

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MARCH 31, 1951

Published weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Vancouver and the entrance to Burrard Inlet, which is spanned by the Lion's Gate Bridge, in centre, sometimes called the First Narrows Bridge. The Second Narrows Bridge, at the eastern end of the harbour, will be repossessed today by its former owners. Ocean going arrivals and the foreign cargo tonnage handled by the National Harbours Board in 1950 were larger than in 1949. The respective ocean going arrivals were 1,154 and 1,052, and the tonnage figures 4,908,748 and 4,410,998. Of the latter, 2,878,318 tons were handled inwards and 2,388,337 tons outward, compared with 2,156,441 tons inward and 2,796,757 tons outward in 1949. The principal items of foreign cargo shipped were (1949 figures in brackets): Grain, 50,420,131 bushels (70,661,821); canned fish, 1,010,356 cases (847,721); flour, 2,401,246 barrels (1,715,234); apples, 893,773 boxes (66,938); lumber, 313,877,284 feet (235,736,390). The principal inward cargo consisted of petroleum, 1,220,065 tons (1,116,881).

Photo by Photographic Survey Corporation Limited.

Price 10 cents

Canadian Shipments of Fish to United States Show Increase

M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), in New York, reviewed market for Canadian fish in the United States in an address before the Fisheries Council of Canada in Ottawa on March 21.

CANADIAN exports of fish and fish products to the United States in 1950 had a value of \$80.9 million, which represents an increase over exports for the previous year. Fresh, frozen, smoked and live fish exported from Canada to the United States last year had a value of \$64 million, or 79 per cent of the total shipments from Canada to that market. Of the latter figure, the Pacific Coast area contributed fresh, frozen, smoked and live fish to the value of \$15 million; the Atlantic Coast area, \$32 million; and the inland area of Canada, \$17 million.

The above statistics were set forth by M. B. Bursey, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), in New York, during the course of an address before the Fisheries Council of Canada, delivered in Ottawa on March 21, 1951.

Salmon and halibut comprise the principal exports from the Pacific Coast area, said Mr. Bursey. They are among the higher priced varieties, and are consumed chiefly in the higher income areas, such as the Middle Atlantic, Mid-Western and Pacific States. Since salmon and halibut are produced in quantity in the United States and Alaska, the market usually fluctuates in price and demand, depending on production in the United States.

During 1950, the market for Canadian Pacific Coast salmon was exceptionally good, due chiefly to the decrease in United States production. Indications are that market conditions will continue favourable for the remainder of 1951.

During the course of last year, sales of Canadian Pacific Coast halibut maintained their customary high levels, at prices much higher than those of the previous year. However, during the latter part of 1950, and the first two months of 1951, appreciable quantities of frozen halibut were also imported from Iceland, Norway, Greenland, and Denmark; which countries had not in past years supplied this fish in quantity. In the period of June to December alone, for example, the quantity imported from these countries totalled over two million pounds. Prices, at which supplies from these sources have been sold, were as much as ten cents a pound less than the prices asked for supplies from the Canadian West Coast. This is quite a difference in price, and rumour has it that some of the countries mentioned are contemplating the possibility of exporting increased quantities to the United States during next season, subject, of course, to supplies being available. If this happens and the price level is the same as that of last season, it is felt that this competition may have some repercussion on Canadian sales—unless, of course, the total supplies from all producing areas are barely sufficient to take care of market demands.

Exports of inland freshwater varieties, such as whitefish, pickerel, trout, pike, sturgeon, etc., are marketed mainly in the Midwest and New York.

The market for these types of fish during 1950 was considered good, and it is felt that this favourable trend should continue without any appreciable change for the remainder of this year. Since, however, the greater proportion of sales, at present, consists of fresh, round or dressed fish, it is believed that a greater market could be developed for these inland varieties, if larger quantities were produced in frozen fillet form. Further, it would also be possible to ship to consuming areas, which are too far from production points to receive the fresh product.

Canada—Fishing vessel, in from the Grand Banks, unloads her catch at the cold storage warehouse in Halifax. This has a storage capacity of 1,655,350 cubic feet and is equipped with freezing, storing and packing facilities.

Photo by National Film Board.



In order to examine the trade in Atlantic Coast production, it might be well to break down the many varieties into the following three main groups:—

- (1) Shellfish,
- (2) Halibut, salmon, smelts, swordfish, herring, mackerel, etc.
- (3) Groundfish.

Group (1) consisting principally of lobsters (fresh, frozen, and alive) and clams is marketed mainly in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. During 1950, the demand was strong, and good prices prevailed. There is every reason to feel that this favourable market condition will continue throughout 1951.

The market during 1950 for most types included in group (2) followed a similar pattern to that of group (1), and salmon, in particular, would appear to offer the greatest sales prospects during 1951. Sales outlets for Eastern Canadian salmon are especially favourable, because of the fact that this fish is in great demand for smoking purposes.

The market for group (3), that is, groundfish, both dressed and filleted, was exceptionally good throughout 1950. United States imports of fresh and frozen groundfish fillets from Canada last year amounted to over 51 million pounds or 77 per cent of the total imported from all countries. These total imports from all countries represented an increase of 37 per cent over those of 1949.

Exports of Groundfish to United States Could be Increased

Of all types of Canadian production, the main groundfish varieties, such as cod, haddock, and ocean perch or rosefish in frozen fillet form, in Mr. Bursey's opinion, offer the greatest possibilities for a substantial increase in trade in the United States market.

At present, sales of Canadian groundfish fillets are confined chiefly to the traditional outlets, namely, New England, Middle Atlantic, and Mid-Western States. Presumably, the reason for this has been that Canadian producers have been able to dispose of their full export production in these regions with a minimum of sales effort. As is well known, the demand in these regions alone, already exceeds present available supply, quite apart from the new and increasing demand in other sections of the country. The rapid development of this situation will require positive action on the part of Canadian producers.

A recently concluded tour of the States of Tennessee, Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas was undertaken, in an effort to determine the sales possibilities of Canadian fish generally. Centres, such as Memphis, Knoxville, Nashville, Birmingham, Mobile, New Orleans, Jackson, and Little Rock, were visited, and discussions held with principal brokers and wholesale distributors.

A survey disclosed that the type of Canadian produced fish which can be most easily marketed in appreciable quantity in that area, is frozen groundfish fillets. Demand is increasing substantially each year, and the present approximate annual consumption is 11 million pounds, consisting chiefly of ocean perch, cod and haddock fillets. Only 10 per cent of this quantity was purchased last year from Canadian sources, the balance being supplied from Massachusetts, Icelandic, and Norwegian production. This is only one example of the sales possibilities, which it is felt exist in other states not hitherto supplied in quantity by Canadian production.

Because the combined production of frozen groundfish fillets of the United States and Canada has been unable to keep pace with total market demand, European producing countries, such as Iceland and Norway, which are most anxious for outlets in hard-currency areas, have been quick to take advantage of the situation and are supplying ever increasing quantities.

For example, total imports of groundfish fillets into the United States during 1950 increased 37 per cent over those of 1949. Although imports from Canada showed an increase of 20 per cent, imports from Iceland and Norway increased by about 300 per cent. This is indicative of the trend, and it will be realized why Canadian production must be geared quickly to meet this competitive threat from abroad.

Unfortunately, many Atlantic Coast producers are only, at present, in a position to supply cod, which is at times difficult to sell alone unless included with offers of haddock, ocean perch, and others of the groundfish group. If we are to supply the customer with his needs, it is obvious that our production must be more varied and not limited to any one particular type. In order to do this, considerable capital expenditure would be involved, but this is one of the facts which must be faced if we are to gain maximum benefits from the market.

Canadian Fish Has Reputation for High Quality

As is well known, Canadian fish enjoys an enviable reputation for high quality. This is especially true of the frozen varieties and is due, in part, to our proximity to fishing grounds. This is a factor which is appreciated by United States importers, who realize that, because of the short time lapse between the catching and freezing of the fish, a high quality product is ensured.

In order to maintain our reputation in the face of increasing competition, we should, therefore, not relax our efforts to produce the highest possible quality. Every care should also be exercised to ensure that adequate means of transportation be utilized, so that no deterioration of quality occurs in transit to ultimate destination.

As regards packaging, it is obvious that nowadays a product must have sales appeal. Frozen fish fillets, for instance, should be packed in a container of a size most fitted to the housewife's needs and of a type appealing to the eye. At the same time, the package should be sturdy enough for convenient carrying and storing. The frozen fish, that is most readily bought by the American housewife, is that which is packaged in an attractively labelled, one-pound cardboard carton. This type of package lends itself to compact storing in the deep-freeze cabinets of the retail store and makes the best display. Moreover, it will not wilt in being transported from the store to the home and will fit cleanly and neatly into the home refrigerator. The more usual cellophane wrap is better suited to such purposes as institutional trade.

This review would be inadequate if it failed to refer to the recently imposed United States General Ceiling Price Regulation, which became effective on January 27 last, and established ceiling prices for all commodities and services (except those specifically exempt), upon the basis of prices in effect during the period from December 19, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive.

As far as fish and fish products are concerned, the only exemptions from the Ceiling Price Regulation are fresh fish and seafood, cod oil, whale oil and sperm oil. As regards frozen fish, therefore, United States

importers cannot pay in excess of the maximum prices paid for imports during the "base period". As usual, when control regulations of this kind are implemented, they create at the inception some confusion, uncertainty, and hardship in some classes of trade.

Amendments to Ceiling Price Regulation Recommended

In order to allow for the special circumstances under which import trade is necessarily conducted, National Trade Associations and Councils have approached the Office of Price Stabilization recommending certain amendments to the General Ceiling Price Regulation. Particularly stressed were the following:—

(1) The base period for imports should be from July 1, 1950, to January 25, 1951, inclusive, with the exception of seasonal goods which might require an earlier base period.

(2) Importers should be allowed to liquidate all existing commitments at contracted purchase and sale prices. Where a purchase, but no sale, was made before January 26, importers should be permitted to sell at cost plus normal markup, as established during the base period. Domestic buyers of such merchandise should be allowed to adjust their ceiling prices accordingly to cover resale of the goods.

(3) As for future transactions, importers should be permitted to sell at landed cost plus highest dollars-and-cents markup per unit during the base period for the same class of imported commodities sold, or, in the absence of sales, offered for sale regardless of the delivery date.

Up to the time of Mr. Bursey's departure from New York to come here, no amendment along the lines suggested had been announced by the Office of Price Stabilization. New York trade groups, however, particularly the National Council of American Importers Inc. and the Commerce and Industry Association of New York, were pressing for action, and it is generally hoped that some changes in the regulation will soon be made to minimize the burden on import firms.

Marketing Picture Looks Bright

The year 1950 can be regarded as having been a most successful one in the marketing of our fresh and frozen fish production in the United States. The general marketing picture for 1951 looks bright. With economic conditions in the United States continuing as they are, the outlook for the future shows great promise for increased trade. This is particularly true in the case of frozen groundfish fillets. We naturally want to take full advantage of the rapidly growing demand. Otherwise, we may find that we are losing an opportunity for much greater trade to overseas competitors. Moreover, sales representation should be adequate to cover all consuming areas.

The market recognizes that Canadian fish is of superior quality. This high quality should be maintained.

Packages should be as attractive as possible and of the one-pound consumer type for retail trade.

Present import prices cannot be increased beyond the limits of the General Price Control Regulations. It is hoped that relief for this situation is in the offing.

As will be seen, the situation regarding the marketing of fresh and frozen fish is one which must be kept under constant observation in the interest of the Canadian producer.

Value of Belgian Congo Exports Rose Strikingly in Past Year

Canadian exports to Congo increased by 62 per cent in value, and 38 per cent in volume—Imports, which declined early in 1950, rose in last months of year with the possibility of a scarcity of supplies from abroad—Tourist trade hindered by lack of good hotels.

By W. Gibson-Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE,—Economic conditions in the Belgian Congo during the latter part of 1950 could almost be described as a boom. Traditionally dependent upon the successful marketing of a relatively restricted list of raw materials, the Congo had practically no difficulty in disposing of any of these commodities, and at prices which increased as the year progressed. At the close of 1950 prices had declined very slightly from the high points reached earlier. From the Canadian point of view, the Congo continued to offer a probably unique combination of attractions—an ample supply of dollars, a non-discriminatory low tariff rate, and readily available import licences.

At the beginning of the year imports in general tended to decline from the high figures reached immediately after the war. In the last few months of the year, however, wars and rumours of wars led to increased orders, and efforts by many industrial concerns and merchants to increase their stocks as a hedge against a scarcity of supplies from abroad. Nevertheless, the colony's overall economic picture continued to be very sound as was reflected in the ease with which a substantial loan was floated in Switzerland. The government is naturally somewhat apprehensive of the colony's great dependence upon world markets for its livelihood, and industrialization continued at an accelerated pace, in spite of some protests from Belgian manufacturers who feared for their markets.

The celebrated \$1,000,000,000 Ten-Year Plan was getting under way at the close of 1950. Half of this amount is expected to come from private sources. The immediate emphasis was on improving and extending the transportation network over this vast and still largely undeveloped area.

The complete and detailed figures for the trade of the Belgian Congo will not be available for several months yet. In the meantime certain figures are available for eleven months of 1950 and these are reproduced in the tables which follow, along with those for the equivalent period of the previous year. These figures reflect in part only the excellent prices which prevailed during 1950 for the products exported from the Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi.

The statistical values of exports are not based on the real prices received but on officially established prices which serve as a basis for the imposition of export taxes. These statistical values, therefore, do not reflect immediately, or completely, fluctuations in world market prices.

Value of Coffee Exports More Than Doubled

The vegetable products exports show a particularly large rise, and the case of coffee is especially striking. While quantities shipped show only a moderate rise, values even at the official figure more than doubled. Wood, which consists of both lumber and plywood, showed a startling

rise in exports, not only in value shipped but also in weight. The figure for oil shipped consists mostly of palm oil. The Congo now supplies about one-quarter of the world exports of this commodity. The world price rises for palm oil occurred chiefly late in the year and are not as yet reflected in the official statistics of export values.

The largest single classification of vegetable exports from the Congo was fibres. The tonnage exported declined slightly, due to the opening up of a very large sack factory in Leopoldville in July, 1950. Prices received for fibres, which are chiefly of the Urena and Punga varieties, were strong throughout the year, but did not rise as sharply as those of most other Congolese products exported.

The figures for the export of minerals also show a rise, both in tonnage and value, but here again the value figures do not reflect in full the high prices received, and it is generally believed that the values or quantities of radio-active ores do not appear in these statistics. In view of the importance of mineral exports from the Congo the following more detailed figures of the composition of these shipments is worth studying. These figures were obtained from an unofficial source, but they can be reconciled with the totals of the official figures although a different system of break-down is followed.

Belgian Congo Mineral Exports

	First eleven months of 1950	
	('000 kilos)	('000,000 francs)
Copper	151,083.9	2,851.0
Tin	21,005.7	1,159.5
Ferrocobalt	8,085.4	646.6
Gold	10.9	541.3
Diamonds	2.3	464.8
Mineral zinc ore concentrated	111,760.1	175.5
Tungsten-wolfram	597.5	26.9
Tantalum	921.3	18.3
Manganese	11,193.7	10.5
Cadmium	32.2	6.1
Silver	0.9	0.9
Other mineral products	110.5	2.0

The International Tin Conference which broke up on November 21, 1950, without having reached an agreement has not interfered with the continuation of the sale of Congolese tin to the United States at prices satisfactory to the Congo. It was announced in January, 1951, that the United States authorities would no longer enforce the ceiling price of 103 cents per pound on this metal, at least until June 30, 1951. The reserves of tin in the Congo were not sufficiently large to justify greatly increased production at the present time, although new discoveries recently made may alter this situation. Copper reserves are enormous and increasing quantities shipped are reflected in the figures. These will rise still higher when additional electric power stations, now under construction or planned, are brought into use.

Exports from Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi

	11 Months 1949		11 Months 1950	
	Metric Tons	'000 francs	Metric Tons	'000 francs
Animal Products				
Skins	1,232	50,685	1,567	70,349
Ivory	55	12,267	79	18,432
Other Animal Products	299	5,717	399	14,676
Total	1,517	68,669	2,035	103,457

Exports from Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi—Concluded

	11 Months 1949		11 Months 1950	
	Metric Tons	'000 francs	Metric Tons	'000 francs
Vegetable Products				
Peanuts	74	541	1,319	9,646
Wood	63,898	96,289	91,370	156,288
Cocoa	1,665	33,812	1,659	42,063
Coffee	28,480	506,653	28,766	1,071,077
Rubber	5,911	80,890	7,409	152,533
Copal	9,261	80,380	10,822	128,075
Fibres	58,193	1,457,905	57,778	1,655,765
Seeds	7,277	35,375	4,761	26,932
Beans	2,630	6,588	3	10
Oil	133,648	1,439,709	139,265	1,438,535
Corn	17,471	43,415	17,747	46,095
Cassava	11,965	27,386	9,949	22,593
Palm kernels	69,869	436,018	78,727	528,466
Pyrethrum derris	1,187	25,862	1,469	44,940
Cinchona	946	43,342	1,066	42,257
Rice	3,321	20,113	6,615	38,896
Oil-cakes	26,712	61,779	17,322	43,481
Other vegetable products	1,831	9,207	11,808	32,752
Total	444,339	4,405,265	487,855	5,480,403
Mineral Products				
Diamonds	2	423,159	2	464,776
Cobalt products	6,808	434,474	8,085	646,649
Copper	140,579	2,562,413	151,083	2,851,018
Tin	4,575	436,854	3,484	282,877
Ores	131,021	1,086,526	141,537	1,107,366
Gold	11	460,461	10	541,358
Cadmium (including platinum in 1949)	31	5,199	32	6,089
Other mineral products	154	2,048	568	5,931
Total	283,181	5,409,669	304,801	5,906,064
Marketable Products				
Soap	3,113	26,537	36	308
Sugar	2,663	10,742	8	38
Essential Oils .....	....	....	139	11,212
Edible Vegetable Fats	1,111	15,056	....	....
All otehr marketable products	14,361	132,370	12,511	132,065
Grand Total	750,285	10,068,309	807,338	11,633,537

Destinations of Belgian Congo Exports

	Millions of Francs (January-November)	
	1949	1950
Belgium	4,550	5,374
United Kingdom	967	1,168
United States	950	1,114
Germany	489	298
France	76	280
Union of South Africa	256	272
Italy	319	210
Sweden	158	115
French Equatorial Africa	81	93
Kenya and Uganda	27	44
Japan	13	44
Southern Rhodesia	36	38
Northern Rhodesia	68	36
Angola	26	19
CANADA	7	17

Among the Congo's markets Belgium, the mother country, took an ever larger percentage of the exports, more than 46 per cent. Germany took considerably less due, it is believed, to a restrictive quota on food-stuffs in the Belgo-German trade treaty. In July and August, 1950, most of the sterling area classified the Belgian franc and the Belgian Congo

franc as soft currency, thereby enabling Congolese exports to flow much more freely into that area. Canada rose from twenty-third to fifteenth place as a market for Congo exports, chiefly because of purchases of palm oil.

Imports from Canada Higher

As a supplier to the Belgian Congo, Canada also became more important, rising from seventeenth to fourteenth place, and selling 62 per cent more by value, and 38 per cent more by volume, than in the equivalent period of the previous year. This was accomplished at a time when the Congo's imports from all sources fell by about 10 per cent in volume and nearly 15 per cent in value. A detailed explanation of the reasons for Canada's improved position will have to await the issue of complete figures, but it can be said that two of the major elements were increased sales of wheat flour and canned fish (herring and sardines). Global imports of both flour and fish rose materially over the previous year in quantity as well as value, and Canada's share also increased relatively to those of other supplying nations.

Belgium is concerned about its declining position as a supplier to the Congo. She supplied only 36·6 per cent of Congo requirements in the period reviewed, compared with 38·5 per cent a year previously. Particular concern is expressed regarding the market for foodstuffs. The Association of Belgian Metal Goods Manufacturers opened an office in Leopoldville in 1950, after considerable recrimination in Belgium about foreign commercial penetration into their colony, which, under the Congo Basin Treaty, must grant equal tariff treatment to all suppliers.

Japan has been importing rice from the Congo and has been exporting silk brocade mufflers, imitation wax prints, some cotton goods and some charcoal irons to the Congo. The authorities in the Congo are concerned about dumping practices on the part of the Japanese and grant import licences with discretion, with a view especially to protecting the new local textile industry. Compared with the previous year, therefore, Japan lost out as a supplier.

In general, imports, even in terms of value, declined from the previous year. The greatest declines were in cloth and machinery. This reflects the termination of the replenishing of stocks after the last world war, and accounts for the hesitation with which 1950 began. Orders began to be placed again in large volume only following the deterioration in the international situation in Korea. By that time deliveries were becoming slow again in many lines. A notable exception is milk. The very small cans of condensed milk which the natives can afford and like were not available in sufficient quantity until fairly recently, and 1950 was the first postwar year in which they were successfully relaunched on the market.

Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi Imports

	Thousands of Francs (January-November)	
	1949	1950
Cereals	60,447	79,769
Milk	37,805	70,390
Vegetables	41,106	52,890
Fish, molluscs and crustaceans	150,290	194,762
Meats	85,281	77,570
All kinds of edible products not specifically tariffed	220,640	244,021
Wines of all kinds originating from fermentation of grapes	45,091	53,885
Coal	125,646	93,743
Limes and cements	88,329	95,723
Mineral oil	283,121	306,745
Travellers' luggage	86,694	97,879
Paints, dyes and varnishes	61,012	62,510

Belgian Congo and Ruanda Urundi Imports—Concluded

	Thousands of Francs	
	(January-November)	
	1949	1950
Usual packing materials	238,922	248,011
Clothing, lingerie and wearing apparel	361,588	252,601
Mechanical machines and tools	96,759	94,025
Other mechanical machines and tools	1,909,598	1,445,103
Medicines and pharmaceutical products	134,232	91,569
Haberdashery and hardware	323,460	317,894
Metals and objects of metal	1,170,911	853,372
Furniture of all kinds	79,705	68,740
Ships, boats and parts	315,412	225,106
Paper of all kinds	57,153	47,310
Leather, hides, skins and products	46,945	55,590
Chemical products (except pharmaceutical products, insecticides) chemical fertilizers	83,897	73,747
Manufactured tobacco	89,975	86,432
Fabrics	1,236,657	726,593
Vehicles and spare parts	1,262,190	1,262,094
Manufactured products not specifically named	853,611	875,673
Total	9,546,837	8,154,647

Belgian Congo Imports By Countries

	Millions of Francs	
	(January-November)	
	1949	1950
Belgium	3,673	2,986
United States	2,661	2,125
United Kingdom	1,001	754
Union of South Africa	345	328
Japan	270	170
Germany	99	155
Netherlands	164	154
Switzerland	175	146
France	98	142
Iran	101	135
Italy	73	116
Angola	114	98
Southern Rhodesia	84	89
CANADA	55	89

Tourist Trade Increasing But Still Disappointing

The tourist trade is increasing but is still disappointing. It is believed that about 25 American tourists arrive per week in the Congo. While this is a great increase over prewar figures, it is felt that the lack of good hotels is holding back this trade, which might easily be quadrupled if proper accommodation existed.

The International Trade Fair, held in Elisabethville in 1950, was such a success that it has been decided to hold a similar and larger exhibition at Leopoldville, the capital of the colony, in August, 1951, under official Belgian and Belgian Congo Government patronage. It is reported that Great Britain, France, Switzerland, Portugal and South Africa will exhibit at the fair, although it is not certain in all cases that these will be official exhibits. The Belgian Association of Manufacturers of Metal Goods will have a very large exhibit and will represent the spearhead of a concerted Belgian attempt to gain an even larger share of the Congo market.

Canadian Output of Wire Nails and Fencing Reduced

Canadian production of wire nails and wire fencing both were lower in 1950 than in 1949. The output of iron and steel wire nails in 1950 totalled 85,426 tons, as against 89,671 in the preceding year. Production of wire fencing in 1950 was lower at 20,456 tons, compared with 22,871 in 1949. Output of steel wire rose in 1950 to 340,031 tons from 325,505 in 1949.

Economy of Great Britain Greatly Improved During the Past Year

Benefits of devaluation of pound sterling now obvious—Gold and dollar reserves increased—Exports to North American markets higher—Marshall Aid payments being suspended—Inflation gathered momentum—Coal stocks greatly reduced—Rise in price of imports disconcerting.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON.—As compared with 1949, the past year was one of unprecedented economic progress for the United Kingdom and for the sterling area as a whole. In most every field, the improvement was more pronounced than had been forecast a year before.

The pound sterling was devalued in September, 1949, and though a generally satisfactory trend was evident by the end of that year, the true course was still in doubt. By the end of 1950, however, the improvement was so marked in so many directions that confidence in the pound sterling and in the ability of the United Kingdom to surmount her postwar economic difficulties was widely admitted.

In the year following devaluation of the pound, the gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area were doubled, rising from \$1,425 million at the end of the third quarter of 1949 to \$2,756 million a year later. By the year's end they stood at \$3,300 million. Transactions with OEEC countries produced not only a balance, but a cumulative surplus of £170 million. This striking improvement in the United Kingdom's dollar outlook was due to numerous influences. Prior to devaluation, many overseas debtors withheld payment to the United Kingdom in anticipation of cheaper sterling, which payments were made thereafter. Dollar savings were also significant during the year, not only by the United Kingdom but by all the members of the sterling area. The target of a 25 per cent reduction on dollar expenditures in 1949 was well achieved.

Exports to North American Markets Increased

Exports to North American markets, which averaged \$38·7 million a month in the last quarter of 1949, were at the rate of \$70·2 million a month in the corresponding period of 1950. In fact, the outlook was so encouraging that, by mid-December, it was agreed with United States authorities that Marshall Aid payments to the United Kingdom would be suspended, two years earlier than originally planned. Two basic reasons were advanced for this step: (1) Success of the sterling area in closing the dollar gap; and (2) Additional burdens on the United States economy inherent in the defence program, including Mutual Defence Aid.

United Kingdom Marshall Aid Receipts

	Marshall Aid Payments to the U.K.	Gold & Dollar + or -
	(\$ millions)	
1948 1st half	89	-1029
2nd half	598	- 681
1949 1st half	625	- 962
2nd half	507	- 570
1950 1st half	437	+ 220
2nd half	175	+ 187*

(* 3rd quarter only).

Source of Marshall Aid Supplies*

	United States	Canada	Other	Total
		(\$ '000,000)		
Food	164	545	115	824
Tobacco	141	..	..	141
Raw Materials				
iron and steel	29	18	..	47
non-ferrous metals	58	224	23	305
other	325	105	25	455
Equipment	134	5	..	139
Oil products	97	..	166	263
	948	897	329	2,174

* To June, 1950.

It was recognized that part of the improvement in the United Kingdom was due to external factors which might be temporary. Marshall Aid, therefore, was "suspended" and not "terminated".

The United Kingdom received a total of \$2,694,300,000 in the form of Marshall Aid. In addition, \$74 million was spent on freights and bunkers.

Industrial Production Increased

The index of industrial production, which stood at 131 in December, 1949, reached 150 by October, 1950. The budgetary position at the year's end was unexpectedly favourable. Compared with actual expenditure in 1949-50, there was a saving in above-the-line expenditure of roughly £150 million in spite of higher estimated costs. Inflation, though gathering momentum toward the year's end, had been reasonably well held. Weekly wage rates rose by about 4 per cent on the average in 1950, when some 7,350,000 workers received increases amounting to about \$6,060,000 a week. This compares with increases of 4 per cent in 1948 and about 1½ per cent in 1949. Net United Kingdom exports at £2,170 million in 1950 were 21 per cent above the 1949 level. In terms of volume, the rise is estimated at about 15 per cent, the balance being due to higher prices. The adverse visible trade balance, which was £430 million in 1949, fell to £347.9 million in 1950.

Thus in many fields there was solid achievement and cause for satisfaction. Nevertheless there were numerous adverse factors in the picture, which tempered optimism and induced caution in accepting the advances as permanent, or even indicative of the course of things to come.

Inflation Gathered Momentum

Inflation gathered momentum in the United Kingdom throughout the year, and was a disturbing prospect for 1951. The higher prices within the country itself and of the manufactured goods and raw materials which have to be imported were having disrupting influences on the whole economy and were becoming more marked as the year ended. Between June and December, tungsten, to take an example of one of the extreme cases, had risen from 127/- a unit to 400/-; tin from just under £800 a ton to over £1,100; rubber, which had already more than doubled, from around 3/8d. a pound to 4/7d. a pound; cotton from 35c to 44c a pound. Even commodities which had been relatively stable throughout the year commenced to move upward toward the end.

Despite the general increase in raw material prices, great difficulty was experienced in obtaining an adequate supply of a number of basic items for which the United Kingdom is almost 100 per cent dependent upon imports. By the year's end, stocks of virtually all the base metals were below the safety level. An allocation scheme for zinc had to be introduced, and similar schemes were in prospect for copper, sulphur, cotton and other essential items.

Coal Crisis Threatened as Stocks Become Depleted

The threat of a coal crisis overshadowed everything at the year's end. Stocks of coal distributed throughout Britain declined at the rate of 500,000 tons a week during December. Power stations, where the most acute shortages existed, were reduced to slightly over three weeks' supply with little prospect of improvement in sight. Coal stocks in the United Kingdom are built up during the summer months while consumption exceeds production during the winter. It is vital, therefore, that stocks at the beginning of winter should be ample to see the country through until demand tapers off with the warmer weather in spring. Coal supplies in November were lower than for any year since the major coal crisis of 1946-47. Stocks were 2·8 million tons below the level of a year earlier, and it was apparent that some cut in supplies to industry would be necessary irrespective of weather conditions for the remainder of the winter. A prolonged cold spell could involve a disastrous cut in coal deliveries and a complete interruption of all productions.

Cost of Imports Increasing

The rise in the price of the country's imports in terms of the price of its exports is disconcerting in that a larger volume of exports thereby become necessary to pay for a given volume of imports. In November, for example, the cost of raw material imports into the United Kingdom rose by 6 per cent in comparison with October. Compared with the position immediately preceding devaluation, import prices in November, 1950, showed a rise of some 34 per cent, whereas export prices in the same period rose only 11 per cent. Thus, on the basis of a total trade turnover of £2,000 million in each direction before devaluation, an increase in the volume of exports of approximately £400 million is needed to deal with the deterioration in the terms of trade in that interval. In mid-December, the Chancellor of the Exchequer estimated that the terms of trade were running against the United Kingdom to an extent that would require an increase in exports of £300 million in 1951 in order to counteract the fall in the purchasing power of the United Kingdom's exports.

In the face of these unfavourable elements and the uncertainty as to how damaging they might become in 1951, the government's policy with regard to a liberalization of imports from dollar sources was restrained and cautious. Uncertainties arising from developments in Korea and the obligations of re-armament were also much in mind.

Argentine Livestock Selling at Record Prices

Buenos Aires, March 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Since the beginning of the year, cattle prices at Liniers market have been constantly rising and each week have broken previous records. From an average of slightly under a peso per kilo liveweight in early February, prices in early March had reached the following level: chiller quality steers of 500 kilos, 1·156 pesos per kilo; light steers, 440-450 kilos, 1·264 pesos; and fat young steers, 1·30 pesos per kilo.

Other classes of livestock have also been commanding constantly rising prices. In mid-February, 80 wethers sold for 80 pesos per head (with wool), as compared with from 45 to 60 the previous week. A troop of 47 hogs averaging 147 kilos each reached a price of 2·57 pesos per kilo on March 7, as compared with a maximum of 2·18 during the first half of January.

Export Credits Insurance Corporation Gave Coverage to Eighty Countries

Shipments made in 1950 under policies of Corporation were valued at \$33,025,438—Forty-one claims paid during past year, amounting to \$66,203, compared with 137 claims amounting to \$515,201, in 1949—Recoveries of \$327,004 obtained during year.

SHIPMENTS made in 1950 under policies of the Export Credits Insurance Corporation were valued at \$33,025,438, compared with \$35,841,184 in 1949. As indicated in the annual report of this Corporation, "the pattern of Canada's external trade during 1950 showed marked changes from previous years, which was not without effect on the Corporation's activities. While the volume of Canada's overall exports was maintained, and indeed slightly increased in 1950, exports to the United States, which are seldom insured through the Corporation, rose substantially to offset a decline of 26 per cent in exports to other destinations. However, the volume of exports insured by the Corporation during 1950 was only 8 per cent less than in 1949."

There were 167 policies current on December 31, 1950, covering exports of a wide variety of products. Of these, 159 were issued to exporters of general commodities, covering all their sales during a twelve-month period, and 8 were specific policies, covering individual contracts of sale of capital goods. One policy was issued to Canadian-Brazilian Services Limited, in accordance with provisions of the Act, whereby the exporter was authorized to ship up to a maximum of \$5 million worth of capital goods to Brazil over a twelve-month period. No shipments were made under the policy during the year it was in force, and the right to ship thereunder expired on January 31, 1951.

The aggregate liability assumed by the Corporation under the 167 policies was \$26,042,454, to which should be added liabilities of \$6,352,000 from policies issued in previous years, which have now expired. The total of \$32,394,454 compares with \$43,118,505 on December 31, 1949. The maximum liability of the Corporation under the Act is limited to \$100 million.

Number of Claims Reduced

Forty-one claims were paid during 1950, amounting to \$66,203, as compared with 137 claims amounting to \$515,201 in 1949. Recoveries of \$327,004 were obtained during the year, of which \$29,330 was applicable to claims paid in 1950. The claims experience of the Corporation to December 31, 1950, analysed according to the risk insured, is as follows:

Nature of Claim	Claims Paid	Recoveries	Irre-	Net
			coverable Losses		Outstanding
Insolvency	\$ 21,925	\$ 11,606	\$ 3,433	\$ 6,886
Overdue Accounts	184,223	11,388	4,925	167,910
Exchange Transfer Difficulties ..	470,777	440,507	378	29,892
Other	27,267	5,574	2,922	18,771
	<u>\$704,192</u>	<u>\$469,075</u>	<u>\$11,658</u>	<u>\$223,459</u>

Disregarding the interest earned on the capital provided by the government, the excess of premium income over all expenses and losses amounted to \$266,864 for the 5½ years during which the Corporation has been functioning, as set forth in the following statement. This net credit to the underwriting reserve has been earned on export sales totalling \$127,840,793.

Statement of Operations

Premiums paid in 5½ years		\$ 889,565
Deduct:		
Operating expenses		\$387,585
Claims paid	\$704,192	
Less recoveries	469,076	235,116
		\$ 622,701
Surplus on operations in 5½ years, excluding interest on investments		\$ 266,864
Interest on investments		\$1,136,142
		\$1,403,006
Balance at credit of underwriting reserve as at December 31, 1950		\$1,403,006

Shipments to Eighty Destinations Covered

Some indication of the wide coverage provided by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation during the past year is obtained from the following table, which shows that policies were underwritten for shipments amounting to \$7,050,971 to 21 Commonwealth countries, and for shipments amounting to \$25,974,467 to 59 foreign destinations.

Destinations for which Risks were Underwritten (1950)

Country	Amount
Commonwealth Countries	
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	\$ 46,886
Australia	694,098
Bermuda	23,615
British East Africa	12,170
British Guiana	7,928
British Honduras	6,026
British West Africa	868
British West Indies	284,619
Ceylon	33,989
Cyprus	1,984
Fiji	3,443
Hong Kong	166,836
India	418,519
Ireland	86,373
Malaya	33,894
Mauritius	166
New Zealand	383,951
Pakistan	3,704
Rhodesia	1,832
South Africa	1,654,405
United Kingdom	3,185,665
	\$ 7,050,971
Foreign Countries	
Argentina	1,449,684
Austria	37,406
Bahrein Island	1,649
Belgian Congo	221,823
Belgium	1,011,870
Bolivia	57,101
Brazil	1,823,105
Chile	566,058
China	100
Colombia	938,326
Costa Rica	115,050
Cuba	1,440,952
Czechoslovakia	2,000,000
Denmark	95,615
Dominican Republic	459,840
Ecuador	115,165
Egypt	64,832
El Salvador	72,888
Finland	11,181
France	2,188,793
French Africa	657,195
German Federal Republic	866
Greece	288,663
Guatemala	178,559
Haiti	151,884

Destinations for which Risks were Underwritten (1950)

Country	Amount
Honduras	18,636
Hungary	274
Iceland	8,110
Iran	185,519
Iraq	13,958
Israel	380,912
Italy	249,478
Kuwait	364
Lebanon	138,327
Madagascar	91,446
Mexico	1,491,341
Netherlands	265,953
Netherlands Antilles	36,272
Netherlands Guiana	14,805
Nicaragua	50,716
Norway	85,617
Panama	74,073
Paraguay	6,257
Peru	452,809
Philippines	108,071
Portugal	756,389
Portuguese Africa	64,039
Puerto Rico	93,974
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1,442
Samoa	6,307
Spain	2,052
Sweden	424,082
Switzerland	195,896
Syria	56,461
Thailand	67,002
Turkey	2,742,647
United States	1,210,976
Uruguay	525,620
Venezuela	2,206,037
Total Foreign Countries	\$25,974,467
Total All Countries	\$33,025,438

Canadian Importers and Traders Association to Hold Conference

The Canadian Importers and Traders Association will hold its annual conference on April 5 at the Royal York Hotel in Toronto.

Australian Meat Production Reduced

Melbourne, March 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian production of meat, excluding offal which is not included with the carcass, during 1950, is estimated at approximately 1,002,700 tons (bone-in weight). This is 49,500 tons or 4.7 per cent less than output during 1949, and 26,200 tons or 2.7 per cent greater than the average annual production during the three prewar years ended 1938-39. Meat production in 1950 was 54,100 tons, or 5.1 per cent below the wartime peak of 1,056,800 tons attained in 1942-43.

The preliminary statistics indicate that production of beef and veal in 1950 totalled 622,700 tons, this being 29,300 tons or 4.9 per cent higher than in 1949 and 53,600 tons or 9.4 per cent above the average for the last three prewar years. However, production of lamb in 1950, estimated at 120,500 tons, represented a sharp decline of 43,200 tons or 26.4 per cent from production in 1949. Estimated mutton production also declined by 13.8 per cent, from 204,600 tons in 1949 to 176,300 tons in 1950, which is 25,100 tons or 12.5 per cent below the prewar average of 201,400 tons. Total pigmeat production declined from the previous year, and is now about 6 per cent below the prewar level.

South African Economic Activity Showed Upswing in Past Year

Policy of stringent import and exchange control has played important role in curing economic ills—Recovery aided by devaluation of pound as well as unprecedented demand for base minerals, diamonds and wool—Favourable balance of trade achieved.

By S. G. Tregaskes, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG, February 19, 1951.—Economic activity in South Africa showed an encouraging upswing in 1950 over that in 1949. Nearly every index of activity for commerce, industry and external trade has risen during the year. South Africa's policy of stringent import and exchange control has played an important role in curing South Africa's economic ills. As the Union enters a period of economic convalescence, it can be expected that the medicine of controls and restrictions will be administered in ever diminishing doses. At the same time, fortuitous circumstances have aided South Africa in her economic difficulties. The full year's effect of devaluation of the South African pound has played a most substantial role in bringing about an economic recovery. External influences have created an unprecedented demand for South Africa's base minerals, diamonds and wool. South Africa can look forward with confidence to 1951 as a year likely to equal or even surpass the "boom" conditions of 1946 and 1947.

Although the value of imports into the Union decreased by nearly £8 million in 1950, as compared with 1949, the value of its exports increased by more than £91 million over the same period. The total external trade for South Africa during 1950, excluding gold, was more than £593 million.

Generally, raw materials and capital equipment were imported during 1950 in quantities equal to or greater than those in the preceding year. Motor vehicles, agricultural machinery, textiles, apparel, yarns and most items of a consumer character showed a sharp decline in 1950 compared with the quantities imported in 1949. It is apparent that stocks of consumer goods have been seriously depleted during the past eighteen months, and have declined to subnormal levels.

Gold and Foreign Exchange Holdings Increased

The Union's gold holdings and foreign exchange reserves increased by more than sixty per cent during 1950, from a total of £104 million at December 31, 1949, to £167 million at December 29, 1950. Gold coin and bullion increased from £45 million to £70 million (both figures on the basis of 248s. per oz. fine) and foreign exchange holdings from £59 million to £97 million.

The principal reasons for the increase in South Africa's holdings of gold and foreign exchange in order of importance are: Increased exports in 1950 over 1949, which also brought higher prices than during the previous year; the gold-mining industry, whose product sold at an enhanced price for the full year, owing to devaluation; and restriction of imports.

For the first time in many years South Africa achieved a favourable balance of trade in 1950. From the latest provisional figures available, the balances of trade (including gold, whether exported or not) for 1949 and 1950 are as follows:

	1949	1950
	('000,000)	
Exports (Commodities)	£ 154	£ 221
Gold Production *	114.9	142
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	268.9	363
Imports	315	303
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Balance	- 46.1	+ 60

* Bullion and processed and semi-processed gold.

During 1950 the Union also attracted appreciably more foreign capital than during the previous year. The total net influx during the first nine months of 1950 is estimated by the South African Reserve Bank at approximately £ 50 million, as compared with roughly £ 9 million during the corresponding period of 1949. Of the £ 50 million, a total of £ 12 million took the form of government loans, leaving a credit balance of approximately £ 38 million in private account.

While no statistics are available, it is estimated that payment for "invisibles" such as freight, insurance, interest and dividends, South African tourism abroad, etc. equalled the net inflow of capital into the Union during 1950.

Commodity Prices Continued Upward Trend

Wholesale prices continued their upward movement during 1950, and by October, 1950, the index had increased by nearly ten per cent over the average index for 1949. Similarly, retail prices also continued to increase and by November, 1950, the index for food, fuel, light, rent and sundries had risen by more than six per cent over the average index for 1949.

South African Price Indexes

(Base 1938 = 1,000)

	Wholesale			Retail (Weighted average of the nine principal urban areas of the Union)		
	All Groups	Union Goods	Imported Goods	Food only	Food, Fuel Light and Rent	Food, Fuel Light, Rent and Sundries
Average						
1939	976	962	1,000	993	999	999
1941	1,191	1,077	1,379	1,099	1,055	1,082
1943	1,453	1,337	1,643	1,316	1,214	1,244
1945	1,526	1,436	1,673	1,406	1,286	1,322
1947	1,638	1,556	1,774	1,520	1,362	1,397
1949	1,847	1,648	2,175	1,612	1,427	1,532
1950						
January	1,888	1,658	2,268	1,627	1,441	1,548
February	1,899	1,652	2,309	1,642	1,449	1,555
March	1,900	1,653	2,308	1,668	1,463	1,564
April	1,910	1,653	2,331	1,677	1,468	1,572
May	1,951	1,702	2,358	1,727	1,495	1,592
June	1,989	1,732	2,411	1,771	1,519	1,610
July	1,997	1,743	2,415	1,733	1,499	1,598
August	2,003	1,743	2,432	1,702	1,482	1,587
September	2,023	1,752	2,463	1,705	1,483	1,590
October	2,022	1,746	2,477	1,722	1,527	1,620
November	*	*	*	1,728	1,531	1,625

* Not available.

While the wholesale price of imported goods increased in the ten months of 1950 by 14 per cent over the 1949 index, the wholesale price of goods manufactured in the Union increased by 6 per cent over the same period.

The quantity of money in circulation in the Union, which had increased from £348·1 million at the end of September, 1949, to £411·3 million by the end of June, 1950, declined to £400·8 million in July, but thereafter resumed its upward movement to stand at £418·7 million at October 31, 1950.

The index of bank debits (base 1938 = 100), which had declined slightly from an average of 354 in the first quarter of 1950 to 352 in the second quarter, increased to about 380 in the third quarter. This increase took place in spite of a further decline in stockmarket activity and results from further improvements, in the pecuniary sense, registered in most of the other principal branches of economic activity in the Union. The index for the value of imports (base 1938 = 100), for example, rose from 295 in the second quarter to 359 in the third quarter; exports (excluding gold products) from 488 to 649; property transactions from 348 to 377; railway earnings from 253 to 290, and retail sales in Johannesburg (base 1948 = 100) from 91 to 93 respectively.

A total of £141,614,576 was realized during 1950 from sales of gold produced in South Africa. This was made up of £139,491,029 in ordinary working revenue and £2,123,547 from sales of gold at enhanced prices compared with £110,617,436 and £1,066,286 respectively in 1949.

Thirteen mines are already established in the 30-mile by 10-mile strip of land in the Orange Free State, and two are expected to be in production early in 1951. Conservative estimates place the value of the gold to be recovered from this area at £3,350 million.

A persistent shortage of native labour throughout 1950 handicapped to some extent the gold-mining industry's efforts to increase milling rates. The advantages of devaluation, however, permitted the mining of lower-grade ores, and the quantity of ore milled increased from 56,881,550 tons in 1949 to 59,515,200 tons in 1950, compared with the industry's record of 67,255,450 tons milled in 1941. The number of natives employed by the mines on the Witwatersrand declined progressively from 313,538 in March, 1950, to 271,231 in December, 1950, compared with a labour force of 299,340 in December, 1949.

As gold mines in the Orange Free State come into production during 1951 and 1952, and the demands for labour become more insistent in that area, it can be expected that increasing difficulty will be encountered on the Witwatersrand to maintain the native labour force at the present level.

One of the most important events in the mining and industrial field in South Africa during 1950 was the announcement that the Union had concluded an agreement in connection with the sale of uranium to the United States and to the United Kingdom. This agreement is the result of research extending over a considerable period by the three countries with a view to solving the problem of the economic reclamation of uranium from the Union's gold-bearing ore.

Gold Ore is Major Source of Uranium

The Union's gold ore is one of the world's principal known sources of uranium. The ore contains only a very small percentage of uranium but, in view of the very large quantities of ore mined, the potential production of uranium is reasonably large.

Initially, uranium will be produced at only four mines, but if circumstances warrant, other mines will commence production. The uranium will be sold by the mines to the South African Council for Atomic Power. It is anticipated that installations at the mines will start operations within two or three years.

Sales of diamonds in 1950 reached the highest figure for 31 years. Net sales through the central selling organization made on behalf of South African and other producers, totalled £50,967,041 compared with £28,444,186 in 1949 and £38,058,843 in 1948.

Because of stockpiling and for other reasons, and the deterioration in the Far Eastern outlook, demand was insistent throughout the year. Sales of industrial diamonds surpassed the record level achieved in 1948. The breakdown between sales of gem and industrial diamonds for 1948 and 1950 is as follows:

	1948	1950
Industrial diamonds	£11,316,916	£12,609,343
Gem diamonds	26,741,927	38,357,698
	£38,058,843	£50,967,041

Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council to Meet in the Philippines

Manila, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The fourth meeting of the Indo-Pacific Fisheries Council will be held in the Philippines in the fall of 1952.

Turkish Cotton Prices Reach Peak

Istanbul, February 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Turkey produced an estimated 497,800 bales of ginned cotton in 1950, or approximately 99,500 metric tons. In view of the greater acreage planted to cotton last year than in 1949, when the crop totalled 95,000 tons, the production in 1950 is disappointing. The reduction is attributed to adverse weather conditions.

On August 1, 1950, the price of cotton was 236 piastres per kilo. By October 18, the price had reached 336 piastres and by December 9, the figure was 450 piastres. On January 31, 1951, a kilo of cotton was selling for 600 piastres and transactions have taken place since that date at even higher figures. One of the reasons for the rapid rise is the short crop in the United States and the system of foreign country allocations which has been implemented. European consumers, therefore, are bidding against one another to obtain minimum supplies.

It has been reported that, by December 31, a total of 45,000 tons had been exported. Since that date, however, considerable sales have been made to foreign buyers, and now there is a good deal of alarm among the local cotton mills and other consumers that there will not be sufficient supplies to keep local mills operating during 1951. It remains to be seen whether the Ministry of Economy and Commerce will take restrictive action to limit exports and ensure adequate supplies for the textile industry of Turkey.

The principal buying country has been Germany, which has purchased over 25,000 tons. The United Kingdom, France, Italy and Japan have together purchased 15,000 tons and, in addition, 4,000 tons are accounted for by Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Czechoslovakia, Syria, Poland and Hungary.

The success of cotton growing in Turkey during the last two years, augmented by this year's remarkable prosperity to growers and particularly to exporters, has given an impetus to the whole trade. It is reliably estimated that, with increased acreage, better seed and more concentrated cultivation, the cotton crop in 1951, given normal weather conditions, will approach 200,000 tons, nearly double the production of 1950.

Activity in Australian Opal Industry Revived Greatly in Postwar Years

United States servicemen's interest in opals one of main reasons for renewed production—Spectacular rise in value of production to nearly £77,000 in 1946—Over 50 per cent of opal exports in past 21 years went to the United States.

By Bruce I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One Australian pound equals \$2.34 Canadian.)

SYDNEY, February 22, 1951—A marked improvement in the Australian opal industry, dormant for some time, occurred in the immediate postwar years. One of the main reasons for the renewed production in this industry was the interest taken in the opal by United States servicemen stationed in Australia during the war years.

The estimated value of opals produced in Australia from 1890 to 1949 is £2,296,950 of which £193,657 came from Queensland, £1,645,468 from New South Wales and £457,825 from South Australia. Maximum recorded value of production was in 1902, when £147,000 worth was produced. The industry reached its lowest ebb about 1932 when the value of production was less than £5,000. The general level of production remained fairly low until 1946 when there was a spectacular rise in value to nearly £77,000.

Exports of opals from Australia during the twenty-one years ending June 30, 1949, totalled £392,468, of which £202,732 or over 50 per cent went to the United States. Other countries which bought Australian opals during that period are, in order of importance, the United Kingdom, Germany, Ceylon, New Zealand, India, Netherlands and Japan. Most of the opals exported are in the uncut or rough form.

Finished opals reach the domestic market in two forms, either as solid stones in rings, brooches, pendants and other forms of jewellery or as doublets. A doublet is essentially a fragment of common material, such as coloured glass or opal potch, on which a veneer of opal has been mounted. The effect is pleasing and many people claim that the doublet is preferable to the solid stone because the depth of colour seems to be improved by the base material. The advantage of the doublet is the lower cost compared with that of the solid stone, but it may be less durable owing to the danger of parting. Most articles of jewellery containing opal are of the type used for occasional wear, as the stone does not stand up to the constant use usually given to rings. The stone needs repolishing from time to time if its original beauty is to be retained.

Good Quality Opals are in Short Supply and Prices are High

Statistics relating to the production of opal are incomplete, and it is impossible to estimate the value of opal sold within Australia at the present time. The market is sensitive to fluctuations in the prosperity of the community as the stone is purely a luxury item and has no commercial use other than as a gemstone. There is a shortage of good quality opal and buyers have been prepared to pay very high prices in order to get any material with which to carry on business.

Production is falling again because many men are leaving the opal fields for more secure and well-paid employment elsewhere, and unless there is a fortuitous discovery of some easily won opal, it is unlikely that

these men will return to opal mining while present conditions apply. If and when they do so, the quantity of opal produced may rise but the value will fall, as buyers will then be reluctant to pay the present high prices.

The earliest discovery of precious opal in Australia is understood to have been at a locality near Angaston, South Australia, about the year 1849. The first precisely recorded discovery of precious opal was in 1872 at two localities in Queensland, Listowel Downs, northeast of Adavale, and Springsure, but there are no records of any commercial production prior to 1890. The Listowel Downs discovery was the forerunner of many others in a region 250 miles wide and 550 miles long, extending from Hungerford in the South to Kynuna in the north. The earliest discovery in New South Wales was on Rocky Bridge Creek near its junction with the Abercrombie River, in the Trunkey district, some time prior to 1877, but the most significant finds were made in the 1880's when opal was recorded at Lightning Ridge and White Cliffs.

White Cliffs Is Oldest Opal Field

The establishment of a township at White Cliffs about 1890 marked the start of opal production as an industry, and the White Cliffs area is the oldest of the recognized fields in Australia. The Opalton field in Queensland was proclaimed in 1896 and the Paroo fields in 1897 but neither of these achieved the economic importance of White Cliffs or Lightning Ridge. Some precious opal was produced at Tintenbar, near Lismore, New South Wales, following the discovery at that locality in 1901, and good quality stones were found at Coolgardie, Western Australia, in 1904. There is no record of the quantity produced at this or other localities in Western Australia, but it is believed to be small. Commercial production was commenced at Lightning Ridge, New South Wales, about 1905.

The next important discovery was in 1915 when opal was found at Stuart's Range in northern South Australia. The field developed from this discovery was called Coober Pedy and production of opal in this field has been irregular, but continuous until the present time. The Grawin portion of the Lightning Ridge field in New South Wales was opened in 1926. The most recent discovery which led to the establishment of a field was in 1930, when opal was found at Andamooka Station to the west of Lake Torrens, South Australia. A marked revival was experienced at Coober Pedy in 1946, following the discovery of a rich patch of opal in a hitherto unprospected area about eight miles from the centre of the field.

It is estimated that 93 per cent of opal produced in Australia during 1948 came from Coober Pedy and Andamooka in South Australia, the remainder coming from Lightning Ridge and Grawin in New South Wales and near Quilpie in Queensland.

Santiago Water Works to be Improved

Santiago, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Santiago Water-Works Company has been authorized by government decree to contract a loan for 100 million pesos through an issue of bonds, or other form of credit. The bonds, the interest on which must not exceed 7 per cent, will be placed through the Public Debt Amortization Fund at not less than 84 per cent of their nominal value. Proceeds are to be utilized for works urgently required in connection with the water supply.

Business Conditions in Southern Rhodesia Greatly Improved at End of Last Year

Imports for first eleven months of 1950 reached record figure of £53·9 million, an increase of 8 per cent over same period last year—Increase of 22·2 per cent in exports, valued at £45·4 million, generally accounted for by heavier tobacco shipments, expansion in exports to South Africa, and higher prices for gold, asbestos and chrome ore.

By C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

JOHANNESBURG, February 26, 1951.—Business conditions in Southern Rhodesia during the latter half of 1950 showed a marked improvement over the first six months and are now reported as good, some retailers achieving record sales.

External trade statistics now available for the first eleven months of 1950 show that imports for that period reached the record figure of £53·9 million, which represents an increase of over 8 per cent over the similar period in 1949. Exports valued at £45·4 million show an even greater increase, 22·2 per cent. This substantially improved export return is generally accounted for by heavier shipments of tobacco, a general expansion in exports to South Africa (particularly of goods in the textiles class) and higher prices for gold, asbestos and chrome ore. The result is an adverse trade balance of approximately £8 million as compared with £15 million a year ago.

Tobacco, gold and asbestos (in order of importance) together accounted for over 70 per cent of the total exports. The main increase took place in exports to the Union.

With few exceptions, all classes of imports showed increases during 1950. Notable items included fibres, yarns, textiles, apparel, foodstuffs (mainly wheat and malt), oils, waxes, leather, rubber and manufactures, metals, machinery, etc. Increased purchases of motor vehicles, railway material, telephone equipment and industrial machinery also contributed to the higher level of imports.

As in previous years, the United Kingdom both as a customer of and a supplier to the Colony was outstanding, supplying 47·8 per cent of the imports (50·3 in 1949), and taking the same percentage of the exports. Second in importance on both sides of the account is the Union of South Africa whose trade relations with all African territories have greatly expanded during these last few years. Imports from the United States decreased from 9 per cent in 1949 to 2 per cent in 1950.

Good Rainfall Has Improved Agricultural Conditions

Agricultural conditions have shown satisfactory improvement during recent months as the result of good rains. Water supplies have increased and cattle losses through drought are not as heavy as previously expected. This timely rainfall augured well for the main tobacco plantings, but during February there has been no rain at all and grave fears are held for the whole crop.

Tobacco exports for the first seven months of 1950 totalled 71·8 million lbs., 17 million pounds more than for the corresponding period in 1949. The principal destinations of flue cured exports, which comprise 99 per cent of the crop, were the United Kingdom, 52·1 million pounds; Australia, 5·4 million pounds; Egypt, 3·4; Denmark, 3·3, and South Africa, 1·2.

Mineral production for the first ten months of the year is valued at £11.4 million, an increase of £2.2 million over the corresponding figure for 1949. The minerals produced are gold, asbestos, chrome ore, coal and mica.

Vancouver Post Office Receiving Shortpaid Air Mail from Eastern Canada

Shortpaid air mail for transpacific destinations is being received by the Canadian Post Office in Vancouver from points in Eastern Canada. The addressees are taxed for the collection of double the deficient postage, as required by international regulations. This shortpaid air mail is then forwarded to its destination by air in the same way as fully prepaid air correspondence. Since the postage due on the letters is collected and retained by the postal administration at their destination, a loss is sustained by the Canadian Post Office, which is providing a service for which it is not being paid in full.

Shortpaid air mail for other destinations is also being received.

Prospective mailers are being reminded by the Post Office Department that the 15 cents per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. rate applies only to Great Britain and European countries, while the rate to Africa, Asia and Oceania is 25 cents per $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Canada Air Letters are 15 cents each.

Prices at Oslo Fur Auctions Slightly Higher

Oslo, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Some 50,000 pelts were offered for sale at the Oslo Fur Auction held from February 26 to March 3—the third of the 1950-51 season—which, as usual, was attended by a great number of foreign buyers from Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Sweden and the United States.

On the whole, the quality of the various kinds of fox skins was slightly poorer than in the case of those offered at the January auction, but prices went up about 5 per cent. There was great competition among the buyers for the few white foxes offered. The quality of the standard minks was about the same as in January, although there were slightly more females. The males went up about 5 per cent, while the females fetched prices some 10 to 12 per cent higher than last time. The silver-blues were practically unchanged in price, but the better types of pastels went up 15 to 20 per cent.

The offerings and sales were as follows, a two per cent commission being included in the prices:—

	Offered	Percentage Sold
Silver fox	24,500	82
Blue fox	13,000	80
Platinum fox	1,650	53
White fox	275	97
Standard mink I and II	8,000	96
Silverblu mink	1,000	97
Pastel mink	400	79

The next auction, which will probably be the last of the season, will be held from April 16 to 22, when it is anticipated that between 20,000 and 30,000 pelts will be put up for sale. Before the commencement of the season, it was estimated that the total production of fox and mink would be 215,000 to 220,000 skins. The total number, however, will not exceed 200,000, as the production of silver fox and mink is somewhat smaller than anticipated.

Australian Exports of Merchandise Increased Over Fifty Per Cent

Shipments valued at £388.8 million in first six months of fiscal year commencing July 1, 1950, as compared with £257.2 million in previous fiscal year—Imports valued at £334.1 million—Favourable overseas trade balance amounted to £54.7 million.

By Bruce I. Rankin, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note.—One Australian pound to October 3, 1950, was fixed at \$2.4640 from then on it varied between \$2.3296 and \$2.3688 to the end of 1950.)

SYDNEY, February 22, 1951.—Australian exports of merchandise for the first six months of the current fiscal year commencing July 1, 1950, increased by £131.6 million or 51.2 per cent. Total value of exports amounted to £388.8 million, compared with £257.2 million during the first six months of 1949-50. Imports of merchandise were valued at £334.1 million, which gave Australia a favourable overseas trade balance of £54.7 million, compared with £17 million for the same period of the previous year. The higher value of exports was due mainly to increased exports of wool and sheepskins also wheat and flour, the increases amounting to £112.5 million and £10.3 million. Imports of merchandise were £93.9 million higher than for the same period of 1949, which totalled £240.2 million, metals and manufactures accounting for £26 million of the increase.

Total value of exports, including bullion and specie, amounted to £389.7 million, as compared with total imports of £335.7 million, which gave a total favourable balance of trade of £54 million as against £16.6 million in the first six months of 1949-50.

Favourable Trade Balance Recorded with North America

Australia had a favourable balance of £7.4 million with North America, compared with an unfavourable balance of £7.2 million for the corresponding period last year, exports totalling £40.2 million and imports £32.8 million. Of these totals, exports to Canada amounted to £6.7 million and imports from Canada £7.8 million. Wool exports to Canada were valued at £1.6 million for scoured and washed wool, tops, noils and waste, and £507,000 for greasy wool.

No details are available as to imports from various countries, except according to statistical classifications of commodities. Increased totals were shown in each classification, the total value of metals and machinery increasing to £135.7 million as against £97.4 million in the corresponding period of 1949-50. The next largest was yarns, textiles and apparel with £60.3 million (£51.8 million), followed by oils, fats and waxes with a total of £32,022,000 (£22.6 million). A sharp increase was shown in the value of imports of rubber and rubber goods, the total of £10.2 million being more than double that of imports during the first six months of the previous year, £4.2 million. Drugs, chemicals and fertilizers imported also showed a marked increase to £9.3 million (£6 million).

With regard to exports, the largest, of course, occurred under the heading of animal substances, not foodstuffs, with a total value of £240.7 million (£126.7 million), wool exports accounting for £228.6 million (£119.4 million), followed by foodstuffs of vegetable origin totalling £75.4 million (£65.4 million) the chief item being wheat with a value of £36.1 million (£26.2 million).

Trade Notes

CHILE

Chile Signs Agreement for Development of Fishing Industry

Santiago, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—An important agreement was signed on March 15 between the Minister of Economy and Commerce and the representative of the Foodstuffs and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations. This agreement stipulates the contracting of an expert in fishing biology to study the fisheries wealth of Chile, especially on the coast between Valparaíso and Talcahuano. The expert will give special attention to the hake (merluza), one of the most important fish in the region mentioned, the studies being directed towards regulating the fishing of that species on the basis of a sustained yield, avoiding at the same time any danger of a reduction in the species.

Chilean Forest Wealth to be Developed

Santiago, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement in connection with the forest industry is being studied with the representative of the United Nations Foodstuffs and Agricultural Organization. It is proposed that the Organization lend the services of five forest experts to Chile for a period of one year. It is proposed that these technicians cover the following branches of forest work:—Defence against desert grounds; chemical utilization of lumber; preservation of woods and forests; forestry and nurseries, and erosion and preservation of all natural resources.

Italian Company Tenders on Trolley-Buses for Chile

Santiago, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that a proposal for the supply of 417 trolley-buses has been received from the Fiat Company of Italy at a slightly lower price than the one quoted by the French Company.

Chile Accelerates the Import Permit Procedure

Santiago, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council is studying a manner of facilitating delivery of merchandise arriving in Chile by authorizing customs to stamp the necessary documents. This formality at present is effected by the Foreign Trade Council in Santiago with consequent delays. It has been agreed in principle to accord this treatment to merchandise imported under Group A.1, this is to say, all free imports.

Chilean Rice Crop Hit by Low Temperatures

Santiago, March 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Rice Producers' Association claims that the rice yield may be considered as 95 per cent lost in the Province of Nuble, 80 per cent in Linares and 60 per cent in Talca. This is due to low temperatures during the development periods which have produced a plant phenomenon known as "vanazón". The government will be requested to grant long-term credits through the fiscal and semi-fiscal institutions at special rates of interest, and also when fixing prices, to do so on the basis of the effective yield.

Chile to Pay for Argentine Wheat from Copper Exports

Santiago, March 6, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that negotiations have been concluded with the Argentine Government, whereby annual imports of wheat will be paid by proceeds from the exports of Chilean copper. It is stated that these arrangements will save the country about U.S.\$25 million annually.

Tanker for Chile Being Constructed in Belgium

Santiago, March 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A contract is reported to have been signed with a Belgian firm for the construction of a tanker of 16,500 tons. The vessel must be completed and delivered within a term of 16 months. The cost, of about U.S.\$2,850,000, is to be paid by the three petroleum companies working in Chile. The Shell-Mex (Chile) Limited and the Standard Oil Company will pay 50 per cent of the value in equal shares, while the balance will be paid by the Chilean Petroleum Company (Copec). It has been suggested that the vessel should be designated *Manantiales*, the name of the district where Chilean petroleum is produced.

Chile Authorizes Certain Free Imports of Textiles

Santiago, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Foreign Trade Council has agreed to allow the free import of certain special types of textiles, including poplin and material for the manufacture of neckties. This authorization, which only applies to countries with which compensation treaties are in force—namely France, Spain, Belgium and Germany—has been issued at the request of local manufacturers who are short of material.

HONG KONG

Singapore Halts Re-Exports to Hong Kong

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective February 28, 1951, the Government of Singapore has halted the re-export to Hong Kong of all goods from hard-currency countries. A backflow of trade from Singapore quickly developed when Hong Kong merchants realized that United States export controls on goods moving direct to Hong Kong were more severe than on goods moving via Hong Kong to Singapore on through bills of lading. The move by the Government of Singapore thus closes the loophole whereby Hong Kong traders could still obtain North American goods and tranship them to Communist China in contravention of export control policy in America.

Chinese Government Places Trade On Link-Barter Basis

Hong Kong, March 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Partly due to the shortage of foreign exchange, and the difficulties of supply in view of overseas export controls, the Central People's Government of China is conducting the country's international trade on what is called the link-barter basis.

Under this scheme, the values of all exports from China must be counter-balanced by the values of all imports into China. Potential Chinese export commodities have been listed and graded in accordance with their estimated importance to overseas purchasers. Desirable import items have been similarly classified in regard to their significance to China. As a general rule, only goods considered of equivalent impor-

tance may be coupled in the barter transactions. A feature of any barter deal is that the import into China must be completed before the Chinese product may be exported.

Merchants must submit details of all proposed barter transactions to one of the designated foreign trade bureaus where prices, delivery, qualities, quantities, etc. are most thoroughly investigated. Subsequent to approval, the import half of the deal is completed and the trader then uses his "export credit", carefully controlled by permit.

Chinese People's Government Centralizes Trade Control

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central People's Government of China, at Peking, has further centralized its control over international trade. Whereas until recently the various subordinate foreign trade bureaus located in the important cities of Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, Tsingtao, Wuhan, Tientsin, Port Arthur and Dairen had operated under the regional governments of the districts in which they were situated (such as the South China, East China, Central China, or North China Military Administrative Commissions, etc.), now such bureaus have been placed directly under the Ministry of Trade in Peking, to which alone they are responsible.

This move should make uniform regulations regarding international trade, and remove certain anomalies and differences which have heretofore existed between administrative regions.

Newspaper Prices in Hong Kong Increased

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective March 1, 1951, prices of all newspapers in Hong Kong were raised due to the greatly increased price of newsprint and higher wage rates awarded to the operating unions. The English language newspapers will now be sold for 30 cents (Hong Kong currency) per copy, an increase of fifty per cent on the old price.

Two Warehouse Companies in Hong Kong Discuss Amalgamation

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Discussions with regard to a possible merger are now proceeding between the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Limited, and the China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company Limited. These firms are the two largest warehouse enterprises in the Colony, the former having a gross storage capacity of 765,000 measured tons, the latter 140,000 measured tons, representing slightly more than half of the total warehouse space available in Hong Kong.

If discussions are satisfactorily concluded, the two companies will be operated as one concern, the China Provident shareholders receiving as consideration for the sale of their undertaking, shares in the Hong Kong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Company Limited.

Large Chinese Shipping Enterprise Reorganized

Hong Kong, March 5, 1951.—(FTS)—According to reports from Canton, the state-owned China Merchants Steam Navigation Company, perhaps the largest shipping enterprise in the country, has been reorgan-

ized into the Chinese People's Shipping Company, with head office in Peking. The line consists largely of river vessels, river barges, and coasters.

Rice Production in Taiwan Sets Record

Hong Kong, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Rice production in Taiwan during 1950 established a new record with output totalling 1,410,000 metric tons. Of this quantity, 235,000 metric tons were surplus to the island's own requirements. The Nationalist Government of China has been encouraging rice production to the utmost, and has now set an even larger target for the year 1951, of 1,510,000 metric tons. It is well realized that the key factor in the size of the rice crop is the supply of chemical fertilizers obtainable and the government is investigating every possible source.

JAMAICA

Jamaican Labour Unions Join Forces to Get Higher Wages

Kingston, March 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bustamante Industrial Trade Union and the Trade Union Council, the two most powerful labour unions in Jamaica, have joined forces after being bitter rivals since their formation. They now present a united front to the Sugar Manufacturers Association in their demands for increased wages in the sugar estates.

The increases sought total approximately £1,000,000 which is in excess of the total per ton increase recently granted for export supplies of raw sugar by Great Britain.

Airport Facilities in Jamaica Unable to Handle Traffic

Kingston, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The large volume of air traffic passing through Kingston airport has reached such dimensions that the runways are no longer considered adequate to meet the demand. The local government has decided either to extend and strengthen the runways or to build a new airport at a more convenient location.

The small airport at Montego Bay on the North Shore is to be extended and strengthened to meet requirements of large aircraft whose passengers are requesting to land direct at this popular tourist resort.

Jamaican Sugar Estates Closed by Strikes

Kingston, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Six of the largest sugar estates are now closed because of labour strikes due to the refusal of the unions to accept the 10 per cent increase in wages offered by the sugar manufacturers. Labour has refused to agree and is holding out for an increase of 16½ per cent.

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Merchant Fleet Larger than Before the War

The Hague, March 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands merchant fleet has reached an all-time high of 1,170 vessels of 3,082,287 gross registered tons. Approximately half the fleet was destroyed during World War II. The present tonnage exceeds by 228,000 tons that of September 1, 1939.

Ships of over 500 gross registered tons are at present seven fewer than in 1939. Vessels below 500 tons number 584, compared with 536 in 1939.

Netherlands Unemployment Figures Lower

The Hague, March 7, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Unemployment figures in the Netherlands for February, 1951, dropped from 110,905 to 99,045 registered unemployed. This decline is attributed to increased seasonal development. The figure is more favourable than that of February, 1950, when 101,762 unemployed were registered with the labour bureau. The improvement was shown mainly by the building trade and in agriculture.

PHILIPPINES

Hydro-Electric Power Plant Being Constructed in the Philippines

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian)

Manila, March 3, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The National Power Corporation of the Philippines has announced the completion of plans for the construction of a hydro-electric plant in Loboc, Bohol, utilizing the power of the Tontonan Falls. The proposed hydro-electric plant will have a generating unit of 450 kilowatt capacity, sufficient to meet the immediate needs of six municipalities in Bohol. The cost of construction is estimated at 515,000 pesos. It is expected that 330,000 pesos of this amount, allocated for machinery and equipment, will come from the special fund for small hydro-electric projects under the pending inter-aid program of the United States Economic Co-operation Administration. The balance of 185,000 pesos will be provided by the National Power Corporation.

Being one of the most promising sites for the development of hydro-electric power in the Philippines, the Tontonan Falls project has been given high priority in the National Power Corporation's six-year hydro-power program, aimed at helping in the agricultural and industrial development of the country.

Highway Facilities in the Philippines to be Repaired

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian)

Manila, March 1, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The sum of six million pesos has been released from the Motor Vehicle Fund for the reconditioning of highway facilities in various parts of the Philippines. It is proposed to distribute this amount as follows: 3.5 million pesos for repair and maintenance of national roads; 1.4 million pesos for provincial and city roads and the balance of 1.1 million pesos will be used for discretionary expenses in the repair of other roads.

Philippines Release Foreign Exchange to Purchase Raw Materials

Manila, March 1, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Monetary Board of the Central Bank of the Philippines has authorized the release of an additional \$12 million for foreign exchange allocations to the Import Control Board, specifically for the purchase of raw materials used in essential industries. In addition, the Import Control Board will receive \$200,000 for the importation of poultry feed.

Caustic Soda and Chlorine Plant to Open in Philippines

(One peso equals 50 cents Canadian)

Manila, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Superior Gas and Equipment Company has announced that a 200,000-peso concrete building is being erected to house the first caustic soda and chlorine plant in the Philippines. It is expected that production will start in July of this year. Most of the machinery to be used in the new plant will come from the United States. The five-ton caustic soda and chlorine plant will occupy an area of 5,000 square metres.

SOUTH AFRICA

Natal Has Record Sugar Crop

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Natal sugar industry has broken all records in its current season in spite of the drought of the past year. Total production is expected to reach a total of 680,000 tons, as compared with the previous record of 614,000 tons produced in the 1944-45 season. This increased production has been influenced by the large increase in local consumption, not only direct but by secondary industries such as confectioners, fruit canners, bottlers, and manufacturers of fruit drinks.

The industry has contracted to export 30,000 tons to Rhodesia this year. By arrangement with the Union Government, about 10,000 tons of sugar is to be taken from surplus and made available to manufacturers in the Union which make fondant for export to the United Kingdom. It is expected that the total surplus available for export this year should not materially differ from that of last year, when Rhodesia received 20,000 tons and the United Kingdom approximately 50,000 tons.

Tractor Factory to Commence Operation in South Africa

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A British firm of light farm tractor manufacturers, which sold between 7,000 and 8,000 tractors to Union farmers and 30,000 tractor implements since 1948, is planning to produce all the required tractor implements in South Africa. The tractors and implements will be assembled from parts made under licence by a number of South African engineering firms.

South African Exports Increased in January

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Preliminary statistics issued by the South African Department of Customs and Excise indicate that the year 1951 has started well for the trade of South Africa. Exports for January totalling in value £ 27,633,373, were up by more than £ 11,000,000 over the figure for January, 1950; imports at £ 34,943,272 have risen by more than £ 10·5 million, thus illustrating the effect of the relaxation of import restrictions.

Wool was the largest single article of export during January and accounted for more than £ 10 million, over one-third of the total exports and £ 5,268,000 more than in January, 1950.

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	8.9	26.1	33.9	119.3	307.5	404.2
America.....	0.8	1.5	2.4	22.5	63.1	67.5
Africa.....	0.4	1.1	0.6	4.8	20.2	31.3
Asia.....	1.9	6.1	15.7	23.5	59.1	87.7
Oceania.....	1.0	2.0	3.3	16.0	44.3	54.9
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	13.0	36.9	55.9	186.1	494.2	645.6
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	32.3	154.6	233.5	425.0	1,954.1	2,133.0
Latin America.....	0.8	12.4	22.0	16.0	192.0	213.5
Europe.....	2.8	5.1	9.5	39.9	84.4	103.3
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.8	3.1	6.2	10.5	36.5	78.8
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	36.8	175.1	271.3	491.4	2,267.0	2,528.6
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	49.7	211.9	327.2	677.5	2,761.2	3,174.3

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	8,864	26,138	33,923	119,292	307,450	404,213
Ireland.....				27	71	(b)
Gibraltar.....		1	3			2
Malta.....				2	22	20
TOTAL EUROPE.....	8,864	26,139	33,926	119,321	307,543	404,235
America:						
Newfoundland.....	158			2,194	(a) 918	
Bermuda.....	1	4	4	69	144	87
Barbados.....	43	80	87	2,132	7,080	10,057
Jamaica.....	138	271	194	6,192	16,577	19,080
Trinidad and Tobago.....	34	101	283	2,352	14,575	15,205
Bahamas.....		103	122	{ 2,383 }	818	532
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		9	12		297	395
British Honduras.....	1	3	132	102	295	445
British Guiana.....	327	938	1,577	7,113	22,355	21,735
Falkland Islands.....						
TOTAL AMERICA.....	766	1,509	2,411	22,537	63,059	67,536
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		5			59	51
Union of South Africa.....	210	176	217	{ 1,991 }	3,862	4,964
Other British South Africa.....				3		
Southern Rhodesia.....		2	5		798	401
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		436	67	631	6,709	8,999
Nigeria.....	15			362	2,593	1,486
Sierra Leone.....				11	10	294
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1	1	1	27	25	53
British East Africa.....	206	500	330	1,735	6,094	15,067
TOTAL AFRICA.....	432	1,120	620	4,760	20,150	31,315

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

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Cont.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	807	3,258	4,291	8,181	26,233	37,262
Pakistan.....		42	78		1,193	1,706
Ceylon.....	247	1,308	3,024	3,679	11,635	17,604
Aden.....	1			9	884	12
Federation of Malaya.....	757	1,409	8,121	10,278	16,187	28,852
Other British East Indies.....	10			127	21	47
Hong Kong.....	96	122	152	785	2,989	2,203
TOTAL ASIA.....	1,931	6,139	15,666	23,463	59,142	87,686
Oceania:						
Australia.....	562	1,455	1,436	9,044	27,429	32,803
New Zealand.....	236	98	453	4,562	8,910	11,855
Fiji.....	162	402	1,415	2,394	7,997	10,194
Other British Oceania.....				16		
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	960	1,955	3,304	16,016	44,336	54,852
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	12,956	36,862	55,930	186,099	494,229	645,624
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	32,330	154,473	233,315	424,731	1,951,860	2,130,476
Alaska.....	9	58	31	102	1,218	976
American Virgin Islands.....		3	3		14	12
Hawaii.....	7	26	139	145	361	495
Puerto Rico.....		14	49	6	523	931
United States Oceania.....					85	115
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	32,346	154,574	233,537	424,984	1,954,061	2,133,005
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	175	383	558	2,149	3,324	10,913
Bolivia.....	2		1	8	2,049	2,442
Brazil.....	45	1,724	2,667	769	21,163	28,178
Chile.....		3	284	179	598	1,353
Colombia.....	75	841	1,435	6,903	12,588	13,342
Costa Rica.....		173	446	76	2,119	3,378
Cuba.....	23	216	509	440	6,562	4,134
Dominican Republic.....		28	149		3,822	1,180
Ecuador.....	1	32	228	28	1,137	1,473
El Salvador.....		46	39	17	1,054	848
Guatemala.....	6	253	541	85	5,743	5,781
Haiti (Republic of).....		91	258	62	1,026	1,769
Honduras.....		187	236	38	6,986	5,621
Mexico.....	32	1,711	2,271	576	25,494	32,974
Nicaragua.....		1	6		179	339
Panama.....		509	151	16	2,572	5,478
Paraguay.....	9	53	43	59	374	350
Peru.....	442	61	846	3,005	2,465	3,961
Uruguay.....		71	834	137	1,069	2,770
Venezuela.....		5,975	10,526	1,469	91,697	87,264
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	810	12,358	22,028	16,016	192,021	213,548
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....	20	36	429	83	382	964
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	379	1,106	2,077	6,181	19,022	22,795
Bulgaria.....					1	4
Czechoslovakia.....	222	359	386	2,528	6,401	6,036
Denmark.....	8	64	76	174	1,893	1,406
Estonia.....	4	1	1	20	11	30
Finland.....	3	2	1	68	45	217
France.....	315	705	1,220	6,105	13,309	14,669

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1953	1949	1950
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Cont.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Germany.....	671	303	1,004	9,930	7,134	11,026
Greece.....	3	16	17	29	135	203
Hungary.....	17	1	20	161	76	36
Iceland.....		10	1	3	52	233
Ireland.....	193	562	741	(a)	(a)	148
Italy.....		3	101	2,631	9,048	9,373
Latvia.....				15	4	3
Lithuania.....					2	
Netherlands.....	153	258	490	3,756	6,688	8,896
Norway.....	41	53	121	733	1,212	1,405
Poland.....	7	17	69	261	183	357
Portugal.....	10	120	94	272	1,351	1,698
Azores and Madeira.....	13	47	18	179	554	387
Roumania.....	2		1	44	3	19
Spain.....	110	217	852	793	2,427	3,558
Sweden.....	211	209	598	2,114	3,474	5,145
Switzerland.....	369	967	1,162	3,488	10,902	14,464
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	3	2		257	11	80
Yugoslavia.....	4		12	64	45	122
TOTAL EUROPE.....	2,758	5,058	9,491	39,891	84,365	103,274
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....					3	109
Arabia.....		1,434	1,551		12,127	28,115
Belgian Congo.....			6	1	703	1,481
Burina*.....	9			273	32	
China.....	147	298	237	2,466	3,347	5,299
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	58	3	68	547	155	659
Ethiopia.....		11		2	49	31
French Africa.....		5	3	65	17	543
French East Indies.....	48			218		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		5		1	417	476
French West Indies.....				1	123	
Madagascar.....			9	36	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	5		2	10	12	17
Iran.....	2	4	60	84	288	192
Iraq.....	23	7	840	303	1,418	1,201
Israel*.....	4	76	77	131	504	490
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						2
Japan.....	435	367	888	4,643	5,551	12,087
Korea.....				1	1	35
Liberia.....				38	7	
Morocco.....	3	2	5	69	142	704
Indonesia.....	22	76	78	786	1,454	728
Surinam.....					326	228
Netherlands Antilles.....		415	1,226		3,713	17,336
Philippine Islands.....	82	179	870	386	4,203	6,425
Portuguese Africa.....			10	1	212	109
Portuguese Asia.....				2		
Siam (Thailand).....		50	55	10	72	1,181
Canary Islands.....	1		2	14	11	6
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	4	4	31	13	429	62
Turkey.....	16	149	184	251	1,207	1,280
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	846	3,085	6,202	10,460	36,532	78,804
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	36,764	175,076	271,261	491,353	2,266,978	2,528,629
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	49,720	211,938	327,190	677,451	2,761,207	3,174,253

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

(a) See Commonwealth countries.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Britain Re-Imposes Marking Requirements on Agricultural Products

London, March 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Agricultural Departments in the United Kingdom and the Ministry of Food have made a joint announcement that imported currants, sultanas, raisins, bacon and ham, poultry, meat, and butter will require to be marked with an indication of origin as from May 25th, 1951. From that date, Orders under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926, which were suspended May 25, 1950, for twelve months, will again become operative, requiring an indication of the country of origin to be applied in prescribed manner to the foregoing products.

(Editor's Note.—Other agricultural products which have been the subject of compulsory marking orders under the 1926 Act are fresh apples, eggs, oat products, tomatoes, margarine, malt products, frozen or chilled salmon or sea trout, and honey).

Canadian Export Permit Regulations Amended

Effective March 8, 1951, the following changes and additions have been made in the list of goods for which export permits are required:
Schedule I (All countries, including the United States).

Delete from Group 3—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.
Nylon filament and staple.

Schedule II (All countries, excluding the United States).

Delete from Group 6—Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.
Molybdenum ores and concentrates, Tin ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, slabs, foil, tubes, alloys, dross and scrap.

Schedule I (All countries, including the United States).

Add to Group 3—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.
Nylon yarn, tops, staple fibre, waste, monofilament and bands.
Add to Group 6—Non-ferrous Metals and their Products.
Molybdenum ores, concentrates, compounds, alloys, other forms.
Tin ingots, pigs, bars, blocks, slabs, foil, tubes, alloys, dross, scrap.

Schedule II (All countries, excluding the United States).

Add to Group 1—Agricultural and Vegetable Products.
Rubber—crude and synthetic.
Add to Group 3—Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.
Cord-tire and fuel-cell fabrics.
Orlon yarn.
Viscose high tenacity tire cord and yarn.
Wool noils and waste, mill waste (garnetted, picked and carded included).
Wool rags, all types, new and old.
Wool tops, (tops of hair included).
Wool yarns.
Add to Group 4—Wood and Wood Products.
Woodpulp—sulphite, sulphate, soda and screenings.
Add to Group 5—Iron and Steel (including Alloy Steel) and their Products.
Bolts, machine screws, nuts, rivets and washers.
Jacks, 10 tons and over.
Stampings, iron and steel.
Steel shot.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

- Add to Group 7—Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals and their Products.
- Animal dips containing turpentine (including pine oil).
 - Camphor, natural and synthetic.
 - Ester gums.
 - Household and industrial fumigants, deodorants, germicides and similar preparations containing turpentine (including pine oil).
 - Methyl chloride.
 - Methylene chloride.
 - Naval stores gums and rosins:
 - Gum rosin.
 - Wood rosin.
 - Gum spirits of turpentine.
 - Wood turpentine.
 - Other terpene hydrocarbons derived from naval stores.
 - Pine oil.
 - Tar and pitch of wood.
 - Tall oil, crude and refined.
 - Tin compounds.
- Add to Group 8—Arms, Ammunition, Implements or Munitions of War: Military, Naval or Air Stores.
- Military apparel of all types, including insignia, and footwear. (New and used).
-

Dominican Republic Establishes Import Control

Havana, Cuba, March 19.—(FTS)—The Dominican Republic issued a decree on February 9 establishing a system of import control. The main provisions of this decree are the following: Importers must obtain prior import permits called "Import Recommendations" which will be issued by the Director General of Import and Export Control. Applications for permits covering imports over US\$100.00 will require a \$4.00 Internal Revenue stamp. The Director General shall ascertain the import tonnage available each month from all foreign countries; adjust total imports to the available tonnage; distribute import recommendations so as to cover maximum import needs; give preference to most essential imports; and for each import branch of trade give preference to at least three most important and recognized importers. Unconditional preference may be given to manufacturers importing articles for their own industries and for the national industry which will assist in filling shortages of certain imports. Import recommendations will be refused to importers who sell imports at excessive prices or are found guilty of speculation. The re-export of any imported article shall require a permit issued by the Director General.

Mexico Removes Many Items from Import Licensing Control

Mexico City, February 27, 1951.—(FTS)—On February 22 it was announced by the Mexican Minister of Economy that the importation of a wide variety of foreign goods which had been subject to import licence since July, 1947, would be allowed without licence.

The resolution removes from import licence requirements many luxury goods including preserved meats; salted, smoked or preserved fish; furs; wallets and handbags; dried fruit and nuts and fruit preserved in syrup or

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

alcohol; birdseed; billiard tables, armchairs, and wooden furniture; porcelain and earthenware; jewellery; mechanical toys; carpets and rugs; velvets; shirts, ties, collars and cuffs, handkerchiefs, men's and women's hosiery, clothing accessories; blankets; drapes; pillows and cushions; boots and shoes, rubbers; men's and women's hats and caps; playing cards, calendars and catalogues; washing machines weighing over 220 lbs.; television sets without cabinets and television spare parts; and automobile wheels with tires and tubes.

Canadian Sales of Paints, Varnishes and Lacquers Higher

Sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers by manufacturers which normally account for all but a small percentage of the total Canadian production were higher in 1950 than in 1949. Sales amounted to \$88,106,793, against \$78,777,468 in 1949.

United Kingdom Exports Declined in February

London, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of United Kingdom goods in February were valued provisionally at £175·4 million, as compared with £214·4 million in January. The monthly average value of United Kingdom exports during the first two months of the year, compared with the last quarter of 1950, therefore, shows a drop of £6 million. It is not possible to judge to what extent the February dock strikes contributed to this decline.

Imports in February were worth £247·8 million. This was £50·2 million below the January figure, but £30·9 million above the monthly average in 1950.

With re-exports in February valued at £7·8 million, the excess of imports over total exports for January and February together was £139·5 million, a rate of £69·8 million a month compared with an average of £29 million in 1950.

Exports to the United States in February were valued at £10·2 million (\$28·5 million). The daily rate of exports, although below the high figure reached in the fourth quarter, exceeded that in January by 4 per cent. The rate of export in January and February together was 18 per cent below the fourth quarter.

The value of exports to Canada in February was £7·8 million (equivalent to United States \$21·8 million), a decrease of 8 per cent in the daily rate compared with January, bringing the rate of exports to Canada in January and February to 30 per cent below that in the fourth quarter.

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

Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)
Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)
Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)

Area Trade Officers—

Asia—C. R. Gallow (2151)
Commonwealth—R. Campbell Smith (2144)
Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (5040)
France and Middle East—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)
Latin America—A. Savard (7641)
Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.
Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)
Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)
Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)
Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)
Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Information Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)
Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (6435)
News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)

Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Trade Services Section—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Importers' Directory, G. A. Plante (5823)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

Machinery and Metals—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Miscellaneous Construction Equipment, E. E. O'Neil (6765)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

Wood and Wood Products—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)

Fisheries Section—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Imported Foods—E. B. Paget (4161)

Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Section—

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Paper Mill to be Established in South Africa

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African Pulp and Paper Industries Limited recently adopted a scheme for financing a new mill to be built near the Tugela River. Authority was given to raise £1 million in debentures from the South African Mutual Life Assurance Society Limited. The capital of the company is also to be increased.

The output of the company's existing factory at Enstra near Johannesburg is being nearly doubled. The buildings for this expansion are well advanced and the first shipment of the 72-inch specialty machine has been received. The manufacture of the 120-inch machine is proceeding satisfactorily overseas. Before the end of 1952, the Enstra plant should be able to supply virtually the whole of the Union's present requirements of bleached printing and writing papers and certain specialty grades.

The establishment of a pulp and paper mill on the Natal coast to meet the large requirements of the local packaging industry, as well as the paper trade generally, has been under consideration for some time.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Responsible</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Post</i>	<i>Responsible</i>
Aden	Cairo		Israel	Athens	
Afghanistan	Karachi		Italy	Rome	
Algeria	Paris		Jamaica	Kingston	
Anglo-Egyptian			Kenya	Johannesburg	
Sudan	Cairo		Korea	Tokyo	
Angola	Leopoldville		Lebanon	Cairo	
Argentina	Buenos Aires		Leeward Islands	Port-of-Spain	
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne		Libya	Rome	
Austria	Berne		Luxembourg	Brussels	
Azores	Lisbon		Madagascar	Cape Town	
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica		Madeira	Lisbon	
Balearic Islands	Madrid		Malta	Rome	
Barbados	Port-of-Spain		Mauritius	Cape Town	
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville		Mexico	Mexico City	
Belgium	Brussels		Mozambique	Johannesburg	
Bermuda	New York		Netherlands	The Hague	
Bolivia	Lima, Peru		Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain	
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo		Netherlands Antilles	Caracas	
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain		New Zealand	Wellington	
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica		Nicaragua	Guatemala City	
Brunei	Singapore		Nigeria	London	
Burma	Bombay		North Borneo	Singapore	
Canal Zone	Guatemala City		Northern Ireland	Belfast	
Canary Islands	Madrid		Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg	
Ceylon	Colombo		Norway	Oslo	
Chile	Santiago		Nyasaland	Johannesburg,	
China	Shanghai		Pakistan	Karachi	
Colombia	Bogotá		Panama	Guatemala City	
Costa Rica	Guatemala City		Paraguay	Buenos Aires	
Cuba	Havana		Peru	Lima	
Cyprus	Cairo		Philippine Islands	Manila	
Czechoslovakia	Berne		Portugal	Lisbon	
Denmark	Oslo		Portuguese E. Africa	Johannesburg	
Dominican Republic	Havana		Puerto Rico	Havana	
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain		Rio de Oro	Madrid	
East Anglia	London		Sarawak	Singapore	
Ecuador	Bogotá, Colombia		Saudi Arabia	Cairo	
Egypt	Cairo		Scotland	London	
El Salvador	Guatemala City		Sierra Leone	London	
England	London and Liverpool		Singapore	Singapore	
Ethiopia	Cairo		South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town	
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires		South China	Hong Kong	
Federat'n of Malaya	Singapore		South-West Africa	Cape Town	
Fiji	Wellington		Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg	
Finland	Stockholm		Spain	Madrid	
France	Paris		Spanish Morocco	Madrid	
French Eq. Africa	Leopoldville		Sudan	Cairo	
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain		Sweden	Stockholm	
French Morocco	Paris		Switzerland	Berne	
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain		Syria	Cairo	
Gambia	London		Tanganyika	Johannesburg	
Gibraltar	Madrid		Tanglers	Madrid	
Gold Coast	London		Tasmania	Melbourne	
Greece	Athens		Thailand (Siam)	Singapore	
Greenland	Oslo		Trinidad	Port-of-Spain	
Guatemala	Guatemala City		Tunisia	Paris	
Haiti	Havana		Turkey	Istanbul	
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan	Cairo		Uganda	Johannesburg	
Hawaii	San Francisco		United States	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco	
Hong Kong	Hong Kong		United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow	
Hungary	Berne		Uruguay	Buenos Aires	
Iceland	London		Venezuela	Caracas	
India	New Delhi & Bombay		Wales	Liverpool	
Indo-China	Hong Kong		Western Samoa	Wellington	
Indonesia	Singapore		Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain	
Iran (Persia)	Karachi		Yugoslavia	Rome	
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo				
Ireland	Dublin				

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, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenberger-Strasse. 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—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercandante 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—Acting 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, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road, Karachi, 3. 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-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

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

Spain

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

Sweden

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

Switzerland

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

Trinidad

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

Turkey

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

United Kingdom

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

London—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. Territory includes South of England, Scotland, British West Africa and Iceland. *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.

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° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

Belgium

Montreal—Consul-General, Belgian Consulate General, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HARbour 8627.

British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurtemberg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Philips Square. Telephone HARbour 4483.

Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HARbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.

Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Street West. Telephone Pacific 8858.

Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HARbour 5789.

Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

India

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor to the High Commissioner, 202 Elgin Street.

Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3630.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada—*Con.*

Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

Mexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LANcaster 4104.

Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

Pakistan

Ottawa — Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HARbour 8880.

Poland

Ottawa — Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BELair 1607.

Spain

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

Switzerland

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

Turkey

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

Union of South Africa

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADelaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PACific 8381.

United States of America

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax — Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto — Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.

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 19	Nominal Quotations March 24
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	-2977	-2091	-2098
		Free	-2085	-0753	-0755
		Export	.....	-0490	-0491
Austria.....	Schilling.....		.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3430	2-3499
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0208	-0208
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0174	-0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-8396	-6100	-6120
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0570	-0571
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2196	-2203
Chile.....	Peso.....		-0233	-0214	-0215
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5128	-5385	-5403
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1866	-1873
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0456	1-0491
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		-0200	-0210	-0210
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1516	-1521
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0456	1-0491
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		-0740	-0634	-0636
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0026	3-0124
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		-4000	-4183	-4196
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6376	2-6463
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	-0045	-0046
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	-2498
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0456	1-0490
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-2091	-2098
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-5228	-5245
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-1807	-1813
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-0642	-0644
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2196	-2203
Iran.....	Rial.....		-0212	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-9288	2-9375
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9288	2-9375
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-9288	2-9375
Italy.....	Lira.....		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9288	2-9375
Japan.....	Yen.....		-0028	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-1157	-1211	-1215
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2752	-2761
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5545	-5563
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9288	2-9375
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-2091	-2098
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1465	-1470
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-3161	-3171
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0456	1-0491
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0706	-0708
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-4975	-5228	-5245
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0363	-0364
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3415	-3427
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-0916	-0960	-0963
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2783	-2022	-2028
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2431	-2431
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3718	-3730
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9288	2-9375
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9288	2-9375
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0456	1-0491
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-6883	-6906
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-3121	-3131
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200	.....	.....

* September 17, 1949.