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COVER SUBJECT—Eight hundred baby chicks were flown recently from Toronto to Rome for distribution by the Italian Department of Agriculture to poultry breeders throughout the country. They arrived in good condition, and were quite lively on reaching the Eternal City. The first shipment of baby chicks from the Hamilton area arrived in Rome the early part of 1947, and was well received, being followed by a second consignment in June of that year. Canada exported 679,000 baby chicks last year, 640,000 of which were sent to the United States. The remainder were shipped to Bermuda, Jamaica, Cuba and St. Pierre-Miquelon.

Photo by Associated Press.

Price 10 cents

OTTAWA—EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.
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Argentine Industry Has Expanded Materially During Past Decade

High tariff protection before and after the war has favoured development—Contraction has occurred in agriculture—Expansion limited by shortage of foreign exchange and world shortages of raw materials.

By Hubert E. Lemieux, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

BUENOS AIRES—Favoured by high tariff protection before and after World War II, and by minimum competition during that conflict, the expansion of Argentine light industry and the contraction of agriculture have been the main features of economic conditions in Argentina in the last decade. National production and income figures give conclusive evidence of the growing importance of industry in the Argentine economy. On the basis of the 1935 price index, the gross value of national production, i.e. of agriculture and industry (excluding mining) rose from approximately 4.26 billion pesos in 1939 to 5.40 billion pesos in 1947, an increase of 26.8 per cent. The share of industry in these totals increased from 45 per cent to 52 per cent. Since 1941, this share of industry has increased still further.

According to the 1947 national census, 46 per cent of the national income in 1946 was derived from industry while 23 per cent came from livestock and about 22 per cent from agriculture. The official statistics covering the industrial expansion accomplished between 1935 and 1947, the latest year for which figures are available, are:

Industry in Argentina

Year	Number of Establishments	Number of Employees	Raw Material Employed (In '000 Pesos)	Value of Finished Product (In '000 Pesos)
1935	37,362	437,816	1,861,347	2,987,806
1937	45,263	539,525	2,686,706	4,053,062
1939	49,160	581,599	2,796,812	4,331,504
1941	52,445	684,497	3,702,033	5,575,539
1943	59,765	820,470	4,872,135	7,516,593
1946	84,895	1,056,673	7,372,333	14,793,358
1947	102,000	1,151,000

Using the index of employment as a yardstick, (1937 equals 100), the fastest growing industries, during the decade were chemicals, with an index of 199; building materials, 163; and food products, 162; while the index of industry in general stands at 149.

Industrial Output Rose Sharply During War

In spite of curbed imports of fuels, raw materials and equipment during World War II, industrial output rose sharply. Production of a wide variety of goods formerly imported was commenced during that period, mainly consumer goods for domestic consumption. At the same time, existing domestic industries, such as the textile and paper industries, excluding newsprint, succeeded in increasing output. This progress probably would have been greater had imports of machinery not been curtailed by the lack of foreign exchange and by the world shortage of industrial equipment. The lack of domestic sources of supply of fuels, basic ores of adequate quality and/or accessibility, and other raw materials coupled with the limited size of the domestic market have hampered the development of heavy industries.

Attempts Being Made to Attract Foreign Capital

The Argentine authorities are currently making serious attempts to attract foreign capital. This is accomplished by the state intervening in industrial production itself. National industries are granted various advantages, such as preferential rates of exchange, high tariff protection, special allotments of foreign exchange to import raw materials and capital equipment, and special agreements covering the remission abroad of initial capital, dividends and profits.

Indirectly, the government has assisted the establishment of foreign industries by creating the Argentine Industrial Credit Bank (Banco de Crédito Industrial). This official credit organization grants long- or short-term credits to local industrialists, with or without guarantee.

The industrial activity of the state is exercised by four main government entities:

1. The National Direction of State Industries (Dirección Nacional de Industrias del Estado), consists principally of a number of important industrial concerns established by parent German firms and which the Argentine Government expropriated during the last war. These factories chiefly produce pharmaceutical products, medical and surgical instruments and apparatus, alcohols, metal structures, boilers, electrical equipment and appliances, incandescent lamps, and building materials.

2. The Military Factories (Fabricaciones Militares) produce armament of the country's military forces. However, an unknown percentage of the output is purely industrial in nature and some of this civilian production caters to the requirements of various government departments. These numerous factories manufacture various types of steel, tungsten and chromonickel alloys, laminated steel and copper, electrolytic zinc, minium, electric motors, electric sewing machines, etc.

3. The Petroleum Control Board (Yacimientos Petroliferos Fiscales) exploits many oil wells in different regions of the country and operates refineries as well as a fleet of tankers.

4. The National Direction of Hydropower is a more recent entity which will exercise considerable influence on the country's economy. This state body co-ordinates its activities with the government's Five-Year Plan and is concerned with the installation of electrical equipment and power stations.

In a few years' time, the state will become a comparatively heavy producer of power, not only in the industrial centres of Buenos Aires and Rosario, but in other parts of the republic. This is a factor which is bound to affect private industry to a certain extent.

Argentine Production of Hydro-Electric Power

	Total Production of Electricity (In million KWS)
1945	2,976
1947	3,576
1949	4,121
Jan.-June, 1950	2,151

Private Initiative Has Contributed to Expansion

While state intervention and/or assistance has played and continues to exercise an important influence on Argentine industrial activities, private initiative has contributed to industrial expansion by improving manufacturing methods and increasing output. The following enumeration by main branches of manufacturing activity is indicative of the diversification new industries have brought to the national economy: Wheatstraw

and wood cellulose; papers and cardboards; rayon; wool; cotton; stockings; carpets, industrial dyes; textile machines; laminated iron; steel and copper; structural steels; boilers; steel tubes; alcohols; industrial chemicals, such as calcium carbide, caustic soda, chorine, etc.; pharmaceutical products; electrical equipment and appliances; electric motors and accessories; diesel motors; pumps; machine tools; tires and tubes; woodworking machinery; plywood; tiles, glass, bricks, mosaics and other ceramic products; cement; lime; fibro-cement; sewing machines; typewriters; bicycles; medical, surgical instruments and apparatus (X-rays; microscopes, thermometers, etc.); household appliances such as radios, washing machines, cookers, stoves, refrigerators, grinders, etc.; tobacco; leathers; paints and varnishes.

Argentine Industrial Production

	Unit	1945	1949	1950 (Six months)
Beer	Litres	257,000,000	374,000,000	181,000,000
Wines	Litres	210,000,000	1,070,000,000	1,250,000,000
Cotton yarn	Metric tons	64,000	70,000	33,000
Rayon yarn	Metric tons	4,189	6,501	3,321
Stockings, etc.	Pairs	63,000,000	73,000,000	35,000,000
Canvas shoes	Pairs	35,000	43,000	17,000
Cellulose	Metric tons	33,000	26,000	14,000
Paper	Metric tons	99,000	111,000	65,000
Cardboard	Metric tons	44,000	56,000	30,000
Sulphuric acid,	Metric tons	71,000	77,000	38,000
Alcohols	Litres	52,000,000	85,000,000	31,000,000
Soaps	Metric tons	123,000	162,000	90,000
Caustic soda	Metric tons	12,000	14,000	7,000
Aluminum sulphate ...	Metric tons	33,000	44,000	22,000
Tires	Units	97,000	755,000	370,000
Tire tubes	Units	16,000	805,000	357,000
Shoes	Pairs	24,000,000	29,000,000	13,000,000
Portland cement	Metric tons	1,087,000	1,444,000	774,000
Electric refrigerators ..	Units	6,000	19,000	12,000
Incandescent lamps ...	Units	8,000,000	19,000,000	9,000,000
Electric motors	Units	17,000	30,000	25,000
Phonograph records ..	Units	2,137,000	7,147,000	3,947,000

Argentine industry depends to a marked degree on foreign sources of supply for its requirements of raw materials and heavy machinery. While this situation may be alleviated in coming years, the bulk of Argentine needs for raw materials will continue to be imported from abroad, due to the complete lack of certain essential primary products in Argentina and the inaccessibility of others.

Chile Authorizes Free Import of Cashmeres from Spain

Santiago, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized the free import of cashmeres from Spain. In addition, importers will be authorized to import cashmeres from other countries to an equivalent of 10 per cent of those imported from Spain. To determine this latter figure, imports from January 1, 1951, will be consulted.

Chile Will Supply Petroleum to Uruguay

Santiago, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—An agreement has been signed with the general manager of the National Petroleum Company of Uruguay (ANCAP) for the supply from the Chilean oil wells of 240,000 c.m. of petroleum, for the period September, 1951-October, 1953, at a total value of US\$5 million. This will make a total purchase from Chile of US\$8.4 million. The agreement signed stipulates that purchases may be amplified as the production in the Magallanes oil wells increases.

Gold-Mining Industry Essential To Economy of South Africa

Gold used increasingly for purchase of industrial raw materials—Exports of semi-processed and processed gold were £27 million higher in value last year than in 1949—Devaluation has caused serious rise in operating costs—South Africa keenly interested in prospect of higher official price for gold.

By C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

JOHANNESBURG.—As a very important division of South Africa's mining industry, the production and sale of gold by the Union during 1950 played its traditional part in supporting the economy, though not quite to the same extent as in former years. This adjustment in the relative role played by gold mining is the result of the increased world demand for base metals and industrial minerals which reached record levels during the year. Nonetheless, gold mining remained indispensable as a foreign purchasing power, in maintaining reserves, and as an important attraction for foreign capital for mining, industrial and public works development.

Prior to devaluation in September, 1949, the Union's reserves of gold and foreign exchange had dwindled to dangerously low levels, the value of gold as a settler of adverse trade balances having been seriously affected by high import charges relative to the price of gold. Devaluation relieved the pressure to a good extent, but the adverse trade balance, even at the improved level of today, is still subject to price and other influences overseas. Gold has been used to an increasing extent for the purchase of industrial raw materials. During 1950 nearly 64 per cent of the total value of materials purchased was financed by gold.

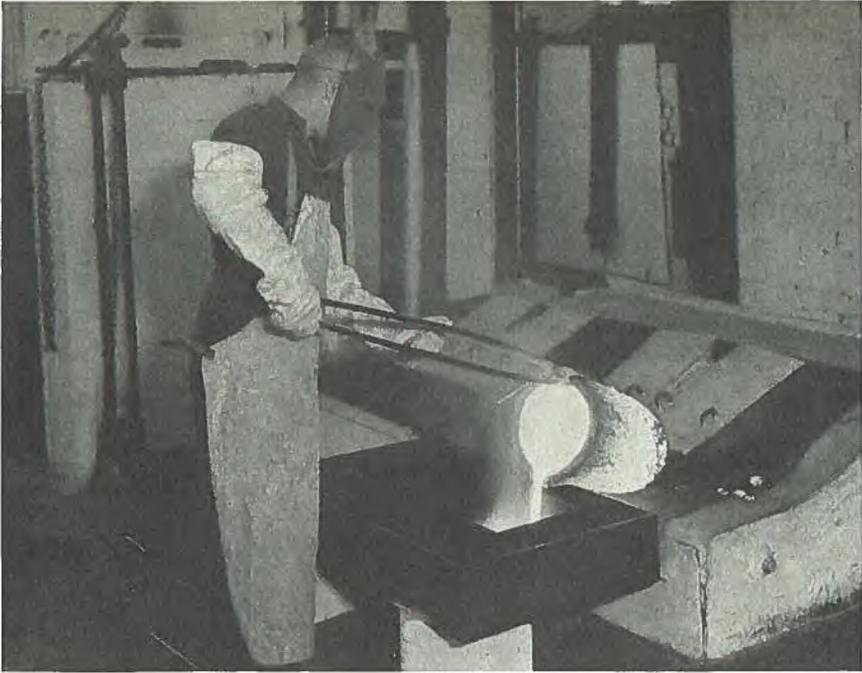
Gold is Important Item in Export Trade

Gold is also an important item in South Africa's growing export trade, semi-processed and processed gold shipments during 1950 reaching approximately £37·7 million out of a record export trade total of £250 million. At this figure, the semi-processed and processed exports came to about £27 million higher than in 1949. Premium sales of gold brought in additional revenue for the main producers to the amount of £2·1 million, as against £1·1 million in 1949.

South African Gold Milling and Yield

Year	Ore Crushed Tons	Gold Recovered	
		Dwt. per Ton	Total Oz. Fine
1941	67,255,450	4·130	14,039,912
1942	66,979,700	4·053	13,761,035
1943	59,952,900	4·097	12,460,666
1944	58,504,400	4·039	11,992,717
1945	58,897,600	3·997	12,213,545
1946	56,927,500	4·024	11,917,914
1947	53,712,300	3·982	11,197,638
1948	55,285,700	4·012	11,574,871
1949	56,881,550	3·942	11,708,013
1950	59,515,200	3·759	11,659,280

The above tonnages and grade figures refer only to the large producers. Total production, however, includes output of the miscellaneous small producers.



South Africa—Pouring molten gold at a mine on the Rand.

Value of South African Gold Production

Year	Average Price Per Oz. Fine	Total Value
1941	168/—	£116,978,499
1942	168/—	114,455,214
1943	168/—	103,585,046
1944	168/—	99,623,168
1945	172/3	101,847,382
1946	172/6	99,249,814
1947	172/6	92,740,023
1948	172/6	96,174,355
1949	*172/6	110,617,436
1950	248/3	139,491,029

*Between June 1 and September 19; thereafter until the end of the year 248/3 per fine ounce.

Devaluation Caused Rise in Operating Costs

While devaluation brought relief to the overall economic situation, in that the value of gold production was stepped up substantially, it also began a rising scale of operating costs which today is regarded as the most serious aspect of the industry. The average working costs in 1949 were 27/— per ton milled. In January, 1950, the figure was 28/3 per ton, and by December, 1950, had risen to 30/7 per ton. The total working costs for the year rose to £88 million, as against £76·7 million in 1949. During the year there were no major stoppages of work, but pressure for the granting of higher wages—one cause of higher operating costs—was maintained. Another important factor was the effect devaluation had on the costs of imports, particularly from the hard currency areas. Prices received a further upping shortly after the outbreak of hostilities in Korea. Despite this rise in operating costs, however, the increase in operating profits during 1950 is reckoned at 45 per cent, the direct result of devaluation. Other effects of this persistent uptrend in working costs is the

gradual eliminating of low-grade milling, and the intensification of the search for higher grade at more expense. If the process is continued it could seriously reduce the life of the industry.

As in the case of other gold producing countries, South Africa is keenly interested in the prospect of a higher official price for gold, in fact she is the chief promoter of such an increase. A growing percentage of her production, in the form of processed and semi-processed metal, is being sold on the free market. This percentage today is put at over 40. The price in the opening days of 1951 reached \$44.50 per ounce in Europe and about \$55.00 in the Far East. There is much speculation as to the future developments.

Sales of Other Minerals Broke All Records

Sales of other minerals by South Africa last year broke all records, according to statistics recently published by the Mines Department. The sales of coal in 1950 totalled 28.8 million tons, valued at £14.8 million, as compared with 27.6 million tons, valued at £10.1 million, in 1949. Platinum sales were of the order of 105,750 ounces at a value of £2.1 million, which compares with 94,092 ounces at £1.3 million in 1949. The demand by the United States for manganese ore is reported to be responsible for raising South African sales of this mineral from 793,971 tons, valued at £2.4 million, in 1949, to 831,145 tons, valued at £3.3 million, in 1950. The figures for the first month of 1951 appear to indicate that a very good start has been made for the current year. If sales continue at the January level new high records will be created.

Output of Canadian Tobacco Industry Had Higher Net Value

Output of Canada's tobacco manufacturing industries had a net value—selling values less excise duties and taxes—of \$113,334,066 in 1949, a gain of six per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$107,076,810. The gross output—selling values including excise duties and taxes—amounted to \$323,932,471, as compared with \$307,203,607, an increase of five per cent.

Production of cigarettes in 1949 totalled 17,053,442,000 with a gross value of \$255,713,618, as compared with 16,071,779,000 at \$240,838,123 in 1948. Output of smoking tobacco amounted to 26,202,733 pounds valued at \$47,313,008, as against 26,337,329 pounds worth \$46,606,959.

Mexican Metal Production Maintains Average Volume

Mexico City, May 9, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Mexican production of five leading metals in the first two months of this year was up to 1950 averages. Production of gold reached 28,960 troy oz. in January, and 32,151 in February, as compared with the monthly average of 34,012 last year. Silver production was 3.65 million troy oz. in January, and 5.25 million in February, against a 1950 average of 4.12 million troy oz. Copper production was 2,999 metric tons in January and 4,411 in February, as against an average of 5,142 metric tons last year.

Lead production reached 24,328 metric tons in January, and 24,503 in February, as compared with a monthly average of 19,840 metric tons during 1950. Zinc production amounted to 12,602 metric tons in January, and 17,677 metric tons in February, against an average during 1950 of 18,392 metric tons.

Proposals Invited for Construction of New Zealand Pulp and Paper Project

Direction and management of project to be left in private hands, but government will provide part of capital—Required initial investment estimated at £14 million, plus an additional £3 million for further development—Facilities provided by government will include new deep water harbour, additional railway lines and houses for employees.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada.

WELLINGTON, April 24, 1951.—Proposals have been invited by the New Zealand Government for the purchase, for 75 years, of 23 million cubic feet of exotic soft woods annually from the Kaingaroa State Forest, and, in co-operation with the New Zealand Forest Service, the development of an integrated plant embodying a sawmill, pulp mill and newsprint mill. The plant is to be constructed at Murupara which is 42 miles from Rotorua. It is estimated that an initial investment of £14 million sterling, including working capital, will be required and an additional £3 million will be necessary for further development. Direction and management is to be left in private hands, but the government plans to provide part of the capital.

The government will be spending an additional £14 million to provide public facilities to service the project. These include a new deep water harbour to be built at Mt. Maunganui, near Tauranga. This port, when completed, will be only 90 miles by rail from the proposed plant. An additional 42 miles of railway has also to be constructed, and will give direct access to all North Island markets and ready access to the new port for the South Island and overseas markets. The greater part of this new railway will connect Murupara with the main line at Edgecumbe, but a small additional line will be necessary from the port at Mt. Maunganui to connect with existing lines. Approximately 700 dwellings will be required for workers at the integrated plant, and the government will erect 400 of these houses for those employees who are unable to provide their own homes. To house forest personnel and various others not employed by the purchaser, 650 dwellings will be required. The government will assume responsibility for these houses to the extent that rental houses are necessary. Other works, such as the construction of hydro-electric transmission stations and various necessary facilities, will also be done by the government.

No Difficulty Expected in Finding Export Markets

The North American consultants, who have been advising the government on this scheme, suggested a basic plant using 23 cubic feet annually and which is expected to yield 70 million board feet of sawn timber, 50 thousand long tons of newsprint, 10 thousand long tons of printings and writings and 25 thousand long tons of sulphate pulp. This compares with New Zealand's consumption of 35 thousand long tons of newsprint, printings and writings, 8 thousand long tons of pulp, and 10 million board feet of lumber. It will, therefore, be necessary to develop export markets. No great difficulty is expected in this as Australia alone could easily absorb the total exportable surpluses.

Exhaustive studies have been carried out for some years by local and overseas experts into the technical, economic and engineering aspects of the integrated plant, and copies of all reports are available to those

wishing to submit proposals. In order to expedite construction of the main logging mill, the government is prepared to proceed before the successful tenderers are able to commence operations, and appropriate adjustments can be made later.

The purchaser will be required to build an integrated plant in accordance with the plans accepted by the government, and has the right to obtain an additional 5 million cubic feet annually within 10 years of the acceptance of the memorandum of agreement. This will make a total of 27 million cubic feet. Until the additional 5 million cubic feet is accepted by the purchaser, the right is reserved to dispose of this quantity in any way the government sees fit.

The Kaingaroa State Forest is the largest man-made forest in New Zealand, and one of the largest concentrations of annual wood growth in the world. The average haul of timber to the proposed plant will be less than 20 miles, and the raw material can be supplied in perpetuity. There is no intention of selling any part of the growing forest, and the annual cut will be strictly limited to the annual growth. Low cost of raw materials and the large output of the proposed plant are expected to allow its products to compete at world parity prices on both New Zealand and Australian markets. Export outlets will be a fundamental feature of the enterprise, but the government expects that local users will be given an opportunity of purchasing, at world parity prices, such pulp and paper products as they require.

The venture is to be financed by the issue of debentures up to one-half of the necessary finance, and the remainder is to be provided by shares. The government is prepared to purchase debentures to an unspecified amount, but reserves the right to subscribe 15 per cent of the share capital. The purchaser must issue shares to the value of £200,000 to the New Zealand Government, in consideration of expenditure incurred for development, but the remaining portion of the 15 per cent will be paid by the government in cash.

The only manner in which the government will participate in the management or operation of the company is in the appointment of one director. It is hoped that 15 per cent of the share capital will be raised in New Zealand, but this is not a specific condition. Overseas investors are to have the right to transfer their annual net profit in the venture from New Zealand.

Chilean Exchange Operations to be Solely on Cash Basis

Santiago, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—Forward exchange operations, which had been authorized by the Foreign Trade Council of Chile, have now been prohibited so as to avoid the speculation said to have resulted from that type of operation. All purchases and sales must now be strictly on a cash basis.

B.W.I. Supply Officers Meet to Discuss Trade Problems

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—A meeting of the supply officers of the British West Indies colonies opened in Barbados on April 16, under the chairmanship of Prof. C. G. Beasley, Economic Adviser to the Comptrollers for Development and Welfare in the West Indies. Among matters to be discussed, it is understood, were the liberalization of European-West Indies trade; the British West Indies Trade Liberalization Plan, which was instituted on January 1, 1951 between the British West Indies, Canada and the United States; and the effect of the serious international situation on supplies to the Caribbean area.

Finances of the Belgian Congo Were Buoyant in Past Year

Budget remains eminently sound in spite of heavy expenditures under Ten-Year Plan—Large government revenue derived from part ownership in large corporations and high export taxes—Import licences were granted freely, but export controls were tightened.

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

LEOPOLDVILLE.—Although the Ten-Year Plan for the Belgian Congo, which is just getting under way, calls for very heavy public and private expenditure, the budgetary position of the colony remains eminently sound. In fact, the finances of the colony are in such good shape that it was enabled, with reserves it had accumulated, to embark on its ten-year plan before the parliament in Belgium had actually approved special funds. Large government revenue is derived from part ownership in many of the large corporations, chiefly mining, which are in excellent financial condition. With high prices prevailing on world markets, it is possible for the government to levy high export taxes.

A ten-year plan for the mandated territory of Ruanda-Urundi, involving the equivalent of US\$60 million, is also being drawn up. Here the economic position is not so strong and credit will not be so easy to obtain.

As a result of its favourable circumstances, the Belgian Congo was able, during the year, to float a loan, in Switzerland, which was immediately over-subscribed. Bearing interest at four per cent, it fetched a premium of 101 to 102 per cent. The loan is repayable in ten years and amounts to 60 million Swiss francs.

The export taxes, besides providing about one-third of the colony's revenue, are used as a control to encourage processing of raw materials before export. This is accomplished by putting a high export tax on the raw product and a lower one on the processed product. These taxes are also intended to be flexible and to cushion the producers against violent drops in world prices. Past budgetary surpluses have also been set aside with this in view.

Marshall Aid has, in view of these favourable circumstances, hardly been necessary in this country. The only steps taken along these lines were a road building loan for \$1.7 million from the "Pool of Overseas Territories Development Funds", and a loan of approximately the same amount by ECA to the mining company "Géomines", to be repaid in scarce minerals mined by that company.

Import Licences Freely Granted

Import licences were required in 1950 for all goods, but were freely granted. Import controls were not invoked against Canada or other supplying nations, with the exception of Japan. Controls were maintained chiefly as a safeguard against dumping by Japan, and also to enforce commercial agreements into which Belgium and its colony had entered with other European nations.

However, export controls were tightened in order to maintain, by government action, a reasonably high quality of exports, and thus earn for the colony a better reputation and price for its produce on world markets. The export of certain edible crops, such as manioc and rice,

was prohibited in certain seasons from specified provinces to prevent hunger and an unduly high cost of living. Export controls were also used to prevent goods purchased with hard currency being re-exported.

Native Consumers are Conservative in Taste

There were no startling developments in the merchandising field. Native demands are turning more and more towards quality articles. But the native population, the only outlet of importance for consumer goods, is still very backward and not sufficiently educated to be reached easily by the usual forms of sales promotion. One method, which is used with some success, is the printing of pictures of a product on cloth which is then sold to the native women for wearing apparel. The large mining and plantation companies can still regard their own working population as an assured market for goods offered by their trading affiliates. But the natives are very conservative in their tastes and usually dislike innovations. Most of these companies can best be reached through their main offices in Brussels. There has been a marked movement towards incorporating companies under Belgian Congo instead of Belgian law. However, this does not mean, necessarily, that there is any change in the buying arrangements which often remain in the hands of the Brussels office. The white population, numbering approximately 52,000, includes many nationalities and, therefore, does not represent a large market.

The official cost of living index in Leopoldville for January 1, 1951, reached a record of 265.4 (1935 equals 100). Most of the elements of the index rose more than this percentage over the intervening years. Elements which did not were cigarettes, amusements and schooling. This is supposed to be based on the budget for an average white household, and not a minimum budget. The movement of the index in recent years has been: January 1, 1947, 220; January 1, 1948, 233.4; January 1, 1949, 249.4; January 1, 1950, 263.4; January 1, 1951, 265.5.

A comparison of the long-term trends in Belgium and the Belgian Congo shows that, on the basis of 1935, the Belgian cost of living figure stood much higher, at 400, in last November. The different trend was natural because, in 1935, nearly everything had to be imported into the colony. Now many things, especially heavy articles, are made locally. This relative situation does not alter the fact that the absolute cost of living in the colony is much higher.

Commercial Plane Visits Chile on Demonstration Flight

Santiago, April 30, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The commercial aircraft "Sealand G-AKP", constructed by the British firm, Short Brothers and Harland Ltd., of Belfast, recently arrived in Chile on a demonstration trip. It will remain in Chile one week and continue by the south of Chile to Argentina and thence to other South American countries.

Canadian Leather Footwear Industry Had Record Production Value

Gross value of production of Canada's leather footwear industry rose to a record \$116.5 million in 1949, an increase of 10.6 per cent over the previous peak figure of \$105.3 million in 1948. Two hundred and eighty-four establishments were in operation during the year, giving employment to an average of 22,290 persons who received \$36.7 million in salaries and wages, as against 292 plants employing 21,265 workers earning \$32.5 million in 1948. Cost of materials used was \$61 million against \$56 million.

High Quality Iron Ore Deposits Being Developed in Venezuela

Ore shipments expected to reach 2,000,000 tons annually at outset, and build up to 3,000,000 tons per year—Deposits found in State of Bolivar estimated to contain more than 500 million tons of high grade ore.

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

(Editor's Note.—Mr. 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.)

CARACAS.—The existence of high quality iron ore in Venezuela has been known for many years. Because of the availability of other more accessible deposits throughout the world, production efforts in this country until recently have not been successful. With the decline in supplies of quality ore from the Mesabi Range in the United States, interest in the development of the Venezuelan deposits has again arisen and present prospects for large-scale production are very promising.

The Iron Mines Company of Venezuela, a subsidiary of the Bethlehem Steel Co. of the United States, after nine years of preparatory work requiring an investment of close to \$50 million for the construction of two special ports, a 30-mile railway, roads, airfield, workers' houses, and the installation of machinery, is now ready to begin shipping ore to Baltimore, Maryland. First ore shipments are scheduled to leave Venezuela in the early part of 1951 and are expected to reach 2,000,000 tons annually at the outset, gradually building up to 3,000,000 tons per year. The deposits of the Iron Mines Co. of Venezuela located at El Pao, in the State of Bolivar, have been averaging 58-68 per cent Fe, 0.1-0.6 per cent silica, 0.08-0.27 per cent manganese, 0.09-2.65 per cent alumina, and up to 0.20 Ti O₂. Proven reserves in the principal ore body being worked by the company are conservatively estimated at 70 million tons.

The Orinoco Mining Company, a subsidiary of the U.S. Steel Co. of the United States, has also located and proven extensive deposits of iron ore, averaging 60-65 per cent Fe., in the State of Bolivar. Official estimates place the quality of high grade ore proven to be more than 500 million tons. The construction of a port, a 55-mile railway, airfield, housing, dredging of the Orinoco River, and installation of machinery is being planned, which will necessitate an expenditure of approximately \$250 million. It is probable that the necessary preparatory work will take about four years before actual exports commence.

A Swiss company, operating under the name of Swiss Iron Mines Co. of Venezuela, and also the Republic Steel Co., of the United States, are reported to be interested in developing iron ore deposits in the Guayana area.

Venezuela has a very direct interest in the United States legislation regarding the project for the deepening of the St. Lawrence River. Completion of this seaway would likely make Labrador and Quebec iron ore a strong competitor with Venezuelan and Chilean ore, in the Midwest and Atlantic steel-producing areas of the United States.

The U.S. Steel Co. is reported to be considering the establishment of a new \$500 million steel mill at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, which would use, in part, iron ore from the Company's Venezuelan deposits south of Ciudad Bolivar.

Trade Notes

ARGENTINA

Argentina Increases Rates for Letters and Telegrams

Buenos Aires, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—As from April 16, 1951, Argentine postage for ordinary inland letters and to countries comprised in the American Postal Union and Spain, will be 20 cents for the first 20 grams, and for abroad, 45 cents. For inland printed matter the rate will be 10 cents for the first 100 grams; books printed in Argentina, 5 cents up to 100 grams; and post-cards, 15 cents. Other rates have been similarly increased.

Argentina to Permit Imports of Sulphur

Buenos Aires, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Economy has opened an import quota of 30,000 tons of sulphur for the current year. Import permits will be issued by that ministry.

New Oil Wells Sunk in Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine State Oilfields (Y.P.F.) announced recently that 12 new oil wells have been sunk in Comodoro Rivadavia giving a daily average production of 523 cubic metres. In Plaza Huincol, two new wells are now in operation, yielding 35 cubic metres per day.

Sales of Radio and Television Sets in Canada Higher

Sales of radio receiving sets, including television, in Canada in 1950 increased eight per cent over the preceding year, but were still about six per cent below the postwar peak reached in 1947. Units sold in 1950 totalled 788,200 listed at \$72,108,000, a new high annual value, as compared with 728,700 units valued at \$55,324,000 in 1949.

There were 29,600 television sets sold in 1950 valued at list prices at \$12,948,000. Statistics on the sales of TV sets were first collected in September, 1949, and the total for the four months ended December of that year was 4,200 valued at \$1,684,000. Radio sales in 1950 totalled 758,600 units valued at \$59,160,000 as against 724,500 at \$53,640,000 in 1949.

Blast Furnace Opened in Argentina

Buenos Aires, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—A second blast furnace was opened on April 10 at the Palpala steel works in the province of Jujuy in northwest Argentina. It was constructed by the Dirección General de Fabricaciones Militares, the government entity in charge of industrial expansion for military uses, and has an annual capacity of 18,000 metric tons. The ore is produced from mines at nearby Zapla. The new furnace raises output at the plant to 36,000 tons yearly. Gradual expansion of the industry through the addition of new furnaces is contemplated.

Production does not nearly cover Argentine steel consumption of about one million tons per year. The Minister of War stated at the inauguration that the policy was to continue importing steel, which is actually cheaper than that produced in the country. The steel produced at Palpala will be distributed as follows: national defence, 50 per cent; public works, 16 per cent; and private industry, 34 per cent.

Argentine Meat Being Shipped to Great Britain

Buenos Aires, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Argentine frozen beef is again being loaded for the United Kingdom for the first time since last July. The first shipments, under the terms of the Anglo-Argentine Protocol, signed April 21, are at present being taken aboard the *S.S. Paraguay Star* and the *S.S. Alcantara*. As the latter is the faster ship, it is expected that she will be the first to arrive in the United Kingdom with Argentine meat. Both ships will carry only about 1,200 tons each, as much of their refrigerated space is already taken up by fruit consignments. The first ship carrying entirely meat is expected to be the *S.S. Drina*, which will take a full cargo of 5,400 tons. It is also expected that the *S.S. Memel* will be despatched to the Patagonian ports for mutton.

As the packing plants are filled to capacity with meat for export, shipments will move rapidly during the coming months. The packers have also requested ranchers to send in heavier consignments of cattle in order to step up the slaughter.

There will be no chilled meat moving for a time, as neither the packers nor the ships are as yet conditioned for this trade.

Argentina Imports Spruce from Rumania

Buenos Aires, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Economy announced that spruce, imported by the government from Rumania, will be marketed shortly. Local firms, which imported pine spruce between 1937 and 1950, are qualified to purchase stocks.

Great Britain Sets Specifications for Argentine Chilled Beef

Buenos Aires, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—By an exchange of letters between representatives of the Argentine and British Governments at the signing of the new protocol to the Anglo-Argentine Agreement, the following specifications and arrangements have been agreed upon for chilled beef shipments to the United Kingdom.

1. *Quality*—Quarters to be prepared for shipment from carcasses of young steers of the Argentine official gradings J, U1 and U2. Cold dressed weight of carcasses should not be less than 480 lbs., nor exceed 720 lbs.

2. *Dressing*—To be carried out according to best Argentine commercial standards. No quarters should be hotclothed. Kidneys, kidney nobs and tenderloin to be left in hind quarters. Thick skirts to be removed. Any excess channel fat must be removed from hind quarters. Sides to be quartered between tenth and eleventh rib.

3. *Marking*—The inspection legend should be placed on the outside hind quarter and fore quarter flank and the troop number should be placed on the inside hind quarter flank and the inside of the ribs of fore quarter on or about the eighth rib. As regards marking on the outside wrapper, both hinds and fores should be stencilled in black with the name of the shipper and words "chilled beef" along with the serial number. Net weight of beef at the time of shipment to be marked in black near the middle of the bag corresponding to the inside of the quarter.

4. *Wrapping*—All of the quarter to be wrapped in a single stockinette with an outer hessian cover, the latter to be a minimum quality of 8 ounces.

5. *Inspection*—Similar arrangements shall apply to chilled beef as regards survey in the United Kingdom as at present exist for frozen beef.

Argentina Expects Another Record Cotton Crop

Buenos Aires, April 17, 1951.—(FTS)—With the cotton harvest now under way in the northern provinces, it is expected that Argentina will have another record crop this year. The trade estimates production at 145,000 metric tons of fibre, which is approximately 15,000 tons higher than the record crop last season. Encouraged by high prices and the government program to increase output, growers have been extending the area planted to cotton. The steady climb in cotton fibre production is shown in the following figures:

Season	Fibre Production (metric tons)
1944-45	74,014
1945-46	61,687
1946-47	72,282
1947-48	85,000
1948-49	98,500
1949-50	130,200
1950-51	145,000

Argentina Establishes Subsidy on Seed Grain

Buenos Aires, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—In order to intensify agricultural production during the coming season and improve the quality of the grain crops, the Ministry of Agriculture has been authorized to invest 42 million pesos in the subsidy of seed grain. This compares with 19 million pesos invested in a similar program last season. The Ministry will purchase 1.2 million 60-kilo sacks of seed grain from registered growers, and offer them to producers at subsidized prices. "Original" seed wheat will be purchased by the Ministry at 34 pesos per sack on railcar at station of origin, and will be sold to producers at 31 pesos per sack at station of destination. These prices compare with 29.5 and 22.5 pesos, respectively, last year. Corresponding prices are likewise established for 1st, 2nd and 3rd multiplication seed, and for flax, oats, barley and rye.

The Ministry is also authorized to establish prices for the purchase and sale of seed corn, sunflower, rice, alfalfa and other forages, and to buy, either in the local market or abroad, forage seeds for multiplication on a contract basis with registered growers. The Ministry will also buy high quality seed grain of the 1950-51 harvest for multiplication, paying the current official or market price, as the case may be, plus the following bonus per 100 kilos: wheat 10 pesos; flax 13 pesos; corn 11 pesos; sunflowerseed 10 pesos and rice 17 pesos.

AUSTRALIA

Australian Trade With Canada Higher in Value

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australia's exports exceeded imports by £109.7 million, in the eight months ended February 28. Exports in the period increased in value by more than 54 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1949-50. The total amount was £573.3 million, compared with £370 million in the same period of 1949-50. Imports cost £463.5 million, compared with £328.6 million last year. Australia's favourable balance for the eight months to February, 1950, was £41.4 million.

Exports to Canada during the period were valued at £8.3 million, as against £5.5 million for the corresponding period of 1949-50. Imports from Canada amounted to £10.7 million, compared with £8.9 million for the same period of last year.

European Timber Quarantined in Australia

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Cargoes of timber from Europe are in quarantine in Sydney and Melbourne, owing to the sirex wood wasp having been discovered in them. The cost of treatment of the cargoes in Sydney is estimated to be £15,000. Timber merchants in both cities are pressing for relaxation of the quarantine order. They claim that the wasp is not a danger to Australian forests and that disruption of timber imports would throw house-building and other construction programs into chaos.

Australian Customs and Excise Revenue Higher

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian customs and excise revenue for March was £13,673,796, bringing the total for nine months of the current financial year to £120,639,971. This was an increase of £14,039,548 over the corresponding period of 1949-50.

Proximity Fuse to be Manufactured in Australia

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian radio factories are preparing to mass-produce proximity shell and bomb fuses. These fuses, developed by Britain and the United States during the war, explode the shell or bomb when it is close to the target. Normal contact fuses have to hit the target before the missile explodes. Research work on the fuse has been undertaken by the Department of Supply as part of its development program. It is understood that at least one radio factory in New South Wales will soon be ready to mass-produce the fuses.

Australia Will Export to West Indies

Sydney, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—An official of the Department of Commerce and Agriculture has announced that £3,500,000 worth of Australian goods are expected to be sold in the West Indies this year. This trade has been built up, since the war, from almost nothing.

BRAZIL

Brazilian Cement Production Figure Announced

São Paulo, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture's total production figure for cement in 1950 is given as 1,381,976 tons, valued at Cr\$769.3 million. The principal manufacturing states are São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro, Minas Gerais, Pernambuco, Paraíba, Rio Grande do Sul and Espirito Santo.

Brazil Has Shortage of Tinplate

São Paulo, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that Brazil's yearly requirements of tinplate are in the neighbourhood of 100 thousand tons, of which Volta Redonda can supply about 38 thousand tons. This means that 62,000 tons have to be imported, mainly from the United States. The quota allotted to Brazil by that country for the first three months of the year was, however, only 10,500 tons. The authorities are endeavouring to have a minimum allocation of 16,000 tons per quarter established, but should this not be possible, supplies are likely to be restricted to the canning industry.

Size of Current São Paulo Cotton Crop Estimated

São Paulo, April 12, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the latest official estimate, the current São Paulo cotton crop will total 224,000 tons of ginned cotton. Brazil is depending on its exports to Britain to clean up the sterling backlog. Private sources put the crop at a slightly lower figure.

New Oil Refinery Planned at Capuava, Brazil

São Paulo, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—A contract was signed last week between Refinaria e Exploracao de Petroleo Uniao S.A., and Hydrocarbon Research Inc., for the erection of an oil refinery with a daily capacity of 20,000 drums at Capuava, in the district of Santo Andre, São Paulo. Work is expected to begin in about two months, and will probably be concluded in about two years.

Santos-São Paulo Pipeline Near Completion

São Paulo, April 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Santos-São Paulo pipeline has already reached its final stages of construction. Assembly of the line for light oils, gasoline, kerosene and diesel oil is expected to be concluded by July of this year. Assembly of the line for fuel oil, however, will not be completed until the end of the year.

BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana Sugar Cane Yield Lower Last Year

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of sugar in British Guiana during 1950 amounted to 195,651 tons (including 2,090 tons made from farmers' canes), and exceeded the 1949 production by 21,415 tons. The average yield per acre of the 61,612 acres of estates canes reaped, was 3.12 tons. This yield was less than the 3.22 tons in 1949 and 3.25 tons in 1948. Sugar exports in 1950 totalled 173,127 tons, as compared with 173,813 tons in 1949. The price of export sugar in 1950 was £30.10s (\$146.40) per ton c.i.f. Of this amount, the sum of £2.15s (\$13.20) was allocated to reserve funds.

Copra Grading System Introduced in British Guiana

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—There was an increase in the production of coconuts in British Guiana in 1950, despite the heavy floods early in the year. The area under cultivation was 33,700 acres, a slight increase over the previous year. The number of nuts produced was over 51 million.

The production of copra was 4,130 tons, 1,343 tons more than in 1949. A system of grading copra was introduced during the year, and payments were made strictly according to grade. A copra grading inspector was appointed to supervise and ensure the proper assignments of grades. The revised prices per ton for copra were: £42 for Grade 1, £40.16.8 for Grade 2, and £38.10.0 for Grade 3.

Other by-products of the coconut manufactured in 1950 were, 424,864 gallons crude oil, 602,438 gallons edible oil, 2,709,917 lbs. soap, 292,745 lbs. margarine, 35,165 lbs. lard substitute, and 2,725,767 lbs. copra meal.

A total quantity of 77,940 gallons of coconut oil, composed of 36,190 gallons of refined oil and 41,750 gallons of crude oil was exported during 1950.

Gold-Mining Production in British Guiana Declined Last Year

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—British Guiana's gold production for 1950 was 13,740 ozs., compared with 21,098 ozs. for 1949, a decrease in production of 7,358 ozs. This decline in production was due to the cessation of operations by the Axel Johnson Mine in the Barama, and the closing down of the Cuyuni Goldfields, Ltd., in November.

The operation of the new dredge of the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields Ltd., at Tumatumari, has been delayed owing to the Essequibo River being very low, and as a consequence, the transportation of heavy pieces of electrical machinery had to be held over. The Barima Gold Mining Co. (Canada) Ltd., has completed arrangements to install a dredge at its concession at Arakaka, Barima. The Tikwah Mining Corporation Ltd., are installing a cyanide plant at Peters Mine, Puruni District, to treat tailings, and it is hoped that it will start producing about June, 1951.

New Plans for Gold Mining Development in British Guiana

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—New plans for the development of the gold properties in the Potaro district, owned by the British Guiana Consolidated Goldfields, Ltd., at a cost of £562,000 has been announced. The directors of the company have concluded an agreement with the Colonial Development Corporation whereby the corporation will provide the greater part of the money needed for an intensive program.

British Guiana Rice Shipped in Cartons

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The first shipment of 5,600 boxes, each containing 24 attractively designed 2½-pound cartons bearing the label "Demerara Whole Grain Rice", left British Guiana for Jamaica in March. Two similar shipments will follow shortly. The transaction was arranged between the British Guiana Rice Marketing Board and a commercial firm in Jamaica.

British Guiana Diamond Production Larger in 1950

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Diamond production in British Guiana during 1950 totalled 37,462 metric carats, as compared with 34,789 metric carats in 1949, an increase of 2,853 carats. The total declared value of the stones exported during the year, as shown in the customs export returns, averaged \$36.81, while the corresponding value for 1949 was \$34.59.

British Guiana Flies Emergency Meat Supplies to Trinidad

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad received 6,000 pounds of fresh meat by air from British Guiana a few days ago. This cargo represents the first of five such emergency shipments which will come forward in the near future. Shipments of frozen meat from both Australia and New Zealand, which were expected in the colony at the beginning of this month have not yet arrived. This is the second time in a few months that British Guiana has shipped emergency supplies of meat by air to Trinidad.

INDIA

Ferro-Manganese Plant to be Set Up In India

Bombay, April 27, 1951.—(FTS)—A ferro-manganese plant is to be set up in the Province of Orissa and will be completed by the end of 1952. This plant is designed to smelt a minimum of 25,000 tons of ferro-manganese annually. India produces and exports large quantities of high grade manganese ore and this proposed exploitation of medium and low-grade ore has received encouragement from the Government of India, which is providing 10 per cent of the proposed capital and will be represented on the board of directors. Provision is being made for the participation of additional Indian capital, but the bulk of the required investment is to be provided by Brainard International Company of the United States. The United States company will also furnish technical assistance. Considerable scope exists for establishment of similar enterprises in India.

Indian Ports Announce Shipping Marks Requirements

Bombay, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Calcutta port officials have requested overseas shipping companies to notify foreign consignors that shipping marks on packages weighing more than one ton, 18 cwt., intended for discharge at Calcutta, should be stencilled on each and either side of the package to facilitate proper identification, clearance and delivery to consignees. The Bombay Port Trust has not taken similar action, but considers that this is in line with present requirements that all packages must be adequately marked so as to be easily identified

NORWAY

Norwegian Financial Position Favourable

Oslo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—During February Norway received Marshall Aid totalling a little over \$4.6 million. Since the ECA scheme was introduced, Norway has received merchandise in respect of the ECA for a total sum of 1,300 million kroner. The net deficit of Norway vis-à-vis the E.P.U. was \$3.5 million for February.

The Norwegian Cabinet has put forward a proposal regarding the assessment of income taxes, which, if adopted, means that taxes of private individuals will be assessed on the basis of the income of the current year. As regards limited companies and similar institutions, taxes will be assessed on the capital and income of the preceding year, as hitherto.

In accordance with the monetary reform introduced in the autumn of 1945, a certain part of the bank notes in circulation and the balances of current accounts at the banks were transferred to blocked accounts ("Riksinnskudd"). At the end of 1950 the total balances of these accounts amounted to about 5.5 million kroner. It has now been decided to place the blocked accounts at the free disposal of the holders as from September 9, 1951.

The government accounts for the first six months of the budget year 1950-51 show that total expenditures amounted to about 1,314 million kroner, and total revenue to about 1,444 million. For this period there is, therefore, a surplus of about 130.6 million kroner.

The Norwegian foreign trade figures for the month of February were quite favourable, showing an excess of imports over exports of 53 million kroner, as against 144 million kroner in January, 1951, and 68 million kroner in February, 1950.

Norwegian Mining Company to Re-commence Operations

Oslo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—It is expected that the Norwegian mining company, A/S Sydvaranger at Kirkeness, Northern Norway, whose plant was completely destroyed during the last war, will re-commence mining operations at the beginning of 1952. It is planned to reach a total annual output of 500,000 tons of iron ore, but it is intended to increase production gradually until a total output of 1,000,000 tons annually is reached. The total investments in this company amount to 140 million kroner.

Norwegian Industrial Output Set Record in February

Oslo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian industrial output was higher in February than at any previous period. This was chiefly due to the very great activities in the herring oil and fish canning industries in connection with the large catches of herring during the winter fisheries. The index for the total industrial output in February was 165 (1938 equals 100). The index for the export industries was 174 as against 154 in February last year, and for the domestic industries 161 as against 155 in February 1950.

LIMA

French Capital to be Invested in Peruvian Steel Plant

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—A French syndicate has undertaken to install an iron and steel plant at the Port of Chimbote, at an estimated cost of \$10 million to \$12 million, with a projected output of 60,000 tons of steel per annum. There are large deposits of anthracite coal in the Santa and Chuquicara valleys in the Chimbote region, which are already being exploited. Plans for the development of the Mancora iron ore deposits are already well advanced. Two French engineers are already engaged in preliminary surveys in Peru, while French factories have started work on the manufacture of the required equipment.

Peru Has Favourable Balance of Trade

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Peru's foreign trade during 1950 shows a favourable balance of trade of US\$6,968,672, as compared with a deficit of US\$13,573,495 in 1949. The volume of exports also shows an increase of more than 50,000 tons over 1949.

Peru Buys Destroyers from the United States

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Peruvian Government recently acquired three escort destroyers from the United States at US\$3,329,000.

Subway Projected for Capital of Peru

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The idea of a subterranean transportation system has been considered in Lima for a number of years. However the present government has decided to proceed with the project. Plans are only in a preliminary stage, but will include an integral system of subway routes which gradually will be extended. No estimates as to the cost of such a project have been made public so far.

International Bank Mission has Arrived in Peru

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Three members of the Technical Mission of the International Bank of Reconstruction and Development have arrived in Peru to study specific irrigation and agricultural projects, with a view to a possible loan to this country from the Bank.

Peru Increases Her Gold Reserves

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Peru has now a total reserve of more than 24 tons of gold, worth US\$27,045,113. This is in keeping with the Peruvian policy of strengthening the country's currency.

Peru Shipping Manganese Ore to United States

Lima, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The second shipment of high-grade manganese ore from recently discovered rich veins in the Peruvian Sierra will be on its way to the United States shortly. Located 75 kilometres inland from the station of Tirapata, first stop after Pucará on the lines of the Southern Railways of Peru, the mines comprise 16 separate properties at an altitude of 4,500 metres in the huge Department of Puno. Construction of a road from Tirapata to the mines and erection of workers' camps was begun in February, 1950. Today, approximately 125 workers are employed. By September 1950, the first shipment of ore was made, and the Mining Bank of Peru loaned the mining interests the necessary capital to expand their operations.

TRINIDAD

Trinidad Brewery Expands Storage Facilities

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Caribbean Development Company has almost completed the extension of its beer brewing plant. Thirty-two additional tanks are being installed. This makes a total of 68 tanks in which beer will be kept when completed. Up to the present time, beer is being brewed four times per week on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays. On each brewing an average of 1,789 gallons of beer are handled and preserved for three months before being marketed. With the new extension, which it is hoped will be completed by the end of May, it will be possible to carry on brewing eight times per week instead of four, thereby doubling the output. It will also mean that an additional amount of hops will be imported from countries of Northern Europe. The present hops grains are obtained from Denmark.

Marketing is Critical in Trinidad Oil Industry

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The General Manager of Antilles Petroleum (Trinidad) Limited stated recently that "nine-tenths of Trinidad's oil must be disposed of overseas," and pointed out that, "the continuation of the major contribution by the oil industry to the local economy is dependent on the Trinidad oil companies being able to effect sales in highly competitive markets all over the world."

Trinidad Seeks Loan in London

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Trinidad and Tobago are now attempting to raise a \$12 million loan under the Five-Year Economic Development Program on the London market.

Trinidad Embarks on Five-Year Economic Program

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The legislature approved, on February 15, a \$38 million Five-Year Economic Program. It also passed a bill empowering the government to raise loans to finance these projects. The government plans to finance the Five-Year projects with \$28 million from overseas loans, \$12 million this year and \$16 million in 1953, as well as \$4 million from Colonial Development and Welfare and \$6 million from surplus balances.

Trinidad Fears Setback in Development Plans

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Shortages of certain essential raw materials may cause a severe setback to Trinidad's efforts to increase the pace of its industrial developments. The Minister of Labour, Industry and Commerce has stated that Trinidad is already feeling the impact of the defence programs undertaken by the free nations of the world to counteract Communist aggression.

SOUTH AFRICA

Assets and Liabilities of South African Reserve Bank Announced

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The South African Reserve Bank liability of £201,244,944, as at April 13, was covered by the following items, foreign bills discounted, £93,641,864; gold coin and bullion, £73,144,457; government securities, £18,781,854; and miscellaneous assets, including non-government securities, domestic bills and subsidiary coinage, £15,676,769.

South African Cost of Living Continues to Rise

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The advance in cost of living, as shown by the official index based on retail prices for food, fuel, light, rent and sundries, has continued and reached 166.4 during February (Base 1938 equals 100). As compared with 103.4 in December, 1940, and 153.2 in the same month of 1949, there has been a consistent monthly increase in each of the eight months to February, 1951. The index which was 159.8 in July, 1950, advanced to 165.2 in December and to 165.6 in January.

Liberalization of South African Import Controls Urged

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The half-yearly meeting of the South African Federated Chamber of Industries has urged an immediate liberalization of the import control regulations to allow "open-licence" importation of essential industrial requirements, while supplies are still available overseas. "In the face of world competition for essential requirements, industrial concerns should be placed in a position to lay in stocks for at least eighteen months, if and where they could secure them." Added urgency is argued for such relaxation due to the prospect of the extension of international control to further commodities.

In support of the recommendation, the February 2 relaxations were criticized as insufficient, while it was emphasized that capital inflow was continuing at an accelerated rate. The total net inflow in 1950, £76 million against a prewar rate of movement of £10 million per annum, was an underestimated factor in appraising South Africa's ability to meet overseas commitments.

Synthetic Motor Spirit Plan: Planned in South Africa

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that the Ruhrchemie works at Oberhausen propose to erect an £8 million chemical works for the production of synthetic motor spirit, which will have an initial output of 200,000 tons per annum. According to the report, the equipment will be supplied mainly by West German firms. The plant will produce fuels and lubricants by the new Ruhrchemie process.

UNITED STATES

Boston Leads in Television Sets Per Capita

Boston, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Now near the 650,000 mark, the number of television sets in the Boston area, on a per capita basis, exceeds that for any other city in the United States. The monthly gain locally is more than 30,000. Total retail sales of all commodities in metropolitan Boston are now at the rate of more than \$2,500 million a year.

Maine Potato Growers May Shift to Livestock

Boston, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A partial switch to livestock by Maine potato producers was indicated by a recent survey in Aroostook County. A suggestion of what may happen when potato price supports are lifted was given by the results, which showed that 60 per cent of the farmers in the area intend to increase their dairy and beef herds. Natural supplies of grass and roughages would aid the livestock industry in the county.

Concentrated Milk Given Market Test in Boston

Boston, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Milk concentrated to one-third its normal bulk is now reaching consumers here. It is packaged and distributed in the same manner as regular milk. A new process, using low temperatures and pressures, removes most of the water content. The addition of two quarts of tap water to one quart of the concentrate produces three quarts of reconstituted milk which looks, smells, and tastes like natural milk. The new product allows great savings in space, cuts costs of distribution, will remain fresh for a full month under normal refrigeration, and may be used undiluted as a substitute for cream.

Canned Fish for Infants Produced in Massachusetts

Gloucester, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Canned codfish, so finely strained that it can be incorporated into an infant's formula, is being produced by a local fisheries concern. A result of considerable research, the novel food is one of many new products developed by the Massachusetts fishing industry.

Record Texas Spinach Cargo Flown to Boston

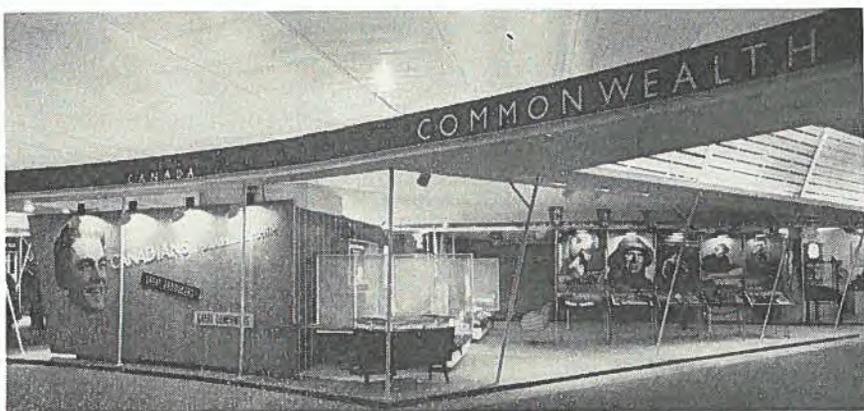
Boston, April 9, 1951.—(FTS)—A plane loaded with 13,000 pounds of Texas spinach arrived at Logan Airport, Boston, recently. This record shipment highlighted the use of aeroplanes for movement of freight during a recent railroad strike. Packed in bushel baskets, the spinach was consigned to a food distributor for packaging in cellophane bags.

Canada Completes Century As International Exhibitor

Display of considerable proportions sent to Great Exhibition in 1851 in London—Exhibits sent to four European trade fairs in 1951—This country also sponsoring International Trade Fair in Toronto.

By Miss P. Turner, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission.

ONE HUNDRED years ago, even before Confederation, this country made her debut as an exhibitor at international fairs, by sending a display of considerable proportions to the first of the modern international fairs, the great Exhibition of 1851, held in the Crystal Palace, London, England. Since that year, Canada has been an active international exhibitor, providing prestige exhibits for public expositions and direct sales exhibits for trade fairs.

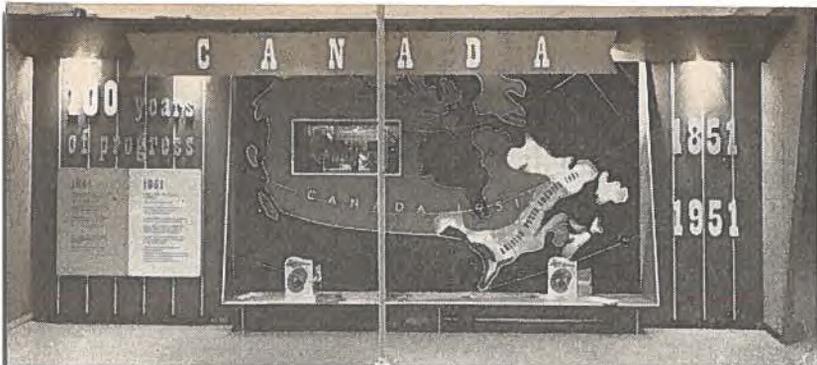


London—Canadian display at British Industries Fair, the central theme of which was the fact that "Canadians from Atlantic to Pacific are Great Producers and Great Consumers".

During 1951, Canada is participating in four European trade fairs—the British Industries Fair, the Milan Fair, the Brussels International Fair and the International Textile Exhibition at Lille. In addition to participating in these fairs, the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission again is sponsoring the Canadian International Trade Fair to be held in Toronto. This trade fair was the first to be held on the North American continent and is one of the outstanding developments to come out of Canada's desire for healthy multilateral trade in the postwar world.

"Canadians from Atlantic to Pacific—great producers, great consumers" is the central theme of the Canadian exhibit in the British Industries Fair this year. A secondary theme commemorates the Great Exhibition of 1851.

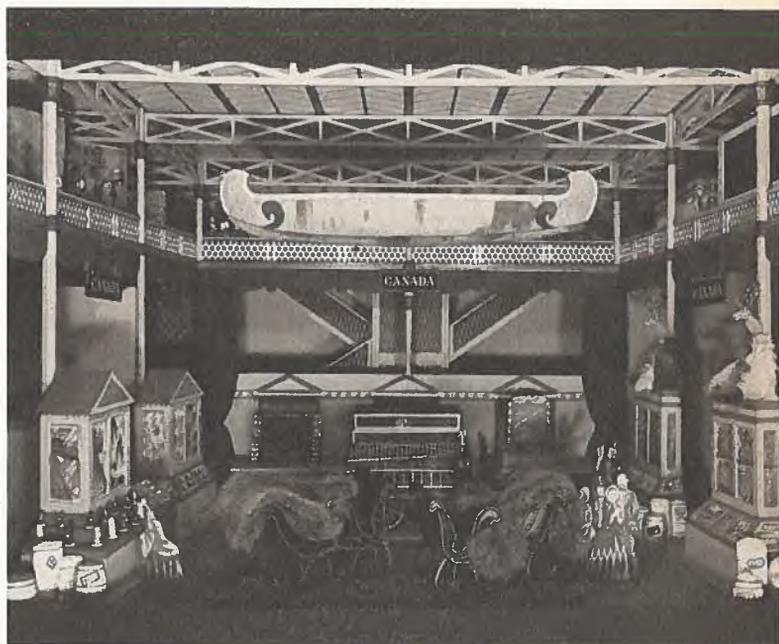
The main feature of the London section is a replica of the Canadian exhibit in the Crystal Palace with its raw furs, birch bark canoes, sleighs and lumber. This is encircled by a map of the limited areas of civilization in British North America at that time. At intervals, a "mirror trick" replaces the 1851 model by one depicting modern Canadian industrialization and mass production and, at the same time, the map changes to show an outline of present day Canada.



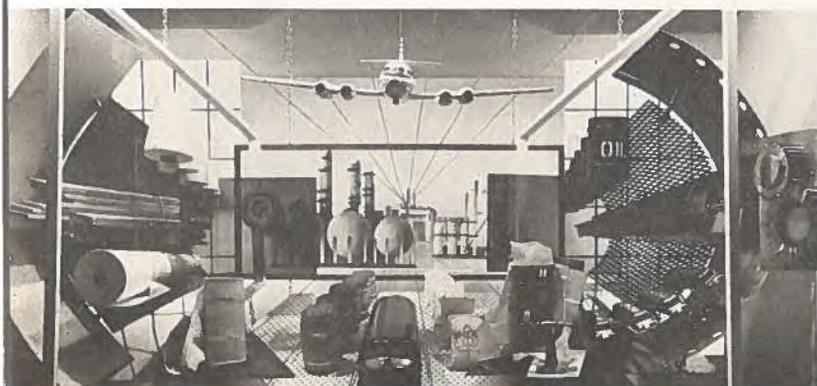
Canadian Display at . .

Map of Canada, indicating territory comprising British North America, in 1851, and territory comprising Canada, in 1951.

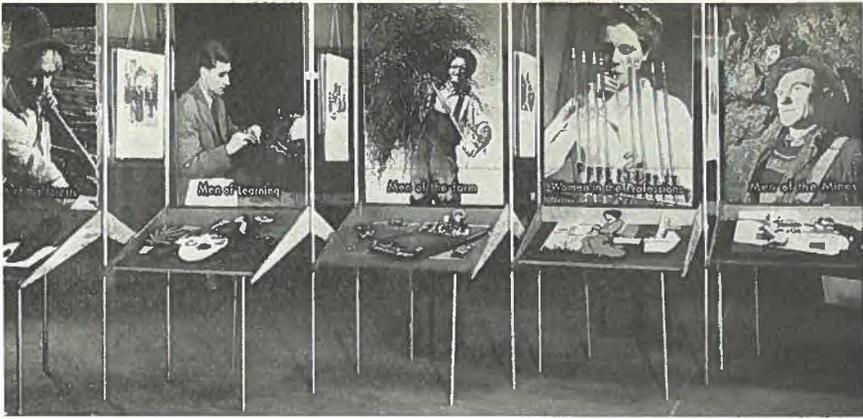
Model of Canadian display at Great Exhibition, held in London in 1851.



Model representing Canadian production in 1951, and measure of development during the last 100 years. This scene is changed with that above as territory on map in 1851 and 1951 is illuminated.



British Industries Fair



Canadian production was portrayed at the British Industries Fair this year in terms of people, rather than by statistics, with a series of murals of Canadians at work. A miner and a business woman, a logger and a scientist, a farmer and a woman doctor, a factory worker and a writer, a fisherman and a businessman indicate the broad pattern of life in Canada. Combined with each portrait was a steel engraving showing conditions in 1851, a jingle

Men of the forest

A hundred years back, men worked in the woods
 For timber and other plain primary goods.
 Now mills turn out millboard and rayon for dresses
 And most of the newsprint to feed the world's presses.

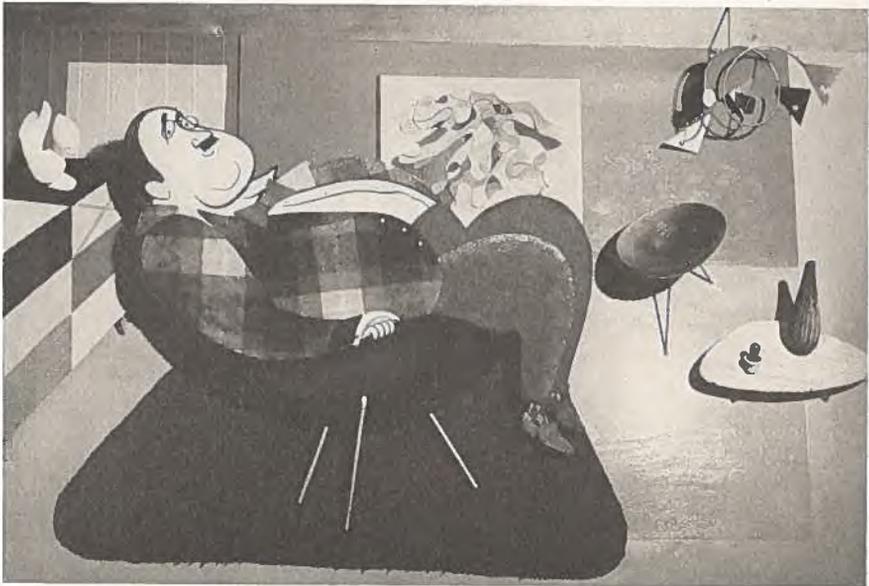




comparing the two eras, and a three dimensional cartoon illustrating the high standard of living. The cartoons portrayed below and on the following pages give some indication of the nature of Canada's exhibit this year. Reports from London state that the display occasioned considerable interest among visitors to the British Industries Fair.

Men in business

All business was leisurely, methods were slow,
 And transport was tardy ten decades ago.
 But jet propelled progress made commerce take wings—
 Now back woods and big wigs demand the same things.





Women in business

Your Emily Pankhurst, a century back,
Had not yet embarked on her suffragette tack.
But ladies in business no longer outrage
By earning and spending their share of the wage.

Women in the professions

Beyond the gay nineties, no lady became
A lawyer or doctor or dentist of fame.
Now many are known through professional skills . . .
And knowledge is covered with feminine frills.



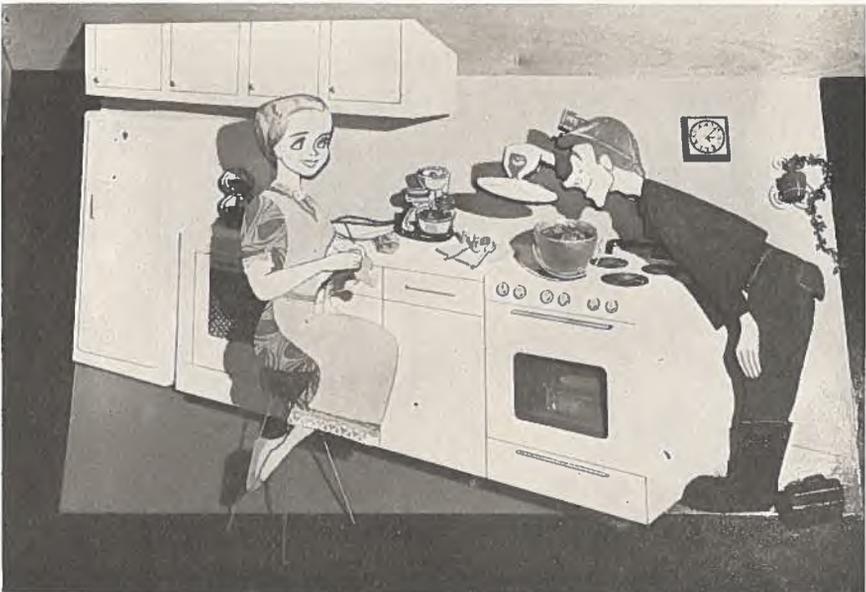


Men of science

A hundred years back, the seed was scarce sown
For wonders that science was soon to make known.
Now proton and neutron have got a divorce
And Canada fosters their nuclear force.

Men of the mines

A hundred years back, men dared the dark shafts
And mining went modestly into home crafts.
Now its precious as well for what industry craves
And Canada rules the precambrian waves.





Men of the farm

**A hundred years back, while the land was being cleared
Whole families worked till their eyes became bleared.
Now tractors and combines produce by the ton
So farmers have money and time for some fun.**

Men of learning

**A long time ago, in this pioneer land,
To read was the right of the few who were grand.
Now free schools and colleges blanket the nation
And scholarly thirst laps up sound education.**





Men of the factory

**A century's progress has knelt to man's will,
Machinery's wedded to labourer's skill.
Now dynamos roar, plants produce what we need
The clarion call is precision and speed.**

Men of the sea

**A century back, while chasing the breeze
A fisherman never could pause to take ease.
Now cold storage, steam ships and markets galore
Give profit afloat and pleasure ashore.**



Canadian Production Indicated

Canadian production is indicated in terms of people rather than statistics, by showing portraits of Canadians at work. A miner and a business woman, a logger and a scientist, a farmer and a woman doctor, a factory worker and a writer, a fisherman and a business man indicate the broad pattern. Combined with each portrait is a steel engraving showing the situation in 1851, a jingle comparing the two eras, and a three dimensional cartoon about the high standard of living.

In the centre of the exhibit is an enclosed office, information counters, and a lounge. One feature of the lounge is a prediction, printed in *The London Illustrated News* in 1851, of Canada's rapid growth to economic power. There is also an invitation to British manufacturers to show their products at the Canadian International Trade Fair.

The Canadian exhibit at the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair is essentially an information booth. The title "Expand with Canada" is illustrated by a stylized growing tree which points to symbols of the natural resources available to British manufacturers who open branch plants in Canada. Photographs also show British capital equipment being sold in volume at the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Outside the private office of the exhibit, a small waiting room is formed by a unit containing colour transparencies of Canadian landscapes and attractive planting material.

A model hydro tower, backed by a photograph of the surging waters of a dam, is the eye-catching feature of the exhibit for the Milan Fair. Flashing lights carry the visitor's eye from the tower to symbols of the Canadian industries most dependent on power for their vast production.

Like the B.I.F. exhibit, the theme of Canadians as producers and consumers is elaborated with portraits and cartoons. In addition, there is a Canadian panorama set in a burnished copper wall, where a train wends its way from the Rocky Mountains, across the prairie land with its grain elevators, to the rolling hills, the churches and factories of the east. The picture of Canada is rounded out by twelve colour transparencies which show Canadian scenery, industry, sports and culture.

Canadian products are advertised more directly at the Brussels International Fair because the Belgian dollar situation allows for more active trading between the two countries. An animated "Canada" sign is the main feature of this exhibit. The sign revolves once to show that Canada supplies Belgian needs and a second time to show that Canada's industry needs Belgian supplies. There are six three-dimensional dioramas inset in a pile of Canadian export packing cases illustrating fish, dairy and meat products, grains, mining, wood and chemicals. Products are shown in front of each diorama. An economic map contains the slogan of Canadians as producers and consumers.

Lille Exhibit is Display of Products

The Canadian exhibit at the International Textile Exhibition at Lille is entirely a display of products. The area is dominated by crossed ships' masts with textiles cascading from top to bottom. Around this feature, turning spools display the cottons, nylons, rayons, woollens and worsteds that are made in Canada. Some are shown in lengths of fabric, others are made up into garments to illustrate the versatility of the material.

From the exhibit, it is evident that Canada has entered every branch of the industry—there are dress goods, draperies, men's suiting, women's suiting, knitted goods, lingerie, industrial materials—and the textiles come in countless colours, checks and stripes, plaid and plain. Part of the Canadian stand is taken up with a display of furs.

Almost half of the Canadian stand is taken up with a display of furs. Fox, mink and chinchilla are shown in both pelt and garment form with an illustration of the Canadian system of grading fox. There is also a section devoted to wild furs.

All official Canadian exhibits at overseas trade fairs, with the exception of Lille, are prestige displays. In some cases, products are barely mentioned, in Brussels they are mentioned but not shown in any volume.

Before the Second World War, there were two distinct types of overseas exhibitions. They were prestige exhibits for public expositions and the direct sales exhibits for trade fairs. The prestige exhibits were far from small in scale. By 1878, the Canadian Government was spending a half of one per cent of the country's total annual income on the Paris Exposition alone. In 1901, the Exhibition Commission became a permanent government department and from then until the First World War, Canada participated in every important international exposition in places such as Buffalo, 1901; Glasgow, 1901; Osaka, 1902; St. Louis, 1904; Liege, 1905; Milan, 1906; Dublin, 1907; London, 1908; Edinburgh, 1908; Seattle, 1909; Brussels, 1910; London, 1911-12; Ghent, 1913; San Francisco, 1915; San Diego, 1916-17.

After the First World War, a program was undertaken to attract immigrants into Canada, particularly from the United States. Then the emphasis shifted from immigration to trade displays around 1930. But prestige exhibits continued all through this period.

Large Pavilion Erected in Paris in 1937

In Paris in 1937, a Canadian pavilion covering 14,000 square feet was erected at the foot of the Eiffel Tower. The design of this building typified Canada as a wheat supplier. Inside, were displays of Canadian woods and minerals, salmon and handicrafts as well as a section depicting the growth and expansion of the railroad lines.

At the New York World's Fair, the Canadian pavilion covered 25,000 square feet of floor space. It was devoted entirely to natural resources and tourist attractions and cost the Canadian Government \$750,000 for the two years.

The nature of some exhibits was part prestige and part commercial at this time. For instance, in Johannesburg in 1936 the Canadian Government rented a fair building comprising 12,000 square feet of floor space which was completely refitted and redecorated. In one section, the Exhibition Commission displayed fruits and natural resources; the rest of the space was rented to Canadian manufacturers who exhibited stoves, kitchen ware, confectionery, etc.

At the Empire Exhibition in Glasgow in 1939, the Canadian Government built a pavilion covering 24,000 square feet with a tower 105 feet high. The size and design of this building were so unique that *The Illustrated London News* devoted two and a half pages to its description. Inside, there were decorative panels and a 1,000 square foot push-button map of Canada painted on a burnished copper background. There were also eighty-seven stands which were rented to forty-eight business firms.

Importance of Commercial Fairs Recognized Many Years Ago

The importance of purely commercial fairs was first recognized by the Canadian Government in 1923, when a trade exhibit was sent to Paris, France. Then followed the British Empire Exhibition at Wembley, England, 1924-25, and Dunedin, New Zealand, 1925-26.

The job of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission in trade fairs was to co-ordinate the displays of private firms in Canadian sections,

erect Canadian Pavilions, and promote Canadian participation in all fairs. In other words, to provide an attractive background against which the manufacturer could show his wares.

The most important trade fair in which Canada participated was the British Industries Fair, which was held annually in London with a branch fair at Birmingham. The average area which the Commission would take in London was 7,000 square feet. Stands in this area would be rented to about thirty private exhibitors. In Birmingham, the Canadian section would comprise about 3,000 square feet with about ten private firms exhibiting. Canadian sections were also arranged at trade fairs held in Leipzig, Lyons and Utrecht.

Along with these activities in larger international fairs, the government co-ordinated Canadian business participation in shows organized by particular trades—grocers, brewers, builders, etc., and general public retail shows.

In England, about four stores were rented every year. In these, Canadian food was sold at slightly over cost price to acquaint the British public with Canadian produce. As in other trade displays, the Canadian Government supplied the advance publicity and the general décor, while the Canadian manufacturers were responsible for displaying the products.

South African Uranium Recoveries to be Expanded

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Two further Rand mines are to erect plants for the extraction of uranium from residual gold slimes. Under the terms of the agreements, the full cost of the plants, to be in operation in 1953, will be advanced, and the installation will involve no assessment against the shareholders. The companies will pay lease rates to the state on the same scale as are payable under the basic gold mining concessions.

Great Britain Was Largest Importer of South African Wool

Cape Town, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—South African exports of wool, in the nine months ended March 31, 1951, totalled 593,720 bales with a weight of 164,557,655 lbs. Britain was the largest buyer taking 162,402 bales, followed by the United States which purchased 129,219 bales. Other heavy shipments were to France, 90,815 bales; Western Germany, 67,595 bales; Italy, 57,950 bales, and Belgium, 57,515 bales.

The National Wool Growers Association has stated that the present high prices of wool are counter to the 25-year-level of prices, during which period the sheep population of the Union has been reduced by 25 per cent to 30 million head.

British Guiana to Survey Industry and Commerce

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—A survey of commercial and industrial undertakings in British Guiana, on a scale hitherto without parallel, is to be launched shortly by the Department of Labour.

Unlike any previous effort of this nature, the survey will be conducted by means of personal contact. It will embrace an area stretching from Parika, East Bank, Essequibo, to Skeldon, Corentyne, Berbice, including Georgetown and New Amsterdam. The Commissioner of Labour intimated that the intention of his department was to conduct a survey of all factories, workshops and other businesses along the coastal areas and counties mentioned.

Egg Production in Denmark Has Now Regained Prewar Volume

Production has been achieved with only 80 per cent of prewar hen population—Approximately 32 per cent of egg marketing in Denmark is co-operative—United Kingdom is largest market for Danish eggs and imported over 75,000 metric tons in 1950.

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

THE HAGUE.—The Danish poultry industry in the past year continued the steady expansion which has marked its activities since the war. In 1950, about 130,000 metric tons of eggs were produced in Denmark, an increase of 13 per cent over 1949, which brought egg production to its prewar position. Of this total, some 95,000 tons were exported, nearly 20 per cent more than in 1949. Of the remaining 35,000 tons, 25,000 were marketed locally, 2,000 were used by hatcheries and an estimated 8,000 tons were consumed on farms or were sold direct to consumers.

The outstanding feature of this production achievement is that the prewar egg output has been equalled with only 80 per cent of the prewar hen population. This has been possible through improved feeding and management practices, which have raised production from an average of 130 eggs per bird before the war to nearly 160 at the present time. Although this improvement in productivity provides just cause for satisfaction, a concurrent development of weaker shells has become increasingly evident. Consequently, agricultural authorities have requested the experimental stations to place greater emphasis on shell strength and firmness of egg white, both important attributes for the export trade.

Up to the present time, Denmark has escaped the threat to production experienced in many countries through the introduction of Newcastle disease. When this disease appeared in neighbouring countries in 1947, the Danish veterinary authorities immediately prohibited the importation of hatching eggs and live and slaughtered poultry, and to date no outbreak has occurred.

Approximately 32 per cent of the egg marketing in Denmark is done co-operatively. In a country where over 90 per cent of the milk, 80 per cent of the bacon and pork and over 50 per cent of the butter are handled co-operatively, this is not a high percentage. The explanation is that feed and other companies delivering to the farms collect the eggs and deliver them to egg stations, and thus provide a convenient service for the farmer. However, the co-operative share of eggs handled is large enough to establish prices paid to the farmers.

For the past three years the co-operatives have been providing farmers with standard egg boxes and paying for the eggs on a quality basis. This policy has resulted in a noticeable decrease in the number of cracked and dirty eggs reaching the egg stations. All eggs, with the exception of direct sales from farmer to consumer, are subject to compulsory grading.

United Kingdom is Largest Market for Danish Eggs

As with bacon and butter, the United Kingdom provides the largest market for Danish eggs. In 1950, the United Kingdom took over 75,000 metric tons, or approximately 80 per cent of the total exports. Exports

to Britain are under contract. The prices are not published but vary from quarter to quarter, the lowest price being paid between March 1 and June 30, and the highest price during the final three months of the year. These eggs are exported for the most part fresh, but fairly large quantities are also oiled or preserved in waterglass. In addition, some eggs are "sterilized" or preserved in gas, but this process requires expensive machinery, and to date there are only two such plants in operation.

Western Germany was Denmark's second best market in 1950 and imported 14,000 metric tons, or nearly 15 per cent of all exports. Other markets in order of importance were: Switzerland, 3,179 tons; United States Forces in Germany, 997 tons; Italy, 227 tons; Spain, 200 tons; other countries, 335 tons.

Forecasts in agricultural circles are that, in 1951, egg production will be about the same as in 1950. However, if the present unusually heavy marketing of hens for slaughter is maintained it may force a revision of estimates. Concern is fairly general over the trend in feed prices which have jumped about 25 per cent since 1949. Grain prices in recent weeks have been ranging above 60 kroner per 100 kilograms (about Can\$2.45 per bushel). Egg prices, on the other hand, in 1950 averaged only about Can.\$0.31 per dozen, or 6 per cent lower than the 1949 average. Despite this unfavourable picture, it is anticipated that about 2,500 metric tons of eggs will be taken by the hatcheries in 1951, an increase of 500 tons over 1950.

In 1951, as in the past year, the United Kingdom is expected to absorb about 80 per cent of Denmark's total exports. The next best market, Western Germany, is causing some concern because of the financial difficulties of that country within the framework of the European Payments Union. The issue of new import licences for eggs was suspended by Western Germany during the final week of February, pending readjustments in import policies to check the deterioration of its financial balances with European Payments Union. Spain returned in 1950 as a market for Danish eggs, and it is hoped that increased exports to that country will be possible in 1951.

Philippines Company to Make Electric Motors

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The O'phir Electrical Manufacturing Corporation, with an authorized capital of one million pesos (\$500,000), has been organized to manufacture electric motors, electric appliances, insulators and other electrical products in Manila. The president of the company is visiting Japan for the purpose of acquiring machinery and supplies, and to engage technical assistants for the operation of the new Philippine enterprise.

St. Vincent Has World Arrowroot Monopoly

Port of Spain, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Arrowroot, the chief agricultural product in St. Vincent, continued to enjoy a virtual monopoly in world markets in 1949, the Annual Report for the Colony states. Production during the year totalled 7.2 million lbs., of which 5.3 million lbs. went to the United States, and 1.5 million lbs. to the United Kingdom.

Chief crops in their order of importance after arrowroots, as shown by the value of their exports during 1949, are starch, copra, Sea Island cotton, peanuts, sweet potatoes, cassava starch and livestock. Minor agricultural products contributing to the island's economy, mainly through their sale on the local market, were sugar, edible oil, miscellaneous food crops, animals and animal products.

Brazilian Consumption of Rubber Now Greater Than Production

Rubber production unable to keep up with rapidly expanding manufacturing industry—Production of tires increased from 100,000 to 1,171,635 units from 1939 to 1949, and tubes from 82,000 to 762,821—Program for import of rubber approved.

By T. F. Harris, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Development of the Brazilian rubber manufacturing industry has proceeded at such a rapid pace during the past ten years that domestic consumption of rubber now exceeds production. Brazil, known only as a producer of rubber at the outbreak of the Second World War, today ranks among the ten principal producers of rubber manufactures in the world, and her rubber industry is producing increasingly large numbers of tires, tubes and an infinite variety of other items.

The production of tires, which represents 85 per cent of the consumption of elastic gum, increased 1,172 per cent from 1939 to 1949. Production, in units, totalled 100,000 in 1939 and 1,171,635 in 1949. Production last year was estimated at more than 1,400,000 units. The production of tubes rose from 82,000 units in 1939 to 762,821 units in 1949, an increase of 930 per cent. Production of tubes in 1950 was estimated at 980,000 units.

Brazilian Rubber Production and Consumption

	Production (Metric Tons)	Consumption (Metric Tons)
1939	16,430	3,092
1940	18,577	4,905
1941	17,628	7,982
1942	22,933	8,724
1943	25,313	10,615
1944	29,893	10,505
1945	32,341	9,492
1946	31,965	16,885
1947	35,098	16,460
1948	27,936	18,093
1949	30,117	22,451

Although final production and consumption figures are not yet available for 1950, it is evident that during last year consumption began to overtake production. With the continued expansion of the rubber manufacturing industries, particularly of the tire factories, the point has now been reached at which production has had to be curtailed owing to lack of raw rubber.

The following is a semi-official estimate of Brazilian rubber production and consumption during 1950, together with the probabilities for production and demand in 1951 and 1952.

	Production (Metric Tons)	Consumption (Metric Tons)
1950	25,000	30,000
1951	26,000	38,000
1952	28,000	48,000

Brazil Had Large Rubber Surplus at End of War

At the end of World War II, Brazil, with the guaranteed market and price for her exportable surplus of rubber gone, feared that the large rubber surplus then existing would be difficult to place abroad, particularly

in view of the ever-increasing production of synthetic rubber by the United States, the largest importer of Brazilian rubber. The Economic Rubber Conference was held in 1946, in Rio de Janeiro, to study the problem. The conference recommended that steps be taken to stimulate the industrialization of rubber in Brazil in order to guarantee a market for the raw material; that the final operations of the purchase and sale of rubber be left in the hands of the rubber Credit Bank ("Banco da Borracha", now "Banco de Crédito da Amazônia"); and that the bank be responsible for guaranteeing the price of rubber. These recommendations were embodied in Law No. 86 of September 8, 1947, which also subordinated the importation of rubber and its manufactures to the previous licence regime and set up the Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber, to act as guide and protector to the local rubber industry.

With the unexpected expansion of the rubber industry, the postwar surplus of rubber soon disappeared and, in December of last year, an acute shortage became apparent, resulting in the closing-down of the São Paulo tire factories for a two-week period early this year. The arrival of additional supplies of rubber from the Amazon area enabled the factories to reopen, but production is limited to 75 per cent of capacity.

The Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber accurately forecast the rubber crisis as far back as October, 1949, and prepared proposals for the controlled importation of rubber from the Far East, in quantities sufficient to bridge the gap between Brazilian production and the consumption of the rubber industry. In spite of strong objections from responsible people, who found the idea of Brazil importing rubber intolerable, the commission proceeded with the necessary negotiations and formalities. While these were well-advanced during the last days of the Dutra administration, they were not completed before the close of its term of office, and with the advent of the Vargas government the commission has had to make a fresh start. It is the delay in reaching the final decision to import rubber that has brought about the curtailment of tire production.

Program for Import of Rubber Approved

To meet the urgent needs of the national industry, it is now reported that, on the recommendation of the Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber, the Minister of Finance has approved a program for the importation of 9,500 tons of natural rubber from Singapore at a cost of some \$10 million, to be shipped during the remainder of the current year. Of this quantity, the purchase of 2,700 tons has already been authorized, but there is no hope of imported rubber reaching the tire factories before June. It is interesting to note that it has been alleged, in support of this transaction, that were it not for the acquisition of this raw material now, Brazil would be obliged to spend over \$25 million on purchases of the finished products.

In addition, the current output of rubber is to be increased by the transfer of workers to the Amazon Basin where one million trees at Belterra, capable of giving an estimated 80 tons of latex per month, await the arrival of labour in order to bring their production up to full strength. New production is also hoped for from a reported one million untapped trees in the state of Bahia. These trees are said to be in excellent shape and the President of the Republic has approved a scheme of financial and technical assistance to this area through the Bank of Brazil and the Eastern Agronomic Institute.

In a further effort to augment production, the Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber has authorized an increase in the price to be paid to rubber producers. The prices of Brazilian rubber have for a long time been out of line with international prices, so much so that the practice of contraband was established on the frontier with Bolivia and Peru, where the product obtained a better price. This situation has improved with the fixing of the price at Cr\$22.00 per kilo.

Long-term plans include arrangements for the planting in the Amazon region of seven million new trees, which will mature in about seven years, one million for account of the government of the territory of Guaporé, two million for account of the manufacturers, and four million by private planters. None of these solutions can increase the output of rubber sufficiently, in the foreseeable future, to bridge the gap between production and consumption. It must be concluded that Brazil, for many years to come, will be a regular importer of rubber if the growing needs of her rubber manufacturing industry are to be met.

Mexican Petroleum Industry Made Excellent Progress Last Year

Crude oil production in 1950 totalled 73.8 million barrels, as compared with 62.1 million barrels in 1949—Impressive yearly increase in domestic sales—Larger exports needed to provide foreign exchange for purchases of equipment and materials.

By M. T. Stewart, Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO.—Production of the Mexican petroleum industry in 1950 totalled 73.8 million barrels of crude oil, including 1.4 million barrels of natural gasoline, as compared with a total production of 62.1 million barrels in 1949 and 58.5 million in 1948. The annual report of Pemex (Petroleos Mexicanos), the government petroleum administration, indicates that excellent progress was made in 1950. Reserves of petroleum are estimated at 1,350 million barrels, and reserves of gas are calculated at 1,663,000 million cu. ft., or the equivalent of 334 million barrels of oil. As a comparison, Canadian statistics show known oil reserves in Alberta of 923 million barrels, and authoritative estimates of potential reserves in Alberta at about 1.5 billion barrels.

Pemex completed two new refineries during 1950. The first, the "Ing. Antonio Manuel Amor", at Salamanca in the central state of Guanajuato, is a modern refinery with a capacity of 30,000 barrels a day, and was inaugurated July 30. The other refinery at Reynosa, Tamps., is really only a topping plant, with a capacity of 4,000 barrels a day. The Director General of Pemex reports that the construction of these refineries and the modernization of two others has established a balance between consumption and distribution, and has increased the refining capacity in the Republic to a maximum of 224,000 barrels daily.

During 1950, 52 million barrels of crude oil were processed in Pemex refineries, compared with 51 million in 1949, and 47.5 million in 1948. The refinery capacity in Canada, in 1950, was 362,700 barrels daily, with a substantial increase in capacity projected for 1951. Pemex owns and operates 1,950 railroad tank cars and 141 tank trucks.

Increase In Domestic Sales Is Impressive

The yearly increase in Pemex domestic sales is impressive, and during 1950 they totalled 47·3 million barrels, as compared with 44·6 million in 1949, and 39·8 million in 1948. Authoritative estimates in the trade indicate about a 10 per cent annual increase in Mexican requirements for petroleum products. About 600,000 barrels per month of various products, valued at about \$30·8 million were imported during 1950. The income derived by Pemex from foreign and domestic sales during 1950 amounted to 1,619·7 million pesos, as compared with 1,229·4 million pesos in 1949, and 961 million pesos in 1948. During 1950, Pemex paid to the Treasury of the Mexican Government in the form of taxes, 429·9 million pesos, compared with 335·4 million pesos in 1949, and 324·2 million pesos in 1948.

In his annual report, the Director General of Pemex stresses the need for larger exports to obtain the necessary foreign exchange for the purchase of equipment and materials that are not produced in Mexico, and which are needed in tremendous quantities to complete their expansion program. Exports in 1950, valued at some \$60 million, amounted to 23·6 million barrels, compared with the figures in 1949 of 14·1 million barrels, and in 1948 of 13 million barrels. There is some doubt, however, that Pemex will be able to maintain an exportable surplus above domestic requirements and, unless really productive new fields are discovered, local demand will catch up with supply within the next three or four years. Most of the oil produced in Mexico comes from the Poza Rica field where there are 95 producing wells with an output of about 128,000 barrels daily. Poza Rica has been producing for more than fifteen years and reserves there may not be inexhaustible. Although Pemex is conducting a vigorous and costly exploration program, no really important new discoveries have occurred. Experts in the industry consider that it is dangerous to withdraw crude oil from a field at much more than 5 per cent per annum of the reserves in sight. If this rule is applied to the known reserves in Mexico, it would seem that the 1950 production of approximately 74 million barrels is somewhat out of line with their known reserves of 1,350 million barrels.

Pemex, in keeping with their vigorous exploration program, did a fair amount of drilling in 1950 with a total footage of 886,000 feet, as compared with 664,000 feet in 1949. Two hundred and nineteen wells were completed during 1950, of which 133 are reported to be successful. In Alberta in 1950, more than 600 producing wells were completed and about the same number were completed in 1949.

Natural Gas Resources Will be Utilized

Pemex is undertaking a large development program, and the Director General emphasized the utilization of their natural gas resources, hitherto completely wasted, as a vital factor in the development of backward areas in Mexico. Among the gas distribution projects that are under way, or definitely scheduled, are: (1) a 405-mile 20-inch gas pipe line linking the Brazil field in the north, the port of Tampico, and the Poza Rica field; (2) completion of the Monterrey-Torreon 16-inch gas pipe line, 212 miles long; (3) desulphurization plants at Ciudad Madero, Poza Rica and Atzacapotzalco refineries.

Other projects include a lubricant plant at the Salamanca refinery; a new refinery on the Pacific coast at Salina Cruz; enlarged docks, warehouses and shops at the ports of Tampico, Veracruz and Acapulco; and a kerosene-treating plant at Atzacapotzalco. The contract for the construction of a huge lubrications plant, costing an estimated 130 million pesos,

has just been announced by Pemex. The sulphur processing plant at Poza Rica is now in operation. This plant was erected at a cost of seven and a half million pesos and can process some 90 million cu. ft. of gas per day, all of which was previously wasted, and which will produce somewhere between 125 and 140 metric tons of sulphur daily. The management of Pemex states that there is sufficient gas to permit the doubling of the capacity of the sulphur processing plant in due course.

Pemex is a benevolent employer of labour and makes earnest efforts to look after the health and education of its workers and their families. At the end of 1950, Pemex owned eight hospitals, two clinics, and 43 consulting rooms. In May the General Miguel Aleman Hospital was inaugurated in the Las Choapas field, in the state of Veracruz. Medical services throughout its operations were administered by 272 doctors and 382 nurses, apart from chemists and auxiliary personnel, and the cost of their medical services in 1950 was more than 14 million pesos. Pemex has built and administered 41 schools, staffed by 293 teachers. The school buildings alone cost 2,840,000 pesos. In November 1950, Pemex began the construction of the Technological Institute at Ciudad Madero, and the cost of construction and operation will be shared by the Secretariat of Public Education, Pemex, and the National Union of Oil Workers. The record of Pemex operations is a good one, their credit standing is excellent, both at home and abroad, and the operations of this government monopoly are a source of some pride to all Mexicans.

Philippines Plant Will Manufacture Chewing Tobacco

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Amos Peckham Tobacco Company (Philippines) has just completed its new factory, near Manila, for the manufacture of chewing tobacco. The company, a branch of the American company of the same name, plans further extensions to permit the manufacture of American blend pipe tobacco.

New Philippine Match Factory Opened

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—A match factory, capitalized at 500,000 pesos (\$125,000) was recently opened in the Philippines. However production is being retarded, allegedly as a result of failure to secure import licences for necessary chemicals. When making this announcement, the company, Guitar Match Manufacturing Company, stated that the production of wall and ceiling board and of toothpicks was contemplated.

Philippines Receives Financial Support for Establishment of Steel Mill

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The proposal to establish a steel mill in the Philippines received further support recently, when it was announced that the Central Bank of the Philippines released 400,000 pesos (\$200,000) to the National Steel and Shipyards Corporation (NASSCO), bringing the total of cash advances to 4 million pesos, (\$2 million). It has also been reported that NASSCO has been capitalized at 16 million pesos (\$8 million), made up of assets of the now defunct National Shipyards and Graving Dock and the Engineer Island Shops. These organizations were formerly operated by the National Development Company, and were reparations from Japan. The latest release of funds is expected to accelerate the completion of a project located at Mariveles.

Good Prospects Ahead for Ethiopia As Development Plans Proceed

Lack of communication is main problem—International Bank has granted loan of US\$5 million for road construction—Government plans include building and repairing of roads, development of port of Assab, and expansion of airlines and air force.

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

(One Ethiopian dollar equals \$0.4025 United States.)

CAIRO.—Prospects for the future of Ethiopia are quite bright. With the rise in world prices for most of Ethiopia's export commodities, and her excellent market in the United States for coffee, hides, and skins, receipt of foreign exchange should be at least adequate for government plans. Already good progress has been made in implementing many of these schemes, and over the past two years the record shows a fairly impressive number of successes. On the other hand, the people are apt to be very conservative, and view with suspicion any plans for change. Their poverty and the relative isolation of the many villages, of course, adds to this attitude. The United Nations Economic Mission to the Middle East has made a tentative estimate of the average income per capita at US\$40 per annum. Progress in such a country must proceed slowly, bringing the people along with it.

All in all, however, 1951 should be a good year for Ethiopia, with foreign exchange becoming more readily available to merchants. The government's plans will continue and expand in the repair and building of roads, the development of the port of Assab and the expansion of the Ethiopian airlines and air force. The Franco-Ethiopian railway will carry on with improvements, and perhaps build new feeder lines, while the remainder of the Diesel electric locomotives ordered from Switzerland will arrive. Further reduction in freight rates and the opening up of new country will be a stimulus to the economy, and a great step forward in solving Ethiopia's number one problem—communications. Developments will take place in other government projects, the improvement in agricultural methods and raising of livestock; the processing of farm products, and increased activity in mining. The new Ethiopian Development Bank will direct and co-ordinate many of these activities with a certain amount of guidance from the International Bank.

Agriculture and Stock Raising are Principal Industries

Agriculture and stock raising are the principal occupations of the people and employ approximately 90 per cent of the population. Cattle of the humped Zebu type, sheep, goats, donkeys, mules and horses are estimated to number over 26,000,000. Maize, wheat, barley, tobacco, potatoes and some fruit trees are cultivated on the plateau and in the hotter regions sugarcane and coffee flourish. A potential source of wealth are the forests which include rubber trees. The country is also said to contain some mineral wealth which, as yet, has barely been touched. Iron is not uncommon, mica, platinum, salt, saltpetre and sulphur are known, and gold is washed in various streams.

Communications are the crucial problem. Security, administration, trade, all are governed by the ability, or mostly inability, to move from one part of the country to another at a reasonable speed. The villages surrounding Addis Ababa are attractive with their wattle huts under the tapped eucalyptus, but each is a tight little community. The whole plateau is a conglomeration of these village communities with apparently few ties between them. The lack of roads adds to this social introversion. To drive from Addis Ababa to Tigre, less than three hundred miles, takes four days, and to Ogaden it takes a week if not more. The few good roads built by the Italians are breaking up and some of the provinces are practically isolated, especially during the rainy season. It was obvious that an efficient road system could not be built without a large foreign loan, and the International Bank, impressed with the record of Ethiopia's progress without previous financial assistance, decided last September to grant her US\$5,000,000 for this purpose.

Plateau Region Has Deep Fertile Soil

The ancient Ethiopian nation and religion have survived about 2,000 years of internal war and invasion because the central high plateau forms a bastion against which foreign invasion, with one exception, always broke. The mountains have meant to Ethiopia what the English Channel has meant to Great Britain. This kingdom is ruled by a progressive, strong, statesmanlike leader, Haile Selassie I., Emperor of Ethiopia.

Not including its new appendage, Eritrea, which the United Nations decided would come under the Ethiopian crown last November, the country has an area of approximately 350,000 square miles, about the size of Ontario, and is inhabited by an estimated eight to ten million people. These are mainly semi-independent tribes made up of Ethiopians proper, or Amharas, who are Christians; the Gala tribes, Christians, Moslems and pagans; the Falashas, of Jewish origin; a few negro tribes in the southwest, and a number of smaller tribes of Moslem faith in the southeast.

The capital and largest city is Addis Ababa with a population of some 150,000, followed by Dire Dawa with 30,000 and Harar with 25,000. The plateau region which covers the greater part of the kingdom is blessed with a deep and fertile soil which is capable of producing two or three crops a year. There are two seasons, a dry winter from October to May, and a rainy summer from June to September.

Greek Industrial Development Increased Last Year

Athens, March 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The newly-created Greek Ministry of Industry has released data on the number of licences issued covering the establishment and extension of industries in Greece, for the year ended December 31, 1950, as compared with those for 1949. According to these figures, 3,045 licences were issued during 1950 as against 2,200 in 1949. Textile factories range first with 958 licences, as compared with 625 in 1949. Machine works are second with 571 licences, as against 458 in 1949. Out of the total of 3,045 licences, 2,076 were issued for the Athens-Piraeus area.

In view of the large concentration of industries in the capital area (Athens, Piraeus and suburbs), and in order to promote industrial development in the provinces, legislation was enacted by the Greek Government on November 23, 1950, whereby the establishment of new industries in this area was prohibited. Licences are now granted only for the establishment of industries in the provinces.



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.

Canada is Main Exhibitor of Household Appliances

So far firms in Australia, Canada, Great Britain, the Netherlands and the United States have taken space to exhibit a number of the latest developments in household labour-saving devices. Canada is the biggest exhibitor in this section. One large Canadian manufacturer has listed a wide range of products for display, including electric washing machines, as well as hand-operated and gasoline washing machines; domestic ironing machines; domestic and commercial laundry equipment; electric and hand operated floor polishers; and electric, coal and wood stoves.

Floor machines for polishing, scrubbing, sanding and grinding, as well as carpet cleaning machines will also be exhibited by a Canadian firm.

A Canadian manufacturer of stoves and related items will display domestic electric and gas ranges, water heaters, commercial cooking equipment, industrial heating elements, and such items as commercial fryers and griddles, electric water heaters, and hotplates.

Irons, toasters, and vacuum cleaners are listed for exhibit by another Canadian firm, and record players and attachments by still another.

Aluminum beer barrels and other containers, hotel utensils, cooking utensils, serving trays and other articles will be displayed by a Canadian aluminum goods company. Another Canadian exhibit will comprise soaps, waxes, floor finishes and floor machines, as well as sisal woven rugs and mats and matting.

The Australian exhibitor who created such a stir at last year's trade fair with his revolutionary "Electrosonic" washing machine that does the laundry by means of sound waves is back again with another new invention. This one is called a coffee (or tea) infuser, and is reputed to give more cups of the beverage per pound than other machines, while coaxing more of the flavour out of the leaf or bean.

One of the British exhibits is called a "floormaster", and is a combined vacuum cleaner and floor polisher. It has instant changeover from one function to the other.

Many types of floor cleaners, vacuum cleaners, both light and heavy duty, washing machines and other domestic appliances will be shown by British firms in this section.

A Dutch manufacturer of church bells and carillons will have an outdoor exhibit containing a 45-foot high carillon. It will be located just outside the buildings and played while the fair is in progress.

Another Dutch firm is showing a line of musical instruments of a different class. Its exhibit will include guitars, accordions and accessories, and violins. Vacuum cleaners and other electrical apparatus will also be shown among the Dutch exhibits.

From the United States in this section will come a line of industrial and home sewing machines and parts, as well as motorcycles and bicycles.

New Developments in Printing Machinery to be Shown

The many new developments in printing machinery and equipment will be of primary interest to visitors in the printing and allied trades, while the office equipment draws the attention of these and most of the other business visitors to the fair. The office equipment to be displayed will cover the field from pencil sharpeners to burglar proof office safes. A wide range of office furniture of modern design, made from both steel and wood, and incorporating a number of the newest features will comprise a large part of this section. Five countries, Canada, Great Britain, Italy, Holland, and the United States, have so far booked space in this section.

One Canadian exhibitor is showing a line of fireproof safes, cabinets, vaults and similar equipment, including a jail cell. Another Canadian exhibitor will display a new office machine on which master copies of a document are composed for reproduction purposes. School and office furniture is being shown by four separate Canadian concerns. The furniture is designed for every conceivable need from the reception desk to the board room. Among the Canadian exhibits will be a line of equipment including wastepaper baskets, bookcases, filing cabinets, indicators, trays, and similar articles, as well as the standard furniture.

Office dictating machines, magnetic recorders and industrial printing machines will be another Canadian exhibit. The Canadian subsidiary of a British firm will display a wide range of office supplies, included among which will be a unique mechanical pencil with a sharpener attached. Other products to be displayed by this firm will be patented non-curl carbon papers; patented dispensers and rollers for self-adhesive tapes as well as a full range of tapes; stapling machines; and a range of patented folders that won't allow documents to fall out.

Variety of Printing Equipment to be Shown

The Canadian agent for a British manufacturer of locks and safes will show a line of safes which are reputed to be absolutely fire proof and practically indestructible. Stringent tests, including heating the safe up to a temperature of 1,900 degrees F. and suddenly cooling it with a stream of cold water, and swinging it while white hot 20 feet in the air and allowing it to fall on a concrete floor, failed to fracture the safe or damage any of its contents.

Other Canadian exhibits will be a display of advertising and promotional comic books, and one sponsored by Gideons International in Canada.

One of the British exhibitors will show a line of steel office equipment and accessories, designed especially for the North American market. Two other British firms, one a first-time exhibitor, will show office furniture and equipment, while so far another two have listed office supplies as their exhibits.

A number of British firms are exhibiting printing machinery and equipment at the fair this year. Among the process engraving and photo-

Copies of "Trade Fair News" Obtainable

Eleven issues of the "Trade Fair News" will be published for distribution to exhibitors and visitors at the Canadian International Trade Fair, which is being held from May 28 to June 8 in Toronto. Readers of "Foreign Trade" wishing to obtain a set of these eleven issues should submit a request for same to the Publicity Section, Canadian International Trade Fair, Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, which will mail the copies on conclusion of the trade fair. Requests should be received in Toronto on or before May 26.

litho plate making equipment of one British exhibitor will be a new automatic focussing vertical camera designed to fulfil the most exacting requirements of modern photographic processes. Within the scale range of the automatic camera, the image is constantly in focus to the highest degree of definition. Another of this concern's exhibits will be a versatile cylinder proof press, capable of serving the photo-engraver, the printer, and the gravure and offset sections of the graphic arts industries. The standard press produces high fidelity proofs in black and white half-tone or line, and, with the extra equipment, produces colour proofs in perfect register with a minimum of effort. For the printer, the construction of the press allows pre-make-ready to be applied to cuts, type, stereos, etc., before reaching the productive presses, thereby increasing the productive output of the "high overhead" machines, according to the manufacturer. For gravure and offset printers, one type with extra attachments for handling cellophane has the cylinder specially ground to take an offset blanket.

A power proofing press and an autolift, a mechanical handling device, to be exhibited by another British firm are entirely new to the North American market. According to the manufacturer, the press will be particularly interesting to Canadian and American printers because the use of precision proofing presses for pre-make-ready and short runs is being widely recognized as a means of keeping letterpress competitive and more flexible and efficient. This machine is the first British one to be offered to North American markets, and has some distinctive features. The press is built to the width of the formes so that work is proofed with the cylinder running in the same direction as the production machine operates. This enables a whole forme impression to be made, pre-make-ready carried out, errors eliminated and register achieved so that the formes can be moved straight onto a production machine and the press set running in a minimum of time. In addition, the main reciprocating inking drum which feeds the forme rollers is an integral part of the moving cylinder and inking carriage, and thereby assures a constant supply of evenly distributed ink.

Among the other exhibits from Britain will be a line of automatic sheet numbering and perforating machines and sheet jogging machines. One exhibitor is showing a combined rotary cutting and scoring machine, as well as a numbering and a stapling machine.

Printers' sundries, composing room equipment, saw trimmers and mitreing machines are listed among the British exhibits. Letterpress machines, cutters, paper drills, and carton glueing machines will be shown in one exhibit, and cardboard and paper working machinery, printing machines and embossing machines in another. Ticket printing machinery, a continuous three-knife trimmer, single sider disc ruling machines, strikers and feeders are among other British exhibits in this group.

A Dutch firm is showing blueprinting equipment and materials, as well as photographic equipment for document reproduction. Another Dutch firm is showing drawing instruments, steel office furniture, shelving and stationery. One Italian firm is showing a paper cutting machine in this section. Another Italian exhibitor in this section is the largest manufacturing firm of typewriters and calculating machines in Europe. The machine to be displayed is a printing calculator reputed to be the only fully automatic machine of its type in existence. It multiplies auto-

matically, divides automatically, and is a high-speed and high-capacity adding-subtracting-listing machine with automatic credit balance. All factors and results are printed on a tape.

A large United States publishing house has also taken space in this section.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Licence Required for Flour Imports into Ireland

Dublin, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister for Agriculture has, under the Importation of Wheaten Flour Substitutes Order, 1951, prohibited the importation into the Republic of Ireland, except under licence, as and from April 24, 1951, of the following commodities: barley flour, oat flour, maize flour, soya flour or soya bean flour, rice flour, pea flour, potato flour, cotton seed flour. Quantities not exceeding two pounds weight for personal use, or bona fide samples of any of the above commodities, are exempted from this prohibition.

Japan Provides for Imports from Canada

Tokyo, April 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan has made provision for the importation of the following goods from the dollar area, including Canada: asbestos, sulphite pulp; dyestuffs; pigment resin colour and fixers or binders. Applications for import licences must be made not later than June 30.

United Kingdom to Amend Copyright Act

London.—(FTS)—In anticipation of the proposed ratification by the United Kingdom Government of the revised International Convention for the Protection of Literary and Artistic Works, signed at Brussels in June 1948, the President of the Board of Trade has announced the appointment of a committee to consider and report on changes, if any, which would be desirable in the existing United Kingdom law relating to copyright in literary, dramatic, musical, and artistic works, with particular regard to technical developments and the effect of the revised Convention, and on related matters.

Cuban International Trade Hits New High

Havana, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Cuba's international trade hit a new high in 1950, with exports totalling \$642 million, as against \$578·3 million in 1949; while imports totalled \$515 million and \$451·4 million, respectively. Thus, Cuba had a favourable trade balance of over \$100 million. This trend seems to have continued in 1951, January export figures being \$41·5 million, as against only \$22·7 million for the same month last year.

Surinam to Receive Marshall Aid

Port of Spain, April 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Surinam is to receive \$1,441,242 in aid through ECA. The money will be used for the purchase of materials for agricultural purposes.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	13.1	45.3	54.9	42.5	131.4	157.5
Animals and Animal Products.....	10.0	24.4	25.2	30.5	89.7	85.4
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.2	1.7	2.7	2.9	4.7	7.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	18.2	82.3	112.1	46.5	222.8	304.5
Iron and Products.....	7.0	19.7	26.5	18.6	53.4	61.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17.7	33.3	44.0	47.4	90.8	124.5
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1.9	8.6	12.0	5.0	22.4	28.9
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.3	9.6	8.7	5.3	24.4	27.1
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2.0	3.2	4.2	4.6	9.3	12.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	73.3	228.2	290.2	203.2	648.9	809.2
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	462	2,180	791	2,605	4,514	3,419
Vegetables.....	205	717	825	563	2,342	2,384
Wheat.....	4,452	20,908	23,042	17,065	60,080	60,363
Grains, other.....	744	1,968	2,958	2,447	6,244	11,033
Flour of wheat.....	1,771	7,821	10,562	5,029	24,427	31,015
Farinaceous products, other.....	995	1,099	1,931	2,732	2,974	5,287
Sugar and products.....	215	303	886	320	677	1,281
Alcoholic beverages.....	985	2,717	5,262	2,743	7,830	12,930
Vegetable fats and oils.....	5	273	127	31	850	383
Rubber and products.....	1,361	978	2,139	3,385	2,558	5,578
Seeds.....	275	2,300	1,839	943	9,200	10,235
Tobacco.....	1,374	2,263	2,362	3,999	5,045	8,310
Vegetable products, other.....	215	1,790	2,098	646	4,645	5,236
TOTAL.....	13,059	45,317	54,875	42,508	131,385	157,454
Animals and Animal Products:						
Hides and skins, raw.....	163	1,522	884	482	4,409	4,314
Cattle.....	1,069	5,713	7,585	2,057	16,886	18,559
Other animals, living.....	147	978	128	379	2,303	861
Fish and fishery products.....	2,516	8,286	8,776	6,834	23,346	28,224
Furs and products.....	1,415	1,098	2,579	7,093	7,332	13,397
Leather and products.....	464	546	925	1,232	1,499	2,584
Bacon and hams.....	2,837	760	268	8,617	16,248	1,551
Meats, other.....	429	2,317	2,150	1,267	8,115	7,852
Cheese.....	146	115	122	280	377	605
Milk products, other.....	226	1,038	435	720	2,863	1,088
Eggs, shell and processed.....	7	374	189	35	3,588	1,762
Animal products, other.....	563	753	1,143	1,478	2,698	4,568
TOTAL.....	9,982	24,406	25,184	30,475	89,666	85,366
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products.....	271	479	708	669	1,302	2,134
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	15	202	119	29	450	355
Wool and products.....	115	240	584	336	859	1,988
Synthetic fibre and products.....	208	375	280	542	854	730
Textile products, other.....	550	428	1,023	1,346	1,189	2,618
TOTAL.....	1,159	1,723	2,714	2,922	4,654	7,825
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	3,130	18,871	26,529	7,917	43,214	71,760
Pulpwood.....	424	2,651	4,742	1,654	8,268	12,467
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,898	4,794	6,611	4,613	11,325	17,153
Wood pulp.....	2,899	16,542	27,239	7,440	43,837	72,799
Manufactured wood, other.....	323	405	617	874	932	1,569
Newsprint paper.....	8,685	37,548	43,274	21,467	110,776	119,807
Paper, other.....	765	1,255	2,866	2,384	3,824	8,357
Books and printed matter.....	77	221	236	199	651	594
TOTAL.....	18,202	82,286	112,114	46,547	222,827	304,506

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore.....					46	9
Ferro-alloys.....	82	941	2,326	355	2,707	6,517
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	642	1,384	635	1,521	3,366	2,417
Rolling mill products.....	293	594	420	727	2,141	1,583
Locomotives and parts.....	9	341	68	10	750	370
Farm machinery and implements.....	902	10,461	13,725	2,546	23,934	28,029
Hardware and cutlery.....	142	320	364	516	1,012	1,065
Machinery (except farm).....	1,085	2,056	2,787	2,777	4,653	8,288
Automobiles, freight.....	853	379	496	2,664	2,767	791
Automobiles, passenger.....	2,054	892	2,265	5,002	3,026	3,583
Automobile parts.....	396	790	1,196	1,004	2,626	3,136
Railway cars and parts.....		131	16	9	2,141	19
Iron products, other.....	559	1,417	2,224	1,460	4,256	5,716
TOTAL.....	7,017	19,706	26,522	18,580	53,426	61,521
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products.....	1,824	8,318	10,832	5,275	19,011	28,454
Brass and products.....	91	117	365	248	445	745
Copper and products.....	5,104	5,908	5,521	12,200	19,537	17,531
Lead and products.....	673	1,494	3,859	2,184	4,724	10,164
Nickel.....	6,178	9,275	10,735	17,232	26,160	30,154
Precious metals (except gold).....	1,731	3,000	3,347	5,021	5,670	13,643
Zinc and products.....	1,206	3,684	5,416	3,214	9,674	15,434
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	494	749	1,361	1,142	2,154	3,727
Non-ferrous products, other.....	442	780	2,528	841	3,403	4,641
TOTAL.....	17,744	33,324	43,962	47,357	90,779	124,493
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	797	5,265	8,484	2,026	13,775	19,069
Coal and coal products.....	219	1,274	496	767	3,186	1,576
Petroleum and products.....	83	19	45	118	54	122
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	468	1,205	1,932	1,250	3,074	5,309
Non-metallic products, other.....	299	862	1,019	790	2,358	2,837
TOTAL.....	1,865	8,625	11,976	4,950	22,446	28,913
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	148	290	470	322	600	1,250
Medicinal preparations.....	140	320	370	318	1,109	1,197
Fertilizers.....	1,279	4,586	2,140	2,527	11,287	8,454
Paints and varnishes.....	70	385	514	231	1,228	1,163
Calcium compounds.....	53	121	185	136	290	602
Soda and sodium compounds.....	418	407	819	992	1,161	2,308
Chemical products, other.....	153	3,500	4,158	733	8,742	12,137
TOTAL.....	2,262	9,608	8,656	5,259	24,417	27,111
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods.....	18	21	26	40	55	68
Films.....	399	163	599	960	509	1,183
Ships and vessels.....	43		493	93	306	1,836
Aircraft and parts.....	628	561	532	731	1,274	1,503
Electrical energy.....	298	424	596	1,076	1,327	1,750
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	143	308	475	475	749	1,258
Miscellaneous, other.....	328	964	404	781	2,434	991
Donations and gifts.....		272	281		863	1,216
Non-commercial articles.....	180	512	752	484	1,746	2,210
TOTAL.....	2,039	3,225	4,153	4,640	9,263	12,016

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Commodities	March			January-March		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	13,059	45,317	54,875	42,508	131,385	157,454
Animals and Animal Products.....	9,982	24,406	25,184	30,475	89,666	85,366
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1,159	1,723	2,714	2,922	4,654	7,825
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	18,202	82,286	112,114	46,547	222,827	304,506
Iron and Products.....	7,017	19,706	26,522	18,589	53,426	61,521
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17,744	33,324	43,962	47,357	90,779	124,493
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,865	8,625	11,976	4,950	22,446	28,913
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2,262	9,608	8,656	5,259	24,417	27,111
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,039	3,225	4,158	4,640	9,263	12,016
TOTAL.....	73,229	228,221	290,161	203,248	648,863	809,206
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	7,346	17,788	15,574	28,164	55,983	44,648
Animals and Animal Products.....	5,623	1,452	1,399	18,088	20,475	4,737
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	386	166	97	945	317	294
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3,377	1,453	8,814	8,965	5,602	23,683
Iron and Products.....	1,861	863	785	5,165	2,515	2,643
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	8,353	6,477	11,383	24,783	19,681	32,906
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	155	913	787	500	2,267	2,206
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	273	755	599	1,051	1,499	1,744
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	391	253	216	1,022	761	433
TOTAL.....	27,766	30,120	39,655	88,681	109,101	113,294
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,654	11,010	15,333	4,735	31,876	45,344
Animals and Animal Products.....	2,919	17,207	19,002	8,220	53,294	66,283
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	78	890	1,498	165	2,459	4,353
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	11,329	78,160	95,570	29,550	206,946	259,612
Iron and Products.....	491	12,213	16,459	1,289	28,160	37,266
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,187	21,904	26,039	7,924	56,990	72,492
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,038	6,012	9,116	2,889	16,166	21,994
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,310	5,654	5,080	2,701	14,290	16,365
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	691	1,262	2,113	2,059	3,827	5,877
TOTAL.....	22,697	154,311	190,210	59,532	414,008	529,586

Addition to Report on Torquay Conference

The name of H. V. Jarrett, of the International Trade Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, was inadvertently omitted from the list of members of the Canadian delegation to the Torquay Conference, as published in the May 12, 1951, issue of *Foreign Trade*. Mr. Jarrett was responsible for negotiations with Latin American countries.

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.



Thomas F. Harris

Hamilton—May 24

Toronto—May 30-June 6

Montreal—June 8-16

Fredericton—June 18

Grand Falls, Perth—June 19-20

Saint John, N.B.—June 21-22

St. John's, Nfld.—June 25-26

T. F. Harris Returns on Tour

Thomas Francis Harris, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro, has returned home on leave and will commence a tour of Canada in Hamilton, Ontario, on May 24. Born in Ottawa, he graduated from St. Patrick's College with the degree of B. Comm. in 1942. During the war, he served with the Royal Canadian Navy. Mr. Harris was employed at the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the Department of Finance prior to being appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner in May, 1947. He was posted to Rio de Janeiro as Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in June, 1948.

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.

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.

Philippines to Open Trade Negotiations with Several Countries

Manila, May 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Secretary of Commerce of the Philippines has announced that negotiations will be opened with several countries in an attempt to improve the overall economic position of the Republic. Countries with which the Secretary would like to conclude trade agreements include Spain, Sweden, Italy, England, Western Germany, Argentina, India, Australia and New Zealand. The only trade pact so far concluded by the Philippines is with Japan, which provides for two-way barter trade totalling \$100 million annually.

Best Chilean Wool Produced in Magallanes District

Santiago, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Production of the Chilean wool industry, one of the most important farming activities of the country, is estimated at some 14 million kilograms. Annual export, during the period 1937-1941, averaged 10 million kilograms, the remainder of the production being utilized in the national industry. Import of Merino and Corriedale type sheep during the last few years has noticeably improved the flocks. The Corriedale quality wool from the Magallanes district is characterized by the firmness of its fibre and uniform length of 10 to 15 cms. It is resistant, crimped, soft to the touch, of uniform colour and of a silky brilliance. Its finess is from 50's to 60's in accordance with British classification.

The wools of the northern zone are considered to be of inferior quality, those of the central and south, good, and those of the far south, eminently good. The Chilean Development Corporation has increased the sheep production in the country by granting, some time ago, credits on three-year terms for the purchase of pedigree sheep of those breeds which have shown adaptability to Chile, such as Merino, Corriedale, Romney-Marsh, Hampshire and Dorset Horn. Up to the middle of 1948, 24,461 sheep and 618 rams had been purchased.

The sheep population of Chile totals 6,349,167, of which 3,954,674 are located in the area from the extreme north to Aysen in the south, and 2,394,493 are found in the Magallanes district. Of the 224,402 square kilometres occupied by the sheep industry, 180,000 square kilometres are situated in the southern territories, 70,000 square kilometres of which are in Magallanes. Sheep breeding is the principal activity in Magallanes and the principal source of wealth in the region.

To meet the demands of the national industry, it is necessary to import long wools which could easily be produced in Chile, with the proper type of sheep. Chile also imports washed wool, which is offered at a lower price than the similar national article, although the latter is of inferior quality.

Cuba Will Avoid Imposition of Direct Controls

Havana, March 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Government has stated that its policy will be to avoid the imposition of direct controls until they become absolutely necessary. Rents have not been decontrolled since the last war, except on new constructions, and there would appear to be little likelihood that present rental controls will be discontinued under existing circumstances. The Minister of Commerce has announced that steps are being taken to see that the principal foodstuffs consumed by the bulk of the population do not fall into the hands of speculators, and that a steady supply is forthcoming at the lowest possible prices.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

Argentina

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

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

Australia

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

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

Ceylon

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

Chile

Santiago—M. R. 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. MONRY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 28, 5th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400. Territory includes Canal Zone, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Panama.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

Hong Kong

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

India

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

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

Ireland

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

Italy

Rome—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Territory includes Libya, Malta and Yugoslavia.

Naples—M. S. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries) via Cimarosa 65, Int. 12, Vomero.

Jamaica

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

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

Japan

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

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

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

Peru

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

Philippines

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

Portugal

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

Puerto Rico

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

Singapore

Singapore—D. S. ARMSTRONG, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845. Territory includes Brunei, Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Sarawak and Thailand.

South Africa

Johannesburg—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715. Territory includes Natal, Transvaal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda and Nyasaland. Cable address, *Cantracom*.

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

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

Spain

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

Sweden

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

Switzerland

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

Trinidad

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

Turkey

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

United Kingdom

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

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

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

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

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

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

United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Venezuela

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

Caracas—Acting Canadian Government Agricultural Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

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 May 7	Nominal Quotations May 14
Argentina	Peso	Basic	-2977	-2128	-2128
		Free	-2085	-0766	-0765
Austria	Schilling	Export	3-2240	-0498	-0497
Australia	Pound		-0228	-0211	-0211
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0238	-0177	-0177
Bolivia	Boliviano		-8396	-6205	-6205
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-0544	-0575	-0575
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-3022		
Burma	Rupee		-3022	-2234	-2234
Ceylon	Rupee		-0233	-0135	-0135
Chile	Peso		-5128	-4282	-4282
Colombia	Peso		-1800	-1899	-1899
Costa Rica	Colon		1-0000	1-0637	1-0637
Cuba	Peso		0-200	-0213	-0213
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-2084	-1540	-1540
Denmark	Krone		1-00000	1-0637	1-0637
Dominican Republic	Peso		-0740	-0645	-0645
Ecuador	Sucro		4-1330	3-0546	3-0546
Egypt	Pound		-4000	-4255	-4255
E. Salvador	Colon		3-6306	2-6833	2-6833
Fiji	Pound		-0062	-0046	-0046
Finland	Markka		-0037	-0030	-0030
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		-0073	-0061	-0061
French Empire—African	Franc		-0201	-0168	-0168
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-3000	-2533	-2533
Germany	Deutsche Mark		1-0000	1-0637	1-0637
Guatemala	Quetzal		-2000	-2128	-2128
Haiti	Gourde		-5000	-5319	-5319
Honduras	Lempira		-2519	-1838	-1838
Hong Kong	Dollar		-1541	-0653	-0653
Iceland	Krona		-3022	-2234	-2234
India	Rupee		-0212		
Iran	Rial		4-0300	2-9787	2-9787
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9787	2-9787
Ireland	Pound		3-0000	2-9787	2-9787
Israel	Pound		-0017	-0017	-0017
Italy	Lira		4-0300	2-9788	2-9787
Jamaica	Pound		-0028		
Japan	Yen		-4561		
Lebanon	Piastre		-1157	-1232	-1232
Mexico	Peso		-3769	-2799	-2799
Netherlands	Florin		-5308	-5641	-5641
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		4-0150	2-9787	2-9787
New Zealand	Pound		-2000	-2128	-2128
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2015	-1490	-1490
Norway	Krone		-3022	-3215	-3215
Pakistan	Rupee		1-0000	1-0638	1-0637
Panama	Balboa		-3200		
Paraguay	Guarani		-1538	-0718	-0718
Peru	Sol		-4975	-5319	-5319
Philippines	Peso		-0400	-0369	-0369
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-4702	-3475	-3475
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-0916	-0976	-0976
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-2783	-2057	-2057
Sweden	Krona		-2336	-2462	-2456
Switzerland	Franc		-1000		
Thailand	Baht		-3571	-3782	-3782
Turkey	Lira		4-0300	2-9787	2-9787
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9787	2-9787
United Kingdom	Pound		1-0000	1-0637	1-0637
United States	Dollar		-6583	-7002	-7002
Uruguay	Peso		-2985	-3175	-3175
Venezuela	Bolivar		-0200		
Yugoslavia	Dinar				

• September 17, 1949.