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COVER SUBJECT—One of eight blocks of apartment houses in the "El Silencio" housing development in downtown Caracas. Some 300 middle-class families live in these modern apartment blocks, which have helped to relieve the housing problem in the capital of Venezuela. (See article on Venezuela on page 722 of this issue.)

Courtesy Creole Petroleum Corporation.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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Venezuelan Crude Oil Production Set Record During Past Year

Ninety-six per cent of Venezuelan exports in 1950 were petroleum derivatives—United States is principal supplier to Venezuela and Canada in third place—Financial position of country is sound and exchange position is favourable.

By J. A. Stiles, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. J. A. Stiles is at present home on leave in Canada, and will commence his tour of this country in Montreal on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities.)

(One Venezuelan bolivar equals \$0.3179 Canadian.)

CARACAS.—Average production of crude oil in Venezuela reached a record of 1,498,000 barrels per day in 1950. This represented an increase of 177,000 barrels over the 1949 daily average, and an increase of 307,000 barrels per day compared with 1947. The present rate of crude oil production in Canada is approximately one-twentieth that of Venezuela. With the rising world demand for oil, it is expected that the 1951 Venezuelan oil output will be stepped up by at least another 100,000 barrels daily.

During the first six months of 1950, Venezuelan business declined noticeably, in comparison with the same period in 1949, largely as a result of the uncertainty which existed at that time concerning the future rate of United States oil importation. The Korean war brought about a complete change, and during the summer and early fall considerable heavy buying took place, particularly in tires and tubes, machinery, chemicals, steel and building materials. This resulted in an increased trade with European countries. The United States, however, remained the source of most of Venezuela's imports, supplying approximately 70 per cent of the country's requirements. Other suppliers to Venezuela were Great Britain, Canada, Germany, Italy, and France, in that order. In the latter part of the year Venezuelan foreign purchasing resumed a more normal rate, although at the end of the year the effects of shortages abroad began to be felt, and it is probable that imports will decline still further during the coming months.

Venezuela Has Plentiful Supply of Hard Currency

Venezuela continues to be in a sound financial position, and to have a plentiful supply of hard currency available from oil sales to the United States and Canada. Although total Venezuelan expenditures during 1950 were approximately \$65 million greater than revenue, primarily due to the heavy importations of the last six months, it is anticipated that revenue received during the latter part of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, will more than offset this deficit.

Commercial bank collections at the close of the year were reported to be average to good, although in some parts of the interior payments were slow due to adverse weather conditions which affected crops. Keen competition in the flour trade has resulted in excessive credit being granted to smaller firms, some of which have over-extended themselves considerably. It is believed that selling terms in practically all lines will be tightened up within the coming months, should the supply position abroad continue to deteriorate.

Some progress was made in Venezuelan agricultural and industrial development during the year. Although coffee production declined and cacao registered only a small increase, notable advances were made in rice, potato and sugar, in comparison with previous years. In the manufacturing field, production in the cement and brewing industries, as well as in tires and tubes, increased, but other industries such as canned fish, textiles, and tomato products, felt the effects of foreign competition and were forced to seek government aid. At the close of the year the government was considering plans for the construction of a steel plant to be located in the State of Bolivar, using local iron ore and natural gas.

Economy Dominated by Oil

The Venezuelan economy continues to be dominated by oil, and during 1950 over 96 per cent of Venezuela's exports took the form of petroleum derivatives. The prime need of the country is the diversification of production, in order to lessen dependence on external market conditions over which Venezuela is able to exercise little or no control. The decreasing availability of manufactured goods abroad will likely have the effect of stimulating local production, a trend which the Government Development Corporation can be expected to encourage actively with the aid of foreign and domestic capital during 1951.

Venezuelan Imports by Class of Importer (January-September, 1950)

	Kilograms	Bolivars
Venezuelan commerce	882,802,034	995,103,888
Venezuelan government	138,189,846	93,978,028
Oil companies	198,588,729	176,576,647
Mining companies	5,594,890	5,599,278

Venezuelan Imports by Product Groups (January-September, 1950)

	Kilograms	Bolivars
Raw and secondary materials for mining, industry and agriculture	251,850,540	219,160,104
Machinery, accessories, spare parts and tools	16,547,891	293,447,431
Transport materials	49,526,000	144,490,628
Construction materials	448,057,354	132,226,713
Foodstuffs of basic consumption	230,807,574	165,108,457
Other non-durable products of basic consumption	33,146,966	105,083,645
Durable consumer goods	34,123,966	67,597,107
Foodstuffs, non-basic consumption	64,397,478	78,736,729
Luxury goods of general consumption	21,842,543	57,707,540
Luxury goods of limited consumption	119,790	2,326,353
Government imports	1,755,397	5,373,134

Utrecht Spring Trade Fair Was Successful

Utrecht, April 13, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Utrecht Spring Fair was a success, although fewer visitors attended because of bad weather. Business at the fair, held in Utrecht April 3 to 12, was influenced by various factors, including the drop in Australian wool prices, orders already held by traders and the money scarcity. Dr. Millius, the trade fair director, stated that his general impression was that "the fair operated as a sellers' market, with the sellers operating with great caution".

The textile department, one of the outstanding displays of the fair, experienced particularly good results, booking one million guilders worth of orders on the opening day. The Utrecht Fair was visited by businessmen from 51 countries, including Great Britain, Belgium, Germany, Scandinavian countries and South America. The next fair will be held September 11 to 20 of this year.

Uruguay is an Important Market for Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Purchases last year totalled 200,920 sacks of 100 pounds, of which 110,907 sacks were Katahdin and 90,013 Pontiac variety—Uruguay expected to import about same quantity from Canada this year.

By W. B. McCullough, Agricultural Secretary for Canada.

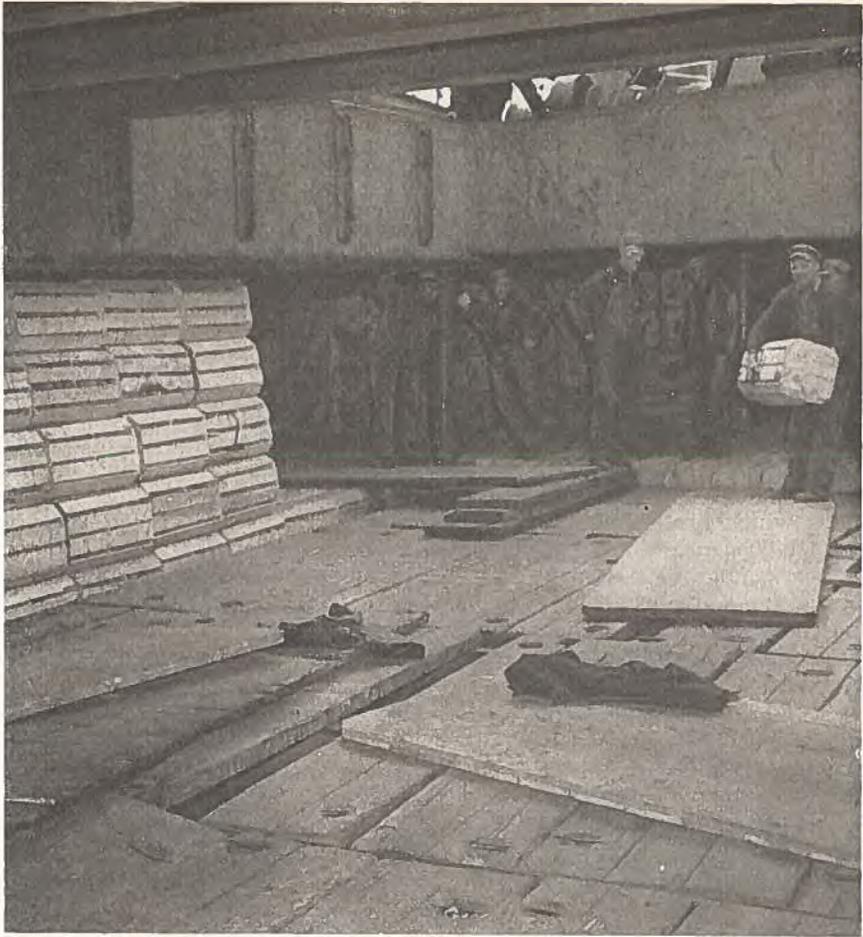
BUENOS AIRES.—Uruguay has developed into an import market for Canadian certified seed potatoes in recent years. Purchases last season amounted to 200,920 one-hundred-pound sacks, as compared with about 160,000 the previous year. Of this quantity, 110,907 sacks were *Katahdin* and 90,013 the *Pontiac* variety. The latter variety gives good results in Uruguay, particularly in the northern areas where yields are satisfactory and the domestic market has become accustomed to, and accepts, the red skin tuber. The demand for the *Pontiac* continues, and imports next season will include at least 50 per cent of this variety. Prospects are that Uruguay will purchase about the same quantity as last year and, as in former years, the purchase will be made by the Servicio Oficial de Distribución de Semillas (Official Seed Service), an entity of the Uruguayan Ministry of Agriculture, and on a call for tenders. As this is a public tender, all offers must be legally in order, and must include a deposit representing 5 per cent of the value of the tender with the Banco de la República, or an unconditional guarantee from a recognized bank in Uruguay that such deposit will be made on instructions from the Official Seed Service. Any tender not legally in order and accompanied by the required deposit will not and cannot be admitted. In awarding the contracts, the Official Seed Service will give preference to offers containing the highest percentage of the small size grade in relation to the price quoted.

Over the past few years, Uruguay has been experimenting with packing seed in sacks and transporting it in refrigerated chambers. Last year the entire consignment was handled in this manner and proved satisfactory. This has the advantage of saving the extra cost of the crates and, by utilizing several ships, arrivals at Montevideo are staggered. Purchases for the coming season will probably be handled in this manner.

Domestic Potato Production Does Not Fill Requirements

Domestic production of potatoes in Uruguay does not cover home requirements of approximately 8,000 tons per month. Normally Uruguay imports table potatoes in September and October and last year they purchased about 32,000 metric tons, mainly from the Netherlands, about 18,000 tons less than the previous year. In view of the surplus production in Argentina this season, it is probable that Uruguay will make up any shortage from that country.

Before the war, Uruguay was the principal export market for Argentine seed and table potatoes. Because supplies of seed from Argentina were cut off during and following the war, due to the shortage in that country, Uruguay increased its plantings and imported larger quantities of Canadian seed for planting in January, with a view to supplying their own seed for the August planting which formerly came from Argentina. This practice worked satisfactorily and in recent years Uruguay has come to rely on Canadian supplies rather than those of Argentina. While



Canada—Certified seed potatoes being loaded in Saint John, N.B., for shipment to Montevideo, Uruguay. Canadian exports to that country last year totalled 200,920 one-hundred-pound sacks, as compared with about 160,000 the previous year.

quantities of certified seed and table potatoes will be available from Argentina for the first time in several years, it is unlikely that Uruguay will permit the import of supplies of potatoes from that origin to the extent that it would disturb the market in their own country.

Austrian Coal Production to be Increased

Berne, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Austrian Coal Board has announced plans to increase Austrian coal production in 1951 to 4,870,000 tons. This will represent an increase of 380,000 tons over the figures for 1950. Further expansion in 1952 and 1953 is expected to add a total increase in production of 1,380,000 tons. This increased output has become necessary because of Austria's heavy dependence on foreign sources for its coal supplies.

Recent developments, such as the diminishing supplies of coal available from Western German sources, and the substantial price increases for coal demanded by Polish and Czechoslovakian exporters, have added urgency to these plans.

Transport Development Is Major Problem in the Belgian Congo

Aeroplane transportation mainly used by white population and for movement of perishable imported goods—Surface transportation system is combination of river and rail—New airports, railway lines and highways are planned.

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

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Development of transportation and communication facilities is the largest single problem in the Belgian Congo. This fact is reflected in the amount of money which is provided under the Ten-Year Plan for the improvement of transportation. Because of the great distances between main centres and the relatively undeveloped state of the country, aeroplane transportation is mainly used by the white population. Air transport is also used for the movement of some imported goods which are perishable or light in weight. Sabena, the Belgian air line which controls most of the colony's air traffic has been operating for 15 years, and its routes now cover 10,560 miles, which is three times that of the railways. The latest figures show that ten D.C.'s, two C. 47's, and four De Havilland Doves are in use. In 1949, 25,000 passengers were carried 1,863,000 miles, an increase in the number of the passengers of no less than 37 per cent over the previous year.

Construction of a vast new airport, 4.7 kilometres long, will be started shortly near Leopoldville. Another huge airport is already under construction, chiefly for military reasons, at Kamina in the Katanga district. A new airport was opened recently at Usumbura in Ruanda Urundi.

The large movement of goods continues to tax the surface transport and serious bottlenecks have occurred at certain points. The surface transportation system consists of a combination of river and rail. In the east and north-east the railways have been supplemented to an important degree by highways. Around Leopoldville, the capital, however, highways are in a most rudimentary condition and the railway is frequently unable to cope with the traffic, which arrives at Leopoldville by river from a large section of the interior for transhipment to the ocean port of Matadi. Four of an order of eight new diesel-electric locomotives for this line arrived from the United States in November. With the assistance of some Marshall Aid funds, which will facilitate the purchase of specialized United States machinery and the hiring of United States technicians, it is hoped to complete a surfaced highway from Leopoldville to Matadi by the end of 1952. By 1954 it is planned to have a modern road completed, straight east from the capital to Kikwit, much of it passing through virgin territory. The road is intended to carry ten-ton vehicles.

New Railway Line to be Built

Elisabethville, the capital of Katanga, the principal mining province of the colony, is located in the heart of Africa. Railways already in existence run west to the seaport of Genguela near Lobito in Angola; north-west to Port Francqui where goods are transhipped to river steamers as far as Leopoldville, and then taken by rail to the seaport of Matadi; and south-east through Northern Rhodesia to Beira, Portuguese East Africa. At the African Transport Conference held in November, 1950, the Belgian Congo pressed for the construction of a more direct line to

Beira which would reduce the distance by 500 miles by cutting out the Victoria Falls loop. It is also planned to build 444 kilometres of railway line to link Kamina with Kabalo at a cost in excess of one billion francs (\$20 million) over a period of three years. This would be a great step forward from two points of view. In the first place it would provide another Trans-African railway connection, of strategic value, linking Benguela and Lobito, Angola, on the Atlantic with Dar-es-Salaam on the Indian Ocean. Secondly, it would provide a fourth route for the outward shipment of the Katanga minerals. It would also permit the creation of central repair shops which the various Belgian Congo lines could use, although there still remains the problem of differences in gauge.

In 1950 it was announced by the British authorities in Nairobi that the Kenya and Uganda Railway would be extended to the foot of Mount Ruwenzori, which straddles the Belgian Congo border. This is being done in order to exploit copper deposits which have recently been found there, but it also offers interesting possibilities for another connection with the Indian Ocean from the Belgian Congo. An additional 480 kilometres of rail would have to be built to make such a connection.

Progress Made in Enlarging Port Facilities

Great progress has been made in the enlarging and modernization of port facilities. These works are coming to completion at Leopoldville and Matadi, but it will probably be another two or three years before delays in handling imported goods can be avoided at the latter port. A serious bottleneck still exists at Lobito, the ocean terminus in Angola for the railway line running westwards from the Katanga district in the Belgian Congo.

In 1950 direct telecommunication service was inaugurated between Brussels and Elisabethville. Communication already exists between Leopoldville and Brussels. Very useful progress has been made in arranging ship to shore communication, not only on the estuary of the Congo but also on the inland stretches of the river. Radio communication will shortly be adopted by many widely-spread plantation companies as well.

Dutch Eggs Being Exported to the United States

The Hague, April 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Ten thousand cases of eggs, containing thirty dozen each, will be exported to the United States from the Netherlands in the near future. The first shipment is scheduled to leave Rotterdam on April 21 for New York in the S.S. *Noordam* of the Holland America Line.

Mexican Sugar Crop Reduced by Frost

Mexico City, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—As a consequence of losses caused by unseasonal frost in February, and of decreasing yields, the Mexican Government is expected to increase the official price of sugar in the immediate future.

Not more than 20 thousand metric tons are expected to be available for export this year, and the Department of Finance meanwhile has revealed that the yield of sugar per hectare (2.5 acres) has fallen from 5,005 kilograms in 1930-31 to 4,708 kilograms in 1938-39, and to 4,173 kilograms in 1949-50. In Peru, according to the Department of Finance, the hectare consistently yields 11,235 kilograms of sugar.

British Exports of Iron and Steel To Canada Increased Last Year

Shipments rose from 66,000 tons in 1949 to 226,000 tons in 1950—Overall exports increased 24 per cent in value and 30 per cent in volume in past year—Canada now second largest market—Exports of machine tools to Canada expanded.

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

LONDON.—Britain's exports of iron and steel and manufactures amounted to £156.1 million in 1950, an increase of £29.7 million, or 24 per cent, as compared with the previous year. In terms of tonnage, exports rose by 30 per cent.

During the year Australia took 450,000 tons of iron and steel and manufactures valued at £20.4 million, compared with only 197,000 tons valued at £11 million in the previous year. In 1950, Canada became the second largest market, the increase being from 66,000 tons in 1949 to 226,000 tons valued at £9.1 million in 1950.

United Kingdom Exports of Steel to Canada, 1950

Product	Exports to Canada		Percentage of Total Exports
	Quantity (long tons)	Value (£ '000,000)	
Plates $\frac{1}{2}$ " thick and over, uncoated ..	55,012	1.6	20
Black sheets, including black plate	9,849	.5	7
wrought tubes	39,313	1.8	11

The performance of the United Kingdom in providing steel for Canada in 1950 was highly satisfactory, and represented a marked improvement over previous years. In 1948, for example, the United Kingdom supplied 19 countries with more steel than was shipped to Canada. In 1950, Canada was second only to Australia. In 1948 Canada was in eighteenth position as a consumer of United Kingdom pipes and tubes. In 1950 Canada was second only to Iran.

Shipments to Canada of cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments in 1950 were valued at £1.8 million, or twice the value of shipments in 1948. Total exports from the United Kingdom in this category were valued at £50 million. Strenuous efforts have been made in this industry to increase sales to dollar markets. This is reflected by the fact that Canada moved up as a customer from 15th place in 1948 to 6th place in 1950.

Shipments of Telegraph and Telephone Equipment Increased

Exports of telegraph and telephone equipment were valued at £17 million in 1950, compared with £12 million in 1948 and £16 million in 1949. Shipments to Canada at £682,000 were over twice the 1948 figure. The bulk of this equipment was automatic telephone supplies, a number of telephone companies in Canada having adopted British automatic telephone equipment.

British exports of electric motors and parts were valued at £8,500,000 in 1950, of which £250,000 went to Canada. This was twice the quantity shipped in 1948, the improvement being largely due to a number of British manufacturers commencing to supply motors built to NEMA specifications.

Ever since the United Kingdom Engineering Mission visited Canada in 1948, a determined effort has been made to expand the sale of British machine tools in Canada. The effect of these efforts became apparent in 1950 when metal working machine tools, other than portable power tools, were shipped from the United Kingdom to Canada to the value of £935,000, compared with £196,000 in 1948 when the mission made its report. Total exports from the United Kingdom in 1950 amounted to £16.8 million, the leading customers being India, Australia, South Africa and Canada in that order. The future of this trade depends almost entirely now upon the effect upon deliveries of the United Kingdom's accelerated re-armament program. An excellent foundation has been laid, but any interference with established connections arising from the international situation is likely to do irreparable harm to future prospects.

Exports from the United Kingdom of printing and bookbinding machinery were valued at £10 million in 1950, of which £500,000 went to Canada. Larger shipments were made to Australia (£1.8 million), India (£.96 million) and South Africa (£.55 million).

Demand for Textile Machinery Continued at High Level

The demand for British textile machinery continued at a high level throughout 1950. Exports to Canada were adversely affected by the protracted delivery conditions imposed by most makers. Total exports from the United Kingdom were valued at £40.4 million, the largest share going to India (£7.7 million). Other customers included Brazil (£2.8 million), France (£2.4 million), Netherlands (£1.9 million), Australia (£1.6 million), Italy (£1.5 million). There were 36,319 cwts. of textile machinery sent to Canada during the year valued at £820,000.

Exports of machinery of all kinds from the United Kingdom to Canada in 1950 other than textile machinery were valued at £8.3 million. Exports to all destinations were valued at £317 million.

Austrian Textile Exports Increasing

Berne, April 20, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Exports of Austrian textiles in 1950 reached a total of 752.6 million schillings, almost three times as much as in 1949, and represented 11.6 per cent of total Austrian exports. All sections of the industry increased their shipments, with flax, hemp and jute yarns, woollen and silk fabrics and silk goods showing the greatest advances. Germany was the most important market for textiles during 1950, taking 32 per cent of total exports. The United Kingdom, Switzerland, and the United States were the other most important purchasers of Austrian textiles.

Indonesia Revises Export Duties

Singapore, April 5, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—From February 1, 1951, the following Indonesian exports will be partly exempt from the general export duty for a period of one year and thereafter an ad valorem duty of 3 per cent will become effective:

Wood (except teak, ebony, gahroe (joss stick) and other scented wood and Ambon's rootwood).

Resin (except benzoin and dragons' blood) sorted according to export quality.

Rattan (all kinds), sorted according to export quality.

Fibres of sisal, cantala, and manila hemp (abaca).

Japan Temporarily Suspends Imports Under Automatic Approval System

Suspension necessary because of marked decline in foreign exchange holdings—Importers warned against speculative buying—Government seeking to increase export trade—Canadian exports to Japan will be affected.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO, April 5, 1951.—Imports under the automatic approval system have been temporarily suspended by the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The suspension became necessary because of a marked decline in Japan's foreign exchange holdings. Since the outbreak of the Korean war, purchases of raw materials and foodstuffs from external sources of supply have been greatly accelerated, and in the first three months of 1951 expenditures on imports reached the high total of US\$900 million. It is understood that the system of automatic approval, under which the bulk of Japan's commodities have been imported in recent months, may be partially restored during the April-June quarter. However, because of the reduction in the amount of foreign exchange holdings, imports under the system will be considerably below purchases in the first three months of the year.

The Economic Stabilization Board has announced that the foreign exchange budget for all imports and services in the period April-June will total \$496 million. This figure includes a contingency reserve of \$165 million. When the budget for the April-June quarter was originally under consideration, prices were rapidly rising and considerable leeway was accorded to Japanese importers to permit them to negotiate in advance for raw materials and foodstuffs in a sellers' market.

Downward Price Trend Expected in Future

The entire import program has been reviewed, and it is probable that a much closer control will be instituted in the future on foreign exchange allocations for imports. It is felt in trade circles here that prices on many key commodities have reached a peak and that the future price trend will be downwards. This provides a valid reason for curtailing, or at least reducing, the volume of imports for the present. It is, in fact, now possible for Japan to curtail imports of a number of commodities which have been imported in substantial volume during the past six months. The list includes raw cotton, raw wool, jute, coking coal, iron ore, bauxite, manganese ore, phosphate rock, potash, salt, rayon and sulphite pulp, crude rubber, hides, linseed and copra. It is estimated that stocks of these items at the end of May will be sufficient to meet the demands of industry for a period of three months. A breakdown of the April-June foreign exchange budget for imports indicates that foodstuffs purchases would total \$12.3 million; agricultural chemicals, \$80,000; petroleum and petroleum products, \$23.3 million; industrial raw materials, \$23.3 million; medicine, \$1.7 million; machinery and books, \$5 million; foods for use by foreigners, \$1.1 million; bonded goods from Korea, \$1 million; items under automatic licensing system, \$204.5 million; miscellaneous imports, \$6.1 million; invisible trade, \$40.9 million.

The decline in Japan's foreign exchange holdings, and the levelling off in the prices for some commodities, has prompted the Minister of International Trade and Industry to warn traders against speculative buying. A number of importers have, in recent months, engaged in this practice in anticipation of the announcement of import quotas. The

Ministry of International Trade and Industry has pointed out that importers here may be involved in losses as a result of this practice, and, furthermore, that if it is carried to excess, exporters in foreign markets would lose confidence in Japanese buyers. The ministry strongly urges Japanese importers to commence purchase negotiations only after future announcements of import quotas are made.

The Japanese Government, in an effort to increase foreign exchange holdings, is seeking ways and means to increase the level of the country's export trade. Japan's exports have declined, since the beginning of the year, from US\$116.6 million in December, to US\$81.2 million in January and US\$81.4 million in February. This is due, primarily, to spiralling prices on a fairly wide range of Japanese commodities. Japanese textile prices have, according to reports, risen 85 per cent since the outbreak of the Korean war, and prices on other leading Japanese export commodities have advanced in proportion. As a consequence, the demand for Japanese products has fallen, and since there are indications that the peak prices have been reached, large-scale buying of Japanese export commodities, textiles in particular, may be held in abeyance until prices reach a more reasonable level. There has been a tendency on the part of some Japanese traders to cancel contracts and reduce quality simultaneously with price rises, and it is reported that complaints concerning these practices, from such important export markets as India, Pakistan and Burma, have been increasing. The high price of Japanese products has also reduced the demand for Japanese materials and services for the United Nations forces in Korea and Korean rehabilitation. It is understood that the daily rate of these purchases has declined from a daily average of \$1 million to \$800,000.

Canadian Exports to Japan Will be Affected

The suspension of purchases under the system of automatic approval will, for a temporary period, affect the sale of some Canadian products to Japan, in particular grains and other foodstuffs. The list of Canadian commodities which could be imported into Japan on a straight cash basis has been gradually expanded in the past six months, when Japan's import program was at its height. Foreign exchange was allocated for the purchase of Canadian wheat, barley, tallow, flour, linseed, soya bean meal, coking coal, iron ore, nickel, asbestos, hops, newsprint, special steels, wool rags, graphite, mica, lumber, cobalt, zinc, hides and skins, pyrites, rayon pulp, sulphite pulp, sulphate pulp and pulpwood. It was, furthermore, possible to have the Ministry of International Trade and Industry consider setting up foreign exchange allocations to cover purchases of additional Canadian raw materials and foodstuffs in demand in Japan. Despite the tightening of foreign exchange allocations, funds have been made available for the importation of programmed commodities, items under the automatic approval system, and miscellaneous items from dollar areas, in the April-June quarter. The list of commodities to be imported from Canada in this quarter will be limited as compared with the past three months.

China National Animal Products Corporation Organized

Shanghai, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of business requirements, the China National Hog Bristle Corporation, the China Skins and Feathers Corporation, and the China Egg Products Corporation have been amalgamated into a China National Animal Products Corporation, which will deal in hog bristles, skins and feathers and egg products.

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

Argentina Restricts Use of Cellophane

Buenos Aires, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Industry and Commerce has prohibited the use of cellophane for containers or wrappings for an extensive list of articles, in order to meet requirements for foodstuffs and medicinal, hygienic and sanitary products.

Argentina Ships Frozen Meat to Western Germany

Buenos Aires, April 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The first shipment of frozen meat to Western Germany under the terms of the Argentine-German treaty of July 31, 1950, was made on April 9. The quantity loaded was 2,400 tons, which represents the first shipment of a total of 22,000 tons sold by the Argentine Livestock Institute to the trade in Germany.

CHILE

Chile Increases Domestic Prices for Fertilizers

Santiago, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean Nitrate Corporation has announced an increased domestic price of nitrate for fertilizing purposes of 500 pesos per ton. At the request of the Minister of Agriculture, the prices ruling last year of 2,210 pesos per ton for wheat, rice and potatoes, and of 2,410 pesos for sunflower cultivations will be maintained. To avail of this price benefit, farmers must obtain a certificate showing the use for which the fertilizer is being placed.

Chile to Undertake Public Works in Southern Territory

Santiago, April 11, 1951.—(FTS)—A plan of public works for the Province of Chiloe has been approved by the Ministry of Public Works for a total of 18,270,000 pesos. Of this amount, \$10 million pesos are for unspecified works and the balance for road construction. The initiation of these works will absorb unemployed workers from the potato plantations.

Airline to Extend Service to Chile

Santiago, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Braniff Airways Inc., will shortly extend its services to Santiago, and from here to Buenos Aires. At present its west coast service terminates in Lima, Perú.

CHINA

Exports of Hog Bristles from Mainland of China Increased

Shanghai, March 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The export of hog bristles from the China mainland was said to be very brisk following the adoption of centralized purchases and export of this material. According to estimates, the total volume of the export of hog bristles during the year of 1950 reached 14,000,000 pounds, representing an increase of 40 per cent over 1949. Some 90,000 cases of hog bristles were exported via Hong Kong to Britain and the United States last year.

Exporters of hog bristles in Tientsin, Tatung, Tsingtao and Shanghai have so far undertaken direct export of this item. This has greatly reduced Hong Kong's importance as a transit port of hog bristles.

The United States' import of hog bristles during 1947 came to 6,166,574 pounds, valued at US\$19,093,225; during 1948, 7,307,414 pounds, valued at US\$22,955,893; during 1949, 4,827,595 pounds valued at US\$18,277,809; and during the first ten months of 1950, 6,222,250 pounds according to statistics compiled by the Department of Commerce of the United States.

Sale of Hog Bristles in China Mainland Being Centralized

Hankow, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—With a view to carrying through the policy of centralized sales of hog bristles, forestalling smuggling and effectively protecting state interests, the Central-South Department of Trade promulgated the measures for applying for bristle transport permits for the Central-South District south of the Yangtze River (including Kwangtung, Hunan, Kiangsi and Hupeh provinces).

The measures stipulated that the transport of bristles in all the restricted areas (including finished and half-finished products, and for Hankow and Changsha only finished products) whether by land, water or air must be covered by transport permits.

Only bristle merchants or factories approved by local industrial and commercial administrative organs for registration are eligible for applying the transport permits.

Post offices, railway bureaux, tax organs and other transportation agencies must refuse to accept, or to declare tax for, transshipment bristles without transport permits.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

British Guiana Expects Bumper Rice Crop

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Present indications are that the spring rice crop in British Guiana will be a bumper one. For this year, 18,500 bags of rice have been shipped under contract to the various islands and supplies remain satisfactory. However, heavy rains, experienced during February, somewhat hampered milling operations.

Sugar Exports from British Guiana Expected to Increase

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Sugar production in British Guiana for 1951 is expected to amount to 200,000 tons. It is estimated that 184,500 tons will be exported, an increase of 11,573 tons over last year.

British Guiana May Ship Shingles to United States

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Colonial Development Corporation, now operating in British Guiana, through its representative in New York is studying the possibilities of a market in the United States for wallaba shingles. This was disclosed by Mr. R. C. Stone, forest engineer of the corporation, who returned to the colony after attending, as one of British Guiana's representatives, the recently concluded United States timber talks sponsored by the Overseas European Economic Corporation.

Mr. Stone said he believed that the United States would buy shingles from British Guiana in quantity, and added that the United States was a market to be explored, for this product.

During his stay in the United States, Mr. Stone visited mills on the West Coast, which manufactured shingles from red cedar and were very expensive. Red cedar, he pointed out, was much softer than wallaba. The Colonial Development Corporation hoped to go into the question of the production of shingles for sale to the West Indies, but he did not think that the corporation could do much business in this respect until its new mill was completed.

Value of Bauxite Exports from British Guiana Increased

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—In British Guiana, bauxite retained its second place among exported commodities. The value for 1950 was \$13,748,402 for 1,575,737 tons of aluminum ore, compared with \$12,009,394 for 1,393,824 tons during 1949. Once again better prices brought in a larger sum, although the quantity exported in 1950 was substantially less than in 1949.

Bauxite, valued at \$10 million, was sold to Canada, \$1·5 million worth to the United States, and the remainder to the United Kingdom and other countries.

Imports and Exports of British Guiana Increased

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports from British Guiana for the year 1950 amounted to \$50,237,054 and imports were \$55,057,592. Both exports and imports show an increase over the figures for 1949, which were \$45,818,701 and \$49,758,526 respectively.

Barbados Sugar Crop Being Harvested

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Harvesting of the 1951 Barbados sugar crop commenced in January and reports indicate that yields of cane per acre are much above the average. Some plantations in the intermediate rainfall areas have reported average yields of over 42 tons per acre for plant canes and ratoons. Weather conditions have been extremely favourable for the past three months. A total of approximately 42,020 acres is expected to be reaped in 1951 and the crop is now expected to exceed 175,000 tons.

Trinidad Exported Bananas to the United States Last Year

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad exported approximately 52,000 bunches of Gros Michel bananas last year, valued at \$85,000. All shipments were made to the Caribbean Fruit Company of New Orleans, which has given the Trinidad Marketing Board a two-year contract from the beginning of 1950. Four shipments, totalling 6,071 bunches, were made by the middle of February, 1951.

Great Britain is Main Supply Source for British Guiana

Port of Spain, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Out of British Guiana's total imports of \$55,057,592, approximately 47 per cent, or \$25,833,149, came from the United Kingdom; 22 per cent or \$12,594,758 from foreign sources; 16 per cent or \$9,304,042 from British possessions other than Canada, and 13 per cent or \$7,325,643 from Canada.

Main commodities imported from the United Kingdom were sulphate of ammonia; cotton piece manufactured goods; electrical apparatus; miscellaneous machinery; nearly all of the motor cars and trucks, 711 of which were imported; and artificial silk piece-goods.

Items from Canada included more than two-thirds of the flour brought into British Guiana, nearly all of the split peas, and appreciable quantities of canned fish, smoked and salted fish, miscellaneous machinery, medicine and drugs, condensed milk, pork, potatoes, and leaf tobacco.

GREAT BRITAIN

Income from Farming in Britain Decreased

London, April 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Although the income from farming in the United Kingdom in 1950 was £41 million greater than in 1948, at £302 million it was £2 million less than in 1949. This was the only item in the table on national income and depreciation presented to Parliament on the eve of the budget to show a fall in 1950.

Out of a total of £479 million spent on subsidies, £26 million went to agriculture, an increase of £1 million over 1949, although acreage payments at £13 million were down by £3 million from 1949. The biggest item in the whole government subsidy program was the trading losses of the Ministry of Food which amounted to £382 million.

Part-time farmers received greater returns than prewar. In 1950 they earned about £11 million compared with £3 million in 1938. The gross national product of farming, forestry and fishing, amounted to £610 million, compared with £621 million in 1949 and £557 million in 1948.

The total capital expenditure on farming was £77 million, of which £52 million went on "plant" and £25 million on buildings and works.

International Horticultural Congress to be Held in London

London, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The last International Horticultural Congress was held in Berlin in 1938. It is proposed to hold the 13th Congress in London during the second week in September, 1952. The congress will deal with fruits, vegetables and ornamental plants.

Planting in Great Britain Affected by Poor Weather

London, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The prolonged drear and rainy weather has continued to hold up farming practices in the United Kingdom. Much land has not been ploughed and a great proportion of that which was ploughed cannot be sown, at any rate, with spring cereals. It is estimated that there will be a short fall in the wheat target of almost half a million tons. Winter sowings were a quarter of a million acres short of the desired objective and the crops are showing evidence of poor yields.

Gross National Product of United Kingdom Increased

London, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of the gross national product in the United Kingdom in 1950 rose to £11,896 million, an increase of 4.5 per cent as compared with 1949. These figures are given in the White Paper on National Income and Expenditure in 1950. All the main industrial groups shared in the rise, but the rate of growth was greatest in the manufacturing industries, public utilities and distribution.

The division of the national income was practically the same as in 1949—40 per cent went to wages and 22½ per cent to salaries; 15 per cent to company profits; 7½ per cent to profits of small traders; 4½ per cent to rent. The remaining 10½ per cent was divided among other types of income including armed forces' pay, farmers' income and professional earnings.

Company profits, which fell from £1,580 million in 1948 to £1,488 million in 1949, showed an increase in 1950 to £1,692 million. These movements in company profits have been affected by two special influences: a change in the regulations governing the allowances, for tax purposes, for depreciation of fixed assets, and the changing total value of stocks and works in progress.

Personal disposable income, after deduction of tax, was £9,399 million, an increase of £446 million over the 1949 figure of £8,953 million.

In 1950 out of every pound spent, 5s. 7½d. went for food; 3s. 3d. for alcohol and tobacco; 2s. 1d. for rent, rates, lights and fuel; 1s. 5d. for household goods; 2s. 1d. for clothing and footwear; 1s. 1d. for travel; 3s. 9d. for entertainment, books, newspapers, etc.; and 8¾d for saving.

JAMAICA

Scientific Secretary to be Appointed for Jamaica

Kingston, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Secretary of State for the Colonies, London, has approved of grants, totalling £12,945, from Colonial Development and Welfare Funds, for the appointment of a Scientific Secretary (with technical and other assistants) to the Jamaica Government's Industrial Development Committee. This committee has been in existence for some time past and, among other activities, examines applications from parties wishing to benefit under the Jamaica Pioneer Industries Law. Major functions of the scientific secretary will be to stimulate locally, a desire for industrial research, to investigate manufacturing possibilities in Jamaica, to advise the government and manufacturers, and to prepare and collate data for presentation to research agencies in the United Kingdom and elsewhere. The Scientific Secretary will be selected by the Colonial Office, London, and he will be appointed, initially, for three years.

Jamaica Government Railway to Operate Diesel Coaches

Kingston, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Beginning next August, the Jamaica Government Railway will operate diesel coaches on its line between Kingston and Montego Bay. A daily, except Sundays, return service is planned, covering the 113 miles between the two places in 4·5 hours, or about half the time ordinarily taken by steam trains, and about the same time as by automobile.

The slow speed is due to the fact that the terrain is largely mountainous, necessitating numerous curves in the railway track. The diesel coaches are being built in England and are now almost finished. They will be luxurious, each holding 70 passengers and able to haul a trailer with 90. This service will be a great help to Jamaica's tourist trade, of which Montego Bay is one of the chief centres.

INDIA

Area Sown to Groundnuts and Castor Increased in India

Bombay, April 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The total area sown to groundnuts in Bombay State, India, during the 1950-51 season is estimated at 2,074,000 acres, which is about 2 per cent above the estimated area for the previous

year. The total area under castor was 119,000 acres which is an increase of 5.2 per cent over 1949. The total estimated outturn of the castor crop is about 14,000 tons, an increase of about 8.6 per cent over 1949.

Exports of Cotton Waste from India Permitted

Bombay, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Shipments of soft cotton waste, other than slivers, movings, bondas, and ends varieties of waste will, as from April 9, 1951, be freely licensed for export from India.

Construction of Cycle Factory Started in India

Bombay, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Construction of the new cycle factory near Asansol has commenced. This enterprise has been sponsored jointly by Indian and British interests. The factory is expected to go into production by November, 1951, and the output target is 50,000 cycles the first year, gradually increasing to 200,000 cycles annually.

India Bans Further Exports of Raw Cow and Buffalo Hides

Bombay, April 13, 1951.—(FTS)—To provide for the growing demands of the Indian tanning and leather manufacturing industry, further exports of all varieties of raw buffalo and cow hides are prohibited with effect April 9, 1951. This order does not affect exports of raw sheep and goat skins, nor firm commitments covered by irrevocable letters of credit opened on or before April 4, 1951, or sales for which export licences are already issued.

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Salt Production and Sales Higher Last Year

The Hague, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Royal Netherlands Salt Industry, sole producer of salt in Holland, processed 410,000 tons of salt in 1950, a marked improvement compared with former years. The higher sales are attributed to extensions and improvements of mine equipment. Of the output for 1950, 62 per cent was exported, mainly to Belgium and the Scandinavian countries. The company also notes an increase in the sale of chemical products, natron lye, chlorine, hydrochlorine acid and copper onychloride. The total production of chemicals, amounting to 50,000 tons, was sold domestically. The report stresses the difficulties caused by high coal prices, and expresses optimism that natural gas findings in the eastern sections of the Netherlands will ease the company's fuel problems. In addition, the report foresees further development of Holland's chemical industry based on natural gas and salt.

Salt, one of the Netherlands' few natural resources, is found at a depth of about 1,100 feet in the eastern province of Overijssel. The salt is recovered by piping water down to the deposits. The resulting brine is pumped up and then purified and evaporated at the Hengelo and Boekelo plants.

Netherlands and Japan Sign Trade Agreement

The Hague, April 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Holland and Japan have concluded a trade agreement for 1951 totalling US\$14,600,000. Netherlands

exports to Japan will include salt, flax, wool rags and shoddy, industrial diamonds, pig iron, lactic casein, dyestuffs, lactose, essential oils, waxes and machinery. Japan will send the Netherlands textiles, wood and vegetable products, ceramics, chemical products and machinery.

Netherlands Coal Production Increased

The Hague, April 13, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Total coal production of the Netherlands Limburg collieries rose from 987,700 tons in February (24 working days) to 1,116,500 tons in March (26 working days), according to official figures released by the Netherlands Bureau of Statistics. Average output per working day improved from 41,900 to 42,900 tons. The average coal output in 1938 totalled 1,124,000 tons per month.

More coal was imported in March than in February, 534,400 tons as against 410,600 tons. Most foreign coal came from Germany, 291,700 tons, followed by the United States, 156,900; Great Britain, 30,400; Belgium, 29,500; France, 14,800; and Poland, 11,000 tons.

Netherlands and Finland Sign Trade Agreement

The Hague, April 11, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A new Netherlands-Finnish trade agreement, providing for an exchange of goods to a value of about 170 million guilders (Can.\$47,220,000) was initialled here today. The agreement covers the period April 1, 1951, to March 31, 1952.

Exports from Finland, under the agreement, will include sawn timber, cellulose, triplex, cardboard, newsprint and various special kinds of paper.

Holland will export the following to Finland: Fertilizers, cocoa products, flower bulbs, edible oils, mineral oils, salt, coke, chemical and pharmaceutical products, dyes, rubber tires, machines, electrotechnical articles, ships and transport material.

Dutch Oil Firm Increases Tanker Fleet

The Hague, April 13, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Batavia Petroleum Company, one of the Shell Group, has announced plans to build 46 oil tankers. Fifteen of the ships will be built in the Netherlands at a total cost of 150 million florins (Can.\$14,667,000) and thirty-one, including four "super tankers", in British shipyards.

The company has stated that all the ships would be of a "completely new type" and would be built both in Holland and Britain according to the standard system. Shell's new tanker program, to be completed by 1955, will increase its present fleet by one-third.

Netherlands Bank Discount Rate Increased

Amsterdam, April 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Netherlands Bank, Holland's central bank, has increased the official discount rate to four per cent. All other rates of the bank have also been raised. The discount rate has been three per cent since September 25, 1950. It is expected that the increased discount rate will further restrict the granting of credits by private banks. Money market circles, which registered surprise at the steep increase, believe that the measure will be effective in helping to curb the current inflationary tendency.

Netherlands Savings Account Withdrawals Increase

Amsterdam, April 16, 1951.—(FTS)—An indication of the rising costs of living and fears of further price increases in the Netherlands are indicated by the official figures of savings withdrawals issued by the Netherlands Savings Banks Federation.

The tendency towards reduced savings deposits, which has been noticeable since last fall, was extremely marked in the month of March, 1951. In March, a total of 27,536,602 guilders was deposited while withdrawals totalled 42,675,160 guilders. Thus, during last month, withdrawals exceeded deposits by over 15 million guilders. During the first three months of the current year the net withdrawals totalled approximately 25 million guilders.

PHILIPPINES

Value of Philippine Exports Higher Than Expected

(One peso equals 55 cents Canadian.)

Manila, March 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Korean war and the United States rearmament program raised the value of Philippine exports last year beyond expectations and helped in nearly wiping out the unfavourable trade balance, it is reported.

Philippine exports increased by about 150 million pesos to a total of over 600 million pesos, compared with the estimates made prior to the Korean war. Copra has shown the greatest increase and recent reports reveal bids as high as 52 pesos per 100 kilograms, which is 16 pesos more than a year ago.

Import Controls Raise Cost of Living in Philippines

(One peso equals 55 cents Canadian.)

Manila, March 13, 1951.—(FTS)—Although import controls have reduced Philippines purchases from abroad and contributed toward improving the country's dollar position, they have also made it costlier to live in this country, particularly in Manila.

The ceiling price established for a brand of powdered milk is 2.10 pesos, as against 1.35 pesos a year ago. Despite heavy buying through the Price Stabilization Corporation, sardines have gone from 42 centavos a 15 oz. tin to 52 centavos. The most serious increase, however, is in coffee. The popular brands of American coffee have disappeared from the market. Hoarded "black-market" stocks are commanding a price of 7.00 pesos per one-pound tin today. Locally prepared and canned coffee, made from a mixture of imported and local beans, retails as high as 3.00 pesos a one-pound tin, as against 1.50 pesos per pound for United States brands in December, 1949 when import controls became effective. Tomato catsup (6 oz. size) sold for 50 and 55 centavos a bottle a year ago, and is now retailing for 1.80 pesos.

SOUTH AFRICA

New Fishing Ports Planned In South-West Africa

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Six harbours are being planned for development in South-West Africa and the project has already reached the blue-print and estimate stage, according to the chairman of the Fisheries Development Corporation. It has been emphasized that the creation of such ports is a basic aid to the further expansion of the fishing industry.

Fishmeal production from pilchards and maasbankers in 1950 amounted to 28,500 tons, while approximately 20 million lbs. of pilchards were canned during the same year.

South Africa Reforested Timber Reaches Maturity

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Soft-wood forests, from commercial plantings made at and after the turn of the century, are now reaching maturity and will shortly be supplying all box shoo needs of the Union. Already these forests meet 70 per cent of the box shoo requirements, and 15 to 20 per cent of the lumber requirements of the building industry. The matured area amounts to about 440,000 acres, of which 80 per cent is state controlled. Further programing calls for an increase in acreage to 650,000 within the next decade.

Pineapple Industry of South Africa Expanding

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A marked change is under way in the agricultural economy of the east coast of South Africa. In Natal and the Eastern Provinces, sugar is moving inland to make room for coast plantings of pineapple. Against a production in the East London area of 3,500 tons in 1943, 12,000 in 1950 and an anticipated return of 16,000 tons in 1951, present wide-spread plantings indicate a production of 35,000 to 40,000 tons by 1956. A large and modern pineapple canning factory is proposed for East London to handle the increased production of the area.

South African Uranium Production Encouraged

Cape Town, March 31, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—An immediate result of the recent agreement between the United States, Great Britain and South Africa on the development of uranium production in South Africa is an allocation by the British Government of £1 million to establish capital facilities. The grant marks a further stage in the several years of research into the problems of an economic processing of Rand and Orange Free State gold ores. Though concentrations are low, methods of extraction at pilot plant level have given promises for a satisfactory separation and recovery. The present grant is to establish production on a commercial scale.

Large Attendance Recorded at Rand Show

Johannesburg, April 3, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Witwatersrand Agricultural Society's annual exhibition, held this year from March 16 to 26, was recorded as the biggest ever, a total of 445,389 people having attended as compared with 442,926 in 1950.

Apart from the show of cattle and displays of horsemanship, etc. undoubtedly greater interest was shown this year in the industrial section of the exhibition, where there was ample evidence on view of the ever-growing number of locally-produced consumer and capital goods. The various manufacturers and distributors, as well as agents who took stands, made a good showing. The number of items on view from overseas was, for obvious reasons, restricted. They were mainly confined to those produced in the soft-currency areas with emphasis on essential products such as mining equipment, electrical supplies, road machinery, etc.

A feature much commented upon was the much greater participation on the part of German manufacturers of products such as machine tools, diesel engines, tractors and general engineering products. Their displays were most impressive and their trade promotion efforts, that one could observe, have been well planned. As evidence of the growing German interest in this country, it is reported that Messrs. Krupps are to spend £14 million in the Union shortly in the development of several local industries.

Also of particular interest was the exhibition of Australian manufactured products on the Australian Government stand. This was the only national effort outside that of the South African Government, though the United States had an information bureau and library in operation. This exhibit by Australia was included in the judging of all the individual exhibits, winning first prize for its design and the display of products. It certainly created considerable interest among importers many of whom expressed surprise at the advance in Australia's secondary industry.

On the whole, the show was considered as being of a higher standard than last year. It attracted more overseas visitors who made favourable comparisons with expositions in Europe and other parts of the world.

In a questionnaire sent out to exhibitors it was revealed that £128,250 worth of orders were booked by 44 per cent of the 103 exhibitors in the whole of the South African industry, while it was estimated that the potential business turnover during the ten days of the show was a further £403,400.

Aircraft, Car and Tractor Factory Proposed for South Africa

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—A German designer of fighter aircraft in the last war has arrived in South Africa accompanied by other experts with a view to establishing an aircraft, car and tractor factory. Discussions are now going on with South African Government authorities on the subject of the procuring of the necessary raw materials.

It is reported that the capital for the venture will be American, British and South African. Arrangements are to be made whereby the peacetime production of aircraft could be switched to a wartime basis if the need arose.

Great Britain Is Largest Buyer of South African Wool

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa exported 593,720 bales of wool, weighing 164,557,665 pounds from July 1, 1950, to March 31, 1951. Great Britain was again the biggest buyer of South African wool, taking 162,402 bales. The United States was the Union's second best customer, purchasing a total of 129,219 bales. There were also heavy shipments to France (90,815 bales), Germany (67,595 bales), Italy (57,950 bales) and Belgium (57,515 bales). A shipment of 59 bales of scoured wool to Australia is recorded.

South Africa to Produce Oil from Coal at Reasonable Cost

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economic Affairs has announced that the oil from coal plant nearing completion will be able to produce fuel oil at 1s. per gallon. The plant should be ready within three or four years and a year later should be turning out 60

million gallons of petrol annually, or one-fifth of the Union's petrol requirements. Later the intention is to expand the plant so that it can supply all the requirements of the country.

Price of Maize in South Africa Increased

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Mealie Industry Control Board has fixed the price for the new maize crop at 26s. 6d. per bag of 200 lbs. This represents an increase of 2s. 6d. on the present price of 24s.

It is expected that this increase of 2s. 6d. a bag will be borne by the consumer and that the South African Government will not increase the existing subsidy which amounts to about 4s. a bag.

Maize is the index in South Africa to all primary foodstuffs and it is fully expected, therefore, that there will now be a further all-round increase in the price of food.

South African Textile Industry Expanding

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a recent report published by the Glen Agricultural College in the Orange Free State, South Africa will be able to process one-third of its total wool clip in its own textile factories when machinery now being installed in various parts of the country comes into operation. Since the installation of the first worsted factory in 1945-46, similar factories have been established in two other centres and three more are now in the process of erection.

Though the Union will soon be in a position to process a good quantity of its own wool, it will be some time before the industry can satisfy the needs.

South Africa Expects Good Maize Harvest Despite Drought

Johannesburg, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—On account of severe drought conditions in the Northern Transvaal, the South African Government has made £200,000 available to assist farmers in the drought areas. The Department of Agriculture announced that farmers would get a loan to buy 20 bags of wheat-seed and 20 bags of fertilizer and a further loan of £200 to buy power paraffin and oil.

Notwithstanding the drought conditions, the maize position as a whole is good and the crop will be large enough to meet the Union's own needs, though not for export. This assurance has been given by the manager of the Mealie Industry Control Board, who estimates the yield at 26,300,000 bags. The ultimate crop may be higher, and is dependent on the climate. If there is no early frost during April or May, the yield should be higher.

SPAIN

Production of Special Steels in Spain Increased

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The production of special steels in Spain rose to 28,129 tons in 1949 as compared with 22,129 tons in the previous year. There has been a steady increase since 1941, when the manufacture of special steels was as low as 9,177 tons. Imports have consequently been restricted, and only 1,573 tons of these metals were allowed to enter the country in 1949 as against 2,142 tons in 1948. Santander, Guipuzcoa and Vizcaya are the principal steel manufacturing centres.

Spanish Wheat Mission Has Arrived in Australia

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Spanish press reports that a special mission appointed by the Spanish government arrived in Melbourne on April 9 to visit the Australian Wheat Board in connection with the purchase of wheat.

Spanish Textile Mills Extend Operations

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Textile mills owned by the Company C.A.I.T.A.S.A., established in the Aragon region, are now being extended to manufacture yarns and mixed cotton materials. The new plants will be composed of 240 automatic looms with a total output capacity of two million metres.

Spanish Government Reintroduces Rationing of Foodstuffs

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—As a direct result of the civil disturbances which took place in Barcelona in March, the Spanish Government has decided to reintroduce rationing for the new crop of rice and fix the maximum retail prices for dry and fresh vegetables, fresh fruits, eggs and milk. Marketing regulations will be introduced limiting commercial margins obtained by middlemen handling fresh fish, fresh vegetables, fruits, eggs and milk. Controls on the prices of wool and manufactures thereof will also be introduced and the manufacture and sale of low-priced cotton materials of more general use will be stimulated.

Spanish Exports Increased in January

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports of Spanish goods in January, 1951, amounted to 111.5 million gold pesetas, while imports were valued at 86.9 million. The figures for January, 1950, were 87 million gold pesetas for exports and 71.5 million for imports.

Spain to Increase Cement Production

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The old-established factory, "Valenciana de Cementos Portland", Valencia, will shortly increase its production to 20,000 tons of cement per annum.

Spain to Produce Special Insect Killer

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Production is about to commence of a special insect killer called "Lindane," based on a German patent, and which is claimed to be harmless to plants and animals. This new product will be produced on a large scale.

Electric Power Plant Fixtures to be Produced in Spain

Madrid, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that a new factory will be established shortly in Madrid for the manufacture of electrical fixtures for high and low tension power plants, specializing in switches up to 150,000 volts. The annual output value of these works will be around 40 million pesetas.

Rice is Largest Source of Foreign Exchange Earnings of Thailand

Exports of rice totalled over 750,000 metric tons during first six months of 1950—Canadian exports to Thailand in 1950 increased to \$1.2 million, and principal items were wheat flour, whole milk powder and aircraft—Exceptional increase in exports to Canada due almost entirely to shipments of uncleaned rice.

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

(Editor's Note.—Since preparation of this report Mr. Thomson has returned to Canada on leave. One tical or baht equals approximately five cents Canadian.)

SINGAPORE.—Rice is Thailand's staple export, and earns between 50 and 60 per cent of this country's foreign exchange. Exports of rice in 1948 totalled over 800,000 metric tons, 1,200,000 metric tons in 1949, and during the first six months of 1950, over 750,000 metric tons, with the exportable surplus for the year estimated at 1,300,000 metric tons. The total area devoted to the production of rice is estimated at 10 million acres, which represents 90 per cent of all cultivated acreage in the country. India, Malaya and Indonesia absorb approximately 60 per cent of Thailand's rice exports. Other important consumers are Hong Kong, Ceylon, Japan and China. The marketing of all export rice is strictly controlled by the Thai Government.

The foreign trade of Thailand is based on four principal commodities, rice, tin, rubber and teakwood. Other commodities exported, but of lesser importance to the economy of Thailand, are leather and hides, wolfram, antimony, lac, salt fish, live stock, vegetables and hardwoods other than teak.

Canadian trade with Thailand has never been substantial, but returns indicate that trade between the two countries increased appreciably during 1950, and that the trade balance is approximately equal for both countries. In 1949 Canada's exports to Thailand totalled slightly over \$750,000, the main items being wheat flour, aluminum foil and sheet, milk powder and evaporated milk, synthetic resins, fountain pens, automobiles, storage batteries and a wide variety of other products. Thailand's exports to Canada in 1949 totalled only \$72,000, the three main items being peanuts, lac and teakwood.

The value of Canada's exports to Thailand in 1950 was approximately \$1.2 million, while Thailand's exports to Canada were practically the same amount. The three main items exported by Canada were wheat flour, whole milk powder and aircraft, each commodity totalling approximately \$250,000. Other commodities sold to Thailand during this period, but of lesser value, include automobiles, agricultural machinery and tractors, aircraft parts, needles, fountain pens, lamps and lanterns, tires, rubber belting, tobacco, and synthetic resins. The exceptional increase in exports to Canada is due almost entirely to shipments of uncleaned rice.

Very Few Import Restrictions Affecting Canadian Exports

Canada and other hard-currency countries are at some disadvantage in selling their products to Thailand, as payment can only be arranged by importers through the free exchange market operating in Thailand.



Siam—Floating market in Bangkok.

Because the sterling-tical rate is more favourable than the dollar-tical rate, soft-currency countries are favoured. The gap between the sterling and dollar rates has, however, narrowed within recent months. Apart from import control over a few commodities, such as automobiles, motorcycles, paint oils and linseed oil, there are no import restrictions affecting Canadian exports to Thailand. The sterling area continues to supply most of Thailand's requirements, but the postwar period has seen the emergence of the United States as a more important supplier. The bulk of the import trade in Thailand is handled by European firms in Bangkok, most of which are well known in other parts of the East. Thai and Chinese firms of importance are also engaged in import and export trade.

Trade statistics covering exports and imports into Thailand through Bangkok indicate that Thailand had an unfavourable trade balance in 1950 of over 145 million ticals. Total exports during 1950 were valued at 2,571.8 million ticals, while imports for the same period totalled 2,716.9 million ticals. While the Bangkok trade returns are not inclusive for Thailand, they cover the great majority of imports and exports.

Thailand Exports from Port of Bangkok

	1949	1950
	(Millions of ticals)	
Rice	1,380.7	1,742.8
Teak	115.0	140.0
Other woods	37.0	31.0
Rubber	96.7	55.9
Tin metal	22.9	10.0
Tin ore	17.2	7.0
Wolfram	5.5	4.6
Re-exports	61.7	47.7

Rice is by far the most important agricultural product of Thailand, but other crops of importance include sugar, which has a production of approximately 30,000 metric tons per year and is processed in government-owned sugar mills. Virginia-type flue-cured tobacco is produced and the

crop averages 13,500 metric tons annually, all of which is used domestically. The production of tobacco is insufficient to meet domestic requirements. Other minor crops include soya beans, coconuts, peanuts, palm oil, coffee, nutmeg and pepper.

Rice Milling is Most Important Industry

Industry in Thailand is confined chiefly to the processing of agricultural commodities and the fabrication of a few products for domestic consumption. Rice milling is by far the most important industry. There are 14 rubber factories employing approximately 1,500 workers producing footwear, toys, medical appliances and tubing, all of which is used domestically. The Thai Tobacco Monopoly, which is owned and operated by the government, has a daily production of approximately 16 million cigarettes. The hide and leather industry consists of four fairly large tanneries, one of which is government-operated, and a number of much smaller workshops. Most of the hides and skins are exported, but the production of footwear and bags and luggage for the tourist trade is growing. There is a cement factory in Thailand producing approximately 15,000 tons per month for domestic consumption. Other factories refine sugar, produce soap, matches, process lac and coconut oil and produce shellac. There is also a cottage industry producing furniture, basket ware, paper and curios, including the well-known Thai niello silverware and jewellery.

Thailand has a flourishing fishing industry, both salt and freshwater, operated mainly by primitive methods in the coastal waters, rivers and canals. The 1948 fish production was estimated at over 150,000 metric tons, of which over two-thirds were saltwater fish. Quantities of dried and salted fish are exported to Hong Kong, Singapore and Indonesia.

Rubber production for 1949 was estimated at approximately 90,000 metric tons. Production is obtained from the cultivation of some 600,000 acres, the majority by small-holders. Tin mining is concentrated in the south of Thailand near the Malayan border. Prewar production was somewhat in excess of 15,000 long tons per year. During the war, however, much of the mining equipment was damaged or deteriorated and production has been on a lower scale. Tin production in 1948 and 1949 totalled 5,000 long tons and 10,250 long tons respectively. Some quantity of the tin production is shipped to Penang and Singapore for smelting. The production of minerals other than tin includes wolfram, antimony, lead ore and gypsum, none of which are produced in large quantities.

Nearly 65 per cent of Thailand is forested, and the government supervises some 125,000 square kilometres. Prewar production of teak averaged more than 100,000 metric tons, exports being directed mostly to China and Europe. Postwar logging has not yet returned to normal. About 38,000 metric tons were exported during 1948. Other forest products include lac, exports of which totalled over 14,000 metric tons in 1948, and cutch, gumbenzoin, gutta percha, benzoin, jelutong, nux vomica, camphor, turpentine, copal and damar, and rattan.

Traditional Form of Transport is by Canal

There are only approximately 4,000 miles of roadway in all. There is no highway system. The traditional form of transport is by canal, which carries approximately 75 per cent of the country's produce on river craft which includes steam and motor launches and sampans of all sizes. There are direct shipping services from the Port of Bangkok to both Europe and America as well as other Asiatic ports. The Port of Bangkok

is 25 miles from the sea and navigation is limited to vessels of 17 feet draft or under. Plans are being made to dredge the river mouth to provide easier access to the port for ships of greater draft.

Bangkok is an important airways centre, its fine airport servicing such airlines as BOAC, KLM, Bharat Airways, Malayan Airways, Scandinavian Airways System and others, connecting all principal cities in the East and Europe and North America. The Royal State Railways are completely owned and operated by the government. They consist of approximately 2,000 miles of metre-gauge line connecting Bangkok with Chiang Mai in the north, the Malayan border in the south and the border of Indo-China in the east. During the war, the Japanese built an additional line to the border of Burma, but this is not presently serviceable. Although the railways suffered considerable damage during the war, rehabilitation and the replacement and addition of rolling stock is progressing.

Thailand has an area of approximately 200,500 square miles and is bordered on the west by Burma, on the east by Indo-China and on the south by Malaya. The topography is that of a low-lying central plain watered by the main river, Menam Chao Phya. To the north and west are mountain ranges which continue south to the Malayan Peninsula. The population of Thailand is approximately 18 millions. Bangkok, the capital, is the only city of any appreciable size and has a population of over a million.

South African Transportation Services Recorded Operating Surplus Last Year

New records attained by railways, harbours, steamships, airways and aerodrome services in 1950—Air services extended—Decrease recorded in registration of new motor vehicles—Tourist traffic increased.

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

JOHANNESBURG.—New records were attained by the South African railways, harbours, steamships, airways and aerodrome services during 1950. For the period, April to October, 1950, the combined services showed a surplus of £3,624,766, as compared with a deficit of £2,651,520 for the same period in 1949.

South African Airways extended its services last year by placing in operation four Constellation aircraft on overseas services. From the commencement of its services in 1934 with four single-engined Junkers aircraft, South African Airways has developed an up-to-date organization linking the Union's major centres with daily services and operating regularly to neighbouring territories and overseas countries.

Its modern air fleet consists of four Constellations, seven Skymasters, four Vikings, five Dakotas, eleven Lodestars, and one Dove. Passenger traffic increased from 3,074 during 1934 to 158,886 in 1950.

In the first nine months of 1950, the number of new vehicles registered showed a drop of nearly forty per cent from the corresponding figures a year ago. Motor cars declined from 39,418 units to 24,856 units and commercial vehicles from 11,293 to 6,256. Motor-cycles registered dropped from 1,444 to 1,153 units.

Cars of United Kingdom origin accounted for more than 50 per cent of the total imports, increasing from 12,349 in the nine months of 1949 to 12,946 for the same period of 1950. Those from the United States and from

Canada declined from 25,611 to 10,496. Commercial vehicles from North America accounted for 80 per cent of the total. Those from the United Kingdom contributed 16 per cent.

During the first nine months of 1950, a total of 49,508 business and holiday visitors and 4,242 students came to the Union, compared with 47,383 and 3,306 respectively in the same period during 1949. While no statistics are available to indicate the financial benefit derived from these visitors, it is apparent that the tourist industry, even in its present stage of development, contributes substantially to the Union's economy as an "invisible" export.

The South African Government is aware of the necessity to encourage tourists to visit the Union. A total of £500,000 will be allocated in the 1951 budget as loans for the building of new hotels and extensions of existing ones, to meet present demands of tourists.

South African Transportation Services

	April to October	
	1950	1949
RAILWAYS—		
Revenue	£57,231,642	£49,950,434
Expenditure	54,303,223	52,852,827
Surplus	2,928,419	.....
Deficit .....	.....	2,902,393
HARBOURS—		
Revenue	3,769,396	3,414,622
Expenditure	2,180,159	2,141,807
Surplus	1,589,237	1,272,815
STEAMSHIPS—		
Revenue	201,484	230,262
Expenditure	256,052	306,614
Deficit	54,568	76,352
AIRWAYS—		
Revenue	2,120,145	1,435,592
Expenditure	2,104,747	1,816,811
Surplus	15,398	.....
Deficit .....	.....	381,219
AERODROMES—		
Revenue	44,918	39,537
Expenditure	42,053	40,472
Surplus	2,865	.....
Deficit .....	.....	935
Total Revenue—All Services	63,367,585	55,070,447
Total Expenditure—All Services	58,886,234	57,158,531
Surplus	4,481,351	.....
Deficit .....	.....	2,088,084
Net Revenue—Appropriation Account	856,585	563,436
Surplus	3,624,766	.....
Deficit .....	.....	2,651,520

Canadian Fertilizer Industry Production Increased in Value

Gross value of products turned out by the fertilizer manufacturing industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to \$67,428,000, an increase of five per cent over the preceding year's value of \$63,986,000. In addition, fertilizers produced in other industries were valued at \$9,991,000 as against \$10,069,000 in 1948.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodities	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	6.9	26.8	35.3	15.0	53.9	82.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.3	6.5	11.1	4.2	13.1	24.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	8.0	26.0	38.4	16.0	55.4	83.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.4	7.4	9.9	4.9	14.6	20.7
Iron and Products.....	12.3	68.4	88.3	25.1	136.1	188.7
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.0	13.2	19.3	6.2	29.7	41.8
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6.9	31.8	41.5	14.6	67.4	92.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.3	10.5	14.0	4.4	21.5	31.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.0	9.6	16.4	6.2	20.4	35.2
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION.....	47.0	200.2	274.2	96.7	421.1	601.4
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits.....	984	5,023	5,915	2,238	9,490	13,350
Nuts.....	279	2,294	2,102	456	3,607	4,011
Vegetables.....	530	2,115	2,073	1,026	4,018	4,530
Grains and products.....	1,041	998	1,906	2,261	1,985	4,214
Sugar and products.....	536	1,718	1,861	1,240	3,672	5,689
Cocoa and chocolate.....	99	538	1,074	209	1,682	2,030
Coffee and chicory.....	258	2,485	4,801	683	5,767	8,887
Tea.....	630	2,601	1,021	1,401	5,294	3,640
Beverages, alcoholic.....	314	1,046	1,949	766	2,650	2,983
Gums and resins.....	99	413	555	196	856	1,362
Oils, vegetable.....	773	2,182	3,035	1,649	4,293	7,182
Rubber and products.....	461	3,058	7,308	1,287	6,015	19,183
Tobacco.....	70	540	358	127	838	713
Vegetable products, other.....	778	1,818	1,962	1,486	3,777	4,658
TOTAL.....	6,852	26,828	35,321	15,025	53,944	82,432
Animals and Animal Products—						
Meats.....	91	174	1,508	143	695	2,732
Fish and fishery products.....	127	278	361	303	575	780
Furs and products.....	849	2,313	3,070	1,408	4,644	7,729
Hides and skins, raw.....	125	1,363	1,418	444	2,593	3,416
Leather, unmanufactured.....	202	664	902	412	1,341	1,970
Leather, manufactured.....	294	490	758	437	877	1,371
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	60	234	702	133	590	2,427
Animals and products, other.....	566	982	2,371	917	1,815	4,092
TOTAL.....	2,314	6,498	11,090	4,196	13,129	24,516
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	1,074	5,266	7,155	2,239	12,785	17,848
Cotton products.....	1,543	5,441	8,578	3,023	11,605	18,392
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	647	2,057	1,323	1,449	3,937	3,785
Silk and products.....	532	575	805	1,185	1,202	1,870
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	1,008	3,306	3,807	1,828	6,346	6,388
Wool products.....	1,692	4,065	9,479	3,479	8,628	19,750
Artificial silk and products.....	306	1,645	2,542	622	3,480	5,634
Textile products, other.....	1,153	3,684	4,686	2,183	7,435	10,028
TOTAL.....	7,965	26,039	38,375	16,008	55,417	83,694
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	380	1,732	2,299	808	2,877	4,367
Wood, manufactured.....	305	1,007	1,582	666	2,197	3,272
Paper.....	592	1,660	2,646	1,134	3,254	5,490
Books and printed matter.....	1,141	3,022	3,365	2,279	6,239	7,593
Total.....	2,418	7,421	9,892	4,888	14,567	20,722
Iron and its Products—						
Iron ore.....	2	8	10	98	54	19
Scrap.....	44	140	123	106	228	208
Castings and forgings.....	158	491	634	322	1,232	1,421
Rolling mill products.....	1,731	5,699	9,123	3,373	11,771	20,074
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	131	1,841	2,143	283	3,840	5,247

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodities	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Wire and chain.....	188	723	966	422	1,512	2,131
Farm implements and machinery....	1,494	13,326	13,449	2,936	26,461	25,601
Hardware and cutlery.....	159	734	1,272	331	1,579	2,730
Household machinery.....	226	886	1,231	349	2,062	2,654
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	427	1,775	3,483	807	3,505	7,348
Business, printing machinery.....	554	2,024	2,596	982	4,664	5,614
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,110	9,992	13,460	4,148	22,629	30,824
Tools.....	196	888	1,330	359	1,740	3,015
Autos, freight and passenger.....	716	6,687	7,028	1,777	10,418	13,265
Automobile parts.....	2,082	11,145	16,578	4,643	22,788	35,776
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	82	3,958	1,274	188	4,891	2,739
Engines and boilers.....	607	3,344	5,560	1,271	6,902	11,880
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	71	739	1,231	128	1,651	2,753
Iron products, other.....	1,286	3,987	6,798	2,551	8,196	15,373
TOTAL.....	12,265	68,386	88,289	25,073	136,120	188,670
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products.....	309	671	1,266	566	1,560	3,164
Brass, copper, and products.....	279	1,104	1,568	575	2,273	3,350
Tin.....	165	305	1,466	354	659	2,603
Precious metals (except gold).....	268	2,042	2,036	636	6,198	5,076
Clocks and watches.....	142	826	729	271	1,642	1,603
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	988	5,532	7,806	2,065	12,233	17,268
Non-ferrous products, other.....	821	2,688	4,379	1,776	5,134	8,711
TOTAL.....	2,972	13,169	19,250	6,244	29,700	41,776
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products.....	631	2,082	2,651	1,224	4,342	6,240
Coal.....	2,671	9,139	11,901	5,535	20,386	24,314
Coal products.....	260	914	1,218	563	1,977	2,822
Glass and glassware.....	455	2,001	2,210	891	4,042	4,996
Petroleum, crude.....	1,270	10,153	14,161	2,968	23,256	33,437
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	803	5,085	5,952	1,457	8,162	13,876
Stone and products.....	504	1,087	1,299	1,256	2,320	2,866
Non-metallic products, other.....	319	1,331	2,158	698	2,907	4,215
TOTAL.....	6,912	31,792	41,549	14,593	67,393	92,768
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids.....	123	415	541	219	848	1,172
Cellulose products.....	171	453	531	302	945	1,229
Drugs and medicines.....	255	1,288	1,647	609	2,462	3,937
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	314	892	1,591	601	1,978	2,973
Fertilizers.....	42	520	702	134	926	1,457
Paints and varnishes.....	230	1,203	1,555	496	2,424	3,534
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	426	1,222	1,776	859	2,381	3,864
Synthetic resins and products.....	52	1,384	2,316	124	3,002	5,684
Chemical products, other.....	665	3,107	3,326	1,079	6,488	7,732
TOTAL.....	2,277	10,483	13,986	4,422	21,454	31,583
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films.....	109	355	455	228	695	840
Toys and sporting goods.....	119	389	756	203	691	1,435
Refrigerators and parts.....	98	645	2,684	146	1,519	5,834
Musical instruments.....	93	299	421	159	566	856
Scientific equipment.....	277	1,705	1,755	573	3,622	3,879
Aircraft and parts.....	252	832	2,158	460	1,981	4,624
Works of art.....	83	126	358	213	287	552
Canadian Tourists' purchases.....	266	811	1,352	553	1,724	3,337
Parcels of small value.....	336	440	889	670	995	2,235
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	47	200	253	86	486	518
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	353	845	1,222	695	1,559	2,406
Miscellaneous, other.....	547	1,697	2,544	1,369	3,476	5,244
Canadian goods returned.....	228	490	321	414	955	897
Non-commercial articles.....	170	721	1,248	451	1,830	2,542
TOTAL.....	2,977	9,555	16,415	6,223	20,386	35,197

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

Commodities	February			January—February		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
All Countries						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	6,852	26,828	35,321	15,025	53,944	82,432
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,314	6,498	11,090	4,196	13,129	24,516
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7,965	26,039	38,375	16,008	55,417	83,694
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,418	7,421	9,892	4,888	14,567	20,722
Iron and Products.....	12,265	68,386	88,289	25,073	136,120	188,670
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,972	13,169	19,250	6,244	29,700	41,776
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	6,912	31,792	41,549	14,593	67,393	92,768
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,277	10,483	13,986	4,422	21,454	31,583
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,977	9,555	16,415	6,223	20,386	35,197
TOTAL.....	46,952	200,170	274,167	96,671	412,108	601,357
United Kingdom						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	858	1,675	1,329	2,071	4,506	3,444
Animals and Animal Products.....	387	585	951	680	1,229	2,071
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	3,882	8,081	11,293	7,713	16,674	24,100
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	221	211	254	434	448	577
Iron and Products.....	1,764	9,186	7,800	3,183	14,974	17,981
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	407	2,246	2,219	908	6,527	4,488
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	520	1,538	1,836	979	3,281	4,174
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	374	823	1,076	823	1,612	2,277
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	379	1,027	1,047	864	2,260	2,617
TOTAL.....	8,972	25,371	27,806	17,656	51,509	61,729
United States						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,300	11,355	14,737	6,614	22,251	31,667
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,067	4,743	7,639	2,019	9,994	18,392
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	2,670	11,366	18,885	5,313	26,367	43,311
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,093	6,981	9,206	4,234	13,610	19,318
Iron and Products.....	10,159	58,389	78,699	21,061	119,967	167,199
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2,171	9,511	15,803	4,382	20,756	32,076
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	5,885	24,202	28,134	12,303	49,649	62,787
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,602	9,082	12,048	3,012	18,888	27,762
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,239	7,517	13,883	4,577	16,139	29,837
TOTAL.....	31,186	143,148	199,035	63,516	297,621	432,350

Electric Cranes to be Installed at Indian Port

Bombay, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty-four hydraulic cranes at present operated at Alexander Dock by the Bombay Port Trust are to be replaced by electric equipment as soon as possible entailing an expenditure of the equivalent of \$1,320,000 to \$1,750,000. The new cranes are to have a capacity of three tons each as compared with 30 to 35 cwts. for the hydraulic cranes.

Yields of Some Brazilian Agricultural Products Listed

Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Yields of some Brazilian agricultural products during the last five years were as follows:

	Yield per Hectare				
Products	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Green coffee (kilos)	381	392	421	421	386
Sugar cane (tons)	37	38	38	39	39
Rice (kilos)	1,676	1,573	1,537	1,547	1,615
Corn (kilos)	1,322	1,273	1,290	1,206	1,317
Beans (kilos)	701	661	686	702	750
Potatoes (kilos)	4,919	4,938	4,570	4,829	4,990
Manioc (kilos)	13,467	12,998	13,641	13,402	13,543



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.

French Participation in Fair Increased this Year

French participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, which has steadily increased year by year, will be larger and more representative of French manufacturing this year than ever before. Already almost 4,000 square feet of space have been booked to show an interesting variety of French products ranging from native liquors to heavy machinery. About twenty-five firms will be exhibiting, most of them for the first time. French products are contained in ten of the twenty trade groups so far.

The French textile industry will be well represented. Men's and women's wear, sports togs, children's clothing and a wide range of cloths, including marquisette, voile, cotton gabardine, tropicals, drapery and costume cloths and worsteds will be shown.

A French car manufacturer is in the fair for the first time, showing some of the latest models available for export.

Another new French exhibitor is showing a line of machine tools, forgings and castings, including some new equipment designed especially for the North American market.

A French manufacturer of novelty and fancy jewellery will exhibit some unique items including watch chains and medals. A bicycle with a built-in motor is another of the first-time French exhibits.

Other exhibits from France, full details on which are lacking, are typewriters, scientific and optical instruments, pipes and smokers' accessories, and pottery, glassware and earthenware. A French airline also has an exhibit in the prestige section of the fair.

Increased Space Booked to Show Scientific Instruments and Equipment

Always one of the most fascinating features of the Trade Fair, the section devoted to scientific instruments and equipment this year will contain many of the newest developments in a number of different fields. Already more space has been booked in this section than at fair-time last year. Delicate balances capable of weighing a signature, new X-ray and photographic equipment for a variety of purposes, marine and aviation instruments, electronic devices, signal lamps and laboratory equipment are only a few of the products to be shown.

For the first time, the Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association of Canada will have a display, which will contain the products of eight member firms. Among the diverse selection of Canadian-manufactured scientific equipment will be a revolutionary signal lamp projector produced by a relatively new firm. One of the main features of the projector, for use primarily on airfields, is that it sends out a ray of light with almost no beam spread. The lamp is shaped somewhat like a bulky gun, and

is said to be the only one-hand controlled projector in existence. A small switch at the back, operated with the thumb, controls the colour of the signal. A specially-designed bulb and lens arrangement and a built-in sighting system give the lamp greater power and accuracy.

Another Canadian firm is showing a wide variety of electrical instruments, electronic devices and industrial control apparatus, including therapeutic instruments, bacteriological apparatus, photo-electric controls, evaporators for electrical refrigerators, geophysical instruments, engraving apparatus and many similar devices. Low- and high-water alarms, fan and exhaust systems, instrument gauges, and amplifiers are among the products to be exhibited by another firm in the group. Other devices in the composite Canadian exhibit are temperature controllers, thermocouples, precision resistors, optical instruments, measuring magnifiers, revolution counters, brush surface analysers, laboratory glassware, all types of thermometers, and related items.

A Canadian manufacturer with an individual exhibit will show a line of optical instruments, cameras, surgical lights, precision measuring and testing devices and a wide variety of measuring gauges, testing instruments, and laboratory equipment.

The British Scientific Instrument Manufacturers Association is also represented in the fair, for the third time, with 11 member firms. Products to be displayed include ammeters, binoculars, control apparatus, dividing machines, electronic devices, supersonic flaw detectors, geiger counters, gauges, hospital equipment, testing instruments of all types, meters and microscopes.

One British firm, which last year appointed agents at the trade fair and recently formed a Canadian company to handle its sales throughout the country, will again exhibit single and multi-channel (tube) oscillograph recorders for scientific, industrial and research work. They claim flexibility in design as one of their selling points, and make about 60 types of standard equipment as well as many special custom-built pieces of equipment.

A British manufacturer of precision electrical measuring instruments is exhibiting primarily to acquaint the Canadian and American market with their range of products, preparatory to establishing a branch plant in Canada. The plant, which is expected to be in production in the summer or early fall, will first assemble and later manufacture the products.

Another British firm, a manufacturer of photo reproduction apparatus, is exhibiting a vertical camera, comparatively new to the Canadian market, which is specially designed to fulfil the most exacting requirements of modern photographic processes.

One of the individual British exhibitors will show a complete range of electrical indicating and recording instruments, relays and process timing controls. A large British exporting firm will have on display scientific, laboratory and high vacuum equipment, as well as a line of fine chemicals. The products to be exhibited by another British manufacturer include a complete range of surveying, scientific and drawing instruments and equipment, navigational and thermometrical equipment. All types of glass thermometers and hydrometers, for clinical and industrial use, will be among the British exhibits.

The Netherlands will be represented in this section for the first time. Among the exhibits from that country are skeletons and other school supplies. Physical instruments, anatomical models, and chemical balances are a few of the other products this firm will exhibit.

One of the Dutch exhibits will be an X-ray camera that is entirely new to the North American markets. Reputed to be the world's fastest

high definition X-ray camera for radiography, it is said to give sharpness over the whole field at least twice as good as other X-ray cameras, due to a new mirror system.

The camera can be used for both mass radiography and clinical work, and with any X-ray apparatus of sufficient power.

Among the other Dutch exhibits will be medical, hospital and laboratory equipment, and chemical products.

Producers from Five Countries Exhibiting in Automotive Section

In the automotive section, producers from five countries are so far exhibiting. A Canadian truck engineering firm is showing trailers, including machinery hauling trailers and transport logging semi-trailers, as well as utility bodies, winches, and other heavy equipment. Another Canadian exhibitor is showing filtration equipment and silencers for the automotive trade.

A British manufacturer will display his newest line of passenger cars and light and heavy commercial vehicles, as well as electric bicycles. Another of the British exhibits is a vehicle known as a "sewer sucker". It is described as an all-purpose municipal vehicle equipped as a catch-basin cleaner and street flusher. Other trucks and truck bodies will be displayed by this firm.

A Dutch exhibit in this section includes a cow leather tool bag with chrome vanadium tools, and a line of nickel chrome-plated hand tools for cars and trucks. An Australian publishing company will display a workshop repair manual for British and continental automobiles.

A German firm, in the fair for the first time, is exhibiting an extensive range of goods, including fire-fighting vehicles and equipment, passenger and commercial vehicles, trucks and truck bodies, air-cooled diesel motors, truck repair equipment, and sand and gravel handling machinery.

New Products in Building Materials, Heating and Plumbing Section

Builders, contractors and others interested in construction work or plant maintenance will be interested in the number of new or improved products scheduled for exhibit by Canadian and British manufacturers. One Canadian exhibitor is showing a line of industrial heating, ventilating and air conditioning equipment. Forced draft, pressure, rotary and domestic furnace blowers will be exhibited with a line of various types of conveyors. Fans and exhaust systems will also be shown.

A Canadian exhibitor will display aluminum and steel sash, plasterers' supplies, steel door frames and studs, aluminum clapboard, combination doors and windows, and other aluminum structural shapes. Stoves, ranges, heaters, furnaces and cast iron sanitary enamelware will also be part of the Canadian exhibit in this section.

"Snap faucets", which are said to eliminate dripping by an arrangement of a special washer on a monel metal seat, whose smoothness and hardness protects the washer from fraying, will be displayed by another Canadian firm. The washer itself is equipped with a revolving screw that sets it on the seat and turns during the tightening while the washer remains stationary.

A complete line of industrial filters and silencers will be shown by a Canadian exhibitor who will also represent a British firm at the fair.

A hand-operated machine to make plain or embossed concrete blocks will be among the British exhibits. Other equipment to be displayed are builders' and contractors' plant machinery, brickwork and public works machinery, concrete block and brick machines, brick and tile moulds, and wall tile.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Brazil to Grant Import Licences for Certain Spare Parts

Rio de Janeiro, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Board of the Bank of Brazil has announced that, in view of the shortage of essential spare parts for trucks, buses, automobiles, locomotives, tractors, motors and essential machinery generally, requests will be accepted for import licences for these goods involving any currency except Belgian francs. Requests should be made for sufficient quantities for one year's stock. They will not be limited to traditional importers but may be made by industrialists and owners of transportation equipment or machinery in general, provided the spare parts are for their own use. Certain accessories such as radios will not be included with the spare parts for which import licences will be made available.

Bills of Lading for Indonesia Must Show Freight Charges

Singapore, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Freight charges for shipments to Indonesia must be stated on the bills of lading after April 30, 1951, according to a notice published by the Indonesian Foreign Exchange Institute on April 9, 1951. This measure is stated to be taken in order to simplify the work of Indonesian control organizations.

Pakistan and the United Kingdom Sign Trade Agreement

Karachi, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A trade agreement between Pakistan and the United Kingdom was signed on April 2, 1951. The new agreement, which replaces the United Kingdom-India Trade Agreement of 1939, comes into effect immediately and has an initial validity of eighteen months. Under the new agreement, Pakistan exporters will receive preferences on tea, dressed and undressed leather, bones, skins, oil-seed cake and meals, carpets and sports goods. United Kingdom exporters on the other hand will receive preferences on certain iron and steel products, chemicals, paints, engineering products, cotton and rayon textiles. Tariff preferences have been totally abolished on more than 30 items on which the United Kingdom previously enjoyed preferences. These include items such as motor cars, motor cycles, bicycles, and many types of chemicals and iron and steel.

Raw Materials Part of "Wealth of India" Now Published

New York, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Publication of the Raw Materials Part of the second volume of the "Wealth of India," has been announced by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The first volume of this encyclopaedic work on the natural resources and the industrial products of India appeared in December, 1948. The second volume, just released for distribution, comprises articles beginning with the letter "C", and deals *inter alia* with about 230 genera of economic plants with their numerous species, eight important minerals, and seven animal products.

The price of "Wealth of India" Raw Materials Volume II is \$6.75, and the price of Industrial Products Part II is \$4.50. These prices do not include inland postage. Inquiries may be addressed to the Consul-General of India, 3 East 64th Street, New York 21, N.Y.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able 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 area 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.

JOHN A. STILES, 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.

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.

Total Revenues of Canadian Warehousing Companies Lower in 1949

Total revenues of 127 warehousing companies in Canada amounted to \$16,956,265 in 1949, as compared with a total of \$17,817,650 in the preceding year. Operating expenses were \$14,477,066 as against \$14,718,-549, and net operating revenues totalled \$2,479,199 against \$3,099,101.

Canadian Honey Crop Decreased

Canada's 1950 honey crop amounted to 28,351,000 pounds, down 10 per cent from the preceding year's total of 31,481,000 pounds. The value of last year's crop was \$4,282,000 compared with \$4,200,000 in 1949, while the value of beeswax was \$166,000 against \$186,000. The drop in honey production was common to all provinces except Manitoba and British Columbia.

Average prices received by producers during 1950 increased to 15 cents per pound from 13 cents in the preceding year. Increases were shown in all areas except the Maritimes, and remained unchanged in Manitoba and British Columbia.

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, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

São Paulo—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, 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. DALE, 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 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th 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, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306. Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations April 24	Nominal Quotations April 30
Argentina	Peso	Basic	.2977	.2130	.2136
		Free	.2085	.0767	.0769
Austria	Schilling	Export		.0499	.0500
Australia	Pound		3.2240	2.3860	2.3935
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		.0228	.0211	.0212
Bolivia	Boliviano		.0238	.0177	.0178
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		.8396	.6213	.6231
Brazil	Cruzeiro		.0544	.0530	.0592
Burma	Rupee		.3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		.3022	.2237	.2243
Chile	Peso		.0233	.0135	.0136
Colombia	Peso		.5128	.4287	.4299
Costa Rica	Colon		.1800	.1901	.1907
Cuba	Peso		1.0000	1.0650	1.0681
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0.200	.0214	.0214
Denmark	Krone		.2084	.1544	.1549
Dominican Republic	Peso		1.00000	1.0650	1.0681
Ecuador	Sucre		.0740	.0645	.0647
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	3.0582	2.0572
E. Salvador	Colon		.4000	.4260	.4273
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	2.6865	2.6944
Finland	Markka		.0062	.0046	.0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		.0037	.0030	.0030
French Empire—African	Franc		.0073	.0061	.0061
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0201	.0168	.0169
Germany	Deutsche Mark		.3000	.2536	.2543
Guatemala	Quetzal		1.0000	1.0650	1.0681
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.2130	.2136
Honduras	Lempira		.5000	.5325	.5341
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2510	.1840	.1846
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.0654	.0655
India	Rupee		.3022	.2237	.2243
Iran	Rial		.0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	2.9825	2.9919
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	2.9825	2.9919
Israel	Pound		3.0000	2.9825	2.9919
Italy	Lira		.0017	.0017	.0017
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	2.9825	2.9919
Japan	Yen		.0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		.4561		
Mexico	Peso		.1157	.1233	.1237
Netherlands	Florin		.3769	.2803	.2811
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5308	.5647	.5664
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	2.9825	2.9919
Nicaragua	Cordoba		.2000	.2130	.2136
Norway	Krone		.2015	.1492	.1496
Pakistan	Rupee		.3022	.3219	.3228
Panama	Balboa		1.0000	1.0650	1.0681
Paraguay	Guarani		.3200		
Peru	Sol		.1538	.0719	.0721
Philippines	Peso		.4975	.5325	.5341
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		.0400	.0369	.0370
Singapore	Straits Dollar		.4702	.3479	.3489
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		.0916	.0978	.0980
Sweden	Krona		.2783	.2059	.2065
Switzerland	Franc		.2336	.2465	.2471
Thailand	Baht		.1000		
Turkey	Lira		.3571	.3787	.3798
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	2.9825	2.9919
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	2.9825	2.9919
United States	Dollar		1.0000	1.0650	1.0681
Uruguay	Peso		.6583	.7011	.7031
Venezuela	Bolivar		.2985	.3179	.3188
Yugoslavia	Dinar		.0200		

* September 17, 1949.