

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, APRIL 7, 1951

Published weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Jamaica—Trading Deficit with Dollar Area Reduced	550
✓ Great Britain—Steel Production Greatly Increased Last Year	556
New Zealand—Slow Turn-round of Shipping is Major Issue	560
Great Britain—Canadian Honey Bombed in War Appears on Market	562
Belgium—Agricultural Machinery Shown at International Exhibition	564
Greece—Restoration of Harbours, Railways and Roads Continues	566
Canada—Imports by Commodities (January, 1950)	581

Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations	588
Foreign Trade Service Abroad	585
Trade Fair News	578
• Trade Notes—Australia	571
Chile	572
Great Britain	573
Jamaica	575
Middle East	575
Pakistan	576
South-East Asia	577
Trade and Tariff Regulations	584

COVER SUBJECT—Pulp logs being loaded aboard the *S.S. Lawrendoc* at Buctouche, N.B., for Three Rivers, Que. With the spring break-up, a steady flow of pulp logs will be moving to paper mills for processing and stockpiling. The production of chemical and mechanical pulp totalled 3.3 million tons and 4.9 million tons in 1950, as compared with 2.9 million tons of chemical pulp and 4.8 million tons of mechanical pulp in 1949. A total of 1.5 million tons of chemical pulp and 234,000 tons of mechanical pulp were exported in 1950, as compared with 1.3 million tons and 208,000 tons, respectively, in 1949. Newsprint production in the current year is expected to total 5.4 million tons, as compared with 5.2 million tons in 1950, 5.1 million tons in 1949, and the prewar average of 3.3 million tons. Canadian exports of newsprint for 1951 are estimated at 4.8 million tons, as compared with 4.9 million tons in 1950, and the prewar average of 3.1 million tons.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
Printer to the King's Most Excellent Majesty, 1951.

Jamaica Has Reduced Trading Deficit With the Dollar Area

Reduction from \$40 million in 1947 to only \$54,000 in 1950 revealed—Sugar sales to Canada, valued at \$11 million in 1950, largely responsible for improvement—If Jamaica received dollars instead of sterling for sugar, her favourable balance would be over \$10 million.

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

KINGSTON, February 28, 1951.—Jamaica has made considerable progress during the last three years in reducing her trading deficit with the dollar area. Whereas this amounted to \$39,700,000 in 1947, to \$20,587,000 in 1948 and to \$10,683,000 in 1949, the deficit in 1950 was further reduced to only \$54,000, due in large measure to the revenue derived from sugar sales to Canada. These sugar shipments to Canada in 1950 totalled 122,171 tons, valued at \$10,812,132, compared with 54,814 tons, valued at \$4,316,601, in 1948. The Jamaican sugar crop is purchased by the United Kingdom in sterling, payment in dollars being received for that portion sold to Canada. Thus, if Jamaica received dollars instead of sterling, her trade with dollar countries in 1949 would have been in balance and well over \$10 million in her favour in 1950. With large additional dollar earnings from tourist traffic, it is evident that Jamaica has contributed substantial sums to the dollar pool of the sterling area in the last two years. Despite this fact, import restrictions limited purchases from Canada and the United States to basic necessities during the past year.

The following preliminary figures issued by the Central Bureau of Statistics in Kingston reveal that the value of Jamaica's imports have tripled in the ten years ending in 1949. Although the sterling value of purchases from Canada in 1949 was actually higher than in 1939, the relative position of Canada as a source of supply has deteriorated substantially from the peak of 1947, whereas that of the United Kingdom has improved materially. This condition is due, of course, to the severe restrictions on imports from hard-currency countries, imposed on account of exchange difficulties, limiting purchases to highly essential requirements not available from soft-currency sources.

Imports Into Jamaica

	c.i.f. value £'s 000's omitted			
	1939	1947	1949	6 months 1950
Total	6,507	18,943	19,226	9,770
United Kingdom	1,848	3,796	8,669	4,171
Canada	1,471	5,410	2,483	1,064
United States	1,121	6,378	3,174	1,400

Domestic Exports from Jamaica

	f.o.b. value £'s 000's omitted			
	1939	1947	1949	6 months 1950
Total	4,630	9,939	11,843	7,750
United Kingdom	2,925	7,873	7,411	4,633
Canada	1,096	1,254	3,137	2,021
United States	260	275	415	411

The next important sources of supply during the first half of 1950 were: Netherlands Antilles, £ 479,000; Trinidad, £ 377,000; India, £ 288,000; Japan, £ 273,000; New Zealand, £ 232,000; and Australia, £ 215,000.

Exports from Canada Expected to Increase

It is expected that the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, which went into effect on January 1, 1951, will result in an increase in exports from Canada to Jamaica this year of approximately \$1,500,000. However, it has yet to be proved that there are buyers at current Canadian prices, in the face of sterling devaluation and Canadian dollar appreciation, of commodities now available that have been off the market for some time.

If statistics for the second half of 1950 reveal that the value of Jamaica's exports during the first half of the year has been maintained, the total for 1950 will be more than three times that for 1939. The United Kingdom was the principal customer, but it is noted that Canada has increased her purchases substantially, and that the balance of trade is in favour of Jamaica. Great Britain takes most of this colony's exportable surpluses, with the exception of sugar, which accounts for the largest part of Canada's imports from Jamaica. The next principal customers of this colony for the first half of 1950 were: Netherlands, £ 132,000; Germany, £ 87,000; Bahamas, £ 69,000; and New Zealand, £ 57,000. The following table indicates the principal exports during the first half of 1950, and the countries to which shipments were made:

Principal Exports, by Countries

(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £f.o.b.
Annotto: (lbs.)	627,902	38,284
United Kingdom	16,885	1,075
Canada	11,200	580
New Zealand	78,400	4,376
United States	467,297	29,141
Denmark	22,400	1,008
France	7,200	495
Holland	13,320	927
Sweden	11,200	682
Bananas: (stems)	2,068,657	691,463
United Kingdom	2,068,637	691,462
Citrus Juice: (gals.)	829,426	337,735
United Kingdom	597,904	268,118
Canada	216,895	62,254
Other Countries	14,627	7,363
Citrus Pulp: (lbs.)	34,320	1,520
United Kingdom	3,648	117
Canada	4,440	192
Bahamas	2,621	114
Trinidad	16,080	769
United States	2,487	105
Cocoa—Raw (lbs.)	1,778,165	146,246
Canada	1,185,000	94,675
Germany	296,707	25,386
Holland	246,875	21,808
Italy	49,583	4,377
Coffee—Raw (lbs.)	1,445,954	132,373
United Kingdom	1,131,520	82,605
Canada	25,872	2,587
Barbados	20,800	1,723
Germany	31,200	5,950
Holland	169,087	32,925
Dutch West Indies	37,000	3,238
Other Countries	30,475	3,345
Dyewood Extracts: (cwt.)	12,209	62,749
United Kingdom	8,242	47,502
Australia	2,749	9,946
France	1,061	3,935
Other Countries	157	1,366

Principal Exports, by Countries—Continued
(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £f.o.b.
Ginger: (lbs.)	2,351,824	303,459
United Kingdom	667,315	86,802
Canada	248,088	29,422
Australia	49,921	5,806
United States	1,192,871	154,893
Germany	47,563	6,751
Holland	31,827	5,148
Other Countries	114,239	14,637
Goatskins: (lbs.)	89,169	29,523
United States	89,169	29,523
Grapefruit: (boxes)	91,641	77,034
United Kingdom	81,759	67,689
Canada	4,800	4,800
New Zealand	4,596	4,136
Honey: (lbs.)	584,606	16,634
United Kingdom	582,388	16,480
Dutch West Indies	1,290	94
Tomato Juice: (lbs.)	415,669	16,471
United Kingdom	359,625	14,672
British Honduras	26,825	890
Trinidad	10,000	250
Lime Oil: (lbs.)	21,100	39,578
United Kingdom	15,300	27,680
Canada	4,000	8,000
Australia	1,300	2,898
United States	500	1,000
Oranges: (boxes)	113,119	106,158
United Kingdom	71,593	64,432
New Zealand	39,400	39,400
Dutch West Indies	1,803	2,006
Orange Oil: (lbs.)	34,822	12,689
United Kingdom	22,800	6,431
Australia	6,750	3,606
United States	4,950	2,460
Pimento: (lbs.)	1,714,431	100,600
United Kingdom	779,809	36,201
Canada	277,580	24,757
New Zealand	14,560	1,001
United States	460,820	28,280
Denmark	55,820	3,287
France	22,342	1,399
Holland	33,600	1,710
Dominican Rep.	29,260	1,976
Other Countries	40,640	1,989
Rum in Bulk: (gals.)	1,113,200	686,254
United Kingdom	923,284	559,475
Canada	27,607	20,053
Newfoundland	20,399	12,916
United States	38,590	35,233
Germany	35,880	23,774
Holland	19,707	11,488
Switzerland	34,253	15,013
Other Countries	13,480	8,302
Rum, in Cartons: (gals.)	78,259	101,134
United Kingdom	18,743	26,443
Canada	19,758	31,012
Bahamas	1,848	2,746
United States	8,227	12,518
Germany	23,850	20,319
Panama	1,080	1,344
Other Countries	4,753	6,752
Sugar Refined: (tons)	1,937	73,903
Bahamas	1,355	25,630
Bermuda	400	15,244
Other Countries	182	5,029
Sugar Unrefined: (tons)	140,709	3,683,655
United Kingdom	78,474	2,003,431
Canada	62,094	1,676,549
Tobacco Cigars: (No.)	6,857,500	243,164
United Kingdom	5,016,364	204,490
Australia	472,020	14,704
Bahamas	265,195	2,875
Bermuda	145,860	2,018
South Africa	55,975	2,667
Panama	536,940	7,186
Other Countries	365,146	9,224

Principal Exports, by Countries—Concluded
(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £f.o.b.
Tomatoes, fresh: (lbs.)	9,544,299	200,229
United Kingdom	3,270,349	88,752
Canada	2,182,000	41,444
United States	4,021,605	67,683
Dutch West Indies	38,880	1,560

The following table, for the first half of 1950, indicates that the only items sold by Canada to Jamaica in any volume were fishery products, flour and leaf tobacco. Some meats, paper products, agricultural machinery and automobile parts were included. No further imports of evaporated milk may be expected, as the local condensery commenced production early this year and there is a surplus of sweetened condensed milk.

Principal Imports, by Countries
(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £c.i.f.
Meats, fresh: (lb.)	329,349	20,997
Canada	7,135	1,720
Australia	142,991	9,300
New Zealand	179,223	9,977
*Meat, salted, dried or smoked: (lb.)	925,365	78,747
Canada	153,272	8,792
Australia	357,630	34,600
New Zealand	161,553	13,320
United States	173,317	8,896
Denmark	52,476	10,314
Other Countries	27,117	2,825
Meat, in airtight containers: (lb.)	1,154,086	112,280
United Kingdom	15,184	1,584
Australia	968,675	92,367
New Zealand	155,328	14,818
Denmark	8,383	1,583
Other Countries	6,516	1,928
Milk, evaporated (lb.)	343,324	14,887
Canada	343,324	14,887
Codfish, dried: (lb.)	3,484,127	202,166
Canada	916,444	55,908
Newfoundland	2,558,528	145,758
Other Countries	9,155	500
Herring, pickled (lb.)	1,842,171	46,347
Canada	1,619,930	41,507
Newfoundland	196,875	4,184
Other Countries	25,366	656
Mackerel, pickled (lb.)	2,705,567	90,515
Canada	2,300,850	77,855
Norway	283,517	8,494
Other Countries	121,200	4,166
Canned Fish ^a : (lb.)	644,657	47,364
United Kingdom	443,903	29,440
Canada	126,412	12,411
Br. South Africa	58,778	3,840
Other Countries	15,564	1,673
Butter: (lb.)	1,048,715	135,747
Australia	29,471	4,016
New Zealand	1,014,440	130,532
United States	4,804	1,199
Cheese: (lb.)	755,143	70,974
Australia	367,348	35,674
New Zealand	366,860	32,847
Denmark	12,027	1,157
Holland	8,711	1,259
Rice: (lb.)	10,509,114	266,505
Burma	2,217,154	47,839
United States	892,060	21,846
Ecuador	7,399,900	196,820
Flour: (Bags 196 lbs.)	285,418	784,049
Canada	147,378	474,923
United States	137,982	308,804
Tobacco Leaf: (lb.)	607,753	170,562
United Kingdom	2,503	1,514
Canada	580,571	125,720
Cuba	24,679	43,328

Principal Imports, by Countries—Continued
(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £c.i.f.
Soap: Polishing (lb.)	229,424	5,825
United Kingdom	229,424	5,825
Soap: Toilet (lb.)	39,481	7,059
United Kingdom	39,274	7,037
Canada	207	22
Wood: Douglas Fir, Pitch Pine, White Pine: (ft.)	3,487,331	149,061
Bahamas	309,154	13,983
Br. Honduras	1,894,764	79,119
United States	910,480	41,187
Nicaragua	372,933	14,772
Printing Paper: (lb.)	3,329,004	68,157
United Kingdom	233,187	9,474
Canada	102,740	2,524
Czechoslovakia	61,264	2,099
Holland	590,218	10,525
Norway	2,175,719	38,748
Sweden	132,493	3,552
Other Countries	28,383	1,235
Paper: Wrapping (lb.)	1,467,925	27,954
United Kingdom	291,879	6,359
United States	52,051	3,599
Holland	991,314	14,662
Norway	95,616	1,918
Other Countries	127,065	1,055
Paper: Bags, Boxes, Cartons (£)		107,331
United Kingdom		64,894
Canada		16,796
Holland		19,524
Sweden		5,428
Rayon Piece-Goods: (yds.)	3,334,290	345,355
United Kingdom	2,055,015	229,571
Italy	211,960	36,138
Japan	922,548	64,371
Other Countries	144,767	15,295
Woolen Piece-Goods: (yds.)	127,635	62,602
United Kingdom	93,418	60,095
India	33,200	2,203
Cotton Piece-Goods: (yds.)	8,023,834	531,843
United Kingdom	2,908,511	238,631
India	1,608,656	87,650
Japan	3,390,360	185,289
Other Countries	116,307	20,273
Boots, shoes and Slippers: (prs.)	362,855	167,853
United Kingdom	238,584	140,653
Hong Kong	112,274	23,889
Other Countries	11,997	13,311
Coal: (tons)	8,904	34,839
British South Africa	8,901	34,788
Natural Asphalt: (tons)	1,764	21,192
Trinidad	1,695	19,891
Other Countries	69	1,301
Aviation Spirit: (gals.)	1,990,821	126,853
Trinidad	252,900	18,006
Dutch West Indies	1,737,921	108,847
Motor Spirit: (gals.)	7,304,921	331,370
Trinidad	6,880,957	311,159
Dutch West Indies	417,039	19,221
Kerosene Oil: (gals.)	1,561,864	56,048
United States	347,661	15,502
Dutch West Indies	1,214,203	40,546
Fuel Oils—All Kinds: (tons)	1,610,020	350,848
United States	347,661	15,502
Dutch West Indies	1,262,359	335,346
Oils Lubricating: (gals.)	226,909	61,271
United Kingdom	53,194	17,754
United States	166,287	42,643
Salt—Fine and Coarse: (lbs.)	11,250,807	40,325
United Kingdom	6,925,727	29,707
Turks and Caicos Islands	4,325,069	10,603
Cement: (lbs.)	58,415,042	179,107
United Kingdom	58,392,608	178,969
Agricultural Machinery: (£)		106,452
United Kingdom		17,904
Canada		2,593
United States		83,359
Other Countries		2,595

Principal Imports, by Countries—Concluded
(January-June, 1950)

	Quantity	Value £ c.i.f.
Sugar Machinery: (£)		52,197
United Kingdom		45,529
United States		6,638
Other Kinds of Industrial Machinery: (£)		540,135
United Kingdom		141,748
United States		350,243
Other Countries		48,144
Motor Cars: (No.)	440	158,288
United Kingdom	428	152,683
United States	7	2,870
France	5	2,735
Motor Trucks: (No.)	197	118,786
United Kingdom	196	118,636
Tires of Cars: (No.)	14,432	54,065
United Kingdom	13,952	51,701
British South Africa	424	2,103
Tires of Trucks: (No.)	7,137	83,806
United Kingdom	7,033	82,206
British South Africa	424	2,103
Parts of Motor Vehicles: (£)		104,294
United Kingdom		53,206
Canada		12,277
United States		39,916
* Under this Meat heading, is included:		
Pickled Pork: (lb.)		
Canada	150,800	8,251
United States	172,400	8,676
Pickled Beef: (lb.)		
Australia	173,600	8,607
New Zealand	98,249	4,771

United States Freezes Assets of Communist China

Washington, March 29, 1951.—Effective December 17, 1950, the Treasury Department froze all assets in the United States owned by Communist China and by North Korea. After that date, transactions involving bank accounts, credits and other assets in the United States owned by Communist China and by North Korea, or by nationals of those two countries, are forbidden, unless licensed by the Foreign Assets Control Division of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. In so far as shipments of Chinese products from Hong Kong are concerned, it is believed that banks in New York will open letters of credit provided the beneficiary can certify that no national of Communist China has had an interest in the merchandise since December 17, 1950; and also provided the beneficiary is not a national or a firm organized under the laws of Communist China or with its main place of business in Continental China, or owned chiefly by Chinese nationals, and that neither records of the bank nor the importer contains anything showing such facts concerning the beneficiary. These controls do not apply to Formosa, or to South Korea.

In response to questions by American importers, the Foreign Assets Control Division of the Treasury Department has stated that the Foreign Assets Control Regulations are applicable to indirect importations from China and North Korea, as well as to direct importations from those areas. Accordingly, a Foreign Assets Control licence is required in connection with any importation through a third country, including countries contiguous to the United States, if the merchandise being imported left China on or after December 17, 1950, or if on or after that date, a person in China (except Formosa) or North Korea or a firm owned or controlled from those areas or any other designated national had an interest in the merchandise.

Steel Production in Great Britain Greatly Increased in Past Year

Overall industrial output higher—Rate of increase will be difficult to maintain in 1951—Output of steel ingots and castings reached all-time record of 16,293,000 tons—Little fundamental progress made in solving coal production problems—Electric power production failed to keep up with the increasing demand.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON,—British industrial production in 1950 showed an increase over 1949 of approximately 9 per cent. This compares with an increase in 1949 over 1948 of about 7·5 per cent. The figure of 9 per cent would have been even better had mining performance been more satisfactory. The index for mining and quarrying, for example, which stood at 119 in October, 1949, was only 120 a year later. This was substantially below the accompanying increase in demand. On the other hand, the index for manufacturing industries for the same period rose from 138 to 156; metals, engineering and vehicles production, from 143 to 155; textiles and clothing, from 136 to 149; food, drink and tobacco, from 111 to 113; paper and printing, from 148 to 172; building and contracting, from 134 to 141; and gas, electricity and water, from 101 to 122.

Shortages of Raw Materials Will Affect Production

This rate of increase in production will be difficult to maintain in 1951. Shortages of vital raw materials are bound to make themselves felt while disorganization, arising from conversion from civilian to defence projects, will be a factor. It is also possible that labour problems will interfere with production more in 1951 than they did in 1950.

The steel industry has been one of the bright spots in the United Kingdom's postwar recovery picture. In 1950 the output of ingots and castings reached an all-time record of 16,293,000 tons, a figure well in excess of the 15,750,000 to 16,000,000 tons contemplated in the economic survey for 1950. This represents an increase of about 40 per cent over the average steel production in the United Kingdom for the period 1935-39. The following table reveals that progress has been continuous since the close of the war except in 1947, when it was interrupted by the fuel crisis:

United Kingdom Production of Ingots and Castings

	Actual	"Economic Survey" Target
	(Thousand tons)	
1935-39	11,649	....
1946	12,695	....
1947	12,725	12,500
1948	14,877	14,000-14,500
1949	15,553	15,250-15,500
1950	16,293	15,750-16,000

Total consumption of steel by British industry in 1950 was in the neighbourhood of 14·7 million ingot tons. Of this quantity, three-quarters was required for home users and the remainder for indirect export in the form of manufactured goods of all kinds.

Disposal of United Kingdom Steel Production

	Exports Direct	Home Exports Indirect	Market Use Home	Usage Total	Change* Stock
	(million ingot tons)				
1935-39	2.3	1.1	9.5	12.9	..
1946	2.5	1.6	10.1	14.2	..
1947	2.0	2.1	10.3	14.4	-0.1
1948	2.1	2.8	10.4	15.3	-0.5
1949	2.5	3.2	10.9	16.6	-0.3
1950†	3.0	3.6	11.1	17.7	-0.3

* Consumers' and merchants'.

† Estimated on basis of incomplete figures.

Performance of Steel Industry Aids Export Program

The encouraging performance of the steel industry has enabled it to make a major contribution to the country's export program. While total British exports in 1950 were running about 70 per cent above the 1938 figure, the steel using industries increased their exports by over 189 per cent.

Steel nationalization was one of the bitterest political controversies in the United Kingdom throughout the year. Protagonists of private enterprise have stressed the very satisfactory course of United Kingdom steel production in the postwar period. In addition to the overall increase in output, the productivity per head in steel smelting and rolling plants in the United Kingdom has risen from 107 in 1945, to 140 in 1950 (1938=103). This has been mainly responsible for production exceeding estimates in the economic survey. Iron and steel prices have risen by 38 per cent since the war and are now 90 per cent above the 1938 level. This compares with a rise in wholesale prices in general (excluding the iron and steel group) of 211 per cent in the same period. Steel in the United Kingdom, therefore, is cheap not only in comparison with the general British price level, but with prices quoted by other steel making countries. For most grades the United Kingdom was able to undersell France, Belgium and Luxembourg in 1950, export prices being roughly 40 per cent below export prices from the United States.

Little Progress Made in Solving Coal Production Problems

Despite nationalization of the coal industry shortly after the end of the war, the United Kingdom has made little fundamental progress toward a solution of its coal production problems. The situation at the end of 1950 could only be described as precarious. Coal exports, once one of the United Kingdom's basic foreign exchange earners, had to be almost eliminated, while purchases of 2 million tons of foreign coal had to be arranged from the United States and elsewhere. A rise in inland consumption of coal in 1950, as compared with 1949, occurred in all the main consumption groups except the railways. Electricity took nearly 2.9 million tons more, gas works and coke ovens about 900,000 tons more, industrial consumers about 1.8 million tons more and domestic users about 1.6 million tons more.

Increased production did not keep pace with this rise in consumption and the effect, although exports and other overseas shipments were rather less in 1950 than in 1949, was that distributive stocks at the end of 1950 were about 2.3 million tons less than at the end of 1949. Despite mechanization and continuous efforts to induce more miners into the pits, output per man shift has remained unsatisfactory and the labour force has actually declined. Unless this vital industry can be rehabilitated,

the whole success of the United Kingdom's recovery and defence program will falter. The solution does not lie in tighter restrictions on domestic and industrial use, but in the more efficient use of the coal produced and in greater overall production. The importation of foreign miners is a possible contribution to the problem, but any such move meets opposition from certain labour factions in the country.

Coal Production in the United Kingdom

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
	(millions of tons)				
Mined output	181	187	198	203	204
Opencast output	9	10	12	12	12
Inland consumption	186	185	194	196	202
Exports and bunkers	9	5	16	19	17

Electric Power Production Unable to Meet Demand

The increased power plant coming into production during 1950 was rated at one million kw., or approximately 20 per cent more than the Canadian development for the same period. Despite this expansion, power production failed to keep up with the increasing demand. During the peak period in the winter of 1949-50, the gap between supply and demand for electricity was 1,518,000 kw. The gap is estimated to be 1,889,000 kw. for the 1950-51 winter, 1,745,000 kw. in 1951-52 and 1,702,000 kw. in 1952-53. Taking the most optimistic view of the current expansion program, the supply is unlikely to overtake demand before the winter of 1954-55. In the meantime, United Kingdom industry and domestic consumers are being forced to put up with continued load shedding and power cuts. These have meant serious setbacks to industry and discomfort to householders.

If United Kingdom electricity production doubles in the next ten years, it will only be equal to United States per capita usage today. The difficulties of expanding electricity production arise from a shortage of building materials, the need to export electrical goods, as well as finding suitable sites "which satisfy the stringent economy and technical requirements and at the same time are satisfactory from the point of view of planning and amenities". The rising price of coal and the high capital cost of new plants point to a rise in the cost of electricity in the near future.

Throughout the year there was a shortage of building materials such as cement, brick and timber. Production of the domestically produced items, cement and brick, was up over last year. Preliminary figures indicate that cement production passed the 9.5 million ton mark compared with 9.3 million tons in 1949. Brick production established a new postwar record of 524 million in the month of June. The most critical shortage was in the supply of softwood timber.

Sales of cement and building materials to Canada rose from £125,799 per month in 1948 to £171,122 per month in 1949 and £195,666 per month to May of 1950. To maintain supplies on the home market, arrangements had to be made to import up to 60,000 tons of cement from continental producers at prices higher than United Kingdom cement was sold for export. Expanded building of central electrical plants and oil refineries kept domestic demand at a high level.

The government in 1950 outlined its housing program which provided for the building of 200,000 houses per year for three years including 1950. This figure compares with the 100,000 homes built in Canada in 1950 and 1,019,000 in the United States during 1949, the latter figure being the

equivalent of 350,000 houses in the United Kingdom on a comparable basis. The private builders are critical of government building policy and point to inefficiencies in the existing arrangements for issue of licences and permits as the cause of the United Kingdom's poor showing in this field. The building industry has been suffering from a general decrease in production and efficiency, which, with the increased wage rates and high cost of materials, has raised building costs to 2·5 times those of prewar.

Canadian Output of Silver, Lead and Zinc Increased

Output of primary silver, lead and zinc in the calendar year 1950 showed substantial gains over the preceding year. Production of primary silver during 1950 totalled 22,386,456 fine ounces as compared with 17,641,493 in 1949. Primary lead production in the 12-month period amounted to 166,766 tons as compared with 159,775 a year ago. Production of primary zinc during the year rose to 312,585 tons from 288,262 in the preceding year.

Exports of refined silver in 1950 amounted to 8,355,183 fine ounces compared with 6,211,912 in 1949, and silver in ores and concentrates, 3,494,107 fine ounces compared with 4,054,614. The year's exports of lead in pigs totalled 115,167 tons (113,533 in 1949), and lead in ore, 19,276 tons (19,891). Zinc spelter exports during the year amounted to 146,880 tons (168,307), and zinc in ore, 129,561 tons (106,684).

National Income in Ireland Greatly Increased

Dublin, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Statistics Office of Ireland has issued a survey of national income and expenditure covering the period from 1938 to 1949. It has announced that the national income in Ireland has risen from £158·2 million in 1938 to £352 million in 1949, and to £363 million last year.

Of the total national income in 1949, the sum of £329 million was domestic, and a total of £22 million was from foreign sources. During recent years, the net national expenditure shows that, despite increased income, foreign investments had to be drawn on to meet the capital program.

Total savings in 1938 were estimated at £12 million, compared with £29·8 million in 1949.

Agricultural income, judged by the value of net output on farms, has almost trebled, rising from £38·2 million in 1938 to £101·7 million in 1949, and to £104 million in 1950.

Figures for expenditure of personal income in main categories at current prices, compared with similar expenditure at both ends of the ten-year period based on 1938 values, indicate that the standard of living has risen by 19 per cent, of which the farming community was responsible for 10 per cent. The estimated expenditure on food at current prices in 1938 was £50·2 million, compared with £108·6 million in 1949. These figures do not include tourist expenditure. On alcoholic beverages and tobacco the amount spent likewise doubled, having increased from £20·6 million in 1938 to £40 million in 1949.

The government is urging greater saving among the community and less spending on non-essential goods.

Slow Turn-round of Shipping in New Zealand is Major Issue

Overseas freight rates raised seven and a half per cent—Royal Commission established to study waterfront industry—National Airways and Government Railways show operating losses—Timber output set record—Newsprint to be produced in new plant.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

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

WELLINGTON, January 29, 1951.—The slow turn-round of shipping is still a major issue in New Zealand. Overseas freight rates to New Zealand have been raised 7½ per cent. A strike on the waterfront resulted in the declaration by Parliament of a state of emergency and a Royal Commission was set up to study the waterfront industry, without the participation of the Waterside Workers' Union.

A noted port authority visiting New Zealand has summed up the problem and suggested a solution. The efficient and economical handling of sea transport was a most important factor in the standard of life of the people of the world as a whole, because the standard of life of all countries depended, to a large extent, on their overseas trade. The slow turn-round of shipping in New Zealand, whatever its cause, reduced the effectiveness of world shipping and was a matter concerning every country with which New Zealand had trading relations.

The New Zealand National Airways reported a loss of £325,675, although total revenue miles flown were up 12·2 per cent to 4·8 million. Passenger miles were increased 24·7 per cent to 69·4 million. The government announced its intention to sell the National Airways but no definite move had been made by the year's end.

The Trans-Tasman Empire Airways commenced the operation in October of flying boats between Sydney and Wellington. The service alternates between Sydney-Auckland and Sydney-Wellington. The service has been popular and successful.

It was announced at the end of November that the Canadian Pacific Airlines would make fortnightly flights from Vancouver to Sydney through Honolulu, Nandi and Auckland. No stop-over privileges were to be allowed at Auckland. It has since been announced that, because of the Korean airlift, the new schedule would not come into operation for some time and the old route, omitting Auckland, would still operate.

The New Zealand Cabinet early in December approved a new scheme to extend Rongotai airport. The plan will give the city an aerodrome with a runway 500 feet wide and 6,000 feet long. Preliminary work is expected to take a year. When completed, Wellington will have a suitable airport a few miles from the centre of the city.

Railways Show Operating Loss

The total revenue for the Government Railways, including road motors and other subsidiary services, amounted to £19·5 million for the year ending March 31, 1950, as against total expenditures of £20·9 million. In May the Minister announced a possible loss of £3 million for the current year and a raise in railway charges which came into effect on May 15. Some suburban concession tickets were increased 15 per cent but ordinary single and return fares were not changed. Increases in freight

charges ranged from 12½ per cent to 33½ per cent. It was reported that freight rates had been increased by only 20 per cent since 1939 while costs had risen 70 per cent. There are staff shortages and shortages of rolling stock and equipment.

Road transport has been a licensed industry in New Zealand since November, 1931. The number of vehicles engaged in road transport is limited and the state assumes the function of determining charges made by operation. One of the principal reasons for this control was to limit competition with the state-owned railways. The state has purchased some road services, but there is no desire on the part of the present government to buy any more or to socialize transportation.

Coal Output Increased Slightly

The principal mineral produced in New Zealand is coal. Production for 1949 amounted to 2,813,275 tons, an increase of 37,389 tons over that for the previous year, and with an estimated value of £5.9 million. The output of the miner employed underground was 517 tons, a decrease of 29 tons compared with 1948. This was attributed mainly to the seven-hour day. Shortage of experienced men, more difficult mining conditions and longer haulages encountered in the older mines were also contributory factors.

Production of sawn timber from log-sawmills in the year ending March 31, 1949, amounted to 470.3 million board feet, a record figure. Provisional figures for the 1950 fiscal year place the output at 474 million board feet. The two chief species were *rimu* (212 million board feet) and *pinus radiata* (155 million board feet). Exports of sawn timber for 1949-50 were 24 million board feet while total imports will be 46 million board feet. Both figures are about one million board feet higher than for the previous year. *Pinus insignis* was the principal export whereas imports were largely Australian hardwood with about 12 million feet of douglas fir and 2.3 million feet of redwood and 2.5 million feet of cedar. (These latter figures are for 1948-49). The *pinus radiata*, or *pinus insignis*, as it is more commonly called in New Zealand, was brought into this country from California. It matures in about twenty-five years.

Newsprint to be Made in New Zealand

The New Zealand Forest Service has been planning for the establishment of an integrated sawmill and pulp and paper plant at Murupara, on the Rangitaiki River, about forty miles from Rotorua. Final reports now confirm the essential soundness of the scheme. Raw material is to be supplied from the 284,000 acres of Kaingaroa State Forest, which is estimated to have a potential yield of 32 million cubic feet annually.

In full production, it is estimated that the integrated plant will produce 70 million board feet of timber annually, some 100,000 tons of newsprint, 10,000 tons of other printing and writing paper and 15,000 tons of pulp. Sixty million board feet of timber, 60,000 tons of newsprint, and between 10 and 15 thousand tons of pulp will be exported annually, mostly to Australia.

As the forests have arrived at maturity, there is an urgency in carrying out the project. The New Zealand Government is exploring ways and means of raising the necessary capital, much of which will have to be dollars for the purchase of plant in the United States and Canada.

For the year ending March 31, 1950, a total of 15,800 dwelling units was completed, an increase of 600 over the previous year. The White Paper on housing stated that a record of 5,260 state houses would be completed during 1950. Shortages of labour and materials still exist so that the

requirement for houses is still great. Labour protested against the erection of temporary housing and went on record as being opposed to working on such housing.

At present, there are limitations on buildings other than houses and about 75 per cent of the building potential is concentrated on housing. Lack of housing is a deciding factor on immigration. The Te Awamutu section of the Auckland Carpenters' Union decided to call on all members of the New Zealand Carpenters' Union and other building trade workers to withhold their labour from all immigrant transit camps until such time as sufficient permanent houses are built to house New Zealanders.

The National Government implemented their policy of selling state houses to their tenants by authorizing the sale for cash or under agreement, on such terms as the State Advances Corporation Board thinks fit. It authorizes, in particular, suspensory loans for part of the balance of the purchase money (which will be written off on observance of all the conditions of sale); the remission of the whole or part of the unpaid balance on the death of the wage-earner in the tenant's household; the limiting of rights of sale by the purchaser; and the prescribing of terms of personal occupation by the purchaser for a specified period. Title will be given only on payment of all principal, interest and other money.

Canadian Honey Bombed in Britain During War Making Appearance on Market

Although warehouse in Liverpool severely damaged in air raids, tins of honey came through unscathed—No deterioration nor loss of flavour—Strong demand for Canadian product.

By D. A. B. Marshall, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural)

LONDON, March 16, 1951.—Canadian honey recently appeared in the United Kingdom, though it is no longer being imported owing to the shortage of dollars, and created a favourable impression among the limited number of buyers to whom it was made available. It was learned, on investigation, that the honey had been purchased in 1942, when 3,000 cartons were placed in storage in Liverpool. As the movement of war materials had priority over what was even then considered a non-essential product, some delay was experienced before the consignment could be routed to its destination.

Liverpool was subjected at that time to a series of air raids, and the warehouse was severely damaged. In fact, the roof and one wall were literally supported by the shipment of honey, the removal of which was then considered too hazardous an undertaking. As operations in the port had to continue, and labour could not be made available for demolition purposes, the honey was not disturbed for some time.

Although most of the tins lost their cardboard containers as a result of the blast, and bomb splinters were embedded in some, the largest weighing about 14 pounds, the contents of only ten tins were completely unusable. The honey was eventually moved to another warehouse, and remained in good condition. It survived both the explosion and the elements, and has shown no deterioration or loss of flavour during the last eight years.

This Canadian honey has been placed on the market in small lots recently, in order to determine whether there is still a demand for this

product. The demand has been strong, and some manufacturers have sought quantities for blending purposes. The packers have refused to dispose of the honey except to retailers, in order that as large a proportion of the buying public as possible may sample the Canadian product, looking

Great Britain—Canadian honey aroused much interest among visitors to the London Dairy Show in 1949. Although the United Kingdom is not importing Canadian honey at present, due to the fact that bulk purchases are being made from sterling area countries, an effort was made to remind prospective purchasers that Canada is still in a position to supply honey of high quality. Canadian exports to the United Kingdom in 1939 totalled 3,500,000 pounds, valued at \$288,000.

Photo by Millard.



towards the day when honey from Canada may again be freely obtainable. A blend of honeys imported from sterling area countries, of a quite different quality, has replaced the Canadian honey in the British market.

The firm now disposing of the Canadian honey from Liverpool also had a warehouse in London that was severely damaged by a land mine. It was lined to the ceiling with 60-lb. tins of honey, stacked three deep, within which were stored glass jars of honey in cartons. One of the walls and the roof were destroyed, but the honey did not suffer apart from the loss of the cardboard containers. Breakage to the glass jars was valued at less than \$1.50.

Agricultural Machinery Displayed at International Exhibition in Belgium

Over 250,000 visitors attended the 31st fair, which closed in Brussels on February 18, after a week of unprecedented activity—Total of 343 exhibitors displayed machinery, valued at over \$1.6 million, as compared with 290 exhibitors in 1949, showing machinery valued at \$1.4 million—German machinery of all types exhibited.

By C. J. Small, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agriculture) in the Hague.

THE HAGUE.—Over 250,000 visitors attended the 31st International Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery and Products, which closed in Brussels on February 18, 1951, after a week of unprecedented activity. While most visitors were farmers from all parts of Belgium, a large number of city dwellers from Brussels, Antwerp and other nearby centres investigated the intricacies of self-propelled combines, tractors, and a host of other mechanical wonders. In addition, numerous visitors were attracted from France, Luxembourg and Holland (more than 6,000 from the latter country) and representatives of agricultural machinery interests attended from most of the West European countries and from Canada and the United States.

One of the largest fairs of its kind, the Brussels International Exhibition of Agricultural Machinery and Products is held annually in mid-February under the sponsorship of the Belgian Government. Devoted largely to agricultural equipment, the exhibition, nevertheless, provides a medium for displays of feeds, fertilizers, seeds, insecticides, and a wide variety of other agricultural commodities. In addition, exhibits are sponsored annually by the Belgian and Netherlands Governments. This year the Netherlands exhibit featured an attractive display of field crop and vegetable seeds. Closely associated with this were stands manned by the members of the Netherlands Herdbook Society and the Friesian Herdbook Society which advertised by means of photographs and salient statistics the desirable features of Netherlands breeds of cattle and of Texel sheep. A continuous program of films on Netherlands seed potatoes, Texel sheep, Black-and-White Friesian and Red-and-White Meuse-Rhine-and-Ijsel cattle completed the Netherlands exhibit and attracted crowds of interested spectators daily.

The site of the Brussels fair was the "Grand Palais du Centenaire Bruxelles", occupying a total space this year of over 62,000 square metres. In all 343 exhibitors took part in the 1951 Fair and displayed machinery

valued at more than 80 million Belgian francs (over \$1,600,000 Canadian). These figures surpassed the records of 1950, when 290 firms exhibited over 69 million Belgian francs worth of machinery (\$1,400,000 Canadian).

Among the foreign exhibitors were firms from Canada, Great Britain, France, Germany, the United States, the Netherlands, Denmark, Luxembourg, Italy, Austria, Sweden, Switzerland and Czechoslovakia, the lone representative from Eastern Europe. In addition, locally manufactured Belgian machinery occupied a large amount of space and featured everything from giant threshing machines to small hand-operated farm equipment.

Large Variety of German Equipment Displayed

Perhaps the outstanding feature of the whole exhibition was the predominance of German machinery of nearly all types. The one major machine not offered by German manufacturers was a self-propelled combine. As far as individual machines could be compared at such an exhibition, it appeared that the German equipment in general was somewhat cheaper than that of similar types from other countries. Although Germany re-entered the agricultural machinery field in Europe somewhat later than most of its competitors, it has apparently overcome this disadvantage.

A feature not usually in evidence in such fairs in Canada and the United States was provided by the large assortment of small equipment, including hand-operated butter churns, seeders, cultivators, etc., which emphasized the degree of small scale farming still practised in Belgium and some other European countries.

Another peculiarity of the Belgian market, which has commanded the attention of agricultural equipment manufacturers, was underlined by the fact that many of the firms displayed "left cut" binders and combines. Belgium and a few sections of France are the only major areas remaining in Western Europe where "right cutting" is not the general practice. Tractor manufacturers, producing small tractors for the small scale farm units of Belgium, where the average of all farms is about 15 acres, reported slow progress in persuading the Belgian farmer to give up his team of horses in favour of mechanical power.

In addition to agricultural machinery displays, a considerable number of exhibits featured products designed to attract the farmer's wife and her city counterpart, such as a wide variety of locally produced and foreign manufactured washing machines, refrigerators, deep-freezes, and numerous household labour saving devices.

Initial Par Value Established for Pakistani Rupee

Washington, March 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The International Monetary Fund announced the establishment of the initial par value for the Pakistani rupee at 3.30852 rupees per United States dollar, the rate proposed by the Government of Pakistan.

The parities for the Pakistani rupee in terms of gold and in terms of United States dollars of the weight and fineness in effect on July 1, 1944, are as follows:

- 0.268601 grams of fine gold per Pakistani rupee;
- 115.798 Pakistani rupees per troy ounce of fine gold;
- 3.30852 Pakistani rupees per U.S. dollar;
- 30.2250 U.S. cents per Pakistani rupee.

Greece Continues Restoration of Harbours, Railways and Roads

Expenditures for harbour restoration during 1948-49 and 1949-50 totalled U.S. \$2.4 million abroad and the drachma equipment of U.S. \$3 million locally—War-damaged network of railway track fully restored by 1950—Two thousand miles of road expected to be asphalt-surfaced by June 30 this year.

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

(One United States dollar equals 15,000 drachma).

ATHENS.—Reconstruction of war-damaged harbours and port facilities is continuing in Greece and major projects, begun in 1948 at Piraeus, Salonika, Volos and many smaller ports, have been completed. During the fiscal years 1948-49 and 1949-50, US\$2.4 million for needed imports of equipment and supplies from abroad and the drachma equivalent of US\$3 million expended locally, were utilized for harbour restoration. Reconstruction principally included wreckage removal, new quay walls, breakwaters, dredging, repairs to warehouses and customs houses, and improvement of freight-handling facilities.

A floating dry dock of 2,200 tons capable of servicing the largest Greek coastal ship and valued at US\$1.05 million, has been obtained from Germany against credits for surplus war material and funds made available by the United States. The dock is currently being used by the Royal Hellenic Navy, although it is to be made available to the Greek Merchant Marine within six months. The acquisition of this floating dry dock is intended to assist the development of the shipbuilding and repair industry.

Port of Piraeus Handles Half of Total Sea Traffic

The Organization of the Port of Piraeus, "O.L.P." has succeeded in reducing port charges and in expediting the movement of freight through administrative changes and improved facilities. During 1949, the Port of Piraeus handled 70.5 per cent of the marine freight and 58.6 per cent of the maritime passenger traffic of Greece, servicing 29.7 per cent of the vessel traffic by number and 46.4 per cent by tonnage. All in all, this port handles over 50 per cent of the country's sea traffic.

Greek Merchant Fleet

	Sept. 1, 1939		Dec. 31, 1949		June 30, 1950	
	Number of ships	Gross tonnage	Number of ships	Gross tonnage	Number of ships	Gross tonnage
Freighters	500	1,766,353	253	1,165,804	258	1,162,769
Tankers .....	..	..	18	98,840	19	106,084
Passenger ships	55	49,995	40	48,422	42	50,179
Transatlantic liners	1	16,990	1	16,990	1	16,990
Others	21	3,977	15	5,314	19	9,853
Total	577	1,837,315	327	1,335,370	339	1,345,875

Note.—Motor and sailing ships of over 30 tons net numbered 487, with total gross tonnage of 47,085, on June 30, 1950, as compared with 712 ships and a total gross tonnage of 55,160 on December 31, 1938. Comparative figures are not available for motor and sailing ships of 10 to 30 tons net, although these were known to number 912 with a total gross tonnage of 22,997 on December 31, 1949.

Due to insecurity, high taxes, steep local operating costs and competition from foreign shipping assisted by governmental acts, such as the United States requirement that 50 per cent of ECA cargoes be carried in United States bottoms and the United Kingdom requirement that cargoes

to and from the United Kingdom be reserved for British vessels, Greek shipowners prefer to live abroad and to sail their ships under foreign flags. It has been stated authoritatively that if all Greek-owned shipping were registered under the Greek flag, this country's merchant marine would follow in third place that of the United States and the United Kingdom.

Greek Shipping Under Foreign Register

	January 1, 1949		January 1, 1950	
	Number of ships	Gross tonnage	Number of ships	Gross tonnage
Panama	196	881,908	214	1,025,726
CANADA*	63	449,505	49	349,891
United States	51	407,291	91	709,194
United Kingdom	120	684,195	121	704,294
Honduras	21	142,824	25	210,652
South Africa	5	39,266	6	44,340
Liberian .....	..	..	4	53,916
Other	7	24,908	5	22,548
Total	463	2,629,897	515	3,120,561

* In addition to the ships listed of Canadian registry, 58 cargo ships, totalling 415,000 gross tons, were ordered from Canadian shipbuilders by Greek interests in 1947, and were due for delivery during the first half of 1950.

Despite the number of ships under foreign registry, Greek flag foreign exchange earnings remain substantial. Including remittances of seamen and shipowners, freight charges, passenger fares, insurance premiums, provisioning and repair charges, earnings amounted to the equivalent of US\$16.4 million for the first nine months of 1950, as compared with US\$10.7 millions, US\$12 million and US\$11 million for the calendar years 1947, 1948 and 1949. Shipping revenues follow closely, in third place, tourism and emigrant remittances as a major item of the country's invisible receipts.

Greek Marine Traffic

	1938		1949		1st half 1950	
	Number of ships	Net tonnage	Number of ships	Net tonnage	Number of ships	Net tonnage
Arrivals						
Steamships	20,835	16,863,123	14,775	10,603,979	7,687	6,078,665
Sailing and motor ships ..	21,844	679,919	59,291	1,483,400	26,897	710,719
Departures						
Steamships	20,776	16,716,300	14,650	10,520,379	7,673	6,127,200
Sailing and motor ships ...	22,576	698,523	59,670	1,497,833	27,030	704,559
FREIGHT TRAFFIC						
		Metric tons		Metric tons		Metric tons
		1938		1949		1st half 1950
Unloaded		2,597,803		2,938,635		1,576,934
Loaded		652,942		206,436		93,666
Coastal						
Unloaded		1,428,085		1,074,406		603,960
Loaded		914,593		657,507		492,610
PASSENGER TRAFFIC						
		1938		1949		1st half 1950
		Number of passengers		Number of passengers		Number of passengers
Foreign						
Arrivals		97,533		18,926		14,535
Departures		86,690		18,758		10,135
Coastal						
Arrivals		853,986		648,672		429,778
Departures		836,350		665,625		460,772

Prior to World War II, the seven Greek railroads provided a network of track 2,679 kilometres in length. Following the destructive retreat of the German army of occupation in 1944, only 670 kilometres of line

were left in usable condition. By December, 1950, despite guerrilla activities in the intervening period, the entire network was restored. The most significant achievement during the period of reconstruction was the reopening, on December 18, 1949, of the Athens-Salonika line.

In addition to repairing roadbeds and main, yard and siding track, reconstruction has included replacement of switches, installation of signals, telecommunication facilities and water tanks; construction of bridges, tunnels, station buildings and other service structures, as well as repairs to damaged rolling-stock and the procurement of new equipment.

Equipment of Greek Railways

	Length of track (kilometres)	Gauge	Loco- motives		Diesel cars		Coaches		Freight cars	
			1939	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950	1939	1950
Hellenic State Railway	1,351	Standard	220	145	2	8	349	102	4,651	3,740
Piraeus-Athens- Peloponnesus Railways* ...	818	1 metre	93	67	16	13	226	52	1,037	556
Thessaly Railway	231	1 metre	23	20	..	..	55	55	459	348
Franco-Hellenic Railways	185	Standard	11	11	3	2	36	14	386	190
North-Western Greece Railway Co. Ltd.	74	1 metre	6	4	..	..	14	14	92	80
Athens-Piraeus Electric Railway ...	20	Standard	..	..	35	33	50	25	65	65
Total	2,679		353	247	56	56	730	262	6,690	4,979

* Including 13 kilometres of the railway line between Pyrgos and Katakolon owned by the Pyrgos Katakolon Railway.

During the fiscal year 1949-50, funds made available by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration and supplemented by Italian war reparations, totalling the equivalent of US\$23.7 million, were utilized for imports of rolling-stock and other equipment, while the drachma equivalent of US\$3.6 million was expended locally on rehabilitation.

Greek railroads, with the exception of the Thessaly Railway, operated at a loss even before the war when competition from road haulage was far less severe, and that from internal airlines non-existent. Railway deficits are currently being met by the State which, in an effort to effect operational economies and relieve the strain on the national budget, empowered the British Accounting Advisers to Greece to undertake an investigation of the four principal lines. As a result, a 155-page report on the "Financial Aspect of Greek Railways", dated August, 1950, was submitted. The report foresees some improvement in the position during the operating year 1950-51 as a result of the full reopening of the line of the Hellenic State Railways, although continued overall losses are anticipated. The report states that if recommended action is taken and no extraneous disasters occur, the position could be greatly improved during the fiscal year 1951-52 and the railways might even become self-supporting, provided "accounting methods are revised to show the true position".

While train schedules have been restored within Greece, no improvement has been noted in the co-ordination of railways and other transportation facilities. International railroad connections have not as yet been re-established.

Restoration of Roads, Bridges and Vehicle Fleet Proceeding

At the beginning of 1950 it was estimated that Greece had 2,358 miles of good road, 1,922 miles of fair road, 5,394 miles of poor road, and 1,800 miles of incomplete dirt track. Between June 30, 1949, and the end of November, 1950, 406 miles of asphalt-surfaced road were completed, bringing to a total of 1,211 the miles of asphalt-surfacing carried out under the four-year plan of the American Mission for Aid to Greece and the United States Economic Co-operation Administration. It is anticipated that by June 30, 1951, mileage will have reached almost two thousand. Similarly, by November 30, 1950, 127 bridges had been constructed under the plan, and it was expected an additional 163 would be completed by June 30, 1951. According to the present plan, the 873-mile national highway linking Kalamata in the southern Peloponnesus, via Athens and Salonika, with the Turkish border near Alexandroupolis, will have been entirely reconstructed by June 30, 1951.

During the fiscal years 1948-49 and 1949-50, US\$7.2 million were for expended procurement abroad of road building machinery, equipment and supplies, and the drachma equivalent of US\$20.2 million for road reconstruction.

The country's vehicle fleet, prior to World War II, numbered 17,530 units of all kinds. On liberation, less than 1,000 dilapidated vehicles remained in operation and all were badly in need of spare parts and tires. Rehabilitation of the fleet was started when UNRRA brought in 7,700 vehicles, although 45 per cent of those were off the road in various states of disrepair by the middle of 1947. However, by July, 1947, through reconditioning and import, Greece had 24,000 vehicles, including 14,000 trucks, 3,000 buses, 3,900 taxis and 3,100 passenger cars.

The Greek Government, acting on the advice of United States experts, decided that a fleet of 24,000 vehicles of all types would be sufficient for Greece after 1952, providing 10 per cent were replaced annually, so that every ten years the country would have a completely new vehicle fleet. It was decided to replace 7,000 trucks, 3,000 buses and 3,900 taxis by the end of 1952. Replacement of 500 trucks, 2,000 buses and 1,000 taxis was to take place prior to 1950, with that of the balance from 1950 to 1952.

As of June 30, 1950, professional truckers were operating 11,026 units. Merchants and industrial organizations were licensed owners of an additional 4,686 trucks, including 950 vehicles of "Y.E.K.A.", an agency of the Greek Government. As of that date there were 1,872 inter-city buses carrying 3.1 per cent of the passenger traffic, while the remaining 96.9 per cent was handled by 1,100 buses operating in the capital area. By October 17, 1950, approximately 800 trucks, 2,200 buses and 500 taxis had been replaced.

Import of Spare Parts and Tires Permitted

The Greek Government has agreed to permit the annual importation of the equivalent of US\$2.5 million in spare parts, and US\$3 million in tires. To foster intra-European trade, bus and truck chassis and spare parts have been removed from quantitative restriction, where imports are effected from member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation and their overseas dependencies. As a result of this latter move, it has been estimated that during the fiscal year 1950-51 the equivalent of US\$6 million in equipment will be imported from European sources and only US\$4.8 million worth from the dollar area.

Greece now has a local bus-body building industry, producing 500 bodies annually, local battery and brake parts industries, with production sufficient to meet the country's requirements, and two tire rebuilding and recapping plants with a total capacity of 400 tires every 24 hours. Distributors and dealers throughout the country are well stocked and able to supply commercial and private vehicle replacement parts and tires. A modern vehicle inspection station, with a capacity of 180 vehicles daily, is nearing completion in Athens. Inspection will be compulsory, and owners will be required to effect repairs in compliance with established safety regulations.

In an effort to stimulate tourist trade, arrangements have been made whereby tourists may bring their automobiles into Greece through the Port of Piraeus without complying with the usual handling charge and customs formalities. The discharging and loading fees involved, which have been greatly reduced, now range from US\$4 to US\$8 per car, depending on weight, and are paid by the shipping agencies and included in the freight charges.

International Instrument Conference to be Held in Texas

The Sixth International Instrument Conference, sponsored by the Instrument Society of America, will be held in Houston, Texas, September 10-14, 1951. Interested exhibitors or visitors should contact Mr. Richard Rimbach, Executive Secretary, Instrument Society of America, 921 Ridge Avenue, Pittsburgh 12, Pennsylvania.

Petrol Consumption in South Africa Decreased

Johannesburg, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Consumption of petrol in South Africa decreased last year, partially due to higher prices as well as to the campaign initiated during 1950 to economize in the use of fuel. Comparative figures for the past few years are: 1938, 155,215,168 gallons; 1948, 276,314,272 gallons; 1949, 312,143,908 gallons; 1950, 303,915,806 gallons.

Malaya to Develop New Roads

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—An expenditure of U.S.\$410,000 has been authorized by the ECA Overseas Development Fund for the purchase of American road-building equipment for Malaya. The program calls for the building of new roads in Malaya to assist in internal security; to open up new sources for strategic materials, notably tin; and to facilitate the transport of food and other products. This project is part of a long-range road development program for Malaya, which will require the expenditure of an estimated U.S.\$7.17 million by 1955.

Indian Firm to Produce Synthetic Staple Fibre

Bombay, March 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Gwalior Rayon Silk Manufacturing (Wvg.) Company, Limited, is planning to start production of staple fibre during the latter part of 1952. The viscose process plant at Nagda, Gwalior State, whose managing agents are Birla Brothers, Gwalior Ltd., will be able to produce about 28,000 bales of cotton type staple fibre a year. The management is hopeful of obtaining their annual requirements of about 10,000 tons of 99.5 per cent alpha cellulose dissolving pulp from Canada.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

High Wool Prices Seen as Threat to Australian Dairying

Melbourne, March 3, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The high income which can be made from sheep and fat cattle in Australia, compared with the harder work of dairying, is gradually increasing as a threat to the dairying industry.

Australia Considers Flax an Essential Industry

Melbourne, March 3, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Department of Agriculture for South Australia has been informed by the Chairman of the Flax Production Committee that the Commonwealth Government had decided to control flax and place it on a permanent basis as an essential industry. Authority has been given for the expansion of tank retting capacity at some of the tank retting mills and for the conversion of dew retting mills in suitable areas to tank retting units. Dew retting will be discontinued.

An 8-tank retting mill will be erected at Mt. Gambier in South Australia. A succession of dry years in some districts had tended to discourage flax growers, but it is hoped the increase in price will make the growing of flax more attractive. The price of standard flax straw has been increased from £9 (\$21.15) per ton to £13.10.0d. (\$31.75) per ton. The maximum price now obtainable with bonuses is £16.15.0d. a ton as against £12 for the last two years.

The Department of Agriculture is stressing the importance of the crop for defence purposes and is urging farmers who have suitable land to grow flax.

Prices for Australian Currants, Sultanas and Lexias Increased

Melbourne, March 9, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Minister for Commerce and Agriculture stated today that increases of 56 per cent on currants, 79 per cent on sultanas and 94 per cent on lexias, above the prices paid last year, will be paid by the British Ministry of Food to Australian producers in 1951. These prices, in Australian currency, f.o.b. Australian ports, with prices received in 1950 in brackets, are: Currants, £93.15.0d a ton (£60); sultanas, £125 a ton (£70); lexias, £125 a ton (£64.7.6d.)

The Ministry has insisted that the higher price level conceded for 1951 must not be taken as a basis for negotiations in other years. Another important stipulation concerns the tonnage to be consigned to the United Kingdom this year. Of the exportable surplus, 40 per cent of currants, 35 per cent sultanas, and 47 per cent lexias will be shipped to the United Kingdom, while a maximum of 25,000 tons will be reserved for Australian needs.

Australia Negotiating New Egg Contract with Great Britain

Melbourne, March 3, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Minister for Commerce and Agriculture stated that progress was being made in the negotiations in

London for the new egg contract between Australia and Great Britain. The Minister said it was of vital importance to the Australian egg industry that higher prices should be secured for export eggs, as the prevailing level of costs would not enable the industry to be sustained at last year's contract price.

In accordance with the policy of bringing industry representatives into government-to-government negotiations, in which the property of producers was being sold, two producer representatives, accompanied the chairman of the Egg Board to these negotiations.

Australian Firm to Establish Pine Forests

Melbourne, February 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian Paper Manufacturers Ltd., the largest group in Australia engaged in the manufacture of pulp, paper and paperboard, have recently announced the formation of a new subsidiary, A. P. M. Forests Pty. Ltd., to establish large areas of pine forest in south-eastern Victoria. Australia's consumption of pulp of all kinds for paper making runs to about 135,000 long tons annually, of which approximately 83,000 long tons were produced by local mills in the year 1949. Imports of around 52,000 long tons consisted almost entirely of chemical pulp needed to strengthen the weak short fibred pulp made from the eucalyptus. The new scheme is designed to make Australia less dependent on overseas sources for her requirements of strong long fibred pulp.

CHILE

Chile to Encourage Olive Plantations

Santiago, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Director General of Agriculture has recommended the exemption from taxation of new olive plantations for a period of 15 years, provided that these are planted and maintained under conditions controlled by his department.

Japanese Businessmen Visit Chile

Santiago, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Five Japanese businessmen representing the most important industrial and commercial firms of Japan arrived in Chile on March 8. The object of the mission is to study the possible purchases of Chilean minerals. A subsequent press report stated that the business would be effected through the newly established Santiago Company, Sociedad Intercomercial Chileno-Japonesa Ltda.

Chilean Central Bank to Sell Dollars on the Free Market

Santiago, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Chilean Central Bank has been authorized to sell dollars on the free market to produce an equilibrium between supply and demand. These dollars have been reserved for this purpose.

Population of Chile Estimated

Santiago, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the General Statistic Board, the population of Chile on December 31, 1950, was 5,862,054. The birth rate during 1950 was 32·4 per thousand inhabitants and the mortality was 15·7 per thousand.

Milk Drying Plant to be Established in Chile

Santiago, March 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A milk drying plant is to be established in the agricultural area of San Fernando, Chile, which is expected to process 17 million litres of milk in 1952. There is a possibility that a similar plant will be established in the vicinity of Valdivia at a later date.

Chilean Government to Import Sugar Direct

Santiago, March 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Government proposes to purchase refined sugar direct from the producing centres, with the object of avoiding scarcity in the domestic consuming market. The Foreign Trade Council will call for tenders for the necessary quantities. To provide the exchange, it had been proposed to apply the sum of U.S.\$1.6 million at 31 pesos per dollar, which figured under the heading of newsprint. The President, however, was opposed to this course which would necessitate applying a higher rate for the newsprint. The rate, therefore, at which these sugar imports will be effected has not yet been announced.

Chile Reduces Freight Charges to Encourage Agriculture

Santiago, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—In order to contribute to the development of mechanization in the agricultural field, a rebate of 75 per cent will be allowed on freight charges on all agricultural machinery despatched to the South of Chile through the Development Corporation.

GREAT BRITAIN

Licence No Longer Required to Retail Milk in Britain

London, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—As from March 1, it has no longer been necessary to possess a licence for the sale, by retailers, of fresh milk in the United Kingdom.

Heavy Horse Breeding in Scotland Encouraged

London, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—To encourage heavy horse breeding, the United Kingdom Department of Agriculture has authorized financial assistance to societies in Scotland during 1951. This is to take the form of direct grants and grants to assist small farming members. Direct grants of a maximum of £40 per stallion are offered to societies which hire approved animals, the maximum grant being payable if 40 or more mares are served by the stallion during the season. Payment of £30 of this grant will be made when the society's application for grants has been approved and of the remaining £10 after the close of the service season.

MIDDLE EAST

Egypt to Buy Copper from Hard-Currency Area

Cairo, February 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Egyptian State Railways, finding it difficult to purchase copper in the sterling area, have applied to the Ministry of Finance for a credit of U.S.\$300,000 to purchase requirements from hard-currency sources.

Egypt Revises Specifications for Medical Disinfectants

Cairo, February 20, 1951.—(FTS)—New specifications covering medical disinfectants used in Egypt have been issued by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Health. They apply equally to imported and locally produced items. These new regulations replace previous ones issued by ministerial decree on July 13, 1944, in conformity with Article 107 of Law No. 5 of 1941 regulating the profession of pharmacists and the trade in venomous substances.

New Pipeline Being Constructed in Iraq

Cairo, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Iraq Petroleum Company's proposed 30-inch, 556-mile pipeline from the Kirkuk oilfields in northern Iraq to the Syrian port of Banias on the Mediterranean coast is reported under way. Construction was started in September by the Arabian Bechtel Company, the American contracting engineers, at the western end. It is expected that the pipeline will be completed to Kirkuk late in 1952. It will parallel the existing 12-inch and 16-inch Tripoli-Kirkuk pipelines from the Homs Gap to Kirkuk.

Trade Stimulated in Sheikhdom of Kuwait

Cairo, February 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Between 70 and 80 per cent of all Kuwait imports are re-exported, especially to Saudi Arabia and Iran. In view of existing world conditions, Kuwait merchants have recently been placing large orders for imported goods for immediate re-export and stock-piling. Oil royalties accruing this year to the sheikhdom are expected to total the equivalent of U.S.\$3 million, of which \$2 million will be spent for equipment for the new water distillation plant, and the remaining one million dollars to be divided between new schools and new hospitals.

Saudi Arabia Institutes Income Tax

Cairo, February 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The most significant development in Saudi Arabia during the latter part of 1950 was the institution of a national income tax by a decree published on November 2, 1950. The decree establishes three grades of taxes. Individuals are to be taxed at the rate of 5 per cent; some merchants at the rate of 10 per cent; and partnerships and corporations, both foreign and domestic, at the rate of 20 per cent. The law provides for an exemption of 20,000 riyals (U.S.\$5,000) for personal incomes.

Ethiopia to Hold Agricultural and Industrial Fair

Cairo, February 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Ethiopia will stage an agricultural and industrial fair in November, 1951. Government-owned enterprises and private firms will take part and exhibits are expected to be numerous. Apart from agricultural products and livestock, there will be many other exhibits, including cotton textiles, embroideries, hand-woven cloth, sacks and bags, leather and shoes, carpets and rugs, furniture and wood items, cement, food and beverages including wheat and other flours and by-products, soaps and edible oils, and handicrafts, such as pottery, glassware, wood carvings, jewelry and basketwork. Additional information can be obtained by writing to the Industrial and Agricultural Fair, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

Capital Required for Ethiopian Salt Project

Cairo, February 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Tullio Pastori, P.O. Box 47, Asmara, Eritrea, who reportedly holds a grant for the exploitation of the natural salt deposits of Ethiopia, desires to interest firms in investing in this project. He already has started to remove salt, and estimates that, with an additional investment of approximately U.S.\$14,000 in equipment, he could increase output to 100,000 tons per month. Mr. Pastori would guarantee investors 14 cents per ton for the first 100,000 metric tons, with subsequent profits to be shared by a later agreement.

Air Port in Communication Plans Receive Popular Backing in Ethiopia

Cairo, February 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Striking evidence of co-operation between the people and the Government of Ethiopia was found recently in the initial stage of the construction of the Soddo highway. The people of the Soddo district decided to raise a fund for building a road from Addis Ababa to Wourbaregh, and made application to His Imperial Majesty for approval of the scheme. His Majesty did not stop at mere approval, but issued orders to the Ministry of Public Works to spend the sum of Ethiopian \$350,000 over and above the token contribution from the people. (Editor's Note—One Ethiopian dollar equals approximately 40 cents Canadian).

Air Port in Anglo-Egyptian Sudan to be Expanded

Cairo, February 15, 1951.—(FTS)—If present plans are approved, the existing airport at Khartoum in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan is to be expanded and developed to become one of the most modern and efficient in Africa. An unofficial report put the cost involved at £500,000. The airport will have facilities for receiving all types of aircraft, including the Comet jet airliner, whose operations are planned through Khartoum. It is estimated that the work will take approximately nine months to complete, and during that time a subsidiary airdrome at Wadi Seidna will be used.

JAMAICA

Jamaica Plans to Export Canned Bananas

Kingston, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Experiments made for some time past by Jamaican canners are claimed to have demonstrated that marketable canned bananas can be produced. Banana-canning is nothing new, but the difficulty so far has been that the fruit turns black in the can. It now appears, after lengthy tests, that Jamaican canners have overcome this difficulty, and the Department of Commerce and Industry takes an optimistic view of the results. It is planned to export canned bananas in quantity, to the United Kingdom for a start. The bananas to be canned would be those unsuitable for shipment fresh, which are normally consumed locally.

Bakeries in Jamaica Closed by Strike

Kingston, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—For the past five days the bakeries in Kingston, Jamaica, have closed down, following a strike of their manual

workers called by the trade union which has affiliations with the majority (Bustamante) party in the House of Representatives. Some time ago, the union requested the government to apply the Minimum Wage Law to the bakeries, which would have necessitated higher wages. No action was taken, because, as is generally believed, the price of bread would have had to be increased, an unpopular move for the majority party to sponsor. The strike is interpreted as an attempt to make that inevitable move appear as the lesser of two evils.

PAKISTAN

Machinery for Paper Mill Arrives in Pakistan

Karachi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Plant and machinery for the paper mill sponsored by the Central Government has reached Pakistan. This project is to cost \$14,331,212 Canadian. Pakistan has purchased Can.\$7,336,473 worth of plant and machinery and \$839,857 worth of constructional material.

The survey and site clearance work has been completed and a power generation plant with a capacity of 13,500 kw. has been installed to meet the power requirements of the mill. One of the paper machines will start operating by the end of 1951, and the entire mill is to go into production early in 1953. The mill, when completed, is estimated to produce 30,000 tons of paper per year and is expected to make the country self-sufficient in high-quality writing and printing paper.

Pakistan and India to Conduct Financial Transactions

Karachi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective from February 27, 1951, financial transactions between Pakistan and India are to be conducted either in Indian or Pakistani currency. India rupee balances of the State Bank of Pakistan, arising out of the transactions taking place on or after February 27, 1951, will be convertible without any restrictions into current sterling at any time at the option of the state bank. Similarly, Pakistan rupee balances held by the Reserve Bank of India, arising out of the transactions made on or after February 27, 1951, will be convertible into sterling.

The buying and selling rates announced are as follows:

Buying rate: India Rs.114. 0. 9. for Pakistan Rs.100. 0. 0.
Selling rate: India Rs.143. 13. 3. for Pakistan Rs.100. 0. 0.
Buying rate: Pakistan Rs.69. 8. 3. for India Rs.100. 0. 0.
Selling rate: Pakistan Rs.69. 6. 6. for India Rs.100. 0. 0.

Prosperity Budget Presented in Pakistan

Karachi, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Pakistan Minister of Finance presented his budget for the year 1951-52 and reviewed the financial position during the past year in a speech to the Assembly on March 19. The revised estimates for the 1950-51 fiscal year reveal a surplus of Rs.289·6 million, while the estimated surplus for the fiscal year 1951-52 is Rs.207·4 million.

The budget, described as a "Prosperity Budget for Pakistan," is notable inasmuch as it provides for reduced income taxes and tariff duties, at a time when most of the rest of the world is increasing taxes. Liberal provision is made in the budget for social and economic projects, badly needed in the nation whose national existence commenced in August, 1947. The budget shows the undoubted financial and economic progress made in the current year and the hopeful outlook for next year.

Machinery for Jute Mill Arrives in Pakistan

Karachi, March 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The first instalment of machinery for the first jute mill in Pakistan is to reach Chalna port (East Pakistan) this month. About 2,000 labourers are working to complete the building of the mill before July of this year, when 200 looms are to start functioning. Eventually, the three mills will each have 1,000 looms and will be completed within the next two years, employing about 25,000 people.

SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Singapore Importers Concerned Over Cost of Canadian Newsprint

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Concern is being voiced by Singapore importers and users of newsprint not only on the question of shortage of supplies, but also due to the increase in the price of Canadian newsprint. It has been pointed out that prices have increased tenfold in the last ten years, and a number of newspapers are being compelled to raise their prices.

Singapore Attempting to Reduce Cost of Living

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Government of the Colony of Singapore has undertaken an active campaign to reduce the cost of living. More hard currency is being allocated for purchases from dollar countries of cheap foodstuffs and other supplies. The Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office has been asked to supply the economic advisers to the government with information on items which might be imported at less cost from Canada than from other sources of supply.

Malayan Imports and Exports Set Record in January

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Malayan imports during the month of January rose to a record value of over 400 million Malayan dollars. Exports also reached an all-time high of almost 545 million Malayan dollars.

Indonesian Rubber Exports Increased

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—According to the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, total exports of rubber for the period January to November, 1950, amounted to 555,341 metric tons. At this rate, exports for last year will almost double those for 1949.

Tin Ore Output in Thailand Reaches Postwar High

Singapore, March 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Production of tin ore in Thailand amounted to 14,394 tons, or 10,364 tons tin-in-concentrates, during 1950, the highest annual total since the end of the war. The price of wolfram, required for the hardening of steel, has risen to an all-time record of Can.\$415 per hundred lbs., an increase of 150 per cent since the outbreak of the Korean war.



Trade Fair News

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

Additional Countries Exhibiting at Fair for First Time

Among the features of this year's Trade Fair will be exhibits from countries new to the Fair—Japan, Mexico, Israel, and possibly Iraq and Iran—and a much more ambitious participation by a number of countries. The Netherlands is perhaps the most outstanding in this latter regard. Last year four Dutch firms exhibited. This year there will be about 75, taking approximately 10,000 square feet of space, to show a comprehensive array of goods in most of the 20 trade categories.

Large Variety of Textiles to be Shown

The textile section of the Fair will, as in former years, be the second largest in the show, being exceeded only by the machinery and plant equipment section. Space has been booked by nine countries: Austria, Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain, Hong Kong, Israel, the Netherlands and the United States. Arrangements are being completed for an exhibit of Italian textiles. The British needle trade will be well represented, with an array of goods ranging from hairpins through colourful quality cloths of all descriptions to textile machinery.

Among the new British exhibitors in this section is a manufacturer of a liquid adhesive which sticks to cloth but not to fingers. Originally designed as a compound for sticking patches on burlap, it has now become popular for mending socks, rugs and other goods where the fabric may more readily be stuck together than sewn. Although this firm is doing a certain amount of industrial work in Canada, the purpose of the exhibit is to create retail markets. The firm proposes to demonstrate the making of wool rugs, fancy cushion covers and other items.

Another first-time exhibitor from Britain is showing a line of plain and printed packaging tapes, fabric garment labels and fancy ribbons.

Included in the extensive exhibit of Great Britain's National Wool Textile Export Corporation will be a modern spinning frame and other machinery. This exhibit, which has created a great deal of interest for the past two years, will again show a comprehensive variety of British textile goods. One manufacturer of light-weight woollens will show an assortment of quality tartan, including vivid designs as well as subtle colour blends. Another firm, specializing in very high quality ladies' garments, is showing a cloth that was chosen for uniforms for the women attendants at the Festival of Britain. A fibre woollen-worsted dress fabric with excellent draping qualities, useful especially for cocktail dresses and evening wear, will also be shown. A fine worsted black pepita check, ideally suited for exclusive tailoring, is another of the items to be displayed.

High-quality cloths, especially designed for the Canadian market will be shown by another member firm of the British woollen group.

A British textile firm, exhibiting independent of the national group, is showing a colourful line of upholstery and drapery fabrics in cotton, linen, linen unions, and reversible woven cotton. Also showing in the textile section is a British manufacturer of leather needle cases, hair ornaments, hair curlers, and surgical and sewing needles.

The Canadian Primary Textile Industry exhibit, comprising about 75 firms, will show a range of goods fairly representative of Canadian textile production. One of the features of this exhibit will be a new all-rayon carpet which will cover the entire floor of the huge display area. New fine screen and roller printed drapery fabrics will be shown, along with a good selection of the latest colours and styles in outer-wear and hosiery. The latest stylings in nylon, rayon, silk, woollen and worsted fabrics will be among the many features of interest to buyers and the general public alike.

Textiles are one of the major categories for the Netherlands. One firm from the Netherlands is showing many types of new and different hats, finished in fur, wool, velour and silk. Another is exhibiting angora twinsets, sweaters, and knitted vests. Yarns for many purposes, including hand-knitting, carpet, interlining, presscloth, and industrial yarns, will be among the Dutch exhibits. Fishing nets, fishnet yarns, and knitting cotton are listed as exhibits from the Netherlands, as are household linens, piece-goods, and men's, women's and children's wear. Woven labels, galloons and edgings, sports coats, raincoats and other men's wear, buttons and buckles, and laces and tapes are a few more of the Dutch exhibits. Included among the textiles will be an exhibit of *International Textiles*, a magazine published in the Netherlands for the international textile trade.

From Austria again comes a colourful display of plain and coloured woven cotton goods for shirtings and dresses. Cloths listed for display are gabardines, gingham, jacquards, and poplin. A composite display of French textiles will again be shown this year. A French firm is showing a variety of worsted textiles and ladies' and men's wear. Gabardine, suiting and tropical cloths are listed for display.

Germany will be represented with an exhibit of woollen and worsted men's and women's wear. A new Hong Kong firm is exhibiting silk piece-goods and apparel and linen embroidery. Israel is also represented in the textiles section.

Also included in the textiles section is an American exhibit of sewing machines for household and industry. Switzerland is showing textile machinery, some of which will be in operation in the machinery section.

Mexico to Exhibit Silverware and Jewellery

The many eye-catching novelties and fine articles of artistic design in the jewellery section of the Trade Fair always attract wide attention. Mexico will be exhibiting for the first time this year with a display of silverware and hand-made jewellery. Silver is now a major item in Mexico's export business, but a few years ago, relatively speaking, silver-smithing had fallen into disuse. The man responsible for starting the revival of the craft, Frank Sanborn, is the exhibitor at this year's Trade Fair. Today there are more than 2,000 skilled silversmiths in Mexico, the world's first silver producing country.

Among the exhibitors of jewellery will be a group of Israel firms. Products listed for exhibit are arts and crafts, novelties, silverware, religious objects, jewellery, ceramics, diamonds, and Hebrew records.

Clocks and watches of all types, ranging from delicate wrist watches to ponderous grandfather clocks, will be a feature of the jewellery section this year. A Canadian firm, three British firms, and a Switzerland firm are showing timepieces. The Canadian company will display a complete line of clocks, both spring wound and electric, wrist watches and pocket watches. Alarm clocks, desk clocks, mantel, office and wall clocks will be shown by a British firm. Electric clocks will also be shown by a British electrical equipment firm in the electrical section. A Swiss firm, specialists in wrist watches and watch movements since 1857, are exhibiting waterproof, self-winding, chronograph and calendar watches.

Identity Cards for Milan Trade Fair Available in Canada

Facilities of the Milan Trade Fair, to be held April 12-29, 1951, in Milan, Italy, will be extended only to exhibitors and visitors holding an identity card (*carta di legittimazione*). These identity cards may be obtained on application to the office of the Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa, provided that suitable identification of the applicant is enclosed.

New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department Seeks Equipment

Wellington, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department invites tenders for the following equipment:

Contract No. 181—one 45-ton 3-motor electric overhead travelling crane for the Roxburgh Power Station.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on May 15, 1951. (Editor's Note—Copies of specifications for the above equipment are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal.)

Canadian Crude Oil Production Increased

Deliveries of crude petroleum and natural gasoline by Canadian producers rose sharply in 1949, the total for the year amounting to 21,305,348 barrels, as compared with 12,286,660 in 1948. The gross sales value was \$61,091,128, as compared with \$37,388,975 in 1948.

There were 3,166 operating wells in 1949, up from 2,581 in the preceding year. Number of employees rose to 2,142 from 1,641, and their salaries and wages advanced to \$6,304,601 from \$4,391,929. Alberta accounted for the bulk of the total output in 1949, amounting to 20,246,392 barrels, almost double the 1948 production of 10,973,583. During its third year the Leduc field produced 9,688,784 barrels as compared with 4,657,371 in 1948, and the Redwater field, which started in 1948, produced 4,793,491 barrels as against 36,875. Refining capacity and transportation facilities had a limiting effect on the output, but the completion of the pipeline from Edmonton to the lakehead at Superior, Wisconsin, U.S.A., will permit an increased flow from Alberta's wells.

Saskatchewan's production of crude oil totalled 782,188 barrels in 1949 compared with 849,166 in 1948. In Ontario, there was an increase of 47 per cent to 260,670 barrels. Wells in New Brunswick and Northwest Territories did not produce quite as much crude in 1949 as in the preceding year.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	8.2	27.1	47.1	125.1	377.4	484.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.9	6.6	13.4	25.2	74.1	87.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	8.0	29.4	45.3	87.4	333.0	364.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.5	7.1	10.8	32.1	86.3	100.4
Iron and Products.....	12.8	67.7	100.4	162.6	891.6	980.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.3	16.5	22.5	38.4	174.7	215.5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	7.7	35.6	51.2	121.7	535.3	611.7
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.1	11.0	17.6	35.2	130.7	158.2
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.2	10.8	18.8	49.6	158.1	172.2
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	49.7	211.9	327.2	677.5	2,761.2	3,174.3
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits.....	1,254	4,468	7,434	20,948	72,623	90,986
Nuts.....	177	1,313	1,909	3,499	23,187	22,373
Vegetables.....	496	1,904	2,457	6,051	19,185	24,504
Grains and products.....	1,220	987	2,308	17,274	25,857	39,407
Sugar and products.....	704	1,954	3,828	20,581	71,084	86,045
Cocoa and chocolate.....	109	1,143	956	2,065	13,998	16,019
Coffee and chicory.....	425	3,282	4,086	3,932	28,910	42,546
Tea.....	771	2,694	2,619	9,570	21,347	28,611
Beverages, alcoholic.....	452	1,603	1,634	6,970	22,020	16,860
Gums and resins.....	97	443	807	1,404	5,302	5,999
Oils, vegetable.....	876	2,111	4,146	11,870	23,812	34,248
Rubber and products.....	825	2,957	11,875	11,290	29,020	48,680
Tobacco.....	57	297	354	2,251	3,942	3,999
Vegetable products, other.....	709	1,959	2,696	7,418	17,106	23,301
TOTAL.....	8,173	27,116	47,111	125,121	377,393	484,475
Animals and Animal Products—						
Meats.....	52	521	1,224	2,491	5,300	4,329
Fish and fishery products.....	176	297	418	2,491	5,300	4,329
Furs and products.....	559	2,331	4,659	5,651	19,576	21,999
Hides and skins, raw.....	319	1,230	1,098	2,936	12,388	13,250
Leather, unmanufactured.....	210	678	1,068	2,612	6,645	8,396
Leather, manufactured.....	143	387	613	2,352	5,481	6,389
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	73	356	1,725	938	5,326	8,249
Animals and products, other.....	351	833	1,721	8,247	19,380	24,355
TOTAL.....	1,883	6,631	13,426	25,227	74,096	86,968
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	1,165	7,519	10,694	13,237	67,036	90,561
Cotton products.....	1,480	6,164	9,814	16,298	73,394	66,884
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	803	1,880	2,462	8,543	20,130	25,590
Silk and products.....	653	627	1,064	6,832	5,566	7,712
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	820	3,040	2,581	9,638	37,404	55,306
Wool products.....	1,786	4,563	10,271	15,547	62,656	52,383
Artificial silk and products.....	306	1,835	3,092	3,734	30,129	21,299
Textile products, other.....	1,031	3,751	5,342	13,615	36,716	44,775
TOTAL.....	8,043	29,378	45,319	87,443	333,032	364,509
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	428	1,146	2,068	5,050	14,908	17,896
Wood, manufactured.....	360	1,190	1,690	4,296	15,273	16,546
Paper.....	543	1,594	2,844	7,520	20,068	23,434
Books and printed matter.....	1,139	3,217	4,228	15,277	36,078	42,489
Total.....	2,470	7,146	20,830	32,143	86,327	100,366
Iron and its Products—						
Iron ore.....	95	46	8	2,830	12,057	16,802
Scrap.....	62	89	85	857	7,917	5,398
Castings and forgings.....	164	741	787	2,574	12,588	9,580
Rolling mill products.....	1,642	6,072	10,956	25,470	98,093	93,639
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	153	1,999	3,103	1,972	28,145	35,394

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Wire and chain.....	235	788	1,166	1,992	12,008	10,192
Farm implements and machinery....	1,442	13,135	12,152	20,320	177,210	161,642
Hardware and cutlery.....	172	845	1,457	2,147	11,650	11,783
Household machinery.....	124	1,175	1,423	2,613	10,835	13,201
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	380	1,730	3,866	5,261	33,379	39,751
Business, printing machinery.....	428	2,639	3,018	5,804	25,646	28,527
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,037	12,637	17,364	23,238	146,455	154,770
Tools.....	163	852	1,685	2,172	11,361	13,484
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,061	3,731	6,237	12,720	44,150	85,917
Automobile parts.....	2,560	11,643	19,197	24,722	117,748	158,405
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	106	932	1,465	2,459	13,724	16,779
Engines and boilers.....	664	3,558	6,319	7,789	58,698	54,640
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	57	912	1,522	1,670	11,547	14,941
Iron products, other.....	1,265	4,209	8,575	15,944	58,339	65,335
TOTAL.....	12,808	67,734	100,381	162,554	891,551	980,229
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products.....	257	889	1,897	4,899	18,223	18,716
Brass, copper, and products.....	295	1,168	1,782	3,170	14,721	16,863
Tin.....	190	355	1,137	2,258	7,910	10,399
Precious metals (except gold).....	369	4,156	3,040	2,776	17,661	31,398
Clocks and watches.....	129	816	874	2,252	9,072	12,012
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,077	6,701	9,462	13,054	69,802	82,565
Non-ferrous products, other.....	955	2,446	4,333	9,987	37,303	43,574
TOTAL.....	3,272	16,531	22,526	38,896	174,692	215,527
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products.....	593	2,260	3,590	7,660	32,965	33,699
Coal.....	2,864	11,247	12,413	35,826	141,149	174,764
Coal products.....	303	1,063	1,604	3,346	15,734	15,582
Glass and glassware.....	437	2,040	2,787	6,870	25,403	28,150
Petroleum, crude.....	1,698	13,103	19,277	40,972	189,364	200,506
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	654	3,077	7,924	14,635	85,300	107,457
Stone and products.....	752	1,233	1,568	6,880	23,849	24,620
Non-metallic products, other.....	380	1,577	2,058	5,733	21,565	26,963
TOTAL.....	7,681	35,600	51,219	121,721	535,329	611,741
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids.....	97	434	631	1,694	4,134	5,614
Cellulose products.....	131	492	697	1,719	5,654	6,234
Drugs and medicines.....	354	1,174	2,291	3,389	14,829	18,629
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	287	1,086	1,381	4,313	10,294	12,907
Fertilizers.....	91	406	755	3,873	7,768	8,792
Paints and varnishes.....	266	1,221	1,979	3,774	13,866	18,213
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	433	1,159	2,088	7,908	18,534	23,036
Synthetic resins and products.....	72	1,618	3,368	980	16,655	21,550
Chemical products, other.....	414	3,381	4,406	7,556	38,926	43,246
TOTAL.....	2,144	10,970	17,597	35,206	130,660	158,221
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films.....	120	339	385	1,318	3,753	4,540
Toys and sporting goods.....	85	302	678	2,446	5,758	7,069
Refrigerators and parts.....	49	874	3,150	1,080	7,342	15,353
Musical instruments.....	66	266	435	1,236	3,800	3,861
Scientific equipment.....	296	1,917	2,124	4,352	20,895	22,451
Aircraft and parts.....	208	1,150	2,466	2,883	13,256	10,942
Works of art.....	131	161	193	2,287	2,516	2,472
Canadian Tourists' purchases.....	287	913	1,985	8,715	28,847	33,090
Parcels of small value.....	334	555	1,346	4,428	12,697	9,359
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	39	286	265	441	2,105	2,374
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	343	714	1,185	5,251	10,315	13,371
Miscellaneous, other.....	822	1,780	2,701	9,133	23,087	25,042
Canadian goods returned.....	187	465	576	2,269	5,856	6,719
Non-commercial articles.....	281	1,109	1,292	3,801	18,001	15,574
TOTAL.....	3,246	10,831	18,782	49,640	158,128	172,218

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	January			January—December		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1949	1950
(Thousands of Dollars)						
All Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	8,173	27,116	47,111	125,121	377,393	484,475
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,883	6,631	13,426	25,227	74,096	86,968
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	8,043	29,378	45,319	87,443	333,032	364,509
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,470	7,146	10,830	32,143	86,327	100,366
Iron and Products.....	12,808	67,734	100,381	162,554	891,551	980,229
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,272	16,531	22,526	38,396	174,692	215,527
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	7,681	35,600	51,219	121,721	535,329	611,741
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,144	10,970	17,597	35,206	130,660	158,221
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3,246	10,831	18,782	49,640	158,128	172,218
TOTAL.....	49,720	211,938	327,190	677,451	2,761,207	3,174,253
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,213	2,831	2,114	16,390	20,807	27,960
Animals and Animal Products.....	293	644	1,120	4,640	6,201	9,722
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,830	8,593	12,807	40,095	119,298	112,913
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	213	237	323	3,576	3,101	3,682
Iron and Products.....	1,420	5,788	10,180	21,646	81,510	148,850
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	501	4,281	2,268	5,808	21,370	38,321
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	459	1,743	2,338	13,045	26,639	30,202
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	449	789	1,201	6,971	8,448	14,047
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	485	1,233	1,571	7,121	20,145	18,517
TOTAL.....	8,864	26,138	33,923	119,292	307,450	404,213
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,314	10,896	16,930	46,963	146,372	180,072
Animals and Animal Products.....	952	5,251	10,753	10,795	53,161	57,240
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,644	15,001	24,426	30,168	134,376	151,776
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,141	6,628	10,111	26,405	79,982	92,330
Iron and Products.....	10,902	61,578	88,500	134,844	794,210	811,008
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,211	11,245	16,274	24,365	121,818	135,686
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6,417	25,447	34,653	91,923	383,633	430,859
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,411	9,806	15,714	22,309	115,033	134,603
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,338	8,622	15,953	36,958	123,273	136,904
TOTAL.....	32,330	154,473	233,315	424,731	1,951,860	2,130,476

Canadian Exports and Imports Increased in February

The value of Canada's total domestic exports increased in February to \$233,900,000 from \$199,500,000 in February, 1950, and estimated total imports in February, 1951, were \$274,300,000 compared with \$200,200,000.

Exports—	February, 1950		February, 1951	
	Domestic	Foreign	Domestic	Foreign
Millions of Dollars				
United Kingdom	30.4	0.3	33.6	0.1
Other Commonwealth countries	14.3	0.1	14.1	0.1
United States	128.8	1.5	152.4	2.5
Other foreign countries	26.0	0.2	33.8	0.2
Total, all countries	199.5	2.1	233.9	2.9
Imports—				
	February, 1950		February, 1951**	
United Kingdom	25.4	—	27.7	—
Other Commonwealth countries	11.2	—	15.9	—
United States	143.1	—	198.5	—
Other foreign countries	20.5	—	32.2	—
Total, all countries	200.2	—	274.3	—

** Estimate only. Subject to revision.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

New Zealand Permits Added Imports of Artificers' Tools

Wellington, March 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department has announced that additional licences may be granted for the importation of artificers' tools from Canada and the United States, to the extent of 50 per cent of the amounts of basic licences granted in respect of similar goods from the same sources in 1950. These additional licences will be available for imports from either Canada or the United States, and for all types of tools.

United Kingdom Relaxes Controls on Certain Imports

London, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The United Kingdom Government announced the addition, as from March 28, of various classes of raw and semi-manufactured materials to the present limited list of goods admissible under "world" open general licence. The effect is to permit the importation of the listed goods without individual licence regardless of their country of origin.

Items on the list which would appear to be of potential interest to Canada include: Acetylene black; asbestos, raw and fibre; beeswax; hydrastis root; film scrap and waste; flax and flax tow; pig iron; shingles of red cedar; fluorspar; dried fish (fertilizer); graphite; iron ore (including bog ore but not including pyrites); platinum ores and concentrates; liquid rosin (tall oil); magnesite; beryllium; cobalt; titanium; mustard seed; refractory or heat insulating bricks, blocks and other shapes.

United States Regulation Affects Shipments from China or Korea

Washington, D.C., March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective March 7, 1951, United States Collectors of Customs were instructed to require a licence for the entry into the United States or onward transit through the United States of any goods, from any country, of Chinese or North Korean origin.

Canadian importers who have ordered goods from China or North Korea, or who expect goods from Hong Kong originating in the two former territories, should note that where such goods are to be landed at and forwarded from United States ports to a Canadian destination, a specific licence from the Foreign Assets Control Division of the United States Department of the Treasury must be presented to the United States Collector of Customs at the transit port to clear the goods and permit their onward shipment. The specific licences may be applied for through the Federal Reserve Bank of New York in accordance with United States Foreign Assets Control Regulations, Section 500/808, dated March, 1951.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

Argentina

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

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

Australia

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

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

Ceylon

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

Chile

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

China

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

Colombia

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 Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), via Cavallerizza A. Chiaia 14.

Jamaica

Kingston — M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225. Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Kingston—E. M. GOSSE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Japan

Tokyo — J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building. Territory includes Korea.

Mexico

Mexico City—M. T. STEWART, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—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 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 24	Nominal Quotations April 2
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic	-2977	-2098	-2099
		Free	-2085	-0755	-0756
		Export		-0491	-0491
Austria.....	Schilling.....				
Australia.....	Pound.....		3-2240	2-3499	2-3520
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0228	-0208	-0209
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-0238	-0175	-0175
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-5396	-6120	-6123
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-0544	-0571	-0572
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022		
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2203	-2204
Chile.....	Peso.....		-0233	-0215	-0215
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-5128	-5403	-4199
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		-1800	-1873	-1874
Cuba.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0491	1-0497
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		-0200	-0210	-0211
Denmark.....	Krone.....		-2084	-1521	-1522
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		1-0000	1-0491	1-0497
Ecuador.....	Suero.....		-0740	-0636	-0636
Egypt.....	Pound.....		4-1330	3-0124	3-0142
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		4000	-4196	-4199
Fiji.....	Pound.....		3-6306	2-6463	2-6470
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0062	-0046	-0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0060	-0060
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0166	-0166
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		-3000	-2498	-2499
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		1-0000	1-0490	1-0497
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-2000	-2098	-2099
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-5000	-5245	-5248
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-2519	-1813	-1814
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-1541	-0644	-0644
India.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2203	-2204
Iran.....	Rial.....		-0212		
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	2-3375	2-9400
Ireland.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-3375	2-9400
Israel.....	Pound.....		3-0000	2-3375	2-9400
Italy.....	Lira.....		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-3375	2-9400
Japan.....	Yen.....		-0028		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-4561		
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-1157	-1215	-1216
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-3769	-2761	-2762
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5563	-5566
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	2-9375	2-9400
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-2098	-2099
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1470	-1471
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-3171	-3173
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0491	1-0497
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0708	-0709
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-4975	-5245	-5248
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0364	-3429
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3427	-0964
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-0916	-0963	-2029
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2783	-2028	-2428
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2431	
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3730	-3732
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9375	2-9400
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	2-9375	2-9400
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0491	1-0497
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-6906	-6910
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-3131	-3133
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200		

* September 17, 1949.