

# FOREIGN TRADE

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Refinery at Sarnia, Ont., of Imperial Oil Limited, where another chapter in the economic development of Canada was opened this week with the arrival from Superior, Wisconsin, of the M.V. Imperial Leduc, largest oil tanker on the Great Lakes, with the first consignment of petroleum from Alberta wells. The last link was thus closed in a transportation chain that includes 1,126 miles of pipe line, extending from Edmonton to the shores of Lake Superior. Six storage tanks at the Edmonton pumping station hold an aggregate of 840,000 barrels, twelve at Superior an aggregate of 1,800,000 barrels, and about 1,800,000 barrels are required to fill the pipe line. The M.V. Imperial Leduc and her sister ship, the M.V. Imperial Redwater, each have a capacity of 115,000 barrels of crude.

*Courtesy Imperial Oil Limited.*

Price 10 cents

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

# Livestock Production Important To Southeastern United States

*Cash receipts from livestock increased from \$711.8 million in 1935-39 to \$2,599.8 million in 1945-49—About 80 to 90 per cent of dairy cattle are Jerseys, although Holsteins are growing in popularity—Canadian Jerseys are held in high esteem—A real demand for good dairy cattle exists at present in Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia.*

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

WASHINGTON.—Livestock production has gained steadily in importance in the eleven southeastern states of the Union\* during the past twenty years. Cash receipts from livestock increased from \$711.8 million in 1935-39 to \$2,599.8 million in 1945-49. Since 1924, these southeastern states have gained more rapidly than the United States as a whole in the percentage of cash receipts from livestock and livestock products. In 1924, these states derived 19 per cent of their total farm sales from livestock, as compared with 47 per cent for the United States. By 1947 the figure for the southeastern states had increased to 33 per cent and that for the United States was 55 per cent. In 1924, the southeastern States received 7.3 per cent of the nation's total cash from livestock sales, but in 1947 this region received 10.1 per cent of the total.

The reasons for these gains in livestock production are of two different types: (a) injurious effects of the cotton boll weevil, soil depletion and decline of markets for southern crops; and (b) technological advances such as control of the cattle fever tick, the introduction of more productive strains of cattle and better forage and feed production.

From 1939 to 1949, production of milk on farms in these eleven states increased by 2,527 million pounds, or more than 19 per cent. Milk production was higher in all of the states in 1949 than in 1939, except in Arkansas. The number of cattle kept for milk in 1949 was 4,483,000, compared with 4,320,000 in the period 1935-39, a difference of only 163,000. It is obvious, therefore, that the production of milk per cow was on the average much higher in 1949 than in 1935-39. Annual receipts from dairy products rose from about \$118 million during the period 1935-39, to about \$468 million during the period 1945-49.

Most of these southeastern states now produce sufficient milk to meet the needs of the fluid milk market for all or the major part of the year, but in all of them the production of butter, cheese and concentrated milk is not sufficient to supply the demand. The production of concentrated milk and cheese has increased substantially during the past ten years, but the production of butter is considerably less than it was ten years ago.

## Cotton Acreage Reduced

Under the acreage allotment program of the United States Department of Agriculture, cotton producers have been required to reduce their acreages in cotton in order to qualify for cotton price supports. Millions of acres formerly in cotton have been planted to other crops, such as grain sorghum and soybeans, or used for the establishment of permanent

\*Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Tennessee and Kentucky.

pastures. Because of the existing shortage of cotton, producers have been informed that there will be no cotton acreage allotment in 1951 and they may plant as much as they please and still enjoy price support for their cotton crop. Some of the land which has been removed from cotton production will again be planted to this crop. However, it is unlikely that any appreciable area of land which has been put into permanent pasture will be ploughed up for cotton growing. To purchase the seed and fertilizer and to apply them, and to do the other work necessary to establish a good permanent pasture, costs at the present time about \$40 an acre in the southern states.

Grazing for eight to nine months on grass and clover pastures is possible in these states, and winter grazing mostly on oats, fall rye or other cereals, frequently including Crimson clover, all of which are sown in the fall, makes grazing possible during the three to four months of the winter. Cattle do not need to be housed during the winter months. The grasses and clover mixtures sown for pasture production vary considerably. In the more southerly areas, the kinds sown are somewhat different from those in the more northerly areas. Some of the more popular grasses and clovers are Bermuda, Dallas and carpet grasses, Italian rye, Orchard and Bluegrass, Fescues (principally Kentucky 31), Burr, Ladino, White and Crimson clovers. Large quantities of fertilizers are used in starting new permanent pastures. In Georgia, for example, farmers are advised to use up to 1,000 pounds of fertilizer and 1,000 pounds of lime per acre. Annually thereafter, a dressing of 150 to 200 pounds per acre of nitrate of soda or sulphate of ammonia is recommended. Heavy fertilization is necessary because the major proportion of soils in the southern states is quite low in fertility.

About 80 to 90 per cent of the dairy cattle in the southeastern states are Jerseys. Animals of this breed do well in the hot climate which characterizes this region. Holsteins are probably in second place in numbers with Guernseys next. There are a few, but exceedingly few, Ayrshires. Many Jerseys, which were born in Canada or are the progeny of animals imported from Canada, are found among the Jersey herds in the various states and Canadian Jerseys are held in high esteem by southern dairymen. There is considerable interest in some of the states in Brown Swiss cattle. Experiments carried on in South Carolina have shown that Brown Swiss withstand heat well, are not excitable, produce good veal calves and appear to be as suitable as Jerseys for the climate of that state. There are now, however, only a few animals of this breed in these states.

#### **Holsteins Growing in Popularity**

Mixed herds of Jerseys or animals of Jersey characteristics and Holsteins or Holstein grades, are becoming quite common in the fluid milk areas near the cities. The basis of payment for milk has a definite tendency to encourage dairymen to turn towards Holsteins, which produce more milk per animal, although of a lower butterfat content than Jerseys. Many southern dairymen still believe that Holsteins (because the surface area of their bodies is small compared with their size or bulk) are physically not as suited to the hot southern summers as Jerseys. However, dairymen and some of the dairy specialists in the agricultural colleges favour Holsteins which are relatively small in size, while still others believe that any Holstein will do well in the south if she is given enough feed. Experiments are being carried on at a number of agricultural colleges to determine the suitability of Holsteins to the climatic conditions

in the south. In spite of the prejudices against Holsteins, their numbers are increasing rather rapidly, particularly in the herds that produce milk for consumption as whole milk.

A considerable proportion of the dairymen purchase replacements for their herds. There is at the present time a real demand for good dairy cattle in Texas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia. Grade and purebred cattle are in demand, particularly in the vicinity of the larger cities. Holsteins are in greater demand than other breeds, but Jerseys and Guernseys are more popular with some dairymen. Prices for good grade cattle range from \$200 to \$450 each. Holsteins command higher prices than animals of the smaller breeds.

There is much interest in 4-H and Future Farmers of America clubs in all of the southeastern states. In many cases, the young men and women who are members of these clubs take over the responsibility for the feeding and development of a purebred dairy heifer. In some states the agricultural college or chamber of commerce has provided the money to purchase purebred heifers for these young farm people. Rural club work is usually under the general supervision of the director of agricultural extension service at the state agricultural college.

While the production of dairy products has been expanded significantly in recent years in these states, the growth of the dairy industry and the production of other animal products would have been more rapid if certain retarding influences had not been present. Some of the things which have restricted more rapid development of animal enterprises are: (1) for many years, southern farmers have grown cash crops and many lack the "know-how" of the production of forage crops and of feeding, breeding and caring for farm animals. Moreover, the level of education in many rural areas is relatively low; (2) farm units generally are small, inefficient and poorly equipped and the average production per cow in most states is quite low. Therefore, costs of production are high. In Alabama, for example, 50 per cent of the farms have less than 30 acres in crop and 75 per cent have less than 50 acres in crop, including improved pastures; (3) capital and credit for enlarging the farm business are scarce and difficult to obtain. The cost of establishing good permanent pastures is relatively high.

In spite of the disadvantages enumerated above, these southeastern states have many advantages over other regions for the production of dairy and other animal products. Some of the large producers of concentrated milk products have recently established plants in these states and are helping farmers solve their production and marketing problems. The broiler business has developed in Georgia to the extent that the annual sale of broilers approaches \$40 million.

#### **Industrial Expansion Has Aided Agriculture**

There has been a great expansion in industries of various kinds in recent years. In 1939, the number employed in industry, other than the farming industry, was 1,371,000, while in 1947 the number of employees was 1,945,000, an increase of about 42 per cent. The average annual wage or salary per employee increased during this eight-year period from \$891 to \$2,095. The gain in payroll per person was 135 per cent as compared with 108 per cent for the United States as a whole. This trend towards greater industrial development in the south has continued since 1947. The higher purchasing power of consumers, as a result of the growth of industry, has created a substantial increase in the demand for animal products, such as milk, meat and eggs. These new industries are attracting

men and women from the rural areas, making it possible to enlarge the farm units, and resulting in greater efficiency in the production of agricultural commodities.

While most of the soils of the southeastern states are low in fertility, by the application of fertilizers and lime, they can be made quite productive. With the seeding of suitable pastures and hay mixtures, it is possible to obtain adequate supplies of forage for dairy and beef cattle and for sheep and hogs. The climate of these states is such that livestock may run outside all the year and capital is, therefore, not necessary for the erection of winter housing facilities. The rainfall varies from about 45 to 65 inches a year and, while sometimes there are dry spells in summer, precipitation in the main is quite adequate to grow good hay and pasture crops. As experience is obtained by farmers in the production of pasture and other feed crops required by farm animals and poultry, and as farmers learn how to feed and care for these animals, it will be possible to look after the requirements for animal foods of the people in these states, and eventually to produce animal products for consumption in other areas.

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### **United States to Institute Controlled Materials Plan**

The effect of the United States Controlled Materials Plan on Canada, and the mechanics of Canadian participation in the scheme, have been the subject of discussions just concluded in Washington between government officials from both countries. The Controlled Materials Plan, which will go into operation in the United States on July 1, 1951, will allocate steel, copper and aluminum to producers of defence and other essential items on the basis of detailed requirements submitted in advance to the United States Government.

It is expected that Canada, when it comes to obtaining requirements for defence and other essential purposes from the United States, will fit into C.M.P. in almost exactly the same way as this country did in the Controlled Materials Plan which was developed in 1943 and continued through to 1945. Among other things, it is anticipated that a Canadian system of program classification will be necessary under which the Canadian importer will show the general distribution of his products by principal classes of use.

Under C.M.P., the United States Government will have a quantitative measurement of materials available for defence and other essential purposes and can make allocations through government departments and agencies to prime contractors.

At the present time a single band priorities system is being used in the United States to channel materials and components into defence and other essential production. However, as the production program builds up and as the impact of defence orders spreads throughout the economy, such a system is inadequate to deal with the accumulation of demands for materials for essential purposes.

Under the current priorities system, essential materials are channeled to industry either by an outright directive, in the case of very urgent military programs, or by a DO rating in the case of defence and essential industrial and civilian requirements. As C.M.P. comes into effect, there will be three methods for channeling materials: (a) Directives; (b) C.M.P. allotments, which will validate DO's in the procurement of the three controlled materials; and (c) DO ratings for the procurement of items other than controlled materials.

One of the essential differences between the present C.M.P. and that of the last war is the fact that not all production will be programmed. The present plan will apply to all defence and defence-supporting items but will not cover consumer goods as such.

# Monterrey Experiencing Greatest Business Boom in Its History

*Third largest city of Mexico, Monterrey is centre of steel, brewing and glassmaking industries—Bulk of orange crop from orchards south of Monterrey has been destroyed by unprecedented frost—Ranches being restocked with beef cattle, and excellent opportunities for sale of Canadian beef cattle exist.*

By Wiley J. Millyard, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

**M**EXICO CITY,—Monterrey, the third largest city in Mexico and the commercial centre of the northern part of the Republic, is experiencing the greatest business boom in its history. Its great foundries are busy trying to keep up with the demand for steel, but are limited in their production by supplies of coke. It is also the centre of the brewing industry, and one plant alone, which has 3,000 employees, is turning out a million and a half bottles a day with the expectation of increasing production to two million within a few weeks. Mexican beer has an enviable reputation for quality and finds its way to many other Latin American countries, as well as to the United States. The third large industry, glassmaking, finds it difficult to meet domestic and foreign requirements, and one factory, despite quadrupling its capacity in the past five years, has still a backlog of unfilled orders.

However, it is not alone for its industries that Monterrey is important. Because of its strategic situation, it serves as the focal point of a vast agricultural and mining domain by which it is surrounded on all sides. But the picture here is not all bright. The citrus fruit industry, some 75 miles to the south, has suffered a major setback because of unprecedented frost which, in addition to ruining the bulk of the orange crop, has also destroyed an estimated five million small trees, approximately a third of the total in existence. It is indeed a sad sight to drive through miles of orchards and see this terrible devastation. Exports of oranges, which at this time last year amounted to 78,000 tons, are only 18,000 this year. Monterrey banks, which customarily finance the fruit farmers, are not foreclosing but are standing by their clients in the hope that they may gradually recover their loans from future crops.

## **Mines are Very Active**

The mountainous country to the northwest and southwest for centuries has been the source of large quantities of silver, zinc and lead. Now, as a result of the rearmament program in the United States, coupled with a substantial jump in the price of silver in the fall of 1950, it is not surprising that the mines are more active than at any time since the Second World War.

Cotton, in the space of five years, has become an industry of major importance in the Mexican economy. Since the principal crop lands are situated close to Monterrey, both to the east and west, the city has naturally felt the benefit of the expanding cotton industry in numerous ways, including the opening of one of the most up-to-date oil extraction and margarine plants on the continent. The amount of land given over to cotton has increased so much that production rose from 107,000 tons in 1945 to 278,000 tons in 1950, an increase of over 100 per cent in five years.



This growth is also reflected in shipments to Canada, which were valued at \$2.5 million in 1945, compared with \$19 million in 1950, when cotton comprised 80 per cent of all Mexican goods imported into the Dominion.

#### **Ranches Being Restocked with Beef Cattle**

The ranch lands to the northwest of Monterrey for many years provided not only the bulk of the beef consumed in the Republic, but also substantial exports to the United States. These latter were cut off entirely in 1946 due to the outbreak of hoof-and-mouth disease which threatened Mexico with a major catastrophe, and from 1947 to 1949 the cattle industry came upon hard times. By 1950, however, many large beef packing plants had been erected at strategic points, and, since any infection is eliminated by cooking, the canned beef has had a large sale in the United States. This, combined with the fact that the campaign against hoof-and-mouth disease has been phenomenally successful in reducing the infected area to a small portion of Central Mexico, has resulted in a heavy restocking campaign on the part of the ranchers. Most of the new stock is coming from the United States, but there are excellent opportunities for the sale of Canadian beef cattle as well.

#### **Los Angeles Leads United States Pacific Coast Ports**

Los Angeles, March 31, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Foreign freight handled through ports of the five United States Pacific Coast customs districts was valued at \$906 million during the first nine months of 1950, and the estimate for twelve months is \$1,200 million. Exports were valued at \$480.7 million and imports at \$425.3 million, during the nine-month period. Of the seven leading ports on the Pacific Coast, Los Angeles was in the lead for dry and tanker cargoes, whereas San Francisco handled a greater value of freight. Los Angeles handled the largest volume of exports, followed by Long Beach, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle, Oakland and Tacoma.

# Higher Taxes in Great Britain

## Result of Increased Budget

*Expenditure in 1951-52 estimated at £4,197 million, an increase of £939 million over last year—Approximately £1,500 million to be spent in 1951 on defence—Income tax is higher, but concessions to married persons and children are increased.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

**L**ONDON.—United Kingdom Government expenditure in the fiscal year 1951-12 was estimated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in his budget at £4,197 million, an increase of £939 million over outgoings last year, when there was a surplus of £720 million. The estimate of total revenue on the existing basis of taxation is £4,098 million, against last year's income of £3,978 million, giving an increase of £120 million to be set against the increased expenditure of £939 million.

Just under £1,500 million is due to be spent in 1951 on defence, including stockpiling. The amount required for consolidated fund services (mainly national debt, etc.) is £584 million. The remainder of the contemplated expenditure, about £2,125 million, is, broadly, the expenditure of the civil departments. Over 75 per cent of it is represented by social services and food subsidies. The balance of some £510 million is for such items as agricultural and food production, civil aviation, police, colonial development and welfare.

The taxation changes proposed are designed to yield in 1951-52 an additional £61 million from customs and excise duties, and an extra £77 million in the field of inland revenue, a total of £138 million. In terms of the conventional budget, they will turn a deficit of £99 million into a small surplus of £39 million. The main taxation changes are as follows:

### **Income Tax Rate Increased**

*Income tax:* The present rate of 9s. in the pound is to be increased to 9s. 6d. but the concessions to married persons and children are increased.

*Profits Tax:* The tax on distributed profits is increased from 30 per cent to 50 per cent. The ten per cent tax on undistributed profits remains unchanged. The initial allowance of 40 per cent for income tax and profits tax purposes on plant and machinery, and 10 per cent on industrial buildings, mines and oil wells, will be suspended as from April 6, 1952.

*Purchase Tax:* The present rate of 33½ per cent is to be increased to 66⅔ per cent on motor cars, radio and television sets, radio valves and gas and electrically operated domestic appliances. Certain household articles such as kitchen utensils, dusters, cleaning cloths, hot water bottles, school satchels, baths, washboards, are exempted from purchase tax.

*Gasoline:* It is proposed to alter the duty and rebates on imported hydrocarbon oils so as to raise the effective charge on light oils (motor spirit, etc.), and on heavy oils used as fuel in road vehicles from 1s. 6d. to 1s. 10½d. a gallon from April 10. There will be a corresponding increase in the excise duties on hydrocarbon oil, petrol substitutes, power-methylated spirits and mechanical lighters.

*Entertainments Tax:* Small increases are to be made in the entertainments tax.

*Customs Valuation:* It is intended to introduce a new definition of value for customs duty purposes to come into effect from the date the Finance Bill receives royal assent. The new definition is substantially the same as the present one, but is necessary to enable the Convention on the Valuation of Goods for Customs Purposes, signed at Brussels earlier this year, to be ratified. The change does not affect purchase tax.

To prevent a further rise in the cost of the health services, the government has decided to charge patients with about half the scale fee for all denture work in the future, and about half the cost of each pair of spectacles. Children's spectacles are to be exempt. The food subsidies are to remain unaltered at £410 million.

## Germany Replaced Great Britain as Market for Dutch Eggs Last Year

*Over 1,006 million eggs, or 95 per cent of total exports, moved across the border into Western Germany—Agreement with United Kingdom foundered on price differences—Egg production expected to increase this year.*

By C. J. Small, Acting Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

**T**HE HAGUE.—More than half the eggs produced in the Netherlands last year were exported. This represented over 1,000 million eggs or about 2.5 times the quantity exported in 1949. The spectacular feature of 1950 for Dutch egg producers was the re-appearance of Western Germany as a major market, completely displacing the United Kingdom, which had been the largest importer in 1949. In that year, an agreement reached with the United Kingdom provided for imports of Dutch eggs totalling 400 million. In 1950, however, the agreement foundered on price differences and no eggs were shipped to the United Kingdom after the early months of the year.

Trade liberalization and attractive German prices proved to be the major factors influencing exports to Western Germany. As a result, over 1,006 million eggs, or 95 per cent of Dutch egg exports, moved across the border into Western Germany. Other importers were France, 24.4 million; Switzerland, 19.6 million; Austria, 9.8 million; the United Kingdom, 3.9 million; Belgium, 4.2 million—all hatching eggs; Luxembourg, 500,000. The German imports included 9.5 million cold storage eggs, the remainder being fresh.

Duck eggs were exported to Italy, 28.6 million; Western Germany, 11.4 million, and Belgium 1.4 million.

The outlook for egg exports in 1951 has been disturbed somewhat by West Germany's balance of payments difficulties, which forced her to close the borders temporarily in the last week of February to imports from other European Payments Union countries. However, sufficient import licences had already been issued to permit continuation of egg exports of about 20 million per week from the Netherlands until the end of March.

So far no contract has been concluded with the United Kingdom, as the price offered of between 6 and 7 Dutch cents per egg (19 cents and 23 cents Canadian per dozen) is considered to be well below the cost of production, which has been estimated at about 10.3 Dutch cents per egg (34 cents Canadian per dozen). In addition, the British tariff of 1/6 per 120 eggs (23 cents Canadian per ten dozen) tends to discourage trade with the United Kingdom.

### Hen and Duck Population in the Netherlands

	1939	December 1945	December 1948 (thousands)	December 1949	December 1950
Hens .....	14,693	3,078	9,843	10,584	15,676
Ducks .....	581	40	227	290	399

Breeding and hatching are strictly controlled by the Netherlands Government through the semi-official Poultry and Egg Marketing Board, which has set the number of eggs to be hatched in 1951 at 21.5 million, or 1.5 million more than in 1950 and 1939. This number is considered by the government to be the maximum permissible at the moment under existing conditions of feed supply, and should maintain the hen population at around 15 million.

#### Egg Production Expected to Increase

Total production in 1950 was about 2,100 million eggs, of which about 1,000 million were consumed domestically and the remainder exported. Estimates place egg production in 1951 at about 2,400 million, which will return the industry to its prewar position. Productivity has risen steadily since the war, and at the present time, the average number of eggs produced annually per bird is about 175.

An attempt is being made by poultry authorities to induce greater production in the second half of the year in order to obtain the higher prices generally prevailing at that time. This policy is meeting with considerable success. In prewar years, the ratio of eggs produced in the first half of the year to eggs produced in the latter half was 2:1, whereas at the present time the ratio is 3:2.

Nearly 55 per cent of the egg marketing in the Netherlands rests in the hands of private traders and the remaining 45 per cent is handled co-operatively. Most dealers and co-operative marketing societies participate in both the export and domestic trade. For export purposes a majority of the private dealers and co-operatives have united to form an export group with a single selling department. This organization handles about 90 per cent of all exports. The remaining 10 per cent is in the hands of independent exporters.

Domestic consumption of eggs in 1950, at 100 eggs per capita or 1,000 million in total, was about 23 per cent below the 1949 figure, due mainly to the high retail price. High prices in Western Germany throughout most of 1950 drew off such large quantities of eggs from the domestic market that local prices rose to a degree which limited home consumption.

#### Flocks Affected by Newcastle Disease

In February, 1950, the government banned imports of poultry, eggs and feathers because of the appearance of Newcastle disease in nearby countries. Nevertheless, the disease reached the Netherlands and orders were issued a month later for the destruction of infected flocks and the closing of poultry markets and exhibitions. In infected areas, transportation of live and dead poultry and hatching eggs was prohibited. By November, the disease was well under control and these orders could be relaxed in all but a few areas in the provinces of South Holland and Overijssel and within 5.5 kilometres of the Belgian border. The ban remains on exhibitions and the importation of poultry, eggs and feathers.

Another disease problem in the Netherlands arises from the fact that a large percentage of the poultry is raised on very small holdings, which necessitates the use of fixed houses and the same ground year after year.

# Tourist Trade of the Bahamas Shows Outstanding Increase

*Tourist arrivals in 1950 totalled 70,375, an increase of 12,611 over the peak year of 1937, and 40 per cent over 1949—Summer tourist trade last year reached unprecedented figures—Healthy position of dollar account largely result of increased number of visitors.*

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—While Mr. Palmer is located in Kingston, Jamaica, his territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.)

**K**INGSTON.—An outstanding increase in the tourist trade was the most noteworthy development in the Bahamas during 1950 and early 1951. The previous all-time peak in the colony's 105 years of tourist trade was in 1937, when tourist arrivals totalled 57,765. This total was surpassed in 1950 when 70,376 tourists visited the Bahamas, an increase of 12,611. This, in turn, was an increase of more than 40 per cent over the 1949 figure. The influx continued into 1951, and during January showed an increase of 116 per cent, as compared with the same month of the previous year. In February the total tourist arrivals numbered 10,549, or some 4,000 more than during February, 1950.

These gains, made during the winter season, were overshadowed by the unprecedented summer tourist trade last year, which reportedly was the consequence of a large-scale advertising campaign to attract summer or off-season visitors. Nassau's success as a winter resort was already firmly established, but it is expected that the continuing promotional campaign will bring even greater numbers of winter visitors.

The heavy travel necessitated additional plane services by the several operating companies, the stratocruiser connection between New York and Nassau being particularly popular. Hotels and guest houses were completely filled during February, and numerous requests for reservations had to be rejected.

The tourist trade was primarily responsible for the healthy position of the colony's dollar account. A total surplus of \$3,337,000, was sold to the United Kingdom pool for January and February, 1951, as compared with a total of \$2,200,000 during 1950.

## Merchants' Sales Increased Greatly

Merchants' sales during January were 80 per cent above those for the same month a year earlier, while those for February were sixty per cent greater than during the previous February. While efforts were made to maintain stocks at a satisfactory level, woollen goods and other articles appealing to the tourist were practically depleted due to slow arrivals from the United Kingdom. Latterly, goods were being imported by air cargo.

Important real estate transactions continue, and a number of new residences are under construction. The employment situation is satisfactory and money circulates freely. It is reported that a campaign has begun to attract British investments in the Bahamas, where the main attraction is almost complete freedom from direct taxation and plentiful unskilled labour.

About \$3,000,000 have been expended already by the United States for construction, personnel, etc., in connection with the joint long range proving ground, to establish a guided missile bases through the Bahamas island chain.

The labour class cost of living index stood at 130 for February, 1951, on the basis of 1949=100. This was an increase of four points over January. On the basis of 1939=100, the index had reached 300 in 1949. It was then decided to adopt 1949 as the base year.

According to official sources the total value of the Bahamas' domestic exports over the past several years were: 1946, £ 321,563; 1947, £ 361,504; 1948, £ 348,204; 1949, £ 488,365; 1950, £ 618,481.

#### Bahamas' Exports, by Countries, 1950

United Kingdom .....	£ 77,363
Total other Commonwealth .....	331,995
including:	
CANADA .....	120,261
Jamaica .....	74,641
Trinidad .....	97,844
Total Foreign .....	209,123
including:	
United States .....	160,467
	618,481
Re-exports .....	286,190
Total Exports .....	£904,671

Similarly, imports into the Bahamas for the corresponding years, were: 1946, £ 2,840,576; 1947, £ 4,202,404; 1948, £ 4,720,151; 1949, £ 4,775,942; 1950, £ 6,150,200.

#### Bahamas' Imports, by Countries, 1950

United Kingdom .....	£ 1,754,939
Australia .....	300,949
Barbados .....	36,081
CANADA .....	746,194
Hong Kong .....	6,945
India .....	4,680
Jamaica .....	145,971
Trinidad .....	44,492
Total Commonwealth .....	3,104,810
Aruba .....	270,170
Denmark .....	12,806
France .....	73,251
Holland .....	24,120
United States .....	2,376,511
Parcels Post—all countries .....	216,331
Total Foreign .....	3,045,390
Grand Total .....	£ 6,150,200

No details are available to itemize these trade figures, but so far as exports are concerned, the main product is fresh tomatoes, followed in order of importance by pine lumber, salt, shredded coconut, crawfish, sisal, sea shells and shell and straw work.

In regard to imports a break-down into class groups was obtained for 1950 by leading countries of origin.

From a perusal of the import trade figures available, it will be observed that the market is expanding. The United States is the leading source of supply, followed by the United Kingdom and Canada, but this relationship varies somewhat according to the group imports. The sizable import item from Aruba under manufactured articles is, of course, gasoline. Australia's appreciable contribution is a development within the last few years, as a result of the necessity of finding soft currency sources of supply.

### Bahamas' Imports by Commodity Groups, 1950

	Food, Drink and Tobacco	Raw Materials and articles mainly unmanu- factured	Articles wholly or mainly manu- factured	Miscel- laneous	Bullion	Total
United Kingdom	£ 338,765	£ 36	£1,401,662	£ ....	£14,476	£1,754,939
Australia .....	298,602	....	2,347	....	....	300,949
Barbados .....	35,621	....	460	....	....	36,081
CANADA .....	539,679	106,124	100,391	....	....	746,194
Jamaica .....	123,477	228	22,266	....	....	145,971
Trinidad .....	37,366	....	7,126	....	....	44,492
Aruba .....	....	....	270,170	....	....	270,170
Denmark .....	11,448	....	1,358	....	....	12,806
France .....	21,375	....	51,876	....	....	73,251
Holland .....	22,791	....	1,329	....	....	24,120
United States ....	696,625	67,054	1,608,493	4,339	....	2,376,511
Totals .....	£2,240,756	£173,553	£3,717,043	£4,372	£14,476	£6,150,200

The prominence of the United States as a supplier is again a reflection of the tourist trade. The United States is the principal drawing source for this lucrative business, and it is necessary to supply these visitors with the products to which they are accustomed. The accessible and convenient shipping point of Miami offers many advantages as a supply centre. Canadian exporters should make more strenuous efforts to obtain a greater share of the hard currency business that is permitted by the colony's control authorities.

#### Denmark Orders British Tractors and Agricultural Equipment

The Hague, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Orders for tractors and agricultural equipment to be delivered in 1951 and valued at nearly 42·5 million Kroner (over Can\$6 million) have been placed by the Nordic Tractor Company in Denmark with a British agricultural machinery firm.

#### Newsprint and Pulps Declared Essential Materials

Mr. R. M. Fowler, President of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, has been appointed director of a newly formed Pulp and Paper Division of the Materials Branch of the Department of Defence Production. Mr. F. L. Mitchell and Mr. J. M. Smith, also officers of the Canadian Pulp and Paper Association, will be associated with Mr. Fowler in the new division.

At the same time, it was announced that newsprint, mechanical and chemical pulps had been declared essential materials under the Defence Production Act. It was explained that the main reason for such a declaration was to ensure that the government could more carefully scrutinize and, if necessary, regulate the international trade in these important commodities.

Canada is a member of the Central Group of the International Materials Conference and will undoubtedly be a member of any Pulp and Paper Committee established under these auspices. The recommendations of such a committee would have an important bearing on the international pulp and paper position. If the government is to consider sympathetically recommendations for increased production, conservation or distribution, some measure of control over Canadian supplies will be necessary. It is for this reason that the government felt it desirable to declare newsprint and pulps as essential materials.

## Belgian Congo Develops Electric Power And Expands Secondary Industries

*Four electric power stations to be constructed will have profound effect on growth of secondary industries—New industries established last year included a cement plant, textile factory, automatic flour mill, knitting mill, and margarine factory.*

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

**L**EOPOLDVILLE.—Construction of four electric power stations to increase the electricity supply for its four principal cities is planned by the Belgian Congo, and work is already under way on some of these. Their effects on the growth of secondary industries will be profound.

The colony continued in 1950 to introduce and expand a variety of secondary industries. A third cement plant is under construction at Albertville where, near Lake Tanganyika, there is a deposit of limestone and a large new textile factory was inaugurated at Leopoldville last July. This factory can produce three million sacks annually from local fibres, and it is planned shortly to double this capacity. The sacks are made on a new type of circular loom which produces a tubular cloth. They are required in very large quantities for the packing of bulky colonial products for export, and difficulties have been encountered recently in obtaining supplies from abroad.

Recently inaugurated were a new automatic flour mill, in the Katanga Province, a new ice factory and a new carbonated beverage plant, the fortieth such establishment in the Congo.

Construction was begun on a new dairy in Elisabethville which will greatly increase the production in Katanga Province. One company began canning pineapples on a small scale. This venture was successful but not much fruit was available from the plantations. Production of plywood in iridescent colors was started and it sold very well.

### **Production of Paper from Papyrus Under Study**

The organization formed in 1949 to study the possibilities of producing paper from papyrus, which is available in the Congo, has continued its research, but it will be a year or two yet before production can begin. The best location for the plant is in a wild region distant from the existing railways and it will be necessary to build an additional railway line. Total investment in the scheme is expected to be about \$11,000,000. Amphibious vehicles will probably be used for cutting the papyrus. It is planned to begin with a daily production of about 100 tons of pulp, increasing eventually to 360 tons. It is calculated that 200 tons per day could be worked, using only floating vegetation. Reserves of papyrus are stated to be ample, and a by-product will be furfural at the rate of 200 tons per day in solution of 35 per cent. It is also planned to make wallboard.

An important new margarine factory, which will use local raw materials, was opened last year. A knitting mill company was formed at the end of 1950, with a capital the equivalent of \$200,000, and operations were expected to begin in April, 1951.

The company formed in 1949 for the manufacture of metal containers started out in 1950 with a daily production of 1,000 pails. Enamelled household utensils and metal containers will be produced this year. There is a large assured local market, but difficulties in obtaining the necessary metal sheets are encountered. The well-known company, Eternit, opened a factory at Leopoldville a few months ago to produce asbestos cement products.

# Value of Exports from Britain Set New Record in Past Year

*Exports increased from £1,844.1 million in 1949 to £2,255 million in 1950—Imports rose from £2,274.1 million in 1949 to £2,602.9 million last year—Adverse balance of trade decreased from £430 million in 1949 to £347.9 million in 1950—Exports to North America substantially higher.*

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON.—The foreign trade of Great Britain was valued at £4,857.9 million in 1950, as compared with £4,118.2 million in 1949. The value of exports increased from £1,844.1 million in 1949 to a record high of £2,255 million in the past year. Imports also showed a substantial increase, rising from £2,274.1 million in 1949, to £2,602.9 million in 1950. The adverse balance of trade declined from £430 million in 1949 to £347.9 million in the past year, a decrease of £82.1 million.

The visible adverse trading balance, which was £70 million in the first quarter, jumped to £149.7 million in the second quarter, but fell to £63.7 million during July, August and September, and was £64.5 million in the final quarter.

The value of United Kingdom exports in 1950 attained the record total of £2,255 million, including £85 million for re-exports. Net United Kingdom exports of £2,170 million were 21 per cent above 1949. In terms of volume, the rise in the United Kingdom's exports was about 15 per cent, the balance being due to higher prices.

Except for the second quarter of 1950, there was a steady expansion of United Kingdom exports following devaluation. Expansion was shared by most sections of industry. Manufactures rose by 21 per cent as compared with 1949, the smallest increase being in textiles which rose only 15 per cent, more than half of which was due to price increases. Exports of metal manufactures were 20 per cent above 1949 and those of other manufactures, 29 per cent. The major part of the increases in this field was due to higher volume. The value of food, drink and tobacco exports rose by 38 per cent to £134.9 million, while exports of raw materials rose by 29 per cent to £105.4 million.

The United Kingdom had a dual problem with its exports in 1950. Not only was it necessary to maintain shipments at a level which would pay for essential imports, but these exports had to be directed to markets from which the United Kingdom wished to buy. In particular, the deficit with dollar areas had to be dealt with. In 1950 considerable progress was made in this direction.

## **Exports to North America Materially Increased**

Exports to North American markets in 1950 were in the neighbourhood of £240 million, an increase of 75 per cent over 1949. Even allowing for higher prices, this represents a substantial increase in volume.

The government gave full support to the dollar drive by encouraging industry in a number of ways to enter the North American markets. Special venture policies were offered by the Export Credits Guarantee Department designed to make sales to dollar markets less risky and more attractive, while more generous allocations of scarce materials were made where dollar exports were involved. The Board of Trade also gave full

support to British manufacturers and exporters showing in fairs and exhibitions in North America, including the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto. A Dollar Exports Board, with the full backing of the Federation of British Industries and industry, was formed to co-ordinate the drive and to work with a similar body formed in Canada.

The following table, showing United Kingdom exports and imports to Canada and the United States for 1949 and 1950, indicates the progress made in closing the dollar gap and in expanding dollar exports. It reveals that smaller purchases from dollar sources contributed more to reducing the gap than did larger exports.

#### United Kingdom Balance of Trade With Canada and the United States

	1949		Total (£000,000)	1950		Total
	United States	Canada		United States	Canada	
Exports .....	62.5	81.5	144	126.2	128.3	254.5
Imports .....	222.0	225.2	447.2	211.5	179.3	390.8
Balance .....	159.5	143.7	303.2	85.3	51.0	136.3

The following paragraphs summarize export performance in the principal items with special reference to products of interest to Canada.

*Cocoa Preparations*—Slightly more than 900,000 cwt. of cocoa preparation, valued at £9,172,720, were exported from the United Kingdom in 1950. The largest buyer was Germany with purchases of £1.5 million, followed by the United States (£1.3 million) and Canada (£1.1 million). The trade with Canada has developed well in recent years. The 1950 performance of £1.1 million compares with £117,186 in 1948 and £246,167 in 1949. The waiver of dumping duties against these preparations was an important factor in the growth of this trade. The restoration of these duties in 1951 will hamper this trade unless cocoa prices in the United Kingdom are reduced to the levels which have been charged on shipments to Canada.

*Spirits*—Canada was second only to the United States in 1950 as a buyer of United Kingdom spirits. Total exports amounted to 11 million proof gallons, valued at £28 million, of which more than half went to the United States. Canada took one million proof gallons valued at £2.8 million. The export of spirits from the United Kingdom constitutes a very important foreign exchange earner. The industry has been steadily building up shipments to a large extent at the expense of the home market, though production itself has also increased.

*Biscuits*—The export of biscuits provides a good illustration of the development of dollar trade. In 1950, biscuit shipments to Canada were valued at £595,000 out of total exports of £3.8 million. This represented 15 per cent of total overseas sales compared with 8 per cent in 1949 and 5 per cent in 1948. Only one country, British West Africa, with £673,000 was a larger buyer in 1950.

#### Coal Shipments to Canada Increased

*Coal*—Coal, once the backbone of British exports, has made disappointing progress since the end of the war. Exports in 1950 amounted to 13 million tons valued at £50 million. This compares with 40 million tons and £37.6 million in 1937. Although there were small shipments of bituminous coal to Canada in 1950, the bulk of the movement was in anthracite. Exports to Canada amounted to 388,000 tons valued at £1,765,500. This was a substantial improvement over the 160,000 tons shipped in 1948, but still below prewar shipments which approached a million tons per year. Three factors complicated the trade with Canada in 1950—shortage of supplies, high prices, and shipping difficulties. As

long as coal could be taken westbound across the Atlantic as ballast cargo, it could compete with the North American product. With the shipping position as it was for most of 1950, however, it was impossible to attract bottoms on a ballast basis for this trade so that freights had to be paid at levels which substantially reduced the prospects for profit.

*Pottery*—The United Kingdom pottery industry working to capacity could not begin to satisfy the overseas demand for its wares despite an almost 100 per cent diversion to export of the quality grades. In some cases, demand was so much in excess of supply that orders were five years late in delivery. The position varied in different sections of the industry, being worst in the high class porcelain china end. Total exports of this grade in 1950 were valued at £4.4 million, of which Canada with £1.9 million was the largest buyer followed by the United States with £1.3 million. Exports have increased by 30 per cent in three years but are still well short of demand. Canada was the second largest buyer of United Kingdom earthenware in 1950, taking £2 million out of the £9.8 million shipped. Australia, with £2.3 million, was the principal customer.

*Plate and Sheet Glass*—Out of 2 million cwt. valued at £6.3 million shipped by the United Kingdom in 1950, almost one-third went to Canada. The value was £1.8 million, almost double the value of 1948 sales. Other important customers included South Africa (£769,000) and Australia (£634,400).

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#### **Canadian Holstein Bulls Flown to Argentina**

Fifteen Holstein Friesian bulls left Malton by air on April 10 for Buenos Aires. These bovine blue bloods carry in their veins the richest bloodlines developed in many of Canada's top Holstein herds. Argentina has long been noted for the raising of beef cattle but it is only in recent years that interest has developed in dairy cattle. The present importation is intended to raise the standards of Argentine Holsteins by introducing the blood of these outstanding Canadian sires.

The bulls were selected for their new Argentinian owners by a committee of three Argentine cattle experts, who visited the Royal Winter Fair last fall and made their selections afterwards. Five-generation family trees were prepared and a thorough investigation of the ancestors of each bull was then made by Argentine agricultural officials.

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#### **Western Norway Has Acute Shortage of Electricity**

Oslo, April 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The shortage of electricity in Western Norway, as a result of the long drought, is now so precarious that a catastrophe may occur if nature does not interfere. Kristiansund, Molde, Bergen, Stavanger and Sandnes are particularly affected. Only rainfalls and snow melting can save the electricity supplies. Bergen also has a serious water supply problem, and water taps in bathrooms and washrooms have now been closed. Washing of cars is also prohibited. Kristiansund has had no street illumination since before Christmas.

The drought will result in a loss amounting to millions, it is reported, and the number of unemployed increases every hour. Many of the factories in Kristiansund are closed for the time being, and 496 unemployed people were registered at March 27. Fiskaa melting mill is threatened with a cessation of work. Only one furnace has been operating, but this one has also been stopped. The hotels cannot accept bookings for accommodation because of the washing difficulty.

# Production of Electricity and Steel In South Africa to be Increased

*Total generating capacity has more than doubled from 1939 to 1949—Five-year program envisages extension of existing plants and construction of seven new stations—Steel output to be substantially increased.*

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

**J**OHANNESBURG.—The total generating capacity of South Africa's Electricity Supply Commission has more than doubled in the ten years from 1939 to 1949, from 713,000 kw. to 1,468,000 kw. A five-year program envisages the extension of existing plants and the building of seven new stations, six of which are to be located near the Union's main industrial areas, and the seventh to supply the goldfields in the Orange Free State. Expansion plans are to cost £54 million during the next five years. In early 1951, however, owing to delays in delivery of equipment and the enormous demand for power by both secondary industry and mining, electricity cuts up to ten per cent have been introduced along the Witwatersrand. Until the new stations are completed, it can be expected that the shortage of power will have some effect in slowing up the industrial growth of the Union.

For the year ending June 30, 1950, the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (IsCOR) produced 513,000 tons of rolled, drawn and forged steel products. With the completion of extensions at Pretoria, Vanderbijl Park and the Thabazimbi mine, ingot production has been estimated to be approximately one million tons for 1950, compared with 667,000 tons in 1949. Depending on delivery of equipment, this will be increased to 1.1 million tons in 1951 and to a rate of 1.2 million tons early in 1952.

Although the price of steel was increased in October, 1949, and again in July, 1950, the prices of finished rolled steel products, on the average, are only 38 per cent higher than those in August, 1939.

South Africa by 1955 will be producing 55 to 60 million gallons of petrol and diesel oil per year from coal. Plans for the extraction plant have been drawn up and the choice of site, on the Vaal River in the Orange Free State, has been made. The government has allocated £18 million to finance this production.

At the present time, consumption of petrol in South Africa is about 140 million gallons per year. When in production, therefore, the extraction plant will be able to provide nearly forty per cent of present requirements. Extensive resources of coal ensure that this rate of production can be maintained and increased, if necessary, for many years.

## **Industrial Progress Maintained**

At the end of 1950, nearly 12,000 factories in South Africa produced goods valued at £600 million annually. Exclusive of the gold-mining industry, 508,000 workers found employment in secondary industry, which thirty-five years ago employed fewer than 100,000. The total annual wage bill today amounts to over £120 million. During 1950, 4,073 new companies were registered in South Africa, with a capital of £122 million, an increase of £28 million over the previous year.

In October and November, representatives and advisers from eighteen states and territories in Central and Southern Africa attended a transport conference in Johannesburg, while observers represented the United States and the International Bank. The representatives reached a reasonable measure of agreement on the more controversial issues, and virtually complete agreement on technical and practical measures. The reports of the various committees of the conference have yet to be considered by the respective governments and ratified. Reports were heard on 24 transport projects, covering the development of harbours, railways, roads, and inland water transport systems ranging from Uganda in the North to South Africa in the South. Other matters considered included a standard gauge for all important railways in Central and Southern Africa, and international through railway rates to facilitate the free flow of traffic between territories.

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#### **Building Exhibition to be Held in West Germany**

Frankfurt am Main, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A Building Exhibition will be held in Hanover from July 3 to August 12, 1951, in co-operation with the West German Federal Government and all associations and organizations for housing, planning, architecture and the building industries. The exhibition will deal with the world-wide problems in the building field.

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#### **Strike of Jamaican Sugar Workers Ended**

Kingston, March 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The protracted strike by sugar workers throughout Jamaica has ended. Although the labour unions were dissatisfied with the general wage increase of 10 per cent offered by the Sugar Manufacturers' Association, they accepted on condition that an arbitration board be formed to examine and make a final decision regarding their demands for a wage increase of 16½ per cent.

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#### **Production of Canadian Liquor Industry Lower in Value**

Value of production of the distilled liquor industry of Canada in 1949 was \$76,876,695, a decline of six per cent from the preceding year's value of \$81,445,047. Whiskies and other potable spirits produced during the year 1949, and placed in bond for maturing, totalled 14,251,996 proof gallons with an inventory value of \$10,093,823. Net sales of potable spirits—sales outside the industry, to Liquor Boards, export sales, etc.—amounted to 8,841,888 proof gallons valued at \$60,761,289.

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#### **Canadian Paint Industry Manufactures Higher in Value**

Gross value of products manufactured by the paints and varnishes industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$82,861,000, an increase of two per cent over the preceding year's value of \$81,279,000, according to figures released by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Total production of some of the leading items—including small amounts from other industries—was as follows in 1949: 10,103,000 gallons of ready-mixed paints at \$34,455,000; 3,588,000 gallons of varnishes at \$7,790,000; 5,411,000 gallons of enamels at \$22,201,000; 1,780,000 gallons of cellulose lacquers at \$5,371,000; 5,157,000 pounds of paste paints at \$1,032,000; water paints at \$3,389,000; 11,481,000 pounds of putty at \$825,000; and 1,574,000 gallons of pyroxylin thinners at \$1,997,000.

# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### **Australia to Increase Production of Tungsten Ore**

Melbourne, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—King Island Sheelite Limited plans a 50 per cent increase in its production of tungsten ore within a year's time. The company had contracted to supply its output of tungsten ore to the British and United States Governments on five- and seven-year contracts respectively at the market price prevailing at time of delivery. The company's production of tungsten concentrates, calculated to 65 per cent concentrates, was approximately 1,100 tons in 1949. Exports went principally to Sweden and the United Kingdom.

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### **Cargo Handled at Port of Melbourne Increased**

Melbourne, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Port of Melbourne handled 7,544,465 tons of cargo during 1950, an increase of more than 1,000,000 tons over 1938, the last prewar year, and nearly 600,000 tons more than the record total in 1949. Imports accounted for 5,981,697 tons and exports 1,562,768 tons. Bulk cargoes, oils, phosphate rock, coal and sugar, were responsible for much of the increase in imports. The principal exports consisted of flour, wool, oats, milk and butter, and dried fruits.

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### **Australian Canned Fruit Output Sets Record**

Melbourne, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Australia's output of canned fruits for the 1950 season, excluding pineapples, reached the record total of 3,057,855 cases, or 350,000 cases more than the previous peak period in 1949. About 52 per cent of the pack went to export markets, as compared with an average of 60 per cent during the preceding four-year period. The United Kingdom took 1,032,000 cases, New Zealand 122,000, Canada 111,000 and other countries 320,000 cases.

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### **New Motor Car Registrations in Australia Reach New High**

Melbourne, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—New motor car registrations in Australia reached a new high in 1950 when 148,531 cars were registered, as compared with 52,995, in 1939. Canadian and United States models dropped from 28,649 in 1939 to 10,689 in 1950, while United Kingdom registrations jumped from 23,611 to 113,137, and European makes from 735 to 6,319. The markers of the Australian "Holden", which commenced production in 1948, turned out 18,386 units in 1950.

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## BRAZIL

### **Freight Rates to Rio de Janeiro Reduced**

Rio de Janeiro, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Brazilian Finance Minister has announced that the American Maritime Conference will reduce from 25 per cent to 20 per cent the additional freight rate on goods transported from the United States and Canada to Rio de Janeiro. The reduction will be effective May 15 and will be reviewed after June 30.

### **Brazil Expects Large Rice Crop**

São Paulo, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Rio Grande do Sul's rice crop is expected to be one of the largest in recent years, being calculated at 12 million bags. Last year's crop yielded approximately 10 million bags.

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### **One Thousandth Steel Bus Body Produced in Brazilian Factory**

São Paulo, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—On January 22, 1951, General Motors' 1,000th all-steel bus body came off the final assembly line, just two years, three months and 15 days after production of the first all-steel bus body in Brazil. The first all-steel bus, a conventional type for 25 seated passengers, was completed on October 7, 1948, and the steel-wood composite body was discontinued thereafter. The production schedule for Chevrolet steel bus bodies now calls for 60 units per month. Brazilian sheet from the National Steel plant at Volta Redonda is used for the body panels and framework. More than 30 Brazilian firms are among suppliers of safety glass, paint, trim, hardware, leather, electrical equipment, tires, etc., only the motor and chassis parts are imported.

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### **Brazilian Tire Production Curtailed**

São Paulo, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—São Paulo's tire plants will fulfil only 75 per cent of their production program until the arrival of rubber from Singapore, it was reported in the press. The first shipment, amounting to 9,700 tons is expected to arrive by the end of May.

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### **Brazil Exported Pencils to Chile, Peru and Ecuador in January**

São Paulo, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazil's pencil exports in January amounted to approximately 5 tons, the main purchasers being Chile, Peru and Ecuador. Last December, two tons were exported to the Dominican Republic.

## **BRITISH WEST INDIES**

### **New Governor of Jamaica Arrives**

Kingston, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Sir Hugh MacIntosh Foot was sworn in as Governor this morning. He replaces Sir John Huggins who has retired. The new Governor in his initial speech emphasized: (1) the need for maintaining an incorruptible civil service free of political interference; (2) the necessity of increasing agricultural production; (3) the importance of pressing towards a British West Indian Federation.

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### **New Canada-Jamaica Steamship Service to Start in May**

Kingston, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Beginning next month, Saguenay Terminals Limited, Montreal, will institute a regular monthly freight service calling at Jamaica on the south-bound voyage. The following is, in the order named, the new south-bound route: Montreal; Halifax; Saint John; Port-au-Prince, Haiti; Kingston, Jamaica; Cristobal, Panama Canal Zone; and Puerto Barrios, Guatemala. The ports of call on the north-bound route have not yet been determined. It is planned to employ some fairly large freighters, running up to about 7,000 tons gross.

The company's vessels, plying between Canada and various Caribbean ports, have hitherto called at Jamaica at irregular intervals, to take sugar. There were ten such calls last year. This unscheduled service is now to be replaced by a scheduled one.

(Editor's Note.—The first departure in this new service will be taken by the *S.S. Polytrader*, a Norwegian vessel of 7,244 gross tons, which is scheduled to sail from Montreal on May 7, from Halifax on May 12, and from Saint John on May 14. She has limited passenger accommodation.)

## CHILE

### Chilean Mills to Advance Newsprint Prices

Santiago, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Santiago Paper Factory (Manufacturera de Papeles y Cartones) is increasing newsprint prices effective May 15, 1951, from 7.40 pesos per kilogram to 9.60 pesos and 10 pesos, according to the quantity purchased. This represents a price advance of nearly 30 per cent on the minimum and of 35 per cent on the maximum increase. Certain Chilean newspapers have already advanced the cost of their week-end issues from 3 pesos to 4 pesos.

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### Chile to Assist Rice Producers

Santiago, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Agriculture has instructed the Agricultural Credit Bank to grant loans to rice producers, and also to adopt a lenient attitude in the collection of loans already granted. The reduction in production, due to atmospheric conditions, is now estimated at 70 per cent.

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### Chile Cancels Rental Contracts for Fiscal Lands

Santiago, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of an investigation into the rental conditions of fiscal lands in the south of Chile, it has been ascertained that many tenants have infringed in one way or another on the conditions under which they are permitted to hold these lands. The director general of the department dealing with this question has requested the authorities to cancel all rental grants where the regulations have been infringed by the tenants.

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### Principal Airport in Chile to be Extended

Santiago, April 10, 1951.—(FTS)—It is proposed to extend the landing field at the Los Cerrillos airport, Santiago, a further 300 metres, for which the necessary land will be expropriated. The total cost is calculated in 20 million pesos. Powerful lights will also be placed on certain buildings to warn incoming airplanes.

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### Chilean Trade with Germany Increased

Santiago, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of the commercial agreement between Western Germany and Chile, which visualized a total of US\$27,500,000 from November, 1950, to October 31, 1951, exports from Germany are reported to have increased already by five times over previous figures. Germany is in a position to export special machinery, tools, vehicles, etc., while Chile can supply agricultural products and fish, as

well as raw materials for industry, such as nitrate of soda, copper manganese and lead concentrates, wools and skins. German authorities have also agreed to amplify the import quota for iodine from the value of US\$100,000 to US\$300,000.

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#### **Chilean Company to Acquire Fishing Vessels from Germany**

Santiago, April 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Four fishing vessels, each of 83 tons displacement, have been acquired in Germany, it is reported, by the Cia. Pesquera ISESA. This company has constructed a modern plant near Valparaíso for the industrialization of fish products.

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#### **Chile Shipping Iron Ingots to United States**

Santiago, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Within the next few weeks 6,000 tons of iron ingots will be shipped from the Valdivia Steel Plant (Cía. Siderúrgica de Valdivia), it is reported. This shipment has been placed on the United States market through the Cía. Acero del Pacifico. The latter company recently shipped 1,200 tons of iron of their own production to United States.

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#### **Chile to Stockpile Coal**

Santiago, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economy and Commerce has referred to the necessity of forming a stockpile of coal as a reserve against any emergency, but before considering coal imports, the manner of forming the stock on the basis of national production will be studied. Another report stated that it would be necessary to import from the United States, as it was anticipated that, due to the drop in production, the stock held in San Antonio would be exhausted. The recent labour stoppages in the mines have tended to aggravate this situation.

### **FAR EAST**

#### **Indonesian Exports Doubled in Value Last Year**

Singapore, April 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of Indonesian exports in 1950 was almost double that of 1949, according to provisional figures. Exports in 1949 totalled 1,448 million rupiahs, and in 1950, 2,738 million rupiahs. By volume, however, exports increased by only 15 per cent, from 7,636,000 kilos to 8,220,000 kilos.

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#### **Rubber is Largest Export of North Borneo**

Singapore, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Rubber is the largest commodity in value in the export trade of North Borneo, and earned almost Malayan \$16 million in 1949. This figure was greatly enhanced during 1950, due to the considerably higher prices obtained for this commodity. The export value of rubber during the first ten months of 1950 totalled Malayan \$40.2 million. Copra exports were second in importance in 1949 earning Malayan \$7.5 million, and \$9.8 million during the first ten months of 1950. Tobacco, firewood and cutch accounted for a further Malayan \$4.5 million in 1949.

The import requirements of North Borneo consist mainly of rice, provisions and textiles. In 1949 Australia was the largest supplier pro-

viding 25 per cent of all imports, the United Kingdom provided 20 per cent, and Continental Europe 18 per cent. The balance of the exports mainly originated in Asia, although Canada's share is estimated at 2 per cent and the United States at 1 per cent. These figures are estimates only since the greater proportion of North Borneo's imports are transhipped at Hong Kong and Singapore.

Imports to North Borneo in 1949 were valued at Malayan \$33.9 million, while exports were valued at Malayan \$37.7 million. In contrast, during the first ten months of 1950, exports totalled over Malayan \$67 million, while imports were valued at Malayan \$35.8 million, providing a favourable balance of trade of over Malayan \$31 million. The import and export trade of North Borneo is largely controlled by commercial firms whose head offices are in Singapore and who have active branch offices in the colony. The import control policy of the Government of North Borneo is similar to that of Singapore and Malaya, providing that import licences are only available for essential goods from the dollar area, which may not be readily available from sterling area sources.

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#### **State of Brunei is Important Producer of Crude Oil**

Singapore, April 14, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The State of Brunei is an important producer of crude oil. The total value of exports during 1949 was Malayan \$62 million, of which Malayan \$60 million represented exports of crude oil. Other products exported are of very minor value and include rubber valued at Malayan \$1.2 million; natural gas, Malayan \$415,000; firewood, Malayan \$179,000; and Jelutong rubber, Malayan \$180,000. There are over 150 producing wells in Brunei. The total production of crude oil in 1949 was 24,694,500 barrels or 3,302,879 tons, a figure 20 per cent higher than production in the previous year, and at a rate of over 70,000 barrels per day. Much of this oil is exported to the neighbouring colony of Sarawak for refining.

The total trade of Brunei during 1949 was approximately Malayan \$98 million, and the excess of exports over imports was approximately Malayan \$27 million. The principal imports into Brunei are foodstuffs, machinery, hardware, building materials, motor vehicles and textiles. Most of these articles are re-exported from Singapore and other entrepôt centres. Import and export trade is largely handled at the Island of Labuan, Colony of North Borneo, some 35 miles from Brunei town, as the ports of Brunei are not accessible to ocean-going shipping. A thrice-weekly air service connects Labuan with Singapore.

### **GREAT BRITAIN**

#### **Sterling Area Gold and Dollar Reserves Increased**

London, April 10, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The net gold and dollar surplus of the sterling area amounted to \$360 million during the first quarter of 1951. This showed a slight reduction from the corresponding figure in the last quarter of 1950 (\$398 million) but a big increase over the total for the third quarter (\$187 million).

This surplus is officially attributed mainly to high dollar earnings by countries in the rest of the sterling area. The United Kingdom appears to have remained in deficit with the dollar area.

Receipts under the European Recovery Program covering allotments made before the end of 1950, amounted to \$98 million, compared with \$145 million in the fourth quarter of 1950 and \$147 million in the third quarter.

The central gold and dollar reserves of the sterling area, therefore, during the first quarter of 1951 rose by \$458 million and stood at \$3,758 million on March 31, compared with \$3,300 million on December 31 and \$2,756 million on September 30.

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#### **Plastics Exhibition Being Held in London**

London, April 10, 1951.—The First British Plastics Exhibition and Convention is scheduled to take place at Olympia, London, from June 6 to 16, 1951. The purpose of this display is to promote a broader understanding of the wide range of fundamental applications of which modern plastics are capable. The exhibition is being organized by "British Plastics," with the co-operation of the British Plastics Federation.

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#### **Price of Flour and Bread Increased in Great Britain**

London, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—With an increase in the maximum retail price of flour in Great Britain from April 1, of  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb., the price of bread will be raised, effective from April 8, by  $\frac{1}{2}$ d. for a  $1\frac{3}{4}$ -lb. loaf, bringing the price to 6d. All sales of flour (other than retail) by flour millers and importers will be increased by 5/9d. a sack of 280 lbs. The Minister of Food states that these increases are the result of the increased cost of wheat.

### **GUATEMALA**

#### **El Salvador May Negotiate New Treaty with Honduras**

Guatemala City, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—El Salvador is exploring the possibility of signing a new commercial treaty with Honduras.

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#### **National Economic Council Created in Guatemala**

Guatemala City, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the first actions of the new Minister of Economy and Labour of Guatemala was the creation of a National Economic Council composed of the Ministers of Agriculture; Finance and Public Works; Economy and Labour; the Secretary of the INFOP (National Institute for the Promotion of Production) and the President of the Bank of Guatemala. The President of the Republic will be ex-officio president of the Council, and will preside at all meetings.

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#### **Factory in Guatemala to Manufacture Sanitary Articles**

Guatemala City, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A new industry has been set up in Guatemala under the name of Compañía Industrial de Silicatos S.A., for the manufacture and distribution of sanitary articles such as bathtubs, washbasins and water closets.

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#### **Wheat and Corn Crops in Guatemala Being Attacked by Caterpillars**

Guatemala City, April 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The wheat and corn crops in Guatemala are threatened with destruction by caterpillars and June bugs. The cirpus uniputa caterpillar is wreaking havoc in the wheat fields, and disinfecting brigades have been rushed to the affected areas to

treat them with insecticides. This treatment, however, is impeded by the present heavy rains, which make the conservation of the insecticides difficult, and destroy much of their effect.

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#### **Dollar Reserves in Costa Rica Increased**

Guatemala City, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Dollar reserves in the Central Bank of Costa Rica have reached the total of \$7,160,356. During the course of one week the bank authorized the sale of currency amounting to over \$1.5 million and notwithstanding this, the reserves had still increased by \$115,000.

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#### **Good Price Received for Costa Rican Coffee**

Guatemala City, April 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Official reports from Costa Rica state that 254,807 quintals of coffee from the 1950-51 crop have been sold at an average price of \$54.98 per quintal.

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#### **Population of El Salvador Increased**

Guatemala City, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The population of El Salvador now totals 1,858,656 inhabitants. In 1930, the population stood at 1,434,361.

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### **INDIA**

#### **India Establishes Private Limited Companies to Run Certain Factories**

New Delhi, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Indian Government has decided that private limited companies under the Indian Companies Act, with boards of directors, should be formed for the management of the fertilizer factory at Sindri, the dry core cable factory at Mihijam, the penicillin factory at Bombay and the machine tool factory at Bangalore. Some government officials will sit on the boards, but the chairman in each case is to be a private individual with industrial experience.

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#### **India Provides for Vehicle Imports from Dollar Area**

(One rupee equals 22 cents Canadian.)

New Delhi, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—For the period January-June, 1951, the total monetary allocation for the import of trucks and cars into India from the dollar areas is Rs.40 million, whereas the allocation for non-dollar areas is Rs.62.5 million. A total of 5,250 trucks, valued at Rs.30 million, and 1,400 motor cars, worth Rs. 10 million, will be imported from dollar areas, and 6,857 trucks, 6,000 motor cars and 2,560 motor-cycles from non-dollar areas. Liberal monetary provision (Rs.40 million for the dollar areas and Rs.20 million for the non-dollar areas) has been made for the import of spare parts.

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#### **India May Use Ullah Grass to Manufacture Strawboard**

New Delhi, March 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Investigations carried out at the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, India, show that ullah grass (*Anthisteria Gigantea*), which grows wild over hundreds of square miles in the Himalayan sub-montane tract, is an excellent substitute for wheat

and rice straw in the manufacture of strawboard. The research opens up the possibility of supplying raw material to the growing strawboard industry, as well as releasing the more nutritious wheat and rice straws for cattle feed.

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#### **Synthetic Rice Factory Under Consideration in India**

New Delhi, March 2, 1951.—(FTS)—It was announced in India recently that plans for establishing a plant capable of producing between five and seven tons of artificial rice a day are under consideration, and a demonstration plant has already been set up. Tapioca flour and specially prepared groundnut cake are the main ingredients. Synthetic rice has a slightly higher calorific value and is richer in vitamins than rice.

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#### **India Lists Raw Materials in Short Supply**

New Delhi, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The raw materials which were considered to be in short supply in India by the Development Committee on Industry are: Sulphur, copper, zinc, nickel, aluminum, tin, antimony, cotton, wool and wool tops, hair yarn (for belting), newsprint, packing paper (for manufacture of coated abrasive paper), cork, timber (for ship-building and repair, bobbin industry and railway sleepers), wood pulp, caustic soda, soda ash, bleaching powder, phosphorus, borax, gas, calcium carbide, stearic acid, cryolite, casein, potassium chloride, carbon black and asbestos fibre.

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#### **India Establishes Commercial Showrooms Abroad**

New Delhi, March 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Commercial showrooms have been set up in some countries to stimulate interest in Indian products. At present there are showrooms at New York and Bangkok, and window displays of cottage industry products at Alexandria, Djakarta, Prague, Stockholm, and Tokyo. During 1950-51, the government officially participated in the following six international exhibitions abroad, British Industries Fair, Paris International Trade Fair, Canadian National Exhibition, Chicago Fair, International Tobacco Fair at Cologne and the International Trade and Cultural Fair at Djakarta.

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#### **Large Quantities of Foodgrains Imported by India**

(One rupee equals 22 cents Canadian.)

New Delhi, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The total Indian imports of foodgrains in 1950 amounted to 2,125,000 tons valued at Rs.802 million, out of which about Rs.100 million were spent in dollars. Out of the total imports, 1,407,000 tons were wheat and wheat flour, 342 tons rice and the remainder consisted of barley, millets and sorghum, milo and semolina. During the year, two foodgrain barter agreements were concluded. The agreement with Argentina covered an exchange of 70,000 tons of jute goods for 546,000 metric tons of wheat, while that with Egypt covered an exchange of 13,050 tons of jute goods for 60,000 metric tons of rice. A total of 292 vessels arrived in India from abroad during the year with foodgrains on which a net freight of Rs.84 million were paid. India's share of this shipping was 35 vessels, with a freight of Rs.6,730,000.

## NETHERLANDS

### Japan Establishes Permanent Trade Delegation in the Netherlands

The Hague, April 10, 1951.—(FTS)—A five-man permanent trade delegation, headed by Mr. Takezo Shimoda, has been established by Japan in The Hague. The delegation stated that the Japanese Government hoped to conclude the peace treaty before the end of this year and that the Japanese representatives now in Holland would then form a new legation.

Trade between Japan and the Netherlands at present totals approximately ten million guilders (Can.\$2,780,000) in each direction. The delegation is hopeful that this volume may be doubled.

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### Netherlands Trade Balance Shows Improvement

The Hague, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Netherlands Bureau of Statistics figures for the month of February show Netherlands total imports at 768.9 million guilders (790 in January) and total exports at 568.1 million guilders (524 in January). Exports covered imports by 74 per cent. This is a marked improvement compared with January (66 per cent) and with February, 1950, (60 per cent).

The improvement of the trade balance deficit is remarkable since Holland, because of her unfavourable monetary position and rising prices, must export more goods than in previous years to buy an equivalent amount of raw materials abroad.

The Bureau states that imports of cocoa beans, raw tobacco, timber, iron and steel and transport materials were considerably lower than in January last year. Imports of cereals, coffee and tea, mineral oils, ore, wood and cotton increased considerably. There were, on the other hand, some marked advances in exports of meat, mineral oils, electrical equipment and transport materials.

## PAKISTAN

### Pakistan Plans Development of Ship-Building and Ship-Repairing Industry

Karachi, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Meetings of the representatives of the government and the shipbuilding and shiprepairing industry were held in Karachi last January to consider ways and means to promote the industry. The recommendations of the Shipping Committee are under consideration by the government, and some of the schemes are likely to be finalized very shortly. One plan is to construct a commercial dry dock at Karachi. The committee has proposed that a shipbuilding and ship-repairing company, with a capital of Can.\$9.6 million, be floated jointly by the government and the Joint Steamers Company.

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### Pakistan Expands Cotton Industry and Plans New Mills

Karachi, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—Eleven cotton textile mills consisting of 107,558 spindles and 2,470 looms, and 10 textile mills consisting of 207,860 spindles and 2,640 looms, are at present working in East and West Pakistan respectively. Setting up of 35 more mills, consisting of 727,600 spindles and 10,808 looms, has been sanctioned. In addition to these projected mills, three existing mills in East Pakistan and four in West Pakistan have been permitted to expand their existing capacity by an aggregate of 82,520 spindles and 2,450 looms.

The total annual production of the existing mills is over 93,000 bales of cloth and 59,000 bales of surplus yarn. The total production expected, with three shifts working, when the new mills go into production is estimated at about 390,000 bales of cloth and 355,000 bales of surplus yarn. The present five-year target of 1.35 million spindles is expected to be achieved by 1954-55.

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#### **Pakistan Footwear Industry Aided by Import Regulations**

Karachi, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—To aid the footwear industry, free import of raw materials, including grindery articles, which are in short supply in Pakistan, has been allowed from soft currency areas. Customs duty on footwear and leather goods imported from India has been raised to 40 per cent ad valorem, as in the case of other foreign countries. Priority is given to industrialists for transshipment of their goods between East and West Pakistan. In order to ensure regular supplies of hides and skins to Pakistan tanneries at reasonable prices, the government has decided to charge export duty on real values instead of tariff values.

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#### **Pakistan Standards Institution Established**

Karachi, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—A Pakistan Standards Institution has been established. The institution will be a non-official body and will function through a general council appointed by the government and composed of representatives of the central and provincial governments, state, commercial, industrial, technical and educational institutions in the country. The institution will consider and recommend to the government national standards for measurement; promote the standardization of quality, control, and simplification in industry and commerce; and co-ordinate the efforts of producers and users for the improvement of materials, products, appliances, processes and methods.

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#### **Pakistan Drug Manufacturing Industry Receives Grant for Research**

Karachi, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—To develop the drug manufacturing industry in Pakistan, a grant for undertaking research on herbs and medicinal plants found in Azad Kashmir has been sanctioned. Factories have been installed at Rawalpindi and Quetta, West Pakistan, for the extraction of Santonin from Artemisia, and Ephedrine Hydrochloride from Ephedra. At Karachi a modern pharmaceutical factory has been established.

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#### **Electric Supply for Karachi to be Increased**

Karachi, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—To increase the electric supply in Karachi, the federal capital of Pakistan, the government has ordered two 5,000 k.w. steam turbo-alternators with boilers, one diesel alternative of 1,900 k.w. and one diesel engine of 2,800 h.p. Proposals to order generating plant and ancillary equipment for another 30,000 k.w. are under consideration. When partition took place, in August, 1947, the total installed capacity was 8,280 k.w., which has since increased to 10,750 k.w. The Karachi Electric Supply Corporation is in the process of financial reconstitution, and it is proposed to increase its share capital from Can.\$2 million to Can.\$9 million.

### **Pakistan May Increase Manufacture of Industrial Alcohol**

Karachi, March 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The only plant manufacturing industrial alcohol in Pakistan is at Darsana (East Pakistan). The plant is being worked by Messrs. Carew & Co., Ltd. Another plant for making industrial alcohol at Takti Bhai Sugar Factory in North West Frontier Province (West Pakistan) is nearing completion. The present annual production of sugar in Pakistan is estimated at 50,000 tons, and it is proposed to develop this capacity to 150,000 tons per annum by 1954-55. Consequently additional plants for power alcohol are contemplated.

## **PHILIPPINES**

### **Growth of Cotine Fibre in the Philippines Under Study**

Manila, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Two German scientists have recently arrived in this country to explore the possibilities of growing cotine fibre in the Philippines. Cotine, it is stated, is a higher quality fibre than cotton and, although a tropical plant, it has not yet been tried out in this country. It is hoped that it can be grown successfully, thereby opening up a new industry in the Philippines.

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### **Food Commission Created in the Philippines**

Manila, March 28, 1951.—(FTS)—A Food Commission has been created by the Philippines President "to formulate plans for the improvement of the nutrition of the masses and for the increase of food production." The commission will be composed of five members who will be appointed by the President.

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### **Central Bank of Philippines Issues New Export Regulation**

Manila, March 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Central Bank of the Philippines has issued a regulation requiring all exporters to submit to the bank a daily report of sales of any Philippine commodity, such as lumber, copra, abaca, almaciga, rattan, manganese, chromium, copper, iron ore, intended for shipment abroad, specifying the names of buyers, volume or quantity, prices, terms and date of sales and other pertinent details.

The regulation requires that the report must be submitted to the Exchange Control Department within twenty-four hours after the consummation of the sale or the closing of the contract. If it is not possible to have the report delivered by messenger, it must be sent by telegram.

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### **Severe Shortage of Automobile Spare Parts in Philippines**

Manila, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—Due to import and foreign exchange controls, spare parts and accessories for automotive equipment have not been given import permits for many months now. Shortage of tires in late 1950 started an appalling rise in tire prices. Tire shipments, representing fourth quarter allotments, have been coming in and the situation has eased somewhat, but tire dealers report that prices are higher by about 60 per cent than a year ago. The price increases in automotive spare parts have gone beyond this figure.

It has been suggested that importers and distributors of spare parts and accessories for essential industries and services present their case to the Price Stabilization Corporation in an endeavour to obtain what is needed, and thereby ease what is becoming an impossible situation.

## Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe .....	8.8	25.4	27.8	17.7	51.5	61.7
America .....	0.4	1.1	1.2	1.2	2.6	3.6
Africa .....	0.1	1.4	1.6	0.5	2.6	2.2
Asia .....	1.4	7.2	7.3	3.3	13.4	23.0
Oceania .....	1.2	1.5	4.7	2.1	3.5	8.0
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b> .....	<b>11.9</b>	<b>36.6</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>24.8</b>	<b>73.5</b>	<b>98.5</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions .....	31.2	143.4	190.4	63.5	297.9	432.9
Latin America .....	0.6	10.6	17.0	1.4	22.9	39.1
Europe .....	2.7	5.7	9.6	5.4	10.7	19.1
Other Foreign Countries .....	0.6	3.9	5.5	1.5	7.0	11.7
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b> .....	<b>35.1</b>	<b>163.5</b>	<b>231.5</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>338.6</b>	<b>502.8</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION</b> .....	<b>47.0</b>	<b>200.2</b>	<b>274.2</b>	<b>96.7</b>	<b>412.1</b>	<b>601.4</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country :	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom .....	8,792	25,371	27,806	17,656	51,509	61,729
Gibraltar .....						
Malta .....			1		1	4
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b> .....	<b>(a) 8,793</b>	<b>25,371</b>	<b>27,807</b>	<b>(a) 17,657</b>	<b>51,510</b>	<b>61,733</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland .....	31			189		
Bermuda .....	3	4	18	4	8	22
Barbados .....	19	106	108	62	187	196
Jamaica .....	123	296	218	262	567	412
Trinidad and Tobago .....	28	383	374	62	485	657
Bahamas .....		53	9	115	157	130
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	51	12	23	4	21	35
British Honduras .....	3		100		3	233
British Guiana .....	137	222	370	464	1,160	1,947
Falkland Islands .....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA</b> .....	<b>395</b>	<b>1,076</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,162</b>	<b>2,588</b>	<b>3,632</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia .....		7	1		12	1
Union of South Africa .....	22	202	408	232	379	625
Other British South Africa .....						
Southern Rhodesia .....		1	2		3	7
Gambia .....						
Gold Coast .....	7	3	2	7	439	69
Nigeria .....	2			17		
Sierra Leone .....				1		
Other British West Africa .....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	3	2	4	4	3	4
British East Africa .....	71	1,231	1,155	277	1,731	1,485
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b> .....	<b>105</b>	<b>1,446</b>	<b>1,572</b>	<b>538</b>	<b>2,567</b>	<b>2,191</b>

(a) Includes Ireland. See page  
Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded amounts, hence may vary from sums of rounded amounts.

**Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued**

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc. (Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	616	4,016	1,669	1,423	7,275	5,960
Pakistan.....		120	68		162	146
Ceylon.....	163	1,224	834	411	2,532	3,858
Aden.....			13	1		13
Federation of Malaya.....	481	1,617	4,519	1,238	3,026	12,641
Other British East Indies.....	4		26	14		26
Hong Kong.....	37	240	180	134	362	332
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>1,389</b>	<b>7,217</b>	<b>7,309</b>	<b>3,323</b>	<b>13,357</b>	<b>22,976</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	388	1,025	779	950	2,480	2,215
New Zealand.....	514	492	3,242	750	590	3,695
Fiji.....	279		690	441	402	2,105
Other British Oceania.....						
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>1,181</b>	<b>1,517</b>	<b>4,711</b>	<b>2,141</b>	<b>3,472</b>	<b>8,015</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>11,863</b>	<b>36,629</b>	<b>42,618</b>	<b>24,818</b>	<b>73,491</b>	<b>98,548</b>
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	31,186	143,148	199,035	63,516	297,621	432,350
Alaska.....	10	173	246	19	231	277
American Virgin Islands.....		1			4	3
Hawaii.....	5	33	72	12	58	211
Puerto Rico.....		15	17		29	65
United States Oceania.....						
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....</b>	<b>31,201</b>	<b>143,370</b>	<b>199,370</b>	<b>63,547</b>	<b>297,943</b>	<b>432,906</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	250	525	780	425	907	1,338
Bolivia.....		1	34	2	1	35
Brazil.....	33	1,379	2,832	78	3,102	5,498
Chile.....	1	22	4	1	25	288
Colombia.....	40	944	1,243	116	1,785	2,678
Costa Rica.....	4	95	651	4	268	1,097
Cuba.....	12	318	301	35	534	809
Dominican Republic.....		7	69		35	218
Ecuador.....	1	68	176	3	100	404
El Salvador.....		12	96		58	134
Guatemala.....	3	253	424	9	506	966
Haiti (Republic of).....		109	142		201	401
Honduras.....	2	193	168	2	380	404
Mexico.....	63	1,956	1,390	96	3,667	3,661
Nicaragua.....		30	1		31	7
Panama.....		466	167		975	317
Paraguay.....	3		19	12	53	62
Peru.....	114	603	9	556	664	856
Uruguay.....	4	103	760	4	175	1,594
Venezuela.....	61	3,487	7,763	62	9,461	18,289
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>591</b>	<b>10,571</b>	<b>17,029</b>	<b>1,405</b>	<b>22,928</b>	<b>39,056</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....						
Austria.....	25	50	121	45	86	550
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	497	1,280	1,472	875	2,386	3,549
Bulgaria.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	236	422	623	458	781	1,009
Denmark.....	11	75	71	19	139	148
Estonia.....	3		1	7	1	1
Finland.....	6	83	5	9	85	6
France.....	401	776	1,618	716	1,480	2,838

## Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1933	1950	1951
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Cont.</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Germany.....	569	489	962	1,240	792	1,966
Greece.....	2	10	7	5	26	24
Hungary.....	18	5	11	36	6	31
Iceland.....		1			10	1
Ireland.....	157	628	1,074	351	1,190	1,815
Italy.....	1	5	17	1	8	118
Latvia.....	1	1		1	1	
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	152	231	774	306	489	1,264
Norway.....	32	66	174	73	119	295
Poland.....	23	11	180	31	28	250
Portugal.....	12	90	135	22	210	229
Azores and Madeira.....	11	21	23	23	68	41
Roumania.....	3		1	5		3
Spain.....	26	233	721	136	450	1,573
Sweden.....	126	210	469	337	420	1,067
Switzerland.....	342	973	1,125	711	1,940	2,287
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	5	1		8	3	1
Yugoslavia.....		16	28	4	16	140
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>2,658</b>	<b>5,677</b>	<b>9,612</b>	<b>5,418</b>	<b>10,734</b>	<b>19,106</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....						
Arabia.....		1,071	1,912		2,505	3,463
Belgian Congo.....		46	453		46	459
Burma*.....				10		
China.....	186	378	464	333	676	701
Greenland.....						
Egypt.....	30	1	135	88	4	203
Ethiopia.....			12	1	11	12
French Africa.....	1	21	2	2	26	5
French East Indies.....	10			59		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		420			425	
French West Indies.....						
Madagascar.....	2			3		9
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....				5	1	2
Iran.....	7	11	67	8	15	126
Iraq.....	11	10	137	34	17	977
Israel*.....	88	27	110	92	103	186
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	276	841	665	710	1,208	1,553
Korea.....						
Liberia.....						
Morocco.....		10	25	3	12	31
Indonesia.....	60	49	58	83	125	136
Surinam.....			34			34
Netherlands Antilles.....		454	449		868	1,675
Philippine Islands.....	36	503	844	118	682	1,713
Portuguese Africa.....		16			16	10
Portuguese Asia.....						
Siam (Thailand).....		21	31		71	86
Canary Islands.....	1	2	2	1	2	4
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	2	6	19	6	10	50
Turkey.....	13	38	119	29	187	303
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>635</b>	<b>3,925</b>	<b>5,538</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>7,010</b>	<b>11,738</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>35,089</b>	<b>163,542</b>	<b>231,549</b>	<b>71,853</b>	<b>338,617</b>	<b>502,809</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS.....</b>	<b>46,952</b>	<b>200,170</b>	<b>271,167</b>	<b>96,671</b>	<b>412,108</b>	<b>601,357</b>

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

(a) See Commonwealth countries.

## Great Britain Agrees to Pay More for Australian Butter, Cheese and Eggs

*Retrospective increase of 7½ per cent will be paid on all choicest and first grade butter—Prices for choicest and first grade cheese will be adjusted—New prices represent approximate increases of 25 per cent for shell eggs, and 18 per cent for egg products.*

By R. W. Blake, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

**M**ELBOURNE.—As a result of negotiations with the United Kingdom Government, Australia will receive an increase of 7½ per cent for choicest and first grade butter and cheese, and increases of approximately 25 and 18 per cent for shell eggs and egg products, the Minister for Commerce and Agriculture has announced.

In recognition of rising costs of production, the United Kingdom has now agreed to pay a retrospective increase of 7½ per cent on all choicest and first grade butter purchased from Australia from the production season commenced July 1, 1950. Prices for choicest and first grade cheese will be adjusted appropriately. Prices of lower grades of butter and cheese have yet to be determined. This increase will bring the price of choicest butter to 339/4½d. per 112 lbs. (Australian currency of the actual sterling price). As a result of this retrospective increase, it is anticipated that there will be a net return from exports to the Industry's Export Stabilization Fund of about £500,000 for the year. This amount will bring the fund up to about £4 million by the end of 1950-51.

The new price represented the maximum increase allowable under the contract in its present form. The best way of ensuring contract negotiations satisfactory to both countries is still under discussion. Nevertheless, this immediate recognition of the necessity to meet rising costs, if food supplies to the United Kingdom were to be maintained, was important.

The new contract prices to be paid in respect to shipments of Australian eggs and egg products would be paid for the season commencing June 1. The new prices represent approximate increases of 25 per cent for shell eggs and 18 per cent for egg products, over the previous season's prices. These prices will also apply to the 1952-53 season, but on the understanding that, if Australia is able to show a case founded upon costs which necessitates a price increase, then the United Kingdom will be prepared to negotiate that issue. Conversely, if, at that time, the United Kingdom Government feels able, on the basis of costs in Australia, to claim a reduction, Australia would acknowledge their right to negotiate that proposal. The objective of the increased prices, which are much in excess of the nominal 7½ per cent limit contained in the contract, is an increased volume of production in 1952-53.

### Domestic Price of Eggs Increased

The increase in the contract price of eggs will be from 2/7d. a dozen to 3/2½d. a dozen. The domestic price for eggs went up in Melbourne early in April by 5d. from 4/1d. to 4/6d. per dozen. The Melbourne *Herald* reported on April 5 that, because price control in Brisbane holds the price of eggs at 3/8d. per dozen, the South Queensland Egg Board plans to export large quantities of eggs to Melbourne, although eggs are short in Queensland. The states are responsible for price control. There is price control on eggs in Sydney and Brisbane but not in Melbourne. The price in Sydney is set at 4/6d. per dozen.



## Trade Fair News

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

### Italian Exhibitors to Show Many Lines

The Italian exhibitors at the 1951 C.I.T.F. have indicated that they will have an interesting assortment of merchandise for the scrutiny of the attending businessmen.

A Milan merchant again will show a wide assortment of artistic furniture, glassware and similar household furnishings. In past years this firm has been singularly successful in selecting merchandise unique and excellent enough to have it purchased entirely the first day of the fair.

A paper-cutting machine, built to American specifications, capable of high-speed, simplified operation will be displayed. Employing automatic oiling for the first time, the machine is made on the interchangeable parts basis to facilitate easy maintenance.

An Italian manufacturer of typewriters is bringing what is claimed to be the only fully automatic printing calculator of its kind in the world. The machine divides and multiplies automatically and is a high-speed large capacity adding, subtracting and listing model which provides an automatic credit balance.

Olive oil, wines, cheeses, tomato paste and other food products will again be exhibited by several firms, as will native chemical products.

The extensive and varied Italian handicrafts industry will be well represented as will their porcelain, ceramic, silverware, lace and embroidery products.

Sewing machines, domestic as well as industrial will be exhibited as will photographic equipment, hardwares of various types, sporting guns, bicycles, as well as a selection of books from the Italian State Library.

Other machinery to be shown by the Italian exhibitors includes confectionery making equipment and machinery for the manufacture of shoes and boots.

The Italian Tourist Office and the Department of Trade and Commerce of the Sicilian Region will have officials on hand to provide information on various aspects of Italy from the tourist business point of view.

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### Quality Footwear to be Shown by British Firms

British shoe manufacturers will be represented in the trade fair for the first time this year. Three member firms of the Association of Boot and Shoe Manufacturers of Great Britain and Ireland have booked space to show men's and women's quality footwear.

An unusual exhibit in this section of the fair will be a display of wooden shoes from the Netherlands. Holland is also exhibiting leather suede coats and jackets, leather bags, cases and other travelling requisites, and leather tool bags.

## **Canada to be Well Represented in Foods and Beverages Section**

Canada will be well represented in the foods and beverages section. A Canadian exhibitor in this section will offer a selection of meats, canned fruits and vegetables, dairy products, edible oils, pickles, olives and other delicacies, and even soap flakes and powders. Paper cups, containers and other food packaging items will be shown by a Canadian firm. An automatic machine that applies labels to any shape or surface and one that applies a strip label such as an excise stamp will be exhibited by a Canadian firm.

Eight Canadian breweries will exhibit a selection of ales, lagers, stouts, porters and related beverages. Wines and liqueurs from mild port to exotic champagne will be shown by one Canadian winery and two distilleries representing overseas wine makers. Canadian whiskies, scotches, gins, brandies, etc. will be present in quantity, with seven Canadian distilleries exhibiting their products.

The Australian Wine Board will again participate, as will the South African wine makers. Wines will also be displayed by a firm in Cyprus. An Italian wine firm is making its initial appearance this year.

Mead honey ale, special old English beer and oyster stout will be among the British exhibits, while Scottish distillers are showing a variety of their products, chiefly scotch whisky. A Scottish biscuit producer is again exhibiting a line of cakes, shortbreads, and wafers.

A United States firm is showing popcorn and caramelcorn machinery, as well as warmers and other display equipment. Chocolate moulded novelties, panorama eggs and similar candies will be displayed by another United States firm.

Other liquor displays will be rum from the West Indies, with the Bahamas, Barbados and British Guiana exhibiting. French cognac will be shown, and possibly other native wines from both France and Italy.

Next to Canada, the Netherlands will be the largest exhibitor in this section, with an array of goods ranging from baby foods to liquors. Biscuits and cakes, cheese, chocolates, canned fruit juices, jams, confectionery, cocoa, mustards, smoked meat products, and soups are only a few of the Dutch exhibits so far listed. Two new Italian food exhibitors have booked space to show, besides wines, Italian cheese, olive oil, tomato paste and salami.

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## **German Firms to Show Smallwares and Hardware**

Among the new exhibitors in the smallwares and hardware section are three German firms. Two are exhibiting a line of cutlery, including scissors, pocket knives, razor blades, manicure sets and hunting knives. The products of another German firm range from meat grinders to tents. Other products listed for display are food choppers, adjustable wrenches, pipe wrenches, cutlery, canvas drinking water bags, tents, tarpaulins, canvas water dams, and unspecified smallwares and novelties.

One Canadian firm is showing a line of popularly-priced aluminum utensils, metal stampings, pans and foil ware. A Canadian brush company will display a variety of brushes for many purposes ranging from shaving to whitewashing, as well as travelling sets and sash tools. Another Canadian brush firm is exhibiting fibre brushes, bristle brushes, nylon brushes and brooms for industry and the household. Leather knives, putty knives, shoe knives and household cutlery will also be exhibited by a Canadian manufacturer. Locks and assorted hardware are listed for exhibit by one Canadian firm, and axes, shovels, picks, bars and saws by another.

Among the English exhibits will be aluminum holloware, kettles, teapots, frying pans and related goods. A full line of domestic kitchen utensils and such diverse items as bakers' and confectioners' supplies, sink strainers, household hardware and appliances will comprise one English exhibit, while another will contain an assortment of paint brushes,

A Swedish exhibitor will show an extensive range of tools, bolts, enamel and kalsomine brushes, fishing gear, and unspecified hardware.

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#### **Interesting Marine and Aviation Equipment to be Displayed**

The marine and aviation equipment to be displayed promises to be among the most interesting exhibits of the fair this year. One of these exhibits will be a new Canadian traffic signal projector. Another Canadian exhibitor is showing a line of filtration equipment and silencers, air conditioning equipment and other unspecified aircraft accessories and parts. Diesel engines, including marine, marine propulsion and auxiliary engines, will comprise another Canadian exhibit.

An American manufacturer of precision aeronautical, marine and electronic instruments is showing a variety of products, including automatic pilot controls for both ships and aircraft, ship steering controls, ignition and analysers, loran receivers, and aircraft instruments.

A British exhibit includes marine binoculars, navigational chart instruments, marine clinometers and clocks, compasses and compass adjusting instruments, deep sea instruments, sextants, sounding machines, and a great many other nautical instruments.

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#### **Japan to Exhibit Recreational Products**

Japan will exhibit recreational products for the first time at the fair. Baby carriages, baby strollers and doll prams will be exhibited by a Dutch firm. Another Dutch exhibitor will show dolls, artistic and religious articles and pottery. Bicycles, special racing and sporting models, will be shown in two Dutch exhibits.

A new Canadian exhibitor is showing a line of artists' supplies, including oil, pastel and water paints, brushes, canvases, easels and sketch boxes. The brushes range from the small, nail-polish type to large, sign-painting brushes. Another Canadian exhibitor is again displaying dolls, plastic infant novelties, toy animals, toy musical instruments and many similar articles. Playing cards, ordinary and imprinted for advertising purposes, will also be shown by a Canadian company for the first time. A new Australian exhibitor will display leather and canvas sporting goods and accessories. A United States firm will exhibit a line of lighters.

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#### **Canadian Production of Crude Petroleum Set Record**

Canadian production of crude petroleum and natural gasoline reached an all-time peak in 1950, increasing more than one-third over the previous high annual total in 1949. Alberta's output rose 36 per cent during the year and production in Saskatchewan and the Northwest Territories also advanced. There were decreases in Ontario and New Brunswick.

The all-Canadian output in 1950 amounted to 29,058,067 barrels as compared with 21,464,322 in the preceding year. Production in Alberta was 27,580,680 barrels as compared with 20,246,392, Saskatchewan 1,022,408 barrels against 782,188, Ontario 248,623 barrels against 260,670, Northwest Territories 189,472 barrels against 155,528, and New Brunswick 16,884 barrels against 19,544.

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Charlottetown—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

Saskatoon—Board of Trade.

Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.

St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.

Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.

Welland—Board of Trade.

Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.

Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

### J. A. Stiles Returns on Tour

John A. Stiles, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Caracas, Venezuela, since February, 1948, has returned home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on May 7. He will discuss trade of Venezuela and the Netherlands Antilles with businessmen across the country. Born in Fredericton, N.B., and living for many years in Ottawa, Mr. Stiles graduated from the University of Toronto with the degree of B. Comm. Prior to joining the Trade Commissioner Service in November, 1945, he served overseas with the Canadian Army. He was posted as Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner to New York City in June, 1946, and was transferred to his present post in 1948.



John A. Stiles

Montreal—May 7-19.

Toronto—May 21-June 2.

Quebec City—June 5-9.

Grand Falls: Perth (N.B.)—June 11.

Hartland: East Florenceville (N.B.)—June 12.

Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.

Halifax—June 18-23.

Charlottetown—June 25-26.

St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.

### Canadian Jewellery and Silverware Products Increased By Twenty Per Cent

Gross factory selling value of products manufactured by establishments in the jewellery and silverware industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$50,757,500, an increase of 20 per cent over the preceding year's total of \$42,179,000.

# Foreign Trade Service

## Head Office Directory

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

### Trade Commissioner Service

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

#### Area Trade Officers—

**Asia—C. R. Gallow (2151)**

**Commonwealth—R. Campbell Smith (2144)**

**Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (5040)**

**France and Middle East—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)**

**Latin America—A. Savard (7641)**

**Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.**

**Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.**

### International Trade Relations Division

**Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)**

**Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)**

**Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)**

**United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)**

**Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)**

**Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)**

**Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)**

### Industrial Development Division

**Acting Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)**  
**Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)**

### Transportation and Communications Division

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

### Information Division

**Director, B. C. Butler (2479)**  
**Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)**  
**News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)**

## Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

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

- Trade Services Section**—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)  
Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)  
Exporters' and Importers' Directories, G. L. Tighe (6681)  
Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)  
Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)  
**Export Permit Division**—Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

## Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

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

- B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan**, A. E. Fortington (5670)  
**Token Shipments to United Kingdom**—A. E. Fortington (5670)

## Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Commodity Sections  
(Export and Import)

- Machinery and Metals**—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)  
Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)  
Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)  
Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)  
**Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment**—  
Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)  
Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully  
(6519)  
Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)  
**Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section**—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)  
Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)  
Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)  
Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)  
Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)  
**Wood and Wood Products**—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)  
Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)  
Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)  
Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)  
Paper, E. Clarke (6974)  
Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)  
**Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section**—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)  
Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)  
Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)  
Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)  
**General Products Section**—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)  
Electrical Consumer Durable Products, W. H. Grant (3209)  
Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)  
Office, Store and Scientific Equipment, P. G. Jones (4160)  
Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)  
Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. Jensen (5337)  
**Fisheries Section**—T. R. Kinsella (7385)  
**Imported Foods**—E. B. Paget (4161)

## Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

Commodity Section—

- Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)  
Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)  
Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)  
Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

# **Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

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

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

## **Wheat and Grain Division**

**Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)**

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

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

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

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

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

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

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### **Certain Chemicals Declared Essential Materials**

The Department of Defence Production announced that an Order-in-Council had been passed declaring certain chemicals to be essential materials under the Defence Production Act. The most important chemicals covered by the Order-in-Council are sulphur and chlorine used chiefly by the pulp and paper industry; benzol used as a raw material in the manufacture of plastics and synthetic rubber; and sulphuric acid which has widespread use throughout the chemical industry. Other important chemicals listed in the Order-in-Council are glycerine, formaldehyde, phenol, toluol, soda ash, caustic soda, phthalic anhydride and zinc oxide.

These chemicals, or the raw materials for making them, are now in short supply. By declaring them essential, the government is taking the first step needed to ensure that defence and defence-supporting industries will not be forced to reduce production because of shortages in these basic materials.

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

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

# 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, Agricultural Secretary, 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, Agricultural Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

## Belgian Congo

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

## Belgium

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

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 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. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. 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, Agricultural Secretary, 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 Vas-silissis 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, Agricultural Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

**London**—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Timcom, London.*

**Liverpool**—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street. Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

**Belfast**—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square. Territory covers Northern Ireland.

### United States

**Washington**—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**Washington**—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

**New York City**—A. E. BRYAN, Deputy Consul General of Canada and Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue. Territory includes Bermuda. *Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 620 Fifth Avenue.

**Boston**—P. A. BEAULIEU, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

**Detroit**—J. J. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

**Chicago**—D. S. COLE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

**Los Angeles**—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

**San Francisco**—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd Floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street. Territory includes Hawaii.

### Venezuela

**Caracas**—J. A. STILES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

## Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

### Argentina

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

### Australia

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

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

### Austria

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

### Belgium

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

### Brazil

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

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

### British West Indies and British Guiana

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

### Chile

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

### China

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

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

### Colombia

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

### Costa Rica

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

### Cuba

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

### Czechoslovakia

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

### Denmark

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

### Dominican Republic

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

### Egypt

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

### El Salvador

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

### Finland

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

### France

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

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

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.  
Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Street West. Telephone PACific 8858.

### Germany

Ottawa—Consul-General, 580 Chapel Street. Telephone 2-1102.

### Greece

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

### Guatemala

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

### Haiti

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

### India

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

### Ireland

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

### Israel

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

### Italy

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

## Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada—*Con.*

### Lebanon

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

### Mexico

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

### Netherlands

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

### New Zealand

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

### Norway

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

### Pakistan

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

### Peru

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

### Poland

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

### Portugal

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

### Spain

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

### Sweden

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

### Switzerland

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

### Turkey

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

### Union of South Africa

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

### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

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

### United Kingdom

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

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

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

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

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

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

### United States of America

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Uruguay

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

### Venezuela

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

### Yugoslavia

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

# Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit	—	Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations April 16	Nominal Quotations April 24
Argentina	Peso	Basic	-.2977	-.2218	-.2130
		Free	-.2085	-.0762	-.0767
Austria	Schilling	Export		-.0496	-.0499
Australia	Pound		3.2240	2.3710	2.3860
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-.0228	-.0210	-.0211
Bolivia	Boliviano		-.0238	-.0176	-.0177
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-.8396	-.6176	-.6213
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-.0544	-.0577	-.0580
Burma	Rupee		-.3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-.3022	-.2223	-.2237
Chile	Peso		-.0233	-.0135	-.0135
Colombia	Peso		-.5128	-.4261	-.4287
Costa Rica	Colon		-.1800	-.1890	-.1901
Cuba	Peso		1.0000	1.0588	1.0650
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-.0200	-.0212	-.0214
Denmark	Krone		-.2084	-.1535	-.1544
Dominican Republic	Peso		1.0000	1.0588	1.0650
Ecuador	Sucre		-.0740	-.0642	-.0645
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	3.0402	3.0582
El Salvador	Colon		-.4000	-.4235	-.4260
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	2.6707	2.6865
Finland	Markka		-.0082	-.0046	-.0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		-.0037	-.0030	-.0030
French Empire—African	Franc		-.0073	-.0061	-.0061
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-.0201	-.0167	-.0168
Germany	Deutsche Mark		-.3000	-.2521	-.2536
Guatemala	Quetzal		1.0000	1.0588	1.0650
Haiti	Gourde		-.2000	-.2118	-.2130
Honduras	Lempira		-.5000	-.5294	-.5325
Hong Kong	Dollar		-.2519	-.1830	-.1840
Iceland	Krona		-.1541	-.0650	-.0654
India	Rupee		-.3022	-.2223	-.2237
Iran	Rial		-.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	2.9638	2.9825
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	2.9638	2.9825
Israel	Pound		3.0000	2.9638	2.9825
Italy	Lira		-.0017	-.0017	-.0017
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	2.9638	2.9825
Japan	Yen		-.0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		-.4561		
Mexico	Peso		-.1157	-.1226	-.1233
Netherlands	Florin		-.3769	-.2786	-.2803
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-.5308	-.5614	-.5647
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	2.9638	2.9825
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-.2000	-.2118	-.2130
Norway	Krone		-.2015	-.1483	-.1492
Pakistan	Rupee		-.3022	-.3200	-.3219
Panama	Balboa		1.0000	1.0588	1.0650
Paraguay	Guarani		-.3200		
Peru	Sol		-.1538	-.0715	-.0719
Philippines	Peso		-.4975	-.5294	-.5325
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-.0400	-.0367	-.0369
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-.4702	-.3458	-.3479
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-.0916	-.0972	-.0978
Sweden	Krona		-.2783	-.2047	-.2059
Switzerland	Franc		-.2336	-.2449	-.2465
Thailand	Baht		-.1000		
Turkey	Lira		-.3571	-.3764	-.3787
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	2.9638	2.9825
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	2.9638	2.9825
United States	Dollar		1.0000	1.0588	1.0650
Uruguay	Peso		-.6583	-.6969	-.7011
Venezuela	Bolivar		-.2985	-.3160	-.3179
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-.0200		

\* September 17, 1949.