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COVER SUBJECT—The harvest of the maple trees has started in Ontario, Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The familiar scent of boiling maple sap fills the air of the countryside surrounding the sugaring off cabins. In 1950, 2.8 million gallons of syrup and 1.8 million pounds of sugar were produced, as compared with 2.3 million gallons of syrup and 1.7 million pounds of sugar in 1949. Exports of maple syrup were valued at approximately \$1.2 million in 1949 and 1950. Shipments of maple sugar were valued at \$2.9 million in 1950 and \$3.1 million in 1949. The United States is the major export market for Canadian maple products.

Courtesy Quebec Provincial Publicity Bureau.

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Exports to Dollar Areas Stressed At Convention in Great Britain

Importance of continued efforts emphasized at Dollar Convention held in Eastbourne on March 1-3—Drive for dollars still a high priority in spite of rearmament program—"Dollars for Defence" coined to describe present position of Great Britain in exporting consumer goods to the United States in order to secure essential raw materials.

By R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada

LONDON, March 5, 1951.—The importance of continued efforts in the dollar markets was re-emphasized at the Dollar Convention, organized by the Dollar Exports Board, at Eastbourne, from March 1-3. The convention was addressed by three Ministers of the Crown (Exchequer, Supply and Board of Trade), the High Commissioner for Canada, the chief of the ECA mission, and many of the leading industrialists and exporters of the United Kingdom and of Canada. Apart from important declarations of policy by these government leaders, the convention was particularly timely as it served to clear away many doubts and much growing confusion as to the present status of the dollar drive in the face of the rearmament effort.

There were four plenary sessions and sixteen sub-committee meetings, which covered all phases of the dollar export problem. The sub-committee meetings were addressed by many leaders in British trade and industry, and the smaller producers and exporters were given access to the most experienced and expert advice by those who have made a success in the dollar export drive.

The valuable exchange of information cannot fail to have brought new ideas and new encouragement to many firms who may have been hesitant about entering the dollar markets of relatively unhampered competition, from the protected atmosphere of the soft-currency and sterling areas.

Drive for Dollars Still Has High Priority

After hearing from the Minister of Supply concerning the need for raw materials for the defence effort, the President of the Board of Trade emphasized that the drive for dollars was still a high priority. He said, "The export drive to Canada goes on, and let there be no mistake about it, and this goes for the engineering industries as well". Moreover, although the raw material shortage was the most serious economic problem to be faced in 1951, he gave assurances that British industry would see that Canada was given every assistance with machinery for its defence requirements, and its economic development. The supply of capital equipment for Canada, and consumer goods for both Canada and the United States, would be ensured in order to build up a permanent market for British industry and to provide dollars by which the British defence effort would be realized.

The Minister of Supply gave the answer concerning the relation between the export and rearmament drives. Whereas there would be no overriding priority in the use of materials for the armament industry, all manufacturers would have to realize that orders under the defence pro-

gram could not be held up for lack of supplies. This would mean that there would be grave shortages for non-defence requirements, but the export industries would be given every possible assistance, particularly those industries servicing the dollar markets. Assurance was also given that those industries in Canada which had forsaken other sources of supply to assist the United Kingdom would not now be forgotten.

The Minister of Supply also enunciated the principle of conversion value of the raw materials entering into exports. The higher the conversion value (i.e. the higher the value of the finished article to its raw material content) the greater the priority for exports. Generally, the standard would be a conversion of 1 to 15 for the dollar markets and Commonwealth sterling markets, against 1 to 50 for other markets. This was not a rigid criterion, however, and the minister pointed to exceptions, such as metal ingots for regular Commonwealth customers that would continue to be provided, whereas they would not be considered for the United States.

Consumer Exports to United States Necessary to Obtain Raw Materials

The various meetings of the conference showed that there was full realization of the dangers inherent in the continued supply of consumer goods to the United States, when the manufacture of such goods in the United States was being progressively restricted. So the phrase "Dollars for Defence" was coined. Prominent speakers emphasized the necessity for Britain to continue to supply such consumer goods to the United States as the only way in which Britain could secure the raw materials essential to its defence effort. It was pointed out that, while such a policy might be misunderstood in the United States, the risk had to be taken. It was, however, necessary to inform the United States public of the reasons for this policy. In fact, this policy was heartily endorsed by the chief of the ECA mission in the United Kingdom. He pointed out that it was difficult for the United States public in general to appreciate why such exports from the United Kingdom were necessary. It was, therefore, most important that the various information services should publicize the reasons for exports of these otherwise non-essential goods.

Greater Productivity Necessary to Pay for Rearmament Drive

The necessity for greater productivity from British industry was underlined as the only sure way to pay for the great rearmament drive. To this oft-repeated but still valid advice, was added the necessity of salesmanship, economy of materials, recovery of scrap and replacement of scarce materials with others in more plentiful supply. On the subject of supply of raw materials, the chief of the ECA mission in the United Kingdom felt that British industry could depend on receiving its fair share, consistent with the overall common defence effort.

The declarations of the Minister of Supply and the President of the Board of Trade, in themselves, were adequate justification for the conference, for they did clear up much doubt and uncertainty. For Canadian manufacturers and importers, the position was greatly clarified. Manufacturers of items for defence, of essential development projects, and importers of those products that have figured so largely in the drive for dollar exports, should continue to receive their requirements in good measure. Reductions in some classes may be necessary, for there will not be enough raw materials for all of these needs, either in Canada or in the United Kingdom, but there has been given clear and unequivocal assurance that Canada's needs will be met in so far as it is possible under the existing circumstances.

Indonesian Output of Foodstuffs Not Sufficient to Meet Needs

Although population has increased nearly 14 per cent in past 15 years, production of food is below prewar levels—Lack of internal security, neglect of the irrigation system, lack of agricultural equipment and plowing cattle hamper production—Rubber exports in 1950 exceed prewar level.

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

(Editor's Note.—Last 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.—Normally, Indonesia should produce all of its requirements of foodstuffs, such as rice, cassava, corn, sweet potatoes, soyabeans and peanuts but, at the present time, although the population has increased by almost 14 per cent in the last 15 years, production of food is below prewar levels. Whereas Indonesia used to grow sufficient rice for its own requirements, it is now a net importer of this commodity and has even drawn on the United States as a source of supply. Production of foodstuffs is hampered by the lack of internal security, neglect of the irrigation system, lack of agricultural equipment and plowing cattle. The production of both freshwater and sea fisheries has dropped.

Indonesia represents a fair market for milk products and flour, but in general, nearly all imported foodstuffs are beyond the range of practically all levels of the population. The monetary measures taken by the Government of Indonesia have had the effect of tripling the price of all imported goods. In consequence, there has been an appreciable drop in the consumption, for example, of flour and bread.

Indonesia's main source for flour since the end of the war has been Australia and the United States, whose prices have been lower than those quoted by Canada. Canadian hard wheat flour is appreciated and known in this market and if Canadian millers can offer reasonably competitive prices, then Canadian flour should re-appear in Indonesia.

Sugar Production Materially Reduced

Prior to the last war, sugar was one of the principal exports of Indonesia. Production in 1939 and 1940 was in excess of 1,500,000 metric tons, with 88 mills in operation. Production of estate sugar during 1949 totalled 224,000 metric tons milled by 24 sugar factories. Production for 1950 is estimated at 300,000 metric tons with 32 factories in operation. Production is still hampered by labour unrest, thefts, strikes and illegal occupation of cropland by squatters.

The present sugar production is scarcely sufficient for domestic consumption, but during 1949, a total of 40,000 metric tons was exported to neighbouring countries. Exports during the first six months of 1950 totalled 1,400 tons.

Tea production in 1949 was 27,174 metric tons, compared with 12,618 tons in 1948. Annual prewar production was 119,000 metric tons. It is not anticipated that tea production will reach its prewar level for some years, since 30 per cent of the prewar planted area was converted to other crops

during the war and a number of estates and factories destroyed. Exports during 1949 totalled 23,620 metric tons, and 11,819 metric tons in the first six months of 1950.

During 1949 coffee production continued at a very low level. While the average prewar production was approximately 131,000 tons, the 1948 and 1949 production was estimated to be approximately 25,000 tons per year. Coffee was strictly controlled by the government in order to ensure domestic supplies; these controls were lifted during September, 1950. Some coffee was exported during 1949, mainly owing to trade agreement commitments, and totalled 5,000 tons, as compared with 2,400 tons in 1948. Exports during the first six months of 1950 totalled 1,466 metric tons.

Indonesia is Important Source of Spices

Indonesia was an important prewar source of such spices as pepper, cloves, nutmegs and cinnamon, although these spices only comprised about 2 per cent of the total export value of produce of the former Netherlands East Indies. In 1939, Indonesia supplied approximately 80 per cent of the world's requirements of pepper, 70 per cent of that of nutmeg and mace and 20 per cent of cinnamon bark. Pepper is grown mainly in South Sumatra and on the island of Banka and prewar Indonesian production was approximately 70,000 tons per year. This flourishing production suffered seriously during the Japanese occupation on the Island of Banka; less than 1 per cent of the 1939 production was achieved in 1946. Exports of pepper were 1,805 metric tons in 1948 and 2,808 metric tons in 1949. Exports for the first six months of 1950 totalled 938 metric tons. Production of white pepper in 1949 was estimated at 200 metric tons and the 1950 production is not expected to exceed 100 metric tons. Production of black pepper during 1949 was 4,000 metric tons and production estimates for 1950 show an upward trend at 8,000 metric tons.

Indonesia in prewar years, only exported about 2.7 per cent of the world's requirements of cloves, but, at the present time, she is a net importer of this spice. Indonesian exports of cloves and mace prewar, were approximately 72 per cent of the world's requirements. Damage was caused to the nutmeg gardens during the war but exports for 1948 and 1949 were 2,752 and 3,140 metric tons respectively. Exports for the first six months of 1950 were 926 metric tons.

Cinnamon is grown mainly on the island of Sumatra and prewar exports averaged 2,700 tons per year. Current production is small since a large percentage of the cinnamon trees were cut down for firewood during the war. Exports for the first six months of 1950 were 1,885 metric tons.

Exports of Copra Decreased

Indonesian copra exports during 1950 are estimated at only 197,000 tons, compared with exports of 323,413 tons in 1949 and 238,417 tons in 1948. Copra purchases and sales are controlled by a government organization established in 1940 called the Copra Fund. Operations of the Copra Fund, particularly in East Indonesia, have been hampered by internal disturbances and by disrupted communication facilities. Prewar copra exports were approximately 500,000 metric tons per year. Practically all exports of copra are directed to certain countries within trade agreement commitments of the Indonesian Government.

Palm oil production in 1949 was double that of 1948 and output totalled 118,607 metric tons. Exports in 1949 totalled 101,861 metric tons, compared with exports in 1939 of 231,600 metric tons.

While prewar production of kapok was approximately 17,000 metric tons per year, present levels of production are in the neighbourhood of 4,000 to 5,000 metric tons. Prewar, all kapok exports were graded by a government organization, which is no longer in existence. Quality, therefore, may not be consistent nor comparable to that of prewar years.

Indonesia is an important supplier of two natural resins, gum copal and gum damar. Production and marketing were seriously affected about 1930 with the invention and use of synthetic resins. In 1939, exports of gum copal and gum damar totalled 18,130 and 12,346 gross metric tons respectively, while exports in 1948 totalled only 3,671 and 3,121 metric tons.

The forest area of Indonesia is estimated to be 120 million hectares, one-quarter of all forests in the Far East. On Java, there are large expanses of teakwood well suited for a regular forestry industry on a sustained yield basis. Prior to the war, forest cultivation and re-forestation were practised systematically, and forest railway track was over 3,000 kilometres in length. Forest production of timber in Java amounted to more than 500,000 cubic metres in 1939, which did not include 1,000,000 cubic metres of firewood. Forest production outside Java totalled 2,200,000 cubic metres during the same year. In addition, substantial quantities of rattan were produced.

During the Japanese occupation the forests, especially in Java, were ravaged of timber in order to assist the Japanese war effort. Felling of trees was many times the normal prewar overall rate, forests became neglected and plantations suffered. However, strong efforts have been made to overcome these difficulties and, in 1948, production of timber reached a figure approximately 40 per cent of the prewar level.

Rubber Shipments Exceed Prewar Level

Indonesian exports of rubber in 1939 were 378,000 metric tons and 544,900 metric tons in 1940. In 1948, rubber exports totalled 279,788 metric tons and 405,696 metric tons in 1949, roughly equalling prewar levels. Exports of rubber for the first six months of 1950 totalled 259,806 metric tons. The substantial rise in the world price of rubber has been of great benefit to Indonesia.

Tin ore production totalled approximately 20,000 metric tons in 1940, compared with 29,000 metric tons in 1949.

Crude oil production in 1949 was 43,205,969 barrels compared with 33,033,802 barrels in 1948. The 1949 production is slightly lower than that in 1939 and 1940. Little new development was carried on during 1949 due to unsettled conditions.

Canadian Exports of Fish and Fishery Products Higher

Exports of fish and fishery products during 1950 increased 12 per cent in value to \$118,500,000 from \$105,900,000 in 1949. Shipments of fresh and frozen, whole or dressed fish were \$10,200,000 higher at \$34,700,000, and fresh and frozen fillets were up \$3,800,000 at \$15,000,000. Smaller increases were shown for smoked and salted fish and molluscs and crustaceans. On the other hand, shipments of canned fish were nearly 18 per cent lower at \$12,243,000 against \$14,858,000, foreign sales of canned salmon declining by nearly \$1,600,000. Exports of pickled fish, fish meal and vitamin oils were also lower.

Many Items in Trade of New Zealand Freed from Controls in Past Year

Products from soft-currency sources released from import restrictions in past year—Purchases from dollar area not affected—Most of the butter, cheese and meat sold under bulk sale agreements to United Kingdom—Board of Trade established.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of four articles on economic conditions in New Zealand during 1950.)

WELLINGTON, January 29, 1951.—The external trade of New Zealand is subject to many controls, although many items entering the trade of the country have been freed in the past year. Exports consist mainly of wool, meat, butter and cheese, hides, tallow, sausage casings, and seeds. Most of the butter, cheese and meat is sold under bulk agreements to the United Kingdom and, in most cases, the sale of the balance is at least supervised by government organizations. Commodity exports were valued at £147·6 million in 1949, slightly below the 1948 total because of smaller meat exports. Figures for 1950 are not available, but it is expected that they will be very much higher because of the high wool price. Total overseas receipts were £160 million in 1949 and for 1950 have been estimated at £220 million. Full effects of higher wool prices will not be felt until 1951.

The present government was pledged to the removal from import controls of as many items as possible. An Import Advisory Committee was established to study the question and make recommendations. The Import Licensing Schedule was released at the end of July and many items were released from import control from soft-currency areas. Items from the hard-currency areas were still strictly controlled in compliance with an agreement with the United Kingdom to limit dollar expenditures to 75 per cent of 1948. On December 18 an additional list of goods was exempt from import control from soft-currency countries. Again, however, imports from dollar areas were not affected. It was announced at the same time that import licences had been issued to the value of £165 million. It was also estimated that imports of items freed from import control might reach a value of £45 million. Shortages of goods in other countries will probably make it impossible to use to the full all the licences granted.

Board of Trade Established

The Board of Trade was set up to advise the Minister of Customs on matters related to industrial and trade developments, import licensing, and, except in relation to agricultural or pastoral products, export licensing. The minister may delegate to the board the licensing of imports and the licensing of exports, other than agricultural or pastoral exports. The board is to consist of not more than four members, and the present members of the Import Advisory Committee are to be its members, their appointment being for three years with eligibility for reappointment on similar terms. In an advisory capacity, the board is to deal with economic aspects of such matters as the rates of customs duties, the development of existing industries and the development of new industries.

When the relaxation of import controls was announced, it was stated that types of goods which are locally manufactured are still protected, pending consideration by the Board of Trade. Manufacturers and others may make representation and public hearings will be held throughout the country. In this manner it is hoped to meet the criticism of those who object to the use of the import control system to protect local industries.

Information on the value and volume of production is available to June 30, 1949. Production of material commodities only is covered and the figures do not purport to cover all goods produced and services rendered. The following table shows values for the years ending June 30th, 1939, 1948 and 1949.

Production in New Zealand

	1938-39	1947-48	1948-49
	(NZ£000,000)		
Agricultural	10.1	15.7	18.5
Pastoral	38.0	80.4	84.0
Dairying, Poultry and Bees	37.9	58.9	66.3
Total farming groups	86.0	155.0	168.8
Mining	4.4	6.3	6.9
Fisheries	0.6	1.1	1.2
Forestry	4.0	8.7	10.5
Factory	30.5	70.8	77.0
Building and Miscellaneous	14.7	24.4	27.8
Total all groups including farming	136.1	266.3	292.2

The main items contributing to the substantial increases in value totals between 1947-48 and 1948-49 are increased yields for grain crops, grass, clover and fruits; increased wool realizations; increased yield and prices for butterfat and a greater volume of factory and building production at higher prices.

Value and Volume of New Zealand Production

	(Base: 1938-39 = 100)					
	Farm		Factory		Total	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Per head of Population	
	Value	Volume	Value	Volume	Value	Volume
1938-39	100	100	100	100	100	100
1947-48	189	113	232	159	174	109
1948-49	206	117	252	163	187	112

Canadian Processed Food Output Increased

Canadian food processors manufactured larger quantities of soda biscuits, plain and fancy biscuits, chewing gum, chocolate confectionery in bars, sugar confectionery, and marshmallows in 1950 than in 1949, but turned out less chocolate confectionery in bulk and packages, foods prepared for infants, jellies, and spirit cinegar. Baked beans (including pork and beans), fruits and vegetables quick frozen, not for reprocessing, jams, marmalades, bottled olives, pickles and relishes, tomato catsup and canned meats were among the increases, but there were smaller quantities of dried and powdered eggs and food drinks.

Laws Designed to Combat Inflation Instituted by Mexico Last Year

Government given authority to control industrial production, to fix prices of consumer goods and industrial materials, and to limit industrial, farm and business profits.—All new deposits in private banks frozen in central bank.

By Clive B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note: Last of two articles on economic conditions in Mexico.)

MEXICO CITY, January 30, 1951.—Prices rose week by week during the second half of 1950, the amount of money in the hands of the Mexican public increased by an average of well over 200 million pesos monthly, and rumours of impending dollar revaluation multiplied. At the end of last year, and early in 1951, the Mexican Congress approved an impressive volume of legislation designed to halt inflation. A new series of laws gives the government the authority to control industrial production, to fix prices of consumer goods and industrial materials, and to limit industrial, farm and business profits. Further, as of January 12, all new deposits in private banks are being frozen in the central bank.

The Economic Control Law is being administered mainly by the Secretariat of National Economy, which, by mid-January, was in the midst of a series of studies of national production, essential imports, and distribution facilities. Its efforts to implement the law revolved around "profits which, in the judgment of the secretariat, are considered to be reasonable". Producers and business firms are to be obliged to sell stocks of basic foodstuffs, low-grade cotton textiles, and a variety of chemicals and materials for industry, at prices that will be fixed by the government. The list of commodities under price control will be augmented from time to time.

The government now has the power to order a changeover of industrial production in the event of scarcity. Industrial and business firms, producers, wholesalers, retailers and transport companies are obligated to supply whatever information is required as to sources of supply, volume of sales, distribution, prices paid by buyers, names of buyers, and any stocks held in warehouses. Consumers have been asked, in all cases, to notify the secretariat of any attempt to raise official prices, and retailers are obligated under penalty to notify the authorities of any price changes that may be demanded by wholesalers.

Price Ceilings Established On Some Commodities

On January 4, a short list of goods on which price ceilings will be established was published. In addition to meat and 16 other basic foodstuffs, cotton textiles, leather and automobiles, the list comprised such industrial materials as copper, caustic soda, sulphur, lumber, feed, rubber, industrial alcohol, cement, all products of the iron and steel industry, raw cotton, wool, soap, medicines, and artificial vegetable fibres. Not until January 16 did a new, permanent National Prices Commission meet under the chairmanship of the Secretary of National Economy, but it is anticipated that the prices on controlled commodities will be rolled back to mid-December levels.

Decrees published on January 12 were aimed directly at taking currency out of circulation. As of that date, all new deposits in private banks whose total deposits exceed ten times their capital are being frozen in the Bank of Mexico, where they will accumulate no interest. So that credits will not be withheld from farmers and industrialists, the Bank of Mexico has taken over all loans made by the private banks for periods of up to one year, and Nacional Financiera, a government bond and investment corporation, is rediscounting longer term credits. Nacional Financiera also has opened a new series of credits on behalf of the Federal Electricity Commission, the National Oil and Railway Administration, and other government agencies that are largely dependent upon factories abroad for their heavy equipment.

Simultaneously, the government undertook to control its spending more strictly within the limits of the federal budget and of state income, and not to accept foreign offers of loans and credit, except for the purchase of equipment that will directly benefit production. The interest rate on all new state issues will be reduced to 5 per cent, although interest on National Savings Bonds, from the sale of which investment in state-owned industry is being increased, stays at the compound rate of 7.17 per cent. While the greater part of the reserves of the Bank of Mexico is being converted into gold, and gold is being placed freely on sale to the public, the minting of silver coins is being stepped up. The National Mint has contracted to deliver a minimum of two million pesos daily in silver of various denominations, in the belief that Mexicans will hoard them. The abolition of 3½-year-old lists of prohibited luxury goods on January 19 was accompanied by a revision of the import tariff that promised to keep such articles well out of the reach of the great majority of the population.

Two Major Credits Obtained from Abroad

Mexico obtained two major credits from abroad late in 1950, a total of \$150 million from the Export-Import Bank of the United States, and \$10 million from the World Bank for Reconstruction. The nation's credit abroad has not stood so high for a number of years past. The \$150 million loan is to be spent on ambitious national programs for irrigation, electrification, construction of highways, the mechanization of agriculture, and the rehabilitation of railways. The first \$30 million were allocated early in January this year for the Falcon Dam on the Bravo River that forms the United States-Mexican frontier, and an irrigation canal in the northwest Yaqui Valley.

Mexico succeeded, after discussion at several international conferences, in obtaining agreement that, where possible, purchases under the loan from the Export-Import Bank would be made in Mexico. The credit from the World Bank is being made available to private industry through Nacional Financiera, a government corporation, and private banks. Industry is invited to submit applications for credits up to June 30, 1952, for the purchase of essential tools and machinery, and to finance moderate stockpiling of raw materials that would be difficult to purchase abroad in the event of war.

Mexico has enjoyed excellent credit facilities since the end of 1941, when Nacional Financiera obtained \$36 million from the Export-Import Bank for highway construction. Since then, loans from the Export-Import Bank, the World Bank, and private United States banks totalled \$364.2 million up to last October. Two other loans, one of \$55 million for improvement of the nationalized railroads, and the other of \$15 million for highways between Guadalajara and Nogales, and between Mexico and Acapulco, are pending at the present time.

Excluding the \$160 million granted at the end of last year, Mexico has used \$84.9 million of her wartime and postwar credit for the improvement of communications and transportation services; \$73.6 million for electrification; \$10 million for development of the nationalized oil industry; \$9 million for iron and steel; \$7 million for agricultural machinery; \$6 million for the extension of the chemical industry; and \$5 million for the development of the sugar industry.

New Oil Wells, Pipe Lines and Gas Line to be Completed this Year

At the end of 1950, the national oil monopoly, *Petróleos Mexicanos* (PEMEX) was producing 228,000 barrels of crude oil and 400 million cubic feet of industrial gas daily. Oil production, which averaged 5,076,000 barrels a month during 1949, increased to 6,187,000 barrels by the end of August. PEMEX will operate during 1951 on a budget of 1,700 million pesos. A minimum of 300 new wells will be drilled by the 105 teams that are kept in the field.

A refinery at Reynosa, Tamaulipas, was completed on September 26, several weeks in advance of schedule, and is producing 5,000 barrels of gasoline daily. In the course of this year, the Trans-Isthmian pipe line will be completed and gas lines will be built between the Poza Rica oil field and the gulf port of Tampico, between Reynosa and the northern industrial city of Monterrey, and between Monterrey and Torreón. Gas distribution systems are to be installed in Matamoros and other frontier zones. Two refineries are planned for the Pacific coast, one in the port of Salina Cruz. A plant for the production of paraffin and lubricants will be added to the new refinery at Salamanca in the central state of Guanajuato, and new loading, storage and distributing facilities are to be completed at the Atzacapotzalco refinery in Mexico City and in the port of Veracruz.

Department Store Being Established in Venezuela

Caracas, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The opening of a branch store in Maracaibo, Venezuela's second largest city, has been announced by the management of Sears Roebuck de Venezuela. The Caracas store, which was opened in March, 1950, has proven most successful in introducing North American modern merchandising methods to this country.

Number of Motor Vehicles in Cuba More Than Doubled

Havana, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of cars, trucks and buses in Cuba has increased two and a half times since 1942. At the end of 1950, 69,905 passenger cars were registered in Cuba, as against 27,017 in 1942, while 34,641 trucks and buses were registered in 1950, as compared to only 15,854 in 1942.

Canadian Steel Ingot Production at Record Level

Canadian production of steel ingots in 1950 exceeded the 3,000,000-ton mark for the third successive year, reaching a new record total of 3,298,069 tons, an increase of 6.5 per cent over the previous peak of 3,095,626 tons in 1949, and 14.6 per cent above the wartime high output of 2,958,906 tons in 1942. Daily average output for the year increased to 9,036 tons from 8,481 a year earlier.

Greek Fishing Industry Restored To Better Than Prewar Position

Fishing industry now employs over 32,000 people—Construction of fishing boats, manufacture of fishing gear, and improvement of existing equipment have made satisfactory progress—Fisheries reconstruction program aided by foreign financial assistance.

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

(Editor's Note.—Sixth 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.—Today, the fishing industry of Greece is reportedly in a better position than at any time during the prewar years and is stated to employ over 32,000 people. The greatest progress has been made in middle water fishing, while inshore and lake fishing have been restored to their prewar positions. Delay under the program has been noted only in the development of offshore fishing in the Atlantic. Construction of fishing boats, manufacture of fishing gear, particularly fish nets, and the improvement of existing equipment have all made satisfactory progress.

Fishing vessels numbered 389 trawlers and 303 purse-seiners at the beginning of 1950 as compared with 180 trawlers and 200 purse-seiners in 1944. These increases, 116 per cent in the case of trawlers and 51 per cent in the case of purse-seiners, do not indicate the substantial number of vessels then under construction.

Accurate statistics on fish production are not kept, but the annual catch from sea fishing has been estimated to have increased to 40-45,000 metric tons which, together with that taken from lakes and fish farms of 5,000 tons, indicates an overall increase of 15,000 metric tons as compared with 1938.

The development of the fishing industry in Greece began largely with the inflow of the Greek fishing population from Asia Minor in 1922, and reached its highest pre-World War II level in 1938. At that time fishing in lakes, fish farms and the open sea, was being carried out, while inshore and middle water fishing accounted for the major part of the catch. Before World War II, the fishing fleet consisted of 180 trawlers, 200 purse-seiners and 6,000 inshore and lake fishing craft. The trawler catch approximated 9,000 metric tons annually, that of purse-seiners 11,000 tons, while inshore fishing and lake fishing amounted to 10,000 and 6,000 tons respectively, totalling 36,000 metric tons in all.

Prewar Fish Production Supplemented by Imports

Prewar the fishing industry was characterized by small vessels with low-powered engines which were obliged to work close to base, non-mechanization of inshore fishing craft, and a lack of facilities for the preservation and transportation of the catch. At that time about 25,000 persons were employed in the industry. Local production was supple-

mented by imports which amounted to 21,000 tons in 1938, including 5,400 tons of fresh fish, 12,700 tons of salt cod and 2,900 tons of herring and other cured and tinned fish.

During World War II and including the period of occupation, the fishing fleet as well as inshore and lake fishing craft suffered from outright destruction and extensive deterioration. Similarly, lake and fish farm installations, as well as the industries for the processing and preserving of fish, sustained heavy damage.

Since liberation of the country in October, 1944, efforts have been made to rehabilitate the fishing industry. These efforts have been furthered since 1945 through the receipt of UNRRA supplies, American Mission for Aid to Greece financing, and finally through the fisheries reconstruction program carried out with United States financial assistance during the first two fiscal years of the Economic Co-operation Administration, 1948-49 and 1949-50.

Other activities intended to promote increased production and consumption of fishery products have not kept pace with that of output. While the hinterland is poorly supplied with fish, seasonal over-production occurs due to the lack of preservation and distribution facilities, though steps are being taken this year to overcome these obstacles and promote wider distribution and consumption.

Loans to Greek Fishing Industry

	New Installations		Improvement of Existing Installations	
	Local Expenditure	Expenditure Abroad	Local Expenditure	Expenditure Abroad
Fishing boats	U.S.\$ 34,732	U.S.\$	U.S.\$ 12,467	U.S.\$
Engines	61,531	335,367	38,365	194,250
Fishing gear	169,859	27,000	31,600	....
Nautical equipment	40,868	22,500	1,499	....
Sounding equipment .....	....	4,900	....	....
Other expenses	69,964	....	34,866	....
Refrigerator equipment .....	....	19,300	....	3,000
Cold-storage installations and ice-making plant	36,530	....	18,368	9,500
Refrigerator vans .....	....	39,333	....	....
Ships for deposit of catches ..	16,665	....	1,800	....
Salt fish industry	1,000	....	13,832	3,365
Manufacture of fishing nets ..	....	53,300	....	20,000
Total	437,649	501,700	152,797	230,115

Financial Aid Given for Reconstruction of Fisheries

The total financial assistance made available for the reconstruction of the fisheries during the fiscal year 1949-50 amounted to U.S.\$2.1 million, which included the equivalent of U.S.\$1.2 million for local expenditure and U.S.\$0.9 million for expenditure abroad. These totals include the following funds authorized during the year in addition to those shown in the above table:

	For local expenditure	For expenditure abroad
For the construction of the the Patras and Piraeus fish receiving stations	U.S.\$500,000	U.S.\$125,000
For surveys of engineering works for fishery, stocking of lakes and fish farms, assistance to fishermen	40,000	....
For fishery research	20,000	20,000
Total	560,000	145,000

Fish receiving stations to facilitate the landing, sorting, weighing, packing, auctioning, loading and despatching or cold-storing of fish, are to be constructed at Piraeus, Patras and Salonica. Technical surveys of fish farms have been carried out, and are now being studied in the light of needed improvements.

The Greek Hydrobiological Institute, located at Piraeus, is engaged in studies of known fishing grounds to determine the extent to which these may be safely exploited without endangering their productive capacities, and, through the use of its research ship *Alkyoná*, is attempting to discover new fishing grounds where operations may be more profitably carried out.

It has been determined that a yield of 50 kilograms per hour of trawling, with 30 per cent of the catch consisting of high quality fish, is usual in unexploited fishing grounds in the Eastern Mediterranean from Turkey to Egypt, as well as off the coast of North Africa. Thus, the Greek trawler fleet is being encouraged to fish more distant waters, rather than further deplete those nearer to base.

The Greek Hydrobiological Institute is also carrying out biological research on various species of fish, as well as hydrological research on their fresh and salt water environments. In addition, in conjunction with the fish processing industry, the institute is engaged in technological studies on salting, smoking, canning and cold storing, both from the standpoint of resistance to deterioration and that of marketing qualities, purity, appearance and taste requirements.

A branch of the fishing industry of importance to Greece, from the point of view of foreign exchange revenues as well as of employment, is that of sponge fishing. The inhabitants of a number of the more barren islands, such as Hydra and Kalymnos, depend entirely on sponge fishing for their livelihood. Sponge production rose from 145 metric tons in 1948 to 152 in 1949, as compared with only 100 metric tons in 1938. Approximately 3,000 people are directly employed in this branch of the fishing industry.

Dependence on Fish Imports Continues

Despite rehabilitation of Greek fisheries and increased production, the country continues to be dependent on fish and fish products from abroad.

Greek Fish Imports in 1950

	Metric tons	
Fresh fish	250	U.S.\$ 100,000
Salted codfish	5,000	1,400,000
Smoked herring	5,000	1,700,000
Salted fish	300	150,000
Roe and octopus	1,000	500,000
Canned fish	600	330,000
Total	12,150	4,180,000

Greek Requirements of Fish, 1950-51

	Metric tons	
Fresh fish	1,000	U.S.\$ 225,000
Salted codfish	15,000-18,000	3,000,000
Smoked herring	8,000	2,250,000
Salted fish	660	200,000
Cod roe and octopus	2,000	1,000,000
Canned fish	75	50,000
Total	26,735-29,735	6,725,000

Trade Notes

BRAZIL

Brazilian Iron Ore Exports Higher

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Itabira iron ore exports through the port of Vitoria during 1950 were 52 per cent higher than in 1949, reaching a total of 721,765 tons. Estimates for the current year anticipate exports of 1.5 million tons.

Brazilian Natural Gum Production More Than Doubled

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of all commercial types of natural gums during 1950 in the Amazon valley is estimated at 3,800,000 kilograms, more than double the 1949 production. Included in the estimate are balata, coquirana, massaranduba and sorva.

Brazilian Rolled Steel Production Increased

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Rolled steel production at Volta Redonda, from January to September 1950, was 210,938 tons, valued at Cr.\$77,228,640, a considerable increase over the same period in 1949.

German Automobile Firm to Establish Plant in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Directors of the German automobile firm, "Auto Fabrik Muenchen" arrived a short time ago in Belo Horizonte, capital of the state of Minas Gerais, to begin preparations for the installation, near that city, of an automobile and tractor plant. Initial yearly production of passenger-cars is expected to be about 2,000.

Brazilian Petroleum Production Rises Steadily

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's petroleum production during the last 11 years has been estimated at 700,000 bbls. by the magazine "Mineração e Metalurgia". Production rose steadily from 2,089 bbls. in 1940 to 32,841 in 1942, 57,333 in 1944, 66,889 in 1946 and 143,405 bbls. in 1948. Although production could have been much larger in the last few years, it was kept below capacity because of the lack of refining facilities. Now that the Mataripe refinery is operating, the magazine estimated that the country's oil production would rise to about 750,000 bbls. for the current year.

Brazilian Sugar Crop Increased Last Year

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's sugar cane crop in 1950 increased 2.4 per cent, compared with 1949. Increase in value was 2.8 per cent, which shows that there was no great fluctuation of prices. During the first ten months of 1950, Brazil exported 9,000 tons of sugar; for the same period in 1949 exports attained 38,600 tons. It is believed, however, that consumption in the domestic market has increased considerably.

Brazilian Tobacco Crop Smaller Last Year

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's 1950 tobacco crop reached 111,000 tons valued at Cr.\$627 million, being slightly smaller than in 1949 when it topped 114,500 tons worth Cr.\$630 million. Two states, Rio Grande do Sul and Bahia, account for more than half of all Brazilian tobacco.

Brazil Will Receive Loans from International Bank

Rio de Janeiro, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—International Bank President Eugene Black announced last week that the Bank is considering the granting of numerous loans to Brazil in the near future. According to the Bank's experts, Brazil's economic situation is most promising. The Brazilian Traction, Light & Power Company has been granted another U.S.\$15 million loan. The prior loan had been granted for the purchase abroad of equipment needed for the five-year expansion plan of the company's installations in Rio and São Paulo, the most industrial areas in Brazil. After the first loan was granted, the increase in the industrial expansion of that area forced the company to completely revise its plans. The additional U.S.\$15 million granted last week will be paid within 25 years with 4.5 per cent interest, including a 1 per cent commission charged by the Bank for the constitution of a special reserve fund. The amortization will be started in July, 1955, and the loan is guaranteed by the Brazilian Government. The new loan will also be used for the purchase of equipment abroad. It is expected that over U.S.\$12 million will be spent by the company in the purchase of equipment in Canada.

CHILE

Cellulose Plant to be Installed in Chile

Santiago, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A proposal has been submitted to the Foreign Trade Council for the fixing of exchange to cover the necessary imports of machinery for the establishment of a cellulose plant in Chile. The cost is estimated at U.S.\$7 million and the rate of exchange solicited is 31 pesos per U.S. dollar, or the same as at present applied to imports of newsprint.

Blight Affecting Chilean Potato Crop

Santiago, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Blight is assuming very dangerous proportions and the Minister of Agriculture states that expenses necessary for combating it will amount to more than 27 million pesos. It is reported that 100 tons of seed potatoes will be acquired in the United States, all necessary sanitary precautions being adopted. It is also possible that seeds may be acquired in the Netherlands.

Chile Outlines Public Works Program for 1951

Santiago, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Official figures have been published in the "Official Gazette" showing the distribution of 500 million pesos voted for the public works program for 1951. This total has been divided as follows: Irrigation, 105.6 million pesos; roads, bridges, etc. (including

expropriations), 105.6 million pesos; railways and stations, equipment, etc., 61.6 million pesos; water-works and drainage, 52.8 million pesos; port works and equipment, 52.8 million pesos; official buildings (including universities, schools, prisons, sports grounds, etc.), 61.6 million pesos; salaries to employees, public works department, 60 million pesos.

Chilean National Airlines to Buy Equipment

Santiago, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Development Corporation has been authorized to contract a credit abroad up to U.S.\$600,000 for equipment and spares for the national airlines.

Chile to Acquire Additional Trolley Buses

Santiago, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—At present there are 100 trolley buses in service in the city of Santiago and measures are being taken to acquire a further 417 for service in Santiago, Valparaiso and other cities. So far as Santiago is concerned, once the additional trolley buses are received, the few remaining tramway services will be eliminated. Proposals are being studied from five sources, with prices ranging from U.S.\$10 million to U.S.\$10.9 million. The lowest price is from the Vetra Company of France, on a basis of receiving nitrate for an equivalent value. The operation would be effected on a basis of 10 per cent at placing the order, 45 per cent at one year and 45 per cent at two years. The other four offers, which were from United States firms, all called for a total cash payment.

Chilean Production of Petroleum Increasing

Santiago, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Two new wells are reported to have entered into production in the Magallanes area, one with an initial production of 100 cubic metres daily and the other with 40 cubic metres. Up to date, 9 wells have been sunk in this area, all of a depth of from 2,200 to 2,300 metres, of which five have produced petroleum, three gas, and one has failed to produce. During the month of March a further shipment of 20,000 cubic metres will be made to Uruguay, the sixth consignment sent to that country. Further studies are being made for new sources of production and the authorities are optimistic about their success.

Chile Receives Japanese Commercial Mission

Santiago, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Representatives of four Japanese metallurgic companies have arrived in Chile to discuss the purchase of copper. They are also showing interest in the possibility of arranging future business under a barter system.

Blight Affects Chilean Potato Crop

Santiago, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Fifty per cent of the Chilean potato production has been completely lost by blight and, with the continuance of the present weather conditions, the situation will become worse. While everything possible is being done by means of pulverizations, the country is not at present in possession of the necessary elements for

counteracting this blight. Steps are being taken to localize potatoes free from blight which may serve as seed for next year. Credits have been granted by the Agrarian Credit Bank for producers who lost crops, and an effort will be made to provide them with seeds for future sowings. Investigations are also being made into the type of seed which offers resistance to the blight.

Chilean Activities Affected by Strikes

Santiago, February 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The strike of private employees in the north part of Antofagasta, instituted as a protest against the minimum wage for 1951, culminated in a 24 hours' strike which affected all activities in that district. It is reported that the railway traffic to Bolivia is now normal, but that other activities continue interrupted. The National Federation of Private Employees decided to support this movement and agreed on a 24 hours' strike for February 23 by employees of banks, commerce, insurance, telephone and public transport, as a warning to the authorities. The movement, so far as Santiago is concerned, was of a half-hearted nature and bank employees made a public declaration that they were not taking part in the movement. Most establishments were open for business, although many on the ground floor worked with closed shutters. A limited amount of transport was available under police protection and no essential services were affected.

Trouble is also brewing in the coal mining district in the South, where it is alleged that communists are involved, as delegates of the Communist party have been active in the district. The Ministry of Labour has denied that the collaboration of Communist senators has been accepted with a view to finding a solution to the matter and avoiding stoppage in the mines.

Chile Authorizes Increase in Telephone Tariffs

Santiago, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Telephone Company has been authorized to increase its rates for urban service by 37 per cent and its long distance charges by 20 per cent, plus a surcharge of 5 per cent on the total of the new tariff. This increase will come into force on March 1, 1951. Authorization of the increase followed a report rendered by an investigation committee which showed that the implantation of the new tariff will only permit the company to make a profit of 5 per cent on their net investments.

COLOMBIA

Colombia Signs Commercial Agreement with Denmark

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement was signed in Copenhagen on January 26 between Denmark and the Colombian Exchange Control Office for Imports and Exports, to be valued at the equivalent of U.S. \$4 million. The agreement will be valid for a period of one year from the date of signing, and will be tacitly renewed for further periods of twelve months unless notice of three months is given by either party.

Colombia has agreed to grant licences up to the value of U.S. \$2 million for the importation of the following goods: Machinery and parts for the manufacture of cement; capsulating machinery, agricultural machinery, shoe-making machinery, cold-storage plants, including refrigerators and automatic appliances, Diesel engines, woodworking

machinery and tools, miscellaneous machinery (especially sewing machines, stocking-mending machines, adding machines, duplicators, electrical machines, printing machines); machines and tools for the chemical and technical industries, electrical cables and conduits, milk cans, bottle caps, tin-coated lead and aluminum pipes, white cement, transmission belts, conveyor belts, trapezoid belts, brake linings, dyes, including printing ink, ink, India ink, typewriter ribbons, stencils, etc., gramineous seeds, maternized milk, rennet, seed potatoes, canned fish, various products including pharmaceuticals. Denmark, on the other hand, has agreed to authorize the purchase of up to U.S. \$2 million of coffee and other exportable items.

Bogotá to Extend Electrical Facilities

Bogotá, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The International General Electric is reported to have granted the Municipality of Bogotá a loan of U.S. \$8 million for the extension of electrical services. The loan itself will be materials for the construction of a second power station on the Río Bogotá, about twenty miles from the city. The new plant will have a generating capacity of 45,000 kw., and is expected to be ready within two years.

Maximum Price Fixed for Colombian Coffee

Bogotá, February 19, 1950.—(FTS)—A maximum price of 60½ cents per pound has been fixed for Colombian coffee by the Economic Stabilization Office of the United States. During the Second World War, prices were pegged at below one-third of that amount. Coffee prices during the last year have risen steadily, almost reaching this new maximum price. As coffee still accounts for over 90 per cent of exports from Colombia, this high maximum price will be a most powerful stimulus to the whole economy.

IRELAND

Postal Rates Increased in Ireland

Dublin, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Department of Posts and Telegraphs states that, in order to comply with the regulations of the Universal Postal Convention, revised postage rates for foreign surface mail and air mail will come into operation in Ireland on March 1, 1951. From this date, letters by air mail to Canada will cost 1/4d for the first half-ounce, each additional half-ounce 1/- (heretofore, it was 9d for each half-ounce), and surface mail, the first ounce will be 3½d, and each additional ounce 2d. (former rate 2½d for first ounce, and each additional oz. 1½d).

Canada receives the preferential rate which applies only to surface mail. The full surface mail rate is 4½d first ounce, and 2½d each additional ounce.

New Graving Dock Being Constructed in Ireland

Dublin, February 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Dublin Port and Docks Board on February 22, 1951, concluded an agreement for the construction of a new graving dock at Alexandra Basin, Dublin. This will take about three years to complete at a cost of £ 892,641, of which the government is contributing £ 500,000.

The existing graving dock, now over a century old, is too small and can only be used by ships not exceeding 10,000 tons. The new dock will be 630 feet long and 80 feet wide at entrance and capable of taking vessels up to 18,000 tons. The expansion of the Irish merchant fleet and the growth of overseas trade to this country made it desirable that there should be Irish port facilities available for the maintenance and repair of large ships.

Electrical Equipment Plant Proposed for Ireland

Dublin, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—It is proposed to establish the largest electrical equipment plant in Ireland at Tycor, Waterford. It is to be known as Ateliers de Constructions Electriques de Charleroi. A site of 35 acres has been acquired, and it is expected that the first building covering about 22,500 square feet will be in production next year. When this industry expands, it is hoped that between 300 and 400 workers will be employed. Electrical products to be produced include: Transformers, electric motors, generators, switchgear, electronic tubes and power cables, for all voltages.

JAMAICA

Resale of United States Defence Equipment Profitable to Jamaica Government

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—It is expected that the Jamaica Government will make a net profit of about £130,000 on its purchase of United States Government materials at Vernam Field, which was closed down about a year ago. The United States authorities leased their electric power plant to the Jamaica Public Service Co. Ltd., and the Jamaica Government bought the other movable assets for about £80,000. Resale to local dealers, mainly of building materials of various kinds, has grossed about £220,000, and the laundry equipment, fences and underground pipe system remain to be sold. The dealers' profit, on sale to the public, will probably aggregate much more than £130,000.

Jamaica to Permit Importation of Cement

Kingston, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Government has decided to allow the importation into the colony, during six months ending May 18, of up to 45,000 tons of cement. It will, of course, come from soft-currency sources. The reason for this decision is that the Caribbean Cement Co. Ltd., Kingston, which in 1949 was granted a franchise by the government to manufacture cement on the understanding that it would take care of the entire domestic demand, has not yet commenced operations; and that a pressing need for cement is expected to occur in the first half of the present year. With the company's written consent their franchise has been amended accordingly by the government.

Large Molasses Storage Tank to be Built at Kingston

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(FTS)—An English company plans to build on the Kingston waterfront a large storage tank for molasses, in order to facilitate loading into ships. Hitherto Jamaica has not been an exporter of molasses, but due to the increasing output of sugar, with no comparable increase in that of rum, it is expected that more molasses will

be available for export in the near future. Hence the need for bulk storage and bulk loading facilities. The manufacture of anhydrous alcohol is about to be started in Jamaica, under the Pioneer Industries (Encouragement) Law, 1949. The alcohol is made from molasses, but there will be enough of the latter both for the alcohol plant and for export.

Jamaican Tourist Trade Booms

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Jamaica is having a good winter tourist season, which began at the end of November last and will close in April next, the peak being during January-March. No relative figures are available, but it is believed that the present season will prove better than the last. This belief is supported by the known fact that the total number of visitors to the island in the calendar year 1950 was 74,892 as against 68,628 in 1949. The chairman of the local tourist board estimates that this trade was worth about £3,000,000 to Jamaica in 1950. The past summer season (May-October, with peak July-September) was a good one. The hotels are heavily booked and two new ones, recently opened on Jamaica's north coast, are doing very well. Overall results seem remarkable in view of the international situation.

Jamaican Sugar Production Up

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Jamaica's sugar crop for the present season is estimated at 281,280 long tons, or 1,000 tons above that of the last season. The mills usually begin to grind cane during December and January. Labour strikes have placed some of them behind schedule and have involved one in heavy financial loss. Sugar is now being loaded for shipment to Canada and the United Kingdom.

Traffic on Jamaican Government Railway Increased

Kingston, February 22, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Jamaica Government Railway in 1950 hauled 375,000 tons of freight, an increase of more than 25,000 tons over the 1949 figure. The tonnage for 1951 is expected to be about 425,000, the increase being due to additional quantities of sugarcane booked for haulage. The official view is that the railway shortly will be carrying 500,000 tons of freight annually.

This government undertaking, however, operates at a loss. It is heavily capitalized, by means of government loan issues, for which the government must provide interest and sinking fund. Net interest charges are £50,075 for the present fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, and the provision for sinking fund is £41,047. Total railway expenditure was estimated for this period at £678,147, and total revenue at £369,000, leaving a deficit of £309,147.

JAPAN

Japan Prohibits Exportation of Certain Materials

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry in Japan has placed a prohibition on the export of electrolytic copper, molybdenum, tungsten, and oils and fats. The exportation of scrap iron and steel, special steels, and pig iron is also prohibited.

Japanese Export Bank Commences Operations

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Export Bank, which has been established to assist Japanese exporters in the financing of capital and heavy equipment sold to customers in overseas markets, commenced operations on February 1. The bank is capitalized at 15 billion yen and is authorized to grant long-term loans to Japanese exporters of heavy equipment and capital goods including thermal and hydraulic power plants, railway rolling stock and locomotives, tankers and cargo vessels.

Japanese Output of Rayon and Staple Yarn Increased

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The output of rayon yarn and staple yarn has been increasing rapidly during the past two years and Japan is again one of the world's leading rayon producing countries. The total production of rayon yarn in 1950 amounted to 103,221,000 pounds and staple yarn, 149,677,000 pounds. This represents an increase of 55 per cent in the case of rayon yarn and 25 per cent on staple yarn over the 1949 output.

Japan Was Leading Cotton Cloth Exporter Last Year

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan was the world's leading exporter of cotton cloth in 1950. Total exports of cotton cloth in 1950 reached 1,064 million square yards, an increase of 42.9 per cent over 744 million square yards in 1949. There was a sharp increase in exports of cotton cloth to Asiatic countries in 1950, notably Pakistan and Indonesia, while exports to the United Kingdom, the largest market in 1949, decreased. Exports in 1950 to Canada were eight times greater than in 1949 and to the United States, six times above the figure of the previous year.

Japan Announces Import-Export Program

Tokyo, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Economic Stabilization Board in Japan has drawn up an import-export program for the 1951-52 fiscal year commencing April 1. The plan envisages imports valued at U.S.\$1,475 million, including commodities imported with GARIOA funds, and exports of \$1,100 million, exclusive of special demand goods for Korea and invisible trade receipts.

MEXICO

Mexican Cement Production Increased

Mexico City, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of cement in Mexico in 1950 increased to 1,290,000 metric tons as compared with 1,177,000 metric tons in 1949. The growth of the industry can be judged from the fact that production in 1942 amounted to only 560,000 metric tons, rising to 998,000 metric tons in 1947.

Italian Trucks to be Produced in Mexico

Mexico City, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Fiat Company of Italy will manufacture Fiat trucks and possibly tractors and automobiles in Mexico. Fiat vehicles will be the first of foreign manufacture to be made

in Mexico. Production plans call for a minimum of 1,000 Fiat cabin trucks in the first year and for extensive production of Diesel motors for trucks and tractors. Future savings to Mexico, on the basis of minimum production of 1,000 trucks annually, are estimated at between seven and nine million pesos.

Mexico Had Adverse Trade Balance in 1950

Mexico City, February 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Mexico's imports exceeded exports by 54.2 million pesos, or nearly \$7 million in 1950. The value of goods imported in December constituted a record figure of 520.7 million pesos, reflecting heavy purchases of industrial machinery and some stockpiling of semi-finished goods and industrial materials. Exports in December were worth 484.5 million pesos, or slightly more than that in November, the previous record month. The balance of exports over imports in 1949 amounted to 95.8 million pesos.

Mexican Sugarcane Crop Affected by Frost

Mexico City, March 1, 1951.—(FTS)—A severe frost, unprecedented in thirty years, has reduced the yield of the 1950-51 sugarcane crop of Mexico to an estimated 660,000 metric tons of sugar. Domestic requirements before the next harvest will not be less than 630,000 metric tons, but, since stocks are low, not all the difference will be available for export. The National Union of Sugar Producers, which is an association of growers and millers handling all sales abroad, states that the amount available for export will be between 20,000 and 25,000 metric tons.

Sugar is still under export licence, and until a commission that at present is in the field reports its findings, it is not likely that any export permits will be made available.

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Receives ERP Funds to Finance Projects

The Hague, February 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Agreement was reached in November by the United States and Netherlands Governments on the release of 342 million guilders (\$94 million) from Netherlands European Recovery Program counterpart funds. Two hundred and fifty million guilders of this sum (\$69 million) will be employed to finance projects already included in the 1950 budget such as: repair of war damage to agriculture—84 million guilders (\$23 million); farm reconstruction—32 million guilders (\$8.8 million); Zuyderzee and other land reclamation measures—53.2 million guilders (\$14.7 million); and non-agricultural projects, such as the construction of roads, bridges and dwellings—80.3 million guilders (\$22 million).

Of the remaining 92 million guilders (\$25 million), 50 million (\$14 million) will be devoted to a national scheme to combat bovine tuberculosis; 15 million guilders (\$4 million) to increase the number of grass drying installations; 10.5 million guilders (\$2.9 million) to silo construction, electric fencing and the encouragement of medicinal and aromatic herb cultivation; 10 million guilders (\$2.7 million) to enlarge the capacity of domestic waste recovery installations; 2 million guilders (\$550,000) to the Wageningen Agricultural University and 4.5 million guilders (\$1.2 million) to general research on soil productivity, with

particular emphasis to be placed upon the improvement of food value in fodder crops and research on the efficient utilization of feedstuffs by livestock. Some of the research projects will be directed towards improving the quality of fodder beets and the selection of a highly nutritious fodder potato.

Tinplate Consumption in the Netherlands Restricted

The Hague, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to the world shortage of tin, the Netherlands Government has announced new restrictions, effective February 10, on the use of tinplate by manufacturers. The use of tinplate for non-essential purposes is prohibited. Purchases and deliveries of tinplate as well as its use and processing are subject to permit.

Permits to manufacture tin cans destined for the domestic market will be limited to the following commodities: Fuses for marine engines; essential oils, synthetic flavourings and compositions thereof; anti-freeze products in tins containing at least five litres; defence articles; automobile cleaners; fillings for fire extinguishers; printing inks; insecticides; latex glues in tins containing at least one litre; mineral oils in tins containing at least five litres; mineral fats in tins containing at least five kilos; organic colouring matters and intermediary products; lifeboat supplies; brake oil in tins containing at least five litres; soldering, welding and cleaning materials for the metal working industry; liquid paints, lacquers and varnishes in tins containing at least one kilo; white wax.

In no case will permits be issued if alternative packing materials can be used.

The severity of the new order may be gauged from the fact that no tinplate will be available for the packing of foodstuffs for domestic consumption. Holland's food canning industry, which has been gradually recovering since the war, will be gravely affected. However, the loss of canned goods to the Netherlands consumers will not be too great since they depend mainly on supplies of fresh vegetables and fruits.

Alternative materials, such as cartons, kegs and bottles, which already play a large part in Netherlands merchandising, increasingly will take the place of tin containers.

In general, the prohibitions on the use of tinplate will not apply to goods destined for export. Since every effort is being made to keep Netherlands exports at high levels, tinplate will be available, for the present, for important exports such as condensed milk and meat products.

Exports of canned products of foreign origin will not be affected by the new regulation.

In order to allow clearance of present stocks, the restrictions on tinplate, which became effective for manufacturers on February 10, will apply to wholesalers on March 10 and to retailers on May 10.

The general supply position of tinplate in the Netherlands is considered critical. Stocks on hand are very limited and the possibility of replenishing them has greatly decreased owing to the world supply position and Netherlands payments difficulties.

Netherlands Trade with Austria No Longer on Compensation Basis

The Hague, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Trade between Austria and the Netherlands will no longer be on a compensation basis after current compensation transactions have been settled. This agreement was reached as a result of trade talks held in The Hague between the Netherlands and Austria. The purpose of the talks, according to the official announcement,

was "to adapt the bilateral relationship between the Netherlands and Austria to the multilateral arrangements made within the Organization for European Economic Co-operation." The regulations agreed upon under the new trade treaty have been approved by the Netherlands and Austrian Governments and became effective February 21.

PORTUGAL

Import Controls Relaxed in Portugal

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—On February 5 the news was published that an order had been dispatched from the Ministry of Economy exempting from import permit requirements all imports from O.E.E.C. countries up to the value of 2,500 Escudos (a little less than \$100). This is in the nature of an experiment and the period for such imports has been limited to March 31, 1951.

Portugal to Import Macaroni Products from Italy

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Import licences are to be granted for the importation of macaroni products from Italy, it was announced recently. However, as yet no indication has been given of the quantity to be imported. Macaroni was one of the products included in the last bilateral agreement with Italy.

There have been no imports of macaroni products from Italy for some years. However, small quantities were imported from other countries during 1948 and 1949, principally the United States, Canada and Australia, but these imports were never very great, the dollar values for the two years being \$175,000 and \$117,000 respectively, with approximately the same dollar value for imports during 1950. It is believed that even these small imports will disappear as soon as Portugal is in a position to obtain the proper wheat for local production, because the capacity of the Portuguese industry is sufficient to meet the existing local needs.

Portuguese Exports of Port Wine Decreased

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—During the year 1950, a decrease of approximately 2,000,000 litres was shown in the export of port wine. Great Britain, a traditional market for many years, imported 3,745,000 litres less in 1950 than in 1949. The big decrease to that market was offset somewhat by larger exports to other countries. Exports in 1950 were 22,913,000 litres, compared with 24,924,000 litres in 1949. The value of 1950 exports was approximately \$12,000,000 Canadian.

Canada retained her position as the twelfth largest importer of port wine, with a total of 141,000 litres for the year 1950.

Portugal Continues Expansion of Merchant Fleet

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The expansion of the Portuguese merchant fleet, which was started at the end of the war, has continued unabated during the past five years. To date 40 new vessels have been put in service. These vessels were built in various countries to the specifi-

cation of the Portuguese Government. Four of these vessels were constructed in Canada and are considered by many people to be the best delivered under the program.

It is hoped that in the very near future an additional vessel for mixed cargo and 58 passengers will be in operation. In addition, there are presently four other ships of this type under construction in Portugal, as well as two tankers, and another tanker is being constructed in Belgium. Belgium is also building a 22,000 ton liner designed to carry 1,300 passengers which is earmarked for the South American trade, and contracts have been placed in England for the construction of two passenger and cargo vessels of 7,000 tons each, which are destined to be used for the Portugal-India trade.

Telephone and Telegraph Services in Portugal to be Increased

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Portuguese postal authorities have announced a long range program for the development and improvement of telephone and telegraphic communications. The program is to be carried out during the next five years, and is intended to improve and extend the provincial and rural telephone and telegraphic communications of the country.

The following breakdown gives an indication of the contemplated expenditure under this program: 26,000 new telephonic apparatus, Can.\$1,000,000; local lines, Can.\$3,000,000; local stations, Can.\$3,195,000; provincial lines (rural), Can.\$6,664,000; inter-urban lines, Can.\$10,366,000; inter-urban stations measuring and telegraphic apparatus, Can.\$1,528,000.

First Codfish Drying Plant Established in Portugal

Lisbon, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A short time ago, the first plant for the artificial drying of codfish was inaugurated by the Empresa Comercial & Industrial de Pesca at Alcochete, on the Tagus river a few miles above Lisbon. This company is one of the more important engaged in cod fishing and curing, and already possesses a natural drying plant with a capacity of 240 tons each cure and refrigeration space for 3,600 tons of fresh fish.

The new artificial installation with a capacity for 45,000 lbs. of wet salt fish every 36 hours will not only increase materially the local production, but will enable curing to continue during periods of the year and inclement weather when natural drying is at a standstill. It is expected that another and probably larger drying plant will be in operation shortly in the same district.

SCOTLAND

Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn Cattle Sales Held in Scotland

London, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The annual Aberdeen Angus and Shorthorn cattle sales were held in Perth, Scotland, in February. A total of 355 Aberdeen Angus bulls was sold for £114,272; an average of over £321, compared with an average of about £233 in 1950. The heifers averaged £152, compared with £116 the previous year. Twenty-eight bulls and 13 heifers were bought for export to Australia, New Zealand, the United States, the Argentine and Ireland for a total of about £22,000. In 1950, 38 bulls exported were valued at £36,700.

The sale of beef Shorthorn pedigree cattle realized a sum of £ 156,623, substantially greater than any previous aggregate since 1946. One hundred and seventy-two head were bought for export to Australia, Canada, the United States, South Africa and Argentina. In spite of uncertain currency regulations, the Argentine bought 51 bulls for about £ 30,000, the highest total to be exported to one country. The United States bought 18, Australia 16 and South Africa bought 3. Buyers from or for Canada took 25 bulls and 9 heifers. Two white heifers were bought for 435 guineas, for Miss Greer Garson, who last year purchased the foundation of her white Shorthorn herd at the Perth sale.

Large Turn Out of Dairy Cattle at Scottish Dairy Show

Glasgow, February 22, 1951.—The third Scottish Dairy Show, sponsored jointly by the Corporation of Glasgow and the Glasgow Agricultural Society, was held February 13-17, in Kelvin Hall. Attendance over the five days was 37,800, or approximately 12,000 less than in 1950. The show had the biggest turn out of dairy cattle ever seen in Scotland under one roof, and the general level of quality was high. The numbers of each breed competing were, Friesians, 25; dairy Shorthorns, 39; Guernseys, 17; Jerseys, 19; Red Polls, 16; and Ayrshires, 107, a total of 223.

A new departure at this year's show was the bacon carcass competition. This venture was highly successful, there being 51 entries in all, and with more time for organization even better results are anticipated next year. It is understood among Scottish bacon producers that there is a likelihood of grading coming into force in the near future in which case greater attention will need to be paid to the bacon carcass, and it is felt that this competition may have given an indication of what is required by the industry and the public.

Among the articles displayed were milk bottling machines, cream separators, milking machines, sterilizers, coolers, ice cream cutting, dipping and wrapping machines, freezers, homogenizers, pasteurizers, veterinary preparations and appliances, weighing scales, refrigerators, churns, fertilizers, stainless steel tanks, pressure vessels, evaporators, refrigerators, sheep shearing machinery, barn and stable fittings and furnishings, agricultural implement, livestock and poultry feeds, tractors, horticultural implements, brooders, fattening cages and other poultry raising equipment.

Next year's show will again be held in the second full week in February (probably February 12-16). This means that the event will again clash with the Shorthorn Bull sales at Perth.

Scotland Receives Contracts for Ship Construction

Glasgow, February 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Contracts announced for Clyde ship-builders in the past week have covered the building of 13 tankers with a carrying capacity of 243,000 tons, a passenger liner of 28,000 tons gross, and two cargo vessels of nearly 11,000 tons deadweight. Eight firms have shared in this work, the total value of which is estimated at approximately £ 17 million.

Other orders, placed since the beginning of the year, are for four tankers of 71,000 tons deadweight, two cargo vessels of 20,000 tons deadweight and two harbour craft, these vessels bringing two more shipyards into the new work, and adding another £ 5 million in value.

The gross tonnage of the new orders exceeds 260,000, with 17 vessels of more than 200,000 tons gross for British ownership, five tankers of 56,000 tons gross for Norway, and small craft for Australia and Brazil.

SOUTH AFRICA

German Car to be Built in South Africa

Johannesburg, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Heinkel Works, the German aircraft company, is to make cars and tractors in the Transvaal. Production is expected to start in nine months from machinery to be imported from Germany.

The car will be the six-cylinder Veritas and it is expected to cost about £425 ex factory and about £500 from the dealer. The whole car including the engine will be made in the local factory.

Private Enterprise to Build Oil Refinery in South Africa

Cape Town, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Standard Vacuum Refining Company of South Africa (Pty) Ltd., has announced the letting of contracts for the building of the first crude oil refinery to be erected in the Union. The plant, to be in operation late in 1953 or 1954, will incorporate "catalytic cracking" and will have a construction cost of approximately £4,500,000. It will be capable of handling approximately 125,000,000 gallons of crude oil per annum. With the plant in operation, the Standard Oil interests will replace much of the importation of refined petroleum with crude oil drawn from Persia and Indonesia.

South African Coal Sales Established New Record

Cape Town, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Total sales of South African coal during 1950 established a new record of 28·8 million tons, an increase of 1·2 million tons over the previous production record in 1949. The export figure for coal in 1950 was 2·7 million tons, an increase of 31 per cent over the 1949 total of 2 million. Though export tonnage was little more than one-tenth of the domestic consumption, the value of exports was considerably more than half the value of domestic sales, the figures being respectively £5·4 million and £8·5 million.

South African Income From Mining Soars

Cape Town, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa's income from mining is approaching £200 million per annum, being £195·8 million in 1950 and £149·7 million in 1949. Gold continues to be the largest single factor, with a total value of £146·8 million in the year just ended as compared with £115·9 million in 1949. Coal values were higher at £14·8 million as compared with £10 million in 1949. Although final figures for diamond sales are not completed, the estimated value of production is £13 million as compared with approximately £10 million in 1949.

Production of other minerals showed a similar substantial rate of advance to £19·1 million (£13·5 million in 1949). Copper sales realized £5·6 million (£3·7 million in 1949); manganese ore £3·1 million (£2·4 million in 1949); platinum and platinum metals £2·1 million (£1·3 million in 1949). Other substantial revenue producers were blue asbestos £1·5 million, amosite asbestos £1·4 million, and chrome ore £1·4 million.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18.0	47.4	56.0	190.9	773.0	636.9
Animals and Animal Products.....	11.9	40.4	34.3	118.1	338.4	365.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.9	1.6	2.7	13.1	25.2	29.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	14.9	70.2	101.3	211.6	875.3	1,112.9
Iron and Products.....	5.6	16.3	19.6	60.1	292.9	251.1
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	14.6	28.1	47.6	179.7	426.6	457.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1.7	6.8	9.7	25.0	73.7	103.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.4	7.9	9.4	19.5	70.7	100.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	2.4	4.4	19.6	117.1	60.6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	70.3	221.2	285.1	837.6	2,993.0	3,118.4
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	1,176	940	1,368	13,085	13,186	15,336
Vegetables.....	191	799	880	6,504	6,602	8,838
Wheat.....	8,922	23,157	19,228	89,394	435,158	325,614
Grains, other.....	1,009	2,493	4,750	12,892	64,272	53,235
Flour of Wheat.....	1,692	9,251	11,764	17,633	97,693	93,839
Farinaceous products, other.....	902	864	1,721	11,976	12,800	16,673
Sugar and products.....	49	96	267	2,015	5,170	6,222
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,056	2,534	4,246	10,942	34,589	43,507
Vegetable fats and oils.....	11	316	130	162	12,368	3,802
Rubber and products.....	1,164	782	1,628	14,905	25,780	12,153
Seeds.....	356	3,583	4,918	3,011	43,769	30,712
Tobacco.....	1,285	1,203	3,277	5,501	8,885	10,643
Vegetable products, other.....	236	1,357	1,861	2,871	12,735	16,775
TOTAL.....	18,049	47,375	56,032	190,897	773,007	636,898
Animals and Animal Products:						
Hides and skins, raw.....	220	1,640	1,953			
Cattle.....	468	5,497	5,492	9,232	61,449	79,126
Other animals, living.....	123	572	5,580	1,409	7,430	5,446
Fish and fishery products.....	2,537	7,474	10,621	26,530	93,749	112,718
Furs and products.....	3,607	3,300	6,459	14,097	23,327	25,298
Leather and products.....	327	424	913	5,648	7,230	7,948
Bacon and hams.....	3,301	14,032	994	30,906	24,176	28,307
Meats, other.....	417	3,315	3,456	5,403	43,944	46,211
Cheese.....	63	138	192	11,874	16,257	16,552
Milk products, other.....	256	909	323	4,346	13,844	11,030
Eggs, shell and processed.....	12	1,841	1,188	498	20,903	6,338
Animal products, other.....	553	1,262	2,161	8,193	26,112	26,801
TOTAL.....	11,884	40,404	34,332	118,136	138,421	365,775
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products.....	246	536	872	2,615	5,169	7,152
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	8	97	154	103	1,796	2,005
Wool and products.....	106	297	808	1,326	5,395	6,298
Synthetic fibres and products.....	192	280	271	2,270	2,223	5,118
Textile products, other.....	382	433	618	6,741	10,635	9,001
TOTAL.....	933	1,643	2,724	13,055	25,217	29,573
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	2,487	10,486	23,967	35,887	160,420	200,847
Pulpwood.....	668	3,642	3,783	13,642	31,317	34,768
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,460	3,217	5,429	17,641	51,964	65,691
Wood pulp.....	2,150	13,341	23,995	27,731	170,675	208,556
Manufactured Wood, other.....	376	238	441	2,889	5,387	5,589
Newsprint paper.....	6,817	38,344	40,725	104,615	433,882	485,746
Paper, other.....	893	1,252	2,810	8,258	19,040	19,568
Books and printed matter.....	65	238	179	950	2,634	2,181
TOTAL.....	14,916	70,158	101,330	211,613	875,318	1,112,945

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore.....		46	8	1	14,117	13,310
Ferro-alloys.....	157	1,040	2,177	1,306	19,182	17,075
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	605	988	1,597	2,566	4,957	21,331
Rolling mill products.....	82	1,036	608	4,769	15,548	7,121
Locomotive and parts.....		13	110	241	28,112	12,460
Farm machinery and implements.....	768	6,582	8,456	7,790	92,527	87,811
Hardware and cutlery.....	94	395	411	2,239	4,512	4,500
Machinery (except farm).....	987	1,303	2,726	9,783	31,840	25,644
Automobiles, freight.....	867	1,552	90	6,924	12,168	8,827
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,105	858	659	15,311	15,888	19,365
Automobile parts.....	375	764	928	2,679	10,752	12,036
Railway cars and parts.....	7	511	2	159	21,945	2,951
Iron products, other.....	519	1,262	1,837	6,371	21,316	18,677
TOTAL.....	5,565	16,349	19,607	60,139	292,864	251,109
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products.....	752	4,297	10,252	23,744	93,998	106,867
Brass and products.....	94	134	192	1,089	4,279	3,362
Copper and products.....	3,951	7,113	6,635	53,315	86,623	87,587
Lead and products.....	943	1,316	3,924	8,983	42,187	38,199
Nickel.....	5,579	9,203	11,761	52,496	92,324	105,300
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,690	1,788	4,931	22,955	27,918	33,568
Zinc and products.....	1,045	2,309	7,389	9,816	55,862	58,893
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	321	615	1,173	4,114	12,293	11,089
Non-ferrous products, other.....	198	1,307	1,307	3,152	11,124	12,398
TOTAL.....	14,573	28,080	47,563	179,664	426,608	457,262
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	693	4,112	6,253	13,317	37,298	63,475
Coal and coal products.....	322	387	641	1,541	3,564	3,198
Petroleum and products.....	20	24	14	878	2,588	299
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	376	924	1,814	3,774	11,466	14,767
Non-metallic products, other.....	272	860	990	5,504	18,794	21,915
TOTAL.....	1,633	6,807	9,712	25,013	73,710	103,655
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	98	142	483	1,354	2,739	3,524
Medicinal preparations.....	91	408	485	1,566	3,885	4,298
Fertilizers.....	504	3,868	3,241	7,066	39,385	38,874
Paints and varnishes.....	74	335	311	910	3,604	4,025
Calcium compounds.....	35	83	205	488	1,875	1,445
Soda and sodium compounds.....	290	384	749	4,000	4,174	5,497
Chemical products, other.....	306	2,709	3,954	4,111	15,036	42,863
TOTAL.....	1,397	7,931	9,428	19,496	70,698	100,525
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods.....	12	17	19	526	577	469
Films.....	241	94	346	3,527	2,875	2,253
Ships and vessels.....	50		1,343	218	41,159	22,133
Aircraft and parts.....	32	387	431	2,799	24,935	4,383
Electrical energy.....	435	325	405	4,183	4,844	6,102
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	157	253	442	2,133	5,210	3,753
Miscellaneous, other.....	216	341	304	3,630	19,527	7,180
Donations and gifts.....		370	292		7,053	3,495
Non-commercial articles.....	158	646	826	2,556	10,939	10,875
TOTAL.....	1,301	2,432	14,408	19,571	117,118	60,644

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Main Groups	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
ALL COUNTRIES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18,049	47,375	56,032	190,897	773,007	636,898
Animals and Animal Products.....	11,884	40,404	34,332	118,136	338,421	365,775
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	933	1,643	2,724	13,055	25,217	29,573
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	14,916	70,158	101,330	211,613	875,318	1,112,945
Iron and Products.....	5,565	16,349	19,607	60,139	292,864	251,109
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	14,573	28,080	47,563	179,604	426,608	457,262
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,683	6,807	9,712	25,013	73,710	103,655
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,397	7,931	9,423	19,496	70,698	100,525
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1,301	2,432	4,408	19,571	117,118	60,644
TOTAL.....	70,300	221,180	285,135	837,584	2,992,961	3,118,387
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	13,075	21,705	15,286	107,281	340,980	228,795
Animals and Animal Products.....	7,002	15,724	2,164	73,176	72,422	53,346
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	266	41	100	3,425	1,407	1,139
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,785	2,676	8,227	38,846	84,770	40,687
Iron and Products.....	1,653	978	871	13,517	22,106	10,100
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	7,950	6,217	12,192	91,453	147,892	117,401
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	147	619	626	3,090	7,571	9,527
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	403	361	467	5,032	5,546	5,993
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	290	236	123	4,228	22,261	2,923
TOTAL.....	33,570	48,608	40,654	339,689	704,956	460,910
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,756	10,589	17,636	30,978	170,637	176,937
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,141	19,495	26,933	30,351	200,566	253,333
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	51	876	1,482	1,731	11,180	18,343
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	9,731	63,957	85,553	140,293	709,841	1,016,396
Iron and Products.....	394	8,053	12,556	4,149	108,735	136,445
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,614	17,512	27,973	33,924	196,892	267,042
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,079	5,092	7,283	11,931	52,249	73,983
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	550	4,175	6,413	7,844	33,359	58,499
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	728	1,109	1,719	9,259	19,999	20,009
TOTAL.....	20,043	130,859	186,948	270,461	1,503,459	2,020,988

Canadian Output and Shipments of Portland Cement Increased

Production and shipments of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers reached all-time monthly high levels in 1950. The year's output amounted to 16,672,130 barrels as compared with the previous peak of 16,128,077 in 1949, and the shipments totalled 16,728,887 barrels against 15,906,610.

British Urged to Enter Canadian Oilfield Equipment Market

Glasgow, February 8, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The time was opportune for an all-out effort on the part of British manufacturers to enter the Canadian and Alberta oilfield equipment market, Mr. R. A. McMullen, Agent-General for Alberta in the United Kingdom, told a meeting of the Council of British Manufacturers of Petroleum Equipment. He described the rapid development of oil winning in Alberta and referred to expenditure on exploration and development in recent years. Production was expected to reach 45 million barrels in 1951 as compared with 7 million barrels in 1947.



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.

British Manufacturers Returning to Trade Fair

London, February 19, 1951.—(FTS)—British manufacturers, recognizing the Canadian International Trade Fair as an ideal introduction to the markets of the Americas, and with an eye to Britain's drive for dollars, will again be going to Toronto in force for the 1951 fair to be held from May 28 to June 8. Many firms who previously exhibited applied for space as early as September, 1950, in order to secure the same stands. To date, applications received from United Kingdom manufacturers total well over 60,000 square feet and are expected to reach 70,000 square feet.

Best of British Wool Cloths to be Displayed

London, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Forty-five British firms displaying wool textiles in a composite exhibit organized by the National Wool Textile Export Corporation of Bradford, have agreed their cloths to be displayed at the fair should be selected strictly on a merit basis in a setting specially designed by one of the leading display artists in the United Kingdom. Incorporated in the display will be demonstrations of ancient and modern processing illustrating that, owing to Britain's heritage of craftsmanship, British wool cloths are the best in the world. The finished exhibit will surpass any display of British wool fabrics ever seen in Canada.

British Association to Show Clocks and Watches

London, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—One association making its debut at the 1951 Trade Fair is the British Clock and Watch Manufacturers Association Limited whose display will incorporate three British firms whose products represent approximately 70 per cent of the total United Kingdom output. A comprehensive collection of clocks and watches will be shown, including a range of traditional British strikes and chimes, long-case types of clocks and Cromwellian reproductions specially designed for the North American market in the form of eight-day clocks. There will also be an attractive display of mechanical alarm clocks which are available at competitive prices. In the synchronous electric field, there will be a large variety of domestic clocks including fully automatic alarm clocks and Westminster chimes in cases of period design. Industrial clocks will be represented by both mechanical and electric wall clocks of many designs. Visitors to the fair will have an opportunity of seeing the progress made by the United Kingdom in the manufacture of high-grade and popular watches of various types. Jewelled travelling clocks will also be displayed in a variety of attractive cases.

British Manufacturers of Scientific Instruments Book Space

London, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—In order to follow-up the successes attained at the 1950 fair, the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association has reserved a large block of space. A wide range of instruments with industrial, medical, research and educational application will be displayed. Designs and techniques will be in keeping with the British tradition of accuracy and reliability.

Tool Industry of Britain to Sponsor Large Exhibit

London, February 10, 1950.—(FTS)—The British machine tool industry, whose record-size stand was one of the outstanding features of the 1950 trade fair, will have an exhibit covering half of a new building known as the Industry Building. This particular display will be the largest single exhibit in the fair and is made up of the member-firms of three associations, Machine Tool Trades Association, National Federation of Engineers' Tool Manufacturers and the Federation of British Hand Tool Manufacturers. The main objective of this exhibit is to show that last year's effort to help serve the needs of Canada's industry in machine tools is being vigorously pursued, and that British machine tool makers, despite the demands of rearmament, are willing and able to deliver the goods.

Materials Handling Equipment to be Displayed by Britain

London, February 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A number of British manufacturers of industrial trucks are uniting together under the banner of the British Industrial Truck Equipment Group to display material handling equipment. This group also has reserved outside space for demonstration purposes where the equipment will be put to work on actual materials movement.

Canadian Representative Named for Defence Production Board

H. R. MacMillan, C.B.E., prominent Canadian industrialist, has been named Canadian Representative on the Defence Production Board of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in London. As the main function of the Defence Production Board is to seek better co-ordination of the production programs of the North Atlantic Treaty members, Mr. MacMillan's task will be to fit Canadian plans into the overall objectives of the organization.

Mr. MacMillan was Assistant Director of the Canadian Munitions Board in World War I, and held several important positions in the Department of Munitions and Supply in World War II, including Timber Controller, Chairman of the Wartime Requirements Board, member of the Wartime Production Board, and President of the Wartime Shipbuilding Limited, a Crown corporation responsible for the construction of cargo ships.

Until Mr. MacMillan's appointment, Mr. E. W. T. Gill, of the Office of the Canadian High Commissioner in London, has been acting as Canadian Representative on the Defence Production Board. He will continue as Mr. MacMillan's alternate.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Italy Removes Import Controls on Certain Goods

Rome, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Italy established a list of goods (list "A") which may be imported without import licences when originating in countries with which no commodity trading agreements are in effect, including Canada and the United States, by virtue of an Italian decree of January 13, 1951, effective January 16.

Among the commodities concerned, the following may be of interest to Canada: wood pulp for paper-making; long asbestos fibres; textile fibres; iron and steel scrap; and scrap of aluminum, copper, nickel, zinc and their alloys.

While import licences are no longer required for these commodities, their importation is subject to a bank permit attesting that the importer is in possession of foreign exchange derived from export sales.

(Editor's Note.—The complete list of goods not subject to licences is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa).

South Africa Relaxes Import Controls on Certain Textiles

Johannesburg, February 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Government Notices Nos. 344 and 346 issued today announce certain relaxations on the importation of textile piece-goods into the Union of South Africa. These take the form of special permits for textiles not exceeding specified prices, and an increase in the prices which determine whether these and some other textiles are included on the so-called prohibited list.

Providing South African importers have firm orders placed and confirmed by the suppliers, special permits will be issued to cover imports from either hard- or soft-currency countries of the following textiles when not exceeding the f.o.b. prices mentioned:

Kaffir sheeting not exceeding 9s. 6d. per square yard.

Woven or knitted cotton piece-goods containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton:

Containing 25 to 49 per cent of wool, and not exceeding 20s. per yard, other than upholstery material.

Corduroy of all grades not exceeding 13s. per yard.

Other piece-goods not exceeding 9s. 6d. per yard.

(Piece-goods containing 50 per cent of cotton and 50 per cent of rayon are deemed to be of rayon.)

Woven rayon piece-goods containing 50 per cent or more by weight of rayon:

Containing 25 to 49 per cent wool and not exceeding 20s. per yard.

Other, not exceeding 12s. per yard.

Woven or knitted woolen piece-goods:

Containing 100 per cent by weight of wool—no limitation as to price.

Other, containing 50 per cent or more by weight of wool, or hair, or wool and hair mixed—

(a) worsteds, not exceeding 27s. 6d. per yard.

(b) other (excluding worsteds) not exceeding 20s. per yard.

(Worsteds are defined as fabrics made from fibres which have been carded or prepared, combed and spun on worsted machinery, and which contain wool in the stated proportion.)

Woven silk piece-goods, containing 50 per cent or more by weight of silk, not exceeding 12s. per yard;

Woven piece-goods (other than of cotton, wool, hair, silk and rayon, and jute, hemp and hessian bagging and sacking), not exceeding 12s. per yard.

Other knitted piece-goods not exceeding 9s. 6d. per yard.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

In the case of piece-goods exceeding 30 inches in width, yard means 36 by 30 inches, the f.o.b. price being calculated proportionately to the width.

The prohibited list (now referred to officially as the restricted list), which has been amended by increasing the f.o.b. prices of various goods, includes all the textiles listed above when exceeding prices ranging from 2 to 3 shillings higher than those for which special permits are available. (Piece-goods containing 100 per cent by weight of wool are not included on the restricted list.)

Textiles the prices of which fall between the maximum of the special permit list and the minimum of the restricted list may be imported under normal import permit.

Venezuela Increases Tariff Rates on Fish

Caracas, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—In an effort to protect the national sardine industry, Venezuela has authorized an increase in the duties on the following items of the Venezuelan Customs Tariff, to come into force March 1, 1951:

(The bolivar is worth about 31 cents Canadian at present; one kilogram equals 2.204 pounds.)

	Former Rate Bolivares	New Rate Bolivares
	(per kilogram gross)	
Fishery products, dried, salted, preserved in salt or smoked:		
Herrings	1.20	2.00
Codfish	1.20	2.00
Sardines	0.28	2.00
Not elsewhere mentioned	1.20	2.00
Fishery products except dried, salted, preserved in salt or smoked:		
Herrings	1.20	2.00
Tuna	1.20	2.00
Codfish	1.20	2.00
Salmon	1.20	2.00
The Conventional rate 0.90 Bs., applicable in Canada, remains unchanged.		
Sardines, other than in olive oil	0.28	2.00
The Conventional rate, 0.28 Bs., applicable to Canada, remains unchanged.		
Sardines in olive oil	1.20	2.00

Turkey Establishes New Trade Regulations

Istanbul, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A recent decision by the Council of Ministers has effected certain changes and additions to the New Foreign Trade Regime of Turkey, effective September 1, 1950. (See *Foreign Trade*, October 28, 1950, Page 729). The new Turkish import and export regulations, on which Turkey's foreign trade was to be based, include five schedules of goods, three of which pertain to exports from Turkey and two, imports into Turkey, as follows:

Schedule I itemizes Turkish products which may be exported freely without licence to countries with which Turkey has a trade and payment agreement, or against payment in convertible currency (dollars, Swiss francs or sterling) or another currency approved by the Turkish Central Bank.

Schedule II covers Turkish goods which are subject to licence upon exportation. These include tobacco, chrome ore, copper, manganese ore, zinc-bearing lead ore, cooking fat and wool.

Schedule III contains Turkish products, which may be exported freely without licence, the foreign exchange earnings from which the exporters may, within a period of six months, use for imports for his own use. The decision of the Council of Ministers adds the following commodities of interest to Canadian importers to this schedule: Sponges; fig paste and paste of other fruit; low grade figs; defective hazelnuts; all types of alcoholic beverages.

Schedule IV divides permissible imports into four sections (A, B, C and D). Section A covers the articles which may be freely imported into Turkey from countries included in the European Economic Co-operation under the European Payments Union. Schedules B, C and D comprise imports from other countries according to their importance to the national economy.

Schedule V covers non-essential and luxury goods which may only be imported by the use of foreign exchange earned from the export of goods listed in Schedule III. Additions to Schedule V include: Eyeglasses complete with lenses; dolls; toys.

Glasgow Trade Office Being Closed

The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in Glasgow will be closed on March 31. Correspondence concerning trade with Scotland and Iceland, for which the Glasgow office was responsible, should be directed to the Commercial Counsellor for Canada, in London.

Canadian Automobile Production Set Record

Nearly 100,000 more new cars rolled off the assembly lines of Canadian automobile plants in 1950 than in any previous year. The year's total was 390,836 as compared with 290,634 in 1949, the previous peak, a gain of 34 per cent. December's total was 30,738 as compared with 30,222 in November and 25,921 a year earlier.

The sharp increase in shipments of Canadian-made motor vehicles in 1950 was mainly due to a rise in passenger cars which advanced to 284,797 units from 192,458 in 1949. Truck shipments rose to 105,418 units from 97,680, and coaches and buses to 621 units from 496.

Of the passenger cars shipped in last year 260,653 were for sale in Canada and 24,144 for export, the former comparing with 175,647 and the latter with 16,811 in the preceding year. Among the commercial vehicles 96,874 were shipped for domestic sale as against 84,823, while shipments for export declined to 9,165 units from 13,353 in 1949.

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—K. G. RAMSAY, Acting 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 March 6	Nominal Quotations March 12
Argentina	Peso	Basic	-2977	-2091	-2092
		Free	-2085	-0753	-0753
Austria	Schilling	Export		-0490	-0490
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3430	2-3430
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0208	-0209
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0174	-0174
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-8396	-6100	-6102
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-5699	-0570
Burma	Rupee		-3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2196	-2196
Chile	Peso		-0233	-0214	-0214
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-5385	-5387
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1866	-1867
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0456	1-0460
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-0200	-0210	-0210
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1516	-1517
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-0000	1-0456	1-0460
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0634	-0634
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0026	3-0035
El Salvador	Colon		-4000	-4183	-4184
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-6376	2-6384
Finland	Markka		-0062	-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	-0166
Germany	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2490	-2490
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0456	1-0460
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-2091	-2092
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-5228	-5230
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1807	-1807
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0642	-0642
India	Rupee		-3022	-2196	-2196
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9288	2-9288
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-9288	2-9288
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-9288	2-9288
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-9288	2-9288
Japan	Yen		-0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		-4561		
Mexico	Peso		-1157	-1211	-1211
Netherlands	Florin		-3769	-2752	-2752
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308	-5545	-5546
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-9288	2-9288
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-2091	-2092
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1465	-1465
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-3161	-3162
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	1-0456	1-0459
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0706	-0706
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-5228	-5230
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0363	-0363
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3415	-3416
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0916	-0960	-0960
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-2022	-2022
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2431	-2431
Thailand	Baht		-1000		
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3718	-3719
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9288	2-9288
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-9288	2-9288
United States	Dollar		1-0000	1-0456	1-0459
Uruguay	Peso		-6583	-6883	-6885
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-3121	-3122
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200		

* September 17, 1949.