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COVER SUBJECT—Experimental laboratory of Shawinigan Chemicals, Limited, Shawinigan Falls, Que., one of the twenty-eight Canadian establishments engaged in the production during 1950 of heavy, or industrial, chemicals, valued at \$85.2 millions, and employing over 6,000 workers. It is estimated that the gross selling value of chemicals and allied products manufactured in Canada last year was \$636 millions, compared with the former peacetime peak figure of \$587.4 million in 1949. A total of 1,019 plants, employing over 42,000 workers, were engaged in this industry, the largest number (208) producing medicinals and pharmaceuticals, followed by those producing soaps and washing compounds (141), and paints and varnishes (111). A report on the chemical industry appears on page 1002 of this issue of "Foreign Trade". The Right Hon. C. D. Howe declared this week, in Quebec, that Canada's heavy chemical industry was currently undergoing an expansion, which had tremendous portents for the country's economic future.

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

Canadian Production of Chemicals Has Increased in Past Decade

Output last year was four times corresponding figure for 1939—Exports in 1950 were valued at \$100.5 million, with about 58 per cent going to the United States and 6 per cent to the United Kingdom—Imports last year were valued at \$158.2 million, a rise of 21 per cent.

By H. McLeod, Chief, Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Section,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics

CANADA'S chemical industries have contributed substantially to the industrial expansion of this country during the last decade. A preliminary compilation indicates that the Canadian production of chemicals and allied products was valued at \$636 millions in 1950, or 8.3 per cent more than the former peacetime peak of \$587.4 millions in 1949. Last year's output was four times the corresponding figure for 1939, as compared with a threefold gain by all industry. Since the index of wholesale prices for chemicals and allied products has advanced about 57 per cent over the last eleven years, from 100.3 in 1939 to 157.7 in 1950, it appears that the actual gain in physical volume of output was considerably more than the 85 per cent gain for industry as a whole.

Majority of Industries Showed Substantial Gains

All but one of the industries in the chemicals and allied group showed substantial gains in output in 1950, compared with the previous year. The percentage increases were as follows: coal tar distillation, 1.1; heavy chemicals, 14.5; compressed gases, 2.2; fertilizers, 2.7; medicinals, 5.6; paints, 9.5; soaps, 3.0; toilet preparations, 12.8; inks, 13.1; adhesives, 13.4; polishes, 10.2; primary plastics, 46.7; miscellaneous, 13.5. Output from the vegetable oils industry declined 11 per cent.

In the entire group there were 1,019 plants in 1950, with 42,173 employees and an aggregate pay roll amounting to \$106 million. The 511 establishments in Ontario accounted for 58 per cent of the production and 52 per cent of the employees, and the 332 works in Quebec accounted for 29 per cent of the total output and 37 per cent of the workmen.

Canadian Production of Chemicals and Products

| | Millions of dollars | | Millions of dollars |
|------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|
| 1919 | 98.6 | 1940 | 193.9 |
| 1921 | 84.9 | 1941 | 304.4 |
| 1923 | 99.7 | 1942 | 501.6 |
| 1925 | 99.4 | 1943 | 653.5 |
| 1927 | 111.5 | 1944 | 730.9 |
| 1929 | 138.5 | 1945 | 462.2 |
| 1931 | 105.5 | 1946 | 376.2 |
| 1933 | 92.8 | 1947 | 450.0 |
| 1935 | 118.6 | 1948 | 579.8 |
| 1937 | 149.0 | 1949 | 587.4 |
| 1939 | 159.5 | 1950 | 636.0 |

NOTE: If shell-filling were excluded the figures for 1941 to 1946 would be as follows: 1941—\$273 millions; 1942—\$348 millions; 1943—\$359 millions; 1944—\$371 millions; 1945—\$362 millions; 1946—\$356 millions.

Volume of Canadian Production of Chemicals and Products

| | Index of industrial production | Index of manufac- tures (1935-39=100) | Index of chemicals and allied products |
|------|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| 1938 | 102.1 | 100.8 | 104.6 |
| 1939 | 109.3 | 107.8 | 112.7 |
| 1940 | 130.2 | 132.4 | 120.1 |
| 1941 | 157.2 | 164.2 | 168.7 |
| 1942 | 185.3 | 199.5 | 266.0 |
| 1943 | 198.6 | 217.3 | 410.2 |
| 1944 | 198.8 | 229.3 | 398.0 |
| 1945 | 176.3 | 191.7 | 291.2 |
| 1946 | 159.2 | 169.0 | 165.3 |
| 1947 | 175.5 | 186.8 | 175.7 |
| 1948 | 181.5 | 192.1 | 182.2 |
| 1949 | 184.3 | 193.8 | 182.2 |
| 1950 | 198.3 | 207.6 | 199.3 |

Exports Increased Substantially Last Year

Exports of chemicals and allied products increased substantially in 1950, the value amounting to \$100.5 million, which was greater than in any other year except 1945. Gains were recorded for acids, pharmaceuticals, paints, explosives, inorganic chemicals, and for miscellaneous chemicals and chemical products, but declines were shown for fertilizers, soaps and toilet preparations. Fertilizers at \$38.9 million accounted for 38 per cent of the total exports, with sodium compounds, synthetic resins, acetic acid, streptomycin, acetylene black, calcium compounds, penicillin, polystyrene, medicinals and paints as the other more important items. About 58 per cent of the export shipments went to the United States and only 6 per cent to the United Kingdom.

Canadian Exports of Chemicals and Allied Products

| | Quantity | |
|--|--------------------|------------|
| Acids—sulphuric | 44,417 tons | \$ 618,340 |
| other | 22,935 tons | 2,905,295 |
| Wood alcohol | 4,000 gal. | 3,006 |
| Non-potable spirits, other | 199,052 proof gal. | 116,120 |
| Cellulose products | | 183,232 |
| Penicillin and its products | | 754,398 |
| Streptomycin and its products | | 1,247,867 |
| Medicinal preparations, other | | 2,218,764 |
| Explosives—dynamite | | 175,574 |
| other | | 593,551 |
| Fertilizers—ammonium sulphate | 209,106 tons | 8,972,503 |
| nitrogen fertilizers, other | 379,216 tons | 21,335,521 |
| phosphate fertilizers | 121,211 tons | 7,021,457 |
| other | 32,061 tons | 1,546,353 |
| Acetylene carbon black | 6,811 tons | 1,777,267 |
| Pigments and colours— | | |
| iron oxide | 3,934 tons | 411,895 |
| white lead | 1,037 tons | 309,110 |
| other | 4,429 tons | 1,147,616 |
| Paints—enamels and lacquers | | 20,549 |
| varnish | 3,893 gal. | 13,038 |
| other | | 341,660 |
| Putty | 36 tons | 4,006 |
| Creams, lotions and other cosmetics | | 41,583 |
| Dentrifrices | | 538 |
| Shaving creams, cakes and sticks | | 1,245 |
| Perfumery and toilet preparations, other | | 33,133 |
| Soap—toilet | 9,485 lb. | 3,235 |
| flakes and powders | 55,955 lb. | 6,615 |
| other | 104,026 lb. | 9,708 |
| Ammonium compounds, other | 13,221 lb. | 40,079 |
| Arsenic | 1,784 tons | 147,074 |
| Acetate of lime | 179 tons | 7,949 |
| Calcium compounds | 21,381 tons | 1,445,421 |

Canadian Exports of Chemicals and Allied Products (Con't.)

| | Quantity | |
|--|---------------|--------------------|
| Lye ..... | ..... | 577 |
| Baking powder | 324 lb. | 4,150 |
| Sodium compounds | 89,205 tons | 5,496,849 |
| Cobalt oxide and cobalt salts | 388,203 lb. | 583,939 |
| Glycerine | 1,033,000 lb. | 401,440 |
| Synthetic resins | 8,656 tons | 4,818,634 |
| Synthetic resin manufactures ..... | ..... | 218,017 |
| Polishes—boots and shoe ..... | ..... | 3,023 |
| other ..... | ..... | 15,195 |
| Dips, sprays and insecticides ..... | ..... | 76,625 |
| Dyes and dyestuffs ..... | ..... | 34,653 |
| Polystyrene | 8,649,500 lb. | 2,128,780 |
| Ink—printing | 193,894 lb. | 74,170 |
| other ..... | ..... | 25,882 |
| Other chemicals and chemical products ..... | ..... | 33,190,931 |
| Total Chemicals and Allied Products ..... | ..... | 100,525,572 |

Value of Imports Doubled In Five Years

Imports rose about 21 per cent in 1950 to \$158.2 million, of which nearly 85 per cent came from the United States and 9 per cent from the United Kingdom. Germany, Switzerland, France, Argentina and the Netherlands accounted for a large part of the remainder. The value of imports has doubled since 1945 when the value was \$79.8 million.

Canadian Imports of Chemicals and Allied Products, by Countries

| | 1949 | 1950 |
|-------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|
| United Kingdom | \$ 8,447,820 | \$ 14,047,043 |
| Africa: British East | 3,542 | 7,948 |
| Union of South Africa | 209,878 | 191,599 |
| India | 25,660 | 83,621 |
| Ceylon | 124 | ..... |
| British Guiana | 2,803 | 2,642 |
| Jamaica | 10,452 | 7,616 |
| Hong Kong | 438,332 | 210,406 |
| Bolivia ..... | ..... | 4,256 |
| Austria | 17,134 | ..... |
| Australia | 65,658 | 174,826 |
| New Zealand | 15,104 | 24,036 |
| Argentina | 581,336 | 795,728 |
| Belgium | 494,298 | 564,059 |
| Belgian Congo | 148,670 | 40,890 |
| Brazil | 221,797 | 153,936 |
| Burma | 4,420 | ..... |
| Chile | 69,653 | 66,128 |
| China | 19,334 | 67,323 |
| Cuba | 57 | ..... |
| Czechoslovakia | 417 | 278 |
| Denmark | 295 | 3,322 |
| France | 1,838,927 | 1,230,733 |
| Germany | 1,083,648 | 2,686,466 |
| Greece | 6,150 | 27,902 |
| French Africa ..... | ..... | 2,650 |
| Italy | 102,187 | 183,360 |
| Japan | 84,799 | 304,486 |
| Mexico | 20,752 | 14,077 |
| Netherlands | 310,515 | 694,026 |
| Norway | 4,685 | 7,489 |
| Paraguay | 269,675 | 168,662 |
| Peru ..... | ..... | 15,811 |
| Portugal | 6,988 | 6,299 |
| Spain | 5,788 | 2,540 |
| Sweden | 6,340 | 20,763 |
| Switzerland | 1,101,628 | 1,756,497 |
| Turkey | 1,710 | 9,797 |
| United States | 115,033,025 | 134,903,008 |
| Alaska | 430 | 49 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon ..... | ..... | 2,231 |
| Uruguay ..... | ..... | 3,069 |
| Trinidad | 6,039 | 36,083 |
| Total | \$130,660,078 | \$158,221,055 |

Forecasts on capital expenditures by firms in the chemical field indicate that \$50 million will be spent on new buildings and equipment in 1951. This compares with actual outlays for similar purposes of \$33 million in 1950, and \$38 million in 1949. It is estimated that an additional \$26 million will be spent by chemical firms for plant repairs and maintenance in 1951.

International Materials Conference Seeks Solution to World Commodity Shortages

Eight countries represented on Central Group—Commodity committees consider and recommend specific action to expand production, increase availability, conserve supplies, and assure most effective distribution and utilization of supplies.

WASHINGTON.—The solution of commodity shortages is one of the most important and critical problems facing the world today. It has been recognized that there is a need to provide ways and means to bring about co-operation among the countries of the free world, to increase the production and availability of materials in short supply and to assure their most effective use. Recent events have made these problems of even greater urgency. They also have made it clear that commodity problems could not be dealt with on a regional basis, but have to take into account the needs and interests of the free world.

Work in the field of materials has been going forward for several months in the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC) and, more recently, in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), and in the Organization of American States (OAS). The OEEC in particular has made valuable studies of the growing problems of scarce materials. Nevertheless, a continuing international machinery is needed through which all of the interested governments of the free world, whether or not they are members of the OEEC, NATO or OAS organizations, can co-operate in the solution of these materials shortages which are worldwide in scope and effect.

Accordingly, the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France announced on January 12, 1951 that they had agreed that proposals should be made to other interested governments for the creation of a number of standing international commodity groups, representing the governments of producing and consuming countries throughout the free world which have a substantial interest in the commodity concerned.

International Materials Conference Formed

Invitations were sent by the Government of the United States to other friendly, interested governments for the establishment of these commodity groups, or committees.

In issuing these invitations, the sponsoring governments were concerned to secure the maximum possible representation of producing and consuming interests, while ensuring that the countries would not become too unwieldy in size for effective and rapid operation. In respect to most commodities, the countries which had agreed to participate account for between 80 per cent and 90 per cent of the producing and consuming interests.

Also, the three governments established in Washington a temporary Central Group to provide a servicing mechanism for these committees. Mr. Raoul de Vitry of France, Viscount Knollys of the United Kingdom

and Mr. Edwin T. Gibson of the United States were appointed as members of this group. They in turn appointed Mr. Charles W. Jeffers, Director of the Industry Division of the Economic Co-operation Administration, as executive secretary in charge of a central secretariat for the commodity committees. Initially, six commodity committees were created. They are: (1) Copper, Zinc and Lead; (2) Sulphur; (3) Cotton-Cotton Linters; (4) Tungsten and Molybdenum; (5) Manganese, Nickel and Cobalt; (6) Wool. A seventh commodity committee for Pulp and Paper was established on March 22. Allowance has been made for the establishment of additional commodity committees as situations and circumstances warrant.

The purpose of these commodity committees is to consider and recommend to governments the specific action which should be taken, in the case of each commodity, in order to expand production, increase availability, conserve supplies, and assure the most effective distribution and utilization of supplies among the consuming countries. Each committee functions independently, making recommendations direct to governments and not through the Central Group.

On March 17, the Governments of the United States, the United Kingdom and France announced the expansion of the Central Group to include the Governments of Australia, Brazil, Canada, India, and Italy, and representatives from the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), and the Organization of American States (OAS). Previous announcements had pointed out that the Central Group formed originally was temporary, and that consultations would be held with governments and appropriate organizations concerning the future composition of a permanent Central Group. Canada is represented by Mr. John H. English, Commercial Counsellor at the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

Conference Still in Process of Organization

The conference as a whole is still in the process of organizing itself into a new international body. The agenda adopted by the Central Group and the committees for their first meetings concerned credentials, arrangements for permanent rules of procedure, temporary rules of procedure and determination of order of business.

Generally, the committees have followed a similar pattern in organizing their work. Until the election of permanent chairmen, the United States representatives have been appointed temporary chairmen. Representation at meetings is held to three persons per government at any one time, with no limitation on accreditation. Temporary rule of voting on procedural matters is by simple majority. Subcommittees have been set up to prepare programs of work, collect statistics and draft permanent rules of procedure.

Five of the commodity committees, Copper-Zinc-Lead, Sulphur, Cotton-Cotton Linters, Manganese-Nickel-Cobalt and Wool, have concluded their preliminary, organizational work and have adopted their permanent rules of procedure and terms of reference. They have prepared and issued questionnaires to be filled out by member and non-member countries. Some of the committees have examined the available statistics in order to obtain a first estimate of the size of the anticipated deficit, and, at least for certain materials, preliminary discussions have been initiated on measures to be taken to meet the present situation.

The Central Group has held ten meetings thus far (seven by the temporary group and three by the enlarged, permanent group) and has adopted its rules of procedure. The group elected for its permanent chairman, Mr. Edwin T. Gibson of the United States. Two vice-chairmen also have been provided for, but they have not yet been selected. The

chairman and vice-chairman will be allowed, when in the chair, to continue to represent their respective governments. Their terms of office will be for a period of six months. The executive secretary of the IMC, Mr. Charles W. Jeffers, was appointed Secretary of the Central Group. Although the seven commodity committees thus far established by the Central Group have complete autonomy in conducting their work, the Central Group will work out with the chairman of individual committees any procedures which will facilitate the co-ordination of those committees in their approach toward common problems.

Venezuelan Development Corporation Aids Expansion of Fishing Industry

Corporation financed purchase of 350 outboard motors on behalf of fishermen—Construction of modern fishing boats in modern shipyards encouraged—Canning industry production falling off as a result of lack of demand.

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. One Venezuelan bolivar equals \$0.3179 Canadian.)

CARACAS.—Since 1947, the Venezuelan Development Corporation has been sponsoring the expansion of the Venezuelan fishing industry. The first major project of the fisheries department of the Development Corporation was the financing of the purchase, on behalf of local fishermen, of some 350 outboard motors of 10 h.p. These were received and distributed in 1948, and a system of credits was established covering periods of 12 to 18 months, according to the value of the motors. The increased fish production of the past few years is attributable, in part at least, to this motorization plan, and the Development Corporation is now taking steps to procure additional motors. Fire extinguishers are also being purchased for each boat as protection against the danger of fire when inboard gasoline motors are used. Firms supplying motors are under obligation to ensure that spare parts are located in areas near the fishing ports.

The Venezuelan Development Corporation has also been encouraging the construction of modern fishing boats in local shipyards. At present, some thirty fishing launches have been ordered by the Corporation and are under construction at Puerto Cabello. The plan is to turn these over to local fishermen, upon payment of one-fifth of the cost, with the balance to be amortized over a period of five years.

Construction of Modern Fishing Ports Planned

A project for the construction of modern fishing ports equipped with laboratories, shipyards, fish canning firms, refrigeration plants, etc. is being studied. Cumaná, in the State of Sucre, has been proposed as the first port to receive these installations, as it is the centre of the Venezuelan fishing industry. La Guaira is also scheduled to receive improved fish-receiving facilities. Negotiations with the Ministry of Public Works are now being carried on in this connection, with the probable cost of construction being in the neighbourhood of four million bolivars.

The Venezuelan fish canning industry got its start during World War II when traditional exporters of canned fish were unable to ship to this market or were more interested in supplying war-devastated countries. Although it has received considerable financial support from the government, competition from foreign sources since the war has seriously affected the local industry which is still unable to produce canned fish at competitive prices, principally due to high labour and transportation costs. The *modus vivendi* with the United States and Canada binding the present duty rate, makes it difficult for the government to protect the industry by means of a tariff increase. With production falling off as a result of lack of demand in recent years, the protests of the local industry have become more vociferous. The problems of this industry are being studied at the moment by an inter-ministerial commission whose report is being anxiously awaited by local sardine manufacturers. Towards the end of 1950, an arrangement was made for Venezuela to sell canned fish to the islands of Martinique and Guadeloupe in exchange for sugar.

Total number of workers in the Venezuelan fishing industry is currently estimated at 23,936.

The government announced, early in November of this year, that pearl fishing in the oyster beds around the Venezuelan island of Margarita would be permitted during the period January 1 to April 30, 1951. Pearl fishing was last carried on in 1948, when pearls valued at 4.5 million bolivars were gathered.

Venezuelan Fish Production

(Metric Tons)

| | Fresh | Salted | Canned |
|-----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| 1939 | 6,081 | 3,896 | .... |
| 1941 | 8,136 | 8,635 | .... |
| 1943 | 8,179 | 12,774 | .... |
| 1945 | 15,353 | 13,089 | 6,023 |
| 1947 | 29,080 | 11,777 | 7,479 |
| 1948 | 39,381 | 13,440 | 9,280 |
| 1949 | 34,058 | 10,348 | 6,552 |
| 1950 (9 months) | 23,039 | 8,237 | 4,095 |

Egypt Has Acute Shortage of Newsprint

Cairo, April 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Supreme Supply Council has decided to limit the size of all newspapers and periodicals until further notice, in view of the acute shortage of newsprint.

Shearlings and Sulphur Under Import Control

Due to the world shortage of certain raw materials, and in accordance with Canada's international obligations, the following items have been placed under import control, effective May 30, 1951, under Order in Council P.C. 2757: Shearlings (untanned sheepskins or lambskins with up to one inch of wool), and sulphur and brimstone (crude or in roll or flour).

An import permit is required for all purchases of shearlings in the United States, but purchases from other countries are unaffected. This control was imposed at the request of the United States, in order that Canadian purchases in that country may be kept within agreed limits.

Sulphur and brimstone may be imported under General Permit until June 30, 1951, after which date individual import permits will be required. The purpose of maintaining this commodity under General Licence for one month is to allow current business to be completed and to permit industry to make the necessary arrangements for obtaining import licences.

Canada to Spend Over One Billion Annually for Defence Program

Right Hon. C. D. Howe outlined overall defence program, involving expenditure of \$5 billion over next three years, at annual meeting of Canadian Manufacturers Association—Development of strategic resources, with all speed, essential to defence effort—Total defence contracts awarded in Canada during fiscal year 1950-51 amounted to \$622 million.

CANADA'S productive effort for defence was outlined by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, in his capacity as Minister of Defence Production, at the 18th annual general meeting of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, held in Quebec City on June 5, 1951. The overall defence program calls for the expenditure of \$5 billion over the next three years, or approximately \$1.7 billion per year, the Minister said. "The amount we expect to spend on direct defence production in this country will be something like \$1 billion annually. This includes production for other NATO countries, but will not include the several hundred million dollars which Canadians will have to find to pay for new United States-type equipment and for components required in our production program.

"The development of our basic and industrial resources is, perhaps, even more important, from a long term point of view. Only by developing our strategic resources with all speed will Canada be able to bring its full potential to bear in the interests of our defence and that of other democratic countries. The present three-year expansion program, the cost of which will probably exceed \$1½ billion, depends primarily upon private initiative. It is the responsibility of the government to encourage and stimulate this growth by every means in its power.

"When we consider these two sides of our defence production picture, it becomes apparent that all regions of this country have their own unique contributions to make. We shall need their food, fuel, raw materials, electricity, manufacturing know-how and manpower, if the Canadian economy is to bear the combined burdens of defence, civilian consumption, and exports, and to do this without creating conditions of intolerable hardship.

Distribution of Orders Related to Economic Structure

"The actual geographical distribution of the defence orders must clearly be related in the first instance to the economic structure of the various regions of the country. A fundamental fact, which cannot be ignored, is that the facilities suited to meeting immediate defence production demands are not located evenly across this land.

"Total defence contracts awarded in Canada during the fiscal year 1950-51 amounted to \$622 million. These exclude stock-piling and capital assistance. Ontario accounted for 48 per cent and Quebec for 34 per cent. Together, they have received 82 per cent of the total. The Maritime Provinces have received 6 per cent, the Prairies 5 per cent, and British Columbia 6 per cent.

"On the face of it, this would look like an unwarranted concentration of orders in the central provinces. But as a matter of fact this distribution could hardly have been otherwise in view of the economic structure of the various regions.

"On the basis of the latest available statistics on manufacturing industries (1948), 50 per cent of value added by manufacture was in Ontario, 31 per cent in Quebec—or 81 per cent of the total for the country. Of the other regions, British Columbia accounted for 9 per cent, the Prairies for 6 per cent and the Maritimes for 4 per cent. You will note that there is a remarkably close relationship between the manufacturing capacities of the different principal regions and the contracts placed there.

Facilities of Smaller Manufacturers Utilized

"Some further comments on sub-contracting may be called for at this point. The government feels strongly that every possible use should be made of the facilities in the hands of smaller manufacturers throughout the country. A special unit—the Small Industries Division—has been set up in the Department of Defence Production to make sure that this is the case. This Division is assisting prime and sub-contractors by keeping each informed concerning the other's requirements and capacities. When a prime contractor applies to the department for assistance in obtaining the names of sub-contractors, the Small Industries Division is in a position to provide all the information, drawn together from both the sub-contractors themselves, and industrial development departments of Provincial Governments. Furthermore, the Small Industries Division will endeavour to ensure that sub-contractors are made aware promptly of prime contracts presently being placed. I must emphasize that the success of this procedure depends upon the whole-hearted co-operation of all groups concerned.

"We expect to be spending more money on building of aircraft than any other single military end item. So far, contracts have been concentrated largely in plants close to Montreal and Toronto. These plants have been able to undertake the construction of modern jet aircraft because they have ready access to the many facilities and skills available in these highly industrialized centres. However, this program is becoming less localized as time goes by. Through sub-contracts, more and more of this work is being placed in other parts of the country. In the case of the "Orenda" jet engine, for instance, component parts are now being made in such widely separated places as Halifax and Winnipeg.

"After aircraft, our next largest program is radar and electronics. In this case, too, it has been inevitable that we should rely on specialized facilities and highly skilled labour under the direction of experienced management. This has meant almost complete reliance on plants in Belleville, Toronto and Montreal. The bulk of the sub-contracts in this field have been let in Ontario and Quebec, where the prime contractors may exercise close supervision over the development of certain new skills that are essential to this highly complex branch of production.

Adoption of United States Equipment Involves Problem

"One of the major problems in the production of guns and ammunition has also been encountered, to a lesser extent, in our other programs. It stems from the adoption of standard United States type equipment by the Canadian Armed Forces. Businessmen like yourselves will readily grasp what is involved. For example, instead of 5.5 inch howitzer guns we are now going to make the 155 mm. howitzer; instead of 4.5 inch gun equipment, we are turning to 105 mm. howitzer. In each case, manufacturing rights, detailed drawings and specifications must be secured. And after these have been obtained, there is still the task of getting together the necessary machine tools, some of which cannot be obtained from domestic sources. Open capacity for the production of ordnance,

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small arms, and ammunition exists in Ontario and Quebec. Later on, it is likely that other parts of the country will be called upon to produce guns and ammunition as our defence effort progresses.

"As far as the construction of naval vessels is concerned, it has been the government's policy to maintain key personnel and essential equipment in all major Canadian yards. Contracts presently in effect have been negotiated with the aim of spreading the work on naval vessels over firms located in the Maritimes, the St. Lawrence Valley, the Great Lakes and the West Coast. The need for dispersal has been kept in mind. This is reflected by the fact that 25 per cent of all contracts let in the shipbuilding industry have been placed in the Maritimes; 40 per cent have been placed in Quebec, 6 per cent in Ontario and 29 per cent in British Columbia. In addition to this, important private contracts have been placed with yards in the Great Lakes for the construction of oil tankers and bulk ore carriers.

Department Purchases Wide Variety of Supplies

"The Department of Defence Production is also responsible for purchasing general supplies for the Armed Services, such as food, fuel, clothing, and building supplies. In most of these cases, it has been possible to place orders on the basis of competitive tender, rather than by negotiation. However, where the demands from the Department of National Defence have tended to place a particularly heavy burden on certain plants, we have attempted to allocate these orders across the country. For instance, an order for a million pairs of army boots was placed with firms scattered from coast to coast in order to utilize open capacity. Recently, purchases of blankets were also made from a large number of firms in order to get rapid deliveries. Food, fuel, and building supplies are usually bought in areas where the armed forces are located. This has meant a regional distribution of purchases somewhat different from that for most other manufactured products. Of all the food purchased during the past year, 56 per cent came from Ontario and Quebec, 20 per cent from the Prairies, 14 per cent from the Maritimes, and 10 per cent from British Columbia.

"The Government is taking a number of steps designed to encourage and stimulate a program of capital investment, which is being undertaken and financed largely by private concerns. Scarce materials have been allocated to these projects, and capital assistance and accelerated depreciation are being used to expedite private initiative in this direction.

"Major developments, which have already been approved by this department and which will take several years for their completion, involve an outlay of well over \$1 billion. Time permits me to mention only a few. An expansion of significant proportions is occurring in the non-ferrous metals field. I am advised that over \$300 million will be spent on base metal smelters and refineries between now and 1954. Almost half of this is to be spent in British Columbia, largely in connection with the aluminum industry. Some \$100 million will be spent in Quebec, mostly for power and plant expansion programs, again largely associated with aluminum production. In Ontario, copper mining, smelting, and fabrication are the most important. In Manitoba, the construction of a rail line will open up the Lynn Lake mining area, while a smelter in Edmonton will process nickel-copper ores from that area.

"I need hardly remind you of what is happening in iron ore and titanium. The enormous growth during recent years of North American heavy industry and the imminent exhaustion of the accessible high grade iron ores in the United States, lends urgency to the opening up of our newly discovered resources in Northern Quebec, in Labrador, and in Ontario.

In the case of titanium, we have, in addition, the possibilities of a completely new industry in which Canada may well become the foremost producer of the refined metal and its compounds. Both of these developments have strategic aspects for North America, in that they reduce the dependence of this continent upon exposed sea lines of communication.

"Canada's heavy chemical industry is currently undergoing an expansion which has tremendous portents for the country's economic future. Its products are already entering into every phase of our daily life. In Alberta, in the Edmonton area alone, private investments totalling over \$50 million have been approved for priority. Another \$9 million is to be spent on the construction of an acid and fertilizer plant in Kimberley, British Columbia. A dozen chemical processes, mostly new to Canada, will be undertaken in Ontario and Quebec, including the manufacture of industrial chemicals such as nylon intermediates, liquid sulphur dioxide, cyanamide, phthalic anhydride for paints and plastics, and hydrogen peroxide. More than \$46 million is involved in these undertakings in Ontario and Quebec. The overall chemical expansion presently approved for priority assistance runs to more than \$150 million.

Domestic Petroleum of Increasing Importance

"In petroleum, the bright promise of the Leduc discovery in 1947 is being amply fulfilled, in that and other areas. The opening of the international pipeline across the prairies last year was the first and most difficult stage in making the large markets of Eastern Canada accessible to western oil. And if reserves continue to be proved up at the present rate, there will soon be sufficient crude to warrant the construction of another pipeline westward to serve the strategic area of the Pacific. Meantime, the widespread availability of Alberta crude has stimulated modernization and expansion of refineries in Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and in Alberta itself. All indications are that domestic petroleum will play a more and more important role in our economy. The industry's current oil exploration and drilling program is bigger than ever, and is spreading right across the Prairies through Saskatchewan to Manitoba.

"An expansion of comparable importance is taking place in our primary iron and steel industry. Faced with unprecedented demand arising out of the international situation and the steady broadening of our industrial base, primary producers have embarked upon an ambitious program of modernization and expansion costing over \$100 million which will increase our steel capacity by about a third within the next couple of years. Ultimately, this should make it possible to produce on an economic basis many items now being imported.

"In closing, let me remind you again that the job of preparing for large scale defence production, in the absence of all-out war, is a delicate one. We have to think of the long pull, and of making our civilian economy stand up to continuous stress. We have to think also of the growth of this country's capacity to produce raw materials and of the growth of Canadian industry. The expansion of defence-supporting industries, the development of Canada's resources and the maintenance of a strong and resilient economy, with the highest possible standard of living and the maximum freedom from controls—these must be our basic aims."

Radio Exhibition to be Held in London

The Eighteenth National Radio and Television Exhibition will be held at Earls Court, London, from August 28 to September 8, 1951.

Trade Notes

AUSTRALIA

Local Production Cannot Meet Australian Timber Requirements

Melbourne, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian consumption of sawn timber, during the past fifteen years, increased by nearly 56 per cent. Apparent consumption in 1935-36 was 906 million super feet, while in 1949-50 it had jumped to 1,410 million super feet. During the same period, local production rose from 647 million super feet to 1,206 million super feet. Imports dropped from 336 million super feet to 248.4 million super feet, and exports from 77 million super feet to 44.6 million super feet.

According to estimates submitted to the Tariff Board, the demand will continue to increase from the present apparent consumption of 1,410 million super feet, reaching about 1,700 million super feet in five years time, and 2,000 million super feet in ten years time. In spite of the rapid increase in production over the past fifteen years, there would appear to be no possibility of local saw mills being able to meet the accumulated shortage for housing and industrial needs, and it is evident that imports in substantial volume must be continued.

Geelong Harbour to be Deepened

Melbourne, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian Dredging and General Works Pty. Ltd., a subsidiary of two well-known British and Dutch dredging companies, have recently secured a contract for deepening Geelong harbour and entrance channels by up to 32 feet. The work will take three years to complete and will cost £A1,000,000. Dredging equipment will be brought out from Holland.

Australia Invites Tenders for Development of Portland Harbour

Melbourne, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Extensive harbour developments are being planned for Portland, Victoria, which when completed will make this the second largest port in the state. The works involved will include quarrying, breakwater construction, dredging and reclamation, and the construction of wharves, railways, roads, sheds, stores, etc. The total cost is estimated at £A5,000,000. Tenders for the work are being invited from overseas contractors.

Factory Employment Higher in Australia

Melbourne, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Excluding wage earners in rural industry, the defence forces and household domestics, the total number of persons employed in Australia, in December, 1950, was 2,595,700, of which 1,884,200 were males and 711,500 females. The number of persons employed in factories was 891,100, as compared with 539,700 in 1939.

Outside manufacturing, employment was distributed amongst the main industrial groups as follows, with corresponding figures for 1939 shown in brackets: professional and personal services 386,200 (262,600), transportation and communications 332,800 (198,500), retail trade 258,900 (170,200 for 1943), other commerce and finance 251,600 (141,900 for 1943), building and construction 206,300 (150,900) and mining and quarrying 54,900 (52,500).

About one in four of those in employment were in government or semi-government service, including railways, tramways, post offices, air transport, education, police, public works, etc. Employees in this category totalled 670,100, of which 204,000 were employed by the Commonwealth Government.

Australian Savings Bank Did Record Business

Sydney, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Australian savings banks did a record business in March. An unprecedented rise of £37,672,000, to the record level of £817,489,000, was largely the result of the distribution of £56,000,000 in war gratuities during the month. During the year ended March 31, 1951 there was an increase of £76,019,000 or 10·3 per cent.

Value of Australian Pearl and Trochus Shell Production Higher

Sydney, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Pearl and trochus shell, valued at £622,850, was produced in Australia in 1950, as compared with £601,375 in 1949. Approximately 70 per cent of the 1950 production was exported to the United States and earned over one million dollars for Australia. Less pearl shell was produced in 1950, due to the transfer by some producers to trochus fishing, and bad weather conditions in certain areas. Total production amounted to only 1,098 tons, valued at £555,850, as compared with 1,590 tons, valued at £593,185, in 1949. However, trochus shell production showed a remarkable increase to 670 tons, valued at £67,000, from 117 tons, valued at £8,190, in 1949.

New South Wales Coal Production Does Not Meet Requirements

Sydney, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1949-50 report of the Joint Coal Board estimated that the Australian economy would need 16·5 million tons of New South Wales coal this year, 17·3 million tons in 1952 and 18 million in 1953. Production in 1949 was 10·7 million tons, 900,000 tons less than in 1948, and much less than requirements. Coal shortages were accentuated by strikes, but production in 1949 would have fallen one million tons short of requirements in any case because the industry was not equipped to meet the demand.

The board considers that coal output could be increased by improving the layout and equipment of existing mines and by developing new workings. Modernization and mechanization of collieries were major tasks and involved much detailed planning, constructional and development work, heavy capital expenditure and, sometimes, a temporary reduction in output. Under postwar conditions, the shortage of manpower, materials, equipment and trained technical staff added to these difficulties.

Drilling for Oil Begins in Western Australia

Melbourne, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—Drilling for oil in Western Australia will begin almost immediately and operations will be carried out jointly by Ampol Petroleum Ltd. and California Texas Oil Company. This is the first stage in a £1,500,000 project to find oil in Australia. Geological surveys carried out over a period of four and a half years indicated that the rock formation in the area was favourable to the accumulation of oil. The area where drilling is to begin is part of 386,430 square miles held by Ampol Petroleum Ltd. in the north of Western Australia.

BRAZIL

Brazil Suspends Potato Imports

Rio de Janeiro, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazilian production of Irish potatoes in 1950, according to statistics furnished by the Ministry of Agriculture, was about 739,724 tons. As the market is well supplied by the national product, the importation of potatoes has been suspended.

Value of Brazilian Shoe Production Higher

Rio de Janeiro, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The output of Brazil's shoe industry reached a value of Cr.\$3,400 million last year, as compared with Cr.\$3,200 million in 1949. Although the Brazilian shoe industry occupies first place, quantitatively, in Latin America, its growth has been very irregular, and even slow, compared with other industries. This may be explained by the fact that a great part of the rural population does not wear shoes.

United States Buys More Brazilian High Grade Iron Ore

Rio de Janeiro, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Purchases of Brazilian high grade iron ore by the United States, during 1950, have been stimulated by that country's war effort. Thus, Brazilian exports of this product to the United States totalled last year more than 900,000 tons, an increase of 53 per cent compared with 1949.

Brazil Institutes Inspection of Electrical Materials

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The sale of materials employed in electrical installations and electric appliances for domestic use, will only be permitted, beginning July 1, after examination and approval by the National Illuminating and Gas Department, and the affixing of an approval stamp.

Brazil to Grant Greater Importation Facilities

São Paulo, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—Steps are to be taken to encourage importation in order to combat high prices, an official press release by the Ministry of Finance states. Among the measures contemplated are the revision by the Export and Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil of its licensing criteria in respect of imported articles, even when these are manufactured locally, and the granting of immediate exchange for imports, whether in hard or soft currencies. Importers benefiting by these advantages are to undertake the sale of their products with a reasonable margin of profit under the supervision of the Export and Import Bureau, while the latter will endeavour to extend the number of essential imports to which facilities are now given, as well as reduce the formalities for obtaining licences.

Brazilian Imports of Fertilizers Increase

São Paulo, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazilian imports of fertilizers totalled 272,955 tons last year, as compared with 126,781 in 1949. Notwithstanding this considerable increase, the amounts available are still insufficient for the real need of the country.

Paranagua Is Important Brazilian Coffee Port

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The City of Paranagua, in the State of Parana, is growing in importance as a coffee port. Paranagua handled 24 per cent of all Brazilian coffee exports in the first two months of this year, as compared with 14 per cent last year. The absolute increase is even more remarkable, from 262,000 bags in January and February, 1950, to 722,000 in the same months of 1951.

New Celotex Plant to be Built in Brazil

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Jundiai in the State of São Paulo, will be the site of a large celotex plant. Plans include the building of prefabricated houses with celotex.

Brazilian Imports of Cellulose Reach All-Time High

São Paulo, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazilian imports of cellulose reached, last year, an all-time high of 131,769 tons. This represents an increase of 35,727 tons over 1949, and of 86,387 over 1948.

New Piston Ring Factory Planned for Brazil

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A factory for the production of piston rings for automobiles, trucks, buses and tractors is presently being organized in São Paulo, it has been reported. The company, "Cia. Fabricadora de Pecas" (COFAP), has obtained authorization from United States plants to produce types of piston rings previously imported, and intends to utilize national raw materials.

Brazil Permits Imports of Tires to Meet Needs

São Paulo, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—Official studies concerning Brazil's tire requirements during the current year show that they surpass the country's expected production. The deficit is calculated at more than 100,000 units. In view of this fact, it is reported that the Executive Commission for the Defence of Rubber will license the importation, in 1951, of a minimum quota of about 120,000 tires, 80,000 units in the period April to September, and 40,000 from October to December, 1951.

Brazil Will Import Agricultural Machinery

São Paulo, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Agriculture, according to recent press reports, will acquire and import tractors and other agricultural machinery, to be resold at cost and on easy terms. For the current year, the purchase of 1,000 tractors is planned. They will be resold through the Bank of Brazil's agricultural and industrial credit department.

Brazil Imports More Petroleum By-Products

São Paulo, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Brazilian imports of petroleum by-products, such as gasoline, combustible oils and lubricants, increased considerably in 1950. Last year's imports totalled 4 million tons, valued at Cr.\$2,282 million, as compared with 3.3 million tons, valued at Cr.\$1,963 million, in 1949.

INDIA

First Indian Linoleum Factory Starts Production

Bombay, May 21, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—India Linoleums Ltd. of Calcutta has commenced production of linoleum floor coverings. Equipped with the latest type of machinery, it is estimated production will provide for the total requirements of the country.

Textile Machinery Factory Nears Completion in Bombay

New Delhi, April 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—A textile machinery manufacturing factory in Bombay is nearing completion and will go into production shortly. It is a joint enterprise of India millowners and the textile machinery makers of the United Kingdom. The issued share capital is 150 million rupees, and the actual subscribed capital amounts to almost 12 million rupees. Of this, 1.3 million rupees has been subscribed by the British firm, which has also been given a free issue of 26,000 shares valued at 2.6 million rupees, in consideration of the technical advice and assistance rendered by it.

New Factories Established in India

New Delhi, April 5, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Twenty-four cotton textile mills, 10 cement factories, 40 plastic manufacturing and moulding factories and one paper mill, involving a total capital investment of about Rs.160 million, were set up and went into actual production in India during the past three years.

Substitute for Jute Found in India

New Delhi, April 9, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Investigations carried out by the Forest Department of Uttar Pradesh have resulted in the discovery of a new substitute for jute. Large quantities of marorphal, which grows wild in the forests of the state, were recently sent to factories in Calcutta for trial as a substitute for jute. Marorphal, mixed with jute, has proved a good substitute in making gunny bags.

Erection of Paper Mill in Himalayas

New Delhi, April 12, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Government of India has requested the Food and Agriculture Organization to lend three experts to advise it on setting up a paper mill in the Himalayas. The site for the mill will be selected by one expert, while the other two will give advice on cheap transport and equipment for production of newsprint from wood.

India Sanctions Loans to State Governments

New Delhi, April 12, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The Government of India, during 1950-51, sanctioned loans of 145.2 million rupees to the state governments for financing their development projects. A grant of just over 5 million rupees was also made to the state governments for the same purpose. Of the total loan, West Bengal received 31.7 million rupees; Orissa, 31 million; Punjab, 20 million; Hyderabad, 15 million; Mysore, 15 million; Bihar, 14 million; Bombay, 7.5 million; Madhya Pradesh, 6 million, and Uttar Pradesh, 5 million rupees.

ITALY

Italian Agricultural Production Increases

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Experts indicate that the Italian agricultural production in 1950 has been equivalent to about 96 per cent of the average production during the years 1936-1939. There has been an increase of about 3 per cent on the 1949 production, and of about 15 per cent on the average production for the four years 1946-49, taking into account the very low crops of the first postwar years. Considering the increase both in the quantities produced and in prices, the rough value of the agricultural production available for sale in 1950 may be estimated at about 2,300 billion lire, an increase of approximately 8 per cent on the production available for sale in 1949.

Italy Exports More Automobiles

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first three months of 1951, 8,046 automobiles were exported, as compared with 3,858 for the same period in 1950.

The most important countries to which exports have been directed are: Switzerland, 1,736; Western Germany, 1,459; South Africa, 868; Austria, 394; Australia, 371; Holland, 332; Egypt, 313; and Belgium, 311.

Italian Cotton and Wool Export and Import Figures Announced

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—From January 1 to March 31, 1951, Italy has imported the following quantities of cotton and wool (quantities referring to the same period in 1950, are indicated in brackets): cotton and cotton waste, 44,356 tons (64,953); raw wool, 12,174 tons (11,101); washed and dyed wool, 2,871 tons (4,749). Italian exports of cotton and wool during the same period are as follows: cotton yarns, 5,934 tons (9,225); cotton textiles and manufactured goods, 10,848 tons (9,046); woollen yarns, 872 tons (584); woollen textiles and manufactured goods, animal hair and skins, 3,814 tons (1,922).

Italian Silk Exports Larger This Year

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—During the month of April, 1951, 26,500 kilos of silk were shipped abroad as follows: 14,300 kilos to European countries; 6,400 kilos to American countries and 5,350 kilos to other countries.

Exports for the first four months of 1951 totalled 145,600 kilograms, against 136,750 kilograms for the same period in 1950.

Italian Oil Program Approved by OEEC

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—During the last meeting of the Executive Committee of OEEC in Paris, approval was given to the forwarding of the Italian oil program to ECA, with a favourable statement of opinion. The report on this subject, already examined and approved by the oil committee, ends by including the Italian Refinery Vacuum of Naples in the Italian program besides the plans to increase the distillation capacity of the A.P.I. Refineries of Falconara, the Lombarda Petroli of Villasanta, the Petroli d'Italia of Fiorenzuola d'Adda and Permolio. The oil committee,

on the other hand, have not approved the construction of the new refineries as planned by Soc. CICSA at Porto Nogaro and Soc. Italiana at Cremona and the installation of a new cracking plant as proposed by Soc. Acqui.

PHILIPPINES

Philippines Establishes Standard for Enriched Flour

Manila, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Price Stabilization Corporation of the Philippines has announced that enriched flour should contain the following vitamins and iron to meet the standard recommended by the Food and Nutrition Board of the United States:

| | Minimum | Maximum |
|------------------------|-------------|---------------|
| Thiamine | 2.0 mgm. | 2.5 mgm. |
| Riboflavin | 1.2 mgm. | 1.5 mgm. |
| Niacin | 16.0 mgm. | 20.0 mgm. |
| Iron | 13.0 mgm. | 16.5 mgm. |
| Calcium | 500.0 mgm. | 625.0 mgm. |
| Vitamin D (I.U.) | 250.0 units | 1,000.0 units |

According to the Institute of Nutrition, Department of Health, the addition of calcium and vitamin D is optional. It is requested that the above formula be printed on each bag to guarantee compliance therewith.

Studebaker Assembly Plant Inaugurated in Philippines

Manila, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The first Studebaker assembly plant in the Far East was inaugurated recently in Manila. The new plant utilizes the latest and most modern methods in the manufacture of passenger cars and trucks. All jigs and fixtures were produced in the Philippines, following specifications of the Studebaker Corporation in the United States. The present output is three cars in two days. The cars will sell for 8,100 pesos, or 25 per cent less than those produced abroad. The plant hopes to manufacture spare parts in the near future.

Sulphuric Acid Plant to be Established in Philippines

Manila, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—With the arrival of a sulphuric acid plant from Japan, some time in June, the manufacture of industrial chemicals will be undertaken for the first time in the Philippines. The plant will have a producing capacity of ten tons of sulphuric acid per day, and will use sulphur imported from abroad. It is planned, however, after the first years of operation, to use local raw materials.

Philippines Court Rules on Granting of Bonuses

Manila, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Philippine Court of Industrial Relations recently ruled that employees have the right to demand bonuses when the employer grants bonuses to some of the employees. This decision will affect most large foreign companies who have been in the habit of paying bonuses to their higher executives and more skilled employees. Arrangements will now have to be made to grant bonuses to the entire staff.

Higher Taxes Will Increase Philippines Revenue

Manila, May 3, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the principal recommendations of the Bell Economic Mission, which visited the Philippines in 1950,

stressed the necessity of increasing the revenue of the Republic through increased taxation. Considerable legislative difficulty was experienced in reconciling the President's higher taxation program to the practical ideas of Congress. However, several tax measures finally received the approval of both houses of congress and have become the law of the Republic. Consequently, the Secretary of Finance has been able to revise upwards his estimates of anticipated revenues.

PORTUGAL

Portugal Imports Drugs from Canada

Lisbon, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—In spite of the ever-increasing Portuguese drug industry and import restrictions, Portugal imported approximately \$4 million worth of drugs during 1950. The five principal suppliers being Switzerland, United States, England, Germany, and Canada in that order, with Canada supplying \$214,000 worth.

New Portuguese Processing Plant Will Process Oils

Lisbon, May 17, 1951.—(FTS)—An agency of the Portuguese Government has recently granted a loan to a Portuguese firm for the erection of a plant to be used for processing oils. Only Portuguese raw materials will be used in this plant, which will produce oils mainly for the paint industry.

Iron and Steel Tubes to be Made in Portugal

Lisbon, May 17, 1951.—(FTS)—ECA has approved an allocation of \$9,990,000 for the construction in Portugal of an iron and steel tube manufacturing plant. It is estimated that the plant will be operating in one year, and that it will have an annual capacity of 8,000 tons of tubes in sizes ranging from $\frac{3}{8}$ to 5 inches in diameter. In as much as imports of iron and steel tubes during 1949 amounted to only 9,151 tons, it is expected that the new factory will be able to take care of practically all local requirements.

Portugal Seeks New Fishing Grounds

Lisbon, May 17, 1951.—(FTS)—The Portuguese Department of Fisheries which has been investigating for some time the possibilities of new fishing grounds, has recently carried out extensive work in this regard in waters off Portuguese West Africa. The research vessel has now returned to port and the scientists aboard are very pleased with the results obtained.

Portugal Constructing Addition to the Codfishing Fleet

Lisbon, May 17, 1951.—(FTS)—Still another addition to the ever expanding Portuguese codfishing fleet is now under construction in the North of Portugal. This new vessel is being constructed of steel with a displacement of 2,100 tons and a capacity of 18,000 quintals of fish. It will be fitted with cold storage for 100 tons of bait, as well as being equipped with the latest navigation aids and electronic devices.

SOUTH AFRICA

South Africa's Wool Output Trebled

Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—It is estimated that, when the 1950-51 wool season ends in June, the yield from the South African clip will be valued at £95 million. This is almost three times more than the previous season's clip. The total weight of wool sold during the season is estimated to be 234 million pounds, as compared with the previous season's total of 217·5 million pounds. Although the weight of wool sold during the 1950-51 season was only slightly greater than that sold in 1949-50, the total value of this season's clip will be greater by £56·5 million.

South Africa exported 593,720 bales of wool, weighing 164·5 million pounds from July 1, 1950 to March 31, 1951, according to a statement by the Wool Disposals Organization. Great Britain was again the biggest buyer, taking 162,402 bales. The United States was the Union's second best customer, taking a total of 129,219 bales. There were also heavy shipments to France, 90,815 bales; Germany, 67,595 bales; Italy, 57,950 bales; and Belgium, 57,515 bales. A shipment of 59 bales of scoured wool to Australia is also recorded.

South Africa Seeks Skilled Labour from Abroad

Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A standing committee has been formed by the South African Federated Chamber of Industries and other groups to keep in touch with the immigration authorities in Pretoria in order to obtain from abroad such skilled artisans as any particular industry may require. The Department of Labour recently completed a survey of industrial manpower requirements which showed that South Africa's industry was at present short of 10,356 skilled personnel. Requirements over the next three years will be 17,579, if raw materials are fully available, and 9,504 if materials continue to be available only on the present restrictive basis. The Minister of Labour is shortly going overseas, and will investigate the possible sources of skilled labour with the various European Governments, including the British Government.

South African Wheat Crop Biggest in History

Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—South Africa has produced a wheat crop of 7·7 million bags, valued at £15·5 million, this season. This is the largest harvest of wheat in the country's history, according to the manager of the Wheat Industry Control Board who is leaving shortly for Great Britain, Canada and the United States to discuss further importation of this cereal for the new season beginning on November 1.

About 600,000 bags of the crop, which is almost double that of last year, will be retained for home milling by producers, and for seed purposes. The chief reason for this exceptional crop is the good rainfall of the late autumn and early spring of last year, which has resulted in remarkable production in most of the marginal areas.

Full Employment in South Africa Last Year

Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—A report issued on April 16 by the Unemployment Insurance Board states that 1950 has been a year of full employment in the Union of South Africa. In the last three months of 1950, only 6,606 people in the Union were drawing benefits from

unemployment insurance, though the total for the first three months was more than 11,500. Nearly 2,000 of these were Europeans. There was actually a shortage of labour in many occupations.

About 68,000 applications for benefit were received during the year, and only 4,500 were refused. Most of these persons received benefits for a short period only.

SPAIN

Car Manufacturing Plant to be Established in Spain

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Renault Company, of France, is planning to establish a plant in Spain, and the necessary permits have been applied for. The Spanish company proposes to manufacture the popular type C.C.V. Renault car at a new factory to be established in Valladolid. This company, with a capital of 60 million pesetas, will produce 7,000 cars per annum, and will employ 360 workmen and 80 technicians.

Spanish Cotton Crop Disappointing Last Year

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—In 1950, 355,407 bales of cotton were imported as follows: from the United States, 123,534; from India, 66,025; and from Brazil, 62,025. The home-grown cotton crop was disappointing, totalling only 13,053 bales as against 29,000 in the previous year. The overall target is set at twenty per cent of national requirements.

VENEZUELA

Television Service for Venezuela Under Consideration

Caracas, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Permission has been requested from the Venezuelan Government for the installation of a television station in Caracas by a local broadcasting association. A company has been formed and sufficient capital is already available for all equipment, at an estimated cost of \$337,000. The transmitter will have a power of 5,000 watts for a radius of 100 kilometres and, when finances permit, repeater stations will be built in other principal cities of Venezuela.

Nylon Hosiery Plant Established in Venezuela

Caracas, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Nylon stockings are now being produced in Venezuela by Duplex S.A., which inaugurated its new factory in Caracas this week. Approximately eighty employees will produce 180 dozen stockings per day in a new plant with all modern facilities. Nylon thread will be imported from the United States and experienced foreign personnel have arrived to instruct Venezuelan workers in the more technical stages of construction.

Fishing Boats Assigned to Venezuelan Fishermen by Government Corporation

Caracas, April 28, 1951.—During this month the Venezuelan Development Corporation assigned to local fishermen 30 fishing boats which were built at government-owned dry docks in Venezuelan ports, at a cost of Bs.1,000,000. The fishing boats are 34 feet long and equipped with diesel engines of 75 h.p., with all fishing gear installed. Refrigeration space will enable storage of approximately 4½ tons of fish. Extension of credit

has been granted to the purchasers, with terms of 15 per cent down and the remainder over five years in quarterly instalments. Construction will begin this year on a flat-bottom type of fishing boat suitable for navigation on Lake Maracaibo.

Production of Cement in Venezuela Increases

Caracas, April 27, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Production of cement in Venezuela for 1950 amounted to 501,000 tons, compared with 87,000 tons in 1940. This amount was approximately equivalent to the total production for the six years from 1938 to 1943. Demand, however, still exceeded local supply because of continued road and building construction and 30,000 tons were imported. A plan for increased local production will make Venezuela self-sufficient in this product for 1951, at the present rate of consumption.

Venezuelan Agricultural Industry Receives Additional Finances

Caracas, May 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—By a decree dated April 26, the Venezuelan Government granted an additional credit to the Ministry of Agriculture, amounting to \$2.7 million. The official notice states that this sum is "of prime necessity to the country to acquire immediately insecticides, herbicides, fertilizers, and agricultural machinery and equipment in view of possible restrictions in the supply of merchandise". It is understood that most of this money will be required to effect payment on orders already placed.

Margarine Factory Established in Venezuela

Caracas, April 19, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Venezuela's first margarine factory, located on the outskirts of Caracas, has been completed, and commenced operations immediately. The plant is of modern design, completely air-conditioned, and has been equipped with the latest type of machinery from the United States. It is expected that much of the raw material will be obtainable within the country, due to the increased vegetable oil production that has resulted from government assistance to the producers.

Venezuela Regulates Lard Importation

Caracas, April 28, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The National Supply Commission of the Venezuelan Government has given notice that import permits to the extent of 2,250 metric tons of lard from the United States will be issued during the first six months of 1951. To obtain an import permit for one unit of lard, it will be necessary to produce evidence that three units of locally-produced vegetable lard have been purchased.

First Rhodesian Paper Mill Under Construction

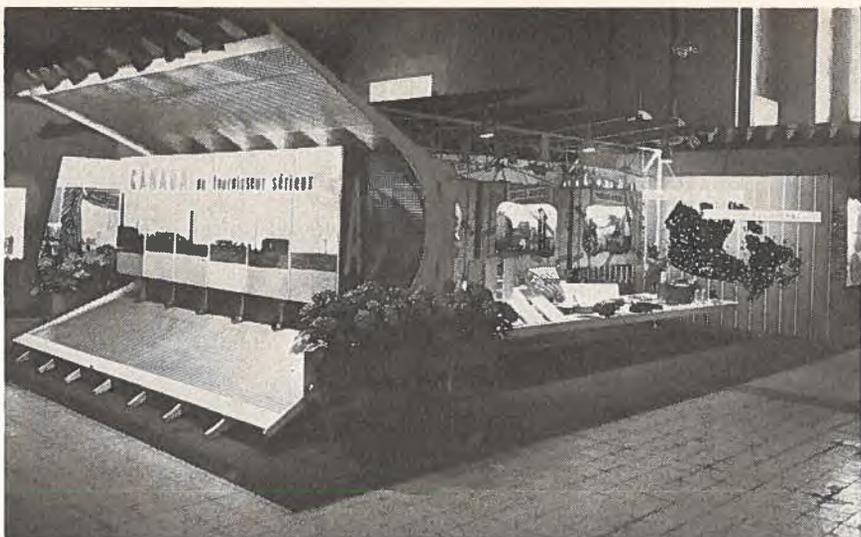
Johannesburg, May 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Rhodesia's first paper mill, Umtali Paper Mills, recently formed with an initial capital of £100,000, is expected to be in production about the end of this year. The site has been selected and the plant is now on its way from Great Britain and the Union of South Africa. The output of paper is expected to be about 100 tons per month. Imported pulp will have to be used until plantations of rapidly maturing timber are established.



Canadian Display Erected at

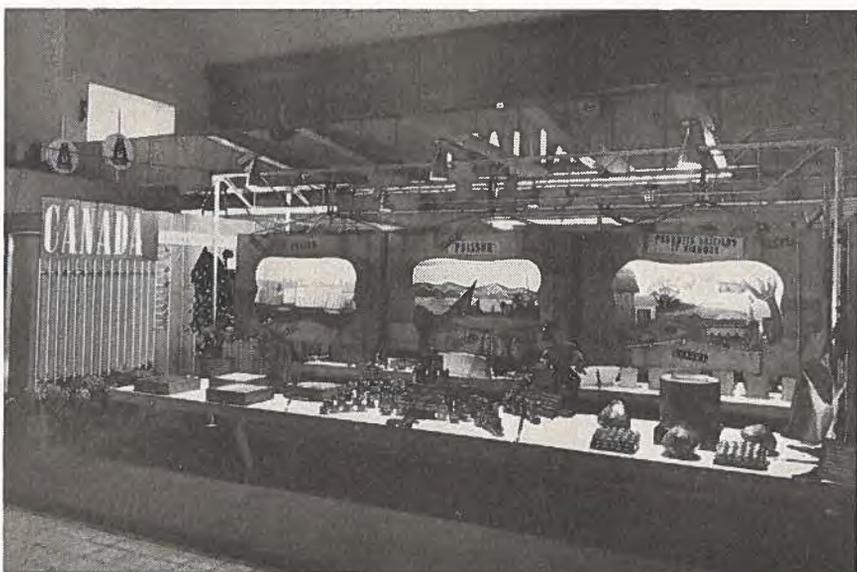
Canadian products were advertised directly at the Brussels International Fair to a more pronounced extent than at other exhibitions this spring, as the Belgian dollar position permitted of more active trading between the two countries. An animated CANADA sign was the main feature of the display, revolving once to show that Canada supplies Belgian requirements,





Brussels International Fair

and a second time to show that Canada's industry needs Belgian products. Six three-dimensional dioramas, inset in a pile of Canadian export packing cases, illustrated fish, dairy and meat products, grains, mining, wood and chemicals. Products were displayed in front of each diorama. An economic map, carrying the slogan that Canadians are great producers and consumers, completed the display.



Balancing of Guadeloupe Trade Depends on Staple Crop Sales

Sugar cane crop, one of best in history, expected to produce 70,000 metric tons—Poor prospects for marketing rum—Thirty per cent spoilage found in banana shipments to France—Large construction program under way.

By G. A. Boyd, Honorary Commercial Agent for Canada.

(One franc equals \$0.0030 Canadian.)

POINTE-A-PITRE.—For the first time since the war, the reaping of the sugar cane crop got under way this year at what is considered the most propitious time, during February. The crop is one of the best in the history of Guadeloupe and if nothing of an untoward nature occurs, it is expected that sugar production will reach 70,000 metric tons. Weather conditions were not favourable at first, and for about two weeks transportation of canes from the fields to the mill was unusually difficult because of the heavy and constant rains. Also, the excessive moisture retarded maturity of the canes with the result that sugar-yield was low. For the past six weeks, however, weather conditions have been ideal and a marked improvement has occurred in the transport of the canes to the factories, as well as in the industrial yield.

Poor Prospect for Marketing Rum

Sales of rum have been registered, but not in such volume as to give rise to optimism regarding the general market outlook. The disquieting feature lies in the fact that consumption in France is not expected to be in excess of 180,000 hectolitres of pure alcohol, or about 32.7 million litres of rum 110 proof. When it is realized that 50 per cent of last year's crop (18.5 million litres of rum) still remains unsold, it follows that only about 14 million litres of the total 1951 quota of 37.5 million litres for all the rum producing countries of the French Union may be disposed of. This means that only about 4.8 million litres of Guadeloupe's 1951 quota of 12 million litres will be marketed. Agricultural distilleries, so-called, as distinct from sugar mills which also produce rum, are going to be particularly hard hit.

In the case of the mills, the problem is not nearly so acute since there is the possibility that they may sell all their blackstrap molasses, which was usually distilled into rum, for industrial purposes, and at satisfactory prices. Already Guadeloupe has sold 16,000 tons of the by-product to the United States market, and it is expected that a further eight to ten thousand tons will be sold. The dollar balances thus created will attain \$1.2 million, of which industrialists will be allowed to retain 25 per cent, or \$30,000, for the purchase of agricultural and mill machinery in the United States. It is interesting, and at the same time unfortunate, to note that the sister department of Martinique may not avail itself of the opportunity to sell its molasses because of its lack of handling and loading equipment.

Rum prices have fallen to 70 francs from 100 francs, taken at distillery tops, leaving a very small margin of profit to the producer. According to latest information it is possible that the state will buy up a large volume of the unsold portion of the 1951 quota for conversion into industrial alcohol. This will help, but is not good business.

Spoilage Found in Banana Shipments

Banana production has been well maintained and prices took an upturn as from late January. However, shippers were most unfortunate in that, up to the middle of March, the fruit was about 30 per cent spoiled upon arrival in France. This is attributed to various causes: the fruit was too mature when reaped; it remained too long in the lighters before loading; the tonnage loaded was in excess of carrier capacity, thus interfering with proper ventilation; and the presence of disease (cercospora disease) in some of the bunches shipped. In any case, shippers sustained a loss of about 90 million francs. The last four or five shipments have arrived in good condition, but prices compare most unfavourably with those prevailing at the same period last year—frs.70/75 against frs.90/105 per kilogram landed French port.

Contrary to previous reports, the coffee crop will be about 50 per cent better than last year and prices are also much higher. The cocoa crop is larger than last year's and prices are much better. Planters are extending their crops considerably, and this is considered advisable in view of the prospect of a world shortage of the commodity for quite a while. Vanilla is holding up well as far as production is concerned, but in New York, the only market, prices are down to \$2.75 per lb. f.o.b., as compared with \$3.25 last year.

Large Building Program Under Way

The contract for straightening and deepening the entrance to Pointe-a-Pitre has been let to the local contracting firm of Petrelluzzi and Dionysius and will involve an expenditure of about 400 million francs. Work on "Raizet" air station is progressing but will not be completed in the time originally fixed. Improvement to the airfield itself is also being made. All this involves an outlay of 100 million francs and various other public works, roads, bridges and public buildings, are expected to cost 300 million francs. Building on private account remains active, but materials are in short supply and costs are up. The 80-room Diligenti hotel is nearing completion, as is also the Bank of Guadeloupe housing project, containing 45 apartments.

Inventories are high, especially drygoods, but this is all to the good because prices are up and everything points to still higher prices and diminishing supply. Cash is more plentiful as a result of the reaping of the cane crop, and bills are being taken up more promptly. Bank credit is still tight, however, and will remain so until such time as the present speculative tendencies disappear. Banks frown on requests for credit to carry out public works projects because of the difficulty contractors are encountering in collecting from the government on completed jobs.

Guadeloupe's visible trade balance for 1950 showed a deficit of one billion francs. It is expected that, provided there is no reduction in sugar production, rum sales will attain 12 million litres, that banana prices will improve slightly, and exports will attain a value of over seven billion francs for 1951. This would be sufficient to cover imports equal to last year's volume at the present level of prices.

New Agreement Between Syria and Lebanon Recommended

Cairo, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The committee appointed to study all outstanding questions of common interest to Lebanon and Syria, following last year's rupture of the Customs Union between the two countries, will shortly submit recommendations to the governments in Damascus and Beirut for a new Syrian-Lebanese commercial, economic and financial agreement.

Most Important Food Crops in Pakistan Are Wheat and Rice

Almost entire area under wheat is in West Pakistan—Wheat production generally greater than domestic demand—Ninety per cent of rice is grown in East Pakistan—Tea is one of the important cash crops—United Kingdom is largest buyer of Pakistan wool.

By A. P. Bissonnet, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Bissonnet returned recently from Pakistan on leave, and is now touring Southwestern Ontario discussing conditions in his territory with interested businessmen. One Pakistan rupee equals \$0.3173 Canadian.)

KARACHI.—Wheat and rice are the most important food crops in Pakistan. Of the total area under food crops approximately 25 per cent is sown to wheat. Almost the entire area under wheat is in West Pakistan, and production is generally greater than domestic demand, leaving a surplus for export. During 1950, 100,000 tons of Pakistan's surplus wheat crop was sold to Japan, 250,000 tons to West Germany, and 26,000 tons to Turkey under government agreements. Serious floods in the Punjab in October made it necessary, however, to slow down shipments, and finally it was decided to suspend all shipments to foreign countries until the changed supply situation was clarified and the size of the new crop assessed. The final forecast of the yield of the 1949-50 crop is 3,958,000 tons as against 4,105,000 tons for the previous year; a decrease of 3.6 per cent. Late in February, 1951, it was announced that the export of wheat would be resumed, to a limited extent, to India and Germany.

Ninety per cent of the total area under rice is located in East Pakistan, where rice is the staple food for the population. Notwithstanding, the production of rice in East Pakistan is often insufficient for local requirements. Last year was, however, a good rice year, and for once a bumper crop created a satisfactory food situation in East Pakistan and the government has been able to put ample stocks in reserve to meet any emergency.

Tea Is Important Cash Crop

Tea, next to jute and cotton, is one of the important cash crops of Pakistan. Under the terms of the International Tea Agreement of March, 1948, Pakistan is allocated 76,700 acres for the growing of tea. Under the same agreement her export quota of tea is fixed at 35 million pounds, of which the United Kingdom takes about 85 per cent, the rest going to Canada, the United States and other countries. In Pakistan there are at present 133 tea gardens, and annual production is estimated at 50 million pounds.

Shipments of hides and skins during the latter part of 1949 and the first half of 1950 were down, as compared to the same period in 1949. This may be accounted for by the fact that the trade dispute with India forced Pakistan to rely on its own supplies of leather, thus diverting hides and skins from the export markets to its own tanneries. From July onwards, however, exports steadily increased, the principal buyers being the United States, the United Kingdom, Italy and West Germany.

Other items of note in Pakistan's agricultural production, about which very little information is available, are tobacco, which is a very small crop; oilseeds; sugar; bones and bonemeal.

United Kingdom Is Largest Buyer of Pakistan Wool

Most of the sheep population is confined to Western Pakistan. The total sheep population is estimated at about 6,145,000, and the average yearly production of wool per adult sheep is approximately four pounds. The demand for raw wool from Pakistan, during the last few months of 1949 and the first half of 1950, was not strong. At the end of the wool year, June 30, the total exports were stated to be 25.9 million lbs., a decline of 2 million lbs. as compared with the previous year. Exports during the third quarter of 1950 were up, as compared to the same period in 1949. The principal buyers were the United Kingdom and the United States. The United Kingdom, which is the largest single purchaser of Pakistan wool, set a new record in value purchased during the third quarter. The foreign demand remained firm during the last quarter with heavy gains in prices. In addition to the United Kingdom and the United States, Belgium, Italy and Germany made substantial purchases during this quarter. On December 5, a 25 per cent export duty was put on wool, which is for buyer's account. Unofficial information puts the total export of raw wool from Pakistan during 1950 at 33,751,470 lbs., a record since Pakistan came into being.

French India Does Not Require Licences for Imports from Canada

Bombay, May 10, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—No import licences are necessary for the importation of merchandise from Canada into Pondicherry, French India. However, exporters are advised to make sure that the consignees in French India are in possession of the necessary foreign exchange for payment, before shipping goods. Under certain circumstances this may be obtained from the Exchange Control authorities of French India. Alternatively, it may be procured in the free exchange market.

Canadian Exports and Imports Higher in April

Canadian domestic exports in April, 1951, had a value of \$295.2 million, compared with \$205.5 million in the corresponding period last year, and with \$290.2 million in March, 1951. The value of Canadian exports to the United States and the United Kingdom was higher than in April, 1950, as indicated in the following table:

| | April, 1950 | April, 1951 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | (Millions of Dollars) | |
| United Kingdom | 25.8 | 41.7 |
| Other Commonwealth countries | 15.5 | 19.6 |
| United States | 137.8 | 183.2 |
| Other foreign countries | 26.4 | 50.7 |
| Total, all countries | 205.5 | 295.2 |

Canadian imports in April, 1951, were valued at \$393.1 million, compared with \$230.9 million in the corresponding month last year, according to preliminary figures issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Imports from all groups of countries were higher, as indicated in the following table:

| | April, 1950 | April, 1951 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| | (Millions of Dollars) | |
| United Kingdom | 29.5 | 48.7 |
| Other Commonwealth countries | 13.1 | 22.3 |
| United States | 162.2 | 278.7 |
| Other foreign countries | 26.1 | 43.4 |
| Total, all countries | 230.9 | 393.1 |

Market Opportunities Provided by Ethiopian Development Projects

Good beginning made on development schemes, which include improvement of communications, cleaning and grading of cereals and coffee, and establishment of tanneries and meat packing factories—Principal imports are grey cotton piece-goods and cotton yarn and thread.

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

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

CAIRO.—The external trade of Ethiopia has never totalled much more than US\$70,000,000, because, essentially, the country is self-sufficient. The native tribes can, generally speaking, satisfy their own wants with the exception of salt, sugar and textiles. When textiles are not available, they simply revert to skins as they did not so many years ago. The small European population, estimated at 25,000 provides a limited market for certain less essential items such as wines, spirits, beer, fruits, foodstuffs and canned goods.

There is, however, the other section of the market which should be of more importance to Canada, namely, government projects. The recent loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, together with reserves accumulated during the past year due to austerity measures, have put the government on a fairly sound economic footing. A good beginning has been made on some of the various development schemes, such as the vital problem of improving communications, cleaning and grading of cereals and coffee, establishment of tanneries and meat packing factories, mining of ample supplies of local salt, the turning over of more acreage to cotton, expansion and survey of the mining industry, and development of airlines and the airforce.

An important factor for Canada in the foreign trade pattern of Ethiopia is that this country has usually had a favourable balance of trade with the United States. However, although dollars flow into the country, these have been conscientiously hoarded by the government for their various projects, and only very small amounts are made available to the merchants as yet.

Port of Aden Important to Ethiopian Trade

The major sources of supply for Ethiopia in the past year, according to Imperial Ethiopian Customs Administration statistics, have been India, United Kingdom, United States, Italy, Japan, Belgium and Aden. The major markets, according to the same source, are Aden, Eritrea, United States, French Somaliland, United Kingdom, Sudan and Italy. Unfortunately, figures do not indicate country of final destination, but the above does emphasize the importance of Aden—by far the best port on the Red Sea—and of the ports of Assab and Massawa in Eritrea, and of Djibouti in French Somaliland. It is through these ports that practically all trade with Ethiopia flows. It is reported that the government intends to develop Assab to a large extent now that it is part of Ethiopia.

The principal exports are coffee, skins, hides, oilseeds, cereals and pulses, some of which find a ready market in the United States. Exports in 1950 were saved by coffee, with domestic prices rising to roughly two



Aden—The Maala Wharf.

and a half times the level of three years ago. Through the first half of the year, total coffee exports were valued at Eth.\$17.3 million, or almost 40 per cent above the corresponding period in 1949. The sharp increase however, was accounted for entirely by the price factor, as the quantity remained approximately the same as in 1949 when the volume of coffee exports jumped approximately 40 per cent over the average in the previous four years. Shipments to the United States rose to more than US\$3.5 million in the first six months of 1950, as compared with US\$2.5 million for the whole of 1949, and US\$1.5 million for 1948. Shipments in the month of April, 1950, alone were equal to the total value of coffee shipped to the United States during the whole of 1948.

Volume of Imports More Than Doubled

While coffee has held a prominent place in Ethiopia's foreign trade since the end of the war, exports of hides and skins, oilseeds and pulses have also increased substantially during the past five years, although shipments of cereals and pulses suffered a reversal in 1949 and the first half of 1950. Export prices, after declining from the middle of 1948 through the third quarter of 1949, have again risen and are today close to the highest level since 1945. Import prices for Ethiopia on the other hand, declined about 45 per cent in the last three years up until the development of the Korean situation. These factors have proved favourable to the economy of Ethiopia, which has doubled the volume of its imports since 1945 at the expense of a much smaller increase in exports. The trade balance, however, not taking bullion shipments into account, has been moderately adverse during the past four years.

Although no detailed figures are available for the second half of 1950, it is reported that export trade remained buoyant, especially in coffee. This trend shows, perhaps, a dangerous tie of the economy to coffee, the price of which is apt to fluctuate rapidly, and a reduction in the exports of cereals, pulses, hides, skins and oilseeds. However, as mentioned, practical and energetic steps are being taken in an attempt to rectify this situation.

On the import side, certain shortages were felt, in the second half of 1950, in grey cotton piece-goods, cotton yarns, sugar, honey and truck

tires, due to the continuing import controls and, in part, to the higher prices caused by the Korean war. However, at the turn of 1950 optimism predominated in Addis Ababa. All indications were that the coffee crop would be a bumper one, and the expanded United States market could be retained and perhaps even developed.

Total Ethiopian Exports and Imports

| | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1st half 1950 |
|---------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | ('000's of Ethiopian dollars) | | | |
| Exports | 74,212 | 77,666 | 71,250 | 35,809 |
| Imports | 84,093 | 95,252 | 87,985 | 37,057 |

Ethiopian Exports, by Commodities

| | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1st half 1950 |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | ('000's of Ethiopian dollars) | | | |
| Coffee | 17,372 | 14,653 | 22,139 | 17,342 |
| Cattle hides | 7,866 | 6,416 | 7,640 | 2,973 |
| Goat skins | 8,829 | 5,379 | 6,358 | 2,767 |
| Sheep skins | 2,799 | 2,613 | 3,210 | 1,591 |
| Other skins | 613 | 418 | 287 | 54 |
| Leather and manufactures | 224 | 24 | 32 | 9 |
| Cereals and pulses | 20,952 | 33,382 | 14,034 | 4,047 |
| Flour | 3,661 | 2,566 | 1,645 | 751 |
| Wheat paste | 156 | 96 | 35 | 4 |
| Oilseeds | 4,875 | 7,124 | 10,596 | 4,988 |
| Vegetable oils | 2,390 | 1,015 | 336 | 195 |
| Beeswax | 974 | 906 | 767 | 97 |
| Civet | 95 | 87 | 89 | 93 |
| Honey | 181 | 139 | 323 | 39 |
| Animals and chickens, alive .. | 216 | 231 | 272 | 129 |
| Clarified butter | 790 | 215 | 222 | 76 |
| Lard | 217 | 7 | .... | 3 |
| Eggs, fresh | 128 | 132 | 115 | 44 |
| Spices, chillies and pepper | 464 | 774 | 770 | 211 |
| Vegetables, fresh | 233 | 282 | 258 | 99 |
| Cement | 13 | 44 | 234 | 130 |
| Timber | 42 | 67 | 21 | 6 |
| Other products | 1,122 | 1,096 | 1,867 | 221 |

Ethiopian Imports, by Commodities

| | 1947 | 1948 | 1949 | 1st half 1950 |
|--|-------------------------------|--------|--------|------------------|
| | ('000's of Ethiopian dollars) | | | |
| Cotton: | | | | |
| Grey piece-goods | 16,655 | 22,302 | 17,822 | 6,282 |
| Other piece-goods | 9,648 | 11,911 | 10,403 | 3,875 |
| Yarn and thread | 10,712 | 10,503 | 10,407 | 4,605 |
| Other cotton products | 2,621 | 3,025 | 2,703 | 1,103 |
| Raw cotton | 373 | 492 | 1,037 | 851 |
| Woollen manufactures | 3,150 | 3,713 | 4,054 | 622 |
| Gunny bags | 2,000 | 2,413 | 1,727 | 328 |
| Other textiles | 1,126 | 1,672 | 1,747 | 750 |
| Salt | 4,979 | 5,038 | 5,501 | 2,694 |
| Sugar | 3,034 | 4,197 | 4,530 | 2,070 |
| Wines, spirits and beer | 1,260 | 1,182 | 1,261 | 365 |
| Fruits, foodstuffs and canned goods | 1,346 | 1,451 | 1,641 | 729 |
| Tobacco products | 817 | 643 | 349 | 206 |
| Motor vehicles and parts | 3,477 | 2,734 | 2,934 | 1,503 |
| Rubber products | 2,825 | 2,150 | 2,961 | 812 |
| Petroleum products | 4,150 | 4,966 | 4,720 | 2,857 |
| Paper and paper manufactures | 1,655 | 1,143 | 1,198 | 544 |
| Metals and metal manufactures | 2,870 | 4,849 | 3,472 | 1,807 |
| Electrical materials | 544 | 502 | 601 | 318 |
| Machinery | 1,667 | 1,866 | 1,670 | 623 |
| Glass, glassware and earthenware | 904 | 710 | 947 | 334 |
| Medical products | 1,029 | 826 | 558 | 1,212 |
| Soap | 377 | 841 | 1,165 | 388 |
| Other chemical products | 830 | 902 | 89 | 306 |
| Cement | 755 | 31 | 269 | 105 |
| Charcoal, coal and coke | 863 | 915 | 403 | 142 |
| Other products | 4,426 | 4,275 | 3,820 | 1,621 |

Mahogany is Important Factor in Economy of British Honduras

Reafforestation areas periodically set out for both mahogany and pine—Production and processing of grapefruit and oranges expanding—Banana plantations and stock farms being developed—New hotel being built in Belize.

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

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Palmer has returned to Canada, and will commence a tour of this country on June 11, discussing business conditions in his territory with interested firms and individuals. One B.W.I. dollar equals Can. \$0.6205.)

KINGSTON, Jamaica.—British Honduras has experienced an abnormally dry winter season, with oppressive heat and temperatures around 100 degrees towards the end of April. While vegetation dried up rapidly, attention was devoted to the clearance of land, and it is expected that a larger area will be planted to corn and rice.

For half a century, mahogany has been one of the most important factors in the Colony's economy. Up to 1930 the foreign demand for mahogany hardly varied. From 1896 to 1906, production mounted from 250,000 cu. ft. to 750,000 cu. ft., and from then until 1914 it rose to about one million cubic feet. During 1918, production dropped to one half, but then recovered and was fairly uniform for six years at 750,000 cu. ft. By 1924 annual production went above one million cubic feet and reached two million in 1927, the peak year in the industry. By 1931, production had dropped to the 1896 level, and in 1932 it was a bare 50,000 cu. ft. Since 1937 production has steadied, although there were poor years during 1942 to 1945 inclusive, and again in 1949. The following export figures for mahogany show that lumber fluctuated less than logs between 1937 and 1950:

British Honduras Mahogany Exports

| Year | Logs Lumber | | Year | Logs Lumber | |
|------|----------------|-----|----------------|----------------|-----|
| | ('000 cu. ft.) | | | ('000 cu. ft.) | |
| 1937 | 426 | 306 | 1944 | 174 | 209 |
| 1938 | 814 | 228 | 1945 | 256 | 240 |
| 1939 | 472 | 201 | 1946 | 259 | 425 |
| 1940 | 353 | 437 | 1947 | 428 | 383 |
| 1941 | 472 | 385 | 1948 | 503 | 361 |
| 1942 | 403 | 132 | 1949 | 123 | 326 |
| 1943 | 294 | 285 | 1950 | 319 | 383 |
| | | | Yearly average | 377 | 307 |

Reafforestation areas periodically are set out for both mahogany and pine. During March the preparation of 102 acres for new mahogany plantations, and 80 acres for pine, were completed, while 75,000 mahogany seed had been collected and 55,000 pine seedlings awaited the rainy season for planting.

Citrus Fruit Industry Developing

Development continues to expand in the Stann Creek valley, south of Belize, in the production and processing of grapefruit and oranges. The 3,000-acre estate and processing plant of the operating concern now has a capital investment of £200,000. This organization has about 600 employees, who are stated to be the highest paid workers in the West Indies on task and weekly wages of ten shillings per day for farm work and 12½ shillings in the factory. During the 1950-51 crop year, 75,000

cases of fresh grapefruit were exported to England; 50,000 cases of grapefruit sections under contract to the Ministry of Food, and 100,000 cases of grapefruit juice went about half and half to England and Canada. The 1951-52 target is 300,000 cases, which will include the first crop off 10,000 orange trees and will be processed as fresh fruit or juice, depending on market conditions. A crop of 30,000 boxes of oranges is estimated for 1952-53, at which time an additional £ 60,000 juice concentrating plant will be installed. The Ministry of Food has contracted for the total output of orange concentrate.

Some new housing construction on old Mayan mounds brought to light excellent specimens of jade and pottery, which were sent to the British Museum. The theory is that these mounds provided not only the living quarters but the graves of the Mayan Indians, and hundreds of them are found wherever there is good land in British Honduras.

The Colonial Development Corporation has undertaken extensive operations in several sections in the Colony. Also, in the Stann Creek valley, 3,000 acres are planted with lacatan bananas, and markets will be sought this summer for 1.8 million stems.

Another 90,000 acres on the Great Southern Pine Ridge has been set aside to convert into a stock farm for the production of beef and dairy cattle, sheep (wool), pigs and poultry. The corporation is constructing a 24 double-room hotel in Belize at a cost of £ 90,000, which is expected to be completed within a year.

The Government of British Honduras has granted development concessions to a variety of other undertakings, the types of which include processing of sea foods; furniture manufacturing; soap, fats and oils production; tanic acid; tomato canning; aerial insecticide control, reconnaissance and general development service.

As an indication of the business and trade activity of the Colony, the following table shows the domestic exports in March, 1951:

British Honduras Domestic Exports

| Commodity | | Quantity | Value Br. Hond. \$s |
|-----------------------|---------|----------|------------------------|
| Lobsters | Lbs. | 33,309 | \$ 5,803 |
| Cohune kernels | " | 24,995 | 2,875 |
| Coconuts | No. | 20,000 | 1,400 |
| Coconut oil | Gals. | 10,291 | 28,500 |
| Copra | Lbs. | 8,644 | 996 |
| Oranges | No. | 49,110 | 551 |
| Pine lumber | Cu. Ft. | 80,721 | 121,117 |
| Cedar lumber | " | 2,887 | 6,551 |
| Mahogany lumber | " | 25,770 | 93,089 |
| Rosewood | Tons | 36 | 1,420 |
| Alligator skins | Lbs. | 1,120 | 4,462 |
| Others ..... | .... | .... | 2,154 |
| | | | <u>\$268,918</u> |

Imports during March were valued at \$726,027, and the countries of origin were as follows, United States, \$277,577; United Kingdom, \$180,390; Canada, \$33,210; Jamaica, \$34,279; India, \$22,145; Australia, \$15,705; Holland, \$52,615; Germany, \$10,384; Dutch West Indies, \$56,854; others, \$42,868.

For comparative purposes the trade figures and duty collections in the first quarters of 1950 and 1951, are as follows:

| | First Quarter | |
|------------------------|---------------|-------------|
| | 1950 | 1951 |
| Imports | \$1,655,053 | \$2,419,493 |
| Domestic Exports | 1,017,843 | 957,592 |
| Import Duties | 261,722 | 386,333 |
| Entry Tax | 15,893 | 23,385 |
| Export Duties | 17,032 | 19,994 |

No trade classification details are available since 1949. In that year, British Honduras' total imports were valued at \$5,990,264 and domestic exports at \$3,372,602, of which Canada shared to the extent of \$736,719 and \$76,185 respectively.

The Public Works Department has made progress in the road building program due to dry weather. Of that linking Belize with the Stann Creek valley, about ten miles have been furnished with the stone sub-base of the 33 miles involved. The government has decided to survey the southern boundaries of the Pine Ridge in the vicinity of this road. This area is expected to be the future health resort of the Colony.

While trade circles report a falling off in active business transactions, due perhaps to higher prices, import obligations continue to be met satisfactorily.

New Zealand Fish Landings Increased But Costs of Operation Are Higher

*Catch in 1949 was record one, but rate of increase was lower—
Some fishing units having difficulty in meeting increased operating
costs—Value of fish exports increased, but imports were lower.*

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

WELLINGTON.—Landings of most types of fish during the year ended December 31, 1949, increased to some extent, 3,638 cwt. over the 1948 total of 446,265 cwt. The only item which showed a decrease was rock oysters, down from 5,693 sacks in 1948 to 5,076 sacks in 1949. The total value of fishery products increased from £1,125,957 in 1948 to £1,329,816 in 1949. While the 1949 catch was a record, the rate of increase was much smaller than that recorded in 1948 over the 1947 catch. This lower rate is attributed to the postwar increase in fishing vessels, which operated on lightly worked fisheries and were able to increase catches considerably from year to year, but at a decreasing rate. It would appear that this expansion has now been completed and, in fact, some of the existing fishing units are experiencing difficulties in meeting increased operating costs at the present time. From the table below it can be seen that the values of fish over the past few years have increased more rapidly than the quantities. However, with the inflationary conditions existing in New Zealand, the increased value does not appear to have kept pace with operating costs.

Quantity and Value of New Zealand Fish Landings

| | Total Quantity | Total Value |
|------------|----------------|-------------|
| 1945 | 331,773 cwt. | £558,404 |
| 1946 | 380,321 cwt. | £660,096 |
| 1947 | 438,300 cwt. | £802,496 |
| 1948 | 446,265 cwt. | £838,334 |
| 1949 | 449,903 cwt. | £864,332 |

The substantial increase in whitebait landed, from 4,517 cwt. in 1948 to 7,899 cwt. in 1949, while encouraging, emphasizes the poor 1948 catch, and was only slightly higher than in 1947. Supplies of whitebait continued short of domestic demand and very small quantities were available for export.

Quantity and Value of New Zealand Fish Marketings

| | 1948 | | 1949 | |
|---------------------|--------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------------|
| | Quantity | Value | Quantity | Value |
| Wet fish | 446,265 cwt. | £ 838,334 | 449,903 cwt. | £ 864,332 |
| Whitebait | 4,517 cwt. | 73,855 | 7,899 cwt. | 204,269 |
| Oysters | | | | |
| dredged | 94,444 sacks | 79,097 | 97,336 sacks | 81,519 |
| rock | 5,693 sacks | 9,945 | 5,076 sacks | 8,744 |
| Mussels | 14,414 sacks | 4,904 | 14,845 sacks | 4,912 |
| Crayfish | 27,230 cwt. | 65,034 | 36,771 cwt. | 99,034 |
| Whale Oil | 644 tons | 25,760 | 973 tons | 36,000 |
| Toheroa | | | | |
| canned products ... | 26,560 lb. | 2,213 | ... | ... |
| Fish livers | 677,435 lb. | 26,815 | 783,307 lb. | 31,066 |
| Total | | £ 1,125,957 | | £ 1,329,816 |

Production of fish liver oil during the year totalled 33,304 gallons, an increase of 9,221 gallons. Of this quantity, 18,747 gallons were exported, an increase of 1,035 gallons over 1948.

New Zealand Fish Liver Oil Production

| Year | Quantity |
|------------|----------------|
| 1945 | 25,023 gallons |
| 1946 | 29,923 gallons |
| 1947 | 30,427 gallons |
| 1948 | 24,083 gallons |
| 1949 | 33,304 gallons |

Whaling Season Set Record

The 1949 whaling season set a record. A total of 1939 whales was taken and yielded 973 tons of oil, 100 tons of bone dust and 300 tons of canned whale meat.

Small quantities of toheroas, crayfish, trevally, herring, pilchard, whitebait, barracouta and whalemeat were canned.

New Zealand Canned Fish Production

| | 1948 (pounds) | 1949 |
|--------------------------------------|------------------|------------------|
| Shellfish (including crayfish) | 61,756 | 81,360 |
| Whitebait | 215,207 | 116,730 |
| Sea fish generally | 750,788 | 579,968 |
| Eels | 17,520 | ... |
| Whalemeat | 89,600 | 583,210 |
| Fishery products unspecified | | 80,820 |
| Total | 1,134,871 | 1,442,088 |

Imports of Canned Fish Decreased

Imports of canned fish decreased during the year, from 38,943 cwt. to 25,570 cwt. The total value of imported fish dropped from £ 440,811 to £ 318,263. Exports, on the other hand, showed gains for all types, except smoked and dried, with the result that 1949 exports were valued at £ 515,838, as compared with £ 493,736 in 1948.

Exports of New Zealand Fishery Products

| | Quantity | Value |
|----------------------------------|-------------|------------------|
| Oysters (fresh) | 1,220 doz. | £ 62 |
| Mussels | 93 cwt. | 475 |
| Fish (frozen) | 61,367 cwt. | 366,880 |
| Crayfish (frozen) | 6,388 cwt. | 85,061 |
| Fish (smoked, dried, etc.) | 1,047 cwt. | 7,233 |
| Canned fish | 798,955 lb. | 56,127 |
| Total | | £ 515,838 |

Canadian Imports by Areas

| Country | March | | | January-March | | |
|---|-------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 |
| (Millions of Dollars) | | | | | | |
| COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom and Europe..... | 11.5 | 32.7 | 30.4 | 29.2 | 84.2 | 92.2 |
| America..... | 0.8 | 0.7 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 3.3 | 5.9 |
| Africa..... | 0.3 | 4.5 | 2.7 | 0.9 | 7.0 | 4.9 |
| Asia..... | 2.0 | 5.2 | 14.2 | 5.3 | 18.5 | 37.2 |
| Oceania..... | 2.2 | 3.9 | 5.8 | 4.4 | 7.4 | 13.9 |
| TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES | 16.9 | 47.0 | 55.4 | 41.7 | 120.5 | 154.0 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| United States and Possessions..... | 42.9 | 161.0 | 245.9 | 106.5 | 459.0 | 678.8 |
| Latin America..... | 0.9 | 18.2 | 22.4 | 2.3 | 41.2 | 61.5 |
| Europe..... | 3.4 | 7.3 | 11.1 | 8.8 | 18.0 | 30.2 |
| Other Foreign Countries..... | 1.0 | 3.8 | 7.6 | 2.4 | 10.8 | 19.3 |
| TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES | 48.2 | 190.4 | 287.1 | 120.0 | 529.0 | 789.9 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION .. | 65.1 | 237.4 | 342.5 | 161.7 | 649.5 | 943.9 |

Canadian Imports, by Countries

| Country | March | | | January-March | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|---------------|---------------|
| | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 |
| (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | | | |
| COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| Europe: | | | | | | |
| United Kingdom..... | 11,496 | 32,726 | 30,412 | 29,152 | 84,235 | 92,141 |
| Gibraltar..... | | | | | | |
| Malta..... | | 1 | 5 | | 2 | 9 |
| TOTAL EUROPE | (a)11,502 | 32,727 | 30,417 | (a)29,159 | 84,237 | 92,150 |
| America: | | | | | | |
| Newfoundland*..... | 30 | | | 219 | | |
| Bermuda..... | 2 | 3 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 27 |
| Barbados..... | 41 | 113 | 994 | 103 | 300 | 1,190 |
| Jamaica..... | 304 | 347 | 838 | 565 | 914 | 1,251 |
| Trinidad and Tobago..... | 80 | 175 | 114 | 142 | 660 | 771 |
| Bahamas..... | | 15 | 5 | | 171 | 135 |
| Leeward and Windward Islands..... | 169 | 24 | 37 | 283 | 45 | 71 |
| British Honduras..... | 1 | 11 | | 5 | 14 | 233 |
| British Guiana..... | 209 | 39 | 323 | 673 | 1,199 | 2,270 |
| Falkland Islands..... | | | | | | |
| TOTAL AMERICA | 836 | 727 | 2,316 | 1,996 | 3,314 | 5,948 |
| Africa: | | | | | | |
| Northern Rhodesia..... | | 5 | 1 | | 17 | 2 |
| Union of South Africa..... | 42 | 761 | 519 | 274 | 1,140 | 1,144 |
| Other British South Africa..... | | | | | | |
| Southern Rhodesia..... | | 88 | 194 | | 92 | 201 |
| Gambia..... | | | | | | |
| Gold Coast..... | | 678 | 431 | 7 | 1,117 | 501 |
| Nigeria..... | 37 | 173 | | 54 | 173 | |
| Sierra Leone..... | 1 | | 3 | 2 | | 3 |
| Other British West Africa..... | | | | | | |
| Anglo-Egyptian Sudan..... | | 1 | | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| British East Africa..... | 259 | 2,760 | 1,525 | 536 | 4,491 | 3,010 |
| TOTAL AFRICA | 339 | 4,466 | 2,673 | 877 | 7,034 | 4,865 |

* The trade of Newfoundland is included in Canadian Statistics as from April 1, 1949.
(a) Includes Ireland.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

| Country | March | | | January-March | | |
|---|-----------------|----------------|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 |
| COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc. | | | | | | |
| (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | | | |
| Asia: | | | | | | |
| India..... | 710 | 2,284 | 4,165 | 2,132 | 9,558 | 10,124 |
| Pakistan..... | | 365 | 165 | | 527 | 311 |
| Ceylon..... | 324 | 763 | 2,541 | 734 | 3,294 | 6,399 |
| Aden..... | 3 | | 3 | 4 | | 15 |
| Federation of Malaya..... | 820 | 1,649 | 6,822 | 2,058 | 4,675 | 19,463 |
| Other British East Indies..... | 6 | | 342 | 19 | | 368 |
| Hong Kong..... | 100 | 112 | 150 | 234 | 474 | 482 |
| TOTAL ASIA..... | (b)1,982 | 5,173 | 14,188 | (b)5,302 | 18,528 | 37,162 |
| Oceania: | | | | | | |
| Australia..... | 735 | 1,675 | 1,853 | 1,685 | 4,155 | 4,069 |
| New Zealand..... | 1,240 | 1,010 | 3,589 | 1,990 | 1,600 | 7,285 |
| Fiji..... | 223 | 1,222 | 403 | 664 | 1,624 | 2,508 |
| Other British Oceania..... | 16 | | | 16 | | |
| TOTAL OCEANIA..... | 2,214 | 3,907 | 5,845 | 4,355 | 7,379 | 13,862 |
| TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES..... | 16,873 | 47,001 | 55,440 | 41,691 | 120,492 | 153,988 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES | | | | | | |
| United States and Possessions: | | | | | | |
| United States..... | 42,888 | 160,893 | 245,709 | 106,404 | 458,514 | 678,058 |
| Alaska..... | 12 | 89 | 61 | 31 | 320 | 338 |
| American Virgin Islands..... | | 2 | 7 | | 6 | 11 |
| Hawaii..... | 14 | 14 | 118 | 26 | 72 | 330 |
| Puerto Rico..... | | 18 | 30 | | 47 | 95 |
| United States Oceania..... | | | | | | |
| TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS..... | 42,914 | 161,016 | 245,925 | 106,461 | 458,959 | 678,832 |
| Latin America: | | | | | | |
| Argentina..... | 238 | 540 | 1,907 | 663 | 1,448 | 3,246 |
| Bolivia..... | 1 | 838 | 284 | 3 | 838 | 319 |
| Brazil..... | 96 | 1,816 | 3,452 | 174 | 4,918 | 8,950 |
| Chile..... | 5 | 36 | 675 | 5 | 62 | 962 |
| Colombia..... | 63 | 703 | 1,053 | 179 | 2,489 | 3,732 |
| Costa Rica..... | 5 | 180 | 716 | 9 | 448 | 1,814 |
| Cuba..... | 32 | 343 | 350 | 68 | 877 | 1,159 |
| Dominican Republic..... | | 25 | 44 | | 60 | 263 |
| Ecuador..... | 4 | 34 | 114 | 6 | 133 | 518 |
| El Salvador..... | | 22 | 260 | | 80 | 394 |
| Guatemala..... | 14 | 542 | 547 | 22 | 1,048 | 1,512 |
| Haiti (Republic of)..... | | 112 | 389 | | 313 | 790 |
| Honduras..... | 3 | 425 | 205 | 5 | 805 | 609 |
| Mexico..... | 115 | 2,977 | 2,365 | 211 | 6,644 | 6,026 |
| Nicaragua..... | | 14 | 79 | | 45 | 86 |
| Panama..... | | 390 | 182 | | 1,365 | 499 |
| Paraguay..... | 23 | 102 | 63 | 35 | 155 | 125 |
| Peru..... | 175 | 1,306 | 501 | 731 | 1,970 | 1,357 |
| Uruguay..... | | 192 | 414 | 4 | 367 | 2,008 |
| Venezuela..... | 134 | 7,642 | 8,846 | 196 | 17,103 | 27,135 |
| TOTAL LATIN AMERICA..... | 908 | 18,239 | 22,446 | 2,311 | 41,168 | 61,504 |
| Europe: | | | | | | |
| Albania..... | | | | | | |
| Austria..... | 38 | 74 | 402 | 83 | 160 | 952 |
| Belgium and Luxembourg..... | 450 | 1,685 | 2,315 | 1,325 | 4,072 | 5,865 |
| Bulgaria..... | | | | | | |
| Czechoslovakia..... | 311 | 562 | 455 | 769 | 1,343 | 1,464 |
| Denmark..... | 10 | 55 | 246 | 30 | 194 | 394 |
| Estonia..... | 2 | 1 | 7 | 9 | 2 | 8 |
| Finland..... | 4 | 66 | | 14 | 152 | 6 |
| France..... | 536 | 955 | 1,737 | 1,252 | 2,436 | 4,575 |

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

| Country | March | | | January-March | | |
|---|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 |
| FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con. (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | | | |
| Germany..... | 658 | 522 | 1,214 | 1,898 | 1,314 | 3,180 |
| Greece..... | 6 | 12 | 16 | 11 | 38 | 40 |
| Hungary..... | 18 | 5 | 2 | 54 | 12 | 33 |
| Iceland..... | | | 1 | | 11 | 2 |
| Italy..... | 217 | 591 | 1,041 | 568 | 1,781 | 2,856 |
| Ireland*..... | 6 | 23 | 13 | 7 | 30 | 132 |
| Latvia..... | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| Lithuania..... | | | | | | |
| Netherlands..... | 425 | 528 | 959 | 731 | 1,018 | 2,223 |
| Norway..... | 48 | 57 | 239 | 121 | 177 | 535 |
| Poland..... | 35 | 18 | 104 | 66 | 46 | 354 |
| Portugal..... | 12 | 96 | 126 | 33 | 306 | 355 |
| Azores and Maderia..... | 13 | 41 | 26 | 36 | 109 | 66 |
| Roumania..... | | | | 6 | | 3 |
| Spain..... | 70 | 176 | 793 | 207 | 626 | 2,365 |
| Sweden..... | 184 | 535 | 361 | 520 | 955 | 1,428 |
| Switzerland..... | 345 | 1,246 | 1,070 | 1,056 | 3,186 | 3,357 |
| U.S.S.R. (Russia)..... | 25 | 1 | | 33 | 4 | 1 |
| Yugoslavia..... | | 22 | 4 | 5 | 38 | 44 |
| TOTAL EUROPE..... | 3,408 | 7,272 | 11,132 | 8,829 | 18,012 | 30,239 |
| Other Foreign Countries: | | | | | | |
| Afghanistan..... | | 16 | 29 | | 16 | 29 |
| Arabia..... | | 1,525 | 1,604 | | 4,030 | 5,067 |
| Belgian Congo..... | | 114 | 123 | | 161 | 583 |
| Burma*..... | 7 | | | 17 | | |
| China..... | 245 | 403 | 82 | 578 | 1,079 | 784 |
| Greenland..... | | | | | | |
| Egypt..... | 40 | | | 128 | 4 | 203 |
| Ethiopia..... | | 1 | 8 | | 11 | 20 |
| French Africa..... | 10 | 2 | 3 | 11 | 28 | 8 |
| French East Indies..... | 31 | | | 89 | | |
| French Guiana..... | | | | | | |
| French Oceania..... | | | 11 | | 425 | 11 |
| French West Indies..... | | | | | | |
| Madagascar..... | 3 | 3 | 1 | 6 | 3 | 10 |
| St. Pierre and Miquelon..... | | 3 | 1 | 6 | 4 | 3 |
| Iran..... | 4 | 45 | 35 | 12 | 60 | 161 |
| Iraq..... | 13 | 15 | | 46 | 32 | 977 |
| Israel*..... | 12 | 71 | 108 | 104 | 173 | 294 |
| Jordan..... | | | | | | |
| Tripoli..... | | | | | | |
| Other Italian Africa..... | | | | | | |
| Japan..... | 499 | 846 | 1,266 | 1,209 | 2,055 | 2,818 |
| Korea..... | | | | | | |
| Liberia..... | | | | | | |
| Morocco..... | 2 | 5 | 23 | 5 | 18 | 53 |
| Indonesia..... | 49 | 15 | 59 | 132 | 140 | 195 |
| Surinam..... | | | 15 | | | 49 |
| Netherlands Antilles..... | | | 1,322 | | 868 | 2,997 |
| Philippines..... | 52 | 609 | 1,018 | 170 | 1,291 | 2,732 |
| Portuguese Africa..... | | 53 | | | 68 | 10 |
| Portuguese Asia..... | | | | | | |
| Siam (Thailand)..... | 1 | 1 | 117 | 1 | 73 | 202 |
| Canary Islands..... | 1 | 1 | | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Spanish Africa..... | | | | | | |
| Syria..... | 1 | 7 | 1,551 | 6 | 17 | 1,601 |
| Turkey..... | 5 | 101 | 178 | 34 | 288 | 482 |
| TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN..... | 956 | 3,836 | 7,554 | 2,436 | 10,847 | 19,293 |
| TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES..... | 48,183 | 190,365 | 287,061 | 120,036 | 528,982 | 789,870 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS..... | 65,056 | 237,366 | 342,500 | 161,727 | 649,474 | 943,858 |

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

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

| Commodities | March | | | January-March | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|----------------|
| | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 |
| MAIN GROUPS | | | | | | |
| (Millions of Dollars) | | | | | | |
| Agricultural, Vegetable Products..... | 11.2 | 32.8 | 47.0 | 26.2 | 86.8 | 129.4 |
| Animals and Animal Products..... | 3.6 | 6.5 | 13.0 | 7.8 | 19.6 | 37.5 |
| Fibres, Textiles and Products..... | 9.7 | 28.4 | 49.3 | 25.8 | 83.8 | 133.0 |
| Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... | 3.2 | 8.5 | 12.2 | 8.1 | 23.1 | 32.9 |
| Iron and Products..... | 17.5 | 77.4 | 111.2 | 42.6 | 213.5 | 299.9 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products..... | 3.8 | 18.8 | 27.5 | 10.1 | 48.5 | 69.3 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals, Products..... | 8.4 | 38.9 | 44.3 | 23.0 | 106.3 | 137.1 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 3.0 | 13.3 | 17.4 | 7.4 | 34.7 | 48.9 |
| Miscellaneous Commodities..... | 4.6 | 12.9 | 20.7 | 10.8 | 33.3 | 55.9 |
| TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..... | 65.1 | 237.4 | 342.5 | 161.7 | 649.5 | 943.9 |
| (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | | | |
| Agricultural, Vegetable Products: | | | | | | |
| Fruits..... | 1,463 | 6,685 | 7,335 | 3,700 | 16,175 | 20,685 |
| Nuts..... | 221 | 2,188 | 2,461 | 677 | 5,795 | 6,472 |
| Vegetables..... | 911 | 2,522 | 3,066 | 1,936 | 6,541 | 7,596 |
| Grains and products..... | 1,711 | 1,019 | 2,856 | 3,972 | 3,004 | 7,071 |
| Sugar and products..... | 822 | 4,456 | 3,164 | 2,062 | 8,129 | 8,853 |
| Cocoa and chocolate..... | 142 | 1,911 | 1,010 | 350 | 3,593 | 3,040 |
| Coffee and chicory..... | 484 | 2,361 | 4,971 | 1,167 | 8,128 | 13,858 |
| Tea..... | 957 | 1,608 | 2,459 | 2,359 | 6,902 | 6,099 |
| Beverages, alcoholic..... | 428 | 1,025 | 1,772 | 1,194 | 3,674 | 4,755 |
| Gums and resins..... | 122 | 467 | 664 | 318 | 1,323 | 2,026 |
| Oils, vegetable..... | 1,494 | 3,066 | 4,467 | 3,144 | 7,359 | 11,649 |
| Rubber and products..... | 994 | 3,000 | 9,925 | 2,281 | 9,015 | 29,076 |
| Tobacco..... | 361 | 261 | 295 | 488 | 1,099 | 1,008 |
| Vegetable products, other..... | 1,069 | 2,250 | 2,513 | 2,555 | 6,028 | 7,171 |
| TOTAL..... | 11,178 | 32,820 | 46,958 | 26,203 | 86,764 | 129,358 |
| Animals and Animal Products: | | | | | | |
| Meats..... | 84 | 263 | 1,650 | 226 | 958 | 4,382 |
| Fish and fishery products..... | 178 | 347 | 454 | 481 | 922 | 1,233 |
| Furs and products..... | 1,040 | 1,752 | 2,573 | 2,448 | 6,396 | 10,302 |
| Hides and skins, raw..... | 283 | 1,214 | 1,671 | 727 | 3,807 | 5,088 |
| Leather, unmanufactured..... | 226 | 698 | 944 | 638 | 2,039 | 2,913 |
| Leather, manufactured..... | 309 | 747 | 891 | 746 | 1,624 | 2,262 |
| Animal oils, fats, greases..... | 57 | 408 | 1,530 | 191 | 998 | 3,957 |
| Animals and products, other..... | 1,435 | 1,051 | 3,253 | 2,353 | 2,866 | 7,345 |
| TOTAL..... | 3,612 | 6,480 | 12,966 | 7,809 | 19,609 | 37,482 |
| Fibres, Textiles and Products: | | | | | | |
| Cotton, raw and linters..... | 1,351 | 5,248 | 12,422 | 3,590 | 18,033 | 30,271 |
| Cotton products..... | 1,813 | 5,584 | 9,563 | 4,836 | 17,189 | 27,965 |
| Flax, hemp, jute and products..... | 799 | 1,929 | 2,239 | 2,248 | 5,866 | 6,024 |
| Silk and products..... | 676 | 598 | 810 | 1,861 | 1,800 | 2,679 |
| Wool, raw and unmanufactured..... | 1,323 | 4,274 | 4,688 | 3,151 | 10,620 | 11,076 |
| Wool products..... | 1,745 | 5,020 | 9,632 | 5,224 | 13,647 | 29,382 |
| Synthetic fibre..... | 403 | 1,849 | 3,488 | 1,025 | 5,329 | 9,122 |
| Textile products, other..... | 1,637 | 3,876 | 6,434 | 3,821 | 11,311 | 16,483 |
| TOTAL..... | 9,747 | 28,379 | 49,275 | 25,755 | 83,796 | 133,001 |
| Wood, Wood Products and Paper: | | | | | | |
| Wood, unmanufactured..... | 571 | 1,503 | 2,831 | 1,379 | 4,381 | 7,197 |
| Wood, manufactured..... | 416 | 1,359 | 2,151 | 1,082 | 3,556 | 5,423 |
| Paper..... | 783 | 1,926 | 3,076 | 1,917 | 5,180 | 8,566 |
| Books and printed matter..... | 1,457 | 3,701 | 4,105 | 3,737 | 9,940 | 11,697 |
| TOTAL..... | 3,227 | 8,489 | 12,162 | 8,115 | 23,056 | 32,884 |
| Iron and Its Products: | | | | | | |
| Iron ore..... | 24 | 6 | 31 | 121 | 60 | 50 |
| Scrap..... | 51 | 34 | 234 | 157 | 262 | 442 |
| Castings and forgings..... | 218 | 509 | 831 | 540 | 1,740 | 2,252 |
| Rolling mill products..... | 2,058 | 5,601 | 11,918 | 5,430 | 17,372 | 31,992 |
| Pipes, tubes and fittings..... | 200 | 1,881 | 3,070 | 483 | 5,721 | 8,317 |

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

| Commodities | March | | | January-March | | |
|---|------------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 |
| Iron and Its Products—Contc. | (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | | |
| Wire and chain..... | 245 | 852 | 1,283 | 667 | 2,363 | 3,414 |
| Farm implements and machinery..... | 2,475 | 17,748 | 16,506 | 5,411 | 44,208 | 42,119 |
| Hardware and cutlery..... | 222 | 1,034 | 1,511 | 553 | 2,613 | 4,241 |
| Household machinery..... | 240 | 1,206 | 1,212 | 589 | 3,267 | 3,866 |
| Mining, metallurgical machinery..... | 500 | 1,992 | 3,547 | 1,307 | 5,497 | 10,895 |
| Business, printing machinery..... | 664 | 2,468 | 3,237 | 1,647 | 7,132 | 8,851 |
| Other non-farm machinery..... | 3,031 | 12,691 | 17,961 | 7,179 | 35,320 | 48,785 |
| Tools..... | 240 | 1,056 | 1,493 | 599 | 2,796 | 4,508 |
| Autos, freight and passenger..... | 1,575 | 7,241 | 8,740 | 3,352 | 17,659 | 22,005 |
| Automobile parts..... | 2,487 | 12,064 | 19,213 | 7,130 | 34,852 | 54,989 |
| Other vehicles, chiefly iron..... | 213 | 836 | 1,612 | 400 | 5,727 | 4,351 |
| Engines and boilers..... | 1,181 | 4,532 | 7,096 | 2,452 | 11,434 | 18,976 |
| Cooking and heating apparatus..... | 129 | 800 | 1,862 | 256 | 2,451 | 4,614 |
| Iron products, other..... | 1,737 | 4,859 | 9,844 | 4,288 | 13,055 | 25,205 |
| TOTAL..... | 17,490 | 77,408 | 111,203 | 42,563 | 213,528 | 299,873 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products: | | | | | | |
| Aluminium and products..... | 392 | 830 | 2,038 | 958 | 2,391 | 5,202 |
| Brass, copper, and products..... | 377 | 1,283 | 2,190 | 952 | 3,556 | 5,540 |
| Tin..... | 249 | 948 | 2,324 | 603 | 1,607 | 4,927 |
| Precious metals (except gold)..... | 231 | 2,474 | 2,916 | 868 | 8,672 | 7,992 |
| Clocks and watches..... | 231 | 1,105 | 792 | 502 | 2,747 | 2,395 |
| Electrical apparatus, n.o.p..... | 1,325 | 7,252 | 10,378 | 3,390 | 19,485 | 27,646 |
| Non-ferrous products, other..... | 1,023 | 4,862 | 6,902 | 2,799 | 9,996 | 15,614 |
| TOTAL..... | 3,829 | 18,754 | 27,541 | 10,073 | 48,454 | 69,316 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals, Products: | | | | | | |
| Clay and products..... | 818 | 2,681 | 3,353 | 2,042 | 7,022 | 9,594 |
| Coal..... | 2,982 | 9,768 | 8,999 | 8,517 | 30,154 | 33,312 |
| Coal products..... | 285 | 747 | 1,512 | 848 | 2,725 | 4,334 |
| Glass and glassware..... | 600 | 2,313 | 2,821 | 1,492 | 6,355 | 7,817 |
| Petroleum, crude..... | 1,946 | 15,463 | 16,309 | 4,914 | 38,719 | 49,747 |
| Petroleum products, n.o.p..... | 863 | 5,111 | 7,442 | 2,321 | 13,273 | 21,318 |
| Stone and products..... | 502 | 1,817 | 1,933 | 1,758 | 3,637 | 4,800 |
| Non-metallic products, other..... | 430 | 1,465 | 1,923 | 1,128 | 4,373 | 6,138 |
| TOTAL..... | 8,427 | 38,865 | 44,293 | 23,020 | 106,258 | 137,061 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products: | | | | | | |
| Acids..... | 150 | 460 | 648 | 370 | 1,308 | 1,821 |
| Cellulose products..... | 176 | 514 | 634 | 477 | 1,459 | 1,863 |
| Drugs and medicines..... | 340 | 1,767 | 2,375 | 949 | 4,229 | 6,312 |
| Dyeing and tanning materials..... | 330 | 1,114 | 1,464 | 931 | 3,092 | 4,436 |
| Fertilizers..... | 193 | 657 | 563 | 327 | 1,583 | 2,019 |
| Paints and varnishes..... | 304 | 1,461 | 2,110 | 800 | 3,885 | 5,644 |
| Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p..... | 559 | 1,798 | 1,763 | 1,418 | 4,180 | 5,627 |
| Synthetic resins and products..... | 76 | 1,877 | 2,904 | 200 | 4,879 | 8,588 |
| Chemical products, other..... | 849 | 3,642 | 4,903 | 1,928 | 10,130 | 12,635 |
| TOTAL..... | 2,979 | 13,290 | 17,363 | 7,400 | 34,744 | 48,946 |
| Miscellaneous Commodities: | | | | | | |
| Films..... | 183 | 374 | 553 | 411 | 1,069 | 1,393 |
| Toys and sporting goods..... | 215 | 531 | 1,025 | 418 | 1,222 | 2,459 |
| Refrigerators and parts..... | 229 | 984 | 3,443 | 375 | 2,504 | 9,277 |
| Musical instruments..... | 171 | 364 | 442 | 350 | 930 | 1,298 |
| Scientific equipment..... | 409 | 2,219 | 2,429 | 983 | 5,841 | 6,308 |
| Aircraft and parts..... | 285 | 1,059 | 2,402 | 745 | 3,040 | 7,026 |
| Works of art..... | 152 | 354 | 198 | 365 | 641 | 750 |
| Canadian tourists' purchases..... | 609 | 1,540 | 2,374 | 1,162 | 3,263 | 5,711 |
| Parcels of small value..... | 477 | 530 | 1,016 | 1,147 | 1,524 | 3,251 |
| Wax, mineral and vegetable..... | 38 | 237 | 239 | 124 | 723 | 757 |
| Miscellaneous consumer goods..... | 523 | 1,032 | 1,677 | 1,219 | 2,591 | 4,084 |
| Miscellaneous, other..... | 843 | 2,201 | 2,987 | 2,213 | 5,678 | 8,231 |
| Canadian goods returned..... | 173 | 570 | 434 | 587 | 1,525 | 1,331 |
| Non-commercial articles..... | 261 | 885 | 1,519 | 711 | 2,715 | 4,061 |
| TOTAL..... | 4,566 | 12,880 | 20,741 | 10,789 | 33,266 | 55,937 |

Canadian Imports, by Main Groups

| Commodities | March | | | January-March | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 | 1938 | 1950 | 1951 |
| (Thousands of Dollars) | | | | | | |
| All Countries | | | | | | |
| Agricultural, Vegetable Products..... | 11,178 | 32,820 | 46,958 | 26,203 | 86,764 | 129,358 |
| Animals and Animal Products..... | 3,612 | 6,480 | 12,966 | 7,809 | 19,609 | 37,482 |
| Fibres, Textiles and Products..... | 9,747 | 28,379 | 49,275 | 25,755 | 83,796 | 133,001 |
| Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... | 3,227 | 8,489 | 12,162 | 8,115 | 23,056 | 32,884 |
| Iron and Products..... | 17,490 | 77,408 | 111,203 | 42,563 | 213,528 | 299,873 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products..... | 3,829 | 18,754 | 27,541 | 10,073 | 48,454 | 69,316 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals, Products..... | 8,427 | 38,865 | 44,293 | 23,020 | 106,258 | 137,061 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 2,979 | 13,290 | 17,363 | 7,400 | 34,744 | 48,946 |
| Miscellaneous Commodities..... | 4,566 | 12,880 | 20,741 | 10,789 | 33,266 | 55,937 |
| TOTAL..... | 65,056 | 237,366 | 342,500 | 161,727 | 649,474 | 943,858 |
| United Kingdom | | | | | | |
| Agricultural, Vegetable Products..... | 1,517 | 2,240 | 1,653 | 3,588 | 6,745 | 5,095 |
| Animals and Animal Products..... | 740 | 852 | 1,179 | 1,420 | 2,080 | 3,250 |
| Fibres, Textiles and Products..... | 4,357 | 9,912 | 10,810 | 12,070 | 26,585 | 34,912 |
| Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... | 272 | 311 | 236 | 706 | 759 | 813 |
| Iron and Products..... | 2,355 | 12,081 | 7,975 | 5,538 | 27,055 | 25,955 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products..... | 531 | 3,013 | 3,797 | 1,440 | 9,540 | 8,285 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals, Products..... | 675 | 1,934 | 2,053 | 1,654 | 5,215 | 6,227 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 483 | 1,077 | 1,018 | 1,306 | 2,688 | 3,294 |
| Miscellaneous Commodities..... | 566 | 1,307 | 1,692 | 1,430 | 3,567 | 4,309 |
| TOTAL..... | 11,496 | 32,726 | 30,412 | 29,152 | 84,235 | 92,141 |
| United States | | | | | | |
| Agricultural, Vegetable Products..... | 5,471 | 13,572 | 17,709 | 12,086 | 35,824 | 49,346 |
| Animals and Animal Products..... | 1,168 | 4,306 | 8,218 | 3,187 | 14,300 | 26,610 |
| Fibres, Textiles and Products..... | 3,271 | 10,300 | 27,491 | 8,584 | 36,668 | 70,832 |
| Wood, Wood Products and Paper..... | 2,796 | 7,882 | 11,481 | 7,030 | 21,492 | 30,798 |
| Iron and Products..... | 14,717 | 64,435 | 100,975 | 35,778 | 184,402 | 268,174 |
| Non-Ferrous Metals and Products..... | 2,666 | 11,589 | 19,443 | 7,049 | 32,346 | 51,520 |
| Non-Metallic Minerals, Products..... | 7,068 | 26,994 | 27,528 | 19,371 | 76,643 | 90,314 |
| Chemicals and Allied Products..... | 2,229 | 11,609 | 15,541 | 5,241 | 30,497 | 43,304 |
| Miscellaneous Commodities..... | 3,501 | 10,206 | 17,323 | 8,079 | 26,345 | 47,159 |
| TOTAL..... | 42,888 | 160,893 | 245,709 | 106,404 | 458,514 | 678,058 |

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

Canadian East Coast Fish Production Declined

Fisheries production of Nova Scotia in 1949 was valued at \$35,040,000, a decrease of three per cent from the preceding year's total of \$36,168,000, and the value for New Brunswick was \$17,428,000, a decline of 13 per cent from \$20,120,000. Landings in Nova Scotia amounted to 364,332,000 pounds, a decline of three per cent, and New Brunswick's total was down 16 per cent to 189,235,000 pounds.

The marketed value of cod in Nova Scotia—largest revenue producer—totalled \$12,203,000, a decline of 11 per cent from the \$13,777,000 sold in 1948. The marketed values of other principal kinds of fish were as follows, figures for 1948 being in brackets: lobsters, \$6,815,000 (\$6,525,000); haddock, \$3,680,000 (\$4,380,000); herring, \$2,288,000 (\$1,903,000); mackerel, \$1,994,000 (\$1,385,000); halibut, \$1,288,000 (\$710,000); hake, \$1,208,000 (\$1,157,000); and pollock, \$1,031,000 (\$1,353,000).

Lobster—the leading fishery of New Brunswick—had a marketed value of \$5,018,000, an increase of eight per cent over the preceding year, and the cod fishery was 12 per cent higher at \$1,838,000. The value of sardines fell to \$4,379,000, or by 39 per cent, and herring to \$2,310,000, or nine per cent.

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
 Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
 Brantford—Board of Trade
 Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
 Calgary—Board of Trade.
 Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
 Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
 Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
 Guelph—Board of Trade
 Halifax—Board of Trade.
 Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
 Kitchener—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.
 Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce
 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.

T. G. Major Returns on Tour



T. G. Major

Fredericton—June 12-13
 Saint John—June 14-15

Thomas Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, has returned to Canada and will commence a tour of Eastern Canada in Fredericton on June 12. Born in Cannington, Ontario, he graduated from McGill University with a M. Sc. degree. During World War I, he served with the 1st Canadian Tank Battalion. Mr. Major joined the Department of Trade and Commerce in 1935 as Chief of the Vegetable Products Division, and later was appointed Chief of the Foods Division and of the British West Indies Shipping Division. He was appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner at Port-of-Spain in November, 1945.

Halifax—June 18-20
 St. John's (Nfld.)—June 22-23

M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, since May, 1945, has returned home and will commence a tour of Canada in Montreal on June 11.

Montreal—June 11-20
 St. John's (Nfld.)—June 22-23
 Moncton (N.B.)—June 25
 Saint John (N.B.)—June 26-27
 Halifax—June 28-29
 Ottawa: Hull (Que.)—July 3-6
 Brockville—July 7
 Toronto—July 9-20
 Brampton—July 23
 Guelph—July 24
 Kitchener: Waterloo—July 25

Hamilton—July 26-27
 Brantford: Paris—July 28
 London—July 30
 Windsor—August 1-2
 Sarnia—August 3
 Winnipeg—August 9
 Calgary—August 14
 Edmonton—August 16-17
 Vancouver—August 21-24
 Victoria—August 27

T. F. HARRIS, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, since June, 1948, has returned home on leave and commenced a tour of Canada in Hamilton on May 24.

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

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.

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.

Saudi Arabian Railway Nearing Completion

Cairo, April 24, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—According to the Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance, the railway being built between Dahrán on the Persian Gulf and Riad in central Saudi Arabia is 70 per cent completed. It has cost \$47 million to date.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Audio Frequency Oscillators

New Zealand is inviting tenders for four audio frequency oscillators, frequency range 20 to 20,000 c/s with directly calibrated dial, for 230 volts A.C. operation, in accordance with N.Z. Post Office Specification No. 180 M.

Quotations, which must be received by July 31, 1951, should be forwarded direct to the General Post Office, Wellington C.1., New Zealand.

Value of Great Britain's Imports from Canada Expected to be Higher

Great Britain is expected to import from Canada during the year commencing July, 1951, fifty per cent more goods by value than in the calendar year 1950, which represents a major change in the trend of United Kingdom imports from Canada, heavily reduced since 1947. This estimate was made by the Canada-United Kingdom Continuing Committee on Trade and Economic Affairs, which concluded its five-day meeting on May 25. Changes in the world economic situation, which had taken place since the previous meeting in June, 1950, were also reviewed. These had particular reference to:

- (i) The pressure upon economic resources throughout the free world created by the defence programs; and
- (ii) The fact that the United Kingdom is now independent of dollar aid from the United States and Canada for the support of its general economy.

In the course of the examination, the Committee considered possible increased supplies from Canada to the United Kingdom, particularly of raw materials, and the need for continuation of the United Kingdom export drive to Canada on which welcome progress had been made since the previous meeting.

There was a preliminary review of the program of Canadian exports to the British West Indies. There will be further discussion after the United Kingdom has reviewed the situation in consultation with the British West Indies governments concerned.

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

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

Ceylon

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

Chile

Santiago—M. R. DALE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

China

Shanghai—G. S. PATTERSON, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Calle 19, No. 6-39, fifth floor. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Territory includes Ecuador.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. EVANS, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945. Territory includes Dominican Republic, Haiti and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Osiris Building, Sharia Walda, Kasr-el-Doubara. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770. Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Syria.

France

Paris—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Germany

Frankfurt am Main—L. H. AUSMAN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Mission-Commercial Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse. Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis 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 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, Sleighting, 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, Sleighting, 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, Sleighting, 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 28 | Nominal Quotations June 5 |
|--|----------------|--------|------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Argentina | Peso | Basic | .2977 | .2133 | .2142 |
| | | Free | .2085 | .0768 | .0771 |
| Austria | Schilling | Export | | .0499 | .0501 |
| Australia | Pound | | 3.2240 | 2.3890 | 2.4000 |
| Belgium and Belgian Congo | Franc | | .0228 | .0212 | .0213 |
| Bolivia | Boliviano | | .0238 | .0177 | .0178 |
| British West Indies (Except Jamaica) | Dollar | | .8396 | .6220 | .6247 |
| Brazil | Cruzeiro | | .0544 | .0576 | .0579 |
| Burma | Rupee | | .3022 | | |
| Ceylon | Rupee | | .3022 | .2239 | .2249 |
| Chile | Peso | | .0233 | .0136 | .0137 |
| Colombia | Peso | | .5128 | .4292 | .4311 |
| Costa Rica | colon | | .1800 | .1903 | .1912 |
| Cuba | Peso | | 1.0000 | 1.0662 | 1.0709 |
| Czechoslovakia | Koruna | | 0.200 | .0213 | .0214 |
| Denmark | Krone | | .2084 | .1544 | .1550 |
| Dominican Republic | Peso | | 1.00000 | 1.0662 | 1.0709 |
| Ecuador | Sucre | | .0740 | .0616 | .0650 |
| Egypt | Pound | | 4.1330 | 3.0618 | 3.0753 |
| El Salvador | Colon | | .4000 | .4265 | .4284 |
| Fiji | Pound | | 3.6306 | 2.6896 | 2.7015 |
| Finland | Markka | | .0062 | .0046 | .0046 |
| France, Monaco and French North Africa | Franc | | .0037 | .0030 | .0031 |
| French Empire—African | Franc | | .0073 | .0061 | .0061 |
| French Pacific Possessions | Franc | | .0201 | .0189 | .0169 |
| Germany | Deutsche Mark | | .3000 | .2539 | .2550 |
| Guatemala | Quetzal | | 1.0000 | 1.0662 | 1.0709 |
| Haiti | Gourde | | .2000 | .2133 | .2142 |
| Honduras | Lempira | | .5000 | .5331 | .5355 |
| Hong Kong | Dollar | | .2519 | .1842 | .1851 |
| Iceland | Krona | | .1541 | .0654 | .0657 |
| India | Rupee | | .3022 | .2239 | .2249 |
| Iran | Rial | | .0212 | | |
| Iraq | Dinar | | 4.0300 | 2.9856 | 3.0000 |
| Ireland | Pound | | 4.0300 | 2.9856 | 3.0000 |
| Israel | Pound | | 3.0000 | 2.9856 | 3.0000 |
| Italy | Lira | | .0017 | .0017 | .0017 |
| Jamaica | Pound | | 4.0300 | 2.9856 | 3.0000 |
| Japan | Yen | | .0028 | | |
| Lebanon | Piastre | | .4561 | | |
| Mexico | Peso | | .1157 | .1235 | .1240 |
| Netherlands | Florin | | .3769 | .2806 | .2818 |
| Netherlands Antilles | Florin | | .5308 | .5654 | .5679 |
| New Zealand | Pound | | 4.0150 | 2.9856 | 3.0000 |
| Nicaragua | Cordoba | | .2000 | .2133 | .2142 |
| Norway | Krone | | .2015 | .1493 | .1499 |
| Pakistan | Rupee | | .3022 | .3223 | .3237 |
| Panama | Balboa | | 1.0000 | 1.0662 | 1.0709 |
| Paraguay | Guarani | | .3200 | | |
| Peru | Sol | | .1538 | .0720 | .0723 |
| Philippines | Peso | | .4975 | .5331 | .5355 |
| Portugal and Colonies | Escudo | | .0400 | .0370 | .0371 |
| Singapore | Straits Dollar | | .4702 | .3483 | .3498 |
| Spain and Colonies | Peseta | | .0916 | .0979 | .0983 |
| Sweden | Krona | | .2783 | .2061 | .2070 |
| Switzerland | Franc | | .2336 | .2459 | .2467 |
| Thailand | Baht | | .1000 | | |
| Turkey | Lira | | .3571 | .3808 | .3825 |
| Union of South Africa | Pound | | 4.0300 | 2.9856 | 3.0000 |
| United Kingdom | Pound | | 4.0300 | 2.9856 | 3.0000 |
| United States | Dollar | | 1.0000 | 1.0662 | 1.0709 |
| Uruguay | Peso | | .6583 | .7019 | .7050 |
| Venezuela | Bolivar | | .2985 | .3183 | .3197 |
| Yugoslavia | Dinar | | .0200 | | |

* September 17, 1949.