

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, APRIL 14, 1951.

Published weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Great Britain—Textile Industry Experienced Prosperous Year	590
Jamaica—Many New Industries Developed During Past Few Years . .	593
France—Many Exports Aided by Social Security Charges Drawback	597
Greece—Industry Slow to Accept Modern Merchandising Methods . .	598
Belgian Congo—Mining of Copper Important to Economy	601
South Africa—Agricultural Output Achieved Records Last Year	605
Brazil—Black Tea Industry Is Dependent on Export Markets	608
Canada—Exports, by Countries (January-February, 1951)	619

Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations	628
Foreign Trade Service Abroad	625
Industrial Inquiries	618
Trade Notes—Argentina	610
Australia	610
Japan	611
Netherlands	613
Norway	614
Spain	615
Venezuela	617
Trade and Tariff Regulations	622

COVER SUBJECT—The 10,000-ton cargo liner *Beaverburn*, operated by the Canadian Pacific Steamships Limited, is expected to be the first vessel from an overseas port to dock in Montreal this year, winning the gold-headed cane for her master, Captain R. A. Leicester. She is carrying eight passengers and 8,282 tons of cargo and expects to be in Montreal this evening. An active year in Montreal and all Canadian ports was foreseen by shipping men.

Photo by National Film Board.

Price 10 cents

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

Textile Industry of Great Britain Experienced Prosperous Year

Postwar activity and earnings maintained by flexibility in meeting new market demands and by a continuance of sellers' market—Sale of chinaware increased—Output of motor vehicle industry substantially higher—Large orders placed with shipbuilding firms.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON.—The textile industry of Great Britain had a prosperous year in 1950. Postwar activity and earnings were maintained partly by flexibility in meeting new market demands, and partly by a continuance of the sellers' market. The Lancashire cotton companies made larger profits and paid out larger dividends than in the 1920-21 boom, despite much higher raw material costs.

Disregarding events in Korea with the consequent increase of government orders, technical factors point to a continuation of high cotton and wool prices for some time to come. Rayon, on the contrary, has enjoyed the advantage of relative cheapness and versatility in manufacture and use. With wool consumption running about 20 per cent above production and prices rising steadily, Yorkshire has been turning more to artificial fibres and, in particular, to cut staple for blending with wool.

Both the cotton and wool industries faced difficult problems throughout the year, not only in carrying stock but in re-equipment. Cost of conversion was sufficient to deter many firms who questioned the stability of the trade outlook even before Korea and were worried by high costs and delivery difficulties thereafter.

Re-armament needs and the prospects of greater demands on the wool, cotton and rayon industries for exports make obvious the need for increased production if the home trade is not to go short. Because of heavy reliance by the industry on married female labour, production in the modern plant with automatic looms and shift working is not as easy to organize as in the United States. Trade union objections to certain practices also present a handicap to greater output. The need for the United Kingdom industry to use new methods is imperative. The industry has shown remarkable ability in the past to maintain its position in world trade and profits remain high. However, a buyers' market is bound to return some day and the United Kingdom must be prepared for it. According to the report of the Committee on Industrial Productivity, there is too long a lapse between the discovery of new techniques in the field of textile chemistry and engineering and their application in the industry. A large number of manufacturers, steeped in the tradition of their trade, hesitate to adopt new methods.

Plant to Manufacture New Fibre

During the year, a report was made on the Imperial Chemicals Industries' new fibre, terylene. At the present time I.C.I. is building a large plant to manufacture this commodity in Wilton, North Yorkshire. Terylene has been found suitable for mixture with cotton and wool. The new fibre will supplement the supplies of rayon which are certain to be scarce because of raw material shortages in this country.

There was a marked increase in the sale of chinaware during the year, especially to North American markets. Order books for practically all firms are now full for two or three years' time. By the end of 1950, the industry was earning as many dollars as before devaluation when the dollar prices were cut 10 per cent. Devaluation gave a spurt to the exports of lower grade pottery, although this advantage has now largely been exhausted and foreign markets for these lines have declined.

To meet the increased demand, much has been achieved in the expansion of china production by plant modernization and expansion and improvement in techniques. There has also been an increase in the amount of labour in the decorative departments which, heretofore, proved a production bottleneck.

Outside of the creditable advance in high-grade earthenware and fine china, the industry is facing a difficult time abroad through increased competition, import and currency restrictions. The export of tiles and sanitary ware both slumped with only the North American markets holding firm. Japanese competition is once again being felt. Complaints have been made to Tokyo about Japanese copying of United Kingdom designs and selling similar goods at 33½ per cent below British prices. Japan has already made great inroads into the United States market. At the same time, the United Kingdom home market is still rationed to non-decorative ware. Plants, losing their export markets, could quickly switch to the servicing of the home market, although this is still contrary to government policy. There seems no likelihood that this policy will be reversed in view of the continuing need for exports.

Machine Tool Industry Increased Productive Capacity

The United Kingdom machine tool industry has greatly increased its productive capacity so that its output for the year may top £40 million. Of this sum, products to the value of £14 million were exported. Although the impact of re-armament was not felt during the year to any great extent, the industry expects large government orders. This will result in the concentration of effort on essential types of equipment, a probable interference with exports and a certain lengthening of delivery conditions.

The industry was handicapped by a shortage of skilled workers in 1950 and the lack of such labour will retard expansion in 1951. Not only has it been found difficult to secure young people who are prepared to enter apprenticeship for four or five years, but older workers have been drawn away to other lines of production, such as motor assembly, by higher pay rates.

Production of Motor Vehicles Substantially Higher

The British motor manufacturing industry increased its total production substantially in 1950. The "big six"—Austin, Ford, the Nuffield Organization, the Standard Company, the Rootes Group and Vauxhall—produced nearly 800,000 vehicles during the year, including tractors in the case of Ford, Nuffield and Standard. This figure compares with 720,000 for the whole industry in 1949 and 630,000 in 1948. The last prewar total was 444,877.

The postwar development plans of the British motor industry assumed that there would be a steady improvement in the supply of raw materials and components. The improvement, although slow and uneven, was sufficient to permit a large expansion in the industry's production and exports. Unsatisfactory raw material supplies and the problems arising

from re-armament make it doubtful if the 1950 rate can be maintained, let alone enlarged in 1951. Every effort will be made to see that the industry gets enough raw materials to meet export commitments, although the home market will suffer and unit costs will rise as total turnover declines.

Large Orders Placed with Shipbuilding Firms

The shortage of ships, with the possibility of a continuing heavy demand, encouraged ship owners to place large orders with British shipbuilding firms even though building costs were up two to three times prewar levels and all contracts were being made on a cost-plus basis. In consequence, orders received by British shipyards in 1950 were treble those of the year before rising from under half a million tons gross to over one and a half million. The total value of orders received was in the region of £150 million, of which £65 million was for export. Tankers accounted for over 50 per cent of the orders and the remainder was made up of ore carriers and cargo liners. Launchings for the year totalled 1,393,075 tons.

The outbreak of the conflict in Korea brought about a rise in freight rates at a time when many trades were becoming unremunerative. By August, substantial rises were announced. Even the possible recommissioning of the United States "mothball" fleet was not expected to unduly affect the situation. During the autumn, the marked expansion of United Kingdom exports made heavy demands on shipping. The decision to import coal diverted some 103 ships to that trade from other runs, thus accenting the shortage. By the end of the year, the exports were being held up for lack of tonnage. British liner companies, faced with an ever increasing demand for services, were obliged to engage tramps at high rates. The critical position gave rise to rumours that the government might intervene with shipping control. Despite Ministry of Transport denials that there is any present intention to reintroduce wartime requisitioning powers, fears persist that it may be necessary.

Irish Race Horses Flown by Dutch Air Line to New York

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Two Irish race horses, whose ultimate destination is Caracas, Venezuela, were flown from Shannon to New York by K. L. M.'s flying horse stall service early this month.

Guatemala Coffee Crop Reduced

Guatemala City, February 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Estimates vary on the quantity of coffee still available for shipment from Guatemala, but the general belief is that some 190,000 to 200,000 bags of 46 kilos still remain. Of this amount, 135,000 bags approximately are the property of government-owned plantations, and the first 10,000 bags of this coffee will be offered at public auction on March 8.

The Guatemala coffee crop is less than the 1949-50 yield by about 15 per cent, and would have been lower but for heavy plantings in the years following the war when prices of the commodity permitted the planter to expand.

Although no definite price ceiling has yet been published for Guatemalan coffee in the United States, it is assumed that the ceiling of 60.5 cents ex-dock New York set for Colombian coffee will apply. This would indicate an f.o.b. Guatemala price of about 59 cents per lb., a figure higher than any yet obtained for Guatemalan coffee during this season.

Many New Industries Located in Jamaica During Past Few Years

Inducements under Pioneer Industries Law include certain income tax concessions and freedom from customs duties on plant equipment—Larger sugar crop expected this year—Citrus industry expanding—Good tourist season anticipated—Unemployment is greatest single problem.

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

KINGSTON, February 28, 1951.—There has been some noteworthy development in establishing new manufacturing industries in Jamaica during the past two or three years, largely owing to the inducements offered under the Pioneer Industries Law. This law gives certain income tax concessions and freedom from customs duties on plant equipment. No particular reference need be made of the older established industries beyond a brief enumeration of the principal of them for record, namely: Aerated waters; beer; canning and preserving; cigars and cigarettes; condensed milk; corn meal; cosmetics; edible oils, shortening and soaps; furniture; matches; shirts, knitted underwear and socks; and shoes.

New industries, declared under the Pioneer Industries Law, cover a fairly wide variety and include: Building materials of gypsum and of cement; cocoa processing; manufacture of laundry blue; tool handles; salt and by-products; sulphuric acid, carbon dioxide gas, etc.; wirebound and wood boxes and packaging; wire nails; cast iron pipes; jelly crystals, dessert and pudding powders; and the manufacture of glass products. Further, notices have been published of the intention to declare the following as pioneer industries: Paper bags, tissues and toilet; anhydrous alcohol; synthetic detergents; metal containers; plastic products; and concrete structural sections.

It is interesting to find that the cocoa processing factory already employs from 50 to 60 per cent of the cocoa crop in the manufacture of powder, butter, and other items, except confectionery.

The provision for the manufacture of anhydrous alcohol is on behalf of the Sugar Manufacturers' Association which expects to have a plant in operation about July, utilizing surplus molasses to produce an estimate of 15 per cent of the motor spirit consumed in the colony.

The large new textile mill got into production at the first of the year with an initial target of 14 million yards of cottons. The construction of the cement plant is ahead of schedule and will be producing before the end of the year, and is expected to satisfy the requirements of most of the British West Indies.

Outstanding too, is the development of Jamaica's large deposits of bauxite. Two United States concerns are well entrenched and propose to mine and export the bauxite, while a Canadian affiliation intends to process locally and export the alumina. The activities of all three are well advanced.

Sugar is Most Important Agricultural Crop

Jamaica is primarily a tropical agricultural country, producing many crops, the most important of which is sugar. The final figure for the 1950 sugar crop was 271,582 tons, while the preliminary estimate for 1951 is

placed at 281,280 tons. Of the by-product rum, 19,339 puncheons were produced from the 1950 crop and the 1951 estimate is placed at 20,300 puncheons. Disease has made serious inroads into the banana crop since the prewar peak production of 27 million stems in 1937. Total stems shipped in 1950 was only about 5.5 million and over 500,000 less than in the previous year. Efforts are being made to resuscitate this industry by the introduction of the Panama disease-immune, Lacatan variety. The citrus industry is expanding and a new plant was opened last year to produce concentrated juice under contract to the British market. The out-turn of the cocoa crop runs fairly uniformly at around 2,000 tons, while the pimento crop will be about 500 tons greater at 2,500 tons this year. The 1950-51 ginger crop will run at 1,400 tons with the same, or slightly larger figure, for coffee. Tomatoes will fall off considerably this year to around 10 million pounds, due to the disastrous financial returns from last year's record crop of 18 million pounds. It will be another three to four years before coconut production is back to the pre-1944 hurricane figure. Meantime, the supply still is insufficient for the local soap, fats and oils factory. Last year there was an increase of over one thousand tons to 7,105 tons of copra, delivered to the Marketing Board. Jamaica is about self-sufficient in the production of beef cattle.

The government has set aside more than 300 acres at the western end of Kingston, known as the Industrial Estate, as sites for industrial and commercial undertakings and also to provide for expanded public works services. This area has easy access to harbour, railway and road facilities, while water and electric power are being made available. Property can be acquired under a 99-year lease subject to prescribed conditions.

Many Cruise Ships to Visit Kingston

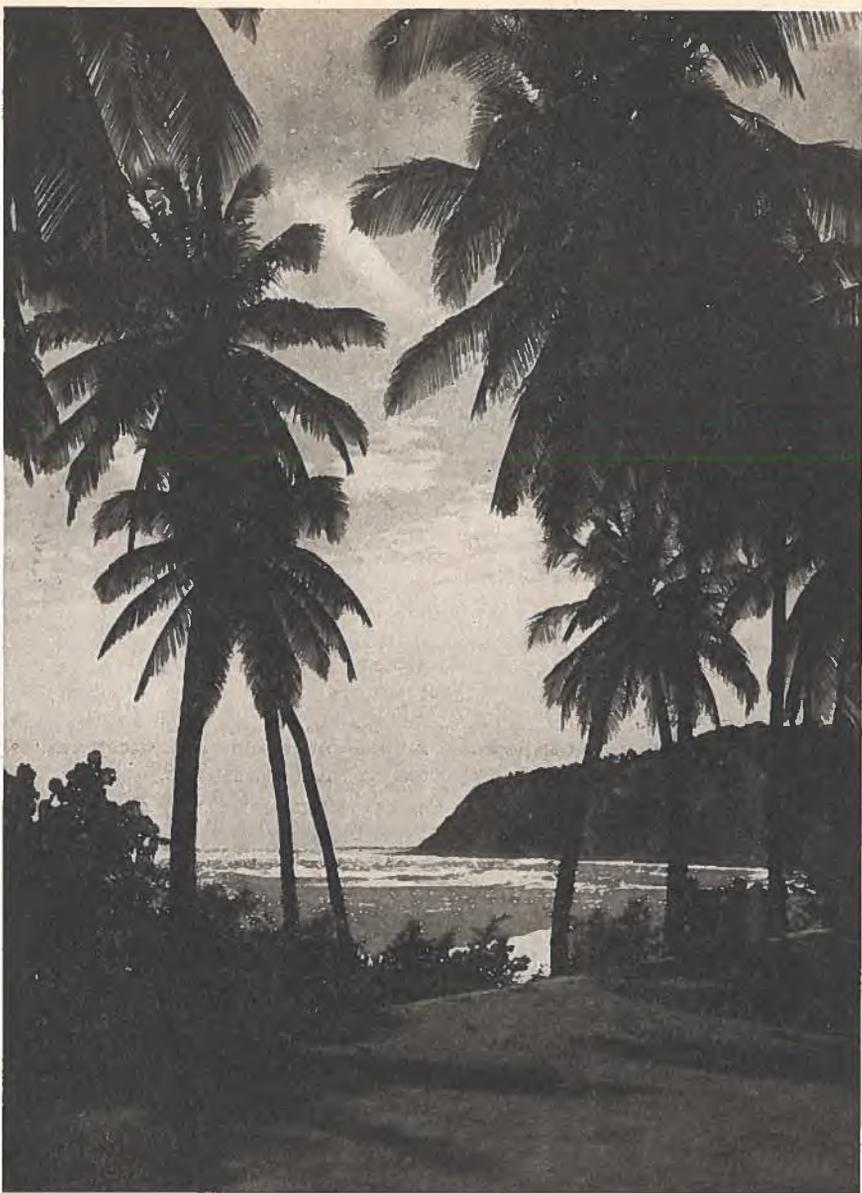
Indications are that travel to the Caribbean area will hit a postwar high this season and Jamaica is receiving a large share. Some 57 cruise ships are booked to visit Kingston and, in spite of the lack of regular boat passenger service from North America on the Atlantic coast the number of air visitors has necessitated extra plane schedules by all the leading companies.

Two new first-class hotels were opened on Jamaica's north shore for the season and now altogether, including good class guest houses, nightly accommodation is available for approximately 2,200 persons. Unfortunately, it is not uncommon that tourists complain of the high hotel rates for the service and menus received.

Unemployment is the greatest single problem in Jamaica. It is estimated the ranks of the unemployed and unemployables have swelled to close to 100,000, aggravated by deterioration in the banana industry, shrinkage in shipping and consequent waterfront work, return of ex-service men, greatly diminished recruitment of agricultural workers for the United States and a rapid increase in population. As examples, over 23,000 workers went to the United States in 1945; last year only 1,500; in 1939 some 1,287 vessels arrived in Jamaica; in 1949 only 771 and the cargo tonnage and number of passengers, correspondingly, were nearly halved.

Cost of Living Increased

The working class cost-of-living index stood at 261.86 in January, 1951, as compared with 238.99 in September, 1949. The civil servants have been agitating for revision of wage scales for some time past and the government has been forced to take action. In order to cover adjust-



Jamaica—Scene along the north shore of Jamaica, which is primarily a tropical agricultural country, producing many crops, the most important of which is sugar. The final figure for the 1950 sugar crop was 271,582 tons while the preliminary estimate for 1951 is placed at 281,280 tons.

ments and provide unemployment relief, new taxes are being put into effect. These include increases in driving and motor car licences, commercial travellers, commission agents, auctioneers, etc., increased import duties on drygoods, boots and shoes, jewellery, motor cars, radios, gramophones, watches and wines. Postage rates and entertainment tax already have been increased and the stamp duty on cheques is to be raised shortly.

A disquieting feature has been the poor response to the government's effort to raise a loan of £ 500,000 by issue of premium bonds in units of

as low as £ 5, despite the attraction of prizes to be drawn at intervals, on the lottery principle. Only 20 per cent has been subscribed with the closing date March 10, and first drawing April 5.

All in all, many Jamaicans are beginning to feel most apprehensive of their country's future. The appointment has been well received of Sir Hugh M. Foot as the new Governor. Sir Hugh was previously Colonial Secretary in Jamaica and is expected to assume his new office in March.

The government has announced that the revision and reform of the Jamaican customs tariff undertaken by a select committee, has been completed and now is to be referred to various associations for comment. Chief changes are expected to be the anomalies in relation to manufactured goods and raw materials with the object of further encouraging local industry.

Also, this is in line with the recommendation of the commission appointed by the Secretary of State for the Colonies, that a British West Indian Customs Union be formed, which now is to be considered by the legislatures of the colonies concerned. It is estimated that should the union come into being, Jamaica will experience a loss of revenue of £ 250,000 a year, which most likely would be reduced by levying excise duties.

Airport Facilities Inadequate

The runways of Jamaica's principal airport, the Palisadoes, about nine miles from Kingston, are considered to be of inadequate length for modern requirements. Since to lengthen the present runways is a difficult problem because of the approximate sea, consideration is being given to constructing an entirely new port. This also presents its difficulties because of prevailing winds and proximity of the coast mountains in the environs of the city, but a decision in the matter is expected in the near future.

A serious dislocation of the passenger transport (bus) system in the Kingston area, was averted by the government advancing £ 10,000 to the franchise holders to enable insurance premiums to be met at the end of the year. The Commission appointed to enquire into the whole system has completed the taking of evidence and it is expected the findings will be made public shortly.

The winter has provided the coolest weather for many years. The temperature dropped as low as 58 degrees in the hills. Heavy showers accompanied by high winds, were uncommonly persistent on the north side of the island. The present dry season has adversely affected some areas, but not as yet to the point of concern over growing crops.

Purchases of consumer goods over the Christmas season were reported not as heavy as in 1949. Business has returned to more normal levels and, while collections continue to be met promptly, merchants are finding it more difficult to get in their accounts. Cautious traders find themselves torn between the uncertainty of price trends on the one hand and the fear of approaching shortages on the other.

Irish Frozen Beef Shipped to Canada

Dublin, March 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Ireland is sending frozen beef to Canada, the first trial shipment of about 300 tons having left Dublin recently for Saint John. Roscrea Meat Products, Limited, which shipped this consignment, has already sent a quantity of frozen meat to the United States, where it met with a good reception. This dollar-earning export is limited at present by the amount of refrigerated cargo space available to an average of about 250 tons a month.

French Exports of Many Products Aided By Social Security Charges Drawback

Competitive position of many traditional export commodities should improve—Decree authorizes drawback of 80 per cent of charges paid by French manufacturers of most goods exported to Canada and the United States.

By J. H. Stone, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

PARIS, March 10, 1951.—A drawback of 80 per cent of the amount of social security charges, paid by the French manufacturers of most goods exported to Canada and the United States, was authorized by a government decree of March 7, published in the *Journal Officiel* of that date. Goods re-exported after processing are also affected.

Social security charges in France are a direct levy, paid by manufacturers as a percentage of their wage and salary disbursements. Amounting to between 40 and 45 per cent of net wages, these charges have been considered a great disadvantage to export industries, especially where their goods are in competition with those of manufacturers in countries where such charges are met from consolidated government revenues.

A large number of commodities, mostly those in short supply, are expressly excluded from this measure. No drawback is granted for exports of the following: Ores of all metals; iron and steel, crude and semi-finished shapes; non-ferrous ores, metals and semi-finished shapes; scrap; precious metals; benzol; carbonates of metals; caustic soda; glycerine; alcohols; hides and skins; raw furs; wood; pulp and paper; wool and cotton in bulk and discontinuous artificial fibres in bulk or bales; and works of art.

Competitive Position of Many Items Should Improve

French export trade with North America is largely composed of a great number of highly manufactured articles. Many commodities, such as laces, woollens, leather goods, dishes, clothing, and the innumerable artisanal de luxe specialties, involve a high degree of labour and it is in these fields that the greatest effect on prices is to be expected. Products produced with relatively little hand workmanship will evidently not benefit to the same extent.

The legislative authority for this drawback was passed by Parliament last August, but the French Government was not unanimously convinced that the expected loss of revenue would be justified by the results obtained. The recent return to a sellers' market in many commodities was a further factor in the French hesitancy in putting the drawback into effect.

Search for Oil Encouraged in Papua and New Guinea

Sydney, March 29, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Liberalized conditions for oil prospecting in Papua and New Guinea were announced by the Minister for External Territories on March 14. Two companies have spent approximately £7 million in the last few years searching for oil in areas held under permit in the territories. Discovery of oil in territories under Australian administration would be helpful from the viewpoint of defence and economic development. The new ordinance embodied the most modern features, based on results to date of the search in the areas, and on experience elsewhere.

Greek Industry is Slow to Accept Modern Merchandising Methods

Government is encouraging food preservation through canning, improved curing methods and cold storage—Agents of foreign firms depend heavily on direct distribution of advertising material—Foreign suppliers should not consider an order final until notified by a Greek bank that letter of credit has been opened in their favour.

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

ATHENS—A decade of war, enemy occupation and civil strife have retarded normal evolution in merchandising to the extent that Greece is only now emerging from the “cracker-barrel” era of bulk retailing, and has not as yet enthusiastically adopted the tin can, hermetically sealed package, quick freezing or other merchandising innovations born of advancing science and mass production. In this respect, however, progress can be noted throughout the capital area, in which 25 per cent of the country’s estimated eight million inhabitants live.

Efforts are being made by the government, on the advice of foreign experts, to encourage food preservation through canning, improved curing methods and cold storage, intended primarily to aid in levelling off seasonal production peaks and valleys. While the country needs the canning plants, the inexperienced operators are as yet none too concerned with the uniformity of quality so important to popular acceptance of their products. At the same time, the food processing and preservation program is fighting an uphill battle against local apathy toward the “microbiological facts of life”.

Crafts and specialty shops are an outstanding characteristic of the country’s industrial and commercial structure. Personal and household requirements are still largely custom made by individual craftsmen. Merchandise is marketed through shops specializing in a limited number of articles. Ready-made articles, mostly imported, and department stores of some importance can be found in the larger urban centres.

Industry and the retail trade rely almost entirely on importers for foreign supplies. Importers, in reality wholesalers, obtain their requirements through local agents of foreign principals. This practice, including commissions payable, is to a large extent established by law which limits opportunities for more direct selling.

Greece is Discriminating Market

Despite outmoded merchandising methods, Greece is a discriminating market, very sensitive to quality in terms of likes and dislikes. Although, for foreign exchange reasons, the market is highly fickle regarding source of supply, foreign merchandise is quickly established in terms of preference and prejudice. Contract conditions and specifications must be rigidly observed by foreign suppliers.

Greece today, as a result of inflation, is both a land of scarcity and plenty, and individual purchasing power is an important deciding factor. While simple necessities through price alone are denied to many, luxuries are available to those who pay the price. The relative importance of price to other selling appeals characterizes present day merchandising in

this country. Buying considerations, other than price and utility, cannot be expected to extensively influence sales until the basic requirements of a large proportion of the population have been satisfied.

Foreign Firms Depend on Direct Distribution of Advertising Material

The radio, cinema and newspaper are the most popular mediums for advertising in Greece. Newspapers, which are numerous, service mainly the interests of the many political factions. As a result of their number, they have highly restricted circulation, and are limited in size by the acute newsprint shortage. Periodicals are not used extensively for advertising.

Throughout the country building walls are utilized as sign boards, while non-illuminated, electric and neon signs, public transportation station displays and car cards are employed for publicity purposes in the larger towns and cities. Agents of foreign firms depend heavily on direct distribution of advertising material, particularly pamphlets, made available by their principals abroad.

During 1950, Greece participated in the International Embroidery and Handicrafts Fair at Cairo, the Cyprus Trade Fair at Nicosia, and the First United States International Trade Fair held in Chicago. However, because of low level output and high production costs, this country has little to offer competitively on world markets. For this reason, allocations of foreign exchange for purposes of exhibiting at fairs abroad are difficult to obtain. Although participation in the Chicago Fair, organized by the Pan-Hellenic Exporters Association of Athens, and subsidized by the State, was extensive, the venture was not regarded as successful, with the exception of the pottery and glassware exhibits.

Greek foreign exchange policy is largely formulated by the Currency Committee of the government, consisting of the Minister of Co-ordination, the Minister of Finance, the Minister of National Economy, the Governor of the Bank of Greece and two foreign advisers. The movement of all foreign exchange is controlled by the Foreign Exchange Control Committee of the Bank of Greece, the state bank.

Foreign exchange is made available first for the country's essential import requirements, including incidental freight and handling charges and, second, for travel on grounds of health, business and study abroad. The monthly allocation for travel of US\$300,000, doubled during the summer months, is half for fares and half for incidental expenses, but does not cover the travelling and other expenses incurred abroad by state officials. For students attending universities in Canada and the United States, an amount of US\$130 per student is made available monthly, plus tuition fees.

While normally the issuance of an import permit implies that the necessary foreign exchange will automatically be made available, this does not follow in every instance, particularly when procurement is to be effected in non-member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. Foreign suppliers should not consider an order final until notified by the foreign correspondent of a Greek bank that a letter of credit has actually been opened in their favour.

Policy on external trade is formulated by the Foreign Trade Board, composed of the Ministers of Co-ordination, Finance, National Economy, Supply and Distribution, and Agriculture, the Governor of the Bank of Greece and the Executive Director of the Foreign Trade Administration of the Ministry of National Economy. Import and export controls are administered by the Foreign Trade Administration and the Bank of Greece.

Import permits are required for all imports and are granted in the

light of (1) the country's dedication to the restoration of intra-European trade by virtue of her membership in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, (2) bilateral agreements with non-member countries of the European Payments Union, such as Czechoslovakia, Finland and Spain, and (3) foreign exchange available for the procurement of essential imports obtainable from dollar sources only.

Export permits, while freely granted for products in excess of local requirements, must be obtained for all exports. Quarterly, however, every resident is allowed to send abroad gifts of such Greek products as currants, olives and figs, to a value of the current equivalent of US\$10 and, in the case of olive oil, 14 okes (17.92 kilos) semi-annually, without the necessity of complying with standing export permit and foreign exchange regulations.

Thousands of Greek Families in Desperate Plight

The plight of thousands of Greek families throughout the entire country is desperate and can only be alleviated by continued generous assistance from abroad. In addition to the rebel-stricken refugee program provision, the 1950-51 budget provides for the drachma equivalent of US\$8.9 million for other social welfare activities. These activities include work relief, designed to take indigents, apart from refugees, off the dole by utilizing their services in permanent community improvements; aid to unemployed, orphans, crippled children; and the rehabilitation of handicapped people. The number of amputees in Greece, both military and civilian, has been estimated at between 15,000 and 18,000. Until provided with artificial limbs and trained for some appropriate occupation, most of them are, of necessity, dependent upon public support.

In the field of public health, the building and training programs for 1949 and 1950 kept pace with schedules. The building program included the construction of nursing schools, hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria, health centres and a medical and sanitation supply warehouse. Under the Ministry of Hygiene's community water supply and nationwide sanitation improvement programs, pipe, pumps and well-drilling equipment were extensively distributed, and sewage, garbage and refuse disposal systems re-established or inaugurated.

Incidence of Malaria Reduced

The Ministry of Hygiene's malaria-control program, through air-spraying by airplane and land operations, as well as house-spraying, has reduced the incidence of malaria to negligible proportions. Malaria, at one time, reputedly incapacitated two to three million people a year, one-third of the population.

The lack of reliable data on Greek health facilities presented one of the main obstacles to practical planning and execution of the public health program. In an effort to overcome this dearth of information a survey of 164 hospitals, 334 private clinics and 14 health centres was completed in 1949. During that year and the first six months of 1950, some 1,267 practical nurses received training in hospitals and clinics, and a two-week training program for public health officers was held. Scholarships have been provided for physicians, nurses and medical technicians to enable them to undertake advance training in foreign countries.

While the budget for the 1950-51 fiscal year provides for the expenditure of the equivalent of US\$9.3 million on public health, there is a continuing need for better trained doctors, graduate nurses, sanitary engineers, hospital administrators and other public health personnel, as well as health education, throughout Greece.

Mining of Copper is Important To Belgian Congo Economy

Copper mining industry produces some 7 per cent of world production—Taxes on copper provide about one-quarter of Belgian Congo's revenue—Increased mechanization of agriculture necessitated by scarcity of manual labour and growing demand, at home and abroad, for almost anything the Belgian Congo can grow.

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

LEOPOLDVILLE.—The great copper mining industry of the Belgian Congo produces some seven per cent of world production of this metal, and is the fifth most important supplier in the free world, closely following Canada. This industry continues to be the largest single element in the Belgian Congo economy, taxes on copper alone providing about one-quarter of the country's revenue.

Additional hydro-electric power stations, which will increase the mining production, are being constructed in the Katanga district, and some were opened during 1950. An important company, the "Union Minière du Haut Katanga", estimated that the total production of power for its own use reached 500 million kilowatt hours last year. A third large power station, which is expected to produce as much power again, will not be opened until 1953. The excellent world prices prevailing permit the creation of these and additional expensive installations. The reserves of copper and cobalt of this huge company have been increasing through recent discoveries. This company alone already produces most of the free world's cobalt.

Prospecting was prohibited from 1941 until September, 1950, except by the several large mining concerns, notably the Union Minière du Haut Katanga, which holds concessions from the government over some important areas. General prospecting is now permitted.

Important Cassiterite Ore Discoveries Made

The most important new discoveries have been of cassiterite (tin) ore. Several thousand tons have been located in Ruanda Urundi, 3,000 tons in one discovery alone. Veins of this ore have also been located in the Kivu. The mining concern, "Géomines", has been working pegmatite to obtain cassiterite from the hard rock. Cassiterite is found in an extremely fine form in the hard rock. The company, as yet, has been unable to crush this hard material economically, although it has succeeded in working out a system of separating the cassiterite by concentration. The Economic Co-operation Administration has signed a contract with "Géomines" under which \$1,700,000 is loaned to that company for the exploitation of tin in the Manono region. Re-imburement of this loan is to be made in the form of minerals shipped to the United States. It is expected that this loan will greatly increase the production of tin in about two years' time. The Société Minière de Bécéka has created a subsidiary to exploit manganese deposits.

There are substantial reserves of iron, perhaps amounting to hundreds of millions of tons of ore, in the Katanga region. Nothing much has been done to exploit these reserves, but Belgian authorities, interested in the

Katanga, are now advocating that serious consideration be given to the installation of a steel industry there. No useful coal but adequate hydro-electric power supply is available in the area. It is understood that such a development heretofore has been kept in the background because it was not felt that a sufficient local market existed. However, with the trend to industrialization, which has official encouragement, this project becomes more probable. Strategic considerations may bring it to fruition before many months.

A powerful group comprising the leading mining and chemical interests has set up a company to look into the possibility of producing synthetic fuel from pit-coal, formerly considered of little value, in one section of the Katanga region.

Expansion in Cocoa Plantations Notable

Perhaps the most notable expansion in Belgian Congo agriculture during 1950 occurred in the cocoa plantations. This expansion will not be reflected in production figures for about another five years. The area of recently planted and not yet productive plantations increased more than tenfold over the pre-war area. In 1950 alone, about one-seventh additional land was planted, and it is expected that this trend will continue. So far the cocoa bean is almost entirely grown by Europeans. Even when all the present acreage is in full production, the output will amount to less than half the Belgian consumption.

Production of rubber is also in its infancy. The Congolese contribution to world production is now only one-half of 1 per cent, but it is expected that within ten years it will amount to 3 per cent. The quality is now stated to be quite satisfactory, and the product is finding its way to the United States market. Rubber production was expected to reach 8,000 metric tons in 1950 as compared with 6,000 the year before. Only a minor part of the trees planted are old enough to produce. Less than half the area planted belongs to natives.

The acreage of palm trees was also extended in 1949 by more than 6 per cent, chiefly by European companies. Figures for 1950 will not be available for some months. Marketing is no longer exclusively confined to the co-operative society "Congopalm", although it is understood that the great majority of sales is still effected by that organization.

Acreage planted to rice, which is grown by the natives, was increased 13 per cent during 1949.

Compared with the crops mentioned above, the growing of tea is still on a very small scale but it is nearly sufficient to supply local needs. Some tea is exported to the United States. The natives have not yet taken to the growing of tea, which is concentrated in the east of the colony. The government is prepared to help planters acquire needed machinery.

Increased Mechanization Necessary in Agricultural Industry

Very little mechanization has yet taken place in agriculture in the Belgian Congo, and extremely rudimentary methods are used for some of the crops, such as copal. Not much has been done yet in the scientific study of how to increase production of this crop or how to improve production methods. There are probably only two or three hundred tractors in use for agricultural purposes in the entire colony, although the government now offers inducements to purchase them. Nevertheless, there is a strong drive towards mechanization and the use of more scientific methods. One large firm carried out an experiment in mechanical cultivation of peanuts in the southwest of the colony, but this was given up as



Belgian Congo—Copper refinery of l'Union Miniere du Haut Katanga at Jadoville.

a failure in much the same way as the more widely publicized scheme in British East Africa. Throughout the year the Belgian Congo Agricultural Research Institute pushed forward studies and research at its various stations, much of this being pioneering work. The two great underlying factors which necessitate increased mechanization generally in agriculture are an insufficiency throughout the colony of manual labour, and booming demands from abroad and at home for practically anything the Congo can grow. This demand is of course increased by the worsened political situation in Asian countries.

There are 10 million natives in the Belgian Congo, plus three million in Ruanda Urundi, but their farming is not very productive and they are scattered over an enormous area. The farm labour situation is growing worse because industrialization in the towns is rapidly attracting large numbers of natives from the country, as it has done in other parts of the world. In many communities the manpower has disappeared to the cities so rapidly as to threaten family life and the very continuation of the communities themselves. This in turn has aggravated an always perilously low food supply, and threatened increased malnutrition with resultant lower physical strength and productivity of the workers. In addition to these incentives towards a more scientific and more mechanized agriculture, the government has found that by controlling the quality of export crops they have succeeded in obtaining surprisingly large increases in prices particularly for coffee. More uniform methods of cultivation would probably improve and standardize the quality of the crops, thereby bringing an even better return on the export market.

Little progress in mechanization has been made as yet however. Maintenance of machines by the natives is a great problem, as is the provision of spare parts over such a vast, thinly populated area. Most of the few agricultural tractors in use in the entire colony are concentrated in the extreme east where climate and terrain have attracted some small colonies of European agricultural settlers, probably numbering not more than 15,000.

The Ten Year Development Plan of the colony provides for a three-year soil survey, to include also the mandated territory of Ruanda Urundi

in the east. A small portion of the outlay for this survey is being provided under the Marshall Plan, chiefly in the form of United States technicians. This project reflects concern with land deterioration. Studies made recently of the use of fertilizers on Congo soil indicate that those not easily soluble such as rock phosphates stand up best under the heavy tropical rains.

In Ruanda Urundi there are too many cattle, nearly a million, and the numbers are still increasing. The government is trying to eliminate the less desirable specimens and reduce the number to about half. These cattle could be useful economically for meat in the Congo itself, but it is difficult to bring ordinary commercial considerations to apply because cattle are regarded by the natives as the evidence of social prestige.

Development of Fishing Industry Being Studied

The fishing industry in the Belgian Congo has always been most rudimentary, consisting of a small number of natives who made a living fishing in the rivers. The chronic malnutrition which weakens the native, hampering his productiveness and aggravating the shortage of labour, has led the government and large private interests to take several steps recently to increase the catch of fish. The nature and habits of the fresh water fish are being energetically studied. The types which lend themselves best to large scale operation are being selected and teams of natives are being trained to instruct the others in the best fishing methods. In several places artificial breeding of fish is being carried out with most encouraging results. A deep sea fishing industry is also being inaugurated with three specially adapted trawlers on the Atlantic. An ice plant, salting and drying works will be erected on the coast, which consists of little more than a narrow strip north of the Congo estuary.

Co-Operatives Encouraged in the Philippines

Manila, February 28, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Philippine Government has been giving every possible encouragement to co-operatives. It is reported that some 36 co-operatives, with a total authorized capital of 3,107,000 pesos, of which 662,759 pesos is subscribed and 228,114 pesos paid up, have been organized during the six-month period ended December 31, 1950. An examination of these co-operative societies reveals that there are 14 consumer societies, 10 producer societies, 10 credit unions, one retailer and one agricultural credit society.

Foreign Shipping Lines Reduce Surcharge for Brazilian Ports

Rio de Janeiro, March 27, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Measures adopted by Brazilian authorities to ease the port congestion have resulted in a lowering of the additional freight rates charged by foreign navigation companies to make up for delays in Brazilian ports.

The shipping lines operating from Europe, including Great Britain, to Brazil have agreed to lower the 25 per cent additional rate that went into effect in February to 15 per cent for goods shipped to Rio de Janeiro, and to 10 per cent for goods shipped to Santos and Porto Alegre.

Navigation companies operating from Western Hemisphere ports have agreed to lower the rate to 15 per cent for Santos and to 10 per cent for Porto Alegre. While no decision has been reached for Rio de Janeiro, it is expected that they will follow the lead of the European countries and reduce the surcharge to 15 per cent.

South African Agricultural Output Achieved Records in Past Year

Yields of principal crops substantially increased—Sales of wool in 1950-51 season have already broken all previous yearly records—Wheat crop large but quality poor—Sugar production at new high—Maize output increased—Mineral sales show increase in value—Fishing industry becoming more important.

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

JOHANNESBURG.—South African agriculture during 1950 experienced one of the best years on record, with most of the principal crops showing substantial increases over the yields of 1949. Soil erosion and conservation of water continue to be the most pressing problems to be faced by the industry. The Secretary for Agriculture, Dr. C. H. Neveling, commenting on this situation recently said: "It is a tragic fact that the yield potential and carrying capacity of our country are steadily deteriorating, despite the millions of pounds spent by the state in the past on technical services".

The South African Wool Board regarded the 1949-50 wool season (from July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950), as the most fantastic year in the history of the South African wool growing industry. Already the sales of wool in the first six months of the 1950-51 season have smashed all previous yearly records.

Four years ago farmers were receiving £20 a bale for their top-quality wool. Recently, the prices have exceeded £150 per bale. The clip of the 1949-50 season realized £38·5 million, exceeding the previous year's clip by nearly £8 million. In the first six months of the 1950-51 season, the value of wool offerings had exceeded £45 million, and it is estimated that the full season will see sales surpass the £85 million mark. A new South African record price of 190½d. a pound was paid in early January, 1951, at the East London wool sales.

The latest official estimate places the Union's wheat crop for the 1950-51 season at 6,075,000 bags of 200 lbs., resulting mainly from harvests of record size in the Orange Free State. Unfavourable weather and damage from rust, however, resulted in a crop of relatively poor quality.

South African Wheat Harvests

Province	1948-49 Final Estimate	1949-50 Final Estimate	1950-51 December Estimate
	(Bags of 200 lbs.)		
Cape Province	3,139,000	2,778,000	3,272,000
Orange Free State	1,727,000	1,314,000	2,359,000
Transvaal	387,000	409,000	444,000
Totals	<u>5,263,000</u>	<u>4,501,000</u>	<u>6,075,000</u>

Sugar Crop at Record Level

The sugar crop for the 1950-51 season will amount to approximately 640,000 short tons, the largest crop in the history of the sugar industry in South Africa. During the season 1949-50, a total of 561,000 short tons of sugar was produced.



South Africa—Peanuts in the Northern Transvaal, following the harvest.

United Kingdom Took Bulk of Citrus Crop

The United Kingdom again took the bulk of the citrus crop. At the end of October, nearly 3·5 million cases of the export pack of 4,479,061 cases had been shipped to Britain, the balance being exported to Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland, Mauritius, the Far East, Germany, the Netherlands and Ireland.

Exports for the first ten months of 1950 were more than 800,000 cases greater than for the same period in 1949, when 3,641,384 cases were shipped.

Final estimates place the maize crop, South Africa's most important cereal, at 94,390,000 bushels, compared with 72 million bushels in the 1948-49 season and nearly 113 million bushels during 1947-48.

Estimates of other winter crops from European farms are as follows:

Winter Crops from European Farms

	1949-50 Estimate	1948-49 Final figure
Groundnuts (peanuts—bags of 100 lbs.)	1,842,000	1,377,000
Kaffircorn (bags of 200 lbs.)	1,076,000	810,000
Sunflower seed (bags of 100 lbs.)	468,000	562,000

The high price of cotton and the availability of a local market for the crop have encouraged farmers to plant nearly 60,000 acres, or double the area planted in 1949. At the end of 1950 rains were urgently required.

Statistics issued by the Department of Mines indicate that mineral sales for the first ten months of 1950 increased in value substantially over figures for the corresponding period in 1949. In most cases, there was a quantitative increase.

South African Mineral Sales
(January to October)

	1949		1950	
	Short tons	Value	Short tons	Value
Coal	22,762,527	£ 8,276,716*	23,882,483	£ 12,195,023
Chrome ore	314,852	848,296	462,863	1,165,753
Copper	26,984	2,761,579	33,109	4,638,896
Iron ore	1,151,266	503,392	1,069,190	538,263
Manganese ore	648,949	1,801,881	705,914	2,653,650
Tin	395	213,432	536	324,272
Asbestos—				
Amosite	33,195	1,029,324	34,242	1,198,373
Blue	14,432	741,012	19,987	1,225,263
Chrysotile	6,297	279,344	8,308	517,785
	(fine oz.)		(fine oz.)	
Silver	968,575	191,309	935,997	248,400
	(oz.)		(oz.)	
Osmiridium	4,779	86,839	4,794	123,863
Platinum metals	78,009	1,056,725	85,778	1,655,031

* Pithead value.

Fishing Industry Becoming Increasingly Important

Although the fishing industry in the Union is relatively in the early stage of development, its contribution to the economic life of the country is becoming increasingly important. During 1950, the industry employed 11,500 people of whom 5,500 were fishermen. The catch for the year totalled 230,000 tons, including 160,000 tons of pilchards and maasbankers, 12,500 tons of crayfish, 25,000 tons of hake, and 8,000 tons of snoek. The value of fish taken from the seas off the Union coast is estimated to be £ 4 million.

Most of the crayfish catch was exported as frozen tails or canned, and 10,000 tons of the pilchard catch was also canned, while the domestic market's requirements for fresh fish were fully met. However, during the past few years the by-products of the fishing industry have been developed, and it is in this direction that the future of the industry lies. South Africa already is one of the leading countries in the world for the production of vitamin "A", both as a by-product of the fisheries industry, and as a separately organized industry of its own. Shark, hake and snoek, the principal sources for vitamin "A" complex, abound off the coasts of the Union and ensure a steady source of supply. The production of fish-meal has increased considerably during the past few years and is proving of great value as a stock feed in those areas with protein-deficient soils.

The Fisheries Development Corporation of South Africa is assisting in the growth of the fisheries industry by extending its research program to develop the by-products of the industry, to introduce new processes for fish canning, and to extend the distribution of fresh fish. Recently the Corporation announced that plans were being prepared for six fishing harbours along the West Coast, covering 160 miles of the richest fishing grounds in South Africa.

Ceylon Increases Export Duties on Agricultural Commodities

Colombo, March 20, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Ceylon has increased the export duties on tea, rubber, cocoa products and other agricultural commodities. The new tax is estimated to bring in an additional revenue of 100 million rupees a year. From press reports appearing in London, it would seem that some part of this extra revenue is to be used to meet the higher cost of food subsidies resulting from the general increase in food prices. However, some of this additional revenue could no doubt be applied to the development program.

Brazilian Black Tea Industry is Dependent on Export Markets

Principal export markets are Argentina and Chile—Efforts to increase number of foreign markets hampered by high prices—São Paulo teas, with tannin content of 15.4 per cent, rank high in quality.

By C. J. Van Tighem, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

SAO PAULO.—Chinese tea plants were introduced into Brazil as early as 1812, but cultivation of Chinese and Indian varieties has become important only since 1920. The principal plantations are located in the states of São Paulo and Minas Gerais. Brazilian-grown tea is now served throughout the country, and since 1940 a net export surplus has existed. Of the area under cultivation in 1949, 1,314 acres were in Minas Gerais and 2,593 in São Paulo. Production in São Paulo amounted to 666 tons, as compared with 33 tons in Minas Gerais, clearly establishing the pre-eminence of São Paulo in this branch of agriculture. During the period 1946-1949, the state of São Paulo accounted for over 90 per cent of the total production of black tea in Brazil.

Cultivation in the state of São Paulo is carried out principally in the municipalities of Registro, Jucupiranga, Iguape and Eldorado Paulista. The last official census in 1940 gave the number of tea plants as 8,817,876, but with the expansion that has taken place in recent years it is estimated that the number is now between 10 and 12 million. The greater part of these plants are of the "Chinese" variety, but recently planters have been turning to the type known as "Assam," which gives a better yield despite the fact that fewer plants can be grown to the acre. Tea plants in São Paulo begin to produce in their third year.

Tea Planting in Brazil

	1948	1949
Area cultivated (acres)	3,905	3,907
Average yield per acre (kilos)	173	179
Production (metric tons)	676	699
Value (United States dollars)	603,000	623,800

The quality of some of the locally produced teas is very high, it is stated. Experts claim that a good quality tea should contain between 30 to 40 per cent of aqueous extract, while tannin should not be below 8.2 per cent. Among the various kinds of black tea, that with the highest tannin content, other conditions being equal, is considered to be the best. Judged by this criterion some of the São Paulo teas rank high as they have a tannin content of 15.4 per cent as compared with the average tannin content of teas from the following countries: India, 14.3 per cent; Ceylon, 12.2 per cent; China, 9.5 per cent.

Export Trade Practically Dependent on Two Markets

Since 1937, quantities of Brazilian tea have been exported to a number of European and South American countries, among which are Argentina, Chile, Uruguay, Paraguay, Venezuela, Bolivia, Dutch Guiana, Ecuador, England, Trinidad, Holland, Italy, Switzerland, Sweden, the United States, Iran and North Africa. Quantities exported in 1948 totalled 533.2 metric tons, as compared with 491.9 in 1947, and 71.7 in 1939.

However, in 1948 the destinations were reduced to five, and of these Argentina took 78 per cent of the total yield. Chile took 20 per cent and the remaining 2 per cent went to Holland, Italy and Switzerland. Some concern has been felt regarding this dependence on practically two customers only, and efforts are being made to increase the number of foreign markets. In this effort to widen the market for Brazilian tea difficulty is being encountered because of the preference which exists for tea imported directly from India and Ceylon, and especially due to the marked increase in prices in recent years, which has placed them out of line with those of major producers such as India and Ceylon.

In so far as the Brazilian black tea industry is concerned, exports are essential since domestic consumption is insufficient to provide a market for all of the tea produced. This dependence upon exports is clearly evident from statistics released by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics which show that, in the period 1944-1948 inclusive, the percentage of tea entering into export trade has varied from 61 per cent to 79 per cent.

India Prohibits Certain Items in Mails

According to information received from the Postal Administration of India, gold, silver, articles of gold or silver, diamonds and other precious stones, destined to India, or in transit via India, in open or closed mail, to French or Portuguese India, are prohibited importation.

Canadian Iron and Steel Production Set Record in 1949

The value of products manufactured by Canada's primary iron and steel industry rose to an all-time record of \$305,735,000 in 1949, an advance of eight per cent over the preceding year's total of \$282,167,000, and 32 per cent above the wartime peak of \$232,106,000 in 1942.

Meeting on Forestry Products Scheduled for Philadelphia

Washington, April 3, 1951.—The 1951 annual meeting of the Forest Products Research Society is scheduled for May 7-13 in Philadelphia. An international industry show, sponsored by the society, will be held in the Convention Hall, Philadelphia, in conjunction with the annual meeting. This exhibition will comprise forest products, saw milling and woodworking machinery, equipment and supplies. Approximately 140,000 square feet of display space are available to house everything from logs to finished articles, including paints and varnishes.

The Forest Products Research Society, Madison, Wisconsin, a national organization, was organized in 1947, and is interested in the development, production and utilization of forest products.

Organizations co-operating in the preparation and presentation of papers at the technical sessions of the annual meeting are: American Paper and Pulp Association; American Society of Mechanical Engineers; American Society for Testing Materials; American Wood Preservers Association; Association of Manufacturers of Woodworking Machinery; Northeastern Wood Utilization Council; Society of American Foresters; and the Society of the Plastic Industry. Interested exhibitors or visitors should contact Mr. Eugene R. O'Hare, Industry Show Chairman, Forest Products Research Society, 2 Columbus Circle, New York 19, N.Y.

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

Campaign Against Foxes Successful in Argentina

Buenos Aires, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture in Argentina has purchased 27,000 fox pelts, valued at 300,000 pesos, since the institution in 1949 of a campaign against foxes in the Patagonia region where they were inflicting serious ravages on sheep. The free distribution of poisons with a strychnine base has resulted in the deaths of an estimated 50,000 foxes. The bounty was being paid at the rate of 20 pesos for red fox pelts and 10 pesos for grey fox pelts.

Argentina Extends Importation of Pedigree Cattle and Goats

Buenos Aires, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Central Bank has announced that the regulations in effect covering the importation of pedigree cattle and goats from Switzerland will be extended. The bank will now consider applications for their importation from other countries of origin. Applications for exchange permits will be considered up to April 9. Presumably, this is retroactive to cover recent purchases of purebred cattle in the United States and Canada.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Gold Production Decreased

Sydney, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian gold production, at 853,467 oz. fine for 1950, decreased by 35,590 oz. or 4 per cent, compared with 1949. The value increased by 22 per cent to £13,221,654, because the higher gold price of £15.9.10 an ounce which was established in September, 1949. Postwar gold output reached a peak of 937,654 oz. in 1947, and the downward trend since was not stayed by the higher price. Employment in the industry has taken the same trend; persons employed have dropped from 11,653 in 1947 to 10,409 in 1949. Figures for 1950 are not yet available.

Australia Permits Increased Imports from Japan

Sydney, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Import Licensing Branch of the Australian Department of Trade and Customs announced on March 14th that the range of goods which might be imported from Japan had been reviewed. As a result, applications for import licences will be considered between now and June 30, 1951, for the following commodities: Tinplate, copper, other metal, insulators, timber (including plywood) cement, wall and ceiling tiles, motor vehicle parts, electric motors, furnace electrodes, machinery and metalware, cotton piece-goods for the manufacture of bags, piece-goods for printing, sheeting for manufacture of leathercloth, piece-goods for processing, cotton duck, flannelette, raw silk, sheeting, Fuji silk, cotton yarn, rayon yarn, nylon yarn, tickings, bandage gauze, bristles, window hollands, towelling in the piece, fur skins undressed, calico for general use, slide rules (Hemmi), newsprint, paper other than newsprint, and industrial chemicals.

The eligibility of Japanese goods for entry depends on the availability of adequate quantities from sterling or easy currency sources of supply. Special consideration is given to goods in respect of which tariff decisions allow extended entry under concessional by-laws because of supply shortages or non-manufacture in Australia. Licences for goods of Japanese origin will in future have a validity of twelve months.

Tobacco Price Sets Record in Australia

Sydney, March 27, 1951.—(FTS)—An Australian record average tobacco price of 8s. 9d. per pound was paid on March 19 at Queensland's biggest tobacco sale in Brisbane, which was worth £A200,000 to growers. A returned soldier tobacco grower set what is claimed as a world record for quantity and price. He was paid more than £A1,200 for a ton of tobacco, the top price being 13s. 2d. per pound. The main buyer was the British-Australasian Tobacco Company for use in its southern tobacco factories.

British Turbines Purchased for Australian Hydro-Electric Scheme

Sydney, March 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A contract for two 30,000-kilowatt water turbines and generators, with a value of £A312,500, has been given to a British firm by the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Authority. The turbines will be made in Glasgow and will be delivered early in 1953. They will be installed in a pilot station 4,000 feet above sea-level on the Snowy River.

JAPAN

Japan Will Join International Whaling Convention

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government has announced that an application will be submitted shortly, through the United States Government, to the International Whaling Commission Secretariat in London for Japan's adherence to the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling. By this action Japan will automatically join the International Convention for the Regulation of Whaling for the first time.

Japan to Expand Merchant Fleet

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government is now implementing its program to purchase or charter 38 foreign ships by the end of March. The increase of its merchant fleet forms an integral part of Japan's expanded foreign trade policy. The basic principle of the Japanese Government's program is to carry on trade by Japanese-built ships. Since the construction of new vessels requires considerable time, the government intends to remodel wartime standard ships, purchase or charter foreign ships, and salvage sunken vessels in order to meet the present shortage.

The Japanese merchant fleet has only been able to handle 20-30 per cent of the country's import trade. The planned objective is to increase the carrying capacity of the merchant fleet to the position where it can handle 38 per cent of Japan's import trade by the end of March, 1951, and 46 per cent by the end of the fiscal year 1951-52. The past government

shipbuilding programs have not been carried out according to schedule, but it is the intention to ensure that the sixth and seventh programs are executed according to plan.

Japanese Dollar Holdings Decline

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Chairman of the Japanese Foreign Exchange Control Board has indicated that Japan's United States dollar holdings stood at \$479 million on February 10. This represents a decline from \$519 million at the end of 1950. The decline was attributed to increased expenditures for essential imports since the beginning of the year.

Japan Establishes Price Controls

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Japanese Government has taken action to check the rising prices on items such as clothing, sugar, soya bean paste, soya sauce, edible oils, soap, fertilizer, rubber-soled canvas shoes and lumber. The Economic Investigation Board has been authorized under the Commodities Price Control Ordinance to penalize merchants who hoard, charge exorbitant prices and refuse to sell these commodities. The penalties for infraction of the new regulations include imprisonment up to ten years and fines of not more than 100,000 yen.

Per Capita Taxation Lower in Japan

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The per capita tax burden in Japan is 16·8 per cent of income, according to the Minister of Finance, compared with 18·9 per cent in the United States and 34·4 per cent in the United Kingdom. With the inclusion of local taxes the rate in Japan rose to 22·6 per cent, compared with 26·6 per cent in the United States and 36·8 per cent in the United Kingdom.

Population of Japan has Increased

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The population of Japan is now 83,199,637. This figure is based on the national census of October 1, 1950, and represents an increase of 5,098,164, or 6·5 per cent over the last previous census taken on October 1, 1947. The urban population of Japan stands at 31,203,191 and the rural population, 51,996,446. Tokyo Metropolis has the highest population of all the Japanese prefectures, 6,277,500, followed by Hokkaido prefecture, 4,295,567; Hyogo prefecture, 3,309,935; and Kanagawa prefecture, 2,487,665. The population returns include foreign residents in Japan but not occupation forces, members of foreign missions and their dependents.

Japanese Export Bank Extends First Loan

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Export Bank of Japan extended its first loan, totalling 76 million yen, to cover the export of dynamos to Argentina. Since the bank commenced operations on February 1, 1951, sixteen applications for loans totalling 2,900 million yen have been received. It is intended that loans will be made for the export of dynamos, spinning machines, machinery, ships and switchboards. The bank's capital has been increased by 5 billion yen for the current fiscal year.

Cotton Spindleage Increased by Japanese Companies

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The spindleage installed by member companies of the Japan Spinners Association totalled 4,468,118 at the end of January. This represents an increase of 86,971 in installed spindleage and 103,419 in usable spindleage over the previous month.

The output of cotton yarn in the month of January amounted to 49,829,407 pounds, an increase of 4,708,691 pounds compared with the previous month. Cotton cloth production in January was 69,232,503 linear yards, a decrease of 5,402,629 yards from the preceding month. It is anticipated that cotton spinning production in February will be 20 per cent lower than the January figure, due to the power shortage which is general throughout Japan.

Japan Announces Railway Expansion Program

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese National Railways have announced the proposed construction of 2,000 cars, both freight and passenger, in the fiscal year 1951-52. In addition, three railway lines with a total length of 46·7 kilometres are to be constructed.

Japanese National Income Increased Last Year

Tokyo, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Government Economic Stabilization Board estimates Japan's national income, for the fiscal year ending March 31, at 3,314 million yen. This represents an increase of 15·3 per cent over the fiscal year 1949-50.

NETHERLANDS

Dutch Farmers to Study American Methods

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty-two young Dutch farmers departed on March 15 for the United States to study American agriculture and market gardening methods, as part of the E.C.A. Technical Assistance Program.

Dutch Flowers Flown to the United States

The Hague, March 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The largest single consignment of flowers to be shipped by air from the Netherlands was flown to the United States on March 19. The shipment included over 6,000 sprays of lilacs from the famous Aalsmeer flower district and were valued at US\$2,500. The flowers are expected to be sold in 38 states.

Netherlands Encouraging Sugar-Beet Production

The Hague, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Annual imports of sugar of over 100,000 metric tons, largely from dollar areas, have led the Netherlands Government to encourage sugar-beet production by raising the guaranteed return to the refineries by 150 florins per 100 kilograms (19 cents Canadian per 100 pounds) to 44 florins per 100 kilograms (\$5.51 Can. per 100 pounds) of sugar. This will permit the refineries to pay the farmer about 40 florins per ton (\$11 Can. per ton) for his beets. As

a result, it is expected that the area under sugar-beet cultivation will be extended by 5,000 hectares (12,350 acres) from last year's area of 67,000 hectares (about 165,000 acres).

Netherlands to Export Apples to France

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—In recent trade discussions, Dutch and French officials are reported to have reached agreement on the inclusion of apples in the Dutch fruit export quota to France. Apple growers have been asked to list the nine major varieties they wish to export, and it is expected that shipments will commence shortly.

Netherlands Ships Cabbages to United States

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—For the first time since 1929 cabbages from the Netherlands are being exported to the United States. Severe February frosts in Texas and Florida reduced the crops in those areas, making it profitable to ship cabbage from Holland to the Eastern seaboard states.

It is expected that shipments will total 250,000 crates by the end of March. However, arrival on the market of the late Florida crop towards the end of this month will put a stop to Dutch exports to the United States.

Salvage Campaign Launched in Netherlands

The Hague, March 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A nation-wide salvage drive has been launched in the Netherlands for the collection of waste paper, old metals, rags, bones and rubber. Particular attention will be paid to lead and zinc, which are vital basic raw materials for Netherlands industry, now in serious short supply.

Organized collections will be made in eighty towns through schools, charitable institutions and voluntary organizations working in co-operation with municipal authorities.

Last year about 11,000 tons of old paper were salvaged monthly. The new goal set is considerably higher and it is hoped that 177,000 tons, half the total amount of paper used, can be salvaged annually.

NORWAY

Norway Has Record Herring Catch

(One hectolitre equals approximately 3.3 bushels.)

Oslo, March 30, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Norwegian herring fisheries this season resulted in a record catch of 8.9 million hectolitres, as compared with 8.2 million in 1949, and 8.8 million in 1948, the previous record. The first-hand value of the catch amounted to 146 million kroner, as against 114 and 121 million kroner, respectively, in the two previous years. Over 7 million hectolitres of this year's catch, also a record, went to the Norwegian herring oil factories.

Norwegian Whale Oil Production Sold

Oslo, March 30, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The net result of the Norwegian whaling season, which closed on March 9, was about the same as last year. The total production of all the Norwegian factories amounted to 931,900

barrels of whale oil and 121,774 barrels of sperm oil, as compared with 988,096 and 60,336 barrels respectively in the previous season. The total production of both whale oil and sperm oil has been sold, of which some 61,000 tons of whale oil and 5,000 tons of sperm oil have been reserved for the Norwegian market. The prices fetched are reported to be satisfactory. The season has been exceptionally short, lasting only 78 days.

Number of Motor Vehicles in Denmark Increased

Oslo, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—At the end of 1950 the number of registered motor vehicles in Denmark totalled 236,813, as compared with 208,198 on December 31, 1949. Of this total, 179,468 comprised automobiles of various types, such as private cars, taxis, buses, ambulances, fire-engines, delivery vans, trucks and trolleys, and 48,345 consisted of motorcycles and bicycles equipped with auxiliary motors. From December, 1949, to December, 1950, the number of private cars increased by 6.4 per cent, buses by 4.9 per cent, delivery vans, trucks and trolleys by 7.1 per cent, and motorcycles by 4.9 per cent. The number of taxis, however, declined by 5.8 per cent.

Norway has Deficit in European Payments Union

Oslo, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—During the course of December, 1950, Norway received Marshall Aid to the sum of \$1,017,000, the total sum of the whole of 1950 amounting to \$59,637,000. Up to the end of 1950, Norway had received a total sum of about 2,430 million kroner in connection with the ECA. Norway's net deficit vis-à-vis the European Payments Union (EPU) was \$8.8 million for the month of January, 1951, and the total net deficit is now \$59.9 million. Norway, therefore, has drawn the total sum of the "initial position," \$60 million, which was placed at her disposal by the ECA. In order to meet these liabilities, Norway, from now on, will have to draw on her regular quota in the EPU, which is fixed at \$200 million.

The Norwegian loan of £5 million, issued in London recently, did not meet with any great success, as only about 50 per cent of the loan was subscribed to by the public.

The special tax on capital accumulated during the war, and extra tax assessments effected after the war, have given the Norwegian Government an additional revenue of about 700 million kroner.

The Norwegian Government proposes to allocate 15 million kroner of the budget for 1951-52 to the subscription of shares in the State Iron Works at Mo in Rana. It is also proposed that the government should issue a guarantee of up to 100 million kroner in respect of loans to be obtained by this iron works.

SPAIN

Manufacture of Motorcycles in Spain Takes Upward Trend

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The manufacture of motorcycles in Spain has taken an upward trend in the last few years. There are factories in Madrid, Barcelona and Bilbao, the most important one being in the last-named city where production has reached a monthly output of 180 units, and it is hoped to increase it to 250 in May and to 300 by next October.

The makers of accessory parts are paying great attention to this

industry, and are helping to improve the quality of the products and to lower the price at the same time, thus increasing the possibility of exporting Spanish motorcycles in a few months' time.

Factory to Manufacture Shovels Opened in Spain

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A new factory for the manufacture of shovels is being established in Vitoria with a capital of 5 million pesetas.

Spain Substitutes Welding for Rivetting to Save Steel

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Welding is replacing the old rivetting system in the shipyards of Ferrol, Bilbao and the Levant. It is also being used in bridge structures and house building with a considerable reduction in weight as compared with the rivetted method. By welding instead of rivetting, it is considered that a large amount of steel, of which Spain is very short, will be saved.

Spain Orders Diesel Engines from England

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—Diesel engines and electric transmission equipment for 350 diesel-electric locomotives have been ordered from English firms for the state railways. A Barcelona firm is about to deliver 20 complete railway engines in accordance with the designs supplied by a British firm. The mechanical parts will be made and the engines assembled at two Spanish factories. Of the 20 diesel engines, 16 will be supplied by an English firm and the remaining four by a Barcelona factory. The complete electrical equipment for the 20 engines will be imported from England.

Spanish Shipyards Launched Thirty-Six Ships Last Year

Madrid, March 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty-six ships were launched from Spanish shipyards in 1950. These consisted of 23 trawlers, seven coastal vessels, three tankers, two fruit carriers and one codfishing vessel. The gross tonnage totalled 31,896 tons and engine power totalled 23,397 B.H.P. Remaining on the stocks at the end of the year were 157 ships, of which 131 are to be oil and 26 steam propelled. Their gross tonnage will be 156,288 tons. Shortage of steel plate is said to be hampering the Spanish shipbuilding program.

Electric Power Production in Spain Sets Record

Madrid, March 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Electric power production in Spain, in 1950, totalled 7,265 million kwh. of which 5,432 million kwh. was hydraulic and 1,835 million kwh. was thermic. This is an all-time record. During the year, plants for 59 million kwh. hydraulic and 145 million kwh. thermic power, were inaugurated.

Spanish Cyanamid Factory Begins Production this Year

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The cyanamid factory "Hidro-Nitro" will commence production in May or June of this year. Initial output of 18,000 tons annually, will gradually be increased to 30,000 tons.

Spanish Fish Canning Production Higher Last Year

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a trade journal, in 1950 the Spanish canning industry produced 12,000 tons more than in the previous year. Very small quantities of sardines were caught, but production of canned tunny and bonito increased. Exports of canned fish to the United States increased over the previous year.

Crop Prospects Favourable in Some Regions of Spain

Madrid, March 28, 1951.—According to official information, the crop situation in Andalusia, Old Castille and Aragon improved in February, as compared with January. The situation remains favourable in the rest of the regions with the exception of the provinces of Murcia, Alicante and Albacete where conditions are unfavourable because of the lack of rains, and the strong south winds which have prevailed there. Persistent heavy rains in the north and northwestern coastal regions are damaging crop prospects.

VENEZUELA

Venezuelan Butter Production Declines Sharply

Caracas, March 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Provisional statistics indicate that Venezuelan butter production in November, 1950, amounted to 78 metric tons as compared with 153 and 118 metric tons in the same months of 1949 and 1948 respectively. Production in the last six months of 1950 is expected to total only 650 metric tons, a decline of almost 40 per cent from the same period of 1949.

Butter imports have been proportionately larger and in the first 11 months of 1950 exceeded 3,500 metric tons, some 1,600 metric tons more than the total for 1949.

Venezuelan Milk Subsidy Reinstated

Caracas, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Venezuelan Government has voted US\$3 million to reinstate the fluid milk producer subsidy of 7 cents per litre, temporarily discontinued last November. This amount will pay in full the subsidy credits accumulated since that time and will speed the rehabilitation of Venezuelan dairy farmers severely hit by the outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease early in 1950.

An additional US\$600,000 was allocated for the payment of the subsidy for the remaining part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951.

Venezuela to Further Campaign Against Hoof-and-Mouth Disease

Caracas, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Venezuelan Government has authorized the allocation of another US\$1,750,000 to the Hoof-and-Mouth Disease Institute to further its campaign against this disease. In the eight months since the outbreak occurred in Venezuela, it has cost over US\$5,000,000 for control measures, plus large inestimable losses in milk and meat production. In addition, the mortality among breeding stock, particularly high-grade imported dairy animals, will adversely affect milk production for several years.



Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

Pneumatic Mattress—Offered by a French inventor, is a plastic, two layer mattress, air inflated, which may be produced in several sizes of polyvinyl chloride material. File: 5-2353.

Multiplex Table—A resident of Germany offers to Canadian manufacturers a table which is adjustable as to height, and may be used for dining, playing cards and games, work table for children, etc. It is stated that different elevations may be made by a device enclosed within the table legs; that the table is solid at any height, and is adapted particularly for use in school rooms where the height of students varies. File: 5-2343.

Washing Machine—A Belgian inventor has designed and patented a lightweight, inexpensive, all-purpose washing machine, motor power being furnished by a vacuum cleaner, which he desires to have produced and distributed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 5-1528.

Hot Air Furnace—A resident of France has designed and patented what is claimed to be an inexpensive and economical hot air stove, which he wishes to interest a Canadian manufacturer in producing and distributing in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 5-2342.

Aluminum Rainwater Equipment—A British manufacturer of rainwater equipment, such as rain gutters, angles, bends, junctions, etc., has developed and patented a special type of aluminum collar or joint for use with rain pipes and gutters. Due to the restrictions on the use of aluminum in the United Kingdom, the British firm is prepared to licence a Canadian manufacturer to produce and market this device in Canada. File: 5-2412.

Metal Plating Process—A Swedish firm is offering to Canadian interests a process which it has developed for the plating of metal and which is claimed to be superior in quality and durability to the present nickel and chrome plating. File: 5-2398.

Pipette—An Italian inventor has developed a new type of laboratory pipette (glass measuring tube) which operates by plunger suction rather than by mouth suction. He desires to interest a Canadian firm in producing and selling this item under licence or royalty arrangements. File: 5-2319.

Barbers' Paper Apron—A Canadian has designed and patented a paper apron for use by barbers, to replace the cloth aprons now in common use. He desires to dispose of patents outright. File: 5-2427.

Australian Experts to Assist in Project in Pakistan

Karachi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—As a part of Australia's contribution to the Colombo Plan, a party of three high level Australian agricultural experts is to visit Pakistan this month in connection with the Thal Project, in the Punjab.

These experts are to advise Pakistan authorities regarding the establishment of a model farm in the Thal area, which is to demonstrate livestock production under both irrigated and dry farming. The experts are to examine the proposals for the setting up of the farm and will then make recommendations for further assistance needed in this enterprise.

Canadian Exports by Areas

	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	27.6	30.4	33.7	62.0	79.7	73.8
America.....	1.4	2.8	2.4	3.2	5.3	5.3
Africa.....	1.8	3.5	2.9	3.1	7.4	5.9
Asia.....	0.9	3.2	5.9	1.6	6.7	12.9
Oceania.....	3.4	4.3	2.8	7.8	6.9	5.9
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	35.1	44.2	47.7	77.7	106.0	103.7
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	16.9	130.6	154.0	37.0	262.6	342.2
Latin America.....	1.5	6.6	10.7	2.8	13.5	24.7
Europe.....	3.6	13.8	13.5	7.1	24.8	29.9
Other Foreign Countries.....	2.6	4.1	8.1	5.4	13.8	18.5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES....	24.5	155.2	186.2	52.3	314.7	415.3
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	59.6	199.5	233.9	129.9	420.6	519.0

Canadian Exports, by Countries

	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	27,345	30,374	33,585	60,915	78,981	73,640
Gibraltar.....			54		67	113
Malta.....	27	3	13	100	649	61
TOTAL EUROPE.....	27,372	30,377	33,652	61,015	79,697	73,814
America:						
Newfoundland*.....	359			884		
Bermuda.....	92	201	201	194	422	500
Barbados.....	65	192	339	159	405	709
Jamaica.....	431	787	622	797	1,364	1,324
Trinidad and Tobago.....	231	843	637	575	1,565	1,324
Bahamas.....		223	162		416	287
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	144	167	207	333	413	493
British Honduras.....	19	44	18	41	93	19
British Guiana.....	93	344	246	200	634	599
Falkland Islands.....						
TOTAL AMERICA.....	1,434	2,801	2,432	3,183	5,312	5,255
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		10	1		25	11
Union of South Africa.....	1,668	3,211	2,545	2,544	6,854	5,260
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	81	177	224	173	193	337
Gambia.....		4	3	2	10	3
Gold Coast.....	2	52	81	7	97	117
Nigeria.....	4	19	8	11	37	37
Sierra Leone.....	5	16	3	28	25	17
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1		1	136	2	8
British East Africa.....	63	47	21	147	124	74
TOTAL AFRICA.....	1,824	3,536	2,887	3,098	7,367	5,864

Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

*The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian statistics as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	373	1,082	4,895	584	1,578	9,881
Pakistan.....		1,360	54		2,399	598
Ceylon.....	20	142	28	38	225	63
Aden.....	10	1	1	14	2	2
Federation of Malaya.....	321	100	637	656	1,133	1,093
Other British East Indies.....	1	15		1	15	
Hong Kong.....	92	502	283	230	1,324	1,267
TOTAL ASIA.....	852	3,202	5,898	1,574	6,676	12,904
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,429	2,836	1,389	5,585	4,582	3,853
New Zealand.....	952	1,456	1,348	2,108	2,318	1,844
Fiji.....	14	28	11	79	32	136
Other British Oceania.....		1	50	11	2	51
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	3,395	4,321	2,798	7,783	6,934	5,884
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35,086	44,236	47,667	77,659	105,985	103,721
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	16,792	128,838	152,428	36,835	259,697	339,376
Alaska.....	2	43	51	8	101	121
American Virgin Islands.....	3	14	23	5	25	49
Hawaii.....	50	673	730	130	1,109	1,103
Puerto Rico.....	17	1,030	747	27	1,579	1,548
United States Oceania.....		15		3	43	31
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESIONS	16,864	130,613	153,979	37,008	262,554	342,228
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	451	165	278	605	300	862
Bolivia.....	10	62	97	16	101	1,007
Brazil.....	242	756	2,332	538	1,466	4,341
Chile.....	54	65	328	110	167	528
Colombia.....	85	460	515	167	1,057	1,882
Costa Rica.....	9	132	179	20	258	334
Cuba.....	90	1,134	1,199	174	2,435	2,875
Dominican Republic.....	55	271	350	62	519	706
Ecuador.....	6	32	404	9	82	591
El Salvador.....	7	94	172	11	179	282
Guatemala.....	8	217	298	14	453	491
Haiti (Republic of).....	11	120	164	15	450	370
Honduras.....	3	27	49	18	53	79
Mexico.....	209	732	1,359	436	1,400	4,102
Nicaragua.....	2	44	82	4	113	138
Panama.....	31	413	316	63	642	1,048
Paraguay.....	1	11	3	3	17	12
Peru.....	68	117	597	168	307	823
Uruguay.....	17	141	252	71	168	667
Venezuela.....	129	1,650	1,690	250	3,343	3,570
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,488	6,643	10,664	2,754	13,510	24,708
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....	3	70	171	6	265	345
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	366	4,574	5,289	769	5,992	9,342
Bulgaria.....			7		56	7
Czechoslovakia.....	163	31	22	223	224	93
Denmark.....	16	73	18	65	157	25
Estonia.....						
Finland.....	29	28	20	46	66	108

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	February			January-February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Europe—Conc.						
France.....	436	1,789	1,051	1,305	4,160	2,811
Germany.....	1,141	252	1,065	1,785	692	2,742
Greece.....	1	69	481	1	183	794
Hungary.....		12			26	14
Iceland.....		10	3	1	35	39
Italy.....	17	466	871	101	853	2,588
Ireland*.....	206	413	722	1,005	1,000	1,970
Latvia.....	23			25		
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	601	798	601	1,401	1,655	1,416
Norway.....	325	1,433	1,099	679	2,378	3,456
Poland.....	25	105	29	76	413	56
Portugal.....	5	1,046	147	21	1,577	654
Azores and Maderia.....		29	10		29	45
Roumania.....				16	1	1
Spain.....		1,735	1		2,475	129
Sweden.....	283	231	226	329	331	402
Switzerland.....	10	563	1,605	95	2,093	2,792
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	168		1	168	3	1
Yugoslavia.....		118	51	1	131	88
TOTAL EUROPE.....	3,612	13,845	13,490	7,115	24,795	29,918
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....		29			29	3
Arabia.....		98	192		150	219
Belgian Congo.....	4	195	241	26	317	451
Burma*.....	28		2	33		16
China.....	104	155		243	862	17
Greenland.....		4	9		4	30
Egypt.....	23	38	105	39	152	204
Ethiopia.....		13	3		16	5
French Africa.....	7	299	161	15	426	242
French East Indies.....	3	12	4	5	19	11
French Guiana.....					4	
French Oceania.....	2	25	62	15	28	185
French West Indies.....	7	1	6	12	2	7
Madagascar.....		4	4	1	6	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	11	107	65	22	181	170
Iran.....	16	233	85	17	312	198
Iraq.....	6	7	18	11	8	44
Israel*.....	7	358	902	18	2,921	1,712
Jordan.....		20	24		25	24
Tripoli.....			191			191
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	2,058	448	3,664	4,201	2,657	7,349
Korea.....		88			423	
Liberia.....	2	6	24	3	16	617
Morocco.....	3	114	122	6	309	284
Indonesia.....	44	223	217	109	1,339	622
Surinam.....	4	83	72	6	171	140
Netherlands Antilles.....	12	137	127	29	290	310
Philippines.....	146	1,032	547	287	2,122	3,427
Portuguese Africa.....	109	232	266	318	547	369
Portuguese Asia.....		7	1		10	15
Siam (Thailand).....	2	53	85	4	187	229
Canary Islands.....		16	2		17	4
Spanish Africa.....		5			51	3
Syria.....	3	31	781	11	72	1,034
Turkey.....		52	126		129	332
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	2,566	4,125	8,108	5,380	13,802	18,472
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	24,533	155,226	186,243	52,259	314,657	415,324
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	59,619	199,462	233,910	129,919	420,642	519,045

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

Trade and Tariff Regulations

New Colombian Exchange Control Introduced

Bogotá, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colombian Government instituted a new exchange control system on March 20. A new exchange rate of 2.50 pesos per United States dollar was set for all foreign exchange payments and proceeds, except for exchange from coffee exports, which will be converted at 1.95 pesos for 75 per cent of the exchange and at 2.50 pesos for the remaining 25 per cent. Imports, which were pending payment on March 20, will be paid for at the new rate. The exchange stamp tax is reduced to 3 per cent ad valorem. A special exchange rate was authorized by the government for the importation of raw materials and fuel in order to avoid increases in Colombian prices.

Import quotas are eliminated, but all permitted imports will require previous registration with the new Exchange Registry Office which will replace the Office of Exchange Control. The Colombian Consulate requires proof of previous registration before legalizing shipping documents for Canadian exports. A deposit of 10 per cent of the value of each importation must be made by the Colombian importer with the Bank of Colombia before registration with the Exchange Registry Office.

A list of prohibited imports was established by Decree No. 638, including about 1,200 items of the Colombian tariff which cover unessential and luxury goods or other goods produced domestically. Some of the important Canadian exports to Colombia which are on the prohibited list are: Canned salmon; oatmeal and rolled oats; whisky; pneumatic tires weighing up to 100 pounds; some artificial silk fabrics and clothing; certain cotton fabrics and clothing; gasoline and oil cooking stoves; radio receiving sets; and passenger automobiles.

Although alcoholic beverages are prohibited private importation, they will be imported by the Colombian Departmental (Provincial) Governments. The Ministry of Finance will allocate import quotas for each department according to their consumption and will determine the sale price.

A new Exchange Regulation Board will be responsible for considering modifications to the list of prohibited goods and possible changes in exchange rates.

In addition, there was established a small list of imports which require prior authorization by the Departments of Agriculture or Development, or by both departments, including potatoes, malt, wheat and wheat flour.

(Editor's Note.—A complete list of the prohibited imports is on file in the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.)

Indian Import Licences Extended

New Delhi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—According to an announcement of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, it has been decided that import licences granted for the period January to June, 1951, with a few exceptions, should be doubled in value in order to cover the requirements for the July to December period. The purpose of doubling licences at the present time is to endeavour to meet the country's requirements for the full calendar year 1951. No further licences for the July to December period will be issued for these items. It is intended to review the situation later in the year when it will be decided whether a larger quantum of imports might be necessary.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

The following classes of licences will not be doubled: (1) capital goods licences; (2) licences granted for heavy electrical plant; (3) licences issued to cover contracts placed by the Directorate General of Industries and Supplies; (4) licences issued to cover contracts placed by Government railways; and (5) licences covering various individual items, including the following which are licensable from the dollar area: Precision instruments; diesel engines; motors and generators of any type or design and component parts thereof; machinery for use in the jute and hemp industries; specified textile apparatus; other textile machinery; machinery for the tea industries, iron and steel production work, electric supply undertakings, mines and quarries, and road making and haulage; most other types of machinery; component parts of machinery required for railways; electric control gear and electric transmission gear; non-listed patent medicines containing spirit or not; car polishes and compositions; certain china, porcelainware, glass, and glassware; certain types of glass bottles and phials; mathematical instruments; spectacle frames, other than metallic, goggles, sunglasses, glare glasses, green glasses.

Existing licences for prescribe dtypes of rubber insulated cables will be doubled in value but actual shipment of half the doubled value should be made only in the second licensing period, namely July to December, 1951.

Bermuda to Permit Importation of Toys

Hamilton, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission, in a notice of March 21, notified importers that reasonable quantities of toys, up to a maximum cost of \$5.00 per dozen toys, c.i.f. Bermuda, will be allowed importation from dollar sources.

Egypt Exempts Certain Goods from Customs Duty

Cairo, March 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Some goods, formerly dutiable on entering Egypt, have been exempted from customs duty effective February 27, 1951. The items concerned are certain fresh fruits including apples, certain vegetable oils including linseed oil, fatty acids, oil fats and butters of animal and vegetable origin, margarine and common soap.

In addition to normal rates of duty, imports into Egypt are subject to extra charges including a tax of 7 per cent ad valorem. However, this tax has been reduced to one per cent on all the presently exempted items.

(Editor's Note.—The complete list of articles exempted from duty is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Paraguay Changes Exchange Rates

Buenos Aires, March 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Paraguay has announced changes in the exchange system and new official rates of the guarani, effective March 5. The new rates have received the approval of the International Monetary Fund and are fixed at:

6 guaranies per U.S. dollar (16.67 cents per guarani).

9 guaranies per U.S. dollar (11.11 cents per guarani).

The new exchange system reduces the number of Paraguayan exchange rates for exports and imports and narrows the range between the higher and lower rates.

TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

The rate of 6 guaranies per U.S. dollar is applicable to major exports, and to some essential imports, to payments for public debt service and government transactions, including official imports.

The rate of 9 guaranies per U.S. dollar applies to all minor exports, and to imports not covered at the 6 guarani rate, to service on capital payments, and to freight expenditures.

A legal free exchange market will be opened for transactions other than those connected with imports such as incoming unregistered foreign capital, tourist and diplomatic expenditures, salaries of foreign personnel of private enterprises, and insurance reimbursements.

A commission of one per cent is collected on all purchases and sales of exchange. The Paraguayan Government has also announced that the various taxes imposed on remittances abroad under the law of April, 1950, are cancelled.

Payments for imports cleared through customs after March 5 will be made at the new rate of exchange irrespective of the rates mentioned on existing permits.

United Kingdom Amends World Open General Licence

London, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Petroleum sulphonates and tanning extracts, which were among the materials added to the list admissible into the United Kingdom under "World" Open General Licence as from March 28, have been deleted from the list effective from that date.

The result is that these two commodities will continue to be subject to the requirement of an individual licence in respect of each transaction.

Rehabilitation of Sugar Industry in Java Hindered

The Hague, March 20, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a report of the Dutch banking and trading firm N. V. Nederlandsche Handelmaatschappij, the Java sugar industry stands little chance of regaining its prewar position in the immediate future. Speedy rehabilitation from wartime damage has been prevented by postwar disorders in Java, with the result that many sugar companies are only operating small sections of their plantations.

Whereas prewar output was 1,500,000 metric tons of sugar annually, the 1949 and 1950 crops yielded only 223,300 tons and 277,000 tons respectively. Production in 1951 is expected to be about 450,000 tons. However, no sugar is at present being exported as most of the Java output has been consumed locally, in contrast to prewar times when nearly all the production was exported.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

Argentina

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

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

Australia

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

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

Ceylon

Colombo—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 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, Calle 19, No. 639, fifth floor. 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 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

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

Guatemala

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

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—T. R. G. FLETCHER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126. Territory includes Indo-China and South China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—R. F. RENWICK, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886. Territory includes Burma.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—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 Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

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. BISSONNETT, Acting Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

Lima—R. E. GRAVEL, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Bolivia.

Philippines

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

Portugal

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

Puerto Rico

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

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-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 April 2	Nominal Quotations April 9
Argentina	Peso	Basic	.2977	.2099	.2111
		Free	.2085	.0756	.7601
Austria	Schilling	Export		.0491	.0494
Australia	Pound		3.2240	2.3520	2.3640
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		.0228	.0209	.0210
Bolivia	Boliviano		.0238	.0175	.0176
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		.8396	.6123	.6158
Brazil	Cruzeiro		.0544	.0572	.0575
Burma	Rupee		.3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		.3022	.2204	.2217
Chile	Peso		.0233	.0215	.0137
Colombia	Peso		.5128	.4199	.4249
Costa Rica	Colon		.1800	.1874	.1884
Cuba	Peso		1.0000	1.0497	1.0556
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		.0200	.0211	.0212
Denmark	Krone		.2084	.1522	.1531
Dominican Republic	Peso		1.0000	1.0497	1.0556
Ecuador	Sucre		.0740	.0636	.0640
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	3.0142	3.0313
El Salvador	Colon		.4000	.4199	.4223
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	2.6479	2.6629
Finland	Markka		.0062	.0046	.0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		.0037	.0030	.0030
French Empire—African	Franc		.0073	.0060	.0061
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0201	.0166	.0167
Germany	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2499	.2513
Guatemala	Quetzal		1.0000	1.0497	1.0556
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.2099	.2111
Honduras	Lempira		.5000	.5248	.5278
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2519	.1814	.1824
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.0644	.0648
India	Rupee		.3022	.2204	.2217
Iran	Rial		.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	2.9400	2.9550
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	2.9400	2.9550
Israel	Pound		3.0000	2.9400	2.9550
Italy	Lira		.0017	.0017	.0017
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	2.9400	2.9550
Japan	Yen		.0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		.4561		
Mexico	Peso		.1157	.1216	.1222
Netherlands	Florin		.3769	.2762	.2778
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5308	.5566	.5598
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	2.9400	2.9550
Nicaragua	Cordoba		.2000	.2099	.2111
Norway	Krone		.2015	.1471	.1479
Pakistan	Rupee		.3022	.3173	.3191
Panama	Balboa		1.0000	1.0497	1.0556
Paraguay	Guarani		.3200		
Peru	Sol		.1538	.0709	.0713
Philippines	Peso		.4975	.5248	.5278
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		.0400	.3429	.0366
Singapore	Straits Dollar		.4702	.0964	.3448
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		.0916	.2029	.0970
Sweden	Krona		.2783	.2428	.2041
Switzerland	Franc		.2336		.2442
Thailand	Baht		.1000		
Turkey	Lira		.3571	.3732	.3753
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	2.9400	2.9550
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	2.9400	2.9550
United States	Dollar		1.0000	1.0497	1.0556
Uruguay	Peso		.6583	.6910	.6949
Venezuela	Bolivar		.2985	.3133	.3151
Yugoslavia	Dinar		.0200		

* September 17, 1949.