

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 23, 1951.

Published weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Lumbermen loading two-cord bundles of logs at Bowater's pulp and paper loading plant at Howards, Newfoundland, 20 miles from Corner Brook. Annual production of newsprint in Canada continues to increase and is expected to reach 5,400,000 tons in 1951, as compared with 5,275,000 tons in 1950 and 3,174,544 tons in 1939. Canada is the world's main newsprint producing country, accounting for 50 per cent of capacity, 54 per cent of production, and 81 per cent of exports. Of the 34 countries producing newsprint in the world, Canada is the only country to show an appreciable gain in output and capacity over prewar years.

National Film Board Photo.

Price 10 cents

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

Trade of Hong Kong Established New Record High in Past Year

Most prosperous trading year in history of the colony as 1949 record figure of \$5,608 million exceeded by 1950 total of \$7,503 million—China accounted for 35·1 per cent of total trade—The United States and Great Britain were also important trading partners.

By T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(Editor's Note.—All values in this report are in Hong Kong dollars. One Hong Kong dollar equals 18½ cents Canadian.)

HONG KONG.—The year 1950 was the most prosperous trading year in the history of the Colony of Hong Kong. Total trade reached a record high of \$7,503 million, as compared with \$5,608 million in 1949, the previous record year. Economic conditions were buoyant throughout the year, and particularly so in the latter half of the year. Even the gradual imposition of controls on Hong Kong's entrepôt trade by the local government during the second six months, and the more strict application of controls at sources of supply enforced by governments overseas, which culminated in the reciprocal embargoes of the United States and China during December, failed to brake the upward spiral of trade figures. Nonetheless these latter measures could only induce grave misgivings for the colony's future prosperity.

China retained her pre-eminent position as chief trading partner of Hong Kong with 35·1 per cent by value, of total trade, and there is little reason to doubt that the colony is her chief source of supply and focal point of commercial contact with the West. The United States held second place with 12·8 per cent, while Malaya with 11·2 per cent by-passed the United Kingdom which took fourth place with 7·6 per cent. This rise in the importance of Malaya is a reflection of the general increase of Hong Kong's trade with countries of South-East Asia exclusive of China, and a development related to the changed buying habits of China itself since assumption of control by the Central Chinese People's Government.

Principal imports in Hong Kong's entrepôt trade during 1950 in order of value were textile fabrics, chemical and pharmaceutical products, rubber and rubber manufactures, vegetable oils, manufactured articles, and raw cotton. Main exports were textile fabrics, chemical and pharmaceutical products, rubber, vegetable oils, and cotton yarn and threads. Chief sources of imports in order of value were China, \$864 million; the United States, \$656 million; the United Kingdom, \$400 million; Malaya, \$304 million; Japan, \$224 million; Thailand, \$176 million; and India, \$160 million. Main overseas markets were China, \$1,664 million; Malaya, \$544 million; the United States, \$304 million; the United Kingdom, \$160 million; Pakistan, Indonesia and Japan, each, \$128 million.

Entrepôt Trade at All-time High

Entrepôt trade—and the transshipment trade with China in particular—is the *raison d'être* of Hong Kong. As the key to the colony's prosperity or otherwise, the free port complex dominates everything else. Even orthodox foreign exchange control yields to the cardinal demand, for the legal open money market sparks much international commerce. Entrepôt trade in 1950 was at an all-time high.

The monthly average value of imports during 1950 was 316 million (229 million in 1949), while 1950 exports averaged \$310 million (193 million in 1949). Every month in 1950 surpassed the equivalent month of the previous year in total trade value. Total imports in 1950 were \$3,788 million (1949-\$2,750 million), total exports in 1950 \$3,716 million (1949-\$2,319 million). Total trade was 48 per cent greater and, even after allowance is made for the 21 per cent increase in prices, 1950 was truly an amazing year.

The following table indicates the relative importance of Hong Kong's chief trading partners, and compares their respective shares of the colony's total trade in 1950 with the position in 1949. Canada, though by no means a major trading partner, is included in this table as a matter of interest.

Trade of Hong Kong, by Main Countries

	1949		1950	
	Value HK \$'000,000	Percentage of total	Value HK \$'000,000	Percentage of total
China, plus Macao	1,524	30	2,631	35.1
United States	810	16	964	12.8
United Kingdom	527	10.4	573	7.6
Malaya	348	6.9	843	11.2
Thailand	226	4.5	280	3.7
Korea	216	4.3	73	.9
Japan	151	3.0	351	4.7
India	128	2.5	191	2.5
Indonesia	94	1.9	203	2.7
Pakistan	87	1.7	225	2.9
CANADA	73	1.4	60	.8
All other countries	885	17.5	1,110	14.8
Total	5,069		7,504	
Note: on the above basis, Macao	346	6.8	312	4.2
Commonwealth (exclusive of United Kingdom)	811	16.0	1,593	21.2

Commercial Prosperity Uneven Among Businessmen

Notwithstanding the overall picture, the commercial prosperity was uneven among Hong Kong businessmen, particularly during the first half of the year. This was attributable partly to the continuation of the blockade of China mainland ports by the forces of the Nationalist Government of China operating from Taiwan and one or two other strongholds off the coast. This problem of delivery to and from China proper, led to overtaxing of storage facilities at Hong Kong as goods piled up awaiting opportunity to proceed. As a result, the colony introduced temporary restrictions on further imports of certain classes of goods, and commercial credit became tight as banks found their loans considerably less liquid than anticipated. Traders were slowed down deliberately. The uneven business prosperity was also directly attributable to a change in the traditional buying habits of the China market, the colony's chief outlet. The Central Chinese People's Government was implementing new policies re international trade, and imports from Hong Kong were being largely confined to machinery and capital goods, industrial raw materials such as chemicals, metals, fibres, etc., together with a limited group of things termed daily essentials. The former lucrative markets for general consumer's goods—luxuries or semi-luxuries such as expensive piece goods, cosmetics, canned and packaged foods, liquor, cigarettes and other sundries was ended by government decree. The trade to China was profoundly affected and the changes were clearly reflected in the varying fortunes of businessmen in Hong Kong.

Equally important as the alteration in the type of goods purchased, was the establishment of new channels by the Central Chinese People's Government, through which trade could move. International trade became more and more a state prerogative, and government agents took over an ever increasing share. Public corporations monopolizing the export of China's staple products, which were originally established in the North of China in 1949, extended their influence throughout the mainland during 1950 and proved formidable in business transactions as China sought needed foreign exchange to pay for her selective imports. Moreover, in Hong Kong itself, some dozen Chinese merchant houses were established or appointed as Central Government agents. It was these few firms which gradually came to do the majority of the buying and selling for the China market. A preference was indicated for those Hong Kong houses whose extensive international connections or important exclusive agency lines, implied facilities able to cope with deals sometimes running into millions of dollars in bulk contracts, and equally important, dealt in the desired goods.

While the first restraint to peak prosperity—the Nationalist blockade—was removed in July, when, after the outbreak of fighting in Korea, the United States navy immunized the China mainland against the Nationalist Government of China. Thus the pent-up flood of goods was released for China. The second restraint—in essence, the Central Chinese People's Government—did not change policy and their economic control still remained.

Consequently, while shipping companies, warehouse companies, insurance companies and banks experienced peak demand for their services all through 1950, profitable trading in the merchandising field at first seemed to accrue mainly to those who dealt in producers' goods. Merchants whose business habits stressed consumer goods complained of trade recession early in the year, until turning their attention to other markets.

Consumer Goods Merchants Develop Other Markets

As a result, many of Hong Kong's consumer goods merchants and small traders had to rationalize their business activity. There was a trend toward increased interest in those transshipment markets alternative to China in South-East Asia which heretofore had been always overshadowed by the allure of the mainland outlets. Delegations sponsored by trade organizations and individual businessmen made trips to French Indo-China, Thailand, Singapore, the Federated Malay States, India, Pakistan, Ceylon, Indonesia, Borneo, the Philippines, and Taiwan, looking for new trading opportunities. By the end of the year, Hong Kong's trade with South-East Asia was markedly increased. Imports by value from these countries were 31·54 per cent of the colony's total imports in 1950 (18·68 per cent in 1949); exports were 43·05 per cent of total exports in 1950 (36·03 per cent in 1949).

An immediate virtue of trade with South-East Asia was the fact that shipping services were regular and unimpeded. Also later in the year, export controls, imposed by supplying countries on goods moving to Hong Kong, were less cramping wherever the China mainland was not the destination of entrepôt trading.

In contrast, trade with China during 1950 was plagued with uncertainties and/or delays in delivery, for shipping lines even after July and the gag on Nationalist activity, still called only at Tientsin as a rule. Calls at other China ports were the exception rather than the norm. By late October, sailings to Canton were permissible but, up to the end of the year, had done little to relieve the congested traffic labouring along the single track Kowloon-Canton Railway.

Trade with Mainland Subject to Increasing Control

Following the outbreak of fighting in Korea in June, trade with the mainland was made progressively subject to more controls. Some of these

Imports Into Hong Kong, by Commodities

Classification	Monthly Average	Monthly Average
	1949	1950
Live animals, chiefly for food	\$ 3,559,976	\$ 3,500,926
Meat and preparations thereof	932,549	1,388,056
Dairy products, eggs and honey	5,348,773	6,324,299
Fishery products, for food	6,559,751	6,071,862
Cereals	5,779,384	13,855,342
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	6,434,890	6,055,588
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	4,143,395	5,703,796
Vegetables, roots and tubers, chiefly used for human food and their preparations, n.e.s.	5,562,723	7,571,208
Sugar and sugar confectionery	4,167,862	9,524,466
Coffee, tea cocoa and preparations thereof; spices	2,429,718	3,359,598
Beverages and vinegars	2,001,321	2,519,297
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	2,193,560	3,381,568
Tobacco	5,195,357	5,835,738
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	3,645,467	6,530,357
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	9,580,944	18,577,411
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	12,487,892	21,937,085
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	4,905,313	8,680,348
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	2,135,688	2,631,777
Fertilizers	1,775,345	3,364,648
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	4,154,831	19,515,461
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	4,183,245	5,273,730
Pulp, paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof	8,046,195	8,469,684
Hides, skins and leather	2,174,210	2,325,784
Manufactures of leather, not including articles of clothing	115,493	115,255
Furs, not made up	198,547	113,516
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	7,570,516	17,492,363
Yarns and thread	9,572,937	11,924,888
Textile fabrics and small wares	19,196,486	26,677,176
Special and technical textile articles	794,984	1,191,219
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	2,182,501	2,871,247
Clothing of leather and fur	14,980	13,504
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	140,746	172,258
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	4,971,256	4,641,000
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	13,054,400	11,634,068
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	1,588,975	1,636,560
Pottery and other clay products	940,661	990,859
Glass and glassware	1,057,654	795,064
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s. ..	336,056	484,399
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	3,316,837	998,563
Ores, slag, cinder	2,317,071	85,867
Iron and steel	5,890,445	11,251,016
Non-ferrous base metals	4,541,015	3,567,772
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	5,301,423	5,461,512
Machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., other than electrical	6,505,448	6,498,795
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	4,765,800	4,982,027
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	4,506,940	3,959,352
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	10,644,859	11,813,861
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	12,259,064	13,868,301
Total	\$229,183,483	\$315,638,471

were imposed locally by the Government of Hong Kong, others were imposed from without at the source of supply. In December when Chinese intervention in Korea on behalf of the North Koreans became an announced fact, these controls at source were increased sharply. The

Exports from Hong Kong, by Commodities

Classification	Monthly Average	
	1949	1950
Live animals, chiefly for food	\$ 4,391	\$ 6,163
Meat and preparations thereof	575,945	675,323
Dairy products, eggs and honey	3,066,121	3,553,007
Fishery products, for food	3,167,532	4,189,003
Cereals	675,181	1,148,832
Manufactured products of cereals, chiefly for human food	4,750,261	5,023,885
Fruits and nuts, except oil-nuts	2,694,581	3,456,108
Vegetables, roots and tubers chiefly used for human food, and their preparations, n.e.s.	6,946,425	8,531,954
Sugar and sugar confectionery	2,495,829	5,709,169
Coffee, tea, cocoa, and preparations thereof spices	2,067,787	3,543,858
Beverages and vinegars	1,178,574	1,292,410
Feeding stuffs for animals, n.e.s.	2,793,474	3,192,336
Tobacco	2,723,542	3,451,739
Oil-seeds, nuts and kernels	3,185,639	4,732,412
Animal and vegetable oils, fats, greases and waxes and their manufactures, n.e.s.	12,540,801	18,106,749
Chemical elements and compounds; pharmaceutical products	8,273,509	20,905,765
Dyeing, tanning and colouring substances (not including crude materials)	5,397,384	9,381,917
Essential oils, perfumery, cosmetics, soaps and related products	1,212,564	1,951,842
Fertilizers	1,506,768	4,823,649
Rubber and manufactures thereof, n.e.s.	3,990,458	19,678,844
Wood, cork and manufactures thereof	1,003,302	1,271,041
Pulp, paper and cardboard and manufactures thereof	8,026,479	7,714,551
Hides, skins and leather	1,605,080	2,087,872
Manufactures of leather, not including articles of clothing	443,541	606,128
Furs, not made up	407,713	266,052
Textile materials, raw or simply prepared	9,289,598	17,077,303
Yarns and thread	11,316,660	18,078,265
Textile fabrics and small wares	17,125,352	28,129,457
Special and technical textile articles	550,032	1,162,942
Clothing and underwear of textile materials; hats of all materials	7,056,202	13,543,707
Clothing of leather and fur	3,830	1,577
Footwear, boots, shoes and slippers	1,863,883	2,458,504
Made-up articles of textile materials other than clothing	6,874,012	7,316,255
Products for heating, lighting and power, lubricants and related products	6,515,694	7,128,391
Non-metallic minerals, crude or simply prepared, n.e.s.	523,427	993,573
Pottery and other clay products	735,016	900,988
Glass and glassware	864,655	814,765
Manufactures of non-metallic minerals, n.e.s. ...	147,853	358,785
Precious metals and precious stones, pearls and articles made of these materials	501,473	570,661
Ores, slag, cinder	2,267,325	2,445,312
Iron and steel	3,141,866	10,338,837
Non-ferrous base metals	4,709,774	4,458,027
Manufactures of base metals, n.e.s.	9,982,749	11,407,971
Machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s., other than electrical	1,583,141	5,503,546
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances	1,953,206	3,463,498
Vehicles and transport equipment, n.e.s.	2,028,819	3,531,368
Miscellaneous crude or simply prepared products, n.e.s.	14,238,849	18,211,858
Manufactured articles, n.e.s.	9,236,419	16,433,165
Total	\$193,241,916	\$309,629,364

United States, in particular, invoked most stringent conditions on the movement of goods to Hong Kong, and introduced a virtual embargo on trade with China. Canada followed suit in regard to items considered strategic. The United Kingdom began to implement an unofficial control similar in many respects, as did certain other countries. In retaliation to the American action, China announced an embargo with the United States and Japan. As a result, Hong Kong's trade with its two chief trading partners received a crippling blow, the full effects of which could only be conjectured by the turn of the year.

Moreover, faced with a loss of its hard currency supplies since exports to the United States were nearly cut off, China implemented a link-barter system late in December, under which all subsequent international trade was to be executed. This was an added handicap to Hong Kong traders since it was an awkward routine, but it had to be faced and did provide a means of obtaining China produce and staples for export overseas, though on a much reduced scale.

The year ended thus, on a discouraging note, all the more disheartening because of the records established by trade.

Trade statistics issued by the Hong Kong Government are not very precise, and annual totals of trade in commodity classifications by particular countries are not available. However, in lieu, it is interesting to examine the figures of total imports and exports to all sources by commodity groupings, as the significance of the entrepôt operations is clearly revealed. For Hong Kong it is much more than a truism to state that, having made allowance for local consumption and inevitable time-lags, the values and quantities of imports of any commodity group are reflected in counter-balancing exports over any reasonable period. In the vast majority of cases, the export transaction finds the goods concerned in the same physical state as when imported.

Exports from Hong Kong, by Countries

	Monthly Average 1949	Monthly Average 1950
United Kingdom	\$ 11,645,651	\$ 14,023,617
Commonwealth	33,519,117	69,262,932
China	48,718,701	121,761,856
United States	19,538,042	25,724,235
All other countries	79,820,405	78,856,724
Total	\$193,241,916	\$309,629,364

Imports Into Hong Kong, by Main Countries

	Monthly Average 1949	Monthly Average 1950
United Kingdom	\$ 32,308,740	\$ 33,726,059
Commonwealth	34,044,863	63,598,301
China	49,457,651	71,495,913
United States	47,954,465	54,604,847
All other countries	65,417,764	92,213,351
Total	\$229,183,483	\$315,638,471

Frosts Reduce Algerian Wine Production

Paris, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—Recent frosts in Algeria will result in an estimated loss of 600,000 to 800,000 hectolitres of wine during the coming season. Approximately 25,000 hectares of vineyards were damaged, with losses ranging from 20 per cent to 100 per cent of the vines.

Record-High Prices for Tin Relieve Deteriorating Bolivian Economy

Bolivia faced serious economic crisis as result of falling mineral prices—International situation and United States stockpiling reversed situation, and tin prices skyrocketed—Mining is chief industry and minerals form about 80 per cent of total exports.

By R. E. Gravel, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima.

LIMA.—Bolivia's economy was facing a serious crisis at the end of 1949 as a result of falling mineral prices. During 1950, the situation continued to deteriorate, the foreign exchange revenue dropped sharply and financial instability followed. Mining is the chief industry in Bolivia and minerals form about 80 per cent of the country's total exports. In practice, however, tin accounts for approximately 75 to 80 per cent of all exports. Other minerals include silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, tungsten, bismuth, gold, wolfram and oil.

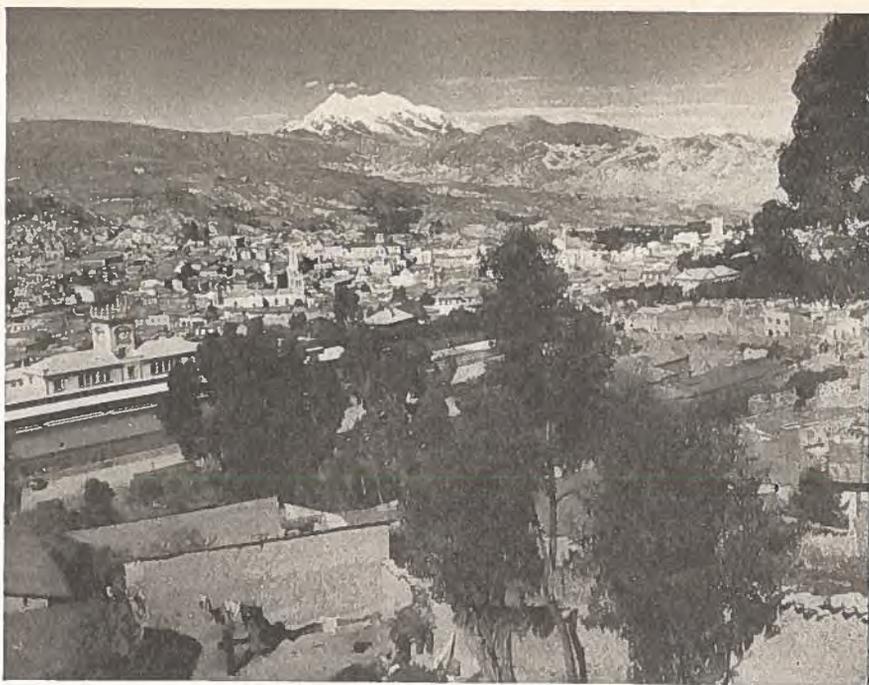
Falling export prices of tin and minor metals influenced Bolivia's foreign exchange revenues and the scarcity of foreign exchange produced the following effects: (1) commercial payments slowed down and a backlog of collections appeared; (2) import quotas were reduced drastically, with the result that commercial stocks were considerably depleted and merchants found it difficult to meet overheads; (3) industrial production slumped, owing chiefly to the lack of raw materials, spare parts, etc.; (4) the mining industry in general curtailed production, and those mines producing ores with low mineral contents had to close down, selling prices having declined to figures below cost; (5) the national budget became badly out of balance through decreases in public revenues.

During 1949, foreign exchange had been granted for the installation of new factories and the enlargement of others, but the acute shortage of foreign exchange discouraged plans for industrial expansion and a decree, dated February 6, 1950, cancelled all outstanding permits.

Tin Prices Skyrocketed to Unheard of Level

However, as a result of the international situation and the United States stockpiling program, the position reversed and the outlook brightened considerably. Ore quotations went up and the price of tin skyrocketed from a low of US\$0.71 per pound to the unheard of level of US\$1.40. Towards the end of the year, favourable external influences and an improved commercial policy indicated a better economic prospect for 1951.

An agreement was reached between the government and the mining industry whereby the latter was allowed to retain 18 per cent of its foreign exchange earnings to cover selling costs and corresponding expenses abroad. Additional import permits amounting to 25 per cent of the 1950 quota were authorized, and special import quotas were established for commodities which were becoming scarce abroad, such as iron and steel products, construction materials, etc. As a last measure to provide the country with those essential commodities before deliveries from abroad became more difficult, importers were requested to fill in applications up to 80 per cent of the 1950 quotas, to be charged against the 1951 quota establishment.



Bolivia—La Paz, capital, situated at an elevation of 13,000 feet, nestles at the foot of Mount Illimani, 21,377 feet high.

Courtesy Pan American Airways.

As a result of a decree dated August 11, 1950, foreign exchange in Bolivia was channelled to a greater extent through the Central Bank, and a large amount of overdue collections was liquidated. This decree, which was issued as part of an economic recovery program, requires mineral exporters to surrender a much greater proportion of their foreign exchange earnings to the Central Bank, and to rely to a greater degree on that institution for payment of their foreign costs of operation.

There is every indication that the ore market will remain firm during 1951, and it is anticipated that Bolivia's economic and financial situation will go on improving and that foreign collections will be normal again by the end of the second quarter.

New Foreign Exchange Control and Regulations Expected

New regulations on Foreign Exchange Control are expected soon. In the meantime, the existing regulations require Bolivian firms and residents to surrender to the Central Bank all foreign exchange acquired. An exception is made for the three big mining companies (Patiño, Hochschild and Aramayo) which are allowed to retain 18 per cent of their foreign exchange earnings.

Foreign exchange is bought by the Central Bank at the rate of 60 bolivars to the dollar for mineral exports, and at 100 bolivars to the dollar for exchange arising from other sources. Exchange is sold by the Central Bank at 60 bolivars to the dollar for authorized imports of foodstuffs, raw materials and a limited number of essential manufactures. Sales for all other imports and purposes are made at 100 bolivars to the United States dollar.

There is an open "black" exchange market, which the authorities tolerate. In 1950, the rate on this market varied between 150 and 196 bolivars to the dollar. So far this year, the range has been 145 to 165 bolivars, with the latter figure ruling in February, 1951.

All Imports Require Permit

All imports into Bolivia are subject to the prior issue of a permit. Import permits are of two kinds: (1) permits which carry the obligation of the Central Bank to provide the necessary foreign exchange for payment of the draft, and (2) permits on which the importer has to find his own foreign exchange, with no liability on the part of the Central Bank. However, the issue of these latter permits known as "Divisas propias" permits has been entirely suspended for the time being, with the result that all import permits now obligate the Central Bank to provide the necessary foreign exchange.

In times when foreign exchange is in easy supply, the Central Bank can provide it on arrival of the goods. During 1950, however, because of the acute shortage of foreign exchange and the considerable backlog of unpaid drafts which had accumulated, delay in payment often ran into many months. The backlog is now being reduced constantly and, barring unforeseen circumstances, should disappear entirely by the end of the second quarter of 1951.

Importers usually acquire foreign exchange in Bolivia by: (1) building up an account abroad made up of their commissions; and (2) buying foreign exchange on the street market. There is a further method, sometimes arranged between supplier and importer, consisting of invoicing at inflated values, the difference being retained by the supplier for the account of the importer. This method, of course, lacks legality.

No goods should be shipped until the overseas supplier has received the permit from the Bolivian importer, as this document must be produced to the Bolivian Consul in the exporting country in order to secure the consular visa on the invoice. This consular visa is essential.

Exports from Bolivia consist almost entirely of minerals and are made by the three big mining companies and the Banco Minero, the latter acting on behalf of the smaller miners. The only control is exercised by the Customs, for the purpose of collecting dues and taxes. The only prohibition on export is that of animals of the llama and vicuña species, the prohibition applying also to the export of their wool.

Hong Kong Plans to Improve Airport Facilities

Hong Kong, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—The construction of a new airport for Hong Kong, on the shores of Deep Bay in the New Territories, may not now take place after all. Consideration is being given to an alternative proposal to improve the existing aerodrome at Kai Tak, and a survey party from the Ministry of Civil Aviation is in the Colony to consider the possibilities.

The existence of a modern civil airport at Hong Kong has been overdue for several years, and much time has already been expended on the problems involved in providing a proper airport. The chief obstacle to the Deep Bay project is cost, and it is therefore considered wise to review every possibility of improving Kai Tak before an irrevocable decision is made.

Large Part of Venezuelan Wheat Supplies Imported From Canada

Canada supplied 75 per cent of 125,000 metric tons of wheat imported during 12-month period beginning August 1, 1949—Certification of freedom from plant and insect plagues must accompany all flour shipments to Venezuela—Consumption of prepared animal feeds increasing.

By D. B. Laughton, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Agricultural.)

CARACAS.—Venezuela receives almost her entire supply of wheat flour from the United States and Canada and, until recent years, the former provided between 60 and 70 per cent of the total. In 1949, Venezuela signed the International Wheat Agreement and guaranteed to purchase from the exporting countries a total of 130,000 metric tons of wheat, or the equivalent in wheat flour, during the 12-month period beginning August 1, 1949. The final report of the International Wheat Council for that period shows that actual wheat purchases amounted to just over 125,000 metric tons, of which Canada supplied more than 75 per cent. Apparently Venezuela anticipated a further substantial increase in consumption during the August 1, 1950 to July 31, 1951 crop year as an increase in the guaranteed quantity of wheat purchases, from 130,000 to 170,000 metric tons (122,400 metric tons of flour), was requested and subsequently granted.

Domestic production of flour in Venezuela is no more than 3,000 metric tons annually, which is negligible as compared with consumption requirements which are estimated to be in excess of 90,000 metric tons. Imports of wheat flour have advanced by 200 per cent during the decade ending 1948, due partly to an increase in population, and partly to a change in eating habits away from corn flour bread. During 1950, the proposal to establish a flour mill in Venezuela was revived, but the Venezuelan National Economic Council, an advisory organization to the government, has voted against the proposal, considering it to be costly and uneconomic.

Certificates Must Accompany All Flour Imports

As a result of a general tightening of regulations following the outbreak of foot and mouth disease in Venezuela, the government has required all flour imports shipped after February 6, 1951, to be accompanied by certification of freedom from harmful plant and insect plagues. These certificates are issued by the local offices of the Division of Plant Protection of the Canadian Department of Agriculture, and must be visaed by a Venezuelan consular official in Canada.

Venezuelan Wheat Flour Imports

(Metric tons—2204 lbs.)

Year	1938	1939	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Quantity	29,330	38,006	54,779	69,400	88,375	92,222	88,705

Consumption of Prepared Animal Feeds Increasing

Venezuelan consumption of prepared animal feeds has been increasing constantly in the postwar years, and in 1949 totalled almost 14,000 metric tons, as compared with 8,800 metric tons in 1946. Although the greater

portion of the raw materials for these feeds is still imported, domestic manufacture of the prepared product now provides more than 80 per cent of the annual consumption.

To further encourage and sustain the local feed manufacturing industry, the duty on this category of imports was increased in December, 1949, to approximately \$45 per short ton. Despite this heavy tax, imports during the first seven months of 1950 were greater than the total imports of 1949. However, a substantial portion of the amount imported represented purchases for the government account and consequently entered duty-free.

Venezuelan Prepared Animal Feeds Consumption

Year	Production (Metric tons—2204 lbs.)	Imports	Total
1946	8,549	256	8,805
1947	8,915	1,591	10,506
1948	10,315	2,098	12,413
1949	13,698	2,016	15,714
1950 (9 months)	11,715	2,201	13,916

Licences Required for Rice Imports

Because of the small domestic production and consequent dependence on overseas supplies, the Venezuelan Government has been actively encouraging the development of rice growing over the past three years, and made loans to producers in excess of \$6 million during 1949. Under a special Rice Development Plan, an additional 30,000 acres were brought into rice production for the 1950 crop. Favoured by good weather conditions, it was estimated that the 1950 harvest would approximate 22,000 metric tons, which would yield close to 15,000 metric tons after hulling and processing.

Importations during 1950 were also high, and in the first eight months were in excess of 22,000 metric tons. To ensure the sale of the domestic crop, the government instituted a system of import licensing for rice, as from October 23, 1950, until further notice. All the domestic crop is to be sold through the government-owned Banco Agricola y Pecuario at 90 bolivars per 100 kilograms, or approximately \$11.70 Canadian per 100 pounds.

Venezuelan Rice Consumption

Year	Production (Metric tons—2204 lbs.)	Imports	Annual Consumption
1940	3,850	14,042	17,892
1946	10,893	15,420	26,313
1947	7,221	41,949	32,873
1948	5,524	9,354	31,175
1949	5,725	20,823	26,548
1950 (8 months)	14,830	22,250	37,080

Despite the fact that the tariff-protected textile industry offers a guaranteed market for production up to at least 5,000 metric tons, the production of cotton in Venezuela has been declining since 1947, and it has been necessary to import 40-50 per cent of the total annual requirements. As a result of high labour costs, inadequate mechanization, heavy losses from pests and low sale prices, many growers have turned to more profitable crops.

Raw Cotton Prices Increased to Stimulate Production

With the deterioration of the international situation in the latter part of 1950, it was realized that traditional sources of cotton imports might not be available to meet the Venezuelan demand. Faced with the pos-

sibility of a partial shutdown of the textile industry, a meeting was held in December between members of the textile industry, the National Association of Cotton Growers, and officials of the government. As a result, the price of raw ginned cotton was increased by 50 per cent to approximately 24½c per lb., that of cotton seed to 23c per lb., and the prices of lower grades of cotton were similarly increased. To further stimulate production, the government agreed to establish a Department of Cotton in the Ministry of Agriculture to study the disease problem, with the aid of technicians from the United States. It is also probable that a "Cotton Chamber" will be organized among representatives of the interested parties. This chamber would function as a consulting body to conduct studies and recommend future action for the benefit of the national production of both cotton and textiles.

Venezuelan Cotton Consumption

Year	Production	Imports	Consumption
	(Metric Tons—2204 lbs.)		
1945	3,414	1,837	5,251
1946	2,915	2,463	5,378
1947	3,776	1,975	5,751
1948	2,574	2,634	5,208
1949	2,528	1,462	3,990
1950 (9 months)	1,424	758

Sugar Imports Increased to Meet Local Demand

Despite greatly increased production during the postwar years, the domestic supply of refined sugar has constantly been outpaced by demand, and the quantities imported have been rising annually. Some portion of the increased national requirements can be attributed to a change in consumption habits from the semi-processed brown sugar, known as "papelón," to white sugar. However, the expansion of sugar-using industries, producing alcohol, ice cream, soft-drinks, candy, etc., is the principal reason for the present high demand.

Venezuela now has 17 sugar refineries in operation, and three more under construction. The government has been very active in this development, and with the completion of a new plant in El Turbio, will have sponsored the erection of refineries with an annual capacity totalling approximately 30,000 metric tons.

Refined sugar production in the first nine months of 1950 was already greater than the total output of the previous year, and the annual production was expected to be in excess of 48,000 metric tons. However, consumption has been maintained at a high level, and 1950 importations were expected to amount to 40,000 metric tons.

As part of the plan to increase sugar cane production, the Division of Entomology of the Ministry of Agriculture has imported a beneficial parasite, commonly known as the "Amazon Fly," which will be used to combat the sugar cane borer, the cause of an estimated 20,000,000 bolivars of damage annually to the Venezuelan sugar cane industry.

Venezuelan Refined Sugar Consumption

Year	Production	Importation	Consumption
	(Metric tons—2204 lbs.)		
1939	17,894	27	17,921
1945	27,291	11,279	38,570
1946	27,369	38,042	65,411
1947	28,501	45,000	73,501
1948	26,552	59,686	86,238
1949	41,033	55,695	96,728
1950 (9 months)	41,649	25,255	66,904

French Iron Production Sufficient For Home Industry Plus Exports

Iron ore is most important mineral resource, bauxite is second—Output of Alsatian potash deposits has increased steadily since war—Phosphate exports are important source of foreign exchange—France is large importer of pyrites.

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

PARIS.—The most important mineral resource of France is iron ore. Production in 1950, although not as great as in previous years, was sufficient, not only to supply the French iron and steel industry, but also to ensure a sizeable export surplus amounting to about one-quarter of total production (the exchange of French iron ore for Ruhr coal is traditional). Total production in 1950 amounted to almost 30 million tons, of which about 3·8 million tons were delivered to Saar steel mills and 7·5 million tons to foreign countries, largely Belgium and Luxembourg, in the absence of a heavy demand from the Ruhr. Production in 1949 was 31,400,000 tons, while that for 1938 was 33,050,000 tons.

Bauxite is the second most important mineral in France, with a slowly rising production which attained 804,000 tons in 1950, as against 768,000 tons in the previous year and 648,000 tons in 1938. Deliveries to domestic reduction plants, however, have more than doubled over this period, from 385,000 tons in 1938 to 690,000 tons in 1949 and 868,000 tons in 1950. Exports have consequently decreased during the period.

Alsatian Potash Output Steadily Increasing

The output of the Alsatian potash deposits has been increasing steadily since the war. In tons of K_2O content, 1950 production came to 1,017,600 metric tons, as against 896,400 tons in 1949 and 578,400 tons in 1938. Of total production, about 45 per cent is generally exported, the figure for 1950 being 450,000 tons.

Salt production is lower than prewar, totalling 360,000 metric tons in 1950, as against about 450,000 tons in 1938.

Phosphates are divided into ordinary lime, of which France produced about 74,000 metric tons in 1950, and the rich phosphates of North Africa, used in the production of superphosphates and other fertilizers. North African production has been constantly increasing, due to an accrued world-wide demand for fertilizers. Total production in 1950 amounted to 6,078,000 metric tons, as against 5,784,000 tons in 1949 and 4,104,000 tons in 1938. The Moroccan mines have been developing the most rapidly, and now account for over 70 per cent of the total production.

Phosphates are very important as a source of foreign exchange, since of the total 1950 output 5,050,000 tons were exported, mostly to other European countries. The average price, including lower grades, is probably around \$8 a ton, which means a revenue of about \$40,000,000 in other "soft" currencies.

Pyrites Production Increasing Rapidly

French production of pyrites has also been increasing rapidly since the war. Based on an average 38 per cent sulphur content, production in 1950 was 245,000 metric tons, as against 205,000 tons in 1949 and 145,000

tons in 1938. Judging by the shortage of pure sulphur from United States sources, it would appear likely that an all-out effort will be made to expand production further in the coming months, if reduction capacity is available or readily extensible.

In addition to domestic supplies, France is a large importer of pyrites, notably from Spain and Portugal, where many copper mines are owned by French capital. Total imports in 1950 came to 570,000 tons, of which 198,000 tons came from Portugal, 108,000 tons from Spain, and the remainder from all other sources.

British Motor Industry Established New Peaks for Output and Exports

More than 750,000 units produced in 1950, an increase of 25 per cent over the previous year—Australia was principal export market for passenger cars with 76,246 units valued at £28·2 million—Exports to Canada totaled 76,229 units valued at £21·5 million.

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

LONDON.—The British motor industry established new peaks for output and exports in 1950. More than three-quarters of a million units were produced, of which 522,000 were passenger cars, compared with 412,000 in 1949. Commercial production at 263,000 compared with 218,000 the year before. Output in 1950 was 25 per cent greater than the year before and exports 55 per cent higher.

In the past year, 343,618 motor passenger cars, valued at £107·5 million, were exported. Australia was the principal market taking 76,246 units valued at £28·2 million. Canada was close behind with 76,229 units valued at £21·5 million. The importance of this industry to the United Kingdom's dollar problem is revealed by the increase over 1948 when less than 14,500 cars went to Canada. This compares with only 168 sent to Canada in 1934 and 572 in 1938. The United States also represented a good market in 1950 and 20,000 passenger cars were sold valued at £6 million.

The development of this trade is an outstanding example of the concentration which British industry has made to capture dollar markets. Business was largely confined to the lower priced small car. The statistical value of 1950 shipments to Canada was about \$850 per unit on an f.o.b. United Kingdom basis. Throughout 1950 the price of these cars when sold to Canada was generally somewhat below the prices charged on the domestic market, the dumping duty provisions of the Canadian tariff being temporarily waived. This price policy played a large part in the successful development of the market. While the dumping duty provision of the Canadian tariff will be reimposed in 1951, it is not expected that the volume of business will be seriously impaired. On the other hand, British prices are certain to be higher because of the reduced output expected and because of higher raw material costs. The increase in tire prices alone is expected to add £40 to the price of the average British car in 1951.

Canada Second Largest Market for Commercial Vehicles

In addition to passenger cars, the United Kingdom automobile industry supplied 68,800 commercial vehicles for export in 1950 valued at £21·3 million. Coaches, buses, and electric trolleys were also supplied, Australia being the largest customer, taking 21,000 units valued at £6·7 million.

Canada was second with 6,679 vehicles valued at £1.8 million. As with passenger vehicles, this trade has shown a gratifying growth, total shipments to Canada in 1948 amounting to only 2,300 units valued at £552,000.

Exports of United Kingdom tractors in 1950 amounted to 84,000 valued at £28 million, of which 18,400 valued at £7.1 million went to Australia. Other leading consumers in order of importance were New Zealand, £2.3 million; Sweden, £2.2 million; South Africa, £2.1 million; and Denmark, £1.6 million. The United Kingdom industry has designed a tractor especially for the North American market. This initiative has been well rewarded. The number of tractors going to Canada in 1950 was 4,622 valued at £2.3 million, compared with 785 valued at £200,000 in 1948.

The United Kingdom exported 74,000 motor cycles in 1950 valued at £7 million. Of these, 6,225 units went to Canada valued at £500,000. Australia with 22,000 and the United States with 8,582 both represented better markets than Canada.

The British bicycle industry exported products valued at £15 million in 1950 and represented 2.1 million cycles. The largest market was Malaya which took 238,000, followed by British West Africa with 202,000, Pakistan 217,000 and Brazil 174,000. Canada was a minor outlet with 31,000 cycles valued at £205,000.

The United Kingdom toy industry has been making an increasing contribution every year to British exports. The value of shipments in 1950 was £5.1 million compared with £3.2 million in 1948. The largest customer is Australia which in 1950 bought toys to the value of £1.4 million. Canada was in second place with purchases of £600,000.

Output of Sheet Metal Products in Canada Increased

Sheet metal products were manufactured in Canada in 1949 to the value of \$156,717,000, an increase of three per cent over the 1948 total of \$152,561,000. There were 275 plants in the industry during the year, 11 more than in the preceding year. These establishments employed a monthly average of 16,414 people and their earnings amounted to \$39,305,000 compared with 17,346 workers with salaries and wages of \$37,109,000 in 1948.

Value of Canadian Glue Production Lower in 1949

Gross value of products turned out by manufacturers of glue, mucilage, paste or special adhesive cement in 1949 amounted to \$7,825,000, down 10 per cent from the preceding year's record figure of \$8,660,000.

Twenty-five plants were in operation during the year, unchanged from 1948. These establishments furnished employment for 749 persons who received \$1,728,000 in salary and wage payments, as against 771 employees earnings \$1,830,000.

Canadian Production of Eggs and Poultry Meat Decreased

Canadian production of eggs in 1950 decreased three per cent from the preceding year, while the output of poultry meat fell five per cent. Farm flocks also decreased five per cent during the year. Net egg production in 1950 amounted to an estimated total of 333.6 million dozen, as compared with 343.8 million in 1949, and the output of poultry meat totalled 292 million pounds against 306.7 million. The value of eggs produced during the year fell to \$127.8 million from \$146.5 million, and poultry meat to \$101.5 million from \$104.2 million.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0	221.2	285.1
February.....	57.4	59.6	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0	199.5	233.9
March.....	71.1	73.3	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8	228.2	290.2
April.....	48.5	50.9	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8	205.5	295.2
May.....	75.6	87.0	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9	287.0	
June.....	73.3	66.0	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1	239.2	
July.....	74.4	66.2	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3	253.7	
August.....	77.1	69.1	242.7	221.3	224.1	251.7	257.1	
September.....	76.8	72.2	169.8	218.6	283.0	228.4	279.1	
October.....	91.3	88.2	204.2	250.8	307.0	269.1	315.2	
November.....	95.0	86.0	232.2	253.1	293.9	292.3	292.7	
December.....	81.3	68.9	211.9	266.2	316.4	285.5	289.9	
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	2,993.0	3,118.4	1,104.4

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8	211.9	327.2
February.....	42.9	47.0	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0	200.2	274.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9	237.4	342.5
April.....	45.3	48.9	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7	230.9	393.0
May.....	66.1	67.1	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5	290.2	
June.....	60.5	58.9	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5	282.5	
July.....	57.6	55.8	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9	259.5	
August.....	57.9	57.0	163.2	204.6	206.5	212.1	267.3	
September.....	59.6	56.4	156.1	208.1	221.7	221.6	279.7	
October.....	68.6	63.9	186.4	254.5	243.4	234.3	320.6	
November.....	70.1	63.3	198.2	229.1	238.2	230.6	327.9	
December.....	52.2	44.3	181.9	194.2	232.0	213.4	266.3	
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	2,761.2	3,174.3	1,336.9

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 51.0	+ 36.7	+ 33.0	+ 15.2	+ 11.8	- 38.4
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 37.7	+ 4.7	+ 28.1	+ 1.2	+ 1.4	- 37.3
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 40.0	+ 3.0	+ 33.9	- 16.9	- 5.7	- 48.5
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 19.5	- 32.2	- 11.6	- 2.4	- 21.2	- 92.9
May.....	+ 10.6	+ 0.8	+ 34.6	+ 30.9	+ 62.4	+ 25.1	- 0.6	
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 11.1	+ 45.3	+ 3.0	+ 6.9	+ 9.3	
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 29.6	+ 12.8	+ 28.4	+ 12.8	- 2.7	
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 82.8	+ 20.3	+ 20.0	+ 41.9	- 6.6	
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 15.8	+ 13.4	+ 64.4	+ 9.4	+ 3.1	
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 20.2	- 0.8	+ 66.0	+ 37.4	+ 1.7	
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 37.0	+ 26.9	+ 58.2	+ 55.9	+ 31.5	
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 32.4	+ 76.7	+ 87.3	+ 74.9	+ 27.2	
Total.....	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 411.9	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 261.2	- 17.2	- 217.1

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for exports and imports.

The foreign trade of Newfoundland is included as from April 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8	48.6	40.1
February.....	23.6	27.3	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1	30.4	33.6
March.....	26.4	27.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5	30.1	39.7
April.....	16.4	18.8	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0	25.8	41.7
May.....	30.5	27.9	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4	48.5	
June.....	28.9	25.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7	52.5	
July.....	30.5	25.8	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6	35.2	
August.....	31.3	26.7	71.9	66.0	52.5	62.9	42.5	
September.....	30.8	28.9	54.3	54.5	47.9	56.9	30.4	
October.....	38.4	36.0	47.7	66.8	65.6	72.3	47.7	
November.....	41.4	35.8	57.9	69.3	56.7	56.8	38.6	
December.....	30.0	25.5	59.4	72.5	48.5	49.9	39.6	
Total.....	353.6	339.7	597.5	751.2	686.9	705.0	469.9	155.0

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4	26.1	33.9
February.....	8.1	8.8	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9	25.4	27.8
March.....	10.9	11.5	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3	32.7	30.4
April.....	8.4	9.2	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1	29.5	48.9
May.....	12.7	11.9	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5	36.3	
June.....	10.8	9.2	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0	37.1	
July.....	11.3	9.7	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4	32.7	
August.....	11.4	10.4	14.5	15.1	24.7	26.2	34.3	
September.....	10.5	10.0	12.0	15.6	24.1	21.9	36.2	
October.....	11.0	11.6	15.6	18.3	29.3	19.4	41.7	
November.....	13.0	11.0	14.9	17.8	28.3	26.5	40.2	
December.....	8.0	7.0	11.7	20.3	24.6	20.8	32.0	
Total.....	124.0	119.3	201.4	189.4	299.5	307.4	404.2	141.1

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7+	+ 24.8+	+ 31.2+	+ 36.3+	+ 43.4+	+ 30.5+	+ 22.8+	+ 6.2
February.....	+ 14.6+	+ 18.7+	+ 24.9+	+ 34.5+	+ 33.9+	+ 21.4+	+ 5.3+	+ 5.9
March.....	+ 15.6+	+ 16.4+	+ 36.2+	+ 33.9+	+ 37.7+	+ 11.3-	+ 2.4+	+ 9.3
April.....	+ 9.1+	+ 9.6+	+ 19.8+	+ 30.4+	+ 19.8+	+ 33.4-	+ 3.6-	+ 7.1
May.....	+ 17.7+	+ 16.2+	+ 36.2+	+ 75.6+	+ 57.8+	+ 43.4+	+ 12.4	
June.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.6+	+ 7.3+	+ 58.2+	+ 28.3+	+ 34.1+	+ 15.5	
July.....	+ 19.4+	+ 16.3+	+ 18.6+	+ 52.0+	+ 27.1+	+ 41.7+	+ 2.6	
August.....	+ 20.0+	+ 16.5+	+ 57.5+	+ 51.1+	+ 27.9+	+ 37.1+	+ 8.5	
September.....	+ 20.3+	+ 19.0+	+ 42.4+	+ 39.4+	+ 24.1+	+ 35.5-	+ 5.6	
October.....	+ 27.5+	+ 24.6+	+ 32.1+	+ 48.7+	+ 36.5+	+ 53.4+	+ 6.3	
November.....	+ 28.4+	+ 24.8+	+ 43.3+	+ 51.6+	+ 28.6+	+ 30.7-	+ 1.4	
December.....	+ 22.1+	+ 18.6+	+ 47.8+	+ 52.5+	+ 24.0+	+ 29.4+	+ 7.9	
Total.....	+ 230.8+	+ 222.1+	+ 397.4+	+ 564.3+	+ 389.1+	+ 401.8+	+ 68.3+	+ 14.3

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0	130.9	186.9
February.....	19.7	16.8	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7	128.8	152.4
March.....	25.9	22.7	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4	154.3	190.2
April.....	20.1	18.0	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7	137.8	183.2
May.....	26.1	20.4	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2	175.4	
June.....	25.1	20.0	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9	177.7	
July.....	25.9	21.0	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4	168.2	
August.....	28.3	25.3	75.0	81.4	114.0	115.4	167.1	
September.....	29.4	25.1	69.6	87.5	162.0	113.7	192.8	
October.....	33.5	28.0	99.1	102.4	148.9	148.1	204.4	
November.....	31.9	28.4	89.2	92.9	163.3	171.3	192.0	
December.....	33.3	24.7	83.9	106.0	147.8	159.8	191.5	
Total.....	321.3	270.5	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	1,503.5	2,021.0	712.8

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8	154.5	233.3
February.....	27.9	31.2	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8	143.1	199.0
March.....	38.0	42.9	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0	160.9	245.7
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3	162.2	278.3
May.....	38.3	40.5	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1	195.5	
June.....	36.4	37.1	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9	188.3	
July.....	33.4	34.1	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3	170.6	
August.....	33.7	35.3	123.1	155.3	136.1	143.6	172.6	
September.....	36.2	34.7	115.8	163.0	152.7	158.0	177.4	
October.....	42.5	38.5	140.4	190.4	160.2	167.6	208.3	
November.....	40.8	37.6	149.5	174.4	163.4	162.7	214.8	
December.....	33.6	29.2	145.6	141.7	159.4	151.0	182.3	
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,804.8	1,951.9	2,130.5	956.4

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 33.2	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3	- 21.5	- 43.0
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 27.1	- 67.1	- 40.4	- 40.6	- 12.8	- 44.1
March.....	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 32.4	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9	- 3.7	- 52.4
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 41.9	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1	- 22.9	- 92.3
May.....	- 11.0	- 19.5	- 39.9	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1	- 18.2	
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 38.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3	- 8.4	
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 35.9	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2	+ 0.1	
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 45.6	- 71.6	- 20.3	- 26.6	- 2.5	
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 44.7	- 73.8	+ 11.4	- 42.6	+ 18.6	
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 39.4	- 86.2	- 9.7	- 17.8	- 0.9	
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	+ 10.9	- 19.7	
December.....	- 0.7	- 3.7	- 60.1	- 33.9	- 9.9	+ 10.7	+ 12.0	
Total.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 496.7	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 427.8	- 80.0	- 231.8

Report of Netherlands Bank Showed Deficit on Balance of Payments

Deficit result of fact that Holland paid more for imports than was received for exports—Credit expansion would endanger monetary equilibrium—Three and a half per cent government loan was failure.

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

(One florin equals \$0.2818 Canadian.)

THE HAGUE.—The foreign exchange reserves of the Netherlands Bank, according to the Annual Report, consisted of 48.5 per cent United States dollars; 31.2 per cent West German marks; 4.4 per cent Surinam and Antilles guilders; 3.6 per cent Canadian dollars; 3.1 per cent pounds sterling; 3 per cent Norwegian kroner; 2.1 per cent cruzeiros; 2.1 per cent Danish kroner and 0.7 per cent Swiss francs. The gold holdings of the bank increased from 741.1 to 1,177.0 million florins. The bank note circulation dropped from 3,079.2 to 2,935.6 million florins, representing about 46 per cent of the national income, which is about the same percentage as in the years previous to 1939. In 1950, a total of 4,876 million florins was levied in taxes, while that for 1949 was 4,487 million florins.

Dr. M. W. Holtrop, president of the Netherlands Bank, in presenting the annual report, revealed the net profit in 1950 as fl.14,793,466, against fl.14,538,182 in 1949. Of this amount fl.1,849,436 was placed in the reserves (fl.2,907,636 in 1949), and the remainder, fl.12,944,030 (fl.11,630,545 in 1949), was turned over to the state.

Credit Expansion Would Affect Balance of Payments

In his address, Dr. Holtrop stated that Holland's present deficit on the balance of payments "is not a symptom of an incurable illness of the Dutch economy, but only shows that more is being spent in Holland than is received in current income. In comparison with 1949, the Dutch deficit on the balance of payments showed a much more unfavourable picture, due to the fact that Holland had to pay more for her imports than she received for her exports, as a result of devaluation, the price increase of raw materials, the liberalization of trade and the consequences of the Korean war. Three factors exist which could disrupt the present monetary situation, money created by the banks on behalf of the government, on behalf of industry, and the activation of latent money". Dr. Holtrop believed that these three factors could be satisfactorily kept under control in order to maintain the deficit on the balance of payments within permitted limits. However, the consequences of credit expansion by the banks on the monetary equilibrium, and therefore on the balance of payments, made it essential that the banks and credit institutions be under the direct influence of the Central Bank.

Dr. Holtrop went on to say that, as a result of developments during the German occupation, Dutch banks still had great liquidity. On September 30, 1950, the 42 commercial banks and agricultural credit institutions had at their disposal approximately 3,500 million florins in treasury paper, while the credits granted by these banks totalled about 1,850 million florins. The possibility of turning treasury paper into credits, with all the inflationary consequences, was, therefore, very great. For this reason, the recent increase in the discount rate from 3 to 4 per cent had to be made more effective by a measure submitted to the Netherlands Parliament by which supervision of the granting of credits was to be controlled by the Central Bank.

Government Loan Was Failure

The recent rise in the official discount rate and the failure of the 3½ per cent government loan, in which the public did not appear interested, were elements which had attracted a great deal of attention on the Amsterdam stock exchange. Bankers and financiers were of the opinion that government loans should bear 4 per cent, and had sharply criticized the draft bill for the control of all credit institutions, including stock brokers.

The annual report also contained a detailed discussion of the consequences of the florin devaluation in September, 1949, the liberalization of European trade, the Korean war and the price increases in the world markets.

"These developments caused a considerable increase in Dutch exports and imports," Dr. Holtrop said. "It was a very good thing that Holland had effected a far reaching liberalization of trade before January 1, 1950, so that the normalization of the supply level could take place to a great extent before the present price increases. By its liberalization of trade Holland has made an important contribution towards the extension of inter-European trade".

ECA Counterpart Funds Released for Turkish Projects

Istanbul, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a recent release by the Chief of the ECA Mission to Turkey, T.L.164·8 million will be released for specified projects which will assist in raising productive and living standards. This brings the total of allocated counterpart funds to T.L.289·8 million. Among the projects which receive aid are: loans to farmers, T.L.8 million; loans to private enterprise to finance well-drilling, T.L.5 million; refugees from Bulgaria, T.L.30 million; hospital construction, T.L.7·3 million; municipal power and water development, T.L.5·9 million; loans to private industry for expansion and modernization, T.L.12 million; assistance in the financing of the Hilton Hotel in Istanbul, T.L.4·5 million.

Mauritius Sugar Crop Expected to Set All-Time Record

Cape Town, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—With April 15, the generally accepted date of the close of the cyclone season, safely passed without a visitation, the producers of sugar in Mauritius now anticipate that an undamaged crop of record proportions will be harvested. Despite climatic conditions, during the past six months, which have been less than satisfactory, an output of 500,000 tons is expected. This all-time record will exceed the previous record year of 1950 by 60,000 tons, and the earlier record year 1949 by 100,000 tons.

The 1950 crop year produced a return of Rs.183,000,000, and the influences of this large return have spread throughout the economic life of the colony. Substantial investments have been made in harvesting equipment and in the modernization of crushing plants, and there has been a general improvement in the housing accommodation of the native workers. The sugar producers consider that with the increasing efficiency of equipment and labour staff a further improved sugar recovery ratio will result.

To April 15, sugar shipments from the 1950 crop have amounted to 389,510 metric tons, as against 394,366 metric tons in the similar period of 1949. Destinations of shipments have included the United Kingdom, 193,000 tons; Canada, 51,760 tons; Ceylon, 92,000 tons; Hong Kong, 35,000 tons, with smaller quantities to East Africa and Asiatic destinations.

Trade Notes

CHILE

Chile Increases Plantings of Sunflower

Santiago, May 18, 1951.—(FTS)—Estimates show that the area planted with sunflower in 1950 is much more extensive than in previous years. Plantings of this oleaginous plant have increased notably since 1948, and manufacturers of edible oil have been able to secure sufficient raw material locally. Annual estimates of the International Board of Agriculture show continuing interest in the cultivation of this plant over the past years. Area planted has increased from 7,111 hectares in 1941 to 54,354 hectares in 1950. Of the area planted in 1950, nearly 50 per cent is in the provinces of Linares and Talca, to the south of Santiago. In 1949, 50,300 tons were produced, and in 1950, 69,000 metric tons.

Chile Buys Table Potatoes from Argentina

Santiago, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Foreign Trade Council has authorized the import of 35,000 tons of table potatoes from Argentina, to cover the deficit in the national production. The operation will be partly compensated by an export of cement to Argentina.

Agricultural Plan for Chile

Santiago, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—It has been announced that a financial-agricultural commission from the United States will visit Chile to decide on the investment of funds under the Truman Plan. The first quota assigned to Chile is US\$200,000. Eighteen agricultural technicians will be with the commission to assist in the development of agricultural production.

BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana Plans Expansion of Its Coconut Industry

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of British Guiana has begun a program of expansion in its coconut industry, designed to satisfy home requirements and the present ready export market. The main idea behind the scheme is to broaden the colony's agricultural economy, which is at present almost wholly dependent on rice and sugar. Under the "grow more coconuts" campaign, 10,000 sprouted coconuts are being distributed by the Department of Agriculture to school children to be planted along the coast. Planting is expected to be completed this month. The Agricultural Department is also urging all landowners with suitable land available to plant coconuts. The nuts were raised in special nurseries located near the planting areas, and great care was taken to use selected seeds to ensure good yields. The first crop from these plantings should be reaped in 1956. Coconuts provide the oil and soap requirements of the population, as well as valuable food for dairy cattle and pigs.

Production of coconuts in British Guiana is increasing, according to official estimates. The present trend indicates an increase of 20 per cent for the year. The colony still cannot fully meet domestic needs however. Attractive offers for copra have recently been received from Venezuela but, under the Fats and Oils Agreement with other West Indian islands, British Guiana is required to offer her surplus coconut products to them

first. It is hoped that in a short time the West Indies as a whole, including British Guiana, will be an exporter of coconut products. The main reason why the area is not at present an exporter is the loss of trees suffered by Jamaica in 1943-44.

ECA Sponsors Survey of British Guiana Rice Industry

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Mr. Eugene Hughes, a rice expert from California, has arrived in British Guiana to carry out a survey of the colony's rice industry, under the auspices of ECA. Mr. Hughes is a member of the California Rice Growers' Association. During his visit he will survey the whole milling situation.

British Guiana to Ship Emergency Rice to India

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of British Guiana has granted a request to permit 5,000 bags of rice to be shipped to India, in order to assist that country during its severe food shortage. The cost of the rice will be met from public subscriptions. This announcement was made by the Commissioner for the Government of India in the British West Indies.

EASTERN CARIBBEAN

Trinidad Oil Production Much Lower than Middle East

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The average well in Trinidad yields only 27 barrels of oil a day, compared with 12,000 barrels by those in Iraq, and 10,000 barrels in Saudi Arabia, according to the chairman of the Institute of Petroleum of Trinidad.

Artificial Tooth Industry to Start in Trinidad

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A United States company plans to start an artificial tooth industry in Trinidad in the near future. It is expected that about 2,000,000 teeth will be manufactured annually. Production from the Trinidad firm will be exported to the United Kingdom, Central America, Europe and Asia.

Jamaica Knitting Mill Negotiates for Grenada Cotton Crop

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Discussions were held recently between Government of Grenada officials and the management of the Jamaica Knitting Mills concerning the possibility of signing a long term contract for the purchase of Grenada cotton, which is grown on the island of Carriacou. The Jamaica firm, which has just taken over the Barbados Knitting Mills, is prepared to purchase the entire Grenada output at world market prices. One third of this year's crop has been sold to the Barbados mills. It is understood that the Jamaica Knitting Mills plan to open a hosiery plant in Trinidad.

Trinidad Ships Tropical Fish to Canada

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A shipment of approximately eight thousand tropical fish was made from Trinidad to the United States

recently. This was the second large shipment to be made within several weeks. Other shipments have been made to Holland, and small lots have also been shipped to Canada recently.

Bananas Canned Successfully in Dominica

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Caribbee Products Limited, of Dominica, B.W.I., announced recently that it has been successful in canning ripe bananas. A can of ripe bananas contains about three fingers. It is reported that the colour and full natural taste of the fruit is retained.

French West Indies Benefit from Ten-Year Plan

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana have received a number of benefits from the ten-year development plan formulated by France following World War II. Some important achievements in Martinique and Guadeloupe have been the completion of two large airfields open to international air transport; extensive road construction programs; enlargement of the harbour of Fort de France, Martinique, and the opening of a modern research centre in Guadeloupe with a branch in Martinique. In French Guiana efforts have been devoted mainly to the improvement of living conditions in Cayenne and the main populated centres of the coastal region; improvement of water distribution systems; enlargement of power facilities and a campaign against malaria under the direction of the Pasteur Institute.

Trinidad to Produce Shoe and Floor Polishes

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—A factory for the manufacture of shoe polish and floor wax in Trinidad is expected to begin production in about six months time. Equipment for the factory is now on order in the United Kingdom. The manufacture of polishes has been declared a pioneer industry under the Aid to Pioneer Industries Ordinance, 1950.

Montserrat Cotton Crop Expected to be Good

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Montserrat cotton crop is expected to be a good one. Reaping will begin in July. Montserrat also produces lime juice and tomatoes which are exported chiefly to Canada. The island grows considerable quantities of carrots which are shipped mainly to British Guiana.

American Society of Travel Agents Meets in Jamaica

Kingston, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—The Southeastern Chapter of the American Society of Travel Agents held their 1951 Convention in Kingston. In an address to the delegates, Mr. F. N. Robertson, Tourist Trade Commissioner, expressed the hope that a great increase in Jamaica tourist trade would result from this convention. Mr. Robertson disclosed that Jamaica's tourist traffic rose from 18,613 persons in 1929 to 74,892 in 1950, and predicted that this was only the beginning of a tourist boom. Last year the tourist industry grossed over \$10,000,000, being exceeded only by sugar as a dollar earner. It is expected that 100,000 tourists will visit the island during 1951.

Canadian Company to Operate U.K.-Caribbean Service

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Saguenay Terminals Ltd. are introducing this month a new cargo and passenger ship on the United Kingdom-Caribbean run. This service may be supplemented with two additional ships in the near future, if demand warrants it. The vessels are Norwegian, on charter to the Canadian company. The first ship has already sailed from London to inaugurate the service, which will include monthly sailings between London, Bridgetown, Port of Spain and Georgetown, in each direction.

Trinidad Cost of Living Rises

Port of Spain, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Trinidad cost of living index rose two points to 235 in May. Average increase in the retail prices of food, over the 1935 level, was 169 per cent at May 1, while the increase on all items was 135 per cent.

WESTERN GERMANY

German Export Priority Assistance Proposed

Frankfurt, June 2, 1951.—(FTS)—A Bill is now before the Western German Parliament which provides for a system of priorities on raw materials entering into the production of goods for export. If passed in its present form, the proposed regulation will enable the Ministry of Economics to assist export industries in obtaining their essential raw materials.

Ruhr Steel Output High

Frankfurt, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Western German statistical office has announced that during the month of May steel production in the Ruhr Valley amounted to 1,121,323 tons, only 372 tons below the postwar record established in April of this year.

Western German Cabinet Approves Draft of Schuman Plan

Frankfurt, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The cabinet of the Western German Federal Republic yesterday approved the draft of a government bill to ratify the Schuman Plan. It is believed that endorsement by the Bundestag (lower house) and Bundesrat (upper house) will be accomplished in September when both houses reconvene after the summer recess. Federal Chancellor and Foreign Minister Konrad Adenauer signed the six-nation agreement in Paris on April 18, but the pact must be ratified by the parliaments concerned before becoming effective.

Western German Agreements at Torquay Not Yet in Effect

Frankfurt, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The agreements negotiated by the Western German delegates to the GATT meetings at Torquay, are not expected to become effective before October 1, 1951, and may be delayed beyond that date. A draft of the new German customs tariff has been prepared for submission to the federal parliament. This will include the Torquay concessions as well as institute a complete revision of the existing German tariff schedule. The bills to be presented to parliament will also include one providing for adhesion to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

German Exports to China Require Licence

Frankfurt, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—All exports from Western Germany to China now require a special permit from a central government control office. This action was taken in line with the United Nations embargo on shipments of strategic goods to Communist China. Orders placed for export to China prior to June 1 become invalid on June 15, 1951.

GREECE

Greece Undertakes Electrification Program

Athens, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Among the most important developments taking place in Greece under the Marshall Plan is the electrification program, from which it is expected to provide a nationwide electric power and distribution network. Plans have been made and approved, and a start has been made on the program.

An agreement has been reached between the Greek Government and a United States corporation concerning the development of lignite mines for the production of electric power. Another agreement has been reached with the Italian Government to use Italian reparations in the development of hydro-electric projects in both Northern (Macedonia) and Southern (Peloponnesus) Greece.

Greek Food Rationing System to be Expanded

Athens, May 21, 1951.—(FTS)—In an effort to stabilize prices and keep the cost of living from rising further, the Greek Government, in co-operation with the United States Economic Co-operation Administration Mission to Greece, have recently reached an agreement in principle, whereby the food rationing system is to be expanded and systemized. It is planned to have regular distributions to the entire population at steady prices, of the following essential foodstuffs: wheat, bread, pulses, codfish, olive oil, sugar, coffee. ECA has agreed to provide extra funds for the import of these foodstuffs from abroad, in order to build up reserves to carry out effectively the rationing system which it is planned to put into effect in September of this year.

ISRAEL

Israel Hopes to Produce Entire Potato Requirements

Athens, May 1, 1951.—(FTS)—It is hoped that if potato crops are at least average Israel will be able to fill her entire requirements during the current year, and no more potato imports will be necessary. During the coming year, areas under cultivation are to be extended to 30,000 dunams, of which 10,000 will be for cultivation in the autumn and 20,000 in the spring.

About 30,000 dunams will be sown this year with Turkish tobacco. Half of the crop will be for immediate consumption, while the other half will be stored and matured. It is hoped that some of it may be exported next year. About 1,000 dunams are being sown with Virginia tobacco on irrigated lands. (Editor's Note.—One dunam equals 0.2471 acre.)

First Flax Harvested in Israel

Athens, May 2, 1951.—(FTS)—The first flax grown in Israel was harvested on May 1, from some 1,000 dunams sown last December. The value of the yield of this first crop is estimated at \$100,000. Although planted a month later than originally planned, on unirrigated land, the fibres grew well to a height of some 90 centimetres. Each dunam planted will yield about 50 kilos of fibres for linen thread, 30 kilos of linseed for oil, and about 350 kilos of straw which can be used as the raw materials for a paper industry. Next year it is hoped to plant 10,000 dunams and to increase this area within four years to 100,000 dunams, mainly in the Negev. (Editor's Note.—One dunam equals 0.2471 acre.)

JAPAN

Japanese International Trade Revenue Forecast

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Economic Stabilization Board has forecast international trade revenue for Japan, for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1951, at \$1,860 million and payments at \$1,990 million. The revenue includes \$1,375 million from exports; \$231 million from Korean war special procurements; \$211 million from invisible exports, and \$44 million from GARIOA Funds.

Japanese Foreign Exchange Returns Higher

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Bank of Japan has announced that foreign exchange returns for April from exports and invisible trade reached a postwar high of \$208,205,000. Foreign exchange payments in the same month totalled \$195,159,000.

Japanese Newsprint Decontrol Causes Rise in Prices

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Price and allocation controls on newsprint and magazine paper were lifted on May 1. This action brought about an immediate rise in the price of newsprint, from 19 yen per pound to 27 yen per pound. The price is expected to increase to 30 yen per pound by the end of the present year. It is anticipated that many of the small newspapers and magazines may be forced out of business because of the increase in newsprint prices.

Japan Exempts Certain Machinery Imports from Duties

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Japanese Finance Ministry has designated 125 types of machinery which will be exempted from import duties. The machinery affected by the regulation covers 15 different industries including mining, metals, refining, shipbuilding, chemical, textile, papermaking, milling and dairying.

Japan Resumes Imports Under Automatic Approval System

Tokyo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry of Japan announced on May 9 that imports under the automatic approval licence import system were resumed on a limited scale. Such items as cotton, iron ore, coking coal, wool, jute, rubber, pulps, leather, oils and fats will be imported in the future under a fund allocation

system instead of automatic approval system. Non-ferrous metals, minerals and a limited range of other essential raw materials will continue to be imported under the automatic approval system since it gives Japanese importers some leeway in negotiating contracts.

MIDDLE EAST

Saudi Arabian Capital Grows Rapidly

Cairo, May 27, 1951.—(FTS)—In the last ten years, the population of Jeddah, capital of Saudi Arabia, has risen from 40,000 to 60,000. As recently as 1947 the whole city consisted of closely packed dwellings covering an area of two square kilometres. With the rapid increase in Arabia's oil production, commerce and trading in the city has flourished, and more cargo ships use the harbour, which has been extended and a new deep water pier built.

Construction, in 1947, of a pipeline to carry water to the city eliminated the need to crowd construction around the old wells, which had been the only source of water. The old city wall was demolished by government decree to allow for expansion. Today the city covers ten square kilometres, and the pilgrims' road to Mecca now boasts many buildings and service stations for the motor transport which is replacing the old camel caravans.

Cyprus Exports Mother of Pearl Buttons

Cairo, May 15, 1951.—(FTS)—One hundred skilled workers are now employed in the button factory of the Dominion Button Co. Ltd., Larnaca, Cyprus. Production amounts to 350,000 to 500,000 gross of mother of pearl buttons daily, all of which are exported.

Egypt and Jordan Sign Trade Agreement

Cairo, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—A new trade agreement, valid for one year, has just been negotiated between Egypt and the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It provides mainly for the exchange of goods. Egypt will export to Jordan cotton yarn, buttons, glassware, leather goods, etc., and will import from Jordan olive oil, soap, fresh and dried fruits, etc.

NETHERLANDS

Netherlands Restricts Use of Aluminum

The Hague, May 24, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Economic Affairs has announced that the use of aluminum will be restricted to the manufacture of essential goods only. This prohibits the use of aluminum, either in a raw state or as semi-manufactured or finished product, in the manufacture or finishing of designated commodities. The order will be effective July 21, 1951. Wholesalers will not be permitted to sell or deliver prohibited aluminum products of any origin after August 21. Retailers will be given until November 21 to clear their stocks.

Over 130 separate items appear on the prohibited list, which has been patterned on similar restrictions in force in the United States. Owing to the world shortages of raw aluminum it is expected that most other western countries will impose similar regulations on their industries, thus eliminating criticism that Holland has taken unilateral action not in accord with agreed trade liberalization principles.

This order will not greatly affect the activities of the Netherlands Aluminum Rolling Mills, as its production will be directed into other channels.

Netherlands Grants Loan to Western New Guinea

The Hague, May 26, 1951.—(FTS)—A loan of 24 million guilders for the development of Western New Guinea has been approved by the Netherlands Cabinet. The development program provides for the building of houses, a hospital and offices in Hollandia, the improvement of the harbours of Hollandia and Sorong and for repairs and modernization of the air fields at Hollandia, Sorong, Biak and Merauke. Investigations will also be undertaken to ascertain the advisability of exploiting the nickel and chromium deposits in the Cyclops Mountains, and experts will advise the population on improvements in agricultural methods.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand Authorizes Additional Cement Imports

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The government has authorized the importation of an additional 50,000 tons of cement, bringing the total amount authorized for this year to 190,000 tons. This additional amount is necessary to make up the loss of production as a result of strikes in two of the three cement works. In view of present high freight rates, imported cement is considerably more expensive than that produced locally, and in order to make New Zealand self-sufficient in cement, the three local plants are being expanded. This expansion should be completed by the end of next year.

Newspaper Prices Increase in New Zealand

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective May 28, daily newspaper prices were increased from 2d. to 3d. for sales in the streets and shops, and from 1/- to 1/3 for papers delivered to homes on a six-days-a-week basis. These increases were authorized by the Price Tribunal in view of the increased costs of newsprint, metals and other raw materials and the increased costs for labour and news services. This is the first increase in the price of daily newspapers in New Zealand since 1939.

Industrial Dispute Affects New Zealand Fruit Exports

Wellington, June 7.—(FTS)—Exports of fruit from New Zealand are not expected to exceed 625,000 cases. Prior to the present industrial dispute it was expected that 1,250,000 cases would be available for export, but due to the lack of storage and transport facilities, approximately 500,000 cases of fruit in the South Island had to be destroyed.

New Zealand Meat Killings Decline

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—There was a decline of 80,672 tons in meat export killings in New Zealand, for the season up to April 14. The principal decreases were in lambs, wether mutton, ewe mutton, and ox and heifer mutton. Sheep killings declined by about 50 per cent and lamb killings by about 30 per cent. As a result of the decreased killings, stocks of export meat in store were 42,246 tons below the level a year ago. The

principal reason for the reduced killings are the present industrial dispute, and delayed marketing because of high wool prices and good pasture conditions.

New Zealand Places Surcharge on Freight Rates

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—A surcharge of 50 per cent has been imposed by all shipping lines on freight rates between New Zealand and the United Kingdom, effective May 7. Freight rates on cargo between North American ports and New Zealand are also to be subjected to the surcharge, effective July 10. The decision to impose the surcharge was the result of heavy financial losses suffered by the shipping companies, as a result of the waterfront strike.

New Zealand Railways Show Operating Profit

Wellington, June 7, 1951.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Railways Department showed an operating profit of £ 5,790 during the last financial year, the first time a profit has been shown since 1946. Gross revenue was a record £ 22,085,491, and expenditure £ 22,079,701. The main contributing factor in the satisfactory result of the year's operations was the increase in freight rates and fares instituted last May, and it is estimated that revenue would have exceeded expenditure by about £ 560,000 but for the railway strike last December, and the adverse effects of the waterfront dispute over the past few weeks of the year.

UNITED STATES

New England Metalworking Industry Expands

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Employment in New England's metalworking industries expanded by 100,000 during 1950. Civilian demand for primary equipment, such as machine tools and machinery, provided the chief stimulus. Defence work is expected to cause a further expansion in the near future.

Armed Services Procurement Clinic Held in Boston

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—A four-day armed services procurement clinic was held in Boston during May. It was designed to stimulate sub-contracting on defence orders among smaller New England businesses. Over 100 prime contractors displayed samples and specifications for parts and equipment which might be manufactured by smaller concerns. Thousands of small businessmen attended, and the clinic proved an outstanding success.

Mixed Trends in New England Business

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Employment and production in New England, during April and May, were high, but weakness appeared in such industries as jewellery, shoes and textiles, due to dislocations, seasonal dips, and pricing confusion. Among the thriving durable-goods industries, manpower and material shortages limited expansion. Impending material controls promise relief for defence industries, but producers of "non-

essentials" may have difficulty in obtaining materials. Some retailers and manufacturers are bogged down by the government forms, which are the basis for price controls and allocations of scarce materials.

Record Lumber Shipments Reach Boston

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Lumber handled in the Port of Boston in 1950 reached a new high of 150,180,500 board feet. Much of this arrived from Canadian sources.

New England Shoe Factories Retain Lead

Boston, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Shoe factories in New England retained their dominant position in the nation by producing 157,216,000 pairs during 1950. This accounted for 32 per cent of the entire United States production, and was centered in Maine, New Hampshire and Massachusetts.

European Businessmen Visit United States to Study Packaging Methods

Washington, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—A mission of 19 prominent European businessmen recently arrived in the United States to study American packaging methods. Eight Economic Co-operation Administration countries—Austria, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, and Italy—are represented by the members of the mission. The study group will visit 13 cities. The purpose of the tour is to study American paper and paperboard production techniques and packaging methods. This knowledge, it is hoped, will be translated into more efficient manufacturing practices in Europe, and contribute to the joint defence effort by increased standardization of packaging methods.

VENEZUELA

Soap Factory Planned for Venezuela

Caracas, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Lever Brothers plan to install a plant in Caracas for the production of their soap and soap products. Several million bolivars have been set aside for this project, and the plant will be similar to one at present in operation in Trinidad.

Venezuelan Livestock Industry to Receive Government Aid

Caracas, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—The government-owned Venezuelan Development Corporation has announced that, in the coming fiscal year (July 1, 1951, to June 30, 1952), it plans to invest approximately \$10 million in the development of the livestock industry.

Chrysler Assembly Plant Established in Caracas

Caracas, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—The Export Division of Chrysler Motors Inc. has inaugurated in Caracas a new plant for the assembly of all types of Chrysler products. De Soto, Chrysler, Dodge and Plymouth automobiles and Fargo trucks will be assembled in a modern plant, by a trained personnel of over 300 local employees. The same methods, machinery and technical skills that are utilized in the production of Chrysler products in the United States will be used in this local factory.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodities	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	7.2	37.4	53.0	49.7	168.8	210.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	6.0	20.2	25.1	36.5	109.8	110.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.7	1.2	2.7	3.6	5.9	10.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13.8	75.8	110.0	60.3	298.7	414.5
Iron and Products.....	4.0	19.5	29.3	22.6	72.9	90.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	13.8	28.5	47.5	61.2	119.3	172.0
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1.6	7.4	11.6	6.6	29.9	40.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.5	7.0	10.5	6.8	31.4	37.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2.2	8.5	5.5	6.8	17.7	17.5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	50.9	205.5	295.2	254.1	854.4	1,104.4
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	238	645	704	2,843	5,159	4,123
Vegetables.....	128	762	616	691	3,103	3,000
Wheat.....	2,052	19,005	20,610	19,117	79,085	80,974
Grains, other.....	246	944	2,414	2,693	7,187	13,447
Flour of wheat.....	1,050	7,069	12,137	6,079	31,496	43,152
Farinaceous products, other.....	616	1,045	2,469	3,348	4,019	7,756
Sugar and products.....	266	171	301	587	848	1,582
Alcoholic beverages.....	815	2,853	4,395	3,559	10,683	17,325
Vegetable fats and oils.....	8	288	203	39	1,138	586
Rubber and products.....	940	891	2,112	4,324	3,449	7,690
Seeds.....	117	1,271	2,963	1,060	10,471	13,198
Tobacco.....	555	971	2,307	4,554	6,016	10,617
Vegetable products, other.....	139	1,471	1,725	785	6,115	6,960
TOTAL.....	7,171	37,385	52,956	49,679	168,770	210,411
Animals and Animal Products:						
Hides and skins, raw.....	136	709	924	617	5,118	5,239
Cattle.....	612	5,024	6,900	2,669	21,909	25,459
Other animals, living.....	173	413	252	551	2,716	1,113
Fish and fishery products.....	1,001	6,953	7,477	7,835	30,299	35,701
Furs and products.....	413	1,666	2,321	7,506	8,998	15,718
Leather and products.....	271	466	748	1,504	1,965	3,331
Bacon and hams.....	2,546	786	405	11,103	17,035	1,955
Meats, other.....	207	2,320	4,145	1,474	10,435	11,997
Cheese.....	253	83	79	533	460	683
Milk products, other.....	134	594	527	854	3,458	1,615
Eggs, shell and processed.....	4	188	99	39	3,776	1,861
Animal products, other.....	296	980	1,267	1,774	3,677	5,835
TOTAL.....	6,045	20,181	25,143	36,520	109,847	110,508
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products.....	183	290	741	852	1,591	2,875
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	6	107	115	34	558	470
Wool and products.....	60	153	424	397	1,017	2,411
Synthetic fibre and products.....	126	203	274	668	1,057	1,004
Textile products, other.....	324	478	1,138	1,670	1,667	3,756
TOTAL.....	698	1,235	2,692	3,620	5,889	10,517
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	1,876	16,792	27,537	9,793	60,006	99,297
Pulpwood.....	142	1,076	3,511	1,796	9,344	15,978
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,151	4,042	6,336	5,764	15,367	23,489
Wood pulp.....	1,813	13,283	26,599	9,253	57,120	99,397
Manufactured wood, other.....	184	259	689	1,053	1,191	2,258
Newsprint paper.....	7,980	39,039	42,271	29,447	149,815	162,078
Paper, other.....	545	1,161	2,809	2,930	4,985	11,165
Books and printed matter.....	63	187	246	262	838	840
TOTAL.....	13,756	75,839	109,996	60,302	298,666	414,503

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodities	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore.....			608		46	617
Ferro-alloys.....	41	892	2,389	396	3,599	8,906
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	4	1,128	1,131	1,525	4,494	3,547
Rolling mill products.....	173	586	1,546	900	2,727	3,129
Locomotives and parts.....	224	1,135	161	233	1,885	530
Farm machinery and implements.....	698	9,016	10,773	3,244	32,950	38,803
Hardware and cutlery.....	81	316	472	597	1,328	1,537
Machinery (except farm).....	625	1,796	3,425	3,402	6,450	11,714
Automobiles, freight.....	459	507	1,431	3,123	3,274	2,222
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,189	1,028	3,874	6,191	4,054	7,457
Automobile parts.....	221	1,088	1,064	1,224	3,714	4,200
Railway cars and parts.....	1	701	12	10	2,843	31
Iron products, other.....	300	1,292	2,408	1,760	5,548	8,124
TOTAL.....	4,017	19,485	29,294	22,606	72,912	90,815
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products.....	1,221	8,712	12,688	6,495	27,723	41,142
Brass and products.....	57	171	437	305	616	1,181
Copper and products.....	3,700	5,393	9,314	15,899	24,930	26,846
Lead and products.....	757	1,248	3,217	2,942	5,972	13,381
Nickel.....	3,197	7,213	11,218	20,430	33,374	41,372
Precious metals (except gold).....	3,734	1,874	2,764	8,755	7,544	16,406
Zinc and products.....	681	3,053	4,982	3,895	12,728	20,417
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	306	595	1,837	1,448	2,749	5,564
Non-ferrous products, other.....	191	285	1,052	1,032	3,688	5,693
TOTAL.....	13,844	28,545	47,509	61,201	119,323	172,002
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	852	4,258	7,791	2,878	18,033	26,860
Coal and coal products.....	108	1,057	625	874	4,243	2,201
Petroleum and products.....	9	29	113	127	83	235
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	379	1,155	1,642	1,629	4,229	6,950
Non-metallic products, other.....	276	923	1,404	1,066	3,281	4,241
TOTAL.....	1,624	7,422	11,574	6,574	29,868	40,487
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	67	173	564	389	773	1,814
Medicinal preparations.....	68	227	302	386	1,335	1,499
Fertilizers.....	716	3,204	2,738	3,243	14,492	11,191
Paints and varnishes.....	71	188	631	302	1,416	1,794
Calcium compounds.....	25	97	260	161	387	862
Soda and sodium compounds.....	345	363	849	1,336	1,524	3,157
Chemical products, other.....	213	2,702	5,145	947	11,443	17,282
TOTAL.....	1,506	6,953	10,489	6,765	31,370	37,600
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods.....	6	19	51	46	74	120
Films.....	381	339	581	1,341	849	1,764
Ships and vessels.....	85	5,989	1,014	178	6,296	2,940
Aircraft and parts.....	866	301	410	1,597	1,574	1,913
Electrical energy.....	323	485	455	1,398	1,811	2,207
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	142	317	360	617	1,066	1,618
Miscellaneous, other.....	256	258	1,173	1,037	2,692	2,164
Donations and gifts.....		162	584		1,025	1,800
Non-commercial articles.....	142	588	809	627	2,334	3,019
TOTAL.....	2,200	8,458	5,529	6,840	17,720	17,545

Canadian Exports, by Main Groups

Commodities	April			January—April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
ALL COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	7,171	37,385	52,956	49,679	168,770	210,411
Animals and Animal Products.....	6,045	20,181	25,143	36,520	109,847	110,508
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	698	1,235	2,692	3,620	5,889	10,517
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	13,756	75,839	109,996	60,302	298,666	414,503
Iron and Products.....	4,017	19,485	29,294	22,606	72,912	90,815
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	13,844	28,545	47,509	61,201	119,323	172,002
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	1,624	7,422	11,574	6,574	29,868	40,487
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1,506	6,953	10,489	6,765	31,370	37,600
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	2,200	8,458	5,529	6,840	17,720	17,545
TOTAL.....	50,860	205,503	295,182	254,107	854,366	1,104,387
UNITED KINGDOM						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	3,737	15,421	13,279	31,901	71,405	57,927
Animals and Animal Products.....	3,871	1,233	1,654	21,958	21,708	6,391
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	300	22	176	1,245	340	470
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2,304	1,288	10,191	11,269	6,891	33,873
Iron and Products.....	635	580	979	5,799	3,095	3,622
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	6,905	5,884	13,299	31,688	25,565	46,205
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	188	780	876	688	3,047	3,082
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	319	312	957	1,370	1,811	2,702
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	503	275	310	1,525	1,036	744
TOTAL.....	18,762	25,795	41,721	107,442	134,896	155,015
UNITED STATES						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	1,567	8,466	15,451	6,301	40,341	60,795
Animals and Animal Products.....	1,547	14,513	19,513	9,766	67,806	85,795
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	35	729	1,508	200	3,189	5,862
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	9,010	71,524	90,818	38,561	278,470	350,431
Iron and Products.....	383	11,257	15,634	1,673	39,418	52,900
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3,279	20,343	24,726	11,203	77,333	97,219
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	806	5,244	7,878	3,695	21,410	29,872
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	704	4,405	5,745	3,405	18,695	22,110
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	657	1,310	1,909	2,716	5,137	7,786
TOTAL.....	17,987	137,792	183,184	77,519	551,800	712,770

New Disease Ravaging Costa Rican Pear Trees

Guatemala City, April 26, 1951.—(FTS)—Farmers in the San Mateo district, Costa Rica, are greatly alarmed over the appearance of a strange new disease which is ravaging their alligator pear trees and threatens to destroy the production of one of the country's principal sources of agricultural wealth. The farmers have applied to the agricultural authorities for their aid in fighting this pest.

Argentina Controls Advertisement of Plant Pathology Products

Buenos Aires, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—The Argentine Ministry of Agriculture has forbidden the advertisement of any product used for the prevention or cure of disease in plants without prior authorization. Those wishing to advertise must first submit their layout to the ministry, stating the medium (whether oral or written) to be employed. Excluded from such regulations are technical or scientific material for publication.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Barbados Extends Import Quotas for Footwear

Port of Spain, June 12, 1951.—(FTS)—The Controller of Supplies, Barbados, in a notice of May 29, advised importers, to whom quotas were granted for the importation of women's leather footwear from hard currency sources, that they may now use such quotas for the importation of women's and/or children's footwear. The value of any one pair of shoes must not exceed \$5.00 c.i.f., B.W.I. Currency. (Editor's Note.—See Foreign Trade, page 148, January 27, 1951 re quotas).

Belgium Subjects Certain Goods to Import Control

Brussels, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Certain goods have been made subject to import licences, by virtue of a Belgian Ministerial ruling effective as from June 4, 1951. Prior to this date, the importation of these goods was not subject to government control.

The items concerned are certain copper manufactures, lighting apparatus, lamps and parts thereof of base metals, stamps of base metals, fancy jewellery of base metals, refrigerators, parts of machines of copper, nickel or tin, electro-mechanical tools and domestic apparatus weighing up to 33 pounds, including such articles as vacuum cleaners, floor waxers, electric razors and clippers, and electrothermic apparatus other than industrial, including ranges, water heaters, hair driers and irons.

Ireland Announces Further Import Quotas

Dublin, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Ireland has announced further import quotas and quota periods as follows:

Brushes, Brooms and Mops: (Domestic or household)—24,000 articles, quota unchanged from previous period.

Brushes (for human use): 36,000 articles; this amount is similar to previous quota.

Brushes, Brooms and Mops: 36,000 articles as against a similar amount for previous quota period.

Ladies' Hats, Caps, Hoods and Shapes (under 14/11d. each): 25,000 articles; previous quota, 50,000 articles.

Metal Screws: 50,000 gross. Of this amount 48,000 gross must be of Canadian or United Kingdom manufacture. Quota unaltered from previous six months' quota.

The period fixed in all of the above cases extends from July 1, 1951, to December 31, 1951.

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts abroad to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of businessmen. They are able to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the area concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brampton—Chamber of Commerce
Brantford—Board of Trade
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Port Arthur—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

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.

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.

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.

Charlottetown—June 25-26.

St. John's (Nfld.)—June 28-29.

Hydro-Electric Development in Lebanon Under Study

Cairo, April 30, 1951.—(FTS)—Under the United States Point Four Program, twelve United States experts are studying the possibility of hydro-electric development on the Litani river in the Lebanon.

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

China

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

Colombia

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

Cuba

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

Egypt

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

France

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

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

Germany

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

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vas-silissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

Guatemala

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

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

Hong Kong

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

India

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

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

Ireland

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

Italy

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

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

Jamaica

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

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

Japan

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

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

The Hague—Acting Agricultural Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—A. P. BISSONNET, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan and Iran.

Peru

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

Philippines

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

Portugal

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

Puerto Rico

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

Singapore

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

South Africa

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

FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—*Concluded*

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

Spain

Madrid—F. 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 11	Nominal Quotations June 19
Argentina	Peso	Basic	-2977	-2141	-2139
		Free	-2085	-0771	-0770
Austria	Schilling	Export		-0501	-0501
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3980	2-3950
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		-0228	-0213	-0213
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0233	-0178	-0178
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-8396	-6245	-6240
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0579	-0578
Burma	Rupee		-3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		-3022	-2248	-2246
Chile	Peso		-0233	-0137	-0137
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-4309	-4305
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1911	-1909
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0706	1-0697
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		0-200	-0214	-0214
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1550	-1549
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-00000	1-0706	1-0697
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0649	-0648
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0744	3-0717
El Salvador	Colon		4000	4283	4279
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-7007	2-6983
Finland	Markka		-0062	-0046	-0046
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc		-0037	-0030	-0030
French Empire—African	Franc		-0073	-0061	-0061
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		-0201	-0169	-0169
Germany	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-2549	-2547
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0706	1-0697
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-2141	-2139
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-5353	-5348
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1850	-1848
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0857	-0856
Ireland	Rupee		-3022	-2248	-2246
India	Rial		-0212		
Iran	Dinar		4-0300	2-9975	2-9937
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9975	2-9937
Ireland	Pound		3-0000	2-9975	2-9937
Israel	Pound			-0017	-0017
Italy	Lira		4-0300	2-9975	2-9937
Jamaica	Pound			-0028	-0028
Japan	Yen		-4561		
Lebanon	Piastre		-1157	-1239	-1239
Mexico	Peso		-3769	-2817	-2815
Netherlands	Florin		-5308	-5677	-5672
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		4-0150	2-9975	2-9937
New Zealand	Pound		-2000	-2111	-2139
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2015	-1499	-1498
Norway	Krone		-3022	-3236	-3233
Pakistan	Rupee		1-0000	1-0706	1-0697
Panama	Balboa		-3200		
Paraguay	Guarani		-1538	-0723	-0722
Peru	Sol		-4975	-5353	-5348
Philippines	Peso		-0400	-0371	-0371
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-4702	-3497	-3494
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-0916	-0983	-0782
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-2783	-2070	-2068
Sweden	Krona		-2336	-2466	-2461
Switzerland	Franc		-1000		
Thailand	Baht		-3571	-3824	-3820
Turkey	Lira		4-0300	2-9975	2-9937
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9975	2-9937
United Kingdom	Pound		1-0000	1-0706	1-0697
United States	Dollar		-6583	-7048	-7041
Uruguay	Peso		-2985	-3196	-3193
Venezuela	Bolivar		-0200		
Yugoslavia	Dinar				

* September 17, 1949.