FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MAY 12, 1951.

Published weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Regular Features

COVER SUBJECT—General air view of the centre of Ottawa. In the majestic House of Commons, situated on the cliff overlooking the Ottawa River, Canadians were told on May 8 about the trade agreements concluded at the Torquay Conference, in England. The many concessions gained will considerably strengthen Canada's trading position in the free world. Full details of the Torquay Conference will be found on pages 762-784 and 822-832 inclusive in this issue of "Foreign Trade".

Courtesy Photographic Survey Corporation, Limited.

Price 10 cents

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

84447—1

Trade Agreements Concluded by Canada With Sixteen Countries During Conference in Torquay

CANADA concluded trade agreements with sixteen countries during the course of tariff negotiations, recently concluded at Torquay, England. The Torquay agreements incorporate the results of no less than 147 separate two-sided tariff negotiations, which were successfully concluded among the thirty-four countries taking part in the Torquay Conference. The new agreements constitute the third successful international effort since the end of the war to reduce tariffs and other barriers to trade under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The Torquay Conference followed the same pattern as the Geneva Conference of 1947 and the Annecy Conference of 1949, and the most recent agreements are really an extension of the agreements drawn up in the previous years. Under the most-favoured-nation principle, all tariff concessions agreed to at Torquay will become available to Canada, whether or not these concessions were negotiated directly with Canada. Similarly, Canada will automatically extend its own tariff concessions to each of the other participating countries.

The agreements concluded at Torquay are expected to increase the overall value of the General Agreement in a number of important ways. Firstly, arrangements were made to extend the Geneva and Annecy concessions for a further firm period of three years. Secondly, the General Agreement was expanded to include the following six new members: Austria, the German Federal Republic, Korea, Peru, the Philippines and Turkey. Finally, new tariff negotiations took place between present members to cover a broader range of commodities and in many cases to provide for further reductions on products previously negotiated. The new tariff concessions, together with the Geneva and Annecy concessions, are to remain in force at least until January 1, 1954.

As part of the undertaking to extend the previous agreements for a further firm period of three years, countries had a right under the General Agreement to make modifications or withdrawals of previous tariff concessions and in a few cases concessions were withdrawn from Canada. In such instances, compensation was made by way of tariff concessions on other products so that the overall value to Canada of the previous agreements was not impaired. In this connection, it is important to note that the original tariff concessions exchanged among the United States, the United Kingdom, Canada and a number of other important countries were maintained in their entirety.

Trade Agreement Concluded with United States

Canada was successful at Torquay in concluding a further important trade agreement with the United States, the fourth since 1935. The United States was on this occasion still governed by the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, which empowers the President to reduce tariffs by not more than 50 per cent of the 1945 rates, so that the scope of the new agreement was limited to concessions on new products or on products for which the full powers had not been previously exhausted.

In addition to the important agreement with the United States, Canada completed successful negotiations at Torquay which broadened the previous agreements with France, Italy, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Indonesia and India.

The tariff concessions agreed to at the Torquay Conference will come into effect on or after June 6. Those between Canada and the United States will come into effect on June 6, and it is expected that all the tariff concessions will be in force not later than November 20. The exact date on which Canada will extend concessions negotiated with the other countries depends on when the other countries are in a position to take similar action.

A summary of tariff concessions of chief interest to Canada, as well as of the corresponding concessions made in the Canadian Customs Tariff, follows:—

United States

At Torquay, Canada and the United States continued the policy of fostering trade between their two countries, which was initiated by the trade treaties of 1935 and 1938, and greatly extended in 1947 at Geneva. Extensive tariff concessions were obtained from the United States, which are to be added to its Geneva schedule, and the latter has now been revalidated for an additional three years. The new United States schedule of concessions contains upwards of 750 items of which approximately 400 are of interest to Canada. Imports into the United States from Canada of goods in these categories amounted to approximately $120 million in 1949.

Under United States legislation, tariff reductions may not be negotiated in excess of 50 per cent of the levels prevailing on January 1, 1945. Since the full reduction was obtained in respect of a substantial number of items in 1947, these do not appear again in the Torquay schedule.

Among the principal concessions made by the United States are: aluminum and alloys, a maximum reduction of from 2 to 1½ cents per pound; lead, a maximum concession of from 2⅛ to 1¹⁄₁₆ cents per pound; zinc ores, a maximum cut of from ¾ to ⅜ cent per pound; zinc blocks and pigs, a maximum reduction of from ⅞ to ⁷⁄₁₀ cent per pound; Douglas fir plywood, a maximum reduction of from 40 to 20 per cent; birch plywood, a further reduction to 15 per cent, supplementing the 5 per cent reduction made in 1949 at Annecy; cheddar cheese, a cut of from 3½ cents per pound but not less than 17½ per cent to 3 cents per pound but not less than 15 per cent; canned salmon, a reduction from 25 to 15 per cent; pulpboard in rolls for the manufacture of wallboard, a maximum reduction of from 10 to 7½ per cent. Details of the several hundred other items of interest to Canada are given below and in the table, reproduced as Appendix "A", in this issue of "Foreign Trade".

Chemicals, Oils and Paints

Fifty per cent reductions were negotiated on an extensive list of chemicals in the United States' Tariff. In addition, a substantial list of other maximum concessions were obtained. For a number of chemicals, this is the first time that the tariff has been cut since the high rates were introduced in 1930.

Concessions were obtained on the following chemical products: acetic acid containing more than 65 per cent acetic acid, from ¾¢ per lb. to ⅝¢ per lb.; chloroacetic acid, from 2½¢ per lb. to 1¼¢ per lb.; citric acid, from 17¢ per lb. to 8½c per lb.; formic acid, from 3¢ per lb. to 2·4¢ per lb.; phosphoric acid, from 2¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; naphthenic acids, from 12½ per cent to 6¼ per cent; acids and acid anhydrides, n.s.p.f., from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; acetaldehyde, aldol or acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylene, chlorohydrin, propylene, chlorohydrin, butylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, proylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and all other glycols or dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanoamine, triethanoamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologues and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or unpolymerized; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing; all the foregoing not specially provided for (except vinyl acetate, polymerized or unpolymerized, and synthetic resins made in chief value therefrom), from 6¢ per lb. and 30 per cent to 3¢ per lb. and 15 per cent; acetone and ethyl methyl ketone and their homologues, and acetone oil, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; all chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, all medicinal preparations and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing, all the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially and not specially provided for (except ajinomoto and other monosodium glutamate preparations, ammonium, silicofluoride, Haarlem oil, and products chiefly used as assistant in preparing or finishing textiles), from 12½ per cent or 25 per cent to 12½ per cent.

In addition, the rates on the following products are reduced: fir of Canada, from 5 per cent to 2½ per cent; chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver constitutes the element of chief value, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free (except Haarlem oil), when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses, shall be dutiable at not less than 12½ per cent instead of at 12½ per cent or 25 per cent as was formely the case; Brewers' yeast, containing 20 per cent of alcohol or less, from 20¢ per lb. and 25 per cent to 20¢ per lb. and 12½ per cent; chloral hydrate, from 20 per cent to 17½ per cent; coal-tar intermediates (except phthalic anhydride, anthracene, naphthalene) not specially provided for, from 7¢ per lb. and 40 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 25 per cent; coal-tar products, not specially provided for, suitable for medicinal use, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 25 per cent; sodium benzoate, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 25 per cent; styrene, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 22½ per cent; synthetic phenolic resin and all resin-like products prepared from any article provided for in paragraphs 27 and 1651, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 22½ per cent; vanillin, from 7¢ per lb. and 45 per cent to 3½¢ per lb. and 22½ per cent; cobalt oxide, from 10¢ per lb. to 5¢ per lb.; cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations or mixtures containing cellulose acetate, except of acrytic resins not made into finished or partly finished articles: in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquettes, or other forms, and waste, all the foregoing, from 25¢ per lb. to 12½¢ per lb.; all compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate): transparent sheets over 0·003 but not over 0·32 inch thick from 25¢ per lb. to 22½¢ per lb., in blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquettes, or other forms, whether or not colloided, not made into finished or partly finished articles from 30¢ per lb. to 20¢ per lb.; smokeless powder, from 60 per cent to 30 per cent; halibut-liver oil, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; ethyl chloride, not over 10 per cent alcohol, from 15¢ per lb. to 7½¢ per lb.; ethyl ether not over 10 per cent alcohol, from 4¢ per lb. to 2¢ per lb.; formaldehyde solution or formalin, from 1¾¢ per lb. to ⅞¢ per lb.; solid formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde, from 8¢ per lb. to 4¢ per lb.; pectin, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; casein glue, from 30 per cent to 15 per cent; ink and ink powders not specially provided for, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; drawing ink, from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent; lead acetate, white, from 2½¢ per lb. to 1¼¢ per lb.; lead acetate, brown, gray, or yellow, from 2¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; lead nitrate, lead arsenate, and lead resinate, from 3¢ per lb. to 1½¢ per lb.

On the following oils and chemicals, tariff cuts are: seal oil, from 3¢ per gal. plus 2·7¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 3¢ per gal. plus 1½¢ per lb. I.R. tax; marine-animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for except neatsfoot oil and animal oils known as neatsfoot stock, and except dogfish and other shark oils and dogfish-liver and other shark-liver oils, from 20 per cent plus 3¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 10 per cent plus 1½¢ per lb. I.R. tax; animal oils and fats not specially provided for, edible, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; rapeseed oil, from 6¢ per gal. and 4½¢ per lb. I.R. tax to 5¾¢ per gal. and 2¼¢ per lb. I.R. tax; expressed or extracted vegetable oils, not specially provided for (except kapok seed oil and sunflower oil), from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; phosphorus, from 8¢ per lb. to 4¢ per lb.; phosphorus oxychloride, from 6¢ per lb. to 3¢ per lb.; pigments, not specially provided for, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; barytes, crude or unmanufactured, from $3.50 per ton to $3.00 per ton; barytes, ground or otherwise manufactured, from $7.50 per ton to $6.50 per ton; chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colours containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; litharge, from 2¼¢ per lb. to 1¼¢ per lb.; white lead, from 2⅒¢ per lb. to 1¹⁄₂₀¢ per lb.; synthetic iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments not specially provided for from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; sodium sulphate, anhydrous, from $3.00 per ton to $1.50 per ton; strychnine and salts of, from 20¢ per oz. to 10¢ per oz.; tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride, and all other chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of tin, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; azides, fulminates, fulminating powder, and other like articles not specially provided for, from 12½¢ per lb. to 10¢ per lb.; wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood, from 1¢ per lb. to ½¢ per lb.

Earths, Earthenware and Glassware

In this field, maximum concessions were obtained from the United States on a number of items of interest to Canadian exporters. The duty on fluorspar containing above 97 per cent of calcium fluoride is reduced from, $5.60 per ton to $2.10 per ton (with the termination of the United States-Mexican agreement this rate reverted from $4.20 to $5.60 on January 1, 1951). The rates of duty on the following products are reduced as indicated below—feldspar crude is reduced from, 25 per cent per ton to 12½¢ per ton; feldspar ground, from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent; magnesite dead burned and periclase, from 23/40¢ per lb. to 23/60¢ per lb.; mica and phlogopite, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; brick n.s.p.f. not glazed or decorated, from $1 per M to 50¢ per M; manufactures of plaster of paris, from 35 per cent to 17½ per cent; bentonite unwrought and unmanufactured 75¢ per ton to 37½¢ per ton; bentonite wrought or manufactured from, $1.62½ per ton to 81¼¢ per ton; clays or earths artificially activated from, ¼¢ a lb. and 30 per cent to ⅛¢ a lb. and 15 per cent; talc, steatite, or soapstone from 10 per cent to 8¾ per cent; china and porcelain sanitary-ware, from 70 per cent to 35 per cent; crushed or ground stone n.s.p.f., from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent.

84447—2

Metals and Metal Manufactures

In the metals field, a number of important concessions were obtained from the United States, which will benefit Canadian interests in a number of major branches of the metals industries. Aluminum and its alloys in crude form will enter at 1½¢ per lb. instead of 2¢ per lb. On lead bullion or lead pigs, the rate is reduced from 2⅛¢ per lb. to 1 1/16¢ per lb. The duty on lead-bearing rate flue dust and mattes is reduced from 1½¢ per lb. to ¾¢ per lb. and on lead in sheets, pipes, shot, etc. from 2⅜¢ per lb. to 1 5/16¢ per lb. On zinc in slabs, pigs and blocks, the rate is reduced from ⅞¢ per lb. to the full maximum of 7/10¢ per lb. and on zinc-bearing ores is reduced from ¾¢ per lb. to ⅗¢ per lb.

Tariff reductions on the following metals were also obtained: ferromanganese containing not less than 4 per cent carbon, from 11/16¢ per lb. to ⅝¢ per lb.; iron in pigs and iron kentledge, from 75¢ per long ton to 60¢ per long ton; manganese silicon, containing not over 45 per cent manganese, from 1⅞¢ per lb. on the manganese content and 15 per cent to 15/16¢ per lb. on the manganese content and 7½ per cent; ferromolybdenum, metallic molybdenum, molybdenum powder, calcium molybdate, and all other compounds and alloys of molybdenum, from 50¢ per lb. on the molybdenum content and 15 per cent to 25¢ per lb. on the molybdenum content and 7½ per cent; ferrosilicon containing of silicon: 30 per cent or more but under 60 per cent, from 1½¢ per lb. on the silicon content to 1¢ per lb. on the silicon content; 60 per cent or more but under 80 per cent, from 2¢ per lb. on the silicon content to 1½¢ per lb. on the silicon content; 80 per cent or more but under 90 per cent, from 2½¢ per lb. on the silicon content to 2¢ per lb. on the silicon content; silicon metal, from 8¢ per lb. on the silicon content to 4¢ per lb. on the silicon content; silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon, from 5¢ per lb. to 2½¢ per lb.; chrome metal or chromium metal, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; chromium carbide, vanadium carbide, chromium nickel, chromium silicon, chromium vanadium, and manganese copper, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; ferrophosphorus, ferrozirconium, zirconium ferrosilicon, ferroboron, ferroaluminum vanadium, ferromanganese vanadium, ferrosilicon vanadium, and ferrosilicon aluminum vanadium, from 25 per cent to 12½¢ per cent; berium, boron, strontium, thorium vanadium, and zirconium, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; calcium, from 25 per cent to 17½ per cent; titanium, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; alloys of two or more of the metals barium, boron, calcium, strontium, thorium, titanium, vanadium, or zirconium, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; calcium silicon and zirconium silicon, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent.

In addition to the above concessions, reductions were obtained on the following: alloys, n.s.p.f., used in the manufacture of steel or iron and containing not under 28 per cent of iron, not under 18 per cent of aluminum, not under 18 per cent of silicon, and not under 18 per cent of manganese, from 12½ per cent to 6¼ per cent; hollow bars and hollow drill steel: valued over 5 but not over 8 cents per pound, from ⅜¢ per lb. and 15 per cent to ⅜¢ per lb. and 10 per cent; valued over 16 cents per pound, from ⅜¢ per lb. and 15 per cent to ⅜¢ per lb. and 12½ per cent; the additional cumulative duty under paragraph 305(2), Tariff Act of 1930, on account of molybdenum over 0·2 per cent contained in steel or iron shall be, from 65¢ per lb. to 35¢ per lb.; wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal, n.s.p.f. (except gold, silver, platinum, tungsten, or molybdenum), from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; ingots, shot, bars, sheets, wire, or other forms, n.s.p.f., for scrap, containing over 50 per cent of tungsten,

tungsten carbide, molybdenum, or molybdenum carbide, or combinations thereof: ingots, shot, bars, or scrap, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; sheets, wire, or other forms, from 40 per cent to 30 per cent; woven-wire cloth, gauze, fabric, or screen, made of any metal or alloy, n.s.p.f.: with meshes finer than 30 but not finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling, from 3¢ per sq. ft., 12 per cent minimum and 24 per cent maximum to 2½¢ per sq. ft., 10 per cent minium and 20 per cent maximum; with meshes finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; rail braces, and all other railway bars, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails, from 1/10¢ per lb. to 1/20¢ per lb.; blacksmiths' tools, from 1⅜¢ per lb. to 11/16¢ per lb.; cast-iron andirons, plates, stove plates, sadirons, tailors' irons, not including electric irons, and castings and vessels wholly of cast iron, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; castings or cast iron plates, machined or advanced, not made into articles, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; welded cylindrical furnaces, and tubes and flues made from plate metal, whether corrugated, ribbed, or otherwise reinforced, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; chains and parts: ¾ inch or more in diameter, from ⅞¢ per lb. to 7/16¢ per lb.; under ⅜ but not under 5/16 inch in diameter, from 1¢ per lb. to ¾¢ per lb., steel wool, from 10¢ per lb. and 30 per cent to 5¢ per lb. and 15 per cent; circular saws, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Concessions were also made by the United States on: steel plates, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, photo-engraved plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or otherwise prepared for printing, and plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; lithographic plates of stone or other material engraved, drawn, or prepared, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; spring-beard needles, from $1.50 per M and 50 per cent to 75¢ per M and 25 per cent; latch needles, from $2 per M and 60 per cent to $1 per M and 30 per cent; tools of carbon steel for cutting metals, from 50 per cent to 25 per cent; transformers and parts, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; electrical signalling, radio, welding, and ignition apparatus, etc., n.s.p.f., from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; electrical wiring apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and n.s.p.f., 35 per cent to 17½ per cent; articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, wholly or in chief value of metal, and n.s.p.f.; batteries, from 35 per cent to 17½ per cent; electric motors, furnaces, heaters, and ovens, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; internal-combustion engines, carburetor type, from 10 per cent to 8¾ per cent; television apparatus from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; other articles, n.s.p.f., from 15 per cent to 13¾ per cent; dental burrs, from 35 per cent to 25 per cent; taximeters and parts, from 45 per cent to 42½ per cent; pleasure boats valued not over $15,000 each, from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent; internal-combustion motor-boat engines (except non-carburetor type weighing over 2,500 pounds each)., from 15 per cent to 8¾ per cent; cash registers, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; printing machinery (except for textiles and except duplicating machines other than printing presses), bookbinding machinery, and paper-box machinery, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; knitting machines for full fashioned hosiery, from 40 per cent to 20 per cent; cream separators valued over $100 each, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas from calcium carbide, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; internal-combustion engines of the carburetor type, from 10 per cent to 8¾ per cent; machines for making paper pulp or paper, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; machines and parts, n.s.p.f., 15 per cent to $13\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; bismuth, from $3\frac{3}{4}$¢ per lb. to $1\frac{7}{8}$¢ per lb.; bronze powder not of aluminum, 14¢ per lb. to 10¢ per lb.; machanics' hand tools, from 45 per cent to $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; blow torches and incandescent lamps, designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline, from $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; cooking and heating stoves of the household type, n.s.p.f., from $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Wood and Wood Manufactures

Maximum concessions have been obtained on several wood products, which are of major importance to the industries involved. Of special significance are the concessions on practically all types of exported plywood. On Douglas fir plywood the duty is reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent, on birch plywood, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent (at Annecy there was also a 5 per cent cut in this rate) and on most other types of plywood, from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

Other reductions are: blocks or sticks, heading and stave bolts, hubs for wheels, from 5 per cent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; beer barrels, from 15 per cent to $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; packing boxes and shooks, n.s.p.f., from 15 per cent to $3\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; paint brush handles, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; broom and mop handles, not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, not less than 38 inches long, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; canoes and paddles, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; carriages, drays and other horse drawn vehicles, from $16\frac{2}{3}$ per cent to 10 per cent; ice hockey sticks, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; and toboggans, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent.

Agricultural Products

Agricultural concessions by the United States include: cheddar cheese, on which the duty is reduced from $3\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. with a minimum of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 3¢ per lb. with a minimum of 15 per cent; sheep and lambs, the rate is cut from $3.00 per head to 75¢ per head; blueberries, frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved, from 10 per cent to $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; grapes other than hothouse, July 1 to February 14, from $17\frac{1}{2}$¢ per cu. ft. to $12\frac{1}{2}$¢ per cu. ft.; certified seed corn, from 25¢ per bus. to $12\frac{1}{2}$¢ per bus.; and mustard seed, whole, from $1\frac{1}{4}$¢ per lb. to $\frac{7}{8}$¢ per lb.

Other concessions are as follows: beef and mutton tallow, from $\frac{1}{4}$¢ per lb. plus $1\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. I.R. tax to $\frac{1}{8}$¢ per lb. plus $\frac{3}{4}$¢ per lb. I.R. tax; meats, fresh, chilled or frozen, n.s.p.f. except edible offal, from 6¢ per lb. with a minimum of 20 per cent to 3¢ per lb. with a minimum of 10 per cent; cream, from 20¢ per gal. to 15¢ per gal. within a quota of 1·5 million gallons (the over-quota rate remains unchanged); horses, not for breeding or immediate slaughter, valued not over $150 per head, from $10 to $7.50 per head, valued over $150 per head, from 15 per cent to $8\frac{3}{4}$ per cent; horse-meat mixed with bonemeal and unfit for human consumption (para. 1558), from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; sunflower seed, from 2¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; oats, unhulled, ground, from 25¢ per cwt. to $12\frac{1}{2}$¢ per cwt.; oatmeal, rolled oats, oat grits, from 10 per cent with a minimum of 40¢ and a maximum of 80¢ per cwt. to 10 per cent with a minimum of 20¢ and a maximum of 80¢ per cwt.; rye malt from 30¢ per cwt. to $22\frac{1}{2}$¢ per cwt.; rye flour and meal, from 30¢ per cwt. to $22\frac{1}{2}$¢ per cwt.: mixed feeds, from 5 per cent to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent (this item includes dog food in which grain is an ingredient); cereal breakfast foods, n.s.p.f.; from 10 per cent to 5 per cent.

In addition to the above items, reductions were obtained on: flax tow, from $\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. to $\frac{1}{4}$¢ per lb.; cantaloupes, August 1 to September 15, from

25 per cent to 20 per cent; tulip bulbs, from \$3 per M to \$2 per M; lily bulbs, from \$6 per M to \$3 per M; misc. bulbs, roots and rootstocks, from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent; vetch seed, other than hairy, from 1½¢ per lb. to 1¢ per lb.; cauliflower seed, from 25¢ per lb. to 12½¢ per lb.; flower seeds, from 3¢ per lb. to 1½¢ per lb.; carrot seed, from 3¢ per lb. to 1½¢ per lb.; garden and field seeds, n.s.p.f., from 2¢ per lb. to 1½¢ per lb.; parsnip seed, from 3¢ per lb. to 2¢ per lb.; beets, fresh (other than sugar), from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; onion sets, from 2½¢ per lb. to 1¼¢ per lb.; cauliflower, Aug. 6 to Oct. 15 (this is an extension of the half duty period), from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; radishes, Sept. 1 to June 30 (this is an extension of the half duty period to include the entire year), from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; and cucumbers, pickled, from 25 per cent to 17½ per cent.

Fish and Fishery Products

Among the concessions from the United States on fish products is a concession on canned salmon, which reduces the rate from 25 per cent to 15 per cent. Other concessions of interest are: mackerel, fresh, from ¾¢ per lb. to ½¢ per lb.; sardines, not skinned or boned, smoked, in oil, valued over 18¢ but not over 23¢ per lb., from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; fish cakes, balls, and puddings, from 12½ per cent to 6¼ per cent; sardines, not in oil, in tins, weighing not over 8 oz. each, from 12½ per cent to 10 per cent; herring, pickled or salted, in containers not weighing more than 15 lbs. each, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent, in containers weighing more than 15 lbs. each, from ½¢ per lb. to ⅜¢ per lb.; herring, smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, from 1¢ per lb. to ⅝¢ per lb. Other fish, (other than salmon, herring and ground fish), smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, from 10 per cent to 6¼ per cent; razor clams, canned, from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent; clam chowder and juice, from 35 per cent to 17½ per cent; caviar and other fish roe, boiled and canned, from 15 per cent to 7½ per cent; caviar and other fish roe, not boiled or canned, from 10¢ per lb. to 5¢ per lb. In addition, a number of concessions on fish, seal and whale oils have been included in the Chemicals section.

Spirits, Wines, Etc.

The duty on whisky (other than scotch, scotch type, Irish or Irish type), which is one of the larger single items of Canadian exports, is reduced from \$1.50 pf. gal. to \$1.25 pf. gal. Other reductions are: fluid malt extract, from \$1.00 per gal. to 50¢ per gal.; malt extract, from 60 per cent to 30 per cent; grape juice, from 70¢ per gal. to 45¢ per gal.

Textiles

Although Canada is not a large supplier of textiles to the United States, there are, nevertheless, some concessions in this field which are of interest to Canadian exporters. These concessions are as follows: manufactures of cotton, n.s.p.f., including fishing nets, from 40 per cent to 30 per cent; flax straw, from \$1.50 per ton to 75¢ per ton; flax tow, from ½¢ per lb. to ¼¢ per lb.; wool wastes: in carbonized noils, thread or yarn waste and card or burr waste, not carbonized, a reduction of approximately 1¢ per lb.; wool yarns, from 30¢ per lb. and 20 per cent to 30¢ per lb. and 15 per cent; thrown silk yarn, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent; and sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk thread or yarns, n.s.p.f., from 40 per cent to 20 per cent.

Papers and Books

New concessions by the United States under this heading include: pulpboard in rolls for wallboard, from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent; leather board, or compressed leather, counter board and solid fibre shoe board, from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent; surface coated paper, embossed or printed, from 4½¢ per lb. and 10 per cent to 2½¢ per lb. and 10 per cent; gummed papers, from 5¢ per lb. to 2½¢ per lb.; boxes of paper lined with cotton or vegetable fibre, from 5¢ per lb. and 10 per cent to 2½¢ per lb. and 10 per cent; boxes of paper lined with paper, from 5¢ per lb. and 5 per cent to 2½¢ per lb. and 5 per cent; labels and flaps printed in metal leaf, from 60¢ per lb. to 30¢ per lb.; hanging paper, not printed, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; printed matter not of foreign authorship, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; ribbon fly catchers, from 27½ per cent to 20 per cent.

Miscellaneous

A wide variety of commodities, including Christmas trees, sporting goods, footwear, leather, musical instruments, etc., are covered in this group of concessions. Among the concessions are the following: dross or residuum from burnt pyrites, bound free; Christmas trees, bound free; lacrosse sticks, from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent; ice skates and parts, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; roller skates and parts, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; paint brushes, from 50 per cent to 25 per cent; toy games, containers and souvenirs, from 70 per cent to 50 per cent; toys having a spring mechanism, from 70 per cent to 50 per cent; miscellaneous toys and parts, from 70 per cent to 35 per cent; manufactures of artificial abrasives, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; stampings for jewellery of metal other than gold or platinum, from 80 per cent to 40 per cent; glove and garment leather, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; cattle side upper leather grains, from 12½ per cent to 10 per cent; men's or boys' boots and shoes having moulded soles laced to uppers, from 40¢ per pair with a minimum of 5 per cent and a maximum of 20 per cent to 10 per cent; boots, shoes and other footwear, with uppers and soles in chief value of wool felt, from 35 per cent to 17½ per cent; skating boots and shoes, McKay sewed, attached to ice skates, from 15 per cent to 12½ per cent; rubber heels and soles, from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent; manufactures of plastic, from 35¢ per lb. plus 30 per cent to 25¢ lb. plus 20 per cent; organs and pianos but excluding pipe organs, from 40 per cent to 20 per cent; pipe organs and parts, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; peat moss, from 50¢ per ton to 25¢ per ton; fatty acids, n.s.p.f. (including those derived from linseed oil, cottonseed oil and soybean oil), from 15 per cent to 10 per cent and unenumerated manufactured articles, from 20 per cent to 10 per cent.

Austria

Although Austria and Canada have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since 1949, the two countries engaged in tariff negotiations for the first time at Torquay. Concessions gained from Austria will benefit Canadian exporters of the following products: canned salmon and other canned fish, from 85 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 15 per cent ad valorem; crude aluminium, from 40 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 20 gold crowns; clover seed, from 20 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 10 gold crowns per 100 kg.; grass seed and seeds n.e.s. from 10 gold crowns per 100 kg. to 5 gold crowns per 100 kg. Among other items on which duties are reduced are dried eggs and tires and tubes.

Customs duties on seed wheat, seed rye, seed barley, seed oats, seed corn and seed potatoes are eliminated. In addition, free entry is bound for a number of products including cattle for breeding, synthetic rubber, hides and skins, ferro chromium and carbon electrodes.

Benelux

Tariffs of importance in trade between Canada and Benelux were reduced at the Geneva and Annecy negotiations and in general the tariff rates between the two countries are at relatively low levels. By mutual agreement, therefore, Canada and Benelux did not conclude bilateral negotiations at Torquay. Canada benefits indirectly, however, from concessions negotiated by Benelux with other countries.

The following concessions are of interest to Canadian exporters: The quota of wheat flour entering the Netherlands free of duty has been increased from 50,000 tons to 65,000 tons: the rate of duty on cattle for breeding purposes is reduced from 9 per cent to Free, on seed potatoes from 10 per cent to 5 per cent, on meat, tomato and pea soups from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, on fountain pens and sets from 18 per cent to 15 per cent.

One concession was withdrawn from Canada under Article XXVIII, i.e., copper wire other than machine copper wire respecting which the tariff was increased from 4 per cent to 6 per cent. Canadian sales of copper wire to Belgium have been small.

Cuba

It was not found possible at Torquay to negotiate further tariff concessions between Cuba and Canada. Substantially all of the concessions accorded to Canada by Cuba at Geneva were revalidated at Torquay and will continue in force for another three years. Four small concessions of interest to Canada were modified or withdrawn by Cuba under Article XXVIII, i.e., patent leather (no immediate increase in the rate), whisky, plastic games and toys and certain other plastic manufactures. In compensation Canada accepted a small reduction in the duty on codfish from \$4·125 per 100 kgs. to \$4.00 per 100 kgs.

Denmark

A number of concessions of interest to Canadian exporters were obtained from Denmark at Torquay, in addition to the concessions which were negotiated at Annecy in 1949. These included bindings of free entry on the following: fish meal, barley, oats, and fish oils for the manufacture of goods.

Dominican Republic

Concessions of considerable importance to Canada were negotiated at Torquay, supplementing those accorded by the Dominican Republic at Annecy. Duties were reduced on the following commodities: smoked herring and alewives, from 2¼¢ per kg. to 2¢; herring, mackerel and alewives in brine, from 1½¢ per kg. to 1¢; dried or salted fish from 2¼¢ per kg. to 2¢. Other items of interest are aluminum bars, sheets and wire, aluminum foil, electric refrigerators, radio and television receivers, canned fruits, canned sardines and truck tires and tubes.

France

As a consequence of Torquay, new concessions were added by France to those negotiated at Geneva and Annecy. These now comprise about two-thirds of the French customs tariff. New concessions of interest to Canada include a reduction from 50 per cent to 30 per cent in the rate of duty on rye, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent on canned salmon, from 18 per cent to 12 per cent on dried chick peas, from 12 per cent to 6 per cent on dried whole beans, and from 30 per cent to 20 per cent on maple sugar and syrup. Douglas fir plywood becomes dutiable at 10 per cent instead of 20 per cent, polystyrene at 30 per cent instead of 35 per cent. The rate of duty on raw zinc was reduced from 15 per cent to 12 per cent, on raw lead from 10 per cent to 8 per cent and on endless wire cloth of copper and its alloys from 20 per cent to 18 per cent. Codfish fillets will be dutiable in Martinque at 10 per cent instead of 35 per cent.

Rates of duty were also reduced on canned fruit and vegetable juices, polyvinyl acetate and other polyvinyl esters, assembled and unassembled packing cases, brushes, compressors, automobiles and parts and a wide range of chemical products and industrial equipment.

Under Article XXVIII France withdrew or modified concessions previously granted Canada on acetylene black, cobalt, and particular types of farm machinery. These withdrawals are of minor importance to Canada's trade and Canada accepted compensation on four items which included zinc and polyvinyl acetate.

Greece

Canada did not negotiate with Greece at Torquay, the principal Canadian exports to Greece having been dealt with at Annecy. Concessions negotiated by Greece with other countries include the following, which are of present or potential benefit to Canadian exporters: beans (except haricot) chick peas, and bindings of the rates on haricot beans and on straw cutters.

Haiti

Canada obtained two important concessions from the Republic of Haiti. On fish in brine, the duty of 0·17 gourdes per kilo. gross will be assessed on the weight of the fish plus the weight of the outside container, the weight of the brine being excluded from the definition of gross weight. In addition, the rate of duty on cod liver oil is reduced from 0·15 gourdes per kilogram net to 0·10 gourdes.

India

Concessions obtained from India affect fresh apples, on which Canada is to be accorded the same rate as the British Colonies, the preferential margin previously enjoyed by the Colonies being eliminated. The tariff on milk foods and oatmeal, canned or bottled, is cut from 30 per cent to 25 per cent, and on fish oil and whale oil, hardened, the rate is reduced from 10 to 8 rupees per cwt. Other items on which reductions are obtained include Douglas fir timber, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent and asbestos high pressure jointings, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent. Free entry is bound for corn, including hybrid seed, and for copper in ore.

Indonesia

Concessions obtained from Indonesia include a reduction in the tariff on unglazed wrapping paper, from 18 per cent to 9 per cent, a binding of the free entry accorded to sawn softwoods, and binding of the 9 per cent revenue tariffs on hand tools, pumps, metal and wood working machines, and agricultural implements.

Italy

In addition to the successful negotiations between Italy and Canada at Annecy, the Torquay Conference produced a number of new concessions of value.

Reductions in duty are as follows: split peas, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; concentrated milk and cream unsweetened, from 25 per cent to 18 per cent; oats, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; rolled oats, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; barley, from 35 per cent to 30 per cent; barley for malting up to 170,000 quintals is bound at 10 per cent; canned baked beans, 25 per cent to 18 per cent; pressure type lamps, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; and on carbon electrodes from 15 per cent to 13 per cent. The duty on ploughs and ploughs with seeder attachments, which was reduced by the Annecy negotiations, is cut again from 20 per cent to 18 per cent. Pedigreed cattle for breeding were assured free entry under the Annecy agreement. Under the Torquay agreement, free entry is extended to include also pure bred cattle for dairying or breeding even without pedigree. Other concessions of interest to Canada include the binding of free entry for synthetic rubber and reductions in the duties on acetylene black, iron oxides, and bran shorts.

Korea

Canada negotiated for the first time with Korea at Torquay. Items on which tariff reductions were obtained include: wheat flour, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; processed milk, from 25 per cent to 10 per cent; newsprint, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; clover and grass seeds, 15 per cent to 10 per cent; and canned hams and other canned meats, from 40 per cent to 30 per cent. Free entry is bound on ammonium nitrate, ammonium sulphate, superphosphate and other fertilizers, and on various types of printed matter.

Norway

Since the comprehensive agreement between Canada and Norway concluded at Geneva covered about four-fifths of Canada's exports to Norway, the scope for additional negotiations at Torquay was not large. Nevertheless, some interesting new concessions were gained. These include a substantial reduction in the Norwegian tariff on fresh apples from ·80 Krone per kg. to ·50 Krone for the season Aug. 1 to Feb. 15. The rate on dried apples is cut from 0·6 Krone per kg. to 0·5 Krone, and on ethylene glycol from 30 per cent to 15 per cent. Free entry is bound on acetone, oil cake and oil cake meal, alfalfa seeds, and sunflower seeds. Other low rates bound include those on Douglas fir plywood and on mowing machines. The rate on fresh pears is substantially reduced.

Peru

As a result of Torquay, Canada has obtained most-favoured-nation treatment in Peru for the first time, thus overcoming a serious handicap to which Canadian goods have previously been subjected in that country.

Concessions by Peru of interest to Canada include reductions in the rates on smoked herring from 1 sol per kg. to 0·50 sol; on fresh apples, from 0·02 sol per kg. to free; on whole milk powdered, from 0·01 sol per kg. to free; on skim milk powder, from 0·02 sol per kg. to free; on packaged rolled oats, from 0·06 sol per kg. to 0·04 sol. Tariff rates were also reduced on canned peaches and pears, canned asparagus, soup powders, vegetable soups, certain artificial plastics in sheets or ribbons, metallic paints, radio receivers, aluminum bars, electric insulators, copper wire more than ½ millimetre in diameter. Free entry was bound for newsprint, cod liver oil, seed potatoes and the existing low rates are bound on a substantial list of other items including whole powdered milk for bulk industrial use, canned tomatoes, calcium carbide, gin and whisky, wood pulp, calf skins, grinding wheels, asbestos sheets, various steel bars including drill steel, squared and sawn timbers, aluminum plates and sheets, agricultural implements and machinery, mining machinery, electric motors, storage batteries and parts, and telephone apparatus.

The Peruvian tariff provides for a surtax on all items including those mentioned above. On most items this tax is 12½ per cent ad valorem and is now bound against increase for all items in the Peruvian schedule.

Philippines

The Canadian negotiations with the Philippines resulted in a narrowing of the preferential margins granted by the Philippines to the United States on a number of items. Since Canadian goods do not receive the Philippine preferential rates, the narrowing of the margins should assist Canadian exporters.

A concession was obtained, which will reduce the duty on wheat flour, representing three-quarters of Canadian exports to the Philippines, from $0.47 per 100 kilograms to $0.40, the preferential tariff remaining free. Other concessions include: barley malt, bound free; agricultural implements and machinery, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; canned salmon and herring, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; copper wire insulated, from 10 per cent to 7½ per cent; copper wire screenings, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; electrical appliances, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; and radio apparatus, from 30 per cent to 20 per cent.

Rates of duty were also reduced, and margins of preference narrowed on iron or steel wire gauze and screenings, incandescent lamps of the pressure type, proprietary medicines, lumber in the form of logs, poles and boards in the rough, dried peas, milk and creams sweetened and unsweetened, milk powders, cheese, ordinary live cattle, breeding cattle and horses.

Sweden

Canada and Sweden negotiated at Annecy in 1949 and again at Torquay. New concessions arising out of the Torquay negotiations include a further reduction in the Swedish tariff on canned salmon from 75 Krone to 50 Krone per 100 kg. The duty on electric meters and parts is reduced.

Existing low rates are bound on certain dressed fur skins, force feed oil furnaces, and storage battery separators. Free entry is bound on cod roe in barrels, asbestos, iron oxides, and silicon carbide.

Turkey

Canada and Turkey have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since March, 1948, but the Torquay Conference was the first occasion for tariff negotiations between the two countries.

Principal tariff concessions granted by Turkey on items of interest to Canada include reductions in the rates applicable to motor cars and chassis, whisky and gin, acetylene black, lead, canned meats and calcium carbide. Free entry is bound for chemical fertilizers and low rates are bound on pit props, synthetic plastics, aluminium and zinc. On agricultural machinery free entry is obtained but is subject to a reservation that a duty not to exceed 10 per cent may be imposed.

Union of South Africa

While Canada did not negotiate with the Union of South Africa, reductions made in MFN rates on the following non-preference items will be extended to Canadian products: malted barley, from 4s. to 2s. per 100 pounds (basic duty); raw fur skins, from 5 per cent to free entry; sausage casings, unspecified kinds, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; synthetic and rayon staple fibre, from 10 per cent to free entry; lawn mowers, from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; fish hooks, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; wooden casks, empty or in staves, from 20 per cent to 15 per cent; wooden ceiling and flooring boards, planed, tongued and grooved, and on parquet and laminated flooring, the existing basic rate of 3 per cent is bound against increase, and the suspended additional duty is reduced from 17 per cent to 7 per cent ad valorem.

Under Article XXVIII, South Africa withdrew from its G.A.T.T. schedule its most-favoured-nation concession on stockings of artificial fibre. Canada receives a preferential rate on this item and, since the margin of preference cannot be increased, the preferential rate enjoyed by Canada is also subject to increase. In compensation for this withdrawal, concessions have been accepted on malted barley, sausage casings, synthetic and rayon staple fibre and lawn mowers.

Western Germany

Although Canada and Western Germany have exchanged most-favoured-nation treatment since 1948, the Torquay Conference was the first time the new Federal Republic had taken part in tariff negotiations within the framework of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. The German negotiations were based upon a new draft customs tariff.

The major German concessions to Canada are those on wheat and flour. The rate on the former is bound at 20 per cent although this rate is at present in abeyance. The rate on flour is reduced from 15 per cent plus any tariff applied on wheat to 13 per cent plus the wheat duty. Other reductions are: fresh salmon, from 15 per cent to 12 per cent; canned salmon, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; mild cured salmon, from 12 per cent to 3 per cent; smoked salmon, from 20 per cent to 18 per cent; mild cured fish roe, from 12 per cent to free; crude cod liver oil, from 10 per cent to 5 per cent; Iceland moss, from 35 per cent to free; fish meal from 10 per cent to free; condensed stickwater, from 25 per cent to 5 per cent; fresh apples, various reductions according to the season; horse meat, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; powdered milk, from 25 per cent to 20 per cent; cheese, from 30 per cent to 25 per cent; bacon, from 30 per cent to 26 per cent; sausage casings, from 5 per cent to free; meadow grass seed, from 15 per cent to 5 per cent; white clover seed, from 15 per cent to 2 per cent; inedible tallow, from 12 per cent to free; canned sausage, from 25 per cent to 22 per cent; canned meats, from 25 per cent to 22 per cent; oil cake and similar residues, from 10 per cent to free; railway sleepers, from 15 per cent to free; box shooks, from 18 per cent to 15 per cent. In addition there are reductions on various types of wood pulp, on meat extracts, fresh or frozen eels, rye grass seed, refined cod liver oil, canned sardines, canned lobster, tomato juice and rubber tires and tubes. Free entry is bound for breeding cattle, honey for industrial purposes, hybrid seed corn, mustard seed, fish and marine animal oils, powdered mica, raw fur skins (muskrat, opossum and mink), and pit props. Items of interest to Canada on which the present tariff is bound against increases include dried whole peas, 10 per cent, dried apples and pears, 10 per cent, acetylene black, 15 per cent, polystyrene, 20 per cent, sawn soft wood boards including Douglas fir, 5 per cent, and birch plywood, 12 per cent.

Other Countries

In addition to the above mentioned countries, a number of others participated in the Torquay negotiations, but Canada did not negotiate with them. In the case of Australia, Ceylon, New Zealand, Southern Rhodesia and the United Kingdom, Canadian goods are accorded British preferential tariff rates, which were not negotiated at Torquay. Although some margins of preference enjoyed by Canadian goods in Commonwealth markets were narrowed at Torquay, these were few in number and of minor importance. With respect to Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Liberia, Pakistan and Uruguay, it was felt that existing agreements under the G.A.T.T. provided a satisfactory basis of trade for the present.

Tariff Concessions Granted by Canada

The tariff concessions made by Canada at Torquay cover 397 items or sub-items, of which 261 are reductions in the present most-favoured-nation tariff and 136 are bindings of the existing rates of duty. Most of these bindings cover items already bound at Geneva or Annecy. Only 37 are new bindings. These concessions are shown in Schedule V of the Torquay agreements. This schedule consists of Part I covering the most-favoured-nation tariff and Part II covering the preferential tariff.

Canada's total imports during the calendar year 1949 from all countries under the 261 items or sub-items on which the most-favoured-nation tariff was reduced at Torquay amounted to over $391,000,000. The reductions directly negotiated with the United States cover over $311,000,000 worth of these imports. Imports from all countries under the 37 items or sub-items referred to above as new bindings amounted to almost $45,000,000 in value of which the United States supplied over 95 per cent.

Part II of Schedule V contains 82 items, of which 75 provide for compensatory reductions in the preferential rates of duty. The remaining

7 are bindings of existing preferential rates. During 1949 Canada's imports from British Commonwealth countries of the goods covered by these preferential reductions were valued at $6,314,000.

The most-favoured-nation reductions cover a wide range of products such as machinery, motor vehicle parts, off-highway trucks, hand tools, seed and grain cleaners, insecticides, artificial silk fabrics, wooden furniture, rubber tires and hose, jewellery, bananas, cheddar cheese, salt pork and beef, canned salmon, grapefruit juice, cocoa beans, confectionery and tobacco. Details regarding these and other important most-favoured-nation tariff reductions are given below.

The most-favoured-nation rate on machinery of a class or kind not made in Canada and complete parts thereof, item 427a, was reduced from 10 to 7½%; the rate on machinery, n.o.p. and complete parts thereof, item 427, was reduced from 25 to 22½%; the rate on manufactures of iron or steel, n.o.p., item 446a, was reduced from 25 to 22½%; the rate on electric refrigerators, item 415a, was reduced from 22½ to 20%; the rate on hand tools, item 431b, was reduced from 25 to 22½%; the rate on diesel off-highway trucks, item 410a(iii), from 10 to 7½%; on noiseless street railway trucks and complete parts thereof, item 434c, from 10 to 7½%; on rubber tires, item 618b, from 25 to 22½%; on rubber hose, item 619, from 22½ to 20%; on road rollers, item 422, from 25 to 20%; on electric dental engines, item 423, from 22½ to 20%; on fire engines, item 424, from 25 to 22½%; on lawn mowers, item 425, from 25 to 22½%; and the rate on certain specified parts for use in the manufacture or repair of motor vehicles, items 438b and 438c, from 25, 27 or 30% to 17½%.

The most-favoured-nation rate on wooden furniture, item 519(1), was reduced from 27½ to 25%; the rate on artificial silk fabrics, item 561, from 27½% and 40 cts. per pound to 25% and 30 cts. per pound; the rate on artificial silk yarns, items 558b and 558d, from 25% but not less than 24 cts. per pound to 22½% but not less than 22 cts. per pound; the rate on silk fabrics, item 560a, from 30% plus 7½ cts. per lineal yard to 25% plus 5 cts. per lineal yard; the rate on kid gloves, item 568b(1), from 22½ to 20%; on jewellery, item 647, from 32½ to 30%; on fatty alcohol, item Ex. 711, from 20% to ⅓ ct. per gallon; on dead burned dolomite, ivory carvings, lime and synthetic wax, item Ex. 711, from 20 to 15%; on parts for the manufacture of cash registers, item 800, from 20 to 15%; and on sulpha intermediaries, item 857, from 5% to Free.

The most-favoured-nation rate on salt pork in barrels, item 10 Ex. (a), was reduced from 1¾ cts. per pound to Free; on salt beef in barrels, item 10 Ex. (b), from 2 cts. per pound to Free; on cheddar cheese, item Ex. 17, from 3½ to 3 cts. per pound; on condensed milk, item 43, from 3¾ to 3 cts. per pound; on dried whey etc., item 43a, from 5 to 3½ cts. per pound; on powdered milk, item 43a, from 5 to 4 cts. per pound; on cattle feed containing molasses, item 69a, from 15 to 10%; on cocoa beans, item 77a, from $1.50 to $1.00 per one hundred pounds; on canned beans, item 89(a), from 1½ to 1 ct. per pound; on frozen vegetables, item 90e, from 20 to 17½%; on bananas, item 98, from 50 cts. per stem or bunch to 50 cts. per one hundred pounds; on walnuts, shelled or not, item Ex. 109, from 1 ct. per pound to Free; on canned salmon, item 123(d), from 27½ to 15%; on shrimp, fresh or frozen, item Ex. 133, from 20 to 12½%; on sugar candy and confectionery, n.o.p., item 141, from 25 to 22½%; on Turkish unstemmed tobacco, item 142(a)(i), from 30 to 22 cts. per pound; on unstemmed tobacco, n.o.p. for use in the manufacture of cigars, item 142(b) Ex. (i), from 20 to 15 cts. per pound and on stemmed, item 142(b) Ex. (ii), from 30 to 22½ cts. per pound; on cut tobacco, item 144, from 80 to 65 cts. per pound; on grapefruit juice, item 152(f), from 15 to 10%; on malt syrup and malt syrup powder etc., item 168a, from 25 to 22½%; on oxalic acid, item 208q, from 10 to 7½%; on sodium sulphate, item 210d, from ¼ to ⅛ ct. per pound; on baling wire for farm produce, item 401 Ex. (g), from 15 % to Free; on woven or welded wire fencing, item Ex. 402a, from 25 to 20%; on seed and grain cleaning machines of screen and air blast type with a capacity not exceeding 100 bushels per hour, item Ex. 427, from 25 to 15%; on insecticides etc., item 219a(ii), from 7½% to Free; and on fresh apples, item 93, the duty Free period, May 20 to July 12, inclusive, was extended to July 31 and the rate during the remaining period was reduced from ¾ to ⅜ ct. per pound.

Canada eliminated the margin of preference on 47 items or sub-items during the negotiations at Torquay by reducing the most-favoured-nation rate to the level of or lower than the existing British preferential tariff. The 1949 imports from British Commonwealth sources of the goods on which preferences were eliminated were valued at less than $75,000. Some of these products are: poultry and game n.o.p., salt pork and salt beef in barrels, canned salmon, cigarette papers, salt cake, vinegar, insecticides in bulk, paraffin wax for candles, limestone, spectacles, certain photographic equipment, cash register parts and sulpha intermediaries.

Canadian Pharmaceutical Industry Production Value Lower

Gross factory value of products turned out by manufacturing establishments in Canada, engaged chiefly in making patent and proprietary medicines, pharmaceuticals and similar commodities, in 1949, amounted to $71,502,000, slightly below the preceding year's value of $71,714,000. Plants in Ontario produced 54 per cent of the Canadian output and concerns in Quebec accounted for 43 per cent.

Canned Food Production in Canada Reduced

The gross value of canned foods produced in Canada in 1949 amounted to $227,359,000, a decline of six per cent from the all-time record of $240-831,000 reached in the preceding year.

The value of canned foods available for consumption—production, plus imports less exports—in Canada in 1949 was $209,472,000, as compared with $199,035,000 in the preceding year. On a per capita basis, the value was $15·46—a new high—as compared with $14·69 in 1948.

Value of Canadian Textiles and Silk Industry Production Reached Record High

The gross value of production of the synthetic textiles and silk industry of Canada, in 1949, reached a record total of $124·1 million, exceeding by 16 per cent the previous peak value of $107·1 million in 1948.

Woven fabrics were produced to the extent of 108·7 million yards, valued at $81·6 million, accounting for 65·8 per cent of the gross value of production. Fabrics of continuous filament rayon yarn amounted to 72·4 million yards at $50·3 million, a substantial increase over 1948 when 62·3 million yards were produced to the value of $44·5 million. Fabrics of continuous filament nylon yarn rose sharply from 935,000 yards worth $824,000 in 1948, to 1·9 million yards at $1·7 million. Fabrics of spun rayon increased from 14 million yards valued at $8·8 million to 17·4 million yards at $12·7 million, while fabrics of spun rayon mixtures fell from 9·1 million yards worth $7 million to 6·6 million yards valued at $7 million.

Tariff Negotiations at Torquay Considered Marked Success

Right Hon. C. D. Howe expressed opinion that producers and manufacturers across country would benefit from improved access to foreign markets, made possible by sixteen new trade agreements—Negotiations were third round in series under General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the first being at Geneva and the second at Annecy.

TARIFF negotiations, in which Canada participated at Torquay, were a marked success, in the opinion of the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who discussed the results achieved during the course of an address in the House of Commons on May 8. "The sixteen new trade agreements which we have made at Torquay will add strength to Canada's commercial position," he said. "As a result of Torquay, producers and manufacturers in many of our export industries across the country will benefit from improved access to foreign markets."

The negotiations at Torquay were the third round in a series under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, the first having taken place in Geneva in 1947, and the second in Annecy in 1949. Twenty-three countries entered into tariff negotiations at Geneva, and drew up the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, governing the conduct of their trade relations with one another. At Annecy, a further group of countries acceded to the General Agreement.

"Important products are included from each of the major regions across the country," the Minister continued. "To illustrate, and to use examples, among the tariff reductions received by Canada from other countries will be found fisheries products, of interest to Newfoundland and the Maritimes; dairy products, forestry products and manufactured goods of interest to the central provinces of Ontario and Quebec; livestock, wheat and coarse grains of interest to the Prairie Provinces; canned salmon, plywood and base metals, of interest to British Columbia. A variety of farm products, of interest to all farming regions, is represented among the concessions which have been received.

Defence Requirements Restrict Exports

"For the immediate future, we have few worries about the marketing of our produce in other countries. Indeed, we are faced with the necessity of curbing Canadian exports of certain materials of strategic importance, in the interest of the defence production program and military preparedness. The government's policy, however, has been to keep our long-run need of markets to the forefront, at all times. Our participation in the Torquay conference is concrete evidence of the importance we attach to the development of trade.

"The most important single agreement at Torquay was made by Canada with the United States. The policy of fostering joint trade between Canada and the United States was initiated by the trade treaties of 1935 and 1938, and greatly extended in 1947 at Geneva. Torquay is now added, as a further and constructive milestone. The United States schedule of new tariff concessions resulting from Torquay contains 400 items of interest to Canadian exporters. Exports to the United States from Canada of goods in these categories amounted to $120 million in 1949.

"United States legislation provides that their tariffs may be reduced, by negotiation, to 50 per cent of the levels which prevailed on January 1, 1945. At Geneva, in 1947, Canada had received from the United States a large proportion of the tariff concessions which were negotiable under the powers of the President. These had included important concessions on agricultural products. The United States Administration still had power, nevertheless, to make a number of additional concessions of value to Canada. From our point of view, the Torquay negotiations were undertaken with the aim of obtaining for Canadian exporters as many of these additional concessions as possible. I am now in a position to inform Honourable Members that in this aim we have been eminently successful. We have, on our part, granted concessions in return, as my colleague, the Minister of Finance, will announce, and we have thereby increased the possibilities of joint trade. The new tariff rates, negotiated with the United States, will come into effect on both sides on June 6.

Important Concessions Secured from United States

"Among the concessions we have received from the United States are:

(*a*) Cheddar cheese, which is now reduced from 3½ cents per lb. but not less than 17½ per cent to 3 cents per lb., but not less than 15 per cent;

(*b*) Canned salmon, which is now reduced from 25 per cent to 15 per cent;

(*c*) Aluminum and alloys, which are now reduced from 2 cents to 1½ cents per lb.;

(*d*) Lead, which is now reduced from 2⅛ cents to 1¹⁄₁₆ cents per lb.;

(*e*) Zinc ores, which are now reduced from ¾ cents to ⅗ cents per lb.;

(*f*) Zinc blocks and pigs, which are now reduced from ⅞ to ⁷⁄₁₀ cents per lb.;

(*g*) Douglas fir plywood, which is now reduced from 40 per cent to 20 per cent;

(*h*) Birch plywood, which is now reduced from 20 per cent to 15 per cent, supplementing the 5 per cent reduction made by the United States in 1949.

"The United States, in addition, has granted numerous important cuts on its entire schedule of tariffs which apply to chemicals, and related products. These include important by-products of the pulp and paper industry, and a number of other products in which our chemical producers are interested. A list of farm products, of definite interest to Canada, has now been added by the United States to the extensive concessions it made in this field at Geneva. Besides cheddar cheese, the new tariff reductions affect sheep and lambs, frozen blueberries, grapes, hybrid seed corn and mustard seed, amongst others. A substantial reduction was made in the tariff on Canadian whisky. For our coastal fisheries, the concession on canned salmon is accompanied by other concessions which include sardines, fresh mackerel, smoked or kippered herring, clams, fish oil, seal oil and whale oil.

"Under the heading of wood and wood products, the important concessions received from the United States on plywoods are supplemented by reduced tariffs on packing boxes and shooks, for which the rate is now to be 3¾ per cent, and a variety of products manufactured of wood, such as paint brush handles, broom handles and hockey sticks.

"Concessions from the United States on metals, and on a wide range of manufactured goods, will be of interest to Canadian manufacturers, who will find that increased opportunities have thus been provided for them to enter the United States market.

Trade Relations with France Strengthened

"Of the sixteen trade agreements concluded by Canada at Torquay, seven were negotiated with important countries of Western Europe. Our trade relations with France should be strengthened by the new agreement, which will lead to improved trade for both countries. The negotiations with France were conducted in a most cordial spirit and with the desire on both sides to accomplish the utmost in our common interests. The accession of Western Germany has now strengthened the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Her concessions to Canada include farm products, fish, and a number of other commodities. The agreement with Germany is a good omen, that, once the economy of the Federal German Republic can be stabilized, there will be real opportunities for complementary trade with Canada. In addition, we have now renewed and extended our trade agreements with Italy, with each of the three Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, and we have made our first postwar trade agreement with Austria. Belgium remains, from our point of view, one of the best centres of trade on the Continent of Europe. Her absence and the absence of Holland from the list of our new agreements is evidence mainly of the fact that our earlier agreements with the Benelux Union left little scope for further improvement at Torquay.

"The Department of Trade and Commerce has been unsparing in its efforts to expand and diversify our external markets. This group of new agreements made with important trading countries of Western Europe, is illustrative of government policy in regard to exports. Turkey also became a signatory to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade and, in addition, we are pleased to have been successful in concluding a tariff agreement with Turkey. Because of currency difficulties in recent years, all of these countries have been unable to buy our goods to the extent that, in other circumstances, they would have wished. Some of their difficulties are being overcome, however, and our trade relations are being strengthened for the future. As a North American country and a dollar country, Canada is anxious to trade with Continental Europe, both to buy and to sell. As a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, and as a country associated with the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, we are aware of the added strength which is given to common aims by this closer cementing of our commercial ties with continental Europe.

Agreements Made With Four Asiatic Countries

"Amongst the Asiatic countries, we concluded four new trade agreements at Torquay, one of these with our Commonwealth partner India, and others with the Philippines, Indonesia and Korea. With war existing as a threat, and as a fact, in various parts of the Far East, we have welcomed the efforts made by these countries to participate constructively in the trade and tariffs agreements of the free world. With widespread aspirations for capital investment and development existing as a strong force throughout Asia, we have given our assistance wherever possible and have contributed to the development of reciprocal trade. In our tariff negotiations with the Philippines, we achieved a reduction in the preferential margins granted there to United States goods on a number of items, this being a step forward in overcoming part at least of the discrimination

84447—4

which has existed against Canadian goods. Reduction of preferential margins was obtained on wheat flour, agricultural implements, canned salmon, and a number of other items.

"Amongst the Latin American countries, new agreements were concluded with the Dominican Republic, Haiti ,and Peru. An excellent agreement was made with the Dominican Republic, which granted Canada a number of concessions to supplement those we received at Annecy, including fisheries products and a variety of manufactured goods. Our agreement with Haiti is important, from our point of view, in overcoming a disadvantage which has been suffered in that market in the past by our exporters of fish in brine. At Torquay, Canada received most-favoured-nation treatment from Peru for the first time, an important objective which we have had in mind for a number of years. In addition, we received tariff concessions from Peru on smoked herring, apples, processed milk, canned fruits and vegetables, amongst others. These agreements, added to the ones which have been concluded during the past year with Venezuela, Costa Rica and Ecuador, go far to complete our structure of trade treaties with Latin American countries. Canadian exporters in a number of fields have wanted to expand their connections with Latin American markets, and our trade promotion policy has been a vigorous one in that direction. This policy will be continued to the fullest extent possible, even during this period of defence preparations.

Provision Made for Purchase of Sugar from Cuba

"In the case of Cuba, I wish to make an announcement of considerable importance. The Government of Canada has ensured the purchase in that market, by Canadian refineries or otherwise, of 75,000 short tons of Cuban raw sugar, within each of the calendar years 1951, 1952 and 1953, out of supplies made available by Cuba to the world market. The sugar purchased under this undertaking is to be shipped from Cuban ports, imported into, and not to be re-exported, from Canada. It is to be noted in this connection that purchases under this commitment will normally be made through the agency of private sugar refineries in Canada, and that no subsidization will be involved on the part of the Government. A portion, however, of the most-favoured-nation duty will be remitted to the manufacturers, sufficient in amount to equalize the laid-down cost of Cuban sugar with the laid-down cost of preferential sugars from Empire countries.

"The sale of non-preferential sugars has reached very low levels in the Canadian market in the recent past. It was never intended that the effect of the preference, extended by Canada on sugar of Empire origin, should be to exclude completely non-preferential sugars from our market. We have undertaken this new arrangement to ensure that at least some part of our total imports of sugar will be purchased from Cuba during the next three years. We are prepared, furthermore, to enter into similar arrangements with other traditional suppliers of non-preferential sugar to the Canadian market, it being understood that the total imports under all such arrangements will not be in excess of 150,000 short tons of raw sugar per year during each of the next three years. Under present supply conditions, it is not thought that producers of non-preferential sugars, other than Cuba, will be in a position to take full advantage of this arrangement for some time to come.

"We have avoided, for the present, any impairment in the sugar preference, which has traditionally been extended to the British West Indies and other suppliers of sugar within the Commonwealth and Empire. Canadian exporters, in recent years in particular, have been in search of external markets beyond those which are encompassed in the British Preferential tariff system. The production of our export industries has grown enormously during this period since the Second World War, while rigorous import restrictions have been enforced against Canadian goods throughout the British Preferential area. These two factors in combination have created the necessity for Canadian exporters to extend their efforts beyond their traditional markets. In recent years, the difficulties we have encountered in the British West Indies have been extreme, and have been remedied only in part by the recent relaxations of import controls effected there. It is natural, therefore, that there has been a growing interest in the Cuban market on the part of Canadian exporters, who have, at the same time, retained their traditional desire to trade with the British West Indies to the fullest extent possible.

"The Cuban Government has now undertaken to revalidate until January 1, 1954, important tariff concessions which were originally granted to Canada at Geneva, including amongst others, codfish, wheat flour and potatoes. This will be of definite interest to our Maritime Provinces. Cuba has withdrawn four detailed concessions from us, which she made at Geneva. None of them has accounted for much trade and Canada is being compensated by a small reduction in the Cuban duty on codfish.

Geneva and Annecy Schedules Extended for Three Years

"While the new agreements made at Torquay provide a signal contribution to Canada's external trade policy, by far the most important accomplishment was the prolongation of the Geneva and Annecy schedules of tariff concessions. This has now been arranged for a firm period of three years, until January 1, 1954. Tariff concessions originally made by other countries at Geneva and Annecy were contractually bound only until January 1, 1951, after which they could be withdrawn upon due notice. When it is remembered that the 23 countries which participated at Geneva account for three-quarters of total world exports, it is clear how important is this matter of prolongation of the Geneva agreements, both for Canadian trade and for the stability of world trade. Concessions made to Canada at Geneva by the United States alone, covered in some fashion almost 95 per cent of total dutiable imports by the United States from Canada. Now these gains have been safeguarded for Canadian exporters for at least the next three years.

"An opportunity was provided at Torquay for countries to exercise their right, under Article XXVIII of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, to withdraw or modify items in their schedules of tariff concessions, in advance of prolonging these schedules for the next three years. Canada and the United States, and a number of major trading countries, undertook not to withdraw any concessions from one another, in the interest of maintaining their present agreements intact. As it turned out, we have succeeded in keeping to an absolute minimum the number of concessions withdrawn from Canada by other countries, and compensation was received in every case.

Commonwealth Agreements Virtually Intact

"A good deal of attention has already been given to the fact that new agreements were not concluded at Torquay between the United States on the one side and the other Commonwealth countries on the other. From the Canadian point of view, it is a matter of regret that these countries failed, at Torquay, to add to the substantial body of tariff concessions, which they made to one another at the earlier negotiations. It is to be

84447—4½

emphasized at the same time, however, that all these countries still continue as full members of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Their trade agreements with one another, which have existed under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade since 1947, are now carried forward virtually intact. I do not wish to intervene in any way in a matter for which the public explanation must come from the governments directly concerned. At the same time, it should be explained, for the benefit of Honourable Members, that the existing agreements between the United States and the Commonwealth countries, other than ourselves, have not been impaired. What these countries have failed to gain is nothing more than the benefits which might otherwise have accrued from Torquay by reason of additions to their present agreements.

"Before concluding this statement, I should like to pay tribute to the team of officials which conducted tariff negotiations on behalf of the Canadian Government at Torquay", Mr. Howe said. "Small in number, the Canadian delegation carried on exacting and complicated discussions over a long period of months. I should like to pay special tribute to Mr. Hector McKinnon, who headed the group which carried on the tariff negotiations. The other members were: C. M. Isbister, Department of Trade and Commerce; W. J. Callaghan, Department of Finance; A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture; J. P. C. Gauthier, Department of Trade and Commerce; A. L. Neal, Department of Trade and Commerce; B. G. Barrow, Department of Trade and Commerce; S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; and H. H. Wright, Department of External Affairs.

"From the Canadian point of view, Torquay succeeded in deepening and widening the channels of our export trade. The benefits of the new agreements will begin to accrue in the near future and their long-run importance is even greater. Taking into account the new countries which joined in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Torquay, the total trade of GATT countries now accounts for about 85 per cent of the trade of the free world. This has been a great accomplishment of international organization during the past five years, and Canada has had a leading part in it. Whatever the future is to be, Canada and Canadian exporters have been well served by what has now been accomplished at Torquay".

Canadian Heating and Cooking Apparatus Industry Products Had Record Value

Factory selling value of products turned out by the heating and cooking apparatus industry of Canada in 1949 reached a record value of $62,420,000, rising 17 per cent over the previous peak of $53,190,000 in 1948.

Production of Canadian Rubber Industry Declined in Value

Gross factory value of products manufactured by the rubber industry of Canada in 1949 amounted to $178·5 million, a decline of eight per cent from the preceding year's value of $194·1 million, and nine per cent below the all-time high of $196·3 million in 1947. Production of rubber tires and tubes had a factory selling value of $96·8 million, as compared with $107·1 million in 1948; rubber footwear, $29·8 million, compared with $36·6 million; and other products, $52·1 million, compared with $50·4 million.

United States Places Mark-up Controls on Imported Goods

Ceiling Price Regulation 31, issued on May 4 by Office of Price Stabilization, expected to affect one-quarter of total imports—Canadian exports to United States favourably affected by measure—Non-ferrous metals, lumber, logs, woodpulp, hides and skins are important exceptions remaining under former price freeze.

By G. A. Browne, Commercial Secretary For Canada.

WASHINGTON, D.C., May 5, 1951.—The Office of Price Stabilization yesterday issued a new ceiling price regulation, CPR 31, to provide mark-up controls on imported goods, other than certain strategic materials and some few others classed as essential to the civilian and military economy. The new regulation took effect on May 9, and is applicable to the continental United States only. Under the new regulation, a United States importer establishes his ceiling price by adding to the foreign commodity's landed cost the same dollars-and-cents mark-up obtained by him on deliveries between July 1, 1949, and June 30, 1950. Use of this pre-Korean base-period, restricting, percentage-wise, the importer's net mark-up, generally represents a roll-back, in terms of per cent in importer's margins.

In current inflation-control language, CPR 31 has awarded the importer a negative escalation in real income in contrast to positive escalation awarded elsewhere. In this respect, the United States importer will have to increase his activity to earn the same real income as in the base period. Since he is now no longer working on a percentage mark-up, an increase in landed cost is no help to him. The only way he can earn more to meet his currently increased handling costs and to keep his business head above water by the same relative amount as formerly is by importing in greater volume. Accordingly, questions of foreign supply, export and exchange controls and shipping apart, the trend, therefore, should be toward greater United States importer activity.

Measure is Temporary to Encourage Flow of Imports

CPR 31 has been issued as a temporary measure to encourage the flow of imports whose entry has been checked or retarded by the General Ceiling Price Regulation (GCPR), the overall freeze of January 26. The possibility of appropriate amendments to CPR 31, and the issue of specific regulations tailored to the requirements of particular commodities, is foreseen. Meanwhile, the first obvious relief to the importer, a commission included in the landed cost quotation, is ruled out without prior approval of the Office of Price Stabilization (OPS).

As with the importers, wholesalers of the foreign commodity in turn set their ceiling prices by using their costs of acquisition and adding to them their dollars-and-cents mark-ups computed on the same basis as the importers. Retailers then set their ceiling prices by adding percentage, rather than dollars-and-cents, mark-ups to their costs of acquisition. Instead of using the entire base period, the retailer is permitted to choose a representative quarter of the importers' and wholesalers' base period in computing his percentage mark-up. The criterion for this computation is not the highest nor the average received in the period, but rather the weighted average mark-up on at least ten per cent of the total dollar value of base period sales.

An example is given of the calculation of a dollars-and-cents mark-up for importers and wholesalers and processors:

Sale	Units	Sales price	Percentage of total sales	Cost of acquisition or landed cost	Dollars and cents mark-up	Dollars and cents mark-up per unit
No. 1	2,500	$ 250·00	5%	$ 225·25	$ 24·75	$0·0099
No. 2	4,000	400·00	8%	364·00	36·00	·009
No. 3	11,000	1,100·00	22%	1,012·00	88·00	·008
No. 4	12,500	1,250·00	25%	1,150·00	100·00	·008
No. 5	20,000	2,000·00	40%	1,850·00	150·00	·00755
			100%			

Suppose base period sales, on which mark-up is to be calculated, were as shown above. It being required that at least ten per cent of the total dollar sales value be reflected in the mark-up computation, sales No. 1 and sales No. 2, together may be selected to determine the mark-up. Neither, alone, may be selected, since neither alone accounts for ten per cent. Taking the weighted average of the dollar-and-cents mark-ups yielded by the two sales, there is obtained a unit mark-up of $.009346 ($24.75+$36.00÷2,500+4,000=$0.009346).

Retailers determine their base period mark-up by subtracting total costs of acquisition from total sales price to obtain gross margin, the division of this gross margin by total cost of acquisition giving them their permitted percentage margin figure.

Pyramiding of Mark-Ups Prevented

Restrictions are provided against the pyramiding of mark-ups through multiple or "daisy-chain" handling. Mark-ups are allowed only when specified distribution sequence is followed. Thus, a wholesaler, selling an imported commodity to another wholesaler, may not add a mark-up without OPS authorization.

In the case of importers who are not selling at retail, the simple pricing method outlined above applies for all commodities covered by CPR 31. Wholesalers and retailers of dry groceries and processed foods, as shown in Table A, are governed by CPR's 14, 15, and 16, which are the

Table "A"

1. Baby foods
2. Cereals, breakfast
3. Cocoa, chocolate and cereal drink prep'ns
4. Coffee
5. Cookies, crackers, toast and crumbs
6. Corn meal, hominy, and flour mixes
7. Dog and cat foods
8. Fish, processed
9. Flour
10. Frozen foods
11. Fruits, berries and fruit juices (canned) except fruit cocktail, pineapple, peaches and pears
12. Fruit cocktail, pineapple, peaches and pears (canned) except juices
13. Fruits, dried and dehydrated
14. Gelatin and pudding mixtures
15. Jams, jellies, preserves, honey and peanut butter
16. Lard, pure
17. Macaroni and spaghetti products
18. Mayonnaise and salad dressing
19. Meat, canned
20. Milk, canned
21. Oils, cooking and salad
22. Oleomargarine
23. Pickles and relishes
24. Rice
25. Shortening, hydrogenated
26. Shortening, other
27. Soups, canned
28. Soups, dehydrated
29. Spices
30. Syrups
31. Tea
32. Vegetables, and vegetable juices (canned) except corn, green beans, tomatoes and tomato juice
33. Corn, green beans, peas, tomatoes, and tomato juice (canned)
34. Vegetables, dried and dehydrated
35. Vinegar
36. Miscellaneous foods

specific regulations covering the wholesale and retail distribution of such foods. In these cases, percentage mark-ups are fixed, varying according to the wholesaler's or retailer's class or group, and the category of the food item as defined in the appropriate CPR, either 14, 15, or 16.

Retailers of items covered by CPR 7—the general retail margin order dealing with most apparel, apparel accessories, piece-goods, household textile commodities, certain consumer durable goods such as household furniture, bedding, floor and certain wall coverings, lamps and lampshades, musical instruments, radios, record players, television sets, and parts, housewares, domestic electric appliances, and notions, luggage and sporting goods, silverware, glass and chinaware, jewellery, watches and clocks, and women's, 'teens', children's and toddlers' ready-to-wear group—are covered by CPR 7 for ceiling price computation purposes.

Three Categories of Goods Exempted from Regulation

Exempted from CPR 31 are three categories of goods: a) those described as strategic; b) those which are highly important in the civil economy and whose prices exert an important influence on the consumers' price index (the so-called "cost-of-living" index); and c) important commodities covered by government purchase or procurement plans. These are:

a) Strategic

Abaca
Aluminum
Arsenic, metallic
Asbestos fibres (certain grades)
Bauxite
Beryl
Bismuth
Bristles, hog
Brass scrap
Burlap
Cadmium
Celestite
Chrome
Columbite
Copper
Corundum and emery
Ferro-alloys
Flax
Fluorspar
Graphite or plumbago
Hemp
Henequen
Iron ore
Iodine, radioactive
Jute
Kyanite, crude and calcined
Lead
Magnesite
Magnesium
Manganese
Mercury
Mica
Molybdenum
Monazite sand
Naval stores
Nickel
Opium and derivatives
Platinum
Quartz crystals
Quinine sulphate, all alkaloids and salts of chinchona bark
Radium, salts and radioactive substances
Shellac
Spiegeleisen
Talc, steatite
Tallow
Thorium
Titanium, metal, ore, compound, and mixtures
Tungsten
Uranium, ores, metal, alloys, oxides, salts, and compounds
Vanadium
Zaffer
Zinc, metal, ore, concentrates, scrap.

b) Essential to the Cost-of-Living

Butter and substitutes
Cocoa
Coffee
Eggs
Hides and skins (but not furs)
Leather
Lumber, including logs
Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen
Milk, fresh or sour, whole or skimmed, condensed, dried, evaporated or malted
Molasses and sugar syrup
Tea
Wood-pulp
Wool—and animal hairs (not including carpet wool)
Woven fabrics, containing 25 per cent or more of woollen fabric by weight

c) Government Procurement Program

Rubber, crude, latex and synthetic
Tin—metal, ore, concentrates, powder, scrap, alloys

Because of the relatively close integration of the two markets, Canadian exporters are not always restricted to exclusive dealings with United States importers, sales frequently being made to wholesalers and even to retailers. Accordingly, it is not desirable within the scope of this article to detail the particulars of and exceptions to CPR 31's pricing methods, and the various specific regulations introduced by departures from the simple exporter-importer relations and particular transactions in specific commodities. Commodities mentioned above, in some cases, have been described in general terms only, and are enumerated more specifically in the appropriate CPR which should be consulted in any case of doubt. Copies may be had by applying to the Office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W. Washington 6, D.C.

Regardless, however, of whether the United States consignee computes his mark-up in dollars-and-cents terms or in percentages, the basic fact of importance to the Canadian exporter is that now, under CPR 31, with exceptions as noted—a) strategic items, b) essential civil items, and c) programmed procurement items—increases in landed cost of all Canadian goods delivered to United States importers may now be passed through the distributive links to the ultimate consumer.

Whaling Expeditions Have Successful Season

Cape Town, April 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The International Whaling Commission closed the 77-day pelagic whaling season in Antarctic waters at midnight, March 9. During the season the legal quota of 16,000 "Blue-Whale Units," represented by some 30,000 whales, was fully used by the 19 expeditions under British, Norwegian, South African, Netherlands and Russian registry to produce about 2,000,000 barrels of whale and sperm oil, with a value of about $90,000,000. In addition, three expeditions operated outside the Convention through the device of registration under the maritime flag of a country not subscribing to the International Agreement.

Despite the higher cost of operation, the season is regarded as having been profitable since oil prices have more than doubled within the twelve-month period. Whale oil, used as a base for margerine, glycerine and soap is selling at £170 a ton, as compared with £80 last year. Sperm oil for the manufacture of lubricants, soap and detergents, is now worth about £110 per ton, as against an earlier figure of £45.

The general knowledge of the catches by the several expeditions, normally available in Cape Town, is fragmentary, and the overall total and comparative catches by the expeditions will not be known until the annual report of the International Whaling Commission is released. It is believed that the high expedition was Norwegian, with the British "Balaena" group, which was high last year, in second place.

In earlier years, Cape Town and the South West African harbour of Walvis Bay have been popular laying-up points in the off-season, and generally revictualling points for those vessels returning to Europe. During the present season, and particularly in the latter part of the period, many of the expeditions operated farther to the east, and have decided to return to Europe via the Suez and Mediterranean route to deliver oil and to arrange for repairs and overhaul in European shipyards. One expedition voyaged eastward around Cape Horn and homeward via the South Atlantic. The progressive movement eastward by the expeditions has, in part, been determined by the possibility of gaining a day within the Convention regulations. A vessel commencing the season at the Greenwich Meridian Line and closing the season east of the "date line" has, in fact, gained about one day which might have a value of as much as £60,000.

Foreign Demand for Venezuelan Crude Oil is Increasing Rapidly

Increased demand for oil result of defence preparations in North America—Venezuela to provide 59·4 per cent of United States oil import quota for 1951—Oil refining capacity has increased by 148·5 per cent since 1943.

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

(Editor's Note.—Mr. J. A. Stiles has returned home on leave and commenced his tour of this country on May 7, discussing with businessmen conditions in Venezuela, and the market for Canadian commodities.)

(One Venezuelan bolivar equals $0·3179 Canadian.)

CARACAS.—After a period of uncertainty in the early months of 1950, caused by the threat of restrictive oil legislation by the United States on all oil imports into that country, crude oil production in Venezuela gathered momentum. By the end of the year it had reached a new annual record of close to one and a half million barrels per day. Prospects at the turn of the year for even greater production in 1951 were promising, and the possibility of oil import restrictions by the United States within the near future appears to be very remote.

Foreign demand for Venezuelan oil has been increasing rapidly, spurred on by defence preparations in North America. In November, the United States announced that it was planning to increase oil imports during the first half of 1951 by some 123,107 barrels daily. Venezuela is to receive 59·4 per cent of the 1951 United States oil import quota for all countries. Crude oil from this country and the Netherlands Antilles is to be permitted entry into the United States at the old tariff rate of 10·5 cents per barrel, compared with the 21 cents per barrel which must now be paid on oil coming from Mexico and other countries. Opposition to Venezuelan oil imports by Texan producers has declined as a result of increased United States domestic demand which is keeping output in that state at a maximum.

Venezuelan Crude Oil Production

	Average bbls. per day
1947	1,191,000
1948	1,339,000
1949	1,321,000
1950	1,498,000

Venezuelan Oil Exports

(barrels)

	Crude	Refined
1947	434,901,180	36,804,595
1948	490,016,160	43,512,540
1949	432,317,200	53,066,648
Jan.-Oct., 1950	393,175,870	63,505,953

Oil Refining Capacity Rising Steadily

Oil refining capacity in Venezuela has been rising steadily in recent years, with an increase of 148·5 per cent being registered since 1943. Refining capacity at the present time is estimated at 362,350 barrels daily, or approximately one-fifth of total production. The remainder is handled by the huge refineries on the islands of Curaçao and Aruba off the Venezuelan coast. In October, a new 35,000 barrels-daily refinery was opened at Puerto La Cruz.

Proven oil reserves in Venezuela are presently estimated at 8,200,000,000 barrels. It is planned to carry out an extensive program of test drilling in 1951 with the hope of increasing these reserves by some 500 million barrels.

A 10-mile pipeline from the seacoast to Caracas to supply Caracas with gasoline, kerosene, and diesel fuel oil, has recently been completed and is now functioning. The great increase in the consumption of these products in the capital city has brought about this development. Formerly, they had to be brought by truck up a tortuous 25-mile mountain route to Caracas at an elevation of 3,000 feet. The new pipeline will carry consecutively, gasoline at the rate of 1,500 barrels per hour, kerosene at 1,200 barrels per hour and diesel fuel oil at 1,000 barrels per hour. The high-pressure pumping system used gives a very small contamination period during product changes. This is believed to be one of the first pipelines of its type in operation in South America.

A new 144-mile pipeline from Palmarejo, near Maracaibo in the State of Zulia, to Cardon on the Paraguana peninsula, is planned for construction in 1951. This pipeline will have a capacity of 235,000 barrels daily and will decrease greatly the tanker system now being used. The companies estimate that in the long run the pipeline will be cheaper and will enjoy the added advantage of a fixed and known cost. The pipeline is to cost approximately $20,000,000.

Exploitation of Natural Gas Under Investigation

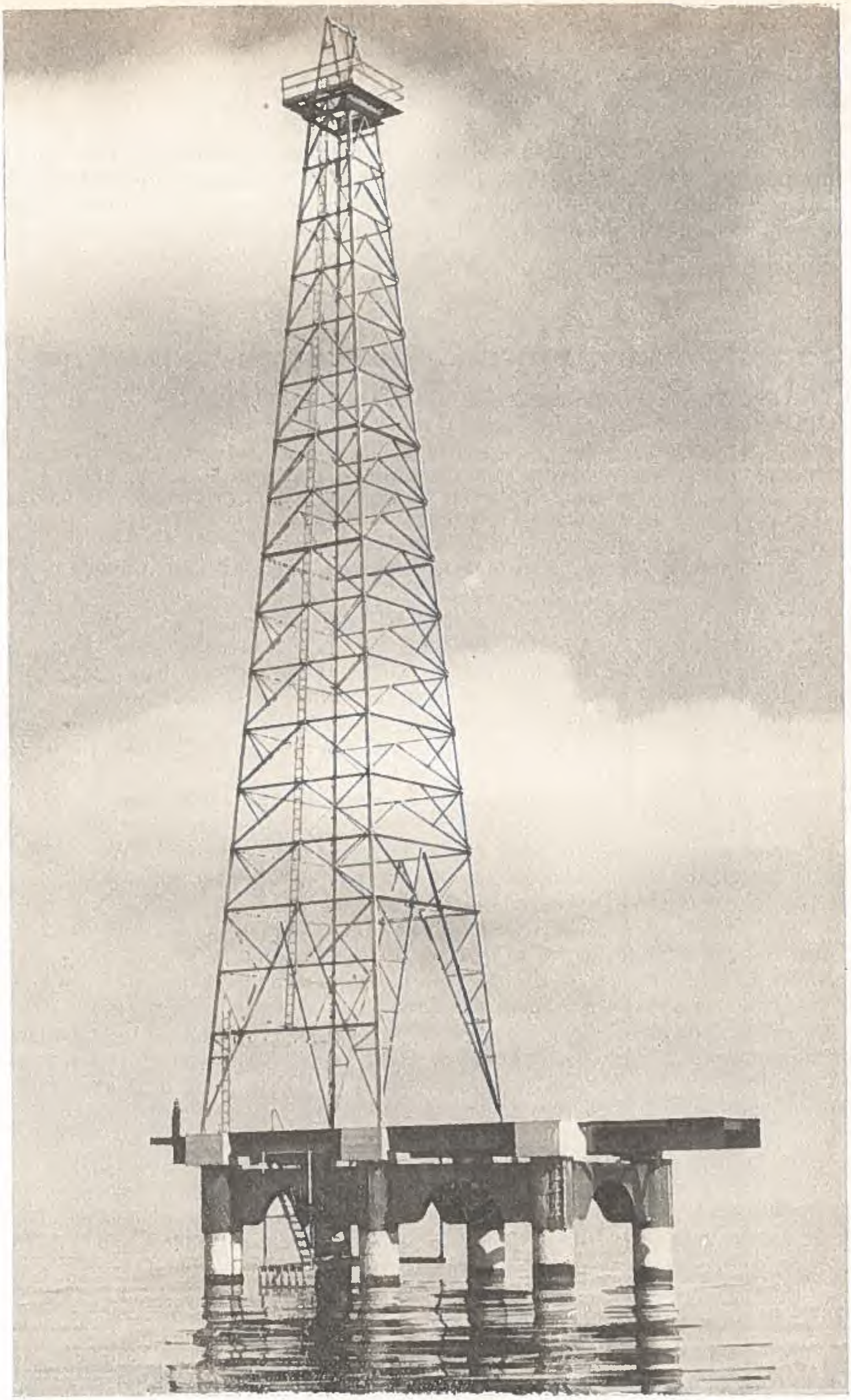
An independent United States oilman has recently been investigating the possibility of exploiting industrially the natural gas in the eastern part of Venezuela, which is presently being burned uselessly. It is estimated that the 95 million cubic feet of natural gas which is being burned daily could be used profitably following the construction of a liquefaction plant.

The municipal council of the Federal District has just granted permission for the distribution of natural gas for industrial use in the Federal District. From Ocumare del Tuy it is planned to run a branch line to Maracay and Valencia and another to Caracas. No decision has yet been reached concerning the distribution of natural gas for domestic use in the Federal District, and this development appears unlikely for some years due to the extremely high cost of such a project.

Production of penetration or hot asphalt began at the Amuay refinery on the Paraguana peninsula in October, 1950. This type of asphalt dries more rapidly than other asphalts, and is very suitable for road construction purposes in countries having frequent rains. Production of penetration asphalt in 1951 is expected to amount to 1,185,000 barrels, with approximately 593,000 barrels being available for export. Although Venezuela has a natural asphalt lake in the State of Sucre, production of asphalt from crude oil has proven to be much cheaper and operations at the lake have been discontinued.

In so far as labour in Venezuela was concerned, 1950 was a comparatively quiet year. The strike movement which took place in some of the eastern and western oil camps early in May was quickly brought under control by the government, which subsequently dissolved 46 labour unions.

At the end of the year, the oil companies and the Ministry of Labour, with a view to avoiding trouble prior to the expiration of the present four-



Venezuela—Caisson-pile foundation for a double well, which proved to be the solution for the technical problem of drilling for oil in the deeper waters of Lake Maracaibo.

Courtesy Creole Petroleum Corporation

year collective labour contract which ended February 9, 1951, signed a temporary agreement in which the oil companies promised not to discharge workers with a minimum 30 days' service hired under the present contract, without just cause, or to alter working conditions adversely. The agreement is to be in force until a new contract is negotiated.

In anticipation of the forthcoming discussions, a special government commission has been investigating conditions in the oilfields, and has made a report which will likely serve as a basis for discussions of a new contract. It is reported that the workers will probably demand increased wages and improved commissariats.

French Government Encourages Exporters To Increase Sales to Dollar Markets

While franc-dollar balance of payments position is brighter, improvment is due to downward trend in trade—Franc-Dollar Committee formed to assist in raising exports to Canada and United States—Government insurance schemes protect exporter.

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

PARIS.—A persisting unfavourable balance of trade with the dollar area has led French exporters and the government to give increasing attention to the problem of raising the level of exports to Canada and the United States. While the franc-dollar balance of payments position was brighter in 1950 than in preceding years, this improvement has been largely the result of a levelling downwards in trade, rather than an increase in dollar sales.

Exporters have not been easily convinced that their own interests are identical with the national need to earn more hard currency. A number of measures have been taken to persuade firms to increase their efforts to sell to dollar markets and, incidentally, to better the competitive position of frequently over-priced French goods.

Established in August to encourage and assist the inexperienced or modest manufacturer to try to sell in North America, the Comité Franc-Dollar is a joint effort of the National Association of Employers, which corresponds roughly to the Canadian Manufacturers Association; the government; and the French Chambers of Commerce. The Comité arranges contacts between French firms and North American importers, studies the possibilities for French goods in dollar markets, and puts out publicity at home and abroad with a view to encouraging importers to buy from France.

This effort is also aimed at French exporters to encourage them to sell in dollar markets. A booklet, *How to Export to North America,* gives detailed advice on all aspects of the sales problem. A permanent staff in Paris will put the visiting buyer in touch with manufacturers or recommend suitable contacts to the French exporter.

Insurance Schemes Protect Exporter

The working capital position of many French firms does not permit the risk of losing the substantial outlay often involved in launching their products in North America. The government therefore, has set up an insurance scheme to protect the exporter from these losses. It is prepared to underwrite a substantial proportion of the market survey and other related costs in the event that export efforts are unsuccessful.

The dangers of quoting fixed prices, for deliveries of finished goods to be made over a long period, are obvious in a period of rapidly rising raw material costs. The insertion of an escalator clause in such a contract, however, may sometimes prejudice the manufacturer's chance of making a successful bid. An insurance scheme has been designed to overcome this difficulty by allowing a firm to hedge against future price rises, where market conditions do not permit the usual practice of trading on the future markets.

Merchandise exported through normal commercial channels has been exempt for some time from sales and excise taxes which now total over 16 per cent of factory prices. Last spring, this measure was extended to sales of usual tourist commodities, sold to bona fide tourists for United States dollars. At the beginning of 1951 this privilege was also granted for such sales in Canadian dollars.

Increased Dollar Bank Accounts Authorized for Exporters

Exchange regulations in force require the exporter to sell to the Foreign Exchange Control Board (Office des Changes) his earnings in foreign currency, less a small proportion which he retains to finance his costs of doing business in foreign markets. The percentage retained by the exporter was raised from 10 to 15 per cent in April, 1950, and the exporter was authorized to spend one-fifth of his account on imports of commodities which are otherwise under import prohibition. Consequently, three per cent of a firm's dollar receipts may be spent on imports of goods such as cars, household machinery and other luxuries, or may be invested in commodities which bring large profits, due to their scarcity on the French market.

The "artisans" of France (usually defined as factories with fewer than 16 employees) formed a syndicate in October, 1950, with showrooms in Paris to attract the attention of foreign buyers to the very wide range of articles produced. Many of these products are manufactured largely by hand.

France Plans Larger Attendance at Canadian Trade Fair

A larger and more representative showing of French products is expected at the Canadian International Trade Fair this year. Official government encouragement will help the smaller firms to group with others in either the government-sponsored group exhibit or with manufacturers of similar products. Present applications indicate that more than 27 booths will show textiles, jewellery, leather products, glassware, ceramics, pottery, products from French Morocco, and wines.

French industry's needs of basic materials, many of them in short supply, may induce the government to exempt certain products from the present financial assistance. There is a certain amount of speculation as to whether commodities such as steel, chemicals, leathers and others, which can be sold without any difficulty, will continue to benefit from tax drawbacks or will be granted social security charges exemptions.

Production Value of Canadian Brass Foundries Declined in 1949

Gross factory value of products turned out by 162 brass foundries and other plants in Canada engaged chiefly in the manufacture of commodities other than electrical equipment, from brass, bronze or copper, amounted to $115,408,000 in 1949, a decline of six per cent from the preceding year's total of $122,382,000.

Argentina Initiates Three-Year Plan to Encourage Agriculture

Severe drought and excess rain injured corn and wheat crops and affected livestock industry—To increase grain acreage, government announced higher fixed prices in advance and arranged for importation of farm machinery—Agricultural products account for 90 per cent of Argentine exports in value.

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

(Editor's Note.—Mr. McCullough has returned to Canada on leave.)

BUENOS AIRES.—Argentina had two extremes in growing conditions during 1950. The year began with one of the most severe droughts in the country's history, which resulted in a virtual failure of the corn crop and a serious setback for the livestock industry. The drought was broken in March and throughout the remainder of the year, in the main agricultural areas, there was adequate rainfall and pastures were in excellent condition. Only for the maturing wheat crop was there excess rain, which caused substantial losses from stem rust. There was only slight localized damage to grain from frost, but stone fruits were seriously affected in the Mendoza region. The Rio Negro valley escaped late frosts and there is a record crop of apples and pears in that district.

With the initiation of a Three-Year Plan for Agriculture, the government has made an earnest effort to stem the decline in grain acreages. By announcing higher fixed prices in advance of the growing season, arranging for the importation of farm machinery and promising growers that labour would be available, the government has endeavoured to make agriculture more attractive. There was a commendable response to this campaign, and the wheat acreage was increased by about 15 per cent. However, despite criticism that the government was absorbing the profit justly belonging to the grower, there has been no slackening of state intervention, and the government continues to purchase grains for export at a fixed price, although there has been a modification in policy to allow direct sales to the mills in the case of flax.

Agricultural Output Declined Due to State Purchasing

The producers' dissatisfaction with the official price policy, and the uncertainty created by the instability of production costs, have been the chief causes in the decline in agricultural production in Argentina in recent years. This unfavourable trend is ascribed to the intervention of the Argentine Trade Promotion Institute (I.A.P.I.), the state entity buying and marketing virtually all export crops except wool. The large margin between the purchase price for producers and the sales price abroad has been used by the state to finance various government purchases and to pay subsidies on food to keep down the cost of living. With increased consumption at home and reduced production, Argentina has not had, in recent years, the export surplus to earn foreign exchange to pay for essential imports. In order to reverse this trend and to increase agricultural output, the government has embarked on a three-year plan for agriculture.

Early in the year, President Peron addressed meetings of agricultural co-operatives, informing them of the government's production goals for the coming season. In March, well in advance of seeding, the President announced increased producers' prices for wheat, flax, corn and sunflowerseed and promised assistance in the form of farm loans ,importation of machinery, etc.

Larger Acreage Sown to Grain Last Year

As a result, in 1950 there was a considerable recovery in grain growing in Argentina. Sowings of all grains were up from the previous year, and yields would have been considerably higher had it not been for the unfavourable growing conditions during the latter part of the season. The total area of 14·7 million hectares seeded to grain crops in 1950-51 was almost two million greater than the previous year and about ·6 million greater than in 1948-49, but still well below the prewar average of about 20 million hectares. Wheat accounted for nearly one million hectares of the increase, and approached the government's goal of seven million hectares for this crop. There was a modest increase in the sowings to coarse grains, but corn remains well below the prewar average due to unstable labour costs. Production figures show an improvement of nearly five million metric tons over the previous year, due largely to a better corn crop.

Argentine Grain Production and Exports

	1950-51	1949-50	10-year Average Ended 1939-40	1950 Exports	Exports 10-year Average Ended 1939-40
			('000 metric tons)		
Wheat	5,700	5,144	6,337	2,744	3,549
Corn	4,000	836	8,142	790	5,955
Flax	625	676	1,708	131	1,494
Oats	925	540	800	389	421
Barley	800	395	582	96	325
Rye	500	277	275	172	140
	12,550	7,868	17,844	4,322	11,884

Efforts Being Made to Increase Vegetable Oil Production

While Argentina's former position as the chief exporter of vegetable oils has been seriously challenged over the past decade, due to lower acreages and higher consumption within the country, the year 1950 saw a considerable improvement in its position. The Argentine Government is at present endeavouring to raise production by price incentives, bearing particularly in mind the great demand which would arise in the event of war. Flax was included in the three-year plan to raise production, but less emphasis was placed on this crop due to the substantial stocks of seed and oil held by Argentina at the beginning of 1950. For the past two years it was claimed that flax production was uneconomic, and even with an increase of 21 per cent in the basic price the acreage remained on the same level. This season, growers sell direct to the crushers who have been paying 10 per cent more than the official price. This trend should encourage production next season.

For the past three years, as a result of the prohibition of the export of unprocessed flax and the high prices charged for linseed oil, Argentina accumulated huge stocks of oil. Late in 1949 this policy was changed to allow the shipment of flax to customers taking linseed oil. This, combined with more reasonable prices, has reduced stocks to a manageable size. Linseed oil exports during 1950 at 205,629 metric tons, totalled over three times that of the preceding year, and by the end of the year it was privately estimated that Argentine stocks were down to 100,000 tons of seed and 150,000 tons of oil. In addition, the 131,000 tons of flax exported in 1950 marks the end of a policy which taxed storage space for the large quantities of oil awaiting a market.

Sunflower Seed Has Proved Remunerative

Sunflower seed has proved very remunerative over the past five years and recently much land which was formerly sown to corn has been devoted to this crop. While the government establishes a basic price, growers sell direct to the crushers who, with the poor crop last season, bid prices up a third higher than the official price. There is a strong domestic demand for sunflower seed and other edible oils, and there has also been little difficulty in placing the exportable surplus abroad. During 1950, 103,000 tons of sunflowerseed oil were exported and it is expected that the exportable surplus for the current year will be on about the same level.

Tung oil is a relatively new development in Argentina and has recently been encouraged by the supply position in the Far East. Exports of tung oil totalled 10,613 tons in 1950, as compared with 8,278 the previous year and only two tons in 1948. Tung oil production totalled 8,368 tons for the first eight months of 1950, as compared with 6,034 for all of 1949, and is expected to increase further as more trees come into production.

There were no changes during the year in the export monopoly on grains and meats held by the government through I.A.P.I. However, a more moderate export price policy was initiated in late 1949, and sales were heavy as long as stocks permitted. Argentina also continued the discriminatory price policy as between currencies so that early in the year, while wheat was quoted nominally at 27 pesos per quintal, on a large sale of 600,000 tons Brazil paid 26·3 pesos, and for freely disposable dollars, Spain paid 22·5.

On August 28, the Argentine Central Bank announced new exchange rates involving a currency devaluation. There are now three rates of exchange for exports in place of the previous four. The basic rate of 5·00 pesos to the United States dollar applies to all exports of grain, oilseeds, beef, mutton, their by-products, wool, etc. The preferential rate of 7·50 pesos to the United States dollar applies to exports of pork products, poultry, prepared meat products, tanned hides, tung oil, dairy products, etc. The free market rate, which fluctuates around 15 pesos to the dollar, covers a limited number of commodities, mainly prepared food products and fruits, the export of which the government wished to foster. Commodities on which there had been a good market all year, such as wool and hides, are now in a less favoured position than formerly, and on the bulk of exports, such as grains and beef, the lowest or basic rate continues. On the other hand, on fruit, which did not find a ready market abroad last season, the position is eased by the free market rate. The export price in pesos on commodities controlled by I.A.P.I. was immediately adjusted upwards proportionate to the devaluation, which gives a higher profit in terms of pesos. This allowed the government to pay higher peso prices to the producers.

Argentina has continued the policy of covering bulk sales of agricultural commodities by bilateral trade agreements in exchange for machinery and raw materials. However, in many cases they are more promises to supply than actual sales. For some time I.A.P.I. has sold parcels of grain to the highest bidder among exporters, who in turn can place it abroad. These bids are on an f.o.b. basis. On other sales, exporters are allowed a commission for handling, ranging from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Agricultural Products Account for Ninety Per Cent of Exports

Agricultural products continue to account for over 90 per cent of the value of all Argentine exports. In 1950 the percentage was 94·3. This was slightly lower than the 95·9 per cent in 1949, and may be accounted for by the suspension of meat shipments to the United Kingdom, the failure of the corn crop and to the higher prices and heavier exports of quebracho extract which bolstered the value of forestry products. However, it shows that, despite recent industrialization, there has been little change from the prewar pattern when, for example, in 1937 agricultural products accounted for 96·4 per cent of total export values.

There is, however, one significant change within the category of agricultural products and that is its breakdown between livestock and arable farm products, showing a shift in favour of the former. In 1937 arable farm products represented 64·8 per cent and livestock products 31·7 per cent of the value of total exports, whereas in the first ten months of 1950 the respective percentages were 44·6 and 49·6. In 1949, when meat shipments were moving regularly to the United Kingdom, arable farm products represented 45·2 per cent and livestock products 50·6 per cent. This was a direct outcome of the declining grain acreages over the past decade. In 1949, for instance, corn exports totalled little over one million tons, whereas in 1937 they totalled over nine million tons. This situation occurred during both world wars but this is the first occasion of its developing during peace time.

As a result of the change in emphasis in the products exported, there has also been some change in the relative importance of markets. In 1937 the United Kingdom took 21·5 per cent, the Netherlands 17·5 per cent and Belgium 11·4 per cent of total exports. In 1950, despite suspension of meat shipments to the United Kingdom and the small quantity of corn available for export, the United Kingdom remained in first position but was closely followed by the United States, followed in turn by Brazil, Italy and France. The closeness of the United Kingdom and United States positions is indicated by the fact that in the first 11 months of 1950 the United Kingdom absorbed 19·9 per cent of the value of Argentine exports and the United States 19 per cent.

Chilean Flax Production Reduced

Santiago, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean General Board of Agriculture estimates the area sown with flax for the agricultural year 1950-51 at 4,752 hectares, compared with 5,227 hectares in the previous year, or a reduction of just over 9 per cent.

Austrian Iron Ore Production Increased

Berne, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Austrian production of iron ore in 1950 reached 1,859,000 tons, which was 98·6 per cent of the quantity produced in 1937, and 25 per cent more than the corresponding figure for 1949. This production was used mainly for supplying furnaces in Donawitz and Linz. However, home production was not sufficient to meet domestic demand, and 198,000 tons were required to be imported last year.

Wheat, Oilseeds and Coffee Most Important of Ethiopian Crops

Wheat grain varies greatly in quality and size—Coffee is most important export and shipments have increased considerably, especially to United States—Cattle population, of the Zebu type, numbers approximately 15 million.

By C. E. Butterworth, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Cairo.

CAIRO.—The rich volcanic soil, wide range of climate and ample rainfall make Ethiopia an excellent agricultural land. The climate ranges from tropical conditions a little above sea level, to European summer weather at 8,000 feet where the nights are always cold. Large areas of the country are mountainous and are cultivated only in a small way. However, there are other large areas which could be cultivated but which lie fallow, often for many years. This is, in part, due to the low density of population. According to altitude, and, therefore, to climate, agriculture falls into three main divisions: (a) high level—chiefly grains; (b) medium level—coarse grains, coffee, cotton, oilseeds; (c) low level—scrub country, mainly devoted to stock raising.

Crops grown in Ethiopia are numerous and include wheat, teff, durrah, maize, barley, oats, pulses, beans, peas, fruits, oilseeds, coffee, cotton, tobacco, red peppers, etc. The most important wheat harvest takes place in December-January, with a second crop being harvested in May-June. This crop varies greatly in quality, and there is a wide variation in size of grain. Many different varieties may be found in one sample. Special machinery has recently been imported, and a number of small cleaning plants have been established. It is now against the law to export cereals or oilseeds unless certified correct by a newly established grain board. It is hoped that in this way the market in the Middle and Far East will be considerably expanded.

Oilseeds are thought by some to be Ethiopia's best long-term investment, but to date the high cost of transportation has been a serious drawback. Nevertheless, over the last four years oilseeds have figured in the top five most important exports of the country. These oilseeds include castor oil seed, linseed, sesame, nigger, sunflower, rape seed and groundnuts. The Ministry of Agriculture is at present attempting to approach the problem in a scientific manner, and is stressing selection, cleaning, grading, etc.

Coffee is Most Important Export

Coffee growing in Ethiopia dates back many thousands of years, and is this kingdom's most important export. Two qualities are known to foreign markets, namely "Harrari" or the so-called "Longberry Mocha," and "Abyssinian" coffee. The former is the true Longberry which is used in America and Europe for blending purposes, while "Abyssinian" coffee is the small type of bean. Exports during the past years have increased considerably, especially to the United States, and with recent improvements in cleaning and grading, it is hoped to retain and expand markets already won.

Cotton cultivation also is of great antiquity in this country. The cotton is grown either among other cereals where the vigorous vegetation provides shelter for the young plants, or on its own. Unfortunately, in neither case have the best methods of cultivation been followed. The cotton is often picked very late and the plants are allowed to go on from year to year. Recently large new areas of the country have been surveyed and found very well suited to the growing of cotton. At the present time, barely sufficient is grown to satisfy the needs of the native weavers and spinners. In view of the large amount of cotton goods imported, and the needs of the cotton weaving mills at Dire Dawa, efforts are being made to increase local production.

The livestock industry plays a very important part in the country, but the livestock population seems to have no connection whatever with available pasture. Generally speaking, it may be said that large areas of grassland have no cattle population, while extensive herds may be seen in the semi-desert country. It has been estimated that the cattle of the country, invariably of the Zebu type, number approximately fifteen million. There has been considerable export of hides, but the methods of slaughter and skinning, together with sun-drying and book-folding, tend to lower their value. The Ministry of Agriculture is making every effort to correct and improve the cattle by cross-breeding with Freisian bulls. So far the experiment has met with every success, and it has been proved that after three or four crossings, the hump entirely disappears.

Goatskins have been a very important export, especially to the United States. There are two distinct varieties, the Addis Ababa goatskin, and the Bati goatskin. Other forms of livestock are sheep, pigs, horses, donkeys, chickens, turkeys, civet cats, bees and wild game. There is a considerable export trade in leopard skins.

Forests Are An Important Asset

Ethiopia is heavily timbered in many parts, and the forests are one of her main assets. In the past, difficulties in transportation have restricted exports, except in such forms as match splints to Middle East countries. Internally, since there are no deposits of coal, lumber forms the main source of fuel both in the private household and in small industries. The "Blue Gum" or Eucalyptus tree is widely used for fuel, while the trunks of the smaller trees are used for building native houses and the peeled trunks of the larger ones for telephone and telegraph poles.

Small industry has existed in Ethiopia for two or three thousand years. The country has been so isolated that it could not have survived as it has done except for the native craftsmanship. Workers in wool who make blankets, saddlers and tanners who turn native skins into sandals, belts and harness, weavers who weave native cotton into soft "Shammas," smiths who beat out plows which turn the rough soil, all of these have helped, and still do help sustain this once self-sufficient country. Only in recent years have new machines begun to displace the ancient monopoly. Today we find Ethiopia trying to adapt herself to modern ways and means of producing manufactured goods and raw materials that are suitable for the people and help them towards a higher standard of living.

All manufactures are of recent date, and most, if not all, the factories are on a small scale. They are mainly confined to the processing of raw materials for export, or to the preparation of foodstuffs and building materials. There are one cement factory, three fairly large tanneries, two boot and shoe factories, a number of soap factories, five fairly large flour mills, a number of well equipped timber mills, a plywood factory, a sugar factory, two brick factories and one glass factory. There has also been some foreign capital invested in such enterprises as textile mills, fibre plants, alcohol and molasses plants and vegetable oil plants. However, generally speaking none are very efficient producers, and are able to compete with imported goods only because of high transit expenses and customs.

British Exports of Cotton Yarns And Manufactures Declined

Shipments were valued at £158·4 million in 1950, which is £800,000 lower than in 1949—Cotton yarn exports to Canada have been disappointing since the war—British exporters of cotton fabrics have lost the Canadian market to domestic and United States mills—Canada is still Britain's major outlet for woollens.

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

LONDON.—Exports of cotton yarns and manufactures from Great Britain were lower in 1950 than in 1949. The decline commenced at the beginning of the year and, although it was arrested in the third quarter, and there was an appreciable increase in the fourth quarter, the value of exports during the year at £158·4 million was £800,000 lower than in 1949. In terms of volume, the decrease was about 7 per cent.

Cotton exports from the United Kingdom to Canada have been disappointing ever since the end of the war. Prior to 1939, roughly 4·5 million lbs. of British cotton yarns were shipped to Canada every year, representing 80 per cent of total imports. During the war years the figure reached 5·5 million lbs. Despite continuous efforts to increase cotton yarn shipments to Canada since the war, the United Kingdom total for 1950 amounted to only 2·8 million lbs., valued at £1·3 million, and represented only 60 per cent of total imports. United Kingdom exports to all destinations combined were valued at £25 million in 1950. Of the quantities moving to Canada 1·6 million lbs. were in unbleached form and the balance bleached and dyed.

Exports of Cotton Fabrics Below Prewar Level

Exports of cotton fabrics from the United Kingdom have not succeeded in any postwar year in reaching the performance of the immediate prewar years. In 1950, total exports amounted to 822 million yards, compared with 1,386 million in 1938, a decline of some 40 per cent. At the same time, exports to Canada declined by 73 per cent, from roughly 80 million square yards per annum prewar to 22 million in 1950. Due to substantial price increases, however, the reduction in values was not so marked. The total value of cotton fabric exports from the United Kingdom in 1950 was £100 million.

United Kingdom Cotton Exports to Canada
1950

	('000 sq. yds.)	
Woven piece-goods—grey, unbleached	5,402	£ 128,400
—white, bleached	7,780	604,300
—printed	1,151	191,800
—dyed in the piece	6,105	1,270,000
—yarn dyed	1,636	239,000

In 1938 cotton fabric exports to Canada from the United Kingdom had an average value of 6·75 cents per square yard. In 1950 the average value was 33 cents per square yard. United Kingdom exporters have lost the Canadian market to domestic and United States mills largely because of the very extended delivery conditions offered. As United Kingdom producers generally have been able to obtain better prices for their output from soft-currency countries, they have not been overly keen to develop Canadian business.

The trend in the last quarter of the year was toward larger exports to Canada and it is hoped that this will continue. Steps have been taken to reduce the long deliveries. The continuing necessity to earn dollars will maintain the pressure to ship to Canada.

Canada Continued to be Major Market for Woollens

Contrary to the experience with cotton, Canada has continued to be a major market for British woollens. In 1950, for example, 15 million lbs. of wool tops, valued at £7·3 million, went to Canada out of total exports amounting to 73 million lbs., valued at £32 million. Canada was the largest market followed by Finland, the Netherlands, India and Denmark.

Woollen yarn exports were valued at £2·8 million, of which £97,000 went to Canada. The largest consumers in the order of importance were, Netherlands, £461,000; Denmark, £424,000; Irish Republic, £405,000; South Africa, £163,000; Norway, £152,000; and Sweden, £145,000.

Worsted yarn exports amounted to 24 million lbs. valued at £14·6 million. Of this quantity one million pounds went to Canada valued at £774,000. Denmark, Norway, South Africa and Sweden were the principal customers, in that order.

Exports of British woollen fabrics in 1950 reached 77 million yards, valued at £34 million. The United States, with 8·7 million yards, valued at £4·6 million, was the largest customer. Canada was next, with 9·2 million yards, valued at £3·7 million. This cloth, which was worth 50 cents a yard on the average in 1938, had a statistical value in 1950 at $1.20 a yard.

Exports of worsted fabric from the United Kingdom in 1950 amounted to 40 million square yards, valued at £28·2 million. Canada, traditionally the largest market for these cloths, took 7·7 million yards in 1950, valued at £4·9 million. Quantities shipped to Canada in 1950 were about twice the average prewar level, while prices, at $2.00 per yard, were about four times as high. With the higher prices for raw wool not yet reflected in the price of finished cloth, still further advances in United Kingdom wool fabric prices are in prospect.

British wool carpets exported in 1950 were valued at £15 million. The largest customers in order of importance were Australia, £7·3 million; New Zealand, £1·8 million; and Canada, £700,000.

Exports from the United Kingdom of footwear, wholly or mainly of leather, were valued at £6·4 million in 1950, of which £453,000 went to Canada. This covered 25,000 dozen pairs of shoes, somewhat more than twice the quantity supplied by the United Kingdom in 1948. Overall exports from the United Kingdom have not increased at the same rate as sales to Canada, which is evidence that the drive for dollar markets has been effective in this field. A number of British manufacturers are opening sales outlets in Canada, and this is expected to increase British footwear sales still further in the years to come.

Total exports in 1950 of leather and leather manufactures were valued at £16 million, of which £1·7 million found their way to Canada. The United States, with £3·1 million, was the largest customer, Canada being second and Belgium third.

Increased Industrialization Causes Labour Shortage in Belgian Congo

Mining concerns and plantations operating at full capacity—Mechanization being introduced to overcome labour shortage—Wages for unskilled native labour remain very low—Every effort made to train natives as first-rate technicians.

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

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Booming economic conditions in the Belgian Congo during the closing months of 1950 have aggravated the shortage of labour. Both mining concerns and plantations are operating at full capacity, anxious to benefit from the excellent export prices prevailing for practically every product. In addition, the accelerated industralization of the colony has made great demands on labour. It has been estimated that the Ten-Year Plan, which is just getting under way, will require about 160,000 workers. There is no reserve labour supply, and it is hoped to free labour from present occupations by modernizing working methods and extending mechanization. For example, modern road-making machinery which is arriving might, it is hoped, release as many as 40,000 men.

The cities, notably Leopoldville and Elisabethville, are draining large numbers of natives away from the bush. The native population of Leopoldville, for example, has risen to over 150,000, and some estimates place it as high as 270,000. Fair-size cities are growing up at points where there was, before the recent arrival of the white man, practically no community at all. These new cities present a problem in that they break up the traditional tribal life of the natives. The tribal customs and laws were a control on the lives of the natives, and when these disappear, a vacuum is created which must be filled. Increasing emphasis is being placed on granting many of the rights of citizens to natives who can qualify by education and deportment.

White immigration is rising but does not yet amount to very much. In 1946, 1,000 Belgian settlers arrived. By 1949, the figure had risen to 2,000, including 86 from other countries, and it is believed that the 1950 figure will be considerably higher.

Productivity of Native Labour is Low

A recent study of native productivity showed that, from physical, mental and social points of view, the best native was no more productive than the least useful European. On the average, the natives were only slightly more than half as productive as Europeans. It is hoped by various methods, including better nutrition, to improve the natives' productivity. The wages for unskilled native labour remain very low. The minimum wage in Leopoldville was established in April, 1950, at about 35 cents per day. The cost of hiring whites is extremely high, involving return sea passage to Europe at least every three years. Most whites also expect to have a private car, since there is no public transportation.

The shortage of labour in the Belgian Congo has begun to have some undesirable effects on the natives, who now realize that it is possible to influence the hand of the employer. There have been signs among the natives in recent years of beginnings of self-assertion and the realization that they are difficult to replace. Small enterprises have been drawing labour away from the larger enterprises by offering all manner of inducements, monetary and otherwise. That the natives should react to this altered bargaining situation is natural and not serious. Difficulties with native help have also been felt in the commercial field. In recent years there has been a tendency to withdraw white clerks from trading posts in the interior, since it was believed that certain natives were sufficiently developed to replace them. This has not always worked out satisfactorily.

The Belgian policy for the betterment of the natives has centred chiefly on their economic and technical development. Every effort is made to teach the natives to become first-rate technicians. Some natives have risen to be medical assistants. As such they are practically qualified to act as doctors and in practice do so, but they are not granted the title of doctor and they do not pass as advanced examinations as Europeans. Some natives have risen to be priests and are recognized as such. As far as self-government is concerned, the highest position natives have attained is as minority representatives on advisory councils.

Lebanon and Jordan to Continue Imports of Wheat and Flour

Cairo, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—There are indications that Lebanon and Jordan will continue to require imports of wheat and flour, up to a total of 150,000 tons, to carry on until the harvest of 1952. The Syrian crop of this year is likely to be that much short of requirements for that general district.

Hotel Accommodation is Scarce in the Belgian Congo

Leopoldville, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Travellers who intend to spend any time in the Belgian Congo are advised to book firm hotel accommodation a month in advance. The European population of all the principal cities of the Congo is increasing much more rapidly than hotel accommodation, so that travellers frequently have to search for rooms in private homes.

Sulphur Export Quotas Established by the United States

Washington, April 25, 1951.—The United States has established a total second quarter export quota for crude sulphur of 250,000 long tons. In addition, a 7,500 ton quota for refined and processed sulphur has been set for second quarter licensing. The refined sulphur quota is identical with that for the first quarter.

The total crude sulphur available for export licensing in the first six months of 1951 is now fixed at 480,000 long tons, a reduction of 28 per cent from exports in the first six months of 1949, and of 14 per cent from exports in the first six months of 1950. During the last half of 1950, producers foresaw the impending shortage and voluntarily curtailed exports of sulphur. The present quota is essential to meet the bare minimum needs of friendly importing nations.

The first quarter crude sulphur quota was originally set at 200,000 long tons. A supplementary amount of 30,000 tons was made available at a later date, and, in addition, 20,000 tons were licensed during the first quarter against second quarter quotas. The unlicensed balance of the second quarter quota, now established at 230,000 tons, has been sub-allocated for export to individual countries.

Economic Activities in South Africa Reached Record Levels Last Year

Improvement made progressively month by month—Economy will continue increasingly buoyant as long as external influences create insistent demand for raw materials—Liberalization of import control measures should permit increased scope for Canadian exports.

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

JOHANNESBURG.—Economic activity in South Africa, which at the beginning of 1950 was more or less "in the doldrums", advanced progressively month by month, and at the close of the year had reached record levels. It can be expected that most of the factors which made this possible will continue during 1951.

South Africa is still an exporter primarily of raw materials. As long as external influences create an insistent demand for such raw materials, it can be expected that the Union's economy will continue increasingly buoyant. The Union's exports of gold, diamonds, wool, manganese, uranium, chrome, coal, asbestos, platinum and other minerals should ensure substantial future earnings of foreign exchange. These earnings, combined with the arrangements made with the United Kingdom Government last August, allowing South Africa to borrow in the London capital market and permitting the flow of investment capital from the United Kingdom to South Africa, will enable the Union to pay for essential requirements in imported raw materials needed for industry, capital equipment needed for the development of resources, as well as normal requirements for consumer goods. This is assuming that the prices of the above exports continue to rise more rapidly than the prices of imports.

Liberalization of South Africa's import control measures should permit increased scope for Canadian exports during 1951. Such commodities as lumber, newsprint, textiles, automotive parts, electric appliances, agricultural implements, and machinery, raw materials and some consumer articles should have more favourable opportunities to enter the South African market during 1951 than has been the case for the past two years.

Import and Exchange Controls Relaxed

Durng 1950, import restrictions and foreign exchange controls were progressively relaxed. In October, 1950, the government announced that permits for consumer goods would be issued for the first six months of 1951 equal to 20 per cent of the importer's total importations during 1948. Of this amount, 25 per cent would be in the form of general permits, valid for the importation of consumer goods from all countries, and 75 per cent as restricted permits, valid for importations from sterling sources only.

On February 2, 1951, the government announced its decision to issue immediately permits equal to a further 20 per cent of the 1948 imports to cover requirements for the second half of 1951, plus an additional 20 per cent to enable importers to build up stocks.

Importers of raw materials and capital equipment are to be granted liberal facilities for future ordering. Special industries, such as the motor car assembly industry, will be issued additional general permits to strengthen stocks.

Control, governing the importation of piece-goods from sterling sources, was removed in early 1950. In 1951, the importation of piece-goods from hard-currency countries is also to be decontrolled.

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

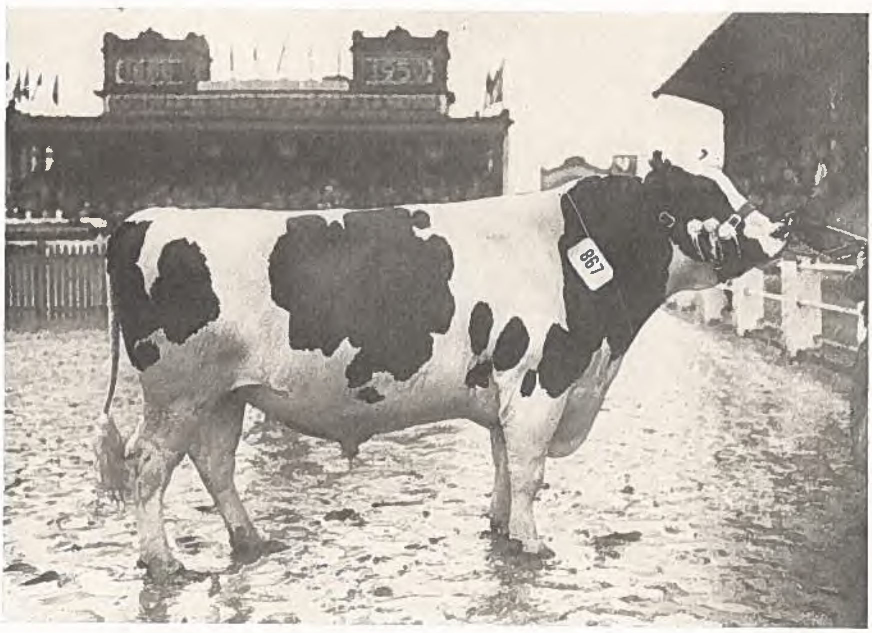
Argentina to Import Cement

Buenos Aires, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to the acute shortage of cement in Argentina, the Administración Nacional de Combustibles Alcohol y Portland (ANCAP) has been authorized to import the product from abroad free of import duty.

Canadian Bull Breaks Price Records in Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A Canadian bred Holstein Friesian bull, *Rockwood T. E. Rocket,* was auctioned in Buenos Aires on March 30th for the record price of 300,000 pesos (US$40,000 at the basic exchange rate for imports). Not only does this constitute a record in Argentina for the Holstein Friesian breed, but it beats all records for the popular beef breeds in this country. The previous price record was attained at the Palermo Show in September, 1950, when a price of 205,000 pesos was paid for the Reserve Senior Champion Aberdeen Angus bull.

Rockwood T. E. Rocket was born on October 17, 1946, at the Rockwood Farm, St. Norbert, Manitoba, and was imported into Argentina in 1947 by Alejandro Bustillo, proprietor of Cabaña Hudson. He has now been purchased by Cabaña Mabe. At the 1950 Palermo Show, this bull was Senior Champion and Grand Champion of the Holstein Friesian breed.



Argentina—"Rockwood T.E. Rocket", Senior Champion and Grand Champion Holstein at the 1950 Palermo Show, in Buenos Aires, which was imported from Canada in 1947.

Photo by courtesy of "La Nacion".

Shortage of Freight Cars in Argentina Hinders Movement of Potatoes

Buenos Aires, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported from Mar del Plata that the shortage of freight cars has resulted in a partial breakdown in the transportation of potatoes to the centres of consumption. Furthermore, since warehouses at sidings are still loaded with grain, sacks of potatoes are left outside to suffer from the changing weather. Growers are petitioning the government to take action in this matter. Lack of delivery facilities has resulted in growers being able to obtain very low prices which do not cover the cost of production and threaten to put many of them out of business.

Olive Production in Argentina Developing Rapidly

Buenos Aires, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—Olive production in Argentina has been developing rapidly of recent years. At the end of 1950, the University of Cuyo estimated the number of olive trees in the country at 6,738,600, an increase of 1·5 million from 1948. In contrast with Europe where the olive is usually grown on hillsides and stony ground, olive groves in Argentina have been planted on irrigated land of very high quality, largely in the Andean provinces of Mendoza and San Juan where they displaced vineyards which were forced out of production by phylloxera. On better land, the olive tree reaches maturity faster than in Europe and will doubtless attain a higher yield.

Official statistics on olive production date only from 1944, but they clearly indicate the rapid expansion:

Season	Metric Tons
1943-44	7,080·1
1944-45	9,565·6
1945-46	8,372·1
1946-47	14,272·0
1947-48	15,620·0
1948-49	18,700·0
1949-50	26,000·0

Approximately 77 per cent of the 1949-50 crop came from the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan. Prospects for the current harvest, which takes place in April and May, are that production will be lower due to frost damage in the chief growing zones.

The industry has been encouraged by the government through the Corporación Nacional de Olivicultura, which during the fiscal year 1950 received government grants of approximately 500,000 pesos.

There is a definite danger of over-expansion in olive plantings. The University of Cuyo estimates that with approximately 6 million trees in full production, there would be available 77,000 tons of fruit which is sufficient to cover domestic consumption on the following basis:

	Fruit (metric tons)	Oil (metric tons)
Preserved Olives	6,000	
Oil—(180 grams of oil per kilo of fruit)	71,000	12,800
	77,000	12,800

National consumption of 12,800 tons of olive oil is based on that of prewar years. With the competition from cheaper vegetable oils, it is not expected that consumption will increase within the country. On the other hand, at the present high price it is not likely that olive oil from Argentina could easly compete in foreign markets with that produced in the Mediterranean countries.

BRAZIL

Brazilian Production of Dried Whole Milk Increased

Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of dried whole milk in Brazil amounted to 13 million pounds (approximately 5,900,000 kilos) in 1950. Although this represented an increase in production, it did not satisfy the needs of the domestic market. However, it is expected that by the end of next year, with the construction of new plants, Brazilian production will be able to reach 20 million pounds.

New Car Factory Being Built in Brazil

Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—A new Ford Motor Company plant is being built in the Ipiranga section of the city of São Paulo. Total ground area is approximately 200,000 square metres, of which about 60,000 will be occupied by buildings. Construction is expected to be concluded by the beginning of 1952, and production capacity is calculated at 30,000 units per year. The following vehicles will be assembled: *automobiles*—Ford, Mercury and Lincoln (American); Vedette (French); Prefect, Anglia, Pilot, Consul and Zephyr (British) and Taunus (German); *trucks*—Ford (American); Ford Diesel (French); Thames (British) and Taunus (German); *tractors*—Ford (American) and Fordson (British).

Brazilian Steel Production Increased

Rio de Janeiro, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Volta Redonda's production of steel ingots, pig iron and rolled steel increased considerably in 1950. Figures covering the last four years are given below:

	Steel Ingots	Pig Iron (Tons)	Rolled Steel
1947	144,879	175,672	89,688
1948	243,736	224,025	197,545
1949	302,369	192,774	226,889
1950	420,188	389,062	287,168

BRITISH WEST INDIES

Firm to Manufacture Essential Oils in Trinidad

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A company has recently been registered in Trinidad to undertake the manufacture of essential oils, concentrated essences, including vanillas and fine flavours, for the aerated bottling, ice cream, confectionery, baking and related industries. In addition, the company will be in a position to manufacture pharmaceutical flavours and extracts for various manufacturing purposes.

New Currency for British West Indies Eastern Group to be Issued

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Special security precautions have been taken to safeguard against the counterfeiting of the new unified currency notes for the British Eastern Group which are expected to reach Trinidad by June, for distribution to British Guiana and other West Indian territories. The notes, it is hoped, will be issued in all the colonies simultaneously.

Trinidad Oil Refinery Expansion Project Retarded

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Construction of an oil refinery by Trinidad Leaseholds Limited, at Pointe-à-Pierre, is progressing satisfactorily. However, work is expected to slow down somewhat in the next few months "because of the material supply position", an official of the company stated recently. The refinery, which will rank with the most up-to-date in the world, is being erected by a United Kingdom building firm. The refinery is estimated to cost $19,000,000.

Vinegar, Wines and Perfumes to be Manufactured in Trinidad

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A firm with head office in Martinique, French West Indies, has erected a factory in Trinidad in which vinegar, wines and perfumes will be manufactured. The firm will use local raw materials to produce vinegar. In 1948 Trinidad imported 14,625 gallons of vinegar valued at $28,562 from Great Britain, Northern Ireland, Canada, Hong Kong and the United States. Biggest supplier was Canada, which exported 12,228 gallons valued at $22,732. In 1949, imports fell to 8,735 gallons, of which Canada supplied 4,604 gallons at a cost of $9,405. In 1950, Trinidad's imports exceeded 15,000 gallons.

Trinidad to Repair Flood Damage

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Works and Hydraulics Department has applied to the government for a supplementary vote of $150,000 to help finance its program of restoration necessitated by serious floods which occurred throughout the island in January and February. A similar amount will be required later to complete the program. Abnormally heavy rains occurred during the early part of the year causing flash floods which in turn did serious damage to crops, roads and peasants' homes.

Capital of St. Lucia Again Damaged by Fire

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—On March 5, and for the second time in less than two years, the town of Castries, St. Lucia, suffered severe damage from fire of unknown origin. More than 150 houses were destroyed and 200 families rendered homeless as the fire raged over a three-acre section of the town which had been spared from the disaster of 1948. Damage is estimated at $1·5 million. Reconstruction work under the direction of the Colonial Development Corporation is still going on to replace buildings destroyed by the first fire.

GERMANY

German Chemicals and Dyes Trust to be Dispersed

Frankfurt am Main, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The master plan for the dispersal of I. G. Farbenindustrie, the German chemicals and dyes trust, has been communicated to the Federal Government in a letter sent by the Allied High Commission. The plan, which has been discussed at length by Allied and German experts, embraces approximately four-fifths of the I. G. Farbenindustrie assets in Western Germany and calls for the setting up of nine independent companies consisting principally of assets contained in the Ludwigshafen, Leverkusen and Maingau complexes. Plans for the dispersal of remaining assets are being prepared.

International Automobile Exhibit in Frankfurt Was Successful

Frankfurt am Main, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The Frankfurt Automobile Exhibition of 1951 is considered to be the greatest success which Frankfurt has ever achieved in the way of exhibitions. During the first four days of the exhibition, held from April 19 to 29, some 250,000 visitors were admitted while on Sunday, April 22, a total of 130,000 was recorded. On Saturday afternoon some German automobile firms sold the production of their plants for a complete month. On the basis of the number of recorded visitors and the commercial results already achieved, the German Automobile Industry Association, which is responsible for the organizing of this exhibition, is expected to proceed with a plan for a second in 1952.

Western Germany and Austria to Construct Hydro Electric Plant

Frankfurt am Main, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—West Germany and Austria will share equally in the construction and ownership of a new Braunau electric power plant and in the electric power resulting from this project on the Inn River which divides the two countries. With increasing electric power demands from Bavarian and Austrian industry, there has been a serious need to develop the power potentialities of the rivers Inn, Salzach and Danube, which divide the two countries. Disputes over water rights were settled by the formation of the Austrian-Bavarian Power Company, owned by the two governments. Construction work began at Braunau during March, 1951, and its completion, scheduled for 1953, will add 96 million units in generating capacity to the power networks, thus making available a total of more than 500 million kilowatt hours yearly to heavy industry in Bavaria and Austria. The bulk of this power is to be used by the Ranshofen (Austrian) and the Toeging (Bavarian) aluminum plants to increase aluminum production. The Braunau plant is one of 53 projects within the West German electric power program which is aimed at expanding the present electric generating capacity for West German industries.

German Firm Receives ECA Guaranty

Frankfurt am Main, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—The first Marshall Plan guaranty, covering a European firm's royalty payments for a United States company's manufacturing processes and other technical knowledge, has been signed with a firm of manufacturers of oil field and mining equipment. It is also the first Marshall Plan industrial guaranty granted for investment in the Federal Republic of Germany. The guaranty insures the convertibility into dollars of up to $140,000 worth of Deutsche marks, which is the royalties figure set in the licensing arrangement between the American and German firms, applying to mine car loaders. Marshall Plan guaranties on industrial investments of cash and physical assets were provided for in the original ECA Act, approved April, 1948. Amendments to the Act in 1950 extended the guaranty provisions to include royalties covering licensing of patents, processes and techniques, even though such intangible items are contributed without accompanying investment of cash or physical assets.

INDIA

India Bans Further Exports of High Grade Chrome Ore

Bombay, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Further exports of high grade chrome ore, containing 45 per cent and above CR_2O_3 (Chrome Oxide) ore, will not be permitted from India. Exports of low grade ore (less than 45 per cent Chromic Oxide) will be permitted if shipment is recommended by the Iron and Steel Controller, Calcutta.

India Bans Exports of Rubber Tires and Tubes

Bombay, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Exports from India of rubber tires and tubes of all varieties have been banned from April 1, 1951.

Landing Certificates Demanded for Textile Shipments from India

Bombay, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—For all exports of cotton piece-goods, Indian exporters must produce landing certificates from customs authorities of all American countries, countersigned by the Indian Embassy or Indian Government Trade Commissioner, within three months from the date of shipment.

Bombay Considers Project to Strengthen Main Dam

Bombay, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—A project is under consideration to strengthen the 60-year-old Tansa Lake Dam, Bombay's principal source of water, so that it will serve for another 100 years. It is also planned to increase the height of the dam and to enlarge the spillway.

PERU

Conditions in Port of Callao to be Studied

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Peruvian Ministry of Finance and Commerce has contracted the services of an expert from the United States to study the congestion problems of the Port of Callao, caused by increased traffic, inadequate equipment and lack of space.

Vast Program of Public Works Approved in Peru

Lima, April 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Peruvian Government has approved an extensive program of public works, covering irrigation and highway construction. A six-year road construction and improvement plan has been approved, on which 20 million soles will be spent during the current year. A national plan of irrigation is also approved covering a wide range of projects throughout the country.

Japanese Mission Visits Peru

Lima, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A Japanese commercial delegation visited Lima recently to study the possibilities of re-establishing the exportation of Japanese bicycles to Peru.

1951

CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL
TRADE FAIR
TORONTO CANADA

May 28 to June 8,

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.

Canadian Chemical Firm to Have Joint Exhibit

A feature of iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals section this year will be the joint exhibit of about 20 Canadian chemical firms, designed to show the magnitude and scope of Canada's chemical industry both in itself and in relation to its markets. Organized by a joint committee of the Society of the Chemical Industry (Canadian Section) and the Chemical Institute of Canada, the display will illustrate the growth and extent of the industry and its important relationship to a number of other industries, such as textiles, rubber, cosmetics, etc. This marks the first participation in the fair of Canadian chemical producers as a unit, although individual firms have exhibited in previous years.

The display will be centered around a "chemical totem pole" designed by a prominent Canadian artist and interpreter of folk lore. The totem depicts the Canadian chemical industry through symbolical reference. The figures follow original Indian carvings and represent several of the basic raw materials used in the industry.

The purpose of the exhibit is to acquaint overseas and domestic chemical users with the vast array of products available through Canada's chemical industry. Although it is impossible to display the thousands of products manufactured by the industry, a striking effect is achieved by combining traditional symbolism with modern display technique.

Among the products to be shown in the joint Canadian chemical exhibit will be coke and coke plant by-products, industrial chemicals basic to the aluminum industry, refined metals, heavy chemicals, chemical fertilizers, high purity metals and alloys, industrial and heavy chemicals produced from both coal tar and salt, specialized chemicals for textile, leather, rubber, paper and cosmetic industries, chemicals for food, detergent and match industries, fatty acids for every industry, agricultural chemicals, synthetic resin emulsions for adhesives, paints, textiles, and leather finishing and a wide variety of the latest plastic chemicals.

In this section, a Canadian aluminum manufacturer is showing an extensive range of products including aluminum acetate and alloys, aluminum foil, mouldings for bus and truck bodies, aluminum paint and powder, steel reinforced aluminum wire, castings, conduits and fittings, aluminum ingots and rivets.

A brass manufacturing firm is also showing a wide range of products. Listed for display are copper and copper alloy sheets, rods, tubes and special shapes; nickel, copper, brass and zinc anodes; bronze sheets, plates and other bronze items; brass and copper pipes; nickel sheets; condenser and refrigeration tubes composed of copper, brass and other copper alloys; welding rods and many other items.

Aluminum foil, sheet and strip, and foil packaging, consumer goods and roofing will be among the products of another Canadian firm. Wire rope, wire cloth and screens, perforated metals, aluminum wire insect screens, and many other wire products and cables for logging, mining, drilling, etc., will comprise a Canadian exhibit in this section.

A Canadian manufacturer of aluminum products for the building trades will show extruded aluminum sections, aluminum shapes, tubes, mouldings, and similar articles.

A United States steel company will exhibit steel strapping tools and equipment, fibre carton stitching machines and wire, hose clamps and fittings, steel wire brushes, flexible conduits for electric wiring, insulating materials, among other things.

Japan Participating in Fair for First Time

Japan is participating in the Canadian International Trade Fair for the first time this year. Some 55 Japanese firms will exhibit a wealth of goods ranging from bamboo baskets to bicycles under the auspices of the Japan Foreign Trade Institute and with the approval of the Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry. The goods to be exhibited were scheduled to leave Japan on April 30 for Vancouver, from where they will be shipped overland to Toronto in time for the fair's opening on May 28.

The Japanese exhibits will occupy a floor area of 1,200 square feet in the section devoted to recreational products and equipment. Not all of the products properly belong in this trade category, but will be included in it for the purpose of presenting a unified exhibit.

About half a dozen of the Japanese exhibitors are showing a wide selection of toys, including dolls and mechanical pieces. Three firms are showing bicycles and parts. Fine silk wearing apparel, such as lingerie, mufflers, blouses, slippers and scarfs, and silk piece-goods will be shown in quantity.

Among the food items to be shown are oranges and orange marmalade, jarred and canned fish, dried mushrooms and white bean paste. A number of bamboo products, including baskets, blinds, bird cages and even knitting needles will be shown.

Among the sporting goods are fishing rods, table tennis balls, telescopes, and binoculars. In the ornamental line, the Japanese are showing imitation pearls, artificial flowers, glassware, imitation fruits, sprays and similar articles. Included in the comprehensive Japanese exhibit will be elastic webs, model ships, materials for hat-making, sewing machines, optical goods, hardware, celluloid goods, Lauan plywood and magic boxes. A business office for handling inquiries and commercial transactions will be located within the exhibit area.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

Wellington, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, invites tenders for the following electrical equipment:

Contract No. 182—18 three phase 110 kv. 1,000 mva. and 1,500 mva. circuit breakers for various substations.

Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m. on July 17, 1951. (Editor's Note—Copies of specifications for the above equipment are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal, Quebec.)

Canadian Exports by Areas

—	March 1938	March 1950	March 1951	January–March 1938	January–March 1950	January–March 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)					
United Kingdom and Europe	28·3	30·7	39·8	90·3	110·4	113·6
America	1·8	2·8	2·9	5·0	8·1	8·2
Africa	2·1	1·6	4·1	5·2	9·0	9·9
Asia	1·2	4·5	8·1	2·8	11·2	21·0
Oceania	5·0	2·8	5·1	12·8	9·8	11·0
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	38·4	42·4	60·0	116·0	148·4	163·7
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	22·9	155·6	191·0	59·9	418·1	533·2
Latin America	1·7	7·7	12·0	4·4	21·2	36·7
Europe	6·3	12·3	17·1	13·4	37·1	47·1
Other Foreign Countries	4·1	10·2	10·0	9·5	23·9	28·5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	35·0	185·8	230·2	87·2	500·4	645·5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	73·3	228·2	290·2	203·2	648·9	809·2

Canadian Exports, by Countries

—	March 1938	March 1950	March 1951	January–March 1938	January–March 1950	January–March 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:						
United Kingdom	27,766	30,120	39,655	88,681	109,101	113,294
Gibraltar	....	5	72	....	72	185
Malta	52	565	35	153	1,214	96
TOTAL EUROPE	(a)27,318	30,690	39,762	(a)90,339	110,387	113,575
America:						
Newfoundland*	652	....	....	1,536	....	....
Bermuda	108	258	381	302	680	881
Barbados	87	277	299	246	682	1,008
Jamaica	350	709	668	1,148	2,074	1,992
Trinidad and Tobago	282	374	592	856	1,939	1,916
Bahamas	163 (Bahamas and Leeward and Windward Islands)	170	290	496 (Bahamas and Leeward and Windward Islands)	586	576
Leeward and Windward Islands		283	377		696	870
British Honduras	19	8	19	60	101	38
British Guiana	114	700	321	314	1,334	920
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....
TOTAL AMERICA	1,775	2,779	2,947	4,958	8,092	8,201
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia	1,775 (Northern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa and Other British South Africa)	10	26	4,319 (Northern Rhodesia, Union of South Africa and Other British South Africa)	34	36
Union of South Africa		1,432	3,673		8,286	8,933
Other British South Africa		....	....		....	....
Southern Rhodesia	161	29	93	334	222	430
Gambia	2	....	....	4	10	3
Gold Coast	5	41	42	12	138	159
Nigeria	6	4	102	17	41	139
Sierra Leone	18	22	23	46	47	40
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	1	24	10	187	26	17
British East Africa	92	55	103	239	179	177
TOTAL AFRICA	2,060	1,617	4,072	5,158	8,983	9,934

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

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

(a) Includes Ireland

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

—	March 1938	March 1950	March 1951	January–March 1938	January–March 1950	January–March 1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	388	1,932	6,286	972	3,509	16,167
Pakistan		949	131		3,348	729
Ceylon	19	995	460	57	1,220	523
Aden	15	1	3	29	2	5
Federation of Malaya	385	125	711	1,041	1,259	1,804
Other British East Indies	1	....	....	2	15	....
Hong Kong	414	530	504	643	1,854	1,771
TOTAL ASIA	(b)1,235	4,532	8,095	(b)2,808	11,207	20,999
Oceania:						
Australia	3,123	2,707	4,595	8,709	7,289	8,449
New Zealand	1,802	116	496	3,910	2,434	2,341
Fiji	38	6	11	117	38	146
Other British Oceania	16	....	17	27	2	68
TOTAL OCEANIA	4,979	2,829	5,199	12,763	9,763	11,004
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	38,367	42,446	59,996	116,026	148,432	163,716
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	22,697	154,311	190,210	59,532	414,008	529,586
Alaska	22	69	57	30	170	178
American Virgin Islands	3	17	15	7	43	64
Hawaii	135	572	458	265	1,681	1,561
Puerto Rico	48	597	278	75	2,176	1,825
United States Oceania	....	8	....	3	51	31
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	22,905	155,574	191,018	59,912	418,129	533,245
Latin America:						
Argentina	281	57	571	887	358	1,433
Bolivia	8	68	103	25	169	1,110
Brazil	294	774	2,162	832	2,239	6,503
Chile	73	113	555	183	281	1,082
Colombia	110	1,024	897	277	2,081	2,779
Costa Rica	8	91	151	27	349	485
Cuba	97	1,119	1,930	271	3,554	4,805
Dominican Republic	152	283	382	214	801	1,088
Ecuador	1	92	235	9	174	826
El Salvador	3	93	149	13	273	431
Guatemala	17	166	178	31	619	669
Haiti (Republic of)	11	240	265	26	690	634
Honduras	24	24	22	42	77	101
Mexico	302	1,006	1,435	738	2,406	5,537
Nicaragua	36	114	152	40	227	290
Panama	25	241	680	88	882	1,728
Paraguay	....	1	13	3	18	25
Peru	95	252	243	262	559	1,066
Uruguay	28	57	332	99	225	999
Venezuela	132	1,891	1,530	382	5,233	5,100
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,697	7,706	11,985	4,449	21,215	36,691
Europe:						
Albania	4	....	....	5	....	....
Austria	2	85	103	8	349	448
Belgium and Luxembourg	501	2,125	4,998	1,270	8,117	14,340
Bulgaria	1	9	....	2	65	7
Czechoslovakia	244	43	7	467	267	30
Denmark	26	54	255	91	211	350
Estonia	....	....	....	1	....	....
Finland	36	251	257	82	317	366

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

	March			January–March		
—	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Conc.						
France	956	1,960	2,806	2,261	6,119	5,617
Germany	1,307	795	982	3,092	1,487	3,723
Greece	189	125	201	190	308	995
Hungary	....	5	1	....	31	15
Iceland	1	99	128	2	134	167
Italy	295	890	967	396	1,743	3,555
Ireland*	500	1,294	1,747	1,505	2,294	3,718
Latvia	33	....	....	57	....	....
Lithuania	....	....	....	1	....	....
Netherlands	858	1,591	598	2,259	3,246	2,014
Norway	993	1,226	1,463	1,672	3,604	4,919
Poland	103	48	2	180	461	57
Portugal	11	214	377	32	1,790	1,031
Azores and Maderia	....	45	37	....	75	82
Roumania	....	45	1	16	46	1
Spain	18	554	46	19	3,029	175
Sweden	563	351	439	891	682	841
Switzerland	48	486	1,575	143	2,579	4,367
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	70	4	....	238	7	1
Yugoslavia	1	46	154	3	176	242
TOTAL EUROPE	6,260	12,345	17,144	13,378	37,137	47,061
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	21	....	....	49	3
Arabia	....	107	77	....	257	297
Belgian Congo	6	131	252	32	448	703
Burma*	10	1	2	43	1	18
China	389	322	18	632	1,183	35
Greenland	....	7	11	....	10	40
Egypt	30	951	51	69	1,103	254
Ethiopia	....	6	10	....	21	14
French Africa	19	265	259	33	691	501
French East Indies	2	1	3	7	20	14
French Guiana	1	....	....	2	4	....
French Oceania	16	155	12	31	182	197
French West Indies	25	....	2	36	2	9
Madagascar	1	2	....	2	9	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon	23	72	74	46	254	244
Iran	20	85	210	36	396	407
Iraq	4	5	99	16	12	143
Israel*	3	1,855	514	21	4,776	2,226
Jordan	....	1	26	....	25	51
Tripoli	....	225	....	....	225	191
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Japan	2,659	3,551	5,341	6,860	6,208	12,691
Korea	....	362	1	....	784	2
Liberia	3	6	12	7	22	629
Morocco	22	131	319	29	440	603
Indonesia	75	10	433	184	1,349	1,055
Surinam	4	81	77	10	252	217
Netherlands Antilles	26	158	163	55	449	473
Philippines	166	756	854	453	2,878	4,281
Portuguese Africa	182	123	465	499	669	834
Portuguese Asia	....	13	1	....	23	16
Siam (Thailand)	3	185	90	6	372	319
Canary Islands	....	2	1	....	19	5
Spanish Africa	....	....	1	....	51	4
Syria	7	151	528	18	223	1,562
Turkey	418	411	113	418	540	445
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	4,101	10,152	10,019	9,481	23,947	28,491
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	34,962	185,775	230,165	87,221	500,432	645,490
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	73,329	228,221	290,161	203,248	648,863	809,206

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

Trade and Tariff Regulations

German Dollar Export Bonus to be Eliminated

Frankfurt am Main, April 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The granting of a bonus of 20 per cent of dollar export proceeds to German exporters for the importation of goods will be discontinued after June 22, 1951, by virtue of a circular issued by the German Federal Ministry of Economics on March 22. The alleged reason for this measure is the necessity to provide the German export industry with the largest amount of dollars possible. All free dollar credits under this scheme must be utilized by October 22, 1951.

Goods, for which import licences will be granted to holders of free dollar accounts accruing until June 22, are restricted to some raw and semi-finished materials essential in the production of export goods. Included in the list are ferro-alloys, certain minerals, including asbestos, crude rubber, resins, fats and oils, certain chemicals, raw hides and skins, wood and wood pulp. Provision is also made for the authorization to import goods not included in the list, provided they are required for the production or packing of export goods and the applicant can assure the authorities that these goods are not intended for sale in Germany.

(Editor's note.—See *Foreign Trade* of August 19, 1950, concerning the original institution of the German dollar export bonus scheme).

Icelandic Fishermen May Use Dollar Export Proceeds for Imports

Oslo, April 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Icelandic fishing interests may utilize up to 50 per cent of the dollar proceeds from their exports, with the exception of cod liver oil, herring and herring products, for the importation of certain goods from the dollar area. Included in the list of authorized imports are syrup, antifreeze, brake fluid, skid chains, oil stoves, office machines, electrical equipment for motor vehicles, motor vehicle engines and spares, and aircraft and parts.

While permission from the Icelandic authorities is no longer required for the importation of these articles, they may be imported only if an Icelandic bank has allocated foreign exchange in advance to the importer necessary for payment. Canadian exporters should satisfy themselves that this procedure has been complied with before shipping goods to Iceland.

(Editor's Note.—The above scheme is independent of the licence-free importation of certain essential goods outlined in *Foreign Trade* of September 23, 1950, and February 17, 1951).

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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

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 commenced 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.
Fredericton: Millville—June 13
Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.
Halifax—June 18-23.
Charlottetown—June 25-26.
St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.

Number of Plants in Canadian Glass Industry Increased

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the glass industry of Canada, in 1949, amounted to $42,398,000, an increase of five per cent over the preceding year's figure of $40,364,000. One hundred and two factories were in operation during the year, giving employment to 5,854 persons who received $13,126,000 in salary and wage payments, as against 95 plants with 5,918 employees earning $12,497,000 in 1948. Cost of materials used totalled $16,607,000 compared with $15,101,000.

Production Value of Canadian Bag Industry Lower in 1949

Gross value of production of the Canadian cotton and jute bag industry, in 1949, amounted to $27,755,000 as compared with $32,061,000 in the preceding year. There were 34 establishments in operation during the year, one less than in 1948. These plants furnished employment for 1,262 persons who were paid $2,211,000 in salaries and wages as compared with 1,360 employees earning $2,270,000. Cost of materials used was $23,274,000 against $26,406,000.

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 Mitré 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: Boîte Postale 373. Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

São Paulo—C. J. VAN 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 Vassilissis 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.

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. BISSONNET, 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.*

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

Spain

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

Sweden

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

Switzerland

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

Trinidad

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

Turkey

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

United Kingdom

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

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

London—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1. *Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

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

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

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

United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Venezuela

Caracas—J. A. STILES, 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 30	Nominal Quotations May 7
Argentina	Peso	Basic	·2977	·2136	·2128
		Free	·2085	·0769	·0766
Austria	Schilling	Export	....	·0500	·0498
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	2·3935	2·3830
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0212	·0211
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0178	·0177
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·6231	·6205
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0582	·0575
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	....	....
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·2243	·2234
Chile	Peso	....	·0233	·0136	·0135
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·4299	·4282
Costa Rica	colon	....	·1800	·1907	·1899
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0681	1·0637
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	0·200	·0214	·0213
Denmark	Krone	....	·2084	·1549	·1540
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·00000	1·0681	1·0637
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0647	·0645
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	2·0572	3.0546
E. Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4273	·4255
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	2·6944	2·6833
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	·0169	·0168
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·2543	·2533
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0681	1·0637
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2136	·2128
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5341	·5319
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2519	·1846	·1838
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·0655	·0653
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·2243	·2234
Iran	Rial	....	·0212	....	....
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	2·9919	2·9787
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9919	2·9787
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	2·9919	2·9787
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9919	2·9788
Japan	Yen	....	·0028	....	....
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	....	....
Mexico	Peso	....	·1157	·1237	·1232
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·2811	·2799
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5308	·5664	·5641
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	2·9919	2·9787
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2136	·2128
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·1496	·1490
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3228	·3215
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0681	1·0638
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	....	....
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·0721	·0718
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·5341	·5319
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0400	·0370	·0369
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4702	·3489	·3475
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0980	·0976
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2065	·2057
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2471	·2462
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	....	....
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3798	·3782
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4,0300	2·9919	2·9787
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	2·9919	2·9787
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0681	1·0637
Uruguay	Peso	....	·6583	·7031	·7002
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·3188	·3175
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	·0200	....	....

* September 17, 1949.

APPENDIX "A"

Torquay Conference

Concessions Obtained from United States

Principal items of interest to Canada on which concessions were obtained under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade at Torquay, in 1950-51:

CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
1	Acetic acid containing more than 65% acetic acid....	¾¢ lb.	⅝¢ lb.
1	Chloroacetic acid....................................	2½¢ lb.	1¼¢ lb.
1	Citric acid..	17¢ lb.	8½¢ lb.
1	Formic acid..	3¢ lb.	2·4¢ lb.
1	Phosphoric acid......................................	2¢ lb.	1¢ lb.
1	Naphthenic acids.....................................	12½%	6¼%
1	Acids and acid anhydrides not specially provided for	25%	12¢%
2	Acetaldehyde, aldol or acetaldol, aldehyde ammonia, butyraldehyde, crotonaldehyde, paracetaldehyde; ethylene chlorohydrin, propylene chlorohydrin, butylene chlorohydrin; ethylene dichloride, propylene dichloride, butylene dichloride; ethylene oxide, propylene oxide, butylene oxide; ethylene glycol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, and all other glycols or dihydric alcohols; monoethanolamine, diethanolamine, triethanolamine, ethylene diamine, and all other hydroxy alkyl amines and alkylene diamines; allyl alcohol, crotonyl alcohol, vinyl alcohol, and all other olefin or unsaturated alcohols; homologues and polymers of all the foregoing; ethers, esters, salts and nitrogenous compounds of any of the foregoing, whether polymerized or umpolymerized; and mixtures in chief value of any one or more of the foregoing: all the foregoing not specially provided for (except vinyl acetate, polymerized or unpolymerized, and synthetic resins made in chief value therefrom)....	6¢ lb. and 30%	3¢ lb. and 15%
3	Acetone and ethyl methyl ketone and their homologues, and acetone oil...........................	20%	10%
5	All chemical elements, all chemical salts and compounds, all medicinal preparations and all combinations and mixtures of any of the foregoing, all the foregoing obtained naturally or artificially and not specially provided for (except ajinomoto and other monosodium glutamate preparations, ammonium silicofluoride, Haarlem oil, and products chiefly used as assistant in preparing or finishing textiles..	12½% or 25%	12½%
10	Fir of Canada..	5%	2½%
21	Chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of which gold, platinum, rhodium, or silver constitutes the element of chief value............................	25%	12½%

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
23	Chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free (except Haarlem oil), when imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, including powders put up in medicinal doses, shall be dutiable at not less than	12½% or 25%	12½%
24	Brewers' yeast, containing 20% of alcohol or less	20¢ lb. and 25%	20¢ lb. and 12½%
26	Chloral hydrate	20%	17½%
27(a)	Coal-tar intermediates (except phthalic anhydride, anthracene, naphthalene) not specially provided for	7¢ lb. and 40%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
28(a)	Coal-tar products, not specially provided for, suitable for medicinal use	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
28(a)	Sodium benzoate	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 25%
28(a)	Styrene	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 22½%
28(a)	Synthetic phenolic resin and all resin-like products prepared from any article provided for in paragraphs 27 and 1651	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 22½%
28(a)	Vanillin	7¢ lb. and 45%	3½¢ lb. and 22½%
29	Cobalt oxide	10¢ lb.	5¢ lb.
31(a)	Cellulose acetate, and compounds, combinations or mixtures containing cellulose acetate, except of acrytic resins not made into finished or partly finished articles: In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, and waste, all the foregoing	25¢ lb.	12½¢ lb.
31(b)	All compounds of cellulose (except cellulose acetate): Transparent sheets over 0·003 but not over 0·32 inch thick	25¢ lb.	22½¢ lb.
	In blocks, sheets, rods, tubes, powder, flakes, briquets, or other forms, whether or not colloided, not made into finished or partly finished articles.	30¢ lb.	20¢ lb.
31(b)	Smokeless powder	60%	30%
34	Halibut-liver oil	10%	5%
37	Ethyl chloride, not over 10 per cent alcohol	15% lb.	7½ ¢ lb.
	Ethyl ether not over 10 per cent alcohol	4¢ lb.	2¢ lb.
40	Formaldehyde solution or formalin	1¾¢ lb.	⅞¢ lb.
40	Solid formaldehyde or paraformaldehyde	8¢ lb.	4¢ lb.
41	Pectin	25%	12½%
41	Casein glue	30%	15%
43	Ink and ink powders not specially provided for	10%	5%
	Drawing ink	15%	7½%

CHEMICALS, OILS AND PAINTS—Concluded

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
46	Lead acetate, white	2½¢ lb.	1¼¢ lb.
	Lead acetate, brown, gray, or yellow	2c lb.	1c lb.
46	Lead nitrate, lead arsenate, and lead resinate	3c lb.	1½c lb.
52	Seal oil	3c gal. plus 2·7c lb. I.R. tax.	3c gal. plus 1½c lb. I.R. tax.
52	Marine-animal and fish oils, fats, and greases, not specially provided for (except neatsfoot oil and animal oils known as neatsfoot stock, and except dogfish and other shark oils and dogfish-liver and other shark-liver oils)	20% plus 3c lb. I.R. tax.	10% plus 1½c lb. I.R. tax.
52	Animal oils and fats not specially provided for, edible	20%	10%
53	Rapeseed oil	6c gal. and 4½c lb. I.R. tax.	5¾¢ gal. and 2¼c lb. I.R. tax.
53	Expressed or extracted vegetable oils, not specially provided for (except kapok seed oil and sunflower oil)	20%	10%
63	Phosphorus	8c lb.	4¢ lb.
63	Phosphorus oxychloride	6c lb.	3c lb.
66	Pigments, not specially provided for	25%	12½%
67	Barytes, crude or unmanufactured	$3.50 ton	$3.00 ton
	Barytes, ground or otherwise manufactured	$7.50 ton	$6.50 ton
70	Chrome yellow, chrome green, and other colors containing chromium, in pulp, dry, or ground in or mixed with oil or water	25%	12½%
72	Litharge	2¼c lb.	1¼¢ lb.
72	White lead	2 1/16c lb.	1 1/32¢ lb.
73	Synthetic iron-oxide and iron-hydroxide pigments not specially provided for	15%	10%
81	Sodium sulphate, anhydrous	$3.00 ton	$1.50 ton
86	Strychnine and salts of	20c oz.	10c oz.
88	Tin bichloride, tin tetrachloride, and all other chemical compounds, mixtures, and salts, of tin	25%	12½%
95	Azides, fulminates, fulminating powder, and other like articles not specially provided for	12½c lb.	10¢ lb.
97	Wood tar and pitch of wood, and tar oil from wood	1c lb.	½c lb.

EARTHS, EARTHENWARE, AND GLASSWARE

201(b)	Brick, n.s.p.f., not glazed or decorated	$1.00 M	$0.50 M
204	Magnesite, dead-burned or grain, and periclase	23/40c lb.	23/80¢ lb.
205	Manufactures of plaster of Paris	35%	17½%
207	Feldspar, crude	25¢ ton	12½¢ ton
207	Silica, crude, n.s.p.f.	$3.50 ton	$1.75 ton

EARTHS, EARTHWARE, AND GLASSWARE—Continued

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
207	Fluospar, containing above 97% of calcium fluoride	$5.60 ton	$2.10 ton
207	Bentonite:		
	unwrought and unmanufactured	75¢ ton	37½¢ ton
	wrought or manufactured	$1.62½ ton	81¼¢ ton
207	Clays or earths artificially activated	¼¢ lb. and 30%	⅛¢ lb. and 15%
208(g)	Phlogopite mica waste and scrap, valued not more than 5¢ lb.	15%	12½%
208(h)	Mica, ground or pulverized	15%	12½%
209	Talc, steatite, or soapstone, ground, washed, powdered, or pulverized, (except toilet preparations) valued not over $14 per ton	10%	8¾%
212	China and porcelain sanitaryware whether plain white, painted, colored or decorated	60% or 70%	35%
214	Crushed or ground stone, n.s.p.f.	10%	7½%
214	Feldspar, ground	15%	7½%

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF:

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
301	Iron in pigs and iron kentledge	75¢ long ton	60¢ long ton
302(d)	Ferromanganese containing 4% or more of carbon	11/16¢ lb. on the metallic manganese content	⅝¢ lb. on the metallic manganese content
302(e)	Manganese silicon, containing not over 45% manganese	1⅞¢ lb. on the manganese content and 15%	15/16¢ lb. on the manganese content and 7½%
302(f)	Ferromolybdenum, metallic molybdenum, molybdenum powder, calcium molybdate, and all other compounds and alloys of molybdenum	50¢ lb. on the molybdenum content and 15%	25¢ lb. on the molybdenum content and 7½%
302(i)	Ferrosilicon containing of silicon:		
	30% or more but under 60%	1½¢ lb. on the silicon content	1¢ lb. on the silicon content
	60% or more but under 80%	2¢ lb. on the silicon content	1½¢ lb. on the silicon content
	80% or more but under 90%	2½¢ lb. on the silicon content	2¢ lb. on the silicon content
302(i)	Silicon metal	8¢ lb. on the silicon content	4¢ lb. on the silicon content
302(j)	Silicon aluminum and aluminum silicon	5¢ lb.	2½¢ lb.
302(k)	Chrome metal or chromium metal	25%	12½%
302(l)	Chromium carbide, vanadium carbide, chromium nickel, chromium silicon, chromium vanadium, and manganese copper	25%	12½%
302(m)	Ferrophosphorus, ferrozirconium, zirconium ferro silicon, ferroboron, ferroaluminum vanadium, ferromanganese vanadium, ferrosilicon vanadium, and ferrosilicon aluminum vanadium	25%	12½%
302(n)	Barium, boron, strontium, thorium, vanadium and zirconium	25%	12½%
302(n)	Calcium	25%	17½%

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
302(n)	Titanium	25%	20%
302(n)	Alloys of two or more of the metals barium, boron, calcium, strontium, thorium, titanium, vanadium, or zirconium	25%	12½%
302(n)	Calcium silicon and zirconium silicon	25%	12½%
302(o)	Alloys not specially provided for, used in the manufacture of steel or iron and containing not under 28% of iron, not under 18% of aluminum, not under 18% of silicon, and not under 18% of manganese	12½%	6¼%
304	Hollow bars and hollow drill steel: Valued over 5 but not over 8 cents per pound	⅜¢ lb. and 15%	⅜¢ lb. and 10%
	Valued over 16 cents per pound	⅜¢ lb. and 15%	⅜¢ lb. and 12½%
305(2)	The additional cumulative duty under paragraph 305(2), Tariff Act of 1930, on account of molybdenum over 0·2% contained in steel or iron shall be	65¢ lb.	35¢ lb.
316(a)	Wire composed of iron, steel, or other metal, not specially provided for (except gold, silver, platinum, tungsten, or molybdenum)	15%	12½%
316(b)	Ingots, shot, bars, sheets, wire, or other forms, not specially provided for, or scrap, containing over 50% of tungsten, tungsten carbide, molybdenum, or molybdenum carbide, or combinations thereof: Ingots, shot, bars, or scrap	30%	25%
	Sheets, wire, or other forms	40%	30%
318	Woven-wire cloth, gauze, fabric, or screen, made of any metal or alloy, not specially provided for: With meshes finer than 30 but not finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling	3¢ sq. ft. 12% minimum 24% maximum	2½¢ sq. ft. 10% minimum 20% maximum
	With meshes finer than 90 wires to the lineal inch in warp or filling	30%	25%
322	Rail braces, and all other railway bars, T rails, and punched iron or steel flat rails	1/10¢ lb.	1/20¢ lb.
326	Blacksmiths' tools	1⅜¢ lb.	11/16¢ lb.
327	Cast-iron andirons, plates, stove plates, sadirons, tailors' irons, not including electric irons, and castings and vessels wholly of cast iron	10%	5%
327	Castings or cast iron plates, machined or advanced, not made into articles	10%	5%
328	Welded cylindrical furnaces, and tubes and flues made from plate metal, whether corrugated, ribbed, or otherwise reinforced	25%	12½%
329	Chains and parts: ¾ inch or more in diameter	½¢ lb.	7/16¢ lb.
	Under ¾ but not under 5/16 inch in diameter	1¢ lb.	¾¢ lb.
334	Steel wool	10¢ lb. and 30%	5¢ lb. and 15%
340	Circular saws	20%	10%

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
341	Steel plates, stereotype plates, electrotype plates, half-tone plates, photogravure plates, photo-engraved plates, and plates of other materials, engraved or otherwise prepared for printing, and plates of iron or steel engraved or fashioned for use in the production of designs, patterns, or impressions on glass in the process of manufacturing plate or other glass...	15%	12½%
341	Lithographic plates of stone or other material engraved, drawn, or prepared	15%	12½%
343	Spring-beard needles	$1.50 per M and 50%	75¢ per M and 25%
343	Latch needles	$2 per M and 60%	$1 per M and 30%
352	Tools of carbon steel for cutting metals	50%	25%
353	Transformers and parts	15%	12½%
353	Electrical signalling, radio, welding, and ignition apparatus, etc., not specially provided for	15%	12½%
353	Electrical wiring apparatus, instruments (other than laboratory), and devices, finished or unfinished, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for	35%	17½%
353	Articles having as an essential feature an electrical element or device, wholly or in chief value of metal, and not specially provided for:		
	Batteries	35%	17½%
	Electric motors, furnaces, heaters, and ovens	15%	12½%
	Internal-combustion engines, carburetor type	10%	8¾%
	Television apparatus	15%	12½%
	Other articles, not specially provided for	15%	13¾%
359	Dental burrs	35%	22½%
368(g)	Taximeters and parts	45%	42½%
370	Pleasure boats valued not over $15,000 each	15%	7½%
370	Internal-combustion motor-boat engines (except non-carburetor type weighing over 2,500 pounds each)	15%	8¾%
372	Cash registers	15%	12½%
372	Printing machinery (except for textiles and except duplicating machines other than printing presses), bookbinding machinery, and paper-box machinery.	25%	12½%
372	Knitting machines for full fashioned hosiery	40%	20%
372	Cream separators valued over $100 each	25%	12½%
372	Apparatus for the generation of acetylene gas from calcium carbide	15%	10%
372	Internal-combustion engines of the carburetor type	10%	8¾%
372	Machines for making paper pulp or paper	15%	10%
372	Machines and parts, not specially provided for	15%	13¾%
374	Aluminum, and alloys in crude form (except scrap)	2¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
377	Bismuth	3¾¢ lb.	1⅞¢ lb.
382(a)	Bronze powder not of aluminum	14¢ lb.	10¢ lb.
391	Lead-bearing ores, flue dust, and mattes of all kinds	1½¢ lb. on lead content	¾c lb. on lead content.

METALS AND MANUFACTURES OF—Continued

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
392	Lead bullion or base bullion, lead in pigs and bars, lead dross, reclaimed lead, scrap lead, antimonial lead, anitmonial scrap lead, type metal, Babbitt metal, solder, all alloys or combinations of lead not specially provided for	$2\frac{1}{8}$¢ lb. on lead content	$1\frac{1}{16}$¢ lb. on lead content
392	Lead in sheets, pipe, shot, glazier's lead, and lead wire	$2\frac{3}{8}$¢ lb. on lead content	$1\frac{3}{16}$¢ lb. on lead content
393	Zinc-bearing ores of all kinds, except pyrites containing not over 3% of zinc	$\frac{3}{4}$¢ lb. on zinc content	$\frac{3}{8}$¢ lb. on zinc content
394	Zinc in blocks, pigs, or slabs, and zinc dust	$\frac{7}{8}$¢ lb.	$\frac{7}{16}$¢ lb.
396	Mechanics' hand tools	45%	$22\frac{1}{2}$%
397	Blow torches and incandescent lamps, designed to be operated by compressed air and kerosene or gasoline	$22\frac{1}{2}$%	$12\frac{1}{2}$%
397	Cooking and heating stoves of the household type, not specially provided for	$22\frac{1}{2}$%	$12\frac{1}{2}$%

WOOD AND MANUFACTURES OF:

405	Plywood, Douglas fir	40%	20%
405	Plywood, Birch	20%	15%
405	Plywood, other except birch, alder, red pine, Douglas fir, Parena pine, Spanish red cedar, okume, baboon, and except plywood with face ply of western red cedar	40%	20%
406	Blocks or sticks, heading and stave bolts, hubs for wheels	5%	$2\frac{1}{2}$%
407	Beer barrels or kegs, empty	15%	$7\frac{1}{2}$%
407	Packing boxes and shooks, n.s.p.f.	15%	$3\frac{3}{4}$%
412	Paint brush handles	15%	10%
412	Broom and mop handles, not less than $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter, not less than 38 inches long	15%	10%
412	Canoes and paddles	15%	10%
412	Carriages, drays, trucks and other vehciles, horse drawn	$16\frac{2}{3}$%	10%
412	Ice hockey sticks	15%	10%
412	Tobaggans	15%	10%

AGRICULTURAL AND FISHERY PRODUCTS AND PROVISIONS:

701	Tallow	$\frac{1}{4}$¢ lb. plus $1\frac{1}{2}$¢ lb. I.R. tax	$\frac{1}{8}$¢lb. plus $\frac{3}{4}$c lb. I.R. tax
702	Sheep and lambs	$3.00 head	75¢ head
706	Meats, fresh, chilled or frozen, not specially provided for except edible offal	6¢ lb. 20% minimum	3¢ lb. 10% minimum

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
707	Cream	20¢ gal. on annual quota of 1·5 millions gal. 56·6¢ gal. on excess of quota	15¢ gal. on annual quota of 1·5 millions gal. 56·6¢ gal. on excess of quota
708(c)	Malted milk and compounds or mixtures of or substitutes for milk or cream	35%	17½%
710	Cheese, cheddar	3½¢ lb. 17½% minimum	3¢ lb. 15% minimum
710	Cheese, not elsewhere provided for	5¢ lb. 25% minimum	5¢ lb. 20% minimum
	Horses, not for breeding or immediate slaughter:		
714	Valued not over $150 per head	$10 head	$7.50 head
714	Valued over $150 per head	15%	8¾%
717(a)	Mackerel, fresh, whole or beheaded or eviscerated or both	¾¢ lb.	½¢ lb.
718(a)	Sardines, not skinned or boned, but smoked before canning, packed in oil, valued over 18 but not over 23¢ lb	20%	15%
718(b)	Fish cakes, balls, and puddings, canned, not in oil	12½%	6¼%
718(b)	Sardines, canned, not in oil, weighing with containers not over 8 oz.	12½%	10%
718(b)	Salmon, canned	25%	15%
719(4)	Herring, pickled or salted, in containers not airtight:		
	Weighing not more than 15 lbs. each	15%	12½%
	Weighing more than 15 lbs. each	½¢ lb. net weight	⅜¢ lb. net weight
720(a)	Fish, smoked or kippered, not in oil, not canned, weighing not more than 15 lbs. each:		
	Herring (except hard dry smoked)	1¢ lb.	⅝¢ lb.
	Other (except salmon, herring and ground fish)	10%	6¼%
721(b)	Razor clams, canned	10%	7½%
721(b)	Clam chowder, clam juice, and juice in combination with other substances	35%	17½%
721(d)	Caviar and other fish roe (except sturgeon):		
	Boiled and canned	15%	7½%
	Not boiled nor canned	10¢ lb.	5¢ lb.
724	Corn or maize: certified hybrid seed	25¢ bu.	12½¢ bu.
726	Oats, unhulled, ground	25¢/100 lbs.	12½¢/100 lbs.
726	Oatmeal, rolled oats, oat grits, etc.	10% 40¢ minimum 80¢/100 lbs. maximum	10% 20¢ minimum 80¢/100 lbs. maximum
728	Rye malt	30¢/100 lbs.	22½¢/100 lbs.
728	Rye flour and meal	30¢/100 lbs.	22½¢/100 lbs.
730	Mixed feeds, including canned dog food with grain	5%	2½%
732	Cereal breakfast foods, n.s.p.f.	10%	5%

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
736	Blueberries: Frozen or otherwise prepared or preserved (not including in brine or dried, desiccated or evaporated)	10%	8¾%
742	Grapes, other than hothouse, July 1 to February 14	17½¢ cu. ft.	12½¢ cu. ft.
752	Cantaloups, Aug. 1 to Sept. 15	25%	20%
753	Tulip bulbs	$3 per M	$2 per M
753	Lily bulbs	$6 per M	$4.50 per M
753	Other bulbs, roots, rootstocks, etc	10%	7½%
762	Sunflower seed	2¢ lb.	1¢ lb.
763	Vetch seed other than hairy	1½¢ lb.	1¢ lb.
764	Cauliflower seed	25¢ lb.	12½¢ lb.
764	Flower seeds	3¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
764	Carrot seed	3¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
764	Parsnip seed	3¢ lb.	2¢ lb.
764	Garden and field seeds n.s.p.f.	2¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.
766	Beets, fresh (other than sugar)	10%	5%
770	Onion sets	2½¢ lb.	1¼¢ lb.
774	Cauliflower, Aug. 6 to Oct. 15	25%	12½%
774	Radishes, Sept. 1 to June 30	25%	12½%
775	Cucumbers, pickled	25%	17½%
781	Mustard seed, whole	1¼¢ lb.	⅞¢ lb.

SPIRITS, WINES AND OTHER BEVERAGES

802	Whiskey (except Irish and Irish types and Scotch and Scotch types)	$1.50 pf. gal.	$1.25 pf. gal.
805	Fluid malt extract	$1.00 gal.	.50¢ gal.
805	Malt extract, solid or condensed	60%	30%
806(a)	Grape juice, grape syrup and similar grape products: Containing or capable of producing less than 1% alcohol	70¢ gal.	45¢ gal.
	Containing or capable of producing more than 1% alcohol	70¢ gal. and $5 per pf. gal.	45¢ gal. and $2.50 pf. gal.

TEXTILES:

923	Manufactures of cotton not specially provided for, including fishing nettings	40%	30%
1001	Flax straw	$1.50 ton	75¢ ton
1001	Flax tow	½¢ lb.	¼¢ lb.

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
1105	Wool wastes:		
	Noils, carbonized	17¢ lb.	16¢ lb.
	Thread or yarn waste	11½¢ lb.	10¢ lb.
	Card or burr waste, not carbonized	10½c lb.	9¢ lb.
1107	Wool yarns	30¢ lb. and 20%	30¢ lb. and 15%
1203	Thrown silk yarn	20%	10%
1204	Sewing silk, twist, floss, and silk thread or yarns, not specially provided for	40%	20%

PAPERS AND BOOKS:

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
1402	Leather board, or compressed leather, counter board and solid fibre shoe board	10%	7½%
1405	Surface coated paper, embossed or printed	4½c lb. and 10%	2¼¢ lb. and 10%
1405	Gummed papers	5c lb.	2½c lb.
1405	Boxes of paper etc. covered or lined:		
	With cotton or other vegetable fibre	5c lb. and 10%	2½c lb. and 10%
	With paper	5¢ lb. and 5%	2½¢ lb. and 5%
1406	Labels and flaps printed in metal leaf	60¢ lb.	30c lb.
1409	Hanging paper, not printed	7½%	5%
1410	Printed matter not of foreign authorship	15%	10%
1413	Pulpboard in rolls for wallboard, surface lined, or plate finished	10%	7½%
1413	Ribbon fly catchers	27½ %	20%

MISCELLANEOUS

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
1502	Lacrosse sticks	10%	7½%
1502	Ice skates and parts	15%	12½%
1502	Roller skates and parts	15%	10%
1506	Paint brushes	50%	25%
1513	Toy games, containers, favours and souvenirs	70%	50%
1513	Toys having a spring mechanism	70%	50%
1513	Miscellaenous toys and parts	70%	35%
1514	Manufactures of artificial abrasives	10%	5%
1527	Stampings for jewellery of metals other than gold or platinum	80%	40%
1530(b)	Glove and garment leather	15%	10%
1530(b)	Cattle side upper leather: grains	12½%	10%

MISCELLANEOUS—Concluded

U.S. Tariff Para.	Short Description	Present Rate	Torquay Agreement Rate
1530(e)	Men's or boys' boots and shoes, having molded soles laced to uppers, etc.	40c pair; 5% minimum; 20% maximum	10%
1530(e)	Boots, shoes and other footwear, with uppers and soles in chief value of wool felt	35%	17½%
1530(e)	Skating boots and shoes, McKay sewed, attached to ice skates	15%	12½%
1537(b)	Rubber heels and soles	25%	12½%
1539(b)	Manufactures of plastics having a synthetic-resin or resin-like binder, not elsewhere provided for	35¢ lb. plus 30%	25¢ lb. plus 20%
1541(a)	Organs and pianos and parts (except pipe organs)	40%	20%
1541(a)	Pipe organs and parts	15%	10%
1548	Peat moss	50¢ ton	25¢ ton
1555	Waste, not specially provided for	7½%	4%
1558	Fatty acids, not specially provided for	15%	10%
1558	Unenumerated manufactured articles	20%	10%

FREE LIST

1695	Horses and mules for immediate slaughter	Free	Free
1700	Dross or residuum from burnt pyrites	Free	Free
1719	Vanadium ore or concentrates	Free	Free
1722	"Other" moss, seaweed and vegetable substances	Free	Free
1732	Rapeseed oil for mechanical or manufacturing purposes	Free plus 4½¢ lb. I.R. tax	Free plus 2¼¢ lb. I.R. tax
1791	Typewriters	Free	Free
1803(3)	Evergreen Christmas trees	Free	Free
2491(a)	Other inedible animal oils, inedible animal fats and inedible animal greases, n.e.s. (other than those in para. 52)	3¢ lb.	1½¢ lb.

Shipping Activities in Danish Ports Increased

Oslo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The number of vessels that called at Danish ports during 1950 totalled 76,113 with an aggregate tonnage of 19·4 million net registered tons, as compared with 70,457 vessels of 17·4 million tons in 1949, and 90,784 vessels of 17·7 million tons in 1938. The larger number of vessels shown for 1938 is accounted for by the fact that the 1938 figure also includes calls made by ferries and very small vessels, which only slightly influenced the tonnage figure. There has also been a steady increase in the amount of goods loaded and unloaded at Danish ports, the figures for 1938, 1949 and 1950 being 13·2, 13·6 and 15·5 million tons respectively in the case of unloaded goods, and 4·6, 5 and 5·2 million tons respectively for loaded goods.