

# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 16, 1951.

Published weekly by  
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE  
Department of Trade and Commerce

---

---

## In This Issue

Western Germany—Industry Affected by Shortages and Rising Prices	1050
United States—Market Exists for Canadian Food Products	1055
Canada—International Trade Fair to be Continued Next Year	1058
Venezuela—Timber Development Hampered by Lack of Transport	1060
Ireland—Capital Equipment Bought for Large Development Program	1073
Pakistan—Industrial Progress Promising If Plans Implemented	1078
Turkey—Trade with Canada Substantially Lower Last Year	1080
France—Coal Production Up Slightly Last Year	1084
Canada—Exports by Countries, (January-April, 1951)	1086

## Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations	1096
Foreign Trade Service Abroad	1093
Trade Commissioners on Tour	1092
Trade Notes—Argentina	1061
Burma	1061
Chile	1062
France	1062
Western Germany	1063
Greece	1065
Hong Kong	1065
India	1067
Israel	1068
Jamaica	1069
Netherlands	1070
Spain	1071
Trade and Tariff Regulations	1089

**COVER SUBJECT**—Canadian apple juice being loaded in Halifax by the S.S. London Mariner for shipment to Vera Cruz, Mexico. Exports of apple juice declined materially in 1950, amounting to only 171,517 gallons, valued at \$138,722, as compared with 549,232 gallons, valued at \$455,511, in 1949.

*Courtesy The Halifax Herald.*

**Price 10 cents**

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

# Western German Industry Affected By Shortages and Rising Prices

*Emphasis shifted from buyers' to sellers' market by end of 1950—Industrial plants reached limits of their capacity—Situation complicated by power shortages—Supply sources for newsprint sought—Shortage of bread grains causes concern.*

By L. H. Ausman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Canadian dollar equals approximately four Deutschemarks.)

**F**RANKFURT.—During 1950, the uniform course of West German economy was interrupted by the outbreak of war in Korea. At first, this event did not appear to have any adverse effect on economic activity. The increased demand in all fields of economy stimulated both industrial expansion and trade. Although the summer months are normally considered the most quiet, last year turnovers rose considerably during that period. The index of industrial production, which in January had stood at 89 (1936=100), reached 129 by the end of 1950. Much of this increase was due, of course, to the increased labour force resulting from the influx of refugees from the East following the war. Making allowance for the greater population as compared with 1936, the year-end figure would be 101.

Unfavourable influences, resulting from external causes, included a reversal in the trend of falling prices. Speculative purchases soon caused shortages and drastically rising prices of certain important raw materials, especially metal and wool. This in turn affected those industries dependent on imported primary products, as well as on iron, steel and a number of basic chemicals, and depleted domestic stocks. During the year emphasis shifted from a buyers' to a sellers' market and, by the end of 1950, industrial plants in various branches reached the limits of their capacity. This situation was complicated by country-wide power shortages.

## Coal Stocks Were Critical at End of Year

Total hard coal production last year amounted to 110.7 million metric tons, as compared with 103.2 million tons in 1949. Output per manshift underground reached 1.41 tons in December, while absenteeism fell to 13.5 per cent. Stocks of hard coal and coke available for commercial disposal, which at the end of September stood at 402,000 tons, fell to 127,000 tons on December 24. After a ten-year war and postwar coal shortage, demand in the early part of 1950, for the first time, was fully satisfied and was temporarily surpassed by offers. In the second half of the year, however, the factors mentioned above completely reversed the position once more and resulted in the year-end critical supply position.

## Steel Production Permitted to Rise

The steel year, ended September 30, 1950, closed with a recorded crude steel production of 11.2 million tons, slightly in excess of the permitted level of 11.1 million tons established by the allied authorities. At the beginning of October the daily average production was 41,500 tons, corresponding to an annual yearly rate of 12,600,000 tons. The foreign ministers of the western powers, meeting in New York in September, decided that West German steel production should be allowed to rise so

that steel, which might be exported or otherwise devoted to the defence effort of the West, need not reduce the amount available for German consumption. In October and November, production was pushed to a maximum, but in the latter month fuel shortages began to be felt and production in several blast furnaces had to be slowed down. In spite of these difficulties the following production results were achieved during the last three months of the year: October, 1,340,790 tons; November, 1,111,988 tons; December, 958,833 tons. This was just 100,000 tons more than the quota approved by the Allied High Commission for the quarter.

After mid-1950 the tonnage of orders booked per month rose sharply, both for internal delivery and for export, and reached a peak for the year in October, when orders for 1.6 million tons of rolling mill products were recorded. November bookings at 1.3 million tons exceeded the rate of delivery by nearly 480,000 tons (57 per cent). The effective order book at December 1 was about 6.7 million tons, equal to an average delivery delay of approximately eight months. However, for some products, mainly in the flat range, considerably longer deliveries were being quoted. During September and October export orders accounted for 10 per cent of all orders received, and reached a peak of 173,000 tons in September. During November and December voluntary restrictions reduced this figure to five per cent.

Inquiries from Canada (not a traditional customer) for German primary steel products met with little success during the latter months of the year, due to these factors. Authorizations have, however, been secured for certain primary steel forms, as part of various compensation transactions, provided at least 80 per cent of total German exports consists of more highly manufactured products of a wide variety.

During the year the shortage of non-ferrous metals increased and at the end of December the federal authorities gave serious consideration to the re-introduction of control over their uses, in line with measures recently imposed in other countries. Lead is said to be the only metal, local production of which can meet the increased internal demand.

#### **Engineering Industry Has Regained Prewar Status**

The re-establishment of the German engineering industry following the war, and the subsequent political division of the country into West and East Zones was, for a time, a gradual process. Two years after the end of the war, machinery production in the British and American Zones reached only 35 per cent of the 1936 volume. For machine tools and steel and rolling mill equipment the comparative figure was 11 per cent. Exports accounted for less than one per cent of the production, as compared with 35 per cent before the war.

Financial difficulties resulting from the currency reform in 1948 prevented a sudden revival, but the more stable economy resulting therefrom aided the progress which had begun. By the latter part of last year West German machinery production reached 125 per cent of the prewar level, and the value of 1950 production was close to 5.5 million Deutsche-marks.

With 4,400 industrial enterprises and 450,000 workers, the engineering industry has regained its former status as one of the largest and most important of German industries. In addition to meeting domestic requirements, exports approximating 25 per cent of the total turnover were reported in the first half of 1950. This figure is expected to be considerably larger for the year as a whole, due to the demand for machinery and equipment resulting from the international political situation.

These external factors caused a sudden rise in industrial activities, and rapidly increasing consumption forced German manufacturers in

many cases to use up stocks which they have not been able to replace. Delivery dates for many items are now dependent on the lengthening delays in the supply of raw materials. Since German firms have hitherto secured export contracts largely on the strength of their ability to quote prompt delivery, this situation is a matter of concern to the export trade. Furthermore, many firms have strained their financial resources in rebuilding and re-equipping their factories, and are finding it difficult to finance their raw material requirements in the face of scarcity prices, and in covering raw material commitments needed to meet export orders on hand.

#### **Production Generally Showed Satisfactory Rise**

The following comparative statements, while unrelated, will serve to indicate the extent of production of certain types of equipment during the latter part of 1950. In the machinery and construction section, production in November was 30 per cent above November, 1949. Output of machine tools, diesel and internal combustion engines, papermaking and printing machinery, building material machines, and construction and earth-moving machines all showed marked increases. A seasonal decline in some types of agricultural equipment was noted. Manufacturers of tractors, diesel engines, woodworking and other machinery are making efforts to establish themselves in Canada. Construction of locomotives continued to rise, due almost entirely to export contracts, but freight and passenger cars remained at a low level because of the inability of the federal railways to place orders for rolling stock.

Manufacturers of office equipment, calculators and typewriters enjoyed good export business and production increased steadily. The December production of 22,500 typewriters was about double that of a year ago. Textile machinery and sewing machines were produced at a higher level than in 1949, with demand from both foreign and domestic buyers. Production of motor vehicles was, in November, 77 per cent above that in the corresponding month in 1949. There were, however, indications that the industry might not be able to continue output at the current rate owing to difficulties in the supply of raw materials and components. Nevertheless, one well-known manufacturer is giving serious consideration to entering the Canadian market with a medium-priced car. Exports in the first 10 months of 1950 were about 32 per cent of the total production of 152,000 passenger cars, and 11 per cent of the 72,000 other vehicles.

Electrical equipment was at a level of production 47 per cent higher than last year. Substantial export contracts were made by manufacturers of heavy electrical equipment, but a serious shortage of transformer and dynamo sheet and other raw materials, such as aluminum, copper, alloy steels and insulating materials, compelled the quotation of considerably extended delivery dates. The radio industry enjoyed a seasonable boom during the autumn months, production rising to 275,000 sets in October, but a shortage of tubes caused a slight recession in November and December. The production of precision, optical and photographic instruments has not been seriously affected by the difficult raw material situation and, in November, production was 75 per cent higher than in November, 1949.

The shipbuilding industry experienced some difficulty. Steel delivery dates were about 10 months at the end of the year, and supplies only about 50 per cent of requirements. As at October 1, ships under construction in German yards included 60 cargo ships totalling 127,200 gross tons and 39 coastal vessels of 11,200 tons.

Before the war the German chemical industry was the most important in Europe, and stood in second place among producing countries through-

out the world. In 1938 it employed 490,000 workers and exports amounted to 794 million Reichsmarks. It is reported that the peak of production was reached in 1943, although exact figures are not known. The very extensive war damage to the plants in all parts of the country, the separation of Eastern Germany from the West, and the breaking up of the well-known chemical trusts resulted in a postwar chaotic state for the industry.

The level of production reached by the industry in 1950 is, therefore, most impressive when examined against the immediate prewar backgrounds. The percentages of the production last year as compared with 1936 in certain key products were as follows: Caustic soda, 230 per cent; chlorine, 200 per cent; sodium carbonate, 160 per cent; primary nitrogen, 140 per cent; calcium carbide, 140 per cent; potassium fertilizers, 135 per cent; nitrogenous fertilizers, 130 per cent; paints, varnishes and lacquers, 110 per cent; phosphate fertilizers, 95 per cent; soaps and soap powder, 60 per cent; dyestuffs, 30 per cent.

It will be noted that a few of these chemical products failed to reach the prewar level, but this is more than offset by the others mentioned, and by certain newly developed products.

The figures for the latter part of 1950, however, reflected an abrupt reversal of the trend, and it is yet to be seen whether this is temporary or not. The steadily accelerating growth of the industry continued until September when the index rose, from 120 in July and 130 in August, to 138. This advance of 18 points in two months compares with an average monthly rise of four points since January. During October, however, the index declined sharply to 132, followed by a further fall in November to 126.

The plastic industry continued to increase its production, both of polymerization and condensation products, which showed a record production in November of 6,800 tons and 4,400 tons, respectively.

#### **Supply Sources for Newsprint Sought**

The late summer of 1950 saw a revival of production and sales in most sections of the consumer goods field which, due to slow buying by the public and the competition of imported goods, particularly clothing and footwear, had been falling since April. The revival accelerated in the fourth quarter, and the November index of production was 124, as compared with 96 in November, 1949, and a low level of 90 in July, 1950.

Output in the textile industry continued to climb at the end of the year, the production of yarn being in excess of 46,000 tons per month, of which some 27,000 tons were cotton. The paper industry recorded an increased activity throughout 1950 and at the end of the year the index stood at 110, as compared with 83 in November, 1949. Total paper production is at a rate of about 106,000 tons per month, of which 14,500 tons represent newsprint. This is, however, far short of domestic requirements and substantial supplies are being sought from other sources, including Canada. At the end of the year the publishing industry was seriously concerned about the shortage of newsprint and efforts were made to step up imports from abroad, not only of newsprint but also of pulp and pulpwood. On the export side determined efforts are being made to secure a market for fine and specialty papers.

#### **Shortage of Bread Grains Causes Concern**

The harvest in 1950 was good, roots and grassland particularly so. Production of meat, milk, butter and cheese were all higher than in the previous year, and there was no shortage of the basic foods. The sugar beet crop broke all previous records. Sugar was, however, extravagantly

used and there was some hoarding which, despite imports of 596,000 tons resulting in larger supplies than in prewar years created local difficulties. There was a steady and important increase in the purchase of imported food supplies with the earnings of German exports. Shortly after the new year, however, a stop was put to the use of export dollar bonuses for most food products, as a measure for curbing excess purchases and conserving foreign exchange.

#### West German Agricultural Production

	1949	1950
	(Metric Tons)	
Bread grains .....	5,954,000	5,791,000
Fodder grains .....	4,247,000	4,397,000
Sugar beets .....	4,735,000	6,547,000
Sugar (produced from the above) .....	556,000	880,000
Potatoes .....	23,874,000	27,958,000

In spite of a production of bread grains almost as large as during the previous year, reduced imports of wheat resulted in shortages which, by the end of the year, were causing concern to the authorities. Two important commodity laws dealing with cereals and sugar were passed towards the end of 1950, which enable the federal government to control production, marketing and distribution, with power to fix prices at all stages. Proposed compensation transactions involving Canadian wheat and flour were approved in principle, but the inability to find markets quickly for the German products delayed matters until available supplies of Canadian wheat of the grades required were exhausted for the season.

The expansion of West German economic activity brought about a considerable improvement in the labour market. The number of unemployed fell by 308,000 from the middle of the year to the end of October. Seasonal influences in the last two months of the year reversed the trend, however, and, due to the cold weather, the increase of over 370,000 unemployed was not only the highest recorded for any one month since the currency reform, but brought the total to more than 100,000 above that of December 31, 1949. At the end of 1950 there were 1,690,000 persons out of work, of whom 1,241,000 were men. While seasonal influences are responsible for these high figures there are signs that, unless there is an improvement in the coal supply, shortages of fuel and power may cause further unemployment. On the positive side of the labour force at the end of the year was 15,851,000, of which more than 600,000 new workers were absorbed into industry during 1950, an increase of 4½ per cent.

#### Rubber Becoming Important Thailand Export

Singapore, May 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—According to an announcement by the Thai Minister of Agriculture, Thailand's rubber exports equalled in revenue exports of rice during 1950. Rice has long been considered the prime export of Thailand but the recent increased defence programs of the western nations have greatly stimulated the value and quantity of Thailand's rubber exports.

#### Fines Imposed for Contravention of Export Act

Fines amounting to \$600 and costs were recently imposed in St. Thomas, Ont., following the conviction of an exporter who attempted to export scrap steel without an export permit, and who attempted to export scrap steel not in accordance with a permit issued under the Export and Import Permits Act. Investigations of alleged contraventions of the Act were undertaken by officers of the Customs and Excise Division, Department of National Revenue, and the Department of Trade and Commerce.

# United States Provides Market For Canadian Food Products

*United States population consumed about 608 million pounds of food daily—Canada supplied very small percentage of United States food requirements in 1950—Availability of commodities and assured continuity of supply necessary to expanded Canadian sales in United States.*

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

WASHINGTON.—Each United States citizen, on the average consumes, about 1,500 pounds of food, including milk, annually, or approximately four pounds per day. The latter figure multiplied by 152 million gives the enormous volume of 608 million pounds of food consumed daily. The increase in population in 1950, as reported by the United States Bureau of Census, was 2,333,000. An annual increase of two million persons means a daily increase in food needs, if food is consumed at the present rate, of about eight million pounds. The future market at home for United States food producers appears to be assured. This continually growing market for food of all kinds is of interest not only to United States farmers, but to producers and exporters of other nations, including Canada.

In 1949, there were 39,100,000 families in the United States. Of these, 8,000,000 families, or about 20 per cent, had incomes of \$5,000 or more per year. Another 20½ million families had incomes, in 1949, in the \$2,000 to \$5,000 range. The income of the average family in the United States in 1949 was \$3,100. The population of the United States increased by about 20 million from 1940 to 1950. This means that every day about 80 million pounds more food is required than was needed in 1940. As there has been only a very small increase in the area of cultivated land, and a decrease in the number of farm workers during that period, the increased food requirements for United States consumers, and for a larger export trade, have been met by greater production per acre and per animal on the farm, and a higher output per farm worker. Rapid progress in the mechanization of farm production, a vastly increased use of fertilizers and substantial improvement in the feeding and breeding of farm animals, have contributed to greater food production. It is worth observing, too, that, during this period, the quality of nutritive value of diets of United States consumers has been improved.

From the period 1935-39 to the year 1950, output per farm increased about 40 per cent, crop production per acre increased about 30 per cent, livestock production per animal unit about 20 per cent, and there was an increase of more than 15 per cent in the number of animal units on the farms. Farm output per man-hour increased 56 per cent from 1935-39 to 1950.

## Farms Use More Power Than All Other Industries

From 1940 to 1950, tractors on United States farms increased from 1,545,000 to 3,825,000, motor trucks from 1,047,000 to 2,200,000, farm automobiles from 4,144,000 to 5,800,000, grain combines from 190,000 to 650,000, corn pickers from 110,000 to 410,000 and milking machines from 175,000 to 710,000. The number of horses and mules decreased from 14,478,000 to 7,463,000. The index of volume of all farm power and

machinery (excluding horses and mules) increased from 100 in 1935-39 to 246 in 1950. The farms of the United States use more power than all other industries combined.

During the period 1940-41, about 6 per cent of the agricultural production in the United States was exported. In the period 1945-49, 13 per cent was exported. The application of fertilizers and lime on United States farms has more than doubled in the last ten years. Egg production per layer made an upward climb of 50 per cent from 1909 to 1945, and from 1890 to 1949 the average production of milk per cow rose from 3,000 pounds to 5,240 pounds. Average production of milk per cow in the United States was 770 pounds greater in 1950 than in 1938. Average production of eggs per hen increased during the same period by 30 eggs.

Further evidence of the importance of food and agriculture in the United States is shown by the fact that producing, processing and marketing of agricultural products in the United States, in 1949, provided employment for nearly one-third of all the gainfully employed civilian workers in that country. It is estimated that agricultural commodities provide about half of the value of basic raw materials used annually by the United States economy. In 1949, personal consumption expenditures of the United States totalled about 179 billion dollars, more than half of which constituted goods for which agricultural commodities provided most of the basic raw material.

#### Imports of Canadian Food Products Very Small

Vast quantities of individual food commodities are required by United States consumers. An extremely small proportion of certain of these foodstuffs was imported from Canada in 1950. Canada buys, per capita, about \$20 worth of United States agricultural commodities while the United States buys, per capita, about \$2 worth of Canadian agricultural commodities annually.

#### United States Food Imports from Canada, 1950

	Total United States Consumption	Imports from Canada	Percentage of United States Consumption
Beef and veal (pounds) .....	10,635,000,000	126,288,904 <sup>1</sup>	1.2
Pork products (pounds) .....	10,455,000,000	11,412,393	0.1
Chickens, dressed, (pounds) .....	3,885,000,000	4,080,536 <sup>2</sup>	0.1
Turkeys, dressed, (pounds) .....	735,000,000	1,364,896 <sup>3</sup>	0.2
Eggs, all forms (dozen) .....	4,575,000,000	5,041,864 <sup>4</sup>	0.1
Cheese (pounds) .....	1,095,000,000	3,023,100	0.3
Apples (pounds) .....	3,510,000,000	105,976,185	3.0
Potatoes, table, (pounds) .....	15,600,000,000	240,000,000 <sup>5</sup>	1.5
Dry beans (pounds) .....	1,215,000,000	12,821,940	1.1
Dry peas (pounds) .....	90,000,000	81,060	0.1

<sup>1</sup>Weights used for live animals—175 lbs. for animals less than 200 lbs., 450 lbs. for animals 200-700 lbs., 800 lbs. for animals over 700 lbs. Dressing percentage 53.

<sup>2</sup>Dressed weight used 4 lbs.

<sup>3</sup>Dressed weight used 16 lbs.

<sup>4</sup>10 lbs. of dried eggs equal 30 dozen shell, 37½ lbs. of frozen eggs equal 30 dozen shell.

<sup>5</sup>Of the 6,478,570 bushels of seed and table potatoes exported from Canada to the United States in 1950, it is estimated that four million were used as food.

#### Greater Canadian Food Sales to United States Possible

For many years the United States has been Canada's principal export market for beef cattle and calves, fresh beef and veal (except during certain war years), dairy cattle (grade and purebred), malting barley, ranch furs, clover and alfalfa and certain grass seeds, seed and table potatoes, maple products, blueberries, rutabagas and a number of other

commodities and, in more recent years, for apples. The continuation of this outlet for substantial quantities of these commodities, which are produced in excess of domestic needs, is important to the Canadian economy. Greater sales to the United States might be possible for certain of these commodities if greater efforts were expended to that end.

The major part of Canadian exports of cheese, pork products and eggs has gone in the past to the United Kingdom. In 1950, Canadian sales of cheese to the United States were valued at about \$1.2 million. Exports of canned meats, bacon, ham, shoulders and sides of pork and fresh pork were valued at about \$7.3 million and Canada sold to the United States eggs to the value of about \$2.3 million. If the exports of these products were twenty times as great, they would still represent but a small proportion of the total United States requirements.

The United States market for food is one enormous proportion, and every year the demand for food increases by hundreds of thousands of tons. Moreover, United States consumers have a high purchasing power. Since the quality of Canadian cheese, pork and eggs, as well as that of other food products, is equal to those of a similar kind of any other country in the world, the United States market should grow in importance as an outlet for the production of Canadian farms, orchards and gardens. Availability of commodities for export to the United States and assurance of continuity of supply are necessary before any major expansion in sales to the United States could be developed.

---

#### **Guatemala Electric Company to Extend Services**

Guatemala City, April 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Electrical Company of Costa Rica proposes to spend 11.9 million colones on the purchase of new equipment to extend its services throughout the country.

---

#### **Lebanese Budget Higher This Year**

Cairo, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The 1951 Lebanese budget, just approved, amounts to £Leb.89,450,000 as compared with £Leb.85,300,000 last year. The principal increases are on education, £Leb.1,545,800, and national defence, £Leb.1,894,337.

---

#### **South African Food Production Greatly Increased**

Johannesburg, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—There has been a great increase in South Africa's food production in recent years, especially in the last highly favourable season. The maize crop last year reached 28,000,000 bags, and but for the mid-season drought the record crop of 1947-48 might have been exceeded. Groundnut production, 1,680,000 bags of nuts in the shell, was a record; sunflower seed production, 650,000 bags, was also high; and exports of vegetable oil became possible. The sugar crop was a record at 640,000 tons. A record weight of 127,000 tons of deciduous fruit was exported. Citrus exports were very high at nearly 3,900,000 boxes. Kafircorn and potato production were exceptionally high.

Butter production reached an all-time record of 66,500,000 lbs. and all restrictions on its sale were lifted. Although the Union's consumption of butter is greater than ever before, at present it cannot keep pace with the record production. South African butter is now being exported as far afield as Italy. This year cheese production is expected to reach a new record figure of more than 20,000,000 lbs. The record for any one year, till now, was attained in 1947-48 when production reached 19,956,000 lbs. The output of condensed milk in 1950 was the highest for three years.

# Canadian International Trade Fair To be Continued for Another Year

*Measure of participation by Canadian manufacturers and other producers next year will decide future of fair—Fourth fair considered most successful since inception.*

**T**HE CANADIAN International Trade Fair will be continued in 1952, an announcement to this effect having been made on the last day of the fourth trade fair by Glen Bannerman, Director of the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission and Director of the Canadian International Trade Fair. The continuation of the trade fair beyond 1952 will depend largely on the measure of participation by Canadian manufacturers and other producers.

The fourth trade fair was considered the most successful since its inception, and included a wide range of exhibits from the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, the United States, Italy and France, as well as good representation from other overseas countries.

While the space occupied by Canadian firms was less than could be expected, both the industrial and prestige exhibits were of a high order, and resulted in a substantial volume of business having been obtained. It is felt, however, that if the Canadian International Trade Fair is to serve fully the purposes which the Canadian Government had in mind when it was organized, it is desirable that there should be a broader and more complete representation of Canadian industry.

## **Buyer Response Exceeded Expectations**

The complete story of this year's trade fair will not be known for many months. However, according to many exhibitors, it was the most successful fair to date, with buyer response exceeding expectations in almost all lines. The number of "sold" signs on many of the goods exhibited emphasized the serious business mood of this year's fair.

The extent of the success of the fair is indicated from the following impressions of exhibitors:

**The British**—Could sell output over and over again. Almost all lines, consumer and industrial, went well.

**The Canadians**—Found new markets right in our own back yard, and made new export contacts all over the world.

**The Dutch**—Surprised at the volume of business. With just one or two exceptions, all 78 exhibitors from the Netherlands were happy about results.

**The Germans**—Agreeably surprised. Almost all machinery displayed was sold.

**The Israelis**—Business was excellent. Coming back next year with more space to show a broader range of goods.

**The Italians**—Results extremely favourable both from short- and long-term viewpoints.

**The Japanese**—Extremely pleased with results.

**The Swedish**—Happy about the volume of business. Exhibitors busy all during the fair writing orders.

This year the products of nearly 3,000 firms from 28 lands were exhibited in 18 main trade classifications. In addition, exhibits of governments and other agencies, whose services help to keep the wheels of trade moving, were to be found in the prestige classification.

Four countries exhibited for the first time: The Belgian-Congo, Israel, Japan and Mexico. The following countries, which have shown before, took additional space this year: Canada, the Netherlands and the United States.

About 675 individual firms displayed their products for the first time. There were a great many new and different items offered at the fair this year—Machines that cut time and motion spent on production in scores of different industries; high style and new fashion for milady; exquisite jewellery; new fabrics, furnishings and objects of art for the home; new machines for the business office; new applications of metals, construction materials; the latest in chemical wonders; new tools for basement workshops, factory benches; the tools of science and research.

The success of the Fourth Canadian International Trade Fair represented the endeavour of governments and businessmen in the leading trading nations of the world to expand and speed the flow of international trade.

---

#### **El Salvador Has Sold Almost Entire Coffee Crop**

Guatemala City, April 20, 1951.—(FTS)—El Salvador has already sold practically its entire 1950-51 coffee crop. Between November 1, 1950 and March 31, 1951, 1,200,000 quintals were sold, at an average price of 50 dollars per quintal which is considered quite good by the producers.

---

#### **Management Changes Announced in Polymer Corporation**

The following changes in the management of the Polymer Corporation were made at the annual meeting of the board of directors, and announced on June 8, 1951, by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Defence Production:

Mr. E. J. Brunning, chairman and president of the corporation, due to pressure of other business finds himself unable to devote as much time as heretofore to the affairs of the corporation. He therefore resigns as president, but remains as chairman of the board.

The board of directors accepted with regret the resignation of Mr. J. R. Nicholson, formerly executive vice-president and managing-director, who leaves the corporation to accept a senior post in a large Canadian concern.

Mr. J. D. Barrington, who has been vice-president and general-manager of Dominion Magnesium Limited, and president of Light Alloys Limited, has accepted the position of full-time president and managing-director of Polymer Corporation.

Mr. E. R. Rowzee, who has held the position of manager of Polymer Corporation, becomes vice-president and manager of operations.

In commenting on these changes, Mr. Howe said, "Mr. Brunning and Mr. Nicholson, working together in the past few years, have made a tremendous contribution to the successful operation of Polymer Corporation. It is with regret that the government loses the services of Mr. Nicholson, but we are fortunate that we can retain the benefit of Mr. Brunning's knowledge and experience." Mr. Howe mentioned that Mr. Nicholson was the first officer of the Department of Munitions and Supply to be delegated to study the synthetic rubber situation, and it was largely Mr. Nicholson's efforts, continued over the years, that had brought Polymer Corporation from an idea to the large and successful corporation that it is today.

Mr. Howe also expressed the government's gratification that they had been able to secure for Polymer a man of Mr. Barrington's experience and proven ability. "He will be ably supported by Mr. Rowzee, whose contribution to the corporation over the past years is now recognized by his appointment as vice-president."

# Timber Development in Venezuela Hampered by Lack of Transport

*Because timber tracts not readily accessible to consuming centres, it is often more profitable to export than sell locally —Production consists mainly of doors, windows and furniture.*

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.)

**C**ARACAS.—Transportation difficulties continue to hamper the development of Venezuela's forest resources. Because many of the Venezuelan timber tracts are not readily accessible to consuming centres, it is often more profitable for producers to export their timber than to sell it locally.

## Canadian Douglas Fir Imported

Local production of wood products consists mainly of doors, windows and furniture. No wood pulp is produced in Venezuela, but there are two plants manufacturing wrapping paper and paperboard from imported pulp and local wastepaper. Recently, some Canadian Douglas Fir was sold to Venezuela for use as construction timber for three viaducts along the new Caracas-La Guaira highway.

### Venezuelan Forest Production

Product	1940	1945	1947	1949
Lumber (cu. mtrs.) .....	37,847	98,786	151,308	200,339
Rubber (kgs.) .....	.....	466,559	.....	.....
Chicle (kgs.) .....	101,988	334,498	162,511	6,820
Tanning bark (kg.) .....	86,900	219,000	285,500	.....

### Venezuelan Lumber Production, Imports and Exports

(In cubic metres)

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
1938 .....	24,740	43,642	4,437
1942 .....	58,360	6,568	1,556
1945 .....	98,766	34,216	1,499
1947 .....	151,308	75,724	2,474
1948 .....	152,423	56,576	2,925
1949 .....	200,339	67,420*	1,745*

\*Provisional data, Venezuelan Development Corporation.

Note.—Of the production of 200,339 cubic metres in 1949, 104,646 comprised hardwoods and 95,693 softwoods.

## Rubber Production Costs High

Rubber plantations exist in the Delta Amacuro territory and were exploited to a small extent during World War II. However, high transportation and production costs, in comparison with the Brazilian and Malayan areas, have made Venezuelan rubber non-competitive since the end of the war. The current world shortage of rubber is again arousing some interest in Venezuela as a source of supply.

# Trade Notes

## ARGENTINA

### **Argentina Suspends Exports of Cotton**

Buenos Aires, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economy has decided to suspend the acceptance of new applications for permits for the export of cotton, not to extend the validity of permits, and also to suspend, momentarily, permits granted and pending in order to effect a detailed examination of each of these and to cancel, where feasible, any for which contractual undertakings would not be affected. These measures, it is explained, are being taken to ensure that home requirements will be covered while the present world scarcity lasts, and to avoid immoderate increases in prices.

---

### **Argentina Assists Potato Growers**

Buenos Aires, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Because of the difficulties facing potato growers as a result of overproduction, it has been announced that, in order to strengthen prices, the Argentine Government will buy potatoes from co-operative societies at 1.55 pesos per 10 kilos, in sacks on the farm. The potatoes will be picked up from farms at the expense of the government and will be resold throughout the country at a retail price of 0.30 pesos per kilogram. When potatoes are exported at a higher price, the profit will be turned over to the co-operatives. The co-operative societies will open a register of the quantity of potatoes available on each member's farm.

As further assistance, the Province of Buenos Aires is sponsoring a project whereby the bank of the province will extend financial assistance to producers at the rate of 300 pesos per hectare, to cover the cost of harvesting and other related expenses. Loans will be granted only to growers who can justify the need for this assistance. They will be accorded for a period of 90 days and must be repaid once the crop is sold.

## BURMA

### **Burma to Undertake Nationalization Program**

Bombay, May 26, 1951.—(FTS)—The Prime Minister of Burma has stated that the total cost of the nationalization program, to which the government is committed, will be about 670 million rupees (approximately US\$140 million). The sectors to be nationalized are: the cultivable lands, at a cost of US\$74 million; the forests, at about US\$4 million; and foreign industrial enterprises, at about US\$62 million.

---

### **Burma to Make Free Distribution of Anti-biotic Medicines**

Bombay, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Drugs and medicines to cure malaria, typhoid, dysentery, tuberculosis and other prevalent diseases will be procured by the Government of the Union of Burma, with ECA assistance, for free distribution. Many of these diseases can be successfully treated with medicines already available in Burma, but certain of the latest developments in anti-biotics are produced only in America. ECA has agreed to procure a large supply of these medicines for Burma to be utilized in combating disease.

Under the new project government medical stores will be stocked with these drugs and anti-biotic medicines, which will then be distributed to public hospitals and dispensaries for free treatment to those who cannot afford to pay. This project supplements the previous plan under which medicines were imported through ECA assistance and sold to the general public. It is hoped that a plan will be evolved to supply such medicines and drugs to non-governmental medical facilities providing free care.

## CHILE

### **Chile to Exchange Argentine Wheat and Flour for Cement**

Santiago, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that important quantities of wheat and flour will shortly arrive in Chile from Argentina. The amounts mentioned are 3,000 tons of flour, and 3,500 tons of wheat. It is added that the carrying vessel will load 7,000 tons of Chilean cement for Argentina.

---

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

Santiago, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A shipment of 2,000 tons of iron ingots is being shipped from the port of Corral. There is a ready market in the United States for the Chilean production and important quantities will be shipped shortly.

---

### **Chile to Regulate Free Exchange Rates**

Santiago, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has announced that a stabilization fund amounting to US\$20 million has been established to regulate value of free exchange. It is stated that this fund will sell at a price of \$80 Chilean per United States dollar. It was added that, in the meantime and until the fund begins to operate, commercial banks will be authorized to purchase free exchange direct from the Central Bank.

## FRANCE

### **French Automobile Production Set New Record**

Paris, May 26, 1951.—(FTS)—French automobile production set a new record during April. The production index reached 181.6 during that month (1938 monthly average = 100). A total of 38,339 vehicles was produced, including trucks, buses and tractors, compared with a monthly average of less than 30,000 during 1950, and only 19,000 during 1938. Passenger car production was 27,086, divided as follows among the principal producers: Renault (nationalized), 7,515; Citroën, 6,487; Peugeot, 4,950; Simca, (Fiat), 2,768; Ford, 2,175. It will be seen that the three largest producers accounted for over two-thirds of total production.

In spite of increased supplies, the demand for cars is so urgent that dealers are quoting up to two years' delay for the more popular makes, while a "new-used" car will sometimes sell for forty to fifty per cent over list price.

---

### **France Had Unfavourable Trade Balance in April**

Paris, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—France ran an unfavourable balance of trade during the month of April, to the amount of 2,424 million francs, or approximately \$725 million. Imports were valued at 133,599 million francs

(104,266 millions from foreign sources and 29,333 millions from overseas French Territories) while exports amounted to 131,175 million francs (84,704 millions to foreign countries and 43,741 millions to overseas French territories).

---

#### **Canadian Tourists Can Now Buy Foreign Money in France**

Paris, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Foreign tourists passing through France will now be able to exchange their domestic currency for other foreign moneys, according to the "Moniteur Officiel" of May 31. Formerly, only French francs could legally be purchased in France by tourists.

Canadians presenting bank cheques, travellers' cheques, or letters of credit in dollars (United States or Canadian) will be able to purchase any non-dollar currency, up to the amount which can be imported into the country whose currency is being bought.

### **WESTERN GERMANY**

#### **German Cutlery Industry Increases Exports**

Frankfurt, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The well known Solingen cutlery industry in Western Germany increased its overseas trade considerably during 1950. Shipments were made to 98 countries, the main purchasers being Netherlands, United States, Colombia, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy and Canada.

---

#### **West German Aluminum Plant to Retain Dismantled Equipment**

Frankfurt am Main, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—As the result of a decision by the Allied High Commission, the aluminum production equipment at the Vereinigte Aluminum Werke A. G. in Teeging, Bavaria, designated for delivery to the United States as reparations, will not be delivered but will be retained in Germany. Under the recently revised agreements on industrial controls, there are no longer any restrictions on the production and capacity of the aluminum industry in the Federal Republic. Actual dismantling operations were started early in 1950 and were completed with the exception of certain electrical equipment. The planned removals would have resulted in a 11,000-ton reduction in potential annual output from 40,000 to 29,000 metric tons.

---

#### **Western German Dollar Exports to United States Doubled**

Frankfurt am Main, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Western Germany increased its exports to the United States in 1950 to more than \$100 million, thus more than doubling the 1949 total. Increased German exports and new world markets for German imports of food and raw materials also resulted in a narrowing of the Western German dollar trade gap from \$791 million in 1949, to an estimated \$400 million in 1950. Sales of traditional goods such as precision and optical instruments increased 109 per cent over 1949, to a total value of \$6.7 million in 1950; musical instruments amounted to over \$1.2 million, a rise of 633 per cent over 1949; leather goods, to more than \$500,000 in 1950; glassware rose 556 per cent to over \$1.3 million; German book sales to \$420,000 in 1950; cutlery amounted to \$492,000; and toys and Christmas decorations rose 22 per cent to more than \$875,000; sewing machine sales totalled \$1.7 million, compared with \$76,000 in 1949. In the coming months, Western Germany's export potential is expected to expand through creation of centralized export organizations for various types of small- and medium-size businesses.

### **Germans Discover New Weedkiller**

Frankfurt, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—German chemical engineers claim to have produced a weedkiller which has the power to bring about an abnormal overgrowth. A strong solution of this product, which contains hormones, will stimulate the growth of the weed plant in such a way that virtually all its strength is spent. The plant thus produces astonishing deformities and malformations which result in its death. Cereal and grass crops are not adversely affected and it is said they may even benefit by the application of the chemical.

---

### **ECA Counterpart Funds to be Released for German Agriculture**

Frankfurt am Main, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—An ECA counterpart fund allocation of 135 million Deutschemarks will be made available to German agriculture to promote increased agricultural production during the coming fiscal year. Of this sum, 50 million Deutschemarks will be allocated to create a permanent revolving fund for short-term credit loans to farmers, and 40 million Deutschemarks will be used to promote agricultural extension work. The remaining 45 million Deutschemarks will be used as credits for the promotion of research and for various projects, such as the settlement of refugees on reclaimed land.

---

### **West German Exports Exceed Imports for First Time**

Frankfurt am Main, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—During the month of April, 1951, exports from Germany exceeded imports for the first time since the end of the war. Due largely to stringent measures taken to balance West Germany's trade and adjust her unfavourable dollar and E.P.U. balances, imports in April decreased by 14.2 per cent, while exports were 5.7 per cent higher than in March. The most important export increases were to the United States, Argentina, Brazil, Finland, Yugoslavia and Indonesia.

---

### **Western Germany to Buy United States Tobacco**

Frankfurt am Main, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—It is reported that arrangements have been completed for Western Germany to buy \$14 million worth of United States tobacco during the next seven months. Half of the cost of the tobacco will come from ECA funds and the remainder will be paid for in free dollars. This is in addition to the \$5 million allocated for United States tobacco earlier this year. It is estimated that these allocations will take care of the minimum requirements of the German tobacco industry for this year. These purchases were arranged by a special government mission sent to Germany for this purpose.

---

### **Western Germany Relaxes Restrictions on Securities**

Frankfurt am Main, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank Deutsche Laender has announced that the proceeds of interest and dividend coupons of German securities in possession of foreign subjects can be credited to these foreign subjects in blocked accounts held at a German banking institution. The crediting of interest and dividend coupons to the blocked DM account, in the name of a foreign subject, can only be carried out if he proves that he is not only the owner of the interest and dividend coupons, but also the owner of the securities to which these belong. If this cannot be proved the proceeds of the coupons can only be credited to an "acquired blocked DM account" and come under the special restrictions applicable to such accounts.

## Meat Import and Storage Agency Established in Western Germany

Frankfurt am Main, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—An importation and storage agency has been established by the West German Republic for the handling and storage of slaughter animals, meat and meat products.

## GREECE

### Cost of Living Higher in Athens

Athens, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—According to the cost-of-living index compiled by the United States Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to Greece, the cost of living for workers' families in Athens for all items, with controlled rent, has increased since December, 1950, from 297 to 326 in April, 1951; and from 359 to 395, without controlled rent, for the same period, increases of 9.7 per cent and 10 per cent respectively.

### Greece Abolishes Foreign Exchange Certificates

Athens, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—The Greek Government has approved the abolition of foreign exchange certificates as no longer fulfilling any practical purpose. Pursuant to the abolition of such foreign exchange certificates, the single foreign exchange rates of Drs. 42,000 to £1 and Drs. 15,000 to US\$1 shall apply. In effect, there is no alteration in standing official overall rates.

### Greek Census Results Announced

Athens, May 10, 1951.—(FTS)—The final results of the census held on April 7, 1951, as compared with the 1940 census data, for the whole country and by major districts, are as follows:

	1951	1940	
Total population .....	7,602,900	7,344,860	+258,040
Central Greece .....	2,275,500	2,032,620	+242,880
Peloponnese .....	1,127,600	1,156,189	- 28,589
Thessaly .....	626,400	590,000	+ 36,397
Macedonia .....	1,691,500	1,752,091	- 60,591
Epirus .....	333,700	332,132	+ 1,568
Thrace .....	335,700	359,923	- 24,223
Crete .....	461,300	438,239	+ 23,061
Aegean Islands .....	523,200	548,380	- 25,180
Ionian Islands .....	228,000	250,626	- 22,626

The increase in the total population by 258,040 comprises the population of the Dodecanese (121,000) a territory since acquired. The actual growth in the population between 1940 and 1951 is therefore only 136,940, and reflects the effects of war, enemy occupation and guerrilla warfare.

## HONG KONG

### Hong Kong-Canton Passenger Service Resumed

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—On May 21, the S.S. "Chien Men", a Canadian-built river vessel belonging to the Ming Sung Industrial Company, departed on the first trip signalling the resumption of regular passenger service between Hong Kong and Canton. Although the Ming Sung vessels have been running a weekly service to Canton via Macau, and ferrying Malayan-Chinese repatriates to the mainland, for several months, this sailing of the "Chien Men" marked the first resumption of direct scheduled Hong Kong-Canton service since the latter port was

occupied by the Chinese Communists almost two years ago. The new service will operate three times a week, leaving Hong Kong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

#### Export Ban on Flour Lifted in Hong Kong

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—In view of the arrival of large quantities of Australian flour during May, Hong Kong's reserve stocks of wheat flour were increased to a safe level again. Consequently the temporary ban on the export of all flour from the Colony, imposed on April 28, was removed effective May 24. The government regards 4,000 long tons as minimum reserves, this figure approximating two months' consumption.

#### Hong Kong Exports of China Woodoil Increased

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Hong Kong's exports of China woodoil to all countries, for the first quarter of 1951, totalled 10,419 short tons, a marked increase over the 3,691 short tons exported during the same period in 1950. The United Kingdom replaced the United States as chief buyer, and bought 41.9 per cent of the total. Second and third place went to Holland with 18.3 per cent, and South Africa with 4.9 per cent, respectively. Other major buyers were France, Sweden, Germany, Switzerland, Australia and Japan, in that order.

The United States plummeted to last place in the listings of specific purchasers, taking only 2.1 per cent of the total, a direct result, of course, of the United States embargo against China.

#### Hong Kong Trade Is Largest With China

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Trading returns for the first quarter of 1951 reveal significant changes in the relative importance of Hong Kong's traditional trading partners, when compared with returns for the same period in 1950. The following table, in terms of millions of Hong Kong dollars, indicates alterations in the proportion of the colony's trade enjoyed by certain countries:

	1951		1950	
	First quarter total trade	Percentage of total trade	First quarter total trade	Percentage of total trade
China (including Macau) . . . . .	\$1,028	35.7	\$512	33.7
Malaya . . . . .	508	17.6	95	6.3
Japan . . . . .	239	8.3	43	2.8
United Kingdom . . . . .	187	6.5	151	9.9
United States . . . . .	131	4.5	219	14.4
Pakistan . . . . .	129	4.4	36	2.4

It is noticeable that trade with the United States, usually Hong Kong's second most important trading partner, has declined by 40 per cent. The drop is directly related to that country's embargo against China, and its rigid control over export shipments to Hong Kong.

#### Hong Kong Successful at the British Industries Fair

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—First reports indicate that Hong Kong's participation in the 1951 British Industries Fair was an unqualified success. The colony's delegation was about 120 persons strong, and much interest was evidenced by visitors in the Hong Kong displays. Four

hundred inquiries were recorded at the Hong Kong stand—most directed toward the colony's textiles, but hardwares, plastic products, needles and toys came in for their share of popularity.

The leaders of the Hong Kong delegation did not miss the opportunity to impress upon officials in the United Kingdom the importance of a continuing supply of raw materials for the colony's manufacturers, particularly important since the imposition of United States export controls last December. An increase in Hong Kong's tinplate quota has actually been granted, and there is reason to believe that the colony may obtain larger quotas in certain other raw materials.

---

#### Value of Hong Kong's Trade Almost Ninety Per Cent Higher

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Hong Kong's total turnover of trade for the first quarter of 1951, in terms of value, is almost 90 per cent above that for the same period in 1950. During January-March of this year, trade figures amounted to HK\$2,882 millions (about US\$497 millions), while last year trade was valued at HK\$1,517·4 millions (US\$262 millions), for these same months.

Actual quantities or volume of trade have declined however. Shipping returns indicate a grand commercial cargo tonnage (dischargings plus loadings) of 1,381,402 tons in 1951's first quarter, whereas comparable figures for 1950 amounted to 1,603,575 tons.

Trade figures for January-March, 1951, in millions of Hong Kong dollars, are as follows:

	Imports	Exports	Total Trade
January .....	452·6	543·8	996·4
February .....	345·9	448·1	794·0
March .....	534·9	556·7	1,091·6
			2,882·0

---

#### Hong Kong Announces Warehousing Regulations for Air Cargo

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective from May 15, 1951, a joint agreement has been reached between all air lines serving Hong Kong, whereby cargo arriving in the Colony by air will be allowed six calendar days free storage. After the prescribed period a charge of 25 cents will be made per kilo per diem (Hong Kong currency) to the nearest kilo, the minimum charge being for one kilo.

### INDIA

#### Indian Per Capita Income Higher

Bombay, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been estimated that India's per capita income, based on available population statistics for the year ending March 31, 1949, was approximately Rs. 255 (\$57). For 1946, per capita income was about Rs. 180 (\$40), and for 1947, Rs. 217 (\$49).

---

#### India Institutes Standard Specifications for Carpets

New Delhi, April 18, 1951.—(FTS)—The Wool Sectional Committee of the Indian Standards Institution has produced the draft Indian standard specification for handloom carpets for export, made at Mirzapur and Bhadholi, the two main producing centres. The draft prescribes constructional details, in respect of the warp, weft, pile and knots of the two lowest grades of carpets considered fit for export to hard and soft currency areas. It also specifies the quality of yarn to be used.

### **Lignite Ores in Madras State Considered Best in World**

New Delhi, April 18, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The lignite (coal) ores occurring in the South Arcot district of Madras are considered to be the best in the world by German geological experts. The Madras Government recently sent samples to Germany for opinion regarding the quality of the ores. It is estimated that 500 million tons of lignite are available, and the state government is actively exploring the economic exploitation of the ore.

---

### **Production of Indian Vegetable Oil Industry Rises**

New Delhi, April 15, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—At present, there are 47 factories in India for the manufacture of hydrogenated vegetable oil, with a total productive capacity of 330,228 tons per year. Nearly Rs. 220 millions have been invested in the "vanaspati" industry, as it is called here. The annual production has risen from 65,000 tons in 1940, valued at Rs. 32.8 millions, to 171,600 tons valued at Rs. 393.4 millions in 1950.

---

## **ISRAEL**

### **Israeli Exports Were Higher Last Year**

Athens, May 1, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Exports from Israel during 1950 amounted to I£12.5 million as against I£10.2 million for 1949, or an increase of approximately 24 per cent.

While exports of foodstuffs declined from I£7.5 million to I£7 million, and raw materials from I£93,153 to I£91,085, during the same period the export of manufactured products increased from I£2.6 million to I£5.4 million. The larger part of this gain may be attributed to greater productivity in the textile industry, and especially in the manufacture of woollen tissues, woollen and worsted yarn, cotton piece goods, and artificial silk tissues.

Under the classification of manufactured products, other increases were recorded for stoves, razor blades, radios, crown corks, dental, optical, surgical and medical appliances and apparatus.

---

### **Israel Announces Twenty-five Per Cent Discount Plan for Tourists**

Athens, May 1, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—The new Israeli tourist currency, which reduces the cost of foreign exchange vis-à-vis the pound by 25 per cent, came into force on April 1, 1951. Tourists will be able to purchase at Israel Consulates and accredited travel agencies abroad, letters of credit at the new rate, starting with denominations of \$100. In Israel, they will exchange these letters of credit against vouchers for accommodation at tourist hotels, for sightseeing trips, sea and air passages, and purchases in tourist shops. Their purchases will be free of luxury tax. If tourists spend foreign exchange instead of vouchers, they will obtain price reductions of 25 per cent.

---

### **Israel Prohibits Sale and Purchase of Gold Coins and Bars**

Athens, May 2, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Currency in circulation in Israel has further increased in the past few weeks, rising from I£80,883,000 on March 15 to I£99,999,999 on April 9, a rise of about 25 per cent in three weeks' time. The gold trade was prohibited in Israel, as from March 28, following a panic caused by severe rises in currency circulation, which raised the price to I£28 per sovereign. The ban is on coins and bars only, and prohibits their sale and purchase but not their possession.

## **Israel Introduces Special Exchange Subsidy for Immigrants**

(One thousand pruta equal one Israeli pound.)

Athens, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—At the Port of Haifa, Israel, a special exchange subsidy for foreign currency has been introduced for new immigrants. Immigrants will accordingly receive 532 pruta for every dollar instead of 355 pruta which is the official rate. The pound sterling will be exchanged for I£1.480.

Every immigrant will, however, be permitted to exchange only up to the value of I£200 in foreign currency.

## **JAMAICA**

### **Jamaica Plans Irrigation Development**

Kingston, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Jamaica has provided £190,000 for the irrigation of the mid Clarendon plains, a district lying approximately 25 miles west of Kingston. The land in this area is rich, but subject to severe droughts. Ten thousand acres will be irrigated and divided into small holdings for Clarendon peasants. Long-term credit for the development of holdings will be advanced by the government to trustworthy farmers.

---

### **Jamaican Coffee Co-operative Increases Production**

Kingston, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Blue Mountain Coffee Co-operative Society Limited, consisting of 669 active members, produced 2,170 bushels of Blue Mountain coffee during 1950, an increase of 857 bushels over the previous year. The society has planned the erection of a new pulper to meet the needs of increased production during 1951.

---

### **Taxes Not Increased in Jamaican Budget**

Kingston, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The budget for 1951-52 was presented to the Legislature on May 22, by His Excellency the Governor, Sir Hugh Foote. It calls for a record expenditure of £11,627,192, but no increase in taxation was brought forward. As a result, an expected deficit of £162,764 will be incurred, which will be easily worked off by using accumulated surplus funds estimated to reach £2,500,000 by the end of March, 1952.

In the course of his speech, the Governor stressed the following main points:

(1) Emphasis on reconstruction rather than on temporary relief, so that benefits to the poor would be permanent. This could be accomplished by improving agriculture and developing industry.

(2) To encourage industrial development, capital must have confidence in Jamaican labour, and comprehensive agreements covering wages and working conditions must be strictly honoured by employers and employees.

(3) An Agricultural Development Board to be set up, and £1,000,000 raised from loans to finance improvements in agricultural projects.

(4) An Industrial Development Corporation to be formed immediately, and financed by £260,000 obtained from the war risk insurance fund and profits from the sale of United States airbase materials.

(5) No new taxes to be levied, and tax concessions to be granted for agricultural and industrial development. Personal income tax relief for married women's earned income, and children's allowances to be increased.

(6) New customs tariff to be introduced and the Income Tax Law revised.

## NETHERLANDS

### **Netherlands Textile Exports Higher**

The Hague, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—According to figures released by the management of the "Amsterdam Fashion Week," exports of Dutch textiles increased from a value of 8,600,000 guilders, in 1946, to 74,414,000 guilders in 1950. The value of textiles imported advanced from 29,500,000 guilders to 76,500,000 guilders during the same period. Holland's clothing industry during the last year had a total sales value of 749,000,000 guilders.

The industry now employs a total of 62,700 people, of which nearly 78 per cent are women, against 18 per cent employed in the whole of Dutch industry.

---

### **Netherlands Salted Herrings Shipped to Eastern Germany**

The Hague, May 20, 1951.—(FTS)—Thirty-nine barrels of last year's salted herrings are to be shipped to Eastern Germany, under an agreement reached today. This leaves 30,000 barrels of old stock still in cold storage and warehoused in Holland.

---

### **Royal Dutch Airlines Orders New Airliners**

Amsterdam, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Seven airliners of the DC-6-B type, and nine 1049-C Super-Constellations (still in the experimental stage), are to be delivered to the Royal Dutch Airlines during 1952 and 1953. This purchase involves an expenditure of some 65 million guilders, to be financed without government assistance.

---

### **Netherlands Opens Factory for Precision Military Instruments**

The Hague, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The new factory of the Netherlands Signalling Equipment Works has been officially opened. The works employ 1,250 men, producing fire control equipment and other high precision military instruments.

---

### **Netherlands Government Will Not Subsidize Television**

The Hague, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Government has informed the four Dutch broadcasting companies that it is not prepared to provide a subsidy for the establishment of television in Holland, nor is it prepared to guarantee a possible subsidy during the next few years. However, the government expressed its willingness to pay operational costs of the Netherlands' only television transmitter, at Lopik, which feeds The Hague, Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

---

### **Netherlands Controls Foreign Exchange for Import**

The Hague, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Under new regulations issued by the financial authorities, the Netherlands Bank will henceforth only permit the issue of foreign exchange for imports when imported goods have passed the Netherlands frontier, but future requirements may be arranged for on the deposit of 25 per cent of the guilder equivalent of the amount involved. Advance payments on goods to be imported will be strictly prohibited, as such payments have proven a premature burden on the Netherlands balance of payments. It is believed in financial circles that

the object of the measure is to check the large drainage of foreign exchange from the Netherlands Bank's reserve, which sustained a very substantial loss during the last ten weeks.

---

#### **Netherlands Shoe Industry Wants Higher Retail Profit Margin**

The Hague, May 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Economic Affairs has appointed a commission to inquire into the claim of shoe manufacturers that the present retail profit margin of 18 per cent on men's shoes and 22 per cent on ladies' shoes is too low for remunerative trading. The industry envisions the closing down of plants, or a reduction in production, if the margin is not raised to 26 per cent for men's and 28 per cent for women's. They base their opinion on the unwillingness of retailers to place orders on the present unprofitable basis. The industry employs some 15,000 people who turn out 300,000 pairs of shoes weekly, of which 15 per cent are exported.

---

#### **Netherlands Places Ban On Imports of Austrian Lumber**

The Hague, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—A temporary ban on Austrian sawn timber exports to the Netherlands has been announced. As the Netherlands imports special types of Austrian timber that are not saleable in other markets, the ban is considered to be more of a hardship on mill owners and exporters than on importers in this country.

---

#### **Netherlands Corporation to Reclaim Canadian Marsh**

The Hague, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Organization of the "Canadian Commercial Corporation of the Netherlands," for the purpose of reclaiming 2,500 acres of marshy ground in the vicinity of Vancouver, British Columbia, has been announced.

Netherlands hydraulic engineers will drain this land under the supervision of a co-director of the Dutch "Unie van Waterschapbonden," (Union of Catchment Board), which organization has been responsible for the drainage and reclamation of large tracts of waste land in the Netherlands. It is anticipated that it will take about a year to drain 1,500 acres using Netherlands pumps and other installations.

---

### **SPAIN**

#### **Spanish Manufacturers of Electrical Apparatus Plan Expansion**

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A press report states that the Spanish subsidiary company of the Westinghouse Electric Corporation is studying plans for an extension of their plants in Bilbao, with a view to the manufacture of domestic refrigerators, air-conditioning apparatus and other items under Westinghouse patents. By increasing their production capacity, the company hopes to create an export market for their products.

---

#### **Canary Island Banana Crop Prospects Excellent**

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The banana crop prospects for this year in the Canary Islands are said to be excellent.

Canary Island tomato exports in January earned 5.9 million gold pesetas, as compared with 11.5 million in January, 1950. Tomato growers are said to be viewing prospects with some degree of optimism because of the reopening of the German market.

### **Spanish Wine Exports Valued at Over Ten Million**

Madrid, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—During the first quarter of this year, Spain has exported 1,361,428 litres of red wine in casks, and 533,641 litres bottled, with a value of over 10 million pesetas.

---

### **Spanish Fish Canning Output is Higher**

Madrid, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—Decontrol of prices on fish canning products has encouraged a substantial increase in the fish processing industry. This industry is important to the Spanish economy, and is of special benefit to the coastal regions of the north and northeast. It is reported that the total output of the fish canning industry for 1950 will be some 12,000 tons over the 1949 figure of 48,830 metric tons.

The species of fish processed by the industry are, in order of importance, small tunny, tunny, bonito, sardines, "jurel", anchovies and horse-mackerel. At the end of December, 1950, through the efforts of the National Fish Syndicate, authorization was given for the preparation of canned bacalao "in tomato" and "a la vista".

---

### **Fishing Industry in Spain is Expanding**

Madrid, May 9, 1951.—(FTS)—The Spanish fishing fleet is said to be composed of 1,167 steam trawlers, 7,460 motor boats, 9,750 sailing vessels and 21,223 rowing boats. These, with others of various types, give Spain some 40,000 vessels available for fishing activities, with a total tonnage of 250,000. The number of men employed in the fishing industry is said to be over 200,000, and with this large personnel and the modern methods now employed, the industry has been able to maintain the quantity of fish brought in despite the decrease in catches of sardines and hake.

Reports from Malaga advise of the purchase of three vessels to fish along the West African coast. P.Y.S.B.E., one of the large private fishing companies, is said to be building four more codfishing vessels of 1,350 tons displacement each. Under government auspices, a new company has been established on the African coast. This company, formally entitled I.P.A.S.A., owns refrigerated vessels, factories, hatcheries, etc. A Bibao company is reported to be opening a new cod-drying factory at Santurce in northern Spain. Two mechanical codfish drying plants have been erected at La Coruña. The abundance of fresh cod brought into northern ports by Spanish vessels gives incentive to private cod-drying companies as the price of fresh cod is 5 pesetas a kilo, and for dry cod 10 to 12 pesetas.

Whale fishing rights in the Gulf of Guinea have been granted to the firm Industria Maritima, which, about two years ago, opened a whale factory in Ceuta. This company owns two whalers and reports a catch of about 200 whales per year, with an annual production of 600 tons of whale oil.

---

---

### **British West Indies Extend Trade Commissioner Service**

Kingston, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Regional Economic Conference of the British West Indies met recently at Barbadoes to discuss mutual commercial problems. The conference agreed to set up a Trade Commissioner Service in London as well as in Canada, to protect British West Indies commercial interests, the cost to be shared by each colony. The conference was also successful in obtaining the consent of colonial governments for a delegation to be sent to England in mid-June to discuss trade restrictions between Canada and the British West Indies.

# Ireland Buys Capital Equipment For Big Development Program

*Imports rise more rapidly than exports because of equipment requirements—Canadian exports total £5.9 million in 1950, twice value for previous year—Frozen meat sold to United States—With Marshall Aid ended, Ireland may face dollar difficulties.*

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**D**UBLIN.—The year 1950 will remain notable in the Republic of Ireland as one of investment and building, and of expenditure on a scale unprecedented in this country. Public spending by the government, social insurance funds and local authorities in 1950 is estimated at £94 million, which may be compared with £42 million disbursed in 1938. The average annual income in Ireland is calculated at £120 per head—roughly half the British figure—and only 6,000 people in the Republic report incomes of more than £1,500 a year. Taxation now represents between one-fourth and one-fifth of the national income. This is somewhat less than in Canada. In Britain the figure is over two-fifths. Expenditure on social and health services has very much increased during the last year, and the claims of social services and subsidies are approximately 200 per cent higher than in 1938.

## Heavy Imports of Capital Equipment

The visible external trading position had been showing steady improvement, due to a continued increase in exports combined with a contraction in imports. During the calendar year 1950, however, the trend was reversed when imports, at £159.5 million, were £29.3 million higher than in the same period of 1949, while exports at £70.4 million had risen by only £11.5 million. The high import figure may be explained to some extent by the fact that many of the development schemes in hand, land reclamation, peat development, electrification, harbour works etc., are now making heavy demands for machinery and equipment. The devaluation of sterling followed by the rise in prices caused by the Korean war, and endeavours to stockpile raw materials, are naturally also contributing factors. The Minister for Finance recently stated that the deficit in the balance of payments for 1950 was likely to be in the neighbourhood of £30 million. This recurring deficit is giving cause for alarm, but so far there is no sign of a turn of the tide.

By the end of 1950 Ireland had spent \$32 million in excess of her year's dollar earnings on the purchase of goods from the dollar area, but Marshall Aid funds (at about \$20 million), and balances carried over from 1949-50 bridged this gap. With Marshall Aid now at an end, the future position of dollar supplies looks precarious. Consequently further retrenchment in dollar expenditures is considered likely when recourse to the Sterling Area Dollar Pool is resumed by Ireland.

## Trade With Canada Improves

More than half of Ireland's increase in exports has gone to Great Britain, but she has also increased her exports to the dollar area and to a number of European countries with which she has been developing trade relations within the framework of OEEC. Trade figures with Canada con-

tinue to improve. Imports from Canada have risen from £2,959,593 in 1949 to £5,993,381 in 1950, while exports to Canada for the same period rose from £50,323 to £92,759. Imports from Canada consist principally of wheat, lumber, newsprint, hides, flax and other seeds, but important quantities of more highly manufactured goods are also represented. Wheat exports from Canada to Ireland in 1950 were valued at approximately \$8.1 million, compared with \$4.1 million in 1949. Purchases from the United States were valued at £21 million, compared with £18.5 million in the previous year, and Irish exports to the United States have risen from £451,320 to £1,319,255. Wool at £534,000 and horses at £202,000, were the items of chief value in 1950.

The increase in Irish exports to Canada arises principally from shipments of wool and of carcase meat. An important market has been developed in the United States, and to a lesser extent in Canada, for Irish beef.

Ireland's principal sources of supply during the year 1950 (figures in millions of pounds—those for 1949 in parentheses) have been: United Kingdom, £84.2 (£74.5); United States, £21 (£18.5); Canada, £5.9 (£2.9); followed by India, £4.8 (£3.1); Sweden, £3.6 (£2.7) and the Netherlands, £2.8 (£3.1). Finland, France, Belgium, Italy and Argentina were other important sources. Her principal customers have been: United Kingdom, £61.8 (£53.6), the Netherlands, £1.8 (£1.3), United States, £1.3 (£.45) and Germany, £1.5 (£.5) followed by Sweden, France, and Belgium, all considerably under the £1 million mark.

The increase in exports has been spread over the various classes of goods. In the live animals section, the increase is surprisingly small, as total exports at £29.2 million are less than 10 per cent above the figure of £27.1 million for 1949. Under foodstuffs of animal origin, remarkable increases have taken place in frozen meat at £966,000 (£144,000), partly arising from the new trade with the United States; turkeys, £2,379,000 (£1,310,000), which go to Britain; and bacon and hams, £729,000 (£372,000).

Exports of eggs were practically static at £5,146,000 (£5,229,000), and there are signs of severe decline in this export business because of the low seasonal prices being paid, and increasing production costs.

#### **Efforts Made to Export to Dollar Markets**

Suggestions have been made that the best opportunities for Irish producers to enter dollar markets lie in goods not amenable to mass production, in items in which skilled hand labour is a major cost factor, and in specialty products that are peculiarly Irish, as well as in high quality products that command respect. In all too many instances, there is no surplus of such goods for export, despite the continuing efforts of such organizations as the Dollar Exports Advisory Committee and the new Irish Industrial Development Authority.

The government has repeatedly stressed the desirability of dollar-earning exports, and a number of more highly manufactured items, such as yarns, piece goods, boots and shoes, ropes, books and cutlery have begun to make an increasing contribution to Irish export figures.

However, ability to export some of them may soon be curtailed by shortages of imported materials and increased necessity for retention of goods to supply domestic needs.

Under miscellaneous articles of food, three items, cakes, mincemeat and chocolate crumb, have contributed to increasing total exports in 1950 to £7 million, against £3.4 million in 1949. Phenomenal progress has arisen in the export of cakes, cake mixtures and plum puddings to

Great Britain—149,564 cwt. valued at £1,255,865 in 1950, against only 10,618 cwt. valued at £89,140 in 1949. No exports were shown in 1948. Another similar but possibly ephemeral trade consists of the export of preserved fruit processed to "mincemeat," which has risen to 262,639 cwt. valued at £1,691,887, compared with only 8,503 cwt. worth £58,043 in 1949. Both these export items must be offset to a large degree by the import of ingredients such as currants and raisins which totalled £1,967,000 in 1950, against £1,005,000 in 1949 and £992,000 in 1948. Food controls and shortages of dried fruits in England contribute to the expansion of this trade.

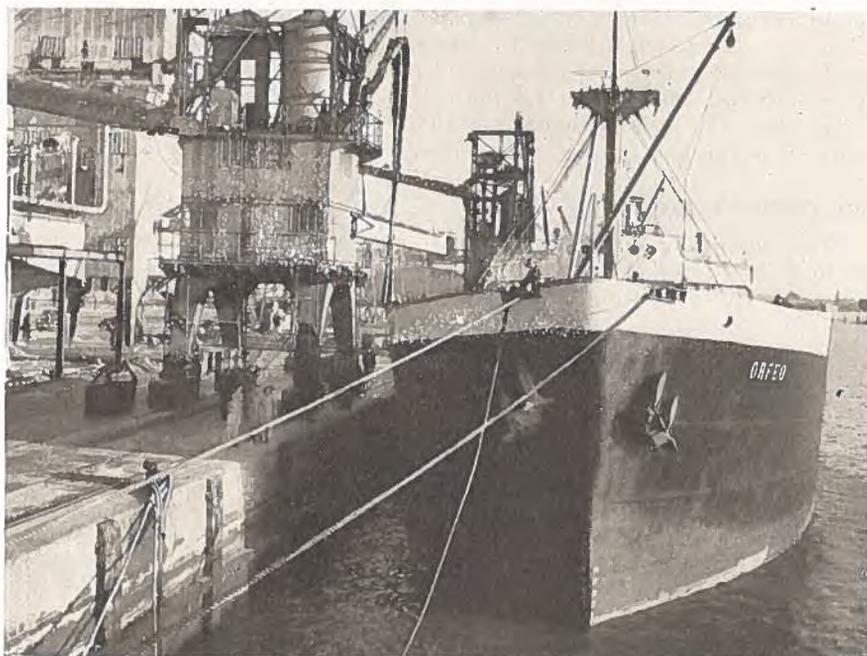
#### **Chocolate Crumb Sold to Britain**

Chocolate crumb, a combination of milk and cocoa processed from Irish milk, has been exported extensively to milk chocolate manufacturers in Great Britain in recent years. Exports of chocolate crumb in 1950 (1949 in parentheses) were 339,825 cwt. (264,580 cwt.), valued at £2,784,691 (£1,748,413) so this new manufacture using Irish milk seems healthily established. Again, there is an offset of some proportion of the cocoa imported as raw materials, and raw cocoa imports have progressively increased to 102,891 cwt. in 1950, from 69,422 cwt. in 1949, and from 69,051 cwt. in 1948.

Exports of textiles, including raw wool, increased to £6.1 million from £3.8 million in 1949. Most of the increase arose from higher wool prices. The principal item, raw wool, rose only 20 per cent in quantity to 134,529 centals (111,981 centals) but the value at £3,516,767 was well over twice the 1949 figure of £1,469,116.

Hides, skins and leather exports were smaller at £195,853 (£243,243). Because of large exports of cattle on the hoof, and small domestic slaughter-

**Ireland—Italian freighter Orfeo arriving in Dublin with a consignment of Canadian wheat. Wheat imports from Canada in 1950 were valued at approximately \$8.1 million, as compared with \$4.1 million in 1949.**



ing, there are insufficient hides produced to supply the domestic tanneries so that considerable quantities of cattle hides are imported from countries abroad, including Canada.

The future prospects for export of Ireland's chief mainstay, live animals to Great Britain, are adversely affected by the 1950 weather conditions. Bad weather for growing and harvesting has caused a severe shortage of forage crops, which in turn has led to import of expensive feedingstuffs and may severely reduce the trade in livestock and their products in the coming years.

#### **Large Building Program Under Way**

The building trade has been very active in housing and hospital projects, chiefly financed by local authorities, with funds provided by the state. Considerable use has been made by the state of counterpart funds arising from Marshall Aid to finance land reclamation, forestry, rural electrification and social welfare schemes for housing, and hospitals which could not otherwise have been undertaken.

In common with other countries, Ireland has a difficult railway problem. The extensive railway and bus system, Coras Iompair Eireann, was completely nationalized in 1950, and the financing and burdensome losses of about £1 million yearly are met by the state. The other system, Great Northern Railway, still privately owned, though showing a profit on operations in the Republic, sustains a net loss through its deficit from Northern Ireland operations. As the G.N.R. has announced that it must cease operations for lack of money, the two governments have made a joint offer to buy out the G.N.R. shareholders for £3,900,000, computed on the three-year average of stock exchange quotations for their holdings. The shareholders, protesting that this price is much less than true value, have rejected the offer. The railway is still running, with funds being supplied by the government on an *ad hoc* basis, until some permanent solution is reached.

The Irish Air Lines—Aer Lingus—had its most successful year in 1950, which closed with a profit of £66,000. The end of the year air-freight earnings were very substantial, as a result of the heavy cargoes of turkeys which were flown to London before Christmas. In addition, Aer Lingus has increased passenger earnings from special summer night flights between Dublin and London at reduced rates. Aer Lingus pilots earned the safe flying trophy for 1950, with a thirteen-year unbroken record of never having lost a passenger.

#### **More People Engaged in Industry**

The population of Ireland, which had been falling for many years due to emigration, is estimated to have reached 3,006,000 persons in 1950, compared with an estimated 2,991,000 in 1949. The last census figure was 2,955,107, in 1946. A census was taken in April, 1951. The working force in 1950 was estimated at 1,240,000 persons, of whom 42 per cent are engaged in agriculture, 20 per cent in industry, and 38 per cent in other occupations.

The number of persons engaged in industry, 206,000 in 1949, and estimated at 220,000 in 1950, has shown remarkable growth in recent years. This gives evidence of the successful expansion of older factories, and new development of numerous small industries whose products mainly replace former imports. Statistical evidence points to an increase in worker-productivity, but workers contend that their real earnings are declining because living costs are advancing more quickly than wages. Wage increases have been granted in a number of industries, but there are further demands in process of negotiation in the same and other occupational groups.

Expenditure for 1950-51 reached the all-time high of £85.3 million, which was £4.1 million in excess of last year. Expenditure exceeded the revenue of £77.3 million by £8 million. The principal sources of tax revenue were relatively static. As usual, the largest were customs duties producing £27.2 million, an increase of £1.8 million over last year. Income tax, at £17.8 million, and excise duty at £13.2 million, showed minor increases over the previous year.

Other needs, principally of a capital nature, were raised by an issue of £14.8 million in 3½ per cent bonds, and by ways and means advances of £16 million, partly derived from Marshall Aid Counterpart Funds. It is generally believed that new taxes will be necessary to meet the expected gap of £3.5 million between revenue at current rates and next year's estimated expenditures, should the program of social measures and capital spending continue at the present pace. Capital spending in 1950-1951 included £4.6 million for electricity development and rural electrification; £6.2 million chiefly for housing, and £1 million for development of the telephone system. These projects are regarded as having either some substantial element of becoming self-liquidating, or of enabling profitable operation of other projects.

#### **Ireland Benefits From Marshall Aid**

Up to December 31, 1950, Marshall Aid allocations to Ireland totalled \$144.2 million. All of this, except \$16 million in free grants, was in the form of loans, repayable in due course in dollars with interest. The ECA counterpart funds have been used from time to time by the Irish Government to finance both short- and long-term needs, in approved ways, including some of the capital outlays provided for in the 1950-1951 Budget. In several directions, even in the long-term schemes such as land drainage and forestry, the beneficial results of Marshall Aid assistance are now becoming evident in the Irish countryside.

The Irish economy has benefited in 1950 through the injection of more capital into agriculture, and through the liming and fertilizing of soils that had been well-nigh exhausted during the war years. Against this, there has been a serious shortage of forage crops due to the bad 1950 season, with resulting deterioration in the condition of livestock and prevention of land work in season. It is feared that, in the long range, this situation will severely affect agricultural output, and have further repercussions throughout the economy, which is primarily dependent on agricultural pursuits. Already there has been a heavy drop in milk production requiring, for the first time in many years, the import of butter from Denmark and New Zealand to sustain the ration. Cattle mortality is said to be unusually high.

Prices obtained for agricultural products exported to Great Britain are adjusted intermittently rather than periodically. This results in a time-lag in adjusting these prices to the relatively rapid increases in Irish production costs, arising from imported feeding stuffs, and other materials bought on a rising market.

These considerations point to the uncertainties facing Ireland in the near future, and the need for every possible effort to sustain production in order to stave off the adverse results that might otherwise ensue.

---

#### **Use of Agricultural Machinery in Italy Greatly Increased**

Rome, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—According to recent statistics, the Italian stock of agricultural machinery amounted to 5,634 items at December 31, 1950. Of these 3,722 were manufactured in Italy. Compared with 1949, there has been an increase of 78 per cent and compared with pre-war time, the increase is of 240 per cent.

# Industrial Progress of Pakistan Promising if Plans Implemented

*Partition left Pakistan with a large production of primary materials but practically no industry—Great lack of electric power one of largest obstacles to industrial development—Three hydro-electric plants now under construction, three others in planning stage.*

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.)

**K**ARACHI.—If projects now under way are completed and present plans implemented and seen through to completion, Pakistan's industrial development, for a nation so young, will be remarkable. Partition, in 1947, left Pakistan a country producing primary materials with practically no industry. Thus Pakistan commenced its existence as a state with 75 per cent of the world production of jute and not a single jute mill; with a large production of cotton and very few textile mills. A similar situation existed with regard to hides and skins, wool, sugarcane, and tobacco.

During 1950 a sugar mill started production at Mardan, and a new tobacco plant was completed at Karachi. The textile industry which had 177,000 spindles with 4,000 looms at the time of partition, now has almost doubled the spindleage with the installation of 147,000 spindles, and an addition of 800 looms. It is expected that, by April, 1951, the industry will be producing at the rate of 125,000 bales of cloth and yarn a year, as compared with 74,000 in 1947. The first silk mill in Pakistan was started during 1950, and the first worsted mill started production of worsted yarn and hosiery garments. It is expected that woollen and worsted cloth will be in production during 1951. Plans are under way for three jute mills, and a fertilizer plant. Machinery has already been purchased for, and preliminary construction has commenced on, a paper mill at East Bengal, utilizing bamboo as its raw material.

## **Cottage Industries Give Largest Employment**

Next to agriculture, small-scale cottage industries give the largest employment to the masses. It is estimated that five million people are directly dependent on the cottage industries. These industries include handloom, weaving, tanning, shoe repairing and handicrafts. An effort is being made to find markets abroad for Pakistan handicrafts, and display exhibits have been organized in the United Kingdom and the United States. The sporting goods and cutlery industries in Lahore and Sialkot City are finding world markets for their products which normally would be sold to India.

To develop and improve power resources, agriculture and the production of food, railways, ports, telecommunications, coal mines, and the production of textiles, paper, and jute manufactures, the Government of Pakistan has examined 212 schemes. Some of the more urgent and feasible schemes have been incorporated as projects in the Six Year Development Program (July, 1951 to June, 1957), which was presented to the Commonwealth Consultative Committee in London in October. Providing the

growing difficulty in procuring essential equipment and material is overcome, and financial requirements are met, the program should get under way on schedule.

#### **Lack of Electric Power Holds Back Industrial Development**

Since the great dearth of electric energy in Pakistan is one of the largest obstacles in the way of industrial development, the development of the nation's hydro-electric resources is being given primary consideration. Three hydro-electric plants are now being constructed, two of which should go into operation in 1951. Three others are in the planning stage and work may be started on them during 1951 and 1952.

Pakistan's requirements of coal are estimated at about 2.5 million tons per annum. Indigenous production at the present time amounts to about 350,000 tons per annum, all of which is mined in eWst Pakistan. The Pakistan Government has engaged the services of a British technical firm to investigate the possibilities of an increase in production of coal and greater utilization.

About 15 per cent of Pakistan's requirements of oil are met by indigenous production. The remainder is imported, mostly from Iran and the Middle East. Several companies are actively engaged in trying to locate new sources of oil in the country.

The annual production of chrome ore was increased from about 16,000 tons in 1949 to approximately 20,000 tons in 1950. It is estimated that production in 1951 will amount to approximately 26,000 tons. The major portion of this production is exported to the United Kingdom. In addition to the above, salt, silica sand, gypsum, and limestone, are produced in appreciable quantities.

---

#### **Costa Rica to Have Powdered Milk Factory**

Guatemala City, May 8, 1951.—(FTS)—A powdered milk factory is about to be set up in Costa Rica, and it is expected that 75 per cent of the local milk output will be processed. According to reports, the Milk Producers' Co-operative contemplate investing the sum of 250 thousand colones (\$25,300) in machinery to establish this new industry, which is expected to be put into operation before the end of this year.

---

#### **Great Britain Critical of Irish Potato Exports**

Dublin, April 16, 1951.—(FTS)—In view of the high potato yield in Great Britain in 1950, the British Ministry of Food was critical of the quality of Irish supplies. It complained that certain supplies of table potatoes from the Republic of Ireland contained oversized potatoes, many of which had hollow centres, and rejected several shipments on this account. Total exports of 18,600 tons fell far short of the objective of 50,000 tons. The rejected shipments were all grown on the western seaboard where this defect was particularly noticeable this season.

The Irish Potato Marketing Co. Ltd., a board nominated by the Minister for Agriculture, and the only body permitted to export potatoes, had agreed with the British Ministry of Food to supply Great Britain with an average of 50,000 long tons of table potatoes annually. This year it would again appear that it will not be possible for the Republic to reach the objective because of late planting, and because the British Ministry is determined to accept only more carefully graded table potatoes in the future. Actually, since March, 1951, no shipments have been made, pending some remedial action of this defect.

# Canadian Trade With Turkey Was Substantially Lower Last Year

*Canadian exports in 1950 about one-quarter 1949 value of \$14.1 million—Decrease mainly due to fact Canada sold no wheat—Cotton displaces tobacco as main Turkish export—Germany regaining trade with Turkey.*

By G. F. G. Hughes, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

(One Turkish lira equals \$0.3791 Canadian.)

**I**STANBUL.—Canadian exports to Turkey were valued at \$3.7 million in 1950, as compared with \$14.1 million in 1949. The decrease was largely accounted for by the fact that no Canadian wheat was purchased by Turkey in 1950. Wheat, to the value of \$8.8 million had been imported from Canada in 1949 to augment a sub-normal harvest. Although Turkey did import sizeable quantities in 1950, wheat supplies were obtained in the United States, financed by ECA.

Canadian imports from Turkey, during 1950, amounted to \$1.3 million, with little change in amount or in variety of commodities, compared with 1949 when imports amounted to \$1.2 million.

Total exports for 1950, at 737.6 million Turkish lira, compare favourably with the 1949 figure of 693.9 million Turkish lira. On the other hand, imports fell from 812.6 million Turkish lira in 1949, to 799.8 million Turkish lira in 1950. Although the improvement in visible trading deficit was significant, it is understood that the deficit on invisible account increased somewhat, due to increased costs of debt servicing.

## Canadian Imports from Turkey

(In Canadian Dollars)

	1947	1948	1949	Jan. 1 to Nov. 30, 1950
Figs, dried .....	292,991	169,079	141,828	281,563
Raisins .....	1,935,475	.....	.....	.....
Nuts .....	322,075	442,308	880,696	365,745
Seeds .....	.....	.....	4,612	7,842
Tobacco, unmanipulated .....	75,941	131,928	111,956	91,626
Furs .....	.....	27,455	.....	.....
Carpets, oriental .....	23,260	440	937	624
Chrome ore .....	.....	46,429	25,628	409,964
Wool, raw .....	.....	6,600	31,738	116,374
Acids .....	5,427	10,104	.....	.....
Sponges of marine production .....	.....	.....	4,043	810
Dyeing and tanning materials .....	14,645	1,426	.....	.....
Old coins, stamps, trophies .....	.....	200,000	.....	.....
Settlers' effects .....	.....	22,000	.....	.....
Others .....	1,957	5,782	5,218	5,539
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,671,771</b>	<b>1,063,551</b>	<b>1,206,656</b>	<b>1,280,087</b>

## Canadian Exports to Turkey

(In Canadian Dollars)

ECA-Financed and Known Government Purchases	1947	1948	1949	1950
Agricultural machinery .....	96,595	1,391,405	3,147,318	2,920,753
Pitprops of wood .....	.....	.....	366,391	161,604
Wheat .....	.....	.....	8,783,984	.....
Engines and boilers .....	.....	234,215	513,883	3,994
Railway cars, coaches and parts .....	1,225,340	.....	10,068	.....

**Canadian Exports to Turkey (Cont'd.)**  
(In Canadian Dollars)

ECA-Financed and Known Government Purchases	1947	1948	1949	1950
Plates, sheets and strips of steel .....	.....	.....	.....	13,967
Machinery and parts .....	.....	.....	.....	58,759
Aircraft parts .....	.....	.....	.....	14,462
Cream separators .....	.....	3,893	288	6,886
Mining machinery .....	.....	.....	.....	12,000
Remaining Exports				
Trucks .....	261,199	.....	206,069	77,206
Cars and parts .....	6,921	61,616	538,165	23,721
Rubber and manufactures .....	184,427	39,187	53,354	37,739
Refrigerators and ice making machinery .....	.....	20,818	128,220	19,948
Typewriters .....	29,014	.....	57,860	78,274
Stoves, lamps and parts .....	4,320	11,881	30,687	10,943
Copper and manufactures .....	34,628	.....	60,971	.....
Brass and manufactures .....	.....	.....	.....	72,425
Lead and manufactures .....	84,640	.....	5,738	.....
Synthetic resins .....	.....	29,237	63,296	3,680
Polystyrene .....	.....	.....	.....	25,782
Fountain pens and pencils .....	55,365	33,797	32,006	37,302
Medicinal preparations .....	.....	.....	.....	43,651
Calculating machines .....	.....	.....	.....	26,060
Alcoholic beverages .....	1,512	3,163	15,422	23,477
Spark plugs .....	1,450	.....	.....	7,713
Synthetic fibre manufactures .....	.....	.....	.....	16,791
Others .....	243,409	182,771	117,716	42,486
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,228,820</b>	<b>2,011,983</b>	<b>14,121,436</b>	<b>3,739,623</b>

**Cotton Exports Six Times 1948 Value**

There was a spectacular increase in cotton exports over former years, with shipments amounting to nearly six times the value in 1948. The principal buying countries were the Western Zone of Germany, Czechoslovakia, France and Italy. The United States continued to be the major purchaser of Turkish tobacco, her share amounting to 66.4 million Turkish lira.

**Turkish Exports, by Commodities**

	1950		1949		1948	
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
Cotton .....	195,925	26.6	76,024	11.0	33,745	6.1
Tobacco .....	170,786	23.2	259,714	37.5	173,472	31.5
Fruits .....	141,873	19.2	114,472	16.5	85,396	15.4
Other common metals (mainly chrome) .....	33,536	4.5	32,138	4.6	26,462	4.8
Livestock .....	23,968	3.2	32,500	4.7	16,633	3.0
Vegetal products .....	19,895	2.7	23,836	3.5	23,693	4.3
Grains (seeds) .....	19,138	2.6	23,177	3.3	37,510	6.8
Cereals and grains and their products .....	18,158	2.5	34,703	5.0	51,868	9.4
Skins .....	15,474	2.1	12,588	1.8	15,532	2.8
Plants, flowers, Vegetal material and rejects ...	12,807	1.8	8,762	1.3	10,211	1.9
Fat, butter .....	9,634	1.3	12,657	1.8	14,638	2.7
Materials and products of animal origin .....	7,867	1.1	8,539	1.2	7,558	1.4
Trees, coal, timber and wood products .....	7,150	1.0	4,544	0.6	5,800	1.1
Copper and alloys .....	7,091	0.9	7,902	1.1	1,719	0.3
Fish .....	2,772	0.4	5,827	0.8	6,399	1.2
Paper and paper products ..	2,467	0.3	1,552	0.2	626	0.1
Medicinal plants .....	2,343	0.3	2,686	0.4	3,619	0.7
Spices .....	2,257	0.3	884	0.1	745	0.1
Drugs and chemicals .....	1,417	0.2	1,941	0.3	2,534	0.5
Silk and silk yarn .....	1,366	0.2	1,243	0.2	669	0.1
Others .....	41,663	5.6	28,221	4.1	32,209	5.8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>737,587</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>693,910</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>551,038</b>	<b>100.0</b>

The commodity import table shows no unusual changes from 1949. One significant fact is that imports of cereals have increased from 41 million Turkish lira in 1949, to nearly 58 million Turkish lira in 1950. This is accounted for by the deficient 1949 wheat crop. Negotiations have taken place for the import of wheat from the United States, Pakistan, Syria and Hungary, to compensate for insufficient supplies from the 1950 crop. It is evident that any overall benefit from the large quantities of agricultural machinery imported under ECA has not begun to be felt. The primary purpose of the ECA agricultural program is to increase cereal production.

#### Turkish Imports, by Commodities

	1950		1949		1948	
	(Thousands of Turkish lira)					
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
Machinery .....	184,851	23.1	174,019	21.4	136,208	17.7
Iron and steel (all kinds) ..	97,782	12.2	87,155	10.7	74,994	9.7
Fuels and mineral oils .....	58,728	7.3	61,781	7.6	80,020	10.4
Cereals, grains and their products .....	57,715	7.2	40,973	5.4	4,125	0.5
Cotton textiles .....	49,444	6.2	62,797	7.7	43,750	5.7
Cars, trucks, buses, etc. ..	44,018	5.5	37,833	4.6	41,236	5.3
Wool, hair (bristle) and their yarns .....	27,075	3.4	49,819	6.1	44,171	5.7
Optical and technical instruments, apparatus, their parts .....	24,570	3.1	19,039	2.3	24,083	3.1
Coffee, cocoa, tea .....	22,506	2.8	14,433	1.8	14,022	1.9
Alkalines .....	20,940	2.6	16,577	2.0	18,995	2.5
Rubber and rubber products	19,218	2.4	22,333	2.7	22,018	2.9
Trees, coal, timber and wood products .....	18,690	2.3	36,259	4.4	21,222	2.8
Ships and aircraft .....	13,837	1.7	15,417	1.9	19,703	2.6
Cotton yarn .....	13,622	1.7	17,179	2.1	34,946	4.5
Paper and paper products ..	13,311	1.7	19,491	2.4	18,608	2.4
Paints .....	12,069	1.5	16,156	2.0	17,084	2.2
Copper and alloys .....	11,616	1.5	10,501	1.3	12,981	1.7
Stones, earth and their products .....	11,597	1.5	5,668	0.7	11,151	1.4
Skins .....	11,220	1.4	12,738	1.6	15,185	2.0
Drugs and chemicals .....	9,754	1.2	12,724	1.5	15,365	2.0
Others .....	77,296	9.7	79,724	9.8	100,282	13.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>799,859</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>812,616</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>770,149</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Repeating the trend of 1949, Germany assumed a position of greater importance in Turkey's foreign trade structure. The change was especially noteworthy in Germany's deliveries to Turkey, which increased from 3.9

#### Turkish Exports, by Countries

	1950		1949		1948	
	(Thousands of Turkish lira)					
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
Germany (Trizone) .....	155,899	21.2	111,859	16.1	21,101	3.8
United States .....	124,556	16.9	99,168	14.3	119,630	21.7
Great Britain .....	103,431	14.0	85,604	12.3	81,109	14.7
Italy .....	40,599	5.5	11,256	1.6	35,370	6.4
France .....	31,817	4.3	36,215	5.2	31,467	5.7
Austria .....	29,751	4.0	23,181	3.3	14,393	2.6
Czechoslovakia .....	28,329	3.9	55,752	8.0	38,598	7.0
Greece .....	25,830	3.5	52,392	7.6	29,697	5.4
Sweden .....	21,122	2.9	13,213	1.9	18,285	3.3
Holland .....	20,496	2.8	23,548	3.4	10,257	1.9
Syria .....	18,631	2.6	9,249	1.3	10,157	1.8
Egypt .....	16,145	2.2	31,512	4.6	35,191	6.4
Denmark .....	15,603	2.1	5,810	0.8	2,113	0.4
Hungary .....	10,557	1.4	9,522	1.4	4,440	0.8
Cyprus .....	9,204	1.3	1,822	0.3	1,181	0.2
CANADA .....	4,519	0.6	26,367	3.8	4,828	0.9
Others .....	81,098	10.8	97,440	14.1	93,221	17.0
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>737,587</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>693,910</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>551,038</b>	<b>100.0</b>



Turkey—Ataturk Boulevard, main thoroughfare of Ankara, the capital.

per cent of total imports in 1949, to 17.6 per cent in 1950. This increase was made largely at the expense of the United Kingdom, whose share of Turkish imports fell from 17.3 per cent to 10.4 per cent. Czechoslovakia was also affected in the same way, her share falling from 7.7 to 4.7 per cent. German competition was especially keen in machinery, steel products of all kinds including trucks and buses, chemicals and pharmaceuticals.

On the import side, the United States, continuing in first position, accounted for 24.5 per cent of imports, as compared with 20.3 per cent in 1949. The excess of imports from the United States over exports can of course be attributed to direct aid under ECA, and loans from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and the Export-Import Bank. A significant drop is noticed in both imports from and exports to iron curtain countries.

#### Turkish Imports, by Countries

	1950		1949		1948	
	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total	Value	Per cent of Total
United States .....	196,191	24.5	164,343	29.3	179,021	23.2
Germany (Trizone) .....	140,650	17.6	31,780	3.9	5,564	0.7
Great Britain .....	83,144	10.5	139,997	17.3	187,292	24.3
France .....	40,030	5.0	44,841	5.5	32,720	4.3
Italy .....	37,617	4.7	40,884	5.0	69,374	9.0
Czechoslovakia .....	37,378	4.8	62,272	7.7	41,462	5.4
Holland .....	23,015	2.9	21,076	2.6	17,604	2.3
Belgium .....	21,113	2.6	12,889	1.6	15,365	2.0
Saudi-Arabia .....	19,449	2.4	17,508	2.2	14,194	1.8
Austria .....	18,395	2.3	29,251	3.6	11,604	1.5
Hungary .....	15,978	2.0	10,521	1.3	6,570	0.9
Brazil .....	15,390	1.9	11,883	1.5	10,427	1.4
Sweden .....	15,213	1.9	29,717	3.7	21,537	2.8
Syria .....	14,139	1.9	3,017	0.4	2,499	0.3
Iran .....	12,734	1.6	16,070	2.0	8,597	1.1
Australia .....	11,671	1.5	25,935	3.2	18,291	2.4
CANADA .....	9,981	1.3	42,395	5.2	5,757	0.7
Others .....	87,771	10.6	108,237	13.0	122,271	15.9
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>799,859</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>812,616</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>770,149</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Coal Production in the Saar and France Up Slightly Last Year

*Overall production totalled 65.9 million tons—Imports of coal totalled only 8.9 million tons in 1950, as compared with 17.3 million in 1949—Huge hydro-electric installations under construction are increasing power production—Production of natural gas growing in southwestern area.*

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**P**ARIS.—While French production of coal decreased slightly during the year, for the same reason as that in Great Britain—a gradual reduction in available manpower, that of the Saar increased. Since the Saar is to all intents and purposes economically integrated with the French economy, it is useful to consider the figures as a whole. On this basis it will be found that total production in 1950 amounted to 65.9 million metric tons, whereas 1949 production was 65.5 million tons, and that of 1938 only 60.9 million tons. There has, therefore, been some improvement, but much remains to be done in the way of re-equipment which appears to be the only way to neutralize, or to surmount, the shift of manpower from mining to less arduous occupations.

Imports of coal amounted to only 8.9 million tons in 1950, as against 17.3 million tons in the previous year and 20.5 million tons in 1938.

## **Electricity Production Continues to Grow**

The production of electric power has been growing constantly over the years, and will continue to expand until the huge hydro-electric installations at present under construction are completed. These are considered to be of the utmost priority, and everything possible will be done to continue the program of damming and equipping new power sites.

Total production of electric power in 1950 amounted to 33,000 million kwh, as against 30,000 million in 1949 and only 21,000 million in 1938. This higher production has been accomplished almost entirely by the increased development of hydro-electric resources, although thermal developments, particularly for standby power, have by no means been neglected. During the drought in 1949, thermal units were able to develop over 2,000 million kwh more than they were obliged to do in 1950, indicating that the present balance is sufficiently elastic to look after reasonable variations in hydro-electric production.

One interesting point is that hydro-electric production in 1950 increased over that of 1949 by 5.1 million kwh., while thermal production decreased by 2 million kwh. Combined with a saving of about 1.4 million tons of "merchant" coal, the added hydro-electric production increased available energy by the equivalent of over 3.5 million tons of coal.

## **Petroleum Imported for Use as Fuel**

Another source of energy, consumption of which is growing constantly, is petroleum. Imports of crude petroleum in 1950—together with a small local production of about 120,000 tons—amounted to 14.1 million metric tons, as compared with 11.8 million tons in 1949 and 7 million tons in 1938.

Approximately 50 per cent of this amount was delivered from refineries in the form of fuel oil, which seems to be of some economic significance.

About 25 per cent was delivered in the form of gasoline, of which one-fifth was exported, about 15 per cent was in the form of gas oil, of which more than half was exported, and the remainder was in various other products, of which lubricating oils and greases were the most important. Not only is petroleum an important new source of energy, therefore, but it provides certain amounts of foreign exchange to compensate, in part, for the expenditure necessary to acquire the crude.

An interesting development is the recently growing production of natural gas in the south-western part of the country, at the base of the Pyrenees. Whereas there was no production in 1938, it had reached a total of 228 million cubic metres in 1949, and attained a total of 245 million cubic metres in 1950. Production seems to be growing, since December production was 26½ million cubic metres, or at a rate of 373 million cubic metres per year. This gas is piped to various localities in the immediate area and as far away as Bordeaux on the Atlantic Coast.

#### Live Cattle Prices Pegged in Maracaibo Area

Caracas, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The sale prices of live cattle in the abattoirs of Maracaibo, the second largest consuming centre in Venezuela, have been fixed at the following levels:

Liveweight in kilograms	Price in Bolivars per 23 kgs.	Price in Canadian Dollars per lb.*
Cattle of 274 and under .....	not saleable	....
275-300 .....	Bs. 22	0.138
301-325 .....	Bs. 23	0.145
326-350 .....	Bs. 24	0.151
351-400 .....	Bs. 25	0.157
401 and over .....	Bs. 26	0.164

\* Using approximate rate 1 bolivar = 32c Cdn.

It will be noted that cattle weighing less than 600 lbs. will not be accepted for slaughter, and that the price schedule encourages the marketing of heavier animals. There is no provision for quality grading.

#### Regulations for Exports from Japan Announced

Tokyo, April 28, 1951.—(FST)—Requirements which must be met when export cargo is shipped from Japan have been announced by General Headquarters, Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers. Whenever an application for licence to export is filed, covering items for which the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers validation of the export licence is required, the seller must present with his application an undertaking by the buyer, his successors or assigns, that the merchandise to be exported will be used and consumed in the country of destination stated in the application for export. The undertaking by the buyer will be directed to the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and will accompany the application for export licence, and may be in any one of the following forms:

- (a) An original signed statement by and from the buyer, or his duly authorized agent, stating the country of final consumption and that the goods will not be re-exported;
- (b) An original cable from the buyer stating the country of final consumption and that the goods will not be re-exported.
- (c) A signed statement submitted by the buyer or supplier which embodies an extract from a firm signed order from the buyer, wherein the buyer states the country of final consumption and that the goods will not be re-exported from such country.

# Canadian Exports by Areas

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	19.0	25.8	41.8	109.4	136.2	155.4
America.....	1.0	2.3	2.9	5.9	10.4	11.1
Africa.....	1.1	3.8	4.7	6.3	12.8	14.6
Asia.....	0.4	5.3	6.6	3.2	16.5	27.6
Oceania.....	3.4	3.1	5.4	16.1	12.9	16.4
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>24.9</b>	<b>40.3</b>	<b>61.3</b>	<b>141.0</b>	<b>188.8</b>	<b>225.0</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	18.1	139.1	184.5	78.0	557.2	717.7
Latin America.....	1.6	11.9	14.3	6.1	33.2	51.0
Europe.....	3.1	7.0	19.5	16.5	44.2	66.6
Other Foreign Countries.....	3.1	7.1	15.5	12.6	31.1	44.0
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...</b>	<b>25.9</b>	<b>165.2</b>	<b>233.9</b>	<b>113.1</b>	<b>665.6</b>	<b>879.4</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>50.9</b>	<b>205.5</b>	<b>295.2</b>	<b>254.1</b>	<b>854.4</b>	<b>1,104.4</b>

## Canadian Exports, by Countries

	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	18,762	25,795	41,721	107,442	134,896	155,015
Gibraltar.....	1	4	44	1	75	229
Malta.....	16	26	38	168	1,240	134
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>(a) 19,047</b>	<b>25,825</b>	<b>41,803</b>	<b>(a) 109,384</b>	<b>136,211</b>	<b>155,378</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland*.....	244			1,780		
Bermuda.....	72	274	268	374	954	1,149
Barbados.....	57	328	254	303	1,100	1,262
Jamaica.....	195	294	545	1,342	2,368	2,538
Trinidad and Tobago.....	206	499	888	1,063	2,438	2,804
Bahamas.....		125	156		710	732
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	107	344	356	603	1,040	1,226
British Honduras.....	11	37	36	71	138	74
British Guiana.....	96	388	363	410	1,722	1,283
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA.....</b>	<b>988</b>	<b>2,289</b>	<b>2,866</b>	<b>5,946</b>	<b>10,380</b>	<b>11,068</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		2	35		36	72
Union of South Africa.....	895	3,603	4,306	5,215	11,889	13,239
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	132	62	158	466	284	588
Gambia.....	3		4	7	10	7
Gold Coast.....	6	44	61	18	182	220
Nigeria.....	6	41	21	23	81	160
Sierra Leone.....	17	15	13	62	62	54
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....		29	1	188	56	18
British East Africa.....	56	28	90	295	207	267
<b>TOTAL AFRICA.....</b>	<b>1,115</b>	<b>3,824</b>	<b>4,689</b>	<b>6,274</b>	<b>12,807</b>	<b>14,625</b>

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

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

(a) Includes Ireland

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	116	2,746	3,648	1,088	6,255	19,815
Pakistan.....		581	729		3,929	1,459
Ceylon.....	11	275	320	67	1,494	844
Aden.....	10		1	40	3	6
Federation of Malaya.....	67	941	1,044	1,107	2,200	2,848
Other British East Indies.....		7		3	21	
Hong Kong.....	214	735	849	858	2,589	2,621
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>(b) 430</b>	<b>5,285</b>	<b>6,591</b>	<b>(b) 3,239</b>	<b>16,491</b>	<b>27,593</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	2,012	2,070	4,272	10,721	9,360	12,721
New Zealand.....	1,303	963	1,094	5,212	3,397	3,435
Fiji.....	25	81	1	142	119	147
Other British Oceania.....	13	1		40	3	68
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>3,353</b>	<b>3,115</b>	<b>5,367</b>	<b>16,115</b>	<b>12,879</b>	<b>16,371</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	<b>24,932</b>	<b>40,337</b>	<b>61,317</b>	<b>140,958</b>	<b>188,769</b>	<b>225,033</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	17,987	137,792	813,184	77,519	551,800	712,770
Alaska.....	2	76	69	32	246	247
American Virgin Islands.....	1	7	13	9	50	77
Hawaii.....	122	172	252	387	1,853	1,813
Puerto Rico.....	10	1,036	918	85	3,212	2,743
United States Oceania.....			40	3	51	71
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....</b>	<b>18,122</b>	<b>139,083</b>	<b>184,476</b>	<b>78,035</b>	<b>557,212</b>	<b>717,721</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	461	2,535	535	1,347	2,892	1,969
Bolivia.....	7	23	195	31	196	1,305
Brazil.....	333	663	2,161	1,165	2,902	8,664
Chile.....	52	53	322	235	333	1,404
Colombia.....	71	602	1,891	348	2,773	4,670
Costa Rica.....	7	231	176	34	580	661
Cuba.....	74	1,485	1,771	345	5,039	6,576
Dominican Republic.....	5	183	224	220	985	1,312
Ecuador.....	5	87	150	15	261	276
El Salvador.....	3	133	173	16	406	604
Guatemala.....	8	146	183	40	764	852
Haiti (Republic of).....	6	110	203	32	800	837
Honduras.....	14	26	86	55	103	187
Mexico.....	372	1,159	2,156	1,110	3,566	7,693
Nicaragua.....	5	80	104	45	306	394
Panama.....	34	2,159	829	122	3,041	2,557
Paraguay.....	1	4	19	4	23	44
Peru.....	56	122	414	319	681	1,480
Uruguay.....	1	57	472	100	282	1,471
Venezuela.....	96	1,984	2,257	478	7,218	7,357
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>1,611</b>	<b>11,937</b>	<b>14,321</b>	<b>6,061</b>	<b>33,151</b>	<b>51,013</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				5		
Austria.....		71	234	8	420	682
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	230	1,823	3,559	1,501	9,940	17,899
Bulgaria.....	1			2	66	7
Czechoslovakia.....	144	3	51	611	271	82
Denmark.....	52	132	534	143	343	884
Estonia.....				1		
Finland.....	21	12	71	103	328	436

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.

## Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe—Conc.</b>						
France.....	437	495	1,932	2,698	6,614	7,548
Germany.....	697	269	1,688	3,738	1,756	5,392
Greece.....		165	617	190	473	1,612
Hungary.....		11	6	1	42	21
Iceland.....		31	42	2	165	210
Italy.....	79	1,058	1,850	475	2,801	5,405
Ireland*.....	268	952	2,758	1,773	3,246	6,476
Latvia.....	1			59		
Lithuania.....				1		
Netherlands.....	370	292	1,057	2,628	3,538	3,071
Norway.....	331	27	2,855	2,003	3,631	7,774
Poland.....	190	7	13	370	468	70
Portugal.....	17	520	269	49	2,310	1,300
Azores and Maderia.....	1		5	1	75	87
Roumania.....	4	1		20	48	2
Spain.....		543	88	19	3,572	263
Sweden.....	325	63	376	1,216	746	1,217
Switzerland.....	58	488	1,358	201	3,067	5,725
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	149	1	4	387	8	6
Yugoslavia.....		47	191	3	224	433
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>3,107</b>	<b>7,011</b>	<b>19,538</b>	<b>16,485</b>	<b>44,152</b>	<b>66,602</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....					49	3
Arabia.....		25	58		282	355
Belgian Congo.....	6	91	327	39	540	1,031
Burma*.....	3	1	14	46	1	32
China.....	210	96	46	842	1,279	81
Greenland.....		3	8		13	48
Egypt.....	18	1,578	170	87	2,681	424
Ethiopia.....		2	10		23	25
French Africa.....	9	274	203	42	965	704
French East Indies.....	1	1	17	8	21	30
French Guiana.....				2	4	
French Oceania.....	4	2	17	35	185	215
French West Indies.....	12	3	4	48	6	14
Madagascar.....		48	4	2	57	12
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	55	91	47	308	335
Iran.....	2	45	32	38	441	439
Iraq.....	5	31	16	20	43	159
Israel*.....	9	1,911	2,190	30	6,687	4,416
Jordan.....		2	24		27	75
Tripoli.....					225	191
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	1,754	1,185	7,737	8,614	7,393	20,428
Korea.....		308			1,093	2
Liberia.....	2	9	574	9	31	1,202
Morocco.....	5	115	129	33	554	732
Indonesia.....	54	97	526	238	1,446	1,581
Surinam.....	2	108	83	12	359	300
Netherlands Antilles.....	13	143	214	68	591	687
Philippines.....	99	600	1,248	552	3,478	5,530
Portuguese Africa.....	145	77	169	644	746	1,003
Portuguese Asia.....		9	8		32	24
Siam (Thailand).....	2	113	167	8	485	486
Canary Islands.....			3		19	7
Spanish Africa.....			57		51	60
Syria.....	5	184	229	23	407	1,791
Turkey.....	740	20	1,151	1,158	560	1,596
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>7,136</b>	<b>15,526</b>	<b>12,569</b>	<b>31,082</b>	<b>44,018</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>25,928</b>	<b>165,166</b>	<b>233,864</b>	<b>113,149</b>	<b>665,597</b>	<b>879,354</b>
<b>TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....</b>	<b>50,860</b>	<b>205,503</b>	<b>295,182</b>	<b>254,107</b>	<b>854,366</b>	<b>1,104,387</b>

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

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Bermuda to Consider Additional Imports**

Hamilton, June 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bermuda Supplies Commission in a notice of May 29 advised importers that applications for permits will be considered for the importation from dollar sources of reasonable quantities of the following: Galvanized boat chain, corrugated iron sheets, reinforcing rod, galvanized and stainless steel wire rope, and galvanized annealed wire.

---

## **Brazil Announces Import Liberalization**

Rio de Janeiro, May 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil has advised that, in view of the international situation, preferential treatment will be given to all requests (not limited to traditional importers) for exchange quotas for products excluded from the import licensing requirements, and also for the following imports: Stainless steel; silicon steel; fertilizers and the raw materials for their manufacture; aluminum; barilla; cellulose; lead; copper; sulphur; tin; tinsplate; insecticides and the raw materials for their manufacture; agricultural machinery; nickel; newsprint; caustic soda; zinc.

With regard to cellulose, the Export-Import Bureau has extended to convertible currencies the licences for importation which were previously limited to soft currencies. When requests are presented directly by the consumers there will be no restrictions as to quantity.

The Export-Import Bureau has also authorized the importation covered by convertible currencies, of the types of paper hitherto limited to inconvertible currencies, in view of the scarcity of this production on the international market.

## **Payment of Freight Charges on Imports into Brazil**

Rio de Janeiro, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—As of June 1, 1951, payment in cruzeiros of freight charges on imports into Brazil will no longer be required. Payments of freight charges may be made in advance abroad by the exporter, and the value should be included in the invoices and respective charges.

---

## **Brazil Extends Import Licences**

Rio de Janeiro, May 23, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export-Import Bureau of the Bank of Brazil has extended automatically, for 120 days, the validity of import licences in force on May 20, 1951, with the exception of those referring to barter deals.

---

## **Cuba Levies Tax on Pharmaceuticals and Hospital Equipment**

Havana, June 4, 1951.—(FTS)—The Cuban Medical Retirement Fund Law of May 29, 1951, established a number of sources of revenue to provide pensions for doctors among which were:

“Medical Insurance”-stamp tax, to be affixed to containers of pharmaceutical specialties of all kinds, biological and opotherapeutic products, by manufacturers, packers or importers, representing one per cent of the sales price to drugstores and other retail establishments.

“Medical Insurance” stamp tax, to be affixed to the duplicate of invoices covering sales of equipment for hospitals, sanatoriums, clinics, medical co-operatives, private practitioners' offices, and other medical establishments, representing two per cent of the sales price.

## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

“Medical Insurance” stamp tax with a value of \$5.00 for each pharmaceutical specialty, biological or opotherapeutic product of domestic manufacture that is registered with the Cuban Department of Health. In the case of foreign products, the stamp tax fee will be \$10.00 each. Unless these tax stamps have been affixed to the registration certificates that are issued by the Health Department, the specialties and products concerned may not be sold in the country.

---

### **Egypt Exempts Certain Machinery and Tools from Customs Duty**

Cairo, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective May 16, 1951, some goods formerly dutiable on entering Egypt have been exempted from customs duty. The items concerned are agricultural machines and parts; electric generators; electric motors and transformers; electric apparatus; tractors; locomotives; sewing machines; lifting and loading apparatus; steam boilers; all tools, including machine tools; and industrial machines and parts, including those for the tanning, textile, paper, printing and milling industries.

In addition to normal rates of duty, imports into Egypt are subject to extra charges including a tax of 7 per cent ad valorem. However, this tax has been reduced to 1 per cent on all the presently exempted items.

While the above goods have now been exempted from import duties, they remain subject to import licences which must be obtained by the importer.

---

### **Japan Provides for Imports from Canada**

Tokyo, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—Japan has provided for the importation from the dollar area, which includes Canada, of Douglas fir, spruce and hemlock up to an import limit of \$100,000; machinery up to \$500,000; books and periodicals up to \$20,000; and miscellaneous goods to \$5,000. Applications for import licences must be made not later than June 30. No time limit has been placed on shipment of these commodities.

---

### **Venezuelan Butter Import Restrictions Removed**

Caracas, May 28, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Supply Commission of the Venezuelan Government has rescinded the regulation, effective since September, 1950, requiring an importer to purchase five units of Venezuelan butter in order to obtain an import licence for two units. All new import licences and extensions on those previously issued will be subjected to the import duty of Bs. 2.2 per gross kilo (approximately 32 cents Canadian per pound).

---

### **Venezuela Again Permits Potato Imports**

Caracas, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The National Supply Commission of the Venezuelan Government has given notice that licences for the importation of potatoes will be granted as from June 1. Each year, from February 1 to July 1, potato imports are restricted to ensure the remunerative sale of the domestic crop. Due to heavy rains during the growing season this year, production was below average and, consequently, the period of restriction has been reduced by one month.

## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—*Concluded*

### Venezuelan Onion Imports Subjected to Licensing

Caracas, May 16, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Following a recommendation made by the Venezuelan National Economic Council, it has been decreed that the importation of onions will henceforth be subject to prior government licensing. As the stated aim of this measure is to ensure the complete sale of the local crop at remunerative prices, it is anticipated that licences will not be freely issued during the spring and summer months of the year.

### Frigates and Minesweepers to be Converted

Thirty-four frigates and minesweepers are to be converted in shipyards from Montreal to Halifax, according to an announcement on June 8, 1951, of the Department of Defence Production. The allocation of these ships has been made on the recommendation of the Canadian Maritime Commission, and represents a program involving an expenditure of approximately \$12,000,000. It was explained that this type of work would be welcomed by the shipyards at this time, as it will maintain specialized employment until the naval escort vessel program is further advanced. The allocation of ships to the ten shipyards is as follows:

Yard	Minesweepers		Frigates		Totals
	1951-2	1952-3	1951-2	1952-3	
Montreal Dry Dock Ltd., Montreal, Quebec .....	1	1	0	0	2
Canadian Vickers Ltd., Montreal, Quebec .....	1	0	2	1	4
Marine Industries Ltd., Sorel, Quebec .....	1	2	2	1	6
Davie Shipbuilding and Repairing Co., Lauzon, Quebec .....	1	0	1	1	3
Geo. T. Davie & Sons Ltd., Lauzon, Quebec .....	2	0	1	1	4
Pictou Foundry and Machine, Pictou, Nova Scotia .....	1	1	0	0	2
Bruce Stewart & Co. Ltd., Charlottetown, P.E.I. ....	1	1	0	0	2
Saint John Dry Dock Co. Ltd., East Saint John, New Brunswick ....	1	1	2	1	5
Steel and Engine Products Ltd., Liverpool, Nova Scotia .....	2	0	0	0	2
Halifax Shipyards Limited Halifax, Nova Scotia .....	1	0	2	1	4
	12	6	10	6	34

### Shipping Data Pertaining to Guatemala Revised

Information concerning shipping documents and customs regulations pertaining to Guatemala, compiled by the Foreign Tariffs Section, International Trade Relations Division, has been revised. Copies of the amendments issued in May, 1951, may be obtained from the International Trade Relations Division.

#### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN 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**  
**Branford—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, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, since November, 1945, has returned home and commenced a tour of Eastern Canada on June 12.

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 commenced 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.

Fredericton—June 18  
 Grand Falls, Perth—June 19-20  
 Saint John, N.B.—June 21-22

St. John's, Nfld.—June 25-26  
 Halifax—June 27-28

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.

Saint John (N.B.)—June 14-16.  
 Halifax—June 18-23.

Charlottetown—June 25-26.  
 St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

## Argentina

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

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

## Australia

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

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

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

## Belgian Congo

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

## Belgium

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

## Brazil

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

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

## Ceylon

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

## Chile

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

## China

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

## Colombia

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

## Cuba

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

## Egypt

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

## France

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

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

## Germany

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

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

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

## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

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

### India

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

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

### Ireland

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

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 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 Metro-pole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

### Peru

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

### Philippines

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

### Portugal

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

### Puerto Rico

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

### Singapore

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

### South Africa

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

## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—*Concluded*

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

### Spain

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

### Sweden

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

### Switzerland

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

### Trinidad

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

### Turkey

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

### United Kingdom

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

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

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

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

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

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

### United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Venezuela

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

## 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 June 5	Nominal Quotations June 11
Argentina.....	Peso.....	Basic Free Export	-2977	-2142	-2141
			-2085	-0771	-0771
Austria.....	Schilling.....		3-2240	2-4000	2-3980
Australia.....	Pound.....		-0228	-0213	-0213
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc.....		-0238	-0178	-0178
Bolivia.....	Boliviano.....		-8396	-6247	-6245
British West Indies (Except Jamaica).....	Dollar.....		-0544	-0579	-0579
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro.....		-3022		
Burma.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-2249	-2248
Ceylon.....	Rupee.....		-0233	-0137	-0137
Chile.....	Peso.....		-5128	-4311	-4309
Colombia.....	Peso.....		-1800	-1912	-1911
Costa Rica.....	Colon.....		1-0000	1-0709	1-0706
Cuba.....	Peso.....		0-200	-0214	-0214
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna.....		-2084	-1550	-1550
Denmark.....	Krone.....		1-00000	1-0709	1-0706
Dominican Republic.....	Peso.....		-0740	-0650	-0649
Ecuador.....	Sucre.....		4-1330	3-0753	3-0744
Egypt.....	Pound.....		-4000	-4284	-4283
El Salvador.....	Colon.....		3-6306	2-7015	2-7007
Fiji.....	Pound.....		-0062	-0046	-0046
Finland.....	Markka.....		-0037	-0030	-0030
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc.....		-0073	-0061	-0061
French Empire—African.....	Franc.....		-0201	-0169	-0169
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc.....		-3000	-2550	-2549
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark.....		1-0000	1-0709	1-0706
Guatemala.....	Quetzal.....		-2000	-2142	-2141
Haiti.....	Gourde.....		-5000	-5355	-5353
Honduras.....	Lempira.....		-2519	-1851	-1850
Hong Kong.....	Dollar.....		-1541	-0657	-0657
Iceland.....	Krona.....		-3022	-2249	-2248
India.....	Rupee.....		-0212		
Iran.....	Rial.....		4-0300	3-0000	2-9975
Iraq.....	Dinar.....		4-0300	3-0000	2-9975
Ireland.....	Pound.....		3-0000	3-0000	2-9975
Israel.....	Pound.....		-0017	-0017	-0017
Italy.....	Lira.....		4-0300	3-0000	2-9975
Jamaica.....	Pound.....		-0028		
Japan.....	Yen.....		-4561		
Lebanon.....	Piastre.....		-1157	-1240	-1239
Mexico.....	Peso.....		-3769	-2818	-2817
Netherlands.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5679	-5677
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin.....		-5308	-5679	-5677
New Zealand.....	Pound.....		4-0150	3-0000	2-9975
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba.....		-2000	-2142	-2141
Norway.....	Krone.....		-2015	-1499	-1499
Pakistan.....	Rupee.....		-3022	-3237	-3236
Panama.....	Balboa.....		1-0000	1-0709	1-0706
Paraguay.....	Guarani.....		-3200		
Peru.....	Sol.....		-1538	-0723	-0723
Philippines.....	Peso.....		-4975	-5355	-5353
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo.....		-0400	-0371	-0371
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar.....		-4702	-3498	-3497
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta.....		-0916	-0983	-0983
Sweden.....	Krona.....		-2783	-2070	-2070
Switzerland.....	Franc.....		-2336	-2467	-2466
Thailand.....	Baht.....		-1000		
Turkey.....	Lira.....		-3571	-3825	-3824
Union of South Africa.....	Pound.....		4-0300	3-0000	2-9975
United Kingdom.....	Pound.....		4-0300	3-0000	2-9975
United States.....	Dollar.....		1-0000	1-0709	1-0706
Uruguay.....	Peso.....		-6583	-7050	-7048
Venezuela.....	Bolivar.....		-2985	-3197	-3196
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar.....		-0200		

\* September 17, 1949.