venezuelan railroads have been almost inoperative and road traffic is limited by inadequate highways and the absence of feeder roads. One example of the effect of this situation is that today it is quicker and cheaper to bring slaughter cattle from Colombia by boat, than from the grazing lands of the interior of Venezuela. The impact of the transportation problem is aggravated by the fact that the city of Caracas, and the small federal district surrounding it, consumes almost 50 per cent of the country's total food supplies and produces only a minor part of its own requirements.

Due to the shortages experienced during World War II and the immediate postwar years, the vulnerability of Venezuela's single-product economy has become generally recognized. With a population estimated at five million and with adequate natural resources, the country finds itself dependent on foreign sources for the greater portion of its total requirements, particularly foodstuffs. Furthermore, the ability to purchase these supplies is dependent on a high and continuing world demand for oil, and also to a degree, upon the extraction rate determined by the oil companies. Thus it is apparent that the welfare of the country depends on a set of circumstances over which it has little control. A prolonged shortage of shipping, an increase in foreign import tariffs, preoccupation of traditional suppliers with other markets, or the discovery of new and more accessible sources of oil, are all capable of causing severe disruption.

Plans Initiated for Revival of Agricultural Industry

As a step towards rationalizing its precarious economy, the government announced in 1945 that it would begin "sowing the oil back into the soil", and accordingly initiated plans for the revival of its agricultural industry. Venezuelan planners singled out labour as the factor in agricultural production which had been forced out of balance through its scarcity and high cost. It was hoped that an active immigration policy would be a partial solution, but although various schemes were planned and implemented, they did not achieve the results desired. Groups of new arrivals suffered from inadequate housing and transportation facilities, and lacked the equipment necessary for efficient production. Eventually most of these immigrants drifted to the cities and were absorbed into the urban population.

An alternative method of offsetting the labour problem was to increase farm mechanization and consequently the capital investment in agriculture.

As the farming population lacked the financial resources to meet this need and, traditionally, risk capital could not be expected from either local or foreign sources, it was apparent that government action was necessary.

To meet immediate requirements various production subsidies were established, protective tariffs instituted, and laws passed to regulate the quantity of certain food imports to a fixed proportion of domestic production. To provide for the long term needs, an Agricultural Bank (Banco Agrícola y Pecuario) was formed to grant low-interest loans on farm collateral, and the government-owned Development Corporation was made responsible for initiating special projects on a self-amortizing basis, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture.

In June, 1949, the pressure of a deteriorating international situation caused the government to pass a special "Agrarian Law". This law reiterated the need for a strong agricultural industry as part of a general diversification of the Venezuelan economy, and established an organization called the Instituto Agrario Nacional to aid in the distribution of land and to give technical assistance to selected immigrant and Venezuelan farmers.

The results of the activities of these organizations are already apparent. Sugar refineries, rice-cleaning plants and milk-processing factories have been built and the production of basic crops is gradually beginning to increase. However, the ramifications of an agricultural rehabilitation program are immense. The futility of purchasing heavy machinery for use on small farms was obvious, and a moderate land reform program has therefore been initiated. To augment this reform it has been necessary to clear and break new land and conduct soil surveys, carry out dyking and irrigation projects and provide for the control of erosion. Although the better type of farmers is being selected to participate in government programs, it is still necessary to provide technical advisers and in some cases to conduct short courses on the operation and maintenance of power machinery. The need for additional storage facilities had to be met and the construction of a network of government-owned and operated storage silos is proceeding.

Other Government Projects Will Aid Agriculture

In addition to the assistance being rendered directly to agriculture, other governmental projects, contemplated and in progress, will indirectly aid its recovery. In the realm of education, some 3,000 rural boys and girls are enrolled in the Ministry of Agriculture's 5V clubs where they are instructed in various phases of farming operations. A school of vocational agriculture has been established on a large modern farm near Maracay, and the University of Caracas is being expanded. Transportation facilities are being improved by the construction and repair of roads, and the government has recently purchased the several independent railroads for renovation and welding into a unified system. An electrification program has been initiated, and both financial and technical assistance is being given to the organization of a food canning and processing industry.

It is difficult to evaluate such a far-reaching program in its early stages. Some projects are being undertaken with the full realization that there is little possibility that production costs can meet foreign competition, without government assistance. On the other hand, it is conceivable that an industry which is uneconomic in itself may be an essential link in the development of the agricultural economy as a whole. It is indeed fortunate that governmental revenues continue at a high level

and that the financial requirements of large-scale purchases and extensive developments have been met without resorting to public debt. It is obvious that considerable progress has been made, but Venezuela is still far short of its goal of a strong agricultural industry and relative self-sufficiency in the production of foodstuffs.

Procedure Affects Letters of Credit from Hong Kong

Hong Kong, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—When a Hong Kong importer opens a letter of credit, through a correspondent bank in the United States, in favour of a Canadian exporter, the United States correspondent bank is now requiring a photostatic copy of the Canadian export permit before it will negotiate the credit. This is a new practice instituted by the United States correspondents of Hong Kong bankers, as a result of the United States Treasury Department regulations respecting financial transactions in trade with Hong Kong.

Ship for Flota Mercante Grancolombiana Launched in Britain

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The *Ciudad de Medellín*, the first of two ships ordered in February, 1950, by the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana in the United Kingdom, was launched in January by the Fairfield Shipbuilding and Engineering Company, Limited, in Glasgow, Scotland. This ship is not expected to be ready for delivery for at least another six months. These two vessels will have a gross displacement of almost 10,000 tons, 60,000 cubic feet of refrigerated space, and a speed of fifteen knots. During 1949, three similar ships were delivered to the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana by a Canadian shipbuilding company in a much shorter time.

M.V. Ciudad de Maracaibo, built by Canadian Vickers, Limited, in Montreal, for the Flota Mercante Grancolombiana, which operates a monthly service from Montreal to Venezuela and Colombia.





TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE SERVICE

COLOMBO PLAN • UNITED NATIONS

Provision has been made, under the Colombo Plan for Co-operative Economic Development in South and South-East Asia, for the expenditure by Canada of \$400,000 in providing technical assistance for that area. Canada is also contributing \$850,000 to the program of the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, whereby similar aid is provided for all underdeveloped countries, including those in South and South-East Asia. The Technical Assistance Service, in the Department of Trade and Commerce, has been established as a co-ordinating unit, charged with the responsibility of procuring suitable trained personnel required by the countries concerned, and the placement in Canada of trainees.

Requests for technical assistance, received from the Bureau for Technical Co-operation in Colombo, and the United Nations Technical Assistance Administration, in New York, will be published regularly in *Foreign Trade*. Individuals possessed of the necessary qualifications, and wishing to participate in this great co-operative venture, should communicate with the Director, Technical Assistance Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, from whom additional information may be obtained. Letters should be marked confidential.

Geologists—Two required by the Engineering, Geology and Ground Water Division of the Geological Survey of India. One should be a specialist in ground water and the other in the investigation of dam sites. Duties will involve geological studies and investigations, assisting the director in coping with the large amount of work this division is called upon to perform. Ages, between 35 and 50.

Geophysicists—Two required by the Geophysical Section of the Geological Survey of India. One should be a specialist in seismic methods and the other in gravitational methods or specializing in electrical, magnetic and other methods. Duties will involve geophysical investigations in any part of India under the direction of the Director, Geological Survey of India. Ages, between 40 and 50 years. As the development of mineral resources has an important bearing on steel manufacture, synthetic oil production, etc., efforts are being made to strengthen the Department of Works, Mines and Power.

Chemical Engineer—Required to head Department of Chemical Technology in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Candidate should possess high academic qualifications in chemical technology, together with considerable research and teaching experience. Should have knowledge of design and operation of chemical pilot plants. No age limit is prescribed. Duties will involve instruction of personnel. This is the foremost research institution in India, and has well established post-graduate departments of aeronautical engineering, electrical communication engineering, metallurgical engineering, internal combustion engineering, power engineering and electrical technology, and chemical engineering and chemical technology. Post of head of Chemical Technology Department has been vacant for some time.

Designing Engineer—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in the design of high tension transmission lines and tower structures. Age, 45 to 50 years. Duties will involve design of high tension transmission lines and tower structures, in connection with large hydro-electric projects. He will also be required to act in an advisory capacity on the design of transmission lines, and to train Indian engineers working with him.

Electrical Engineer—Required to head the Departments of Power Engineering and Electrical Technology in the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore. Candidate should have a doctorate or master's degree in electrical engineering from a recognized university, 15 years' experience in a responsible position in a large power project, experience in guiding research and in the execution of large power projects. No age limit is prescribed. Duties will involve instruction of personnel. This is the foremost research institution in India, and has well established post-graduate departments of aeronautical engineering, electrical communication engineering, metallurgical engineering, internal combustion engineering, power engineering and electrical technology, chemical engineering and chemical technology. Post of head of the Power Engineering and Electrical Technology Departments has been vacant for some time.

Mechanical Engineer—Required by Engineering College, Guindy, India, to organize new Department of Production Engineering, and to train students for their master's degree in production engineering. Candidate should have a basic degree in mechanical engineering, a doctor's degree in production and industrial engineering, five years' experience in a production workshop, five years' experience in an engineering institution, preparing students for a standard degree, and five years' experience in directing research, leading to a master's degree in a recognized university. No age limit is prescribed.

Mechanical Engineer and Fuel Technologist—Required by Central Electricity Commission, Simla, India. Candidate should have 15 years' experience in design, construction and operation of steam power stations, with steam pressure of 600 lbs. per square inch and above, and with units ranging from 30,000 kw. Age, above 45 years. Although there are several large power systems, both thermal and hydro-electric, in operation in India, there are no facilities for training Indian personnel in the design of power plants and ancillary equipment. Duties will involve instruction of personnel, to meet demands of large power development program.

Master Electrician—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience as an electrician, and have held responsible positions in the field of electrical engineering. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve supervision of the operation and maintenance of electrical machinery employed on river valley projects, such as the construction of large concrete, earth and other types of dams, large power houses and transmission systems. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working under him.

Master Mechanic—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have con-

siderable experience as a mechanic, and have held responsible positions in the field of mechanical engineering. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve supervision of the operation and maintenance of machines employed on river valley projects, such as the construction of large concrete, earth and other types of dams, large power houses and transmission systems, and the excavation of canals. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working under him.

Drilling Engineer or Foreman—Required by Geological Survey of India. Candidate should have experience in the operation of diamond, percussion and rotary drilling plants, and the ability to supervise trainees. Age, between 40 and 50 years. Headquarters will be in Calcutta, though field duty in any part of India may be necessary. Period of stay, three years. Duties will involve drilling for metalliferous deposits, coal, etc., and in the instruction of trainees. As the development of India's mineral resources is of great importance, and has a direct bearing on such new projects as steel and synthetic oil production, it has been found necessary to strengthen the staff of the Geological Survey of India. Services required as early as possible.

Drilling Engineer or Foreman—Required by Geological Survey of India. Candidate should have experience in drilling oil wells. Age, between 40 and 50 years. Headquarters will be in Calcutta, though field duty in any part of India may be necessary. Period of stay, three years. Duties will involve drilling for oil. As the development of India's mineral resources is of great importance, and has a direct bearing on such projects as steel and synthetic oil production, it has been found necessary to strengthen the staff of the Geological Survey of India.

Powerhouse Foreman—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in the erection and maintenance of large hydro-electric power plants. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve erection and maintenance of diesel powerhouses for the supply of power on river valley projects, together with the erection and maintenance of large powerhouses, in connection with hydro-electric projects. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working with him.

Workshop Foreman—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in the management of large workshops, in the manufacture of gates for dams, spillways, canals, sluices, and in the manufacture of electrical transmission towers. Age, about 45 years. Duties will involve supervision of large workshops required during construction of river valley projects, and the instruction of Indian personnel working under him.

Instructor in Post and Telegraph Services—Required by Post and Telegraph Department of Pakistan, for a training centre at Lyallpur, Punjab. Candidate should have experience in organizing educational institutions and practical knowledge of the requirements of such a training establishment, including the selection of demonstration equipment. Age, preferably over 45 years. Duration of appointment, six months. A training centre has been established in Pakistan for the instruction of all technical personnel in the Post and Telegraph Department. As the training methods are outmoded, and even the demonstration equipment is out of date, it has been decided to seek expert advice on the modernization of this establishment in the three fields of telecommunications, namely telegraphs, telephones and wireless. More than one candidate may be required to

provide instruction in the three separate fields, if it is not possible to secure the services of one man to combine the duties. An appointee is required at an early date.

Soil Specialist—Required for Central Waterpower, Irrigation and Navigation Commission, New Delhi, India. Candidate should have considerable experience in soil research, and have worked in responsible positions on large projects. Age, about 50 years. Duties will involve soil research, with particular reference to foundation engineering and earth dams, in connection with river valley projects. He will also be required to train Indian personnel working under him.

Captain Superintendent—Required by the Director-General of Shipping to teach and train personnel for service in the Indian Mercantile Marine. Should possess a Master's Foreign-going Certificate, and five years' experience in training seamen ratings for the mercantile marine, three of which must have been spent in charge of such a training establishment. Age, between 35 and 50 years. It is proposed to establish two training ships at Visakhapatnam, with other training ships and/or shore training establishments on the West Coast of India. As there are no Indian officers qualified to take charge of these establishments, two candidates are being sought, one of whom is already being recruited in the United Kingdom. Period, three years. Wife and dependent children will be provided with free first class transportation to and from India once during the contract period, provided they remain for not less than one year.

Lecturers in Marine Engineering—Two required for proposed residential marine engineering college for period of three years from August, 1952, to train engineer officers for Indian Mercantile Marine. Should possess certificate of Extra First Class Engineer, of the United Kingdom Board of Trade or equivalent, and have at least five years' experience as teacher in marine engineering. Age, between 35 and 45 years. Duties will involve instruction of students, with workshop experience, for examination for certificates of competency as engineers. Salary and allowances will be fixed to bear relation to what candidate can normally expect in his own country, and will be paid by lending country. Place of residence, Calcutta or Bombay. Wife and dependent children will be provided with free first class transportation to and from India once during the contract period, provided they remain for not less than one year.

Chief Technical Adviser to Director General of Civil Aviation—Required for research and development of existing organization. Candidate should possess high academic qualifications, and several years' experience in aeronautical design, particularly relating to airworthiness of prototype aircraft. Age, between 40 and 50. Duties will involve the provision of advice and direction of aeronautical development. Appointment for three years, subject to period of probation of six months.

Construction of Bolivian-Brazilian Railway Nears Completion

Lima, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Work on the 600 kilometres between Santa Cruz, Bolivia and Corumba, Brazil is expected to be completed during the coming year. About 478 kilometres of track have been laid, of which 435 are in use. Construction of the railway between Santa Cruz and Yacuiba, Argentina, however, is proceeding slowly. Additional funds are needed to continue the work, but it is hoped that the line will be completed within two years.

Greek Mineral Production Lags Far Behind Prewar Volume

Reduced mineral output attributed to insecurity in mining areas, destruction of mining installations by Greek guerrilla action, and high production costs of ores destined for export—Government loans provide foreign exchange for import of machinery to improve mining installations.

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

(Editor's Note.—Fifth 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.—Reduced mineral output in Greece, as compared with prewar production, may be attributed in large part to insecurity which has prevailed throughout the mining areas, destruction of mining installations by guerrilla action, and high production costs of ores destined for export against stiff competition from other sources of supply. Low rates of production, due to the lack of capital and credit to finance additional machinery, to replace obsolete machinery, and to facilitate essential dockside stockpiling, coupled with inadequate loading equipment resulting in high demurrage, have tended to render the export of ores uneconomic.

Production and Export of Greek Minerals

Ores and Concentrates	Production			Exports	
	1937	1948	1949	1948	1949
	(Metric Tons)			(Metric Tons)	
Antimony .....	..	..	349	..	..
Asbestos	2	9	9	..	..
Bauxite	137,412	44,272	44,813	40,535	35,381
Barite .....	..	18,706	15,603	23,600	22,646
Chrome	52,620	1,500	3,725	2,645	..
Emery	7,458	9,170	9,940	4,502	5,402
Iron	300,498	..	..	49,613	19,104
Lignite	131,083	126,600	180,000	..	..
Lead	20,181	7,839	12,861	..	..
Lead concentrates .....	..	1,859	1,653	..	..
Ferromanganese .....	..	350	2,800	..	..
Iron pyrites	206,650	19,327	20,985	24,839	5,070
Talc	1,838	1,050	1,700	55	130
Zinc concentrates	13,961	5,712	6,587	7,155	6,549
Magnesite	161,676	11,198	17,090	6,161	6,800
Manganese	6,952	900	150	..	..
Total	1,040,331	248,492	318,265	159,105	101,082
Metallurgical Products					
Arsenic acid	234	19	20	..	..
Lead, pure .....	..	1,834	1,694	..	72
Lead ingots	5,890	1,620	2,389	..	..
Lead in sheets .....	..	251	250	..	..
Lead oxide (minium) .....	..	354	295	170	37
Litharge	172	510	501	30	2.8
Caustic magnesite	45,263	2,882	2,028	1,336	1,870
Total	51,559	7,470	7,177	1,536	1,981.8
Grand Total	1,091,890	255,962	325,442	160,641	103,063.8

Production and Value of Greek Minerals in 1950

	Jan.-June, 1950	
	Metric tons	
Ores and concentrates		
Iron pyrites	31,210	U.S.\$ 278,890
Barite	10,350	134,550
Bauxite	29,051	159,779
Magnesite	5,871	93,996
Chrome ore	4,519	103,937
Lead concentrates	798.3	47,898
Zinc concentrates	3,172.5	95,175
Iron ore	1,850	8,725
Antimony	920	65,600
Lead-zinc sulphide	150	1,500
Total	87,891.8	989,990
Metallurgical products		
Soft lead	1,018.8	363,712
Lead in sheets	240.6	153,984
Litharge	218.3	140,803
Red lead	134.8	87,902
Caustic magnesite	2,398.0	86,328
Arsenic acid	8.9	581
Total	4,018.6	833,310
Grand Total	91,910.4	1,823,300

Greek Mineral Exports

	Jan.-June, 1950	
	Metric tons	
Bauxite	31,426	U.S.\$ 172,842
Emery	2,500	70,000
Zinc concentrates	1,950	58,500
Caustic magnesite	1,580	56,880
Barite	2,914	37,882
Iron ore	11,192	48,744
Chrome ore	5,101	117,323
Iron pyrites	7,861	70,749
Total	64,524	632,920

Ore Output has Increased Since Beginning of Year

The weighted index of industrial production, compiled monthly by the Federation of Greek Industries, indicates the average monthly production of ores and lignite for the first nine months of 1950 as 17.8 per cent and 101.6 per cent of the 1939 monthly averages. Since the beginning of this year, ore output has increased from 10 per cent of that in 1939 to 27 per cent, and lignite production from 100 per cent to 105 per cent for the corresponding period of the base year.

Production continues to lag far behind that of 1937. Excluding lignite, which has been mined in relatively secure regions and is consumed locally as fuel, the production of ores and concentrates amounted to 121,892 and 138,265 metric tons for the years 1948 and 1949, or 13 per cent and 15 per cent respectively of the 909,248 tons produced in 1937. The 1949 output was 13 per cent higher than that of 1948, resulting from increased production of chrome ore, magnesite and lead. Exports of ores and concentrates fell by 36 per cent during 1949, due to reduced shipments of iron, iron pyrites and bauxite, while those of metallurgical products increased by 29 per cent. Together, exports were valued on a f.o.b. Greek port basis at U.S. \$1.2 million.

While barter, strongly favouring mineral exports, was suspended following devaluation of the currency in September, 1949, the anticipated advantage from devaluation did not prove sufficient either to stimulate

production or to increase exports. On February 28, 1950, barter was reinstated under what is known as "The General Policy on Barter". Under the new barter provisions, as under the old, the exporter is permitted to use part of his export revenues for purchases abroad. Import rights so earned may be traded at substantial premiums in terms of local currency. The new policy, however, unlike that previously in effect requires that mine operators invest in the development of their mines half of the premiums resulting from barter.

Early in 1949, utilizing United States financial assistance, amounting to U.S. \$212,000, and the equivalent in drachma counterpart funds of U.S. \$241,000, an extensive geological survey and a mineralogical research program were undertaken in an effort to determine the mineral wealth of Greece in terms of iron, nickel, chrome, bauxite, lead, zinc, lignite and emery, to which petroleum has been added in 1950. This year, additional funds, amounting to U.S. \$25,000 in foreign exchange, and the equivalent of U.S. \$33,000 in drachma counterpart funds, have been allocated toward the establishment within the Ministry of National Economy of a modern laboratory for chemical analysis and testing of rocks, ore samples, minerals, lignite and other fuels, soils and water. These funds are also to be utilized, in part, for the publication of a preliminary geological map of Greece, approximately 50 geological, geophysical, and mineral deposit reports, studies and articles, as well as the rehabilitation of certain geological libraries, and the establishment of a library of applied geology.

Funds Provided for Import of Mining Machinery

The Central Loan Committee of the Greek Government has extended loans to various mining enterprises for the development of lead-silver, lead-zinc, chromite and magnesite mines. These provide foreign exchange for the import of machinery to the extent of U.S. \$680,000, as well as the equivalent, in local currency, of U.S. \$247,000 for the improvement of mining installations. In addition, long-term loans to further the production of lignite, antimony, pyrites, sulphur, iron ore and gold, have been approved.

The Ministry of Co-ordination has announced that upwards of 12,000 workers are engaged in mining. It is anticipated that this number will rise as mining in general regains its prewar position and the use of lignite for industrial fuel and the production of electric power is increased.

Greece is an importer of metals, and U.S. \$11 million were programed for their import from all sources during the first half of the calendar year 1950. Requirements of ferrous and non-ferrous ores and metals for the fiscal year 1950-51 have been estimated to range in value between U.S. \$18.7 million and U.S. \$19.9 million. Leading imports of metals by value for the first six months of 1950 were as follows:

Greek Imports of Metals		Jan.-June, 1950
Steel plates		U.S.\$2,600,000*
Hot finished steel		2,000,000
Tinplate (pure and wasters)		1,000,000
Copper billets		900,000
Pig iron		750,000
Wire		650,000
Copper blister		600,000
Ferrous scrap		500,000
Tin ingots		495,000
Aluminum sheets		400,000

* Dollar values include insurance and freight.

One Quarter of Forests Destroyed During War

The timber reserves of Greece, consisting principally of oak, beech, chestnut, pine and other firs, before World War II covered 1,917,980 hectares (one hectare equals 2.471 acres). During the war and the disturbed period which followed, an estimated 25 per cent of the country's forests was destroyed, largely as a result of over-cutting for fuel, erosion, fire and excessive grazing on seedling and saplings by goat herds.

According to the Forestry Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, approximately three million cubic metres of timber are cut and consumed annually as firewood and charcoal, while 150,000 cubic metres of lumber are manufactured and utilized for construction purposes. The need for reforestation, quite apart from the supply of timber and lumber products, is paramount with agriculture, with which forestry shares the pressing problems of erosion and flood control.

Erosion and flood control projects are being carried out, and laws preventing grazing on forest lands have been brought into force. Fifty nursery stations have been established throughout the country for the cultivation of seedlings. During the fiscal year 1949-50, ten million seedlings were transplanted.

Greece is an importer of timber and lumber products. During the fiscal year 1949-50, imports of these were allocated from all sources to a value of U.S. \$13 million, excluding insurance and freight. According to the Foreign Trade Administration of the Ministry of National Economy, requirements for the fiscal year 1950-51 will be 20-25 per cent below those of the previous year.

Number of Tourists Visiting Denmark Increasing

Oslo, February 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of tourists visiting Denmark is steadily increasing, totalling 308,000 in 1950, as compared with 267,000 in the previous year and 199,000 in 1948. Of these visitors, 126,000 came from Sweden, 51,000 from Norway, 28,000 from Great Britain, 26,000 from the United States and some 20,000 from Germany. About 1,100 Canadians visited Denmark in 1950.

Apart from shipping, tourism now shows the largest dollar earnings of any single industry in Denmark, these earnings amounting last year to some 15 to 16 million kroner's worth of dollar currency. For the same year the net income derived from tourism totalled 150 million kroner.

New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department Seeks Equipment

Wellington, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department is seeking quotations for the following equipment:

S.C. 2329—Steel cored aluminum transmission line conductor and accessories.

S.C. 2330—Suspension strings of extra high tension insulators and strain insulator strings of extra high tension insulators.

Quotations close with the Stores Manager, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on May 15, 1951.

(Editor's Note.—Specifications for the above equipment are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Production of Metals and Minerals Increased in Tasmania

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Tasmanian production of metals and minerals has more than doubled in value during the past ten years, increasing from £A2,520,282 in 1939 to £A5,171,038 in 1949. Increased quantities are recorded in the output of coal, pyrites, kaolin, scheelite and wolfram, but a substantial decline in volume occurred in gold, silver and copper, lead, tin and zinc, as well as in cadmium and osmiridium.

Royal Adelaide Exhibition to be Held in 1952

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Royal Adelaide Exhibition will be held at the Exhibition Grounds in Adelaide in 1952 from March 21 to May 17. The last exhibition was held in 1947, when more than 800,000 people attended.

Australian Wheat Crop Expected to be Favourable

Melbourne, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1950-51 Australian wheat crop is estimated at 185 million bushels from 11.6 million acres, an average yield of 15.92 bushels per acre. Deliveries to the Wheat Board are expected to be from 167 to 168 million bushels, leaving about 18 million bushels held on farms for seed and feed purposes.

Use of Milking Machines in Australia Increased

Melbourne, February 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The use of milking machines on rural holdings in Australia has increased at the rate of 10,000 a year since 1943. In 1943, there were 89,796 milking machines in use, as compared with 155,191 in 1950.

The largest percentage increase was in South Australia where the number rose by 146.1 per cent in the seven-year period. The smallest increase was in Queensland where the number increased by 54.1 per cent.

Sulphur to be Produced in Australia

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—A move to develop a pyrites deposit in South Australia for the extraction of sulphur was announced recently. The proposal will involve an expenditure of at least £A800,000 on plant, and the target is 30,000 tons of sulphur annually. Total sulphuric acid production in Australia in 1949 was 579,400 tons of 100 per cent acid, equivalent to 193,000 tons of sulphur, and sulphur imports during that year ran to about 115,000 tons, most of which came from the United States. The development, if successful, would result in a considerable saving in dollars.

Australian Mica Output Declined

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Mica production in Australia declined in 1949 and 1950 due to a sharp reduction in the number of miners engaged in the industry, resulting from the withdrawal of federal assistance. The chief centre of production has been the Northern Territories.

To compensate for the loss of output in this area, the manager of the Commonwealth Mica Pool announced recently that miners would be encouraged to develop the newly formed deposits in Western Australia.

Australia's production of mica and micanite, which was 147,828 pounds in 1948, dropped to 66,571 pounds in 1949. Imports on the other hand, increased from 252,634 pounds in 1948 to 334,960 pounds in 1949. India was the principal source of supply. Exports dropped from 10,260 pounds to 3,784 pounds.

CHILE

Chile to Grant Loans to Small Farmers

Santiago, February 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Agrarian Credit Bank has been authorized to obtain loans up to a total of one billion pesos from the Central Bank. Loans are to be granted to small farmers throughout the country, to intensify wheat growing in view of the constant deficit in the production of this cereal.

Films May be Produced in Chile by American Producer

Santiago, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—An United States movie producer is interested in making a contract with "Chile Films" for the production of films in Chile with artists from the United States. A loan from the Chilean Government would be required which would be returned from film profits. Chile Films owns modern equipment, but the studios have not been in production to any extent lately.

Chile to Ship Iron Ingots

Santiago, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that 11,000 tons of iron ingots will be shipped from the steel plant at Huachipato during the months of February and March. The principal destinations are United States and Argentina.

Chile to Spend Large Sums for Water Supplies

Santiago, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that a sum of 200,000,000 pesos will be set aside by the Chilean Government for water works in the cities of Santiago, Valparaíso, Viña del Mar, Iquique, Antofagasta, Concepción, Talcahuano and Ancúd.

Chile Authorizes Loan to Facilitate Construction

Santiago, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Bank has been authorized to advance 200 million pesos to the Private Employees Retirement Fund to facilitate construction of buildings for rental income, and also to provide loans to contributors of the Fund for the purchase of houses.

Chile Anticipates Increased Nitrate Exports

Santiago, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Nitrate exports in the year 1951 are expected to total 1,900,000 tons, or 250,000 tons more than last year. There is a greater demand on account of the international situation and this would signify an increase in foreign exchange income of U.S. \$10 million, calculating the price at approximately U.S. \$40 per ton f.a.s.

Chilean Railways to Purchase Locomotives and Rails

Santiago, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean State Railways are to purchase 20 steam locomotives for service on the broad-gauge railways to the South of Chile. These locomotives will be of the *Sante Fé* type. It is further stated that 20 steel passenger coaches have been ordered in Germany for the broad-gauge lines, and 10 coaches of similar construction for the narrow-gauge services to the North of Chile.

A purchase has also been made of 58,000 tons of rails, 54,000 of which were acquired in Germany, for the construction of a number of branch lines in the South of Chile.

COLOMBIA

Colombia Exports Portland Cement to Canada

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—During November, 2,350 tons of Portland cement, valued at Can. \$65,126, were exported to Canada from Cementos del Caribe in Barranquilla, the principal Colombian Caribbean port. The production of cement in Colombia is being considered as a new means of diversifying Colombia's limited range of exports. Cement is being exported to the neighbouring republics of Venezuela and Panama, as well as to the United States.

West Colombian Port of Buenaventura Congested

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—An accumulation of from 50,000 to 95,000 tons of cargo is reported in the West Coast port of Buenaventura. This Pacific port is the only important ocean entry for goods arriving by sea at the West Coast of Colombia. Difficulties have been encountered over the past several years, principally owing to obsolete and inadequate railway transportation. Transportation by truck, which is the only alternative method, has suffered severely due to bad weather on the mountainous roads. The nearest interior distribution centre is some 120 miles from the coast. During five to seven months in the rainy season, landslides are frequent both on the highway and the railway, bringing transportation to a standstill for several days at a time.

It is reported that orders have already been placed with General Electric in the United States by the Colombian National Railways for five Diesel locomotives. These locomotives will be used to speed up the rail run from the port of Buenaventura to the nearest inland distributing centre, Cali. Long-range plans to double-track the existing right-of-way or to construct an alternative rail line are now being studied. Part of the highway from Buenaventura to Cali is being reconstructed. An alternative highway will soon be constructed direct from the port to Buga, in the Cauca valley, by-passing Cali on a more direct route to Bogotá. Meanwhile, present congested conditions may be expected to continue.

Four-Year Road Improvement Plan Proposed in Colombia

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Public Works has issued data on a proposed four-year plan for the construction and maintenance of highway communications. The highway system in Colombia has always been inadequate. Highway communication between the principal cities has always been very difficult and, at times, traffic has been completely disrupted by landslides or inadequate maintenance. The

cost of the proposed plan is estimated at 165 million pesos and the Minister of Public Works is now in Washington where he intends to present the four-year plan to the International Bank. Of the 165 million pesos proposed to carry out this plan, the sum of \$26 million is required for the purchase of vehicles, road-building and maintenance equipment, and for the services of foreign engineers, etc. The remainder of the cost, in local currency, can be undertaken by the Colombian Government. In this plan, it is estimated that over 4,800 kilometres will be constructed or repaired.

Colombia Imported Foodstuffs From Canada Last Year

Bogotá, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos, a semi-official governmental agency, imported more than U.S. \$11 million of scarce foodstuffs in 1950. The majority of the foodstuffs imported were made necessary by a very bad crop-year during 1950, brought about by incessant rains. The imports, in order of importance, are dry red beans, bread flour, table potatoes, rice, lentils, corn, chick peas and dried peas. Of the 10,299 tons of potatoes imported, 3,000 tons originated in Canada. At least three-quarters of the flour imported was of Canadian origin. In addition, wheat valued at approximately U.S. \$6 million was imported by two purchasing co-operative offices of the flour mills of different parts of the country, and practically all of this grain was Canadian No. 1 Northern.

Colombian Gold and Silver Production Increased

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Colombian gold and silver production for the year 1950 amounted to 406,319 troy ounces and 116,103 troy ounces respectively, valued at U.S. \$14.3 million. The production in 1950 shows small increases of 21,012 troy ounces of gold and 9,426 troy ounces of silver over the previous year.

Colombia Authorizes Further Imports of Wheat

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colombian Government has authorized the import of 32,000 tons of wheat between now and next August, licences for which will be granted mainly to the two principal millers' associations, Asociación de Molineros and Federación de Molineros, additional to the 20,000 tons authorized to the latter early in January. Colombia has consistently bought her requirements in Canada since the war, but present-day difficulties in Canada may now divert Colombia's purchases to other suppliers. The national harvest which generally fills two-thirds of Colombia's demand, was a particularly small one in 1950, due to the heavy rainfall which broke records for 100 years.

Colombia Permits Increased Imports from Germany

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A further authorization of 20 per cent of basic quotas for imports from Germany has been announced in February by the Colombian Government. It is believed that the items imported will consist largely of steel, machinery and raw materials. The import licences will be valid from February 14 until April 28.

CUBA

Cuba Will Construct Two New Airfields

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Appropriation of one million dollars towards the cost of construction of two new airfields has been announced by the Cuban Government. One is to be built in Santiago de Cuba, at the extreme eastern end of the Island, and the other will service the capital city of Havana. The date of commencement of construction was not announced, but it is not expected that it will be long delayed as both airfields are urgently needed.

Cuba Studies Increased Production from Industries

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government is forming a National Production Commission to study the possibilities of increasing production of Cuban industries, which will contribute to the war effort in the United States. The plan was evolved in a conference between the President and a mission of Cuban manufacturers, following the latter's return from Washington where United States officials were acquainted with the Cuban proposal. The group has stressed that it is preferable to utilize Cuban labour in permanent industries to be established on the island, to meet domestic and war requirements both from the immediate and the long-range points of view, rather than to allow the idle workers of the island to migrate to the United States. Cuban manufacturers and officials believe the time is opportune to provide the means of utilizing idle lands and foreign and domestic capital and labour.

Cuba Expects Record Sugar Crop

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—With an official estimate of the sugar crop at 5,600,000 long tons, prospects are bright that Cuba will harvest another record sugar crop. Some circles feel this estimate is conservative, it would appear that, unless there is an early onset of unfavourable weather, the figure given in the official estimate will be quite close to the final yield.

Cuba Had High Level of Economic Activity

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The high level of economic activity in Cuba was evidenced by the figures for the general budget revenues for the year 1950 which totalled \$261,299,338, as against \$200,215,043 in 1949. Similarly, bank clearings were substantially higher, at \$3,025,986,708 for 1950, compared to \$2,298,509,883 in 1949. Salaries paid in 1950 achieved the record figure of \$546,049,076, or \$20,800,000 over those paid in 1949.

Cuban Rice Production Expanded

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Cuba has expanded its rice production, during and since the war, and the estimated crop this year will be approximately 1,750,000 quintals. This will fill almost a third of the total estimated consumption of six million quintals, and constitutes an important advance, as rice is the largest single import item, totalling some \$50-60 million a year.

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt Buys Wheat from France and Russia

Cairo, January 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Ministry of Supply has signed contracts for 40,000 tons of wheat from France, and 50,000 tons of wheat from Russia, which can be increased by the seller to 100,000 tons.

It is estimated that wheat in storage (125,000 tons) together with wheat already contracted for, will cover consumption until the end of June when the Egyptian crop comes on the market. It is hoped that approximately 400,000 tons of this may be requisitioned for distribution to the larger cities. Further contracts, however, are still being sought to build up a reserve.

Egyptian Imports at Record Levels

Cairo, January 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Despite high prices abroad, Egyptian imports during the last few months are without precedent. Merchandise is arriving in such quantities that the quayside in Alexandria is piled high, in some cases blocking further activity. This is due, in part, to international developments and the government's desire to pile up sufficient reserves of essential commodities.

Flow of Trade Through Port of Beirut Increasing

Cairo, January 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Despite the rupture of the customs union between Syria and the Lebanon, trade has been flowing through the port of Beirut in ever increasing volume.

Syria Plans Development of Port of Latakia

Cairo, January 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Syrian Ministry of Public Works has started the construction of oil storage tanks to supply vessels using the port of Latakia. It is reported that the Public Works Department has completed details for a tender for the construction of a railway line between Latakia, Aleppo and the Euphrates.

Syria Proposes Large Drainage Project

Cairo, January 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The Syrian Parliament has approved the establishment of a special agency for the administration of the Al-Ghab project, estimated to cost £2,000,000. The drainage of this area, which lies in the north-west of Syria near the Mediterranean coast, will provide 125,000 acres for cotton growing. It is hoped that the dollar requirements of this project will be financed by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, whose delegates have recently spent more than two months in Syria.

Jordan Proposes to Develop Port of Aqaba

Cairo, January 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Since the war with Israel, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan has imported nearly all foreign requirements through the port of Beirut in the Lebanon. Because of the high cost of the overland trip which, on some commodities, will triple the landed cost, the Jordan Government is proposing to develop its one port, Aqaba, which is situated at the north-eastern tip of the Red Sea. There are also proposals for the building of an oil refinery and a cement factory at this port.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Prefabricated Houses

Wellington, February 22, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Tenders have been called by the Ministry of Works for the supply and erection in New Zealand of 1,000 prefabricated houses. Tenders will close on June 30, 1951. Specifications may be obtained from the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Canada.

Increased Prices Paid at New Zealand Sheepskin Sales

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Greatly increased prices were paid at sheepskin sales held at Gisborne and Dunedin on January 30. At Dunedin, 17,267 skins were offered and met a keen demand for all grades. Compared with the last sale on December 6, 1950, all grades were up in value by from 15d. to 35d. per pound. Top price of 122d. per pound was paid for full wool fine halfbred, sound.

At Gisborne, 15,240 skins, of which a great proportion were pelts and short-woolled skins, were offered. The average price per skin was estimated at £2 10s., while heavy well-woolled skins realized from £6 to £7. Prices generally were comparable with Dunedin rates.

Price of New Zealand Meat Exports to Britain Increased

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—An overall increase of about 5.5 per cent in the price of New Zealand meat exports to the United Kingdom has been granted following the conclusion of negotiations conducted with the United Kingdom Ministry of Food. The increases will add about £1.5 million to New Zealand's export proceeds.

New Zealand Lambing Percentage Lower

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The lambing percentage for 1950 is estimated at 95.64 per cent. This figure is only slightly less than the record figure of 96.48 per cent for 1949.

There were 21,879,674 breeding ewes in New Zealand last year, the largest on record. The number of lambs was estimated at 20,926,119 as compared with 20,742,499 in 1949.

Beer Production in New Zealand Sets Record

Wellington, February 13, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A record amount of 34,200,000 gallons of beer was brewed in New Zealand in the year 1949-50, an increase of three million gallons over the previous record established in 1948-49. The increase was achieved in spite of a small drop in the number of employees. Offsetting the drop in employment were large capital extensions to plant and machinery which cost the breweries concerned about £200,000 during the year, and a greater amount of overtime worked.

The index figures recording the volume of production of beer show that increases had been taking place consistently until the rise in 1949-50 carried the total output to nearly twice the amount brewed in 1938-39. Figures for 1949 show that New Zealanders drank 17.5 gallons of beer and stout per capita. Australians drank 17.5 gallons, and the people of the United Kingdom, 19.4 gallons.

NETHERLANDS

Tea Prices Higher in Netherlands

(One kilo equals 2.2 lbs. One florin equals \$0.27 Canadian.)

Amsterdam, February 19, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The average tea price, according to official figures issued today, rose from 203 cents (Dutch) per half kilo in 1949 to 226½ cents in 1950. In 1939 the price was only 51½ cents. Offerings at the Amsterdam tea auctions in the past year totalled 5,753,232 kilos, as against 3,569,806 kilos in 1949 and 10,035,390 kilos in 1939. Total supplies to the Netherlands from Java, Sumatra and other countries amounted to 15,265,325 kilos, worth fl. 69,957,107, as compared with 11,763,981 kilos valued at fl. 46,816,866 in 1949. Prices were slightly lower at the last tea auction on February 15. The next tea auction will be held on March 15th.

Raw Material Shortages Increase Unemployment in Netherlands

The Hague, February 20, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The total number of unemployed in Holland at the end of January was 110,905, an increase of 38,477 as compared with November, 1950. Apart from seasonal influences other factors also caused higher unemployment figures, notably the large demand for raw materials all over the world, which resulted in supply difficulties for some Dutch industries. The textile industry had to dismiss personnel because of the sharp price increase for wool. Unemployment also increased as a result of the large number of people repatriating from Indonesia. In the building trade the number of unemployed rose from 18,757 to 20,390; in the metal industry from 5,520 to 5,936, and in agriculture from 20,896 to 22,601. At present there are in Holland 36 unemployed per 1,000 male workers, as compared with 35 in January 1950.

Export of Free Netherlands Commodities to Germany Prohibited

The Hague, February 22, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—According to Netherlands press reports, the West German Government has announced that, with immediate effect, the entry of all articles that could freely be imported from Holland into Western Germany to date, has been stopped. This is a serious blow to exports of Netherlands products, since shipments of free articles from Holland to Western Germany are estimated at some 50 million florin monthly. Eggs and Philips electrical products are the main items affected.

The official communication from the West German Government states that the import prohibition will be withdrawn within a few days, but it is generally believed in The Hague that it will be in force for a much longer period.

Netherlands Signs Trade Agreement with France

The Hague, February 12, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Agreement has been reached between the Netherlands and France on the quotas of goods not included in the O.E.E.C. liberalization of trade between the two countries. The agreement, which will be in operation until June 30, 1951, pays special attention to Netherlands trade with French overseas territories.

France will export to the Netherlands fertilizers, iron ore, French or African timber, textiles, machinery and colonial products. The Netherlands will export to France and the French territories agricultural products, industrial coke, textiles and electrical equipment.

EL SALVADOR

Cottonseed Flour to be Produced in El Salvador

Guatemala City, February 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Cotton Co-operative Society of El Salvador has announced that it will immediately recommence the production of cottonseed flour for its cattle industry.

Definite Frontier Being Established Between El Salvador and Honduras

Guatemala City, February 5, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Salvadorean and Honduran Governments have agreed on the meeting of a mixed commission of engineers to study the delineation of a definite frontier between the two countries. Both nations appear anxious to have this matter settled at the earliest opportunity and negotiations are being carried out in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

El Salvador and Nicaragua Negotiating Trade Treaty

Guatemala City, February 19, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Conversations are under way between high government officials of El Salvador and Nicaragua with a view to signing a Free Trade Treaty between the two countries. The projected treaty has already been drawn up, and it is just a question of consultation between the two nations prior to its being signed and ratified. The effect of this type of commercial instrument will be to provide an outlet for El Salvador's manufactured goods, which will enter duty free into Nicaragua, reciprocity being given to the latter country's agricultural and livestock production.

El Salvador Engaging Foreign Engineers

Guatemala City, February 22, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—In view of the present shortage of engineers in El Salvador, the government intends to engage the services of professionals from other countries to work in official departments. The Minister of Public Works declared that there was a scarcity of engineers in this country due to the River Lempa Electrification Commission, the Jones Construction, the Institute of Urban Dwellings, the Institute of Rural Settlements and a great number of private building enterprises having given employment to all the country's engineers. This has forced the Ministry of Public Works to use third and fourth year students of the Faculty of Engineering who, however, lack the necessary technical knowledge and experience. Technicians are being sought in Spain, the Spanish Legation in El Salvador being entrusted with the mission of contacting civil engineers in Madrid. Prospective applicants must be specialists in hydraulics, highway construction and architecture.

SOUTH AFRICA

South African Agricultural Production Increased

Johannesburg, February 19, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The year ended August 31, 1950, was one of the best years South African agriculture has experienced in the last twenty. Food production increased fourfold. In order to face the difficult years ahead, however, the industry is being exhorted to adopt measures that will ensure a higher level of production.

The total farm value of food produced increased since the three-year period 1921-22 to 1923-24 by approximately £36 million a year to £133 million per year for the three-year period 1946-47 to 1948-49.

In volume, the increase in production for the past ten years has been 24 per cent, or 2·4 per cent a year, against a population increase of approximately 19 per cent or 1·9 per cent a year.

According to a statement by the Secretary of the Department of Agriculture, the percentage increases do not imply that the industry in the Union is yet self-sufficient in respect of all its food requirements. Unfortunately the yield potential and carrying capacity of the land are steadily deteriorating despite the great amount of money being spent by the state on technical services.

Exports of South African Coal Increased

Johannesburg, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of South African coal amounting to 2,422,580 tons in the first eleven months of last year, exceeded the total for the whole of 1949 by 373,643 tons. If exports in December were well maintained, there should be a surplus of more than 600,000 tons in exports for 1950. There was a satisfactory increase in shipments in November. The figure rose from 236,492 tons in October, to 250,898 tons in November.

South Africa to Export Surplus Butter

Johannesburg, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa has authorized the export of three million pounds of surplus butter consequent on the bountiful summer rains. Of this, two million pounds will go to neighbouring territories, and one million pounds to Europe. This brings the amount of South African butter for which export permits have been granted to five million pounds.

The Union, South-West Africa and the High Commission territories (Bechuanaland, Basutoland and Swaziland) produced 66 million pounds of creamery butter in the agricultural year ending on August 31, 1950, 10 million pounds more than in the previous year.

UNITED KINGDOM

Britain Buys Apples from the United States

London, February 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The British Ministry of Food has agreed to purchase 500,000 boxes of dessert apples from the United States. Shipping arrangements have been completed for the delivery of 418,000 boxes within the next three weeks, while delivery of the remainder will be completed by the end of April. The apples will be sold on the open market as soon as landed. The price paid for the apples was not disclosed.

United Kingdom Imports Increased in January

London, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A marked change in the trend of United Kingdom overseas trade took place in January. Imports, valued provisionally at £298·4 million, showed a big increase, exceeding the 1950 monthly average by £81·5 million and the fourth quarter average by £67 million.

Exports were valued at £214.4 million, which was £33.5 million above the monthly average for 1950. The daily rate of exports was 2.6 per cent below the high point in November but was about the same as the rate for the fourth quarter of 1950. Re-exports in January amounted to £8.6 million.

The effect of the expansion in imports is to increase greatly the excess of imports over total exports. This excess reached £75.4 million as against an average of £29 million a month for last year.

Exports to the United States were £11 million (\$30.7 million) which was £1.8 million less than the average for the fourth quarter of 1950. The provisional value of exports to Canada was £9.5 million (equivalent to U.S. \$26.6 million), a decrease of £2.8 million compared with the fourth quarter of last year.

VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Iron Ore Being Shipped to the United States

Caracas, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The first shipment of Venezuelan iron ore is due to arrive shortly at Sparrow Point near Baltimore, Maryland, according to an announcement of the Bethlehem Steel Company. The ore was produced by the Bethlehem Steel subsidiary in Venezuela, the Iron Mines Company of Venezuela. Shipments are expected to reach two million tons annually at the outset.

Venezuela Studies Cattle Stealing Problem

Caracas, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Cattle stealing has reached such proportions in Venezuela that a government commission has been appointed to study the regulations that would be required, and the methods that could be used to establish a general registry for brands, counter-brands, and markings of cattle. It is believed that, in addition to reducing losses from theft, such an identification system would impede illegal cattle importation and facilitate livestock disease control measures.

Venezuela Regulates Prices of Vegetable and Animal Fats

Caracas, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Under a decree dated February 3, 1951, the National Supply Commission of the Venezuela Government has fixed the price of domestically produced vegetable lards and regulated the mark-up on imported animal fats. The revised pricing structure is as follows:

Local Vegetable Lards:

Manufacturers to Wholesalers	40.8¢ (Cdn.) per lb.
Wholesalers to retailers	44.3¢ (Cdn.) per lb.
Retailers to consumers	48.7¢ (Cdn.) per lb.

Imported Animal Fats:

Importer to retailer, cost price plus 8 per cent.
Retailer to consumer, cost price to importer plus 10 per cent.

This upward revision on the price of domestic vegetable lards as the result of a government-industry agreement of 1949, allowed for a price increase in the manufactured product for each \$31.00 per metric ton increase in the price of copra, the principal raw material. Price restrictions were not placed on imported vegetable fats and oils which were subjected to a \$1.25 per gross kilo import duty in April, 1950.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

	January			January-December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	34.4	49.3	40.2	344.5	718.2	474.9
America.....	1.7	2.5	2.8	22.5	52.3	30.6
Africa.....	1.3	3.8	3.0	18.0	85.6	46.1
Asia.....	0.7	3.5	7.0	8.1	108.4	56.7
Oceania.....	4.4	2.6	3.1	49.8	50.5	46.7
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	42.6	6.17	56.1	442.9	1,015.0	655.1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	20.1	131.9	188.2	272.3	1,519.0	2,036.8
Latin America.....	1.3	6.9	14.0	17.4	125.6	143.4
Europe.....	3.5	10.9	16.4	73.2	228.0	203.8
Other Foreign Countries.....	2.8	9.7	10.4	31.8	105.3	79.3
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	27.7	159.4	229.1	394.7	1,977.9	2,463.3
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	70.3	221.2	285.1	837.6	2,993.0	3,118.4

Canadian Exports, by Countries

	January			January-December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	33,570	48,608	40,054	339,689	704,956	469,910
Ireland.....				4,439	9,052	(b)
Gibraltar.....		67	60	7	336	329
Malta.....	73	646	47	403	3,905	4,680
TOTAL EUROPE.....	34,442	49,321	40,161	344,538	718,249	474,919
America:						
Newfoundland.....	525			8,403	(a) 9,229	
Bermuda.....	102	221	298	1,414	3,616	2,991
Barbados.....	94	213	370	1,077	5,013	2,974
Jamaica.....	366	578	702	4,442	9,033	7,495
Trinidad and Tobago.....	343	722	686	3,714	12,325	7,476
Bahamas.....		193	125		2,268	1,937
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	189	246	286	1,778	4,515	3,213
British Honduras.....	22	49	1	280	600	491
British Guiana.....	107	290	353	1,398	5,676	4,052
Falkland Islands.....				1	7	1
TOTAL AMERICA.....	1,748	2,512	2,821	22,507	52,282	30,630
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		14	9		553	395
Union of South Africa.....	876	3,643	2,716	15,547	77,713	42,561
Other British South Africa.....					15	5
Southern Rhodesia.....	92	17	113	1,074	2,665	1,202
Gambia.....	2	6		20	8	12
Gold Coast.....	5	45	36	184	1,489	581
Nigeria.....	7	18	29	81	1,068	247
Sierra Leone.....	23	9	15	192	303	219
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	185	2	7	210	37	75
British East Africa.....	83	77	53	676	1,730	849
TOTAL AFRICA.....	1,273	3,831	2,978	17,984	85,581	46,146

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

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	January			January-December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Asia:						
India.....	211	495	4,986	2,863	72,551	31,520
Pakistan.....		1,039	544		18,097	8,681
Ceylon.....	18	82	35	192	2,159	4,353
Aden.....	4	1	1	89	57	31
Federation of Malaya.....	335	1,034	456	2,448	5,437	4,097
Other British East Indies.....				5	2	32
Hong Kong.....	138	822	985	2,223	10,099	8,004
TOTAL ASIA.....	722	3,473	7,007	8,107	108,402	56,718
Oceania:						
Australia.....	3,156	1,746	2,465	32,982	35,363	35,446
New Zealand.....	1,156	862	496	16,371	14,489	10,983
Fiji.....	65	4	124	367	598	234
Other British Oceania.....	11		1	45	61	15
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	4,388	2,612	3,086	49,765	50,511	46,678
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	42,573	61,749	56,053	442,902	1,015,022	655,089
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	20,043	130,859	186,948	270,461	1,503,459	2,020,988
Alaska.....	6	58	70	120	1,008	959
American Virgin Islands.....	2	11	26	34	126	156
Hawaii.....	80	436	373	1,364	8,311	6,830
Puerto Rico.....	10	549	801	329	5,962	7,643
United States Oceania.....	3	29	31	3	182	205
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	20,144	131,942	188,249	272,311	1,519,048	2,036,781
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	155	135	584	4,675	2,902	13,360
Bolivia.....	7	39	910	117	1,908	2,267
Brazil.....	297	709	2,009	3,522	17,259	15,806
Chile.....	56	102	200	604	3,633	6,864
Colombia.....	82	597	1,367	1,270	8,012	14,806
Costa Rica.....	10	126	155	99	1,859	2,312
Cuba.....	83	1,301	1,676	1,186	14,391	18,005
Dominican Republic.....	7	248	355	296	2,194	2,954
Ecuador.....	2	50	187	52	1,727	1,432
El Salvador.....	4	85	110	47	927	1,467
Guatemala.....	6	236	194	120	1,697	2,401
Haiti (Republic of).....	3	330	205	120	1,602	2,513
Honduras.....	15	26	30	170	678	613
Mexico.....	228	668	2,743	2,340	15,411	17,624
Nicaragua.....	2	69	56	75	638	756
Panama.....	32	229	732	304	13,632	9,019
Paraguay.....	2	6	9	11	133	110
Peru.....	100	190	226	892	7,050	3,744
Uruguay.....	54	27	415	216	2,282	1,918
Venezuela.....	121	1,693	1,880	1,256	27,689	25,457
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,266	6,866	14,043	17,372	125,624	143,428
Europe:						
Albania.....	1			8		
Austria.....	3	195	174	8	3,706	2,369
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	404	1,418	4,053	9,555	56,525	66,351
Bulgaria.....		56		9	279	215
Czechoslovakia.....	60	194	1	3,164	3,030	2,179
Denmark.....	49	84	77	1,528	3,109	923
Estonia.....				2		
Finland.....	17	38	88	482	607	600

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	January			January-December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe—Cont.						
France.....	869	2,371	1,760	9,152	36,004	18,403
Germany.....	644	440	1,677	18,261	23,451	8,873
Greece.....		114	313	1,565	2,615	1,833
Hungary.....		14	14	4	75	86
Iceland.....		25	36	18	743	847
Ireland.....	84	386	1,717	(a)	(a)	13,321
Italy.....	799	587	1,249	1,745	12,567	15,476
Latvia.....	1			276		
Lithuania.....				912		1
Netherlands.....	800	856	815	10,267	13,759	8,617
Norway.....	353	945	2,357	7,854	21,736	18,924
Poland.....	51	308	27	1,035	1,945	1,432
Portugal.....	16	530	507	135	8,405	5,641
Azores and Madeira.....			35	4	101	210
Roumania.....	16	1		42	338	122
Spain.....		741	128	101	387	5,642
Sweden.....	46	100	176	5,411	5,516	4,250
Switzerland.....	85	1,530	1,188	736	32,281	26,435
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....		3		937	93	182
Yugoslavia.....	1	12	37	12	734	818
TOTAL EUROPE.....	3,500	10,948	16,429	73,223	228,006	203,750
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....			3		14	52
Arabia.....		52	27		3,142	875
Belgian Congo.....	22	122	210	106	2,459	2,471
Burma*.....	5		14	123	54	30
China.....	139	706	17	2,885	13,801	2,057
Greenland.....			20		27	134
Egypt.....	16	114	98	396	4,762	3,716
Ethiopia.....		3	2		42	54
French Africa.....	7	127	80	804	2,243	1,927
French East Indies.....	2	7	7	28	177	69
French Guiana.....		4		6	129	5
French Oceania.....	14	3	123	80	295	737
French West Indies.....	4	1	2	172	70	39
Madagascar.....	1	2	4	9	227	117
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	11	74	105	270	1,208	1,061
Iran.....		79	113	80	11,987	993
Iraq.....	6	1	26	40	472	70
Israel*.....	11	2,563	810	164	12,709	12,126
Jordan.....		5			211	46
Tripoli.....					11	374
Other Italian Africa.....					92	184
Japan.....	2,142	2,209	3,686	20,770	5,860	20,533
Korea.....		334			233	1,143
Liberia.....	2	10	593	20	119	109
Morocco.....	3	195	162	97	1,268	1,700
Indonesia.....	65	1,116	404	902	4,640	3,052
Surinam.....	3	88	68	39	960	863
Netherlands Antilles.....	17	153	183	204	2,003	4,464
Philippine Islands.....	141	1,090	2,880	1,465	13,983	10,829
Portuguese Africa.....	209	314	103	1,395	3,604	2,702
Portuguese Asia.....		3	14	1	162	103
Siam.....	2	134	144	20	752	1,200
Canary Islands.....		1	2	3	49	237
Spanish Africa.....		47	3		95	62
Syria.....	8	41	253	64	3,278	1,462
Turkey.....		77	206	1,916	14,121	3,744
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	2,814	9,675	10,362	31,772	105,259	79,340
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	27,727	159,431	229,082	394,681	1,977,939	2,463,297
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	70,300	221,180	285,135	837,584	2,992,961	3,118,387

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

(a) See Commonwealth Countries.



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.

The marine and aviation equipment section of the Canadian International Trade Fair promises to be one of the most interesting features of the fair. Among the exhibits will be a new development of a Canadian firm. The instrument is a traffic signal projector, reputed to be the most efficient model ever produced, which has one-hand control and a beam spread said to be less than two degrees. A flick of the thumb operates the colour control. Shaped somewhat like an outsized pistol, the projector is equipped with a sighting device for close accuracy. The extremely low degree of beam spread results from an arrangement of a parabolic mirror and a newly-developed bulb measuring about two-and-a-half by one-and-a-half millimetres.

An American manufacturer of precision aeronautical, marine and electronic instruments and controls is showing a variety of products which includes automatic pilot controls for both marine and aircraft, ship steering controls, ignition analysers, Lora receivers, and aircraft instruments. Aircraft instruments are also being shown by a Canadian firm. Another Canadian exhibitor is showing a selection of diesel engines, including marine, marine propulsion and auxiliary engines.

Products to be shown by an English firm include marine binoculars, navigational chart instruments, marine climometers and clocks, compasses and compass adjusting instruments, deep sea instruments, sextants and sounding machines.

* * * *

In the section devoted to medical equipment, scientific and optical instruments, more than 3,000 square feet has been booked by firms in four countries. Medical school supplies, including anatomical models and skeletons, are among exhibits from the Netherlands. A Netherlands firm is also showing a machine listed as "the fastest high-definition X-ray camera with mirror optics for 70 mm. film." Lenses for special purposes are included in this exhibit.

English firms are showing a wide and comprehensive variety of goods in this section. Hospital equipment, laboratory glassware, electrical indicating and recording instruments, process timing controls, high vacuum equipment, cathode ray oscillograph recording equipment, and all types of glass thermometers and hydrometers are only a few of the multitudinous array of scientific exhibits from Britain.

* * * *

Member firms of the Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland have taken a space to show a representative range of British footwear. Items listed for display are fine shoes for ladies, fine English welted shoes made in American width AAAA to C, and English quality footwear.

Sealskin leather goods from Newfoundland will be among the exhibits in the Footwear and Leather section of the fair. A novel exhibit will be

wooden shoes, shown by a Dutch firm. Other exhibits from the Netherlands will be leather and suede coats and jackets, and leather goods and sportswear. Leather footwear and other goods will be displayed by a Czechoslovakian firm.

Firms in four countries have booked more than 2,000 square feet of space in the recreational products and equipment section of the fair to show a variety of products ranging from dolls to racing bicycles. Among the goods to be shown by Canadian firms are playing cards, artists' supplies and equipment, including a wide variety of brushes; dolls; plastic infant novelties; toy animals; and toy musical instruments. From the Netherlands will come a line of special racing and sporting bicycles, and bicycle parts. Leather and canvas sporting goods and accessories, and leather novelties will be shown by an Australian firm. A German firm is exhibiting pocket knives, hunting knives, tents and tarpaulins, canvas drinking water bags and canvas water dams. A Czechoslovakian firm will display a variety of toys.

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Among the jewellery exhibits will be silver plated, Old Dutch souvenirs, curiosities and novelties from the Netherlands. The Swiss are exhibiting a line of high quality watches, among which are waterproof, self winding, chronograph and calendar watches. A large Canadian manufacturer is exhibiting spring wound and electric clocks of all types, as well as wrist and pocket watches. Three English companies are displaying a variety of clocks and watches ranging from wrist watches and small desk clocks to decorative grandfather clocks.

Malayan Pepper Production Increasing

Singapore, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The high world pepper prices have induced smallholders in Malaya to undertake the planting of pepper. Although the acreage under pepper cultivation in Malaya is still comparatively small, there was a steady increase in production during 1950.

Oil Seed Processing Plant Planned for Thailand

Singapore, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Thai Government is planning to establish a factory in Chiangmai in Northern Thailand to process oil from soya bean and sesame seeds. It is hoped that this factory will help in the promotion of cultivation of these oil seeds in Thailand. The production of the factory will be approximately eight tons of oil per day. The oil production of the plant will be converted into margarine and soap.

Indonesia Buying Fishing Boats from Japan

Singapore, February 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The United States Economic Co-operation Administration is assisting the Indonesian Government fish production program through the provision of funds to purchase sixty small motorized fishing boats from Japan. The vessels will be powered by 15-20 h.p. diesel engines to enable the fishermen to enlarge their area of operation and remain at sea several days at a time.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Norwegian Spirit Marking Regulations Amended

Oslo, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The use of the description "Scotch" in Norway to designate any whisky or other sort of spirits not entirely produced in Scotland has been prohibited by virtue of a recent government decision.

A further regulation provides that labels on bottles of spirits, sold in Norway as "Norway Blend", must have this description given also in the Norwegian language.

Peru Grants Duty-Free Entry to Mining Equipment

Lima, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—On February 16, Peru issued a decree permitting the duty-free entry of machinery, equipment, spares and materials destined exclusively for the mining industry. The decree covers 48 items of the Peruvian Import Tariff which are to be admitted free from import duties and surtax but subject to the consular fee. Under the decree, goods entered under an additional 151 tariff items will also be admitted free from import duty and surtax, but subject to consular fee provided the goods are certified by the importer to be intended for the mining industry.

(Editor's Note.—Details of the above mentioned items of the Peruvian tariff may be obtained from the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Nicaragua Prohibits Cattle Exports

Guatemala City, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Nicaraguan Government has passed a resolution prohibiting the exportation of cattle. Infringement of this regulation will be punished with a fine. During November, 1950, a total of 3,200 young cattle was smuggled out of the country.

Colombia Inaugurates Shipping Service to Europe

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Flota Mercante Gran-colombiana, which is owned on a percentage basis by official government entities of Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador, in January inaugurated a cargo service to Europe. This service has been inaugurated in conjunction with the Royal Dutch Line, whose vessels will simultaneously commence a service to Colombia, Venezuela and Ecuador.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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

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 Counsellor 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.

São 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

Bogotá—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, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

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

Portugal

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

Puerto Rico

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

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, 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. 26	Nominal Quotations March 6
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	·2977	·2089	·2091
		Free	·2085	·0752	·0753
Austria.....	Schilling...	Export	.....	·0489	·0490
Australia.....	Pound.....		3·2240	2·3400	2·3430
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		·0228	·0208	·0208
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		·0238	·0174	·0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		·0396	·6092	·6100
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		·0544	·0509	·0599
Burma.....	Rupee.....		·3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2193	·2196
Chile.....	Peso.....		·0233	·0214	·0214
Colombia.....	Peso.....		·5128	·5379	·5385
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		·1800	·1864	·1866
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0444	1·0456
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		·0200	·0210	·0210
Denmark.....	Krone.....		·2084	·1514	·1516
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1·0000	1·0444	1·0456
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		·0740	·0633	·0634
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4·1330	2·9990	3·0026
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		·4000	·4178	·4183
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3·6306	2·6345	2·6376
Finland.....	Markka.....		·0052	·0045	·0045
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		·0037	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		·0073	·0060	·0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		·0201	·0165	·0165
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		·3000	·2487	·2490
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1·0000	1·0444	1·0456
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		·2000	·2089	·2091
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		·5000	·5222	·5228
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		·2519	·1805	·1807
Iceland.....	Krona.....		·1541	·0641	·0642
India.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·2193	·2196
Iran.....	Rial.....		·0212	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4·0300	2·9250	2·9288
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9250	2·9288
Israel.....	Pound.....		3·0000	2·9250	2·9288
Italy.....	Lira.....		·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9250	2·9288
Japan.....	Yen.....		·0028	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		·4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso.....		·1157	·1209	·1211
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		·3769	·2748	·2752
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		·5308	·5338	·5345
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4·0150	2·9250	2·9288
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		·2000	·2089	·2091
Norway.....	Krone.....		·2015	·1463	·1465
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		·3022	·3157	·3161
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1·0000	1·0444	1·0456
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		·3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol.....		·1538	·0705	·0706
Philippines.....	Peso.....		·4975	·5222	·5228
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		·0400	·0362	·0365
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		·4702	·3411	·3415
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		·0916	·0959	·0960
Sweden.....	Krona.....		·2783	·2019	·2022
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		·2336	·2428	·2431
Thailand.....	Baht.....		·1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira.....		·3571	·3713	·3718
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9250	2·9288
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4·0300	2·9250	2·9288
United States.....	Dollar.....		1·0000	1·0444	1·0456
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		·6583	·6875	·6883
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		·2985	·3117	·3121
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		·0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.