

# FOREIGN TRADE

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Phosphate fertilizer, after being crushed in the ball mill, drops through chute onto a conveyor belt, which carries it to bagging machinery and storage bins at plant of Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, in Trail, B.C. Fertilizer production in Canada increased 2.7 per cent to a value of \$69.2 millions during 1950. It is estimated that 1,500,000 tons of chemical fertilizers were made available for use in Canada and export last year. Exports included 209,000 tons of ammonium sulphate, 379,000 tons of other nitrogen fertilizers, 121,000 tons of phosphate fertilizers and 32,000 tons of mixtures. Imports of fertilizers in 1950 amounted to 337,000 tons, valued at \$8.7 million.

*Photo by National Film Board.*

## Price 10 cents

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

# Canadian Exports to Turkey Cut By New Turkish Trade Regime

*New system allows Turkish importers to use foreign exchange resulting from export of certain products in any country—Formerly, counterpart import had to be made from country to which goods had been exported—United States products usually found to be slightly cheaper than Canadian because of greater production.*

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

(One Turkish lira equals \$0.3824 Canadian.)

**I**STANBUL—Turkey's new foreign trade regime was approved on August 15, 1950, and came into force on September 1 for imports, and September 15 for exports. In its final form, the regime embodied provision for the liberalizing of 60 per cent of the trade with the other EPU countries. In March, 1951, additional items were added to the list which, in effect will increase the liberalization percentage to 75.

With regard to exports, procedures were greatly simplified, although the traditional practice of segregating products into various lists was continued. Briefly the provisions are as follows:

*Schedule I*—Records articles which are exportable to any country against convertible exchange (dollars, Swiss francs or sterling), or in accordance with the clearing agreements which Turkey has with most of her principal trading partner countries (which do not include the United States or the United Kingdom).

*Schedule II*—Includes certain articles of Schedule I, which alone are subject to export licence. The list includes such commodities as wheat, butter, copper, chrome, manganese, tobacco, opium, wool, olive oil. The metals were included because of their strategic importance, and articles like olive oil, wheat and butter because of the necessity of ensuring adequate domestic supplies. Tobacco was listed so that a control could be continued to prevent, as far as possible, the diversion of American-type tobaccos through certain European countries. In 1949, a significant loss of dollars resulted from the export of tobacco to Germany, within the terms of the clearing agreement, which was subsequently re-exported to the United States.

*Schedule III* (referred to as the "weak list")—Includes items difficult to sell against convertible exchange, including bitter almonds, 1946—and former—crop tobacco, carpets, meerschaum. It has since been augmented to include sponges, fig paste, lower grade figs, defective hazelnuts (filberts) and alcoholic beverages of all types.

The important feature of this list is that freedom is given to the exporter of such goods to utilize, within six months, the resulting foreign exchange to import any product (allowed to be imported) from any country.

*Schedule IV*—Separated into four parts, it lists import goods in order of priority. The first part includes the goods for which no import licence is required when imported from other member countries of EPU. Goods included in the remaining three parts of this schedule are subject to import licence on a priority basis. Insofar as imports from hard currency countries are concerned, exchange availability continues to be the limiting

feature. For private importers, hard currency exchange is only granted for imports from countries with which Turkey has a commercial treaty (Canada is not one of them).

*Schedule V*—Includes luxury or non-essential items, the import of which is only allowed against the export of commodities in Schedule III.

#### **Foreign Exchange from Exports Can Be Used to Buy in Any Country**

A degree of similarity exists between the new trade regime and the old in that Schedule III allows a similar transaction to the familiar direct or tri-partite "barter" transactions carried out under the former regime. The principal feature to observe, as far as Canada is concerned, is that the system which has replaced the former "compensation system" makes it possible for Turkish importers to utilize the foreign exchange resulting from the export of certain difficult-to-sell Turkish products in any country, whereas formerly the counterpart import had to be made from the country to which the Turkish goods had been exported. To be more specific, a Turkish firm can now export bitter almonds to Beirut, have the resulting exchange transferred through the open market to New York, and utilize the United States dollars for the importation of United States refrigerators. The firm could also, of course, use the dollars to import Canadian refrigerators, but it is usually the case that the United States product, because of greater production, is slightly cheaper than the Canadian similar product. The net result of this new regime is that there has been a drastic drop in Canadian exports to Turkey of cars, car parts, trucks, refrigerators and the other goods which have a strong demand, but which are not manufactured in a similar style or quality in Europe. Automobile exports fell from 384 units in 1949 to 5 in 1950. Corresponding figures for household refrigerators were 1,123 and 214 respectively.

The principal feature of the import section of the new regime is the list of imports not requiring licence when imported from EPU countries. This list is, of course, not stabilized, but will be added to as the trade liberalization percentage is increased. The benefits of the liberalized system are much appreciated in trading circles, but it almost goes without saying that, although it is good from Turkey's point of view to be able to import items like tractors, agricultural machinery and trucks from Europe without any complication of import licence or specific exchange availability, it is far from being a help to fostering Canadian exports to this country.

#### **New Basis for Trade Reached**

By co-operating fully with the trade liberalization policy of EPU, Turkey has been able to move away from the strict bilateral type of trade agreement which has formed the basis of her trade with all European countries since shortly after the termination of World War II. A considerable degree of flexibility in Turkey's trading position has resulted from the credits granted under the EPU system. Turkey was given an "initial position" of \$25 million and a "quota" of \$10 million. If credit is required to a greater extent than provided by the initial credit and the quota, gold must be deposited with the Union on a scale which varies with the increased indebtedness. For the first \$10 million a 20 per cent deposit is required. The percentage increases until at \$50 million the deposit is 100 per cent.

Despite the liberal credits provided, Turkey, shortly after the inception of the scheme, gained a credit position on current account, which at the

end of December stood at \$7.2 million. It must be borne in mind that the past few months comprise the heavy export season, and it can therefore be expected that the credit position will deteriorate during the summer. The increasing shortage of many essential raw materials and metals will probably mean that the strain on Turkey's balance of payments position with EPU will not be as great as would otherwise be the case.

The Marshall Plan, and the European Payments Union which grew out of it, have had such far-reaching effects on Turkey's foreign trade that no attempt will be made to analyse them, except to point to the generally higher level of trade between Turkey and the United States and the member countries of EPU. From the inception of the plan, until December 31, 1950, \$121.1 million in dollar aid had been authorized and, in addition, a net sum of the equivalent of \$79.2 million in drawing rights. A further sum of \$13.6 million, in direct aid, has been allocated since January, 1951, pending approval of the entire program for the year. To date \$7,365,000 have been authorized for use in Canada. With the exception of \$700,000 for pit props purchased in 1949, the remainder was for agricultural machinery.

Prospects for the export of Canadian products to Turkey are far from good. The new trade regime has effectively curtailed the barter or compensation type of trade. The very low level of Canadian imports from Turkey mitigates against the maintenance of any false hopes that any general lessening of the difficulties over import licences for Canadian goods will take place. It is true, however, that in recent months increasing difficulty has been encountered in Turkey in obtaining many essential materials. If this situation worsens, or even persists, there should be ample opportunities for the sale in Turkey of commodities such as newsprint, woodpulp, wheat, pulpwood, pit props, and non-ferrous metals.

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#### **Chilean and Peruvian Airlines Make Exchange Agreement**

Santiago, May 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Chilean National Airline has come to an agreement with the "Faucett" Company of Peru, for the interchange of passengers and cargo between the two countries. Under this agreement, the Peruvian company will run a weekly combination service to Arica for the change-over of passengers and cargo.

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#### **Northern Ireland Joins in Festival of Britain**

Belfast, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Fine weather prevailed during the visit of Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. Princess Margaret to Northern Ireland, when the former opened the Festival of Britain Exhibition at Castlereagh, Belfast.

The exhibition was held in a newly developed industrial area, with an adjacent model housing scheme for employees. Factories in the area are built by the Northern Ireland Government, and can be constructed to the specifications of the industry and firm concerned. Factories can be purchased or rented at moderate rates, with or without an option to purchase. The scheme is administered by the Northern Ireland Ministry of Commerce, in an effort to round out the economy by attracting suitable new or branch plants that will absorb surplus labour. The exhibition portrays Northern Ireland's leading industries, such as the manufacture of linen and other textiles, ropes, whisky and other beverages, shipbuilding and heavy engineering, aircraft production, clothing and furniture. Farm production was also portrayed.

# Imports of Canadian Lumber by Great Britain Greatly Reduced

*Canada has declined from leading supplier of softwoods in 1948 to third main source in 1950—British purchases of Canadian hardwoods has been practically nil since de-control of buying in January, 1950.*

By R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Timber).

LONDON.—Canada, as a supplier of softwood to the United Kingdom dropped from first place in 1948 to second in 1949 and third place in 1950. Finland was the main supplier in 1949. The U.S.S.R. was the main source of supply in 1950 with 161,415 standards, compared with 126,498 standards from Finland and 118,502 standards from Canada. The total import of softwoods in 1950 was the smallest since 1946, being only 770,831 standards which compares with 1949 imports of 1,059,175 standards, exclusive of box boards, sleepers and sleepers blocks. The rejection by government buyers and officials of higher price trends and the delay in buying Scandinavian stocks until other countries had contracted for large quantities reduced imports from these traditional suppliers by over 50 per cent. Imports from North America were further reduced in 1950 below 1949 by 125,890 standards, due to the dollar saving program.

In June a delegation went to Moscow and contracted for 200,000 standards with a possible additional 50,000 or 60,000 standards depending on satisfactory specifications and deliveries. The final quantity was 231,000 standards. By the end of the year, 161,000 standards were delivered of this contract, leaving a carry-over of 70,000 standards to be delivered in 1951.

Buying from Scandinavia, particularly Sweden, was so delayed that all good stocks had been picked up by continental importers before Timber Control and the Swedish exporters could agree on a price basis. As a result, only 65,869 standards of Swedish wood arrived in the United Kingdom during 1950 as compared with 187,878 standards in 1949. It was not until July that any purchases were made from Canada. The combined contracts made with Canada and the United States West Coast shippers only amounted to 90,000 standards.

## Canadian Softwoods Purchased When Shortage Developed

By September, the dire necessity of the country from the standpoint of timber supplies became sufficiently serious for the Timber Control to buy again from Canada and the United States for delivery from November, 1950, to June, 1951. Although the Canadian-American market was at its peak at this time, orders were placed for 518 million feet with British Columbian shippers and 200 million feet on the American West Coast.

While these purchases will protect Great Britain from going through the same period of shortage experienced in the year under review, they were made too late to relieve the situation until shipments could arrive in the spring of 1951.

Stocks at the end of the year fell to the all-time low of only 200,000 standards. Because of late heavy buying on the part of Timber Control, the government had contracts for goods to arrive as at January 1, 1951, amounting to 990,800 standards.

In November, the Timber Control entered into negotiations with the Maritime Lumber Bureau to arrive at a price for 1951 shipments. Agree-

ment was reached on the basis of \$11.00 per thousand for third and better and \$12.00 per thousand for fourths over 1950 base prices.

The British Timber Control was expecting offers totalling 300 million feet, but it was generally estimated by officials in Eastern Canada that 150 million feet would be the maximum that could be made available under the most advantageous conditions for this market in 1951. At December 31, 1950, only 56 million feet had been offered.

#### Price Too Low for Eastern Canadian Shippers

This small quantity was largely due to two factors. The price agreed upon was too low inasmuch as the American market firmed up and by the time offers were requested, the American market looked much more attractive. Secondly, many shippers had failed to ship their agreed quantity for 1949 and Timber Control would only accept offers from those shippers who had completed their contracts or would give satisfactory guarantees that the old contracts would be fulfilled.

Contracts were made with Finland for approximately 250,000 standards, but before this quantity could be shipped, the Finnish mills were shut down by strikes. A very large carry-over to 1951 of unshipped business was the result. As the old contracts were made at prices as much as £20 a standard below present day levels, it is very important to the British Timber Control that these old commitments are completed as far as possible.

It was anticipated in 1949 that in the year 1950 the buying of softwood timber would revert to the private traders. However, it was decided to de-control softwood buying from Scandinavian countries and certain other countries in the sterling area, but all purchases of timber from hard-currency countries and from countries behind the Iron Curtain would be made by Timber Control.

The pattern in railway sleepers was somewhat similar. Imports from Canada were reduced by 71 per cent, and imports from France were more than doubled.

#### British Imports of Railway Ties

	1948	1949 ( '000)	1950
Standards .....	59	71	56
£ .....	3,493	4,017	2,914
Principal Sources: ( '000 standards)			
CANADA .....	50	43	12
France .....	4	9	23
Italy .....	..	5	5

#### Imports of Canadian Hardwoods Greatly Reduced

Purchase of hardwood in Canada since the de-control of hardwood buying on January 16, 1950, has been practically nil. Purchases made prior to de-control by Timber Control are still arriving although imports were reduced from 1,339,000 cubic feet in 1949 to 815,000 cubic feet in 1950. Until the balance, amounting to 348,300 cubic feet, or a goodly portion of it has been received, it is doubtful whether any import licences for replacement of these goods will be issued to importers.

Supplies from Nigeria of hewn hardwoods nearly doubled in 1950. This was the main factor in the overall increase in imported supplies of 25 per cent. Imports from Canada dropped by 38 per cent. About one-quarter of the hewn hardwoods received consisted of mahogany.

### British Imports of Hewn Hardwoods

	1948	1949 ( '000)	1950
Thousand cubic feet .....	16	12	16
£ .....	5,775	5,126	6,943
Principal Sources			
	('000,000 cu. ft.)		
CANADA .....	1	1	..
Nigeria .....	3	3	6
French West and Equatorial Africa .....	3	3	4
Gold Coast .....	3	3	3

The improvement in sawn hardwoods was even better. The total quantity imported went up by 78 per cent. This big increase was mainly due to the consignments from France, which were six times the 1949 figures. Oak, beech and birch comprised nearly half of these sawn hardwoods.

### British Imports of Sawn Hardwoods

	1948	1949 ( '000)	1950
Thousand cubic feet .....	19	23	42
£ .....	11,521	13,502	22,953
Principal Sources:			
	('000,000 cu. ft.)		
CANADA .....	3	2	2
France .....	..	2	14
British West Africa .....	1	3	4
Yugoslavia .....	2	6	4
Malaya .....	..	..	3
Burma .....	1	..	..
United States .....	3	1	1
Australia .....	..	..	1
British East Africa .....	..	..	1

### Canadian Pitprops Bought on Non-delivery of Large Polish Orders

The buying of pitprops in Canada by the British Board of Trade on behalf of the Coal Board was discontinued in 1950. Stocks in the hands of pitwood producers in the Maritime Provinces were refused on numerous occasions by the Board of Trade as no dollars were allocated for their purchase. It was felt that full requirements could be obtained from European sources and placed large orders in Finland and Poland in particular. The Polish goods just did not arrive and the Board of Trade was forced to place new business with Canadian producers.

### British Imports of Pitprops

	1948	1949 ( '000)	1950
Piled cubic fathoms .....	544	558	364
£ .....	13,304	12,126	7,323
Principal Sources:			
	('000 piled cubic fathoms)		
CANADA .....	188	165	8
Finland .....	196	121	148
Sweden .....	34	117	53
France .....	43	29	37
Germany .....	22	31	19
Portugal .....	15	31	9
Norway .....	5	17	8
Yugoslavia .....	15	33	5

The shortage of newsprint throughout the country has made it imperative that every facility for the manufacture of newsprint should be kept in full production. For this reason, contracts for 100,000 cords of pulpwood have been made in Canada for shipment in 1951. Most of this has been bought in Newfoundland, but approximately 40,000 cords is to come from New Brunswick.

The import of plywood during the year 1950 from Canada was nil. However, at the end of the year the plywood buyers placed contracts for Douglas fir plywood with West Coast manufacturers for 15 million feet.

### British Imports of Pulpwood

	Quantity (In fathoms of 216 cubic ft.)	Value £
Total .....	55,540	1,197,876
CANADA .....	18,057	413,427
Finland .....	20,498	432,862

This stock will be held as a reserve stock, and will not be issued to the trade. Imports of plywood including laminated board, block board and batten board into the United Kingdom for the year 1950 totalled 6,481,844 cubic feet.

### British Imports of Plywood

	1948	1949	1950
Cubic feet .....	6,183	7,354	6,482
£ .....	7,917	9,691	7,670
Principal Sources:		( '000 cu. ft.)	
Finland .....	3,118	3,824	3,120
Sweden .....	439	692	601
France .....	333	770	256
Czechoslovakia .....	113	181	172

The aggregate quantity of veneers purchased from overseas was increased by 30 per cent mainly due to the French contribution. Canada lost 81 per cent of her 1949 trade.

### British Imports of Veneers

	1948	1949	1950
Cwts. ....	509	392	513
£ .....	2,947	2,701	3,868
Principal Sources:		( '000 cwts.)	
CANADA .....	117	22	4
France .....	89	204	302
Yugoslavia .....	57	36	36
Nigeria .....	134	42	31
United States .....	77	44	31
Italy .....	14	27	28

### Belgian Bank Offers Transportation Ticket Service

Brussels, June 9, 1951.—(FTS)—One of the largest banks in Belgium has just announced a new service to its clients. Railway, aeroplane and steamship tickets may be purchased without any increase of price, at any of its branches in Belgium, either upon personal application or on receipt of a letter asking that the tickets in question be procured. Where the applicant is a client of the bank, the cost may be deducted from his account. This bank has nearly 400 branches and agencies.

### Swiss Sample Fair to be Held in April Next Year

Berne, June 16, 1951.—(FTS)—Dates of the 36th Annual Swiss Sample Fair, held in Basle, have been advanced to April 19-29, 1952, the board of management has announced. Previously scheduled for the beginning of May, 1952, the fair has been advanced to give builders as much time as possible to complete construction of the new exhibition halls, which are expected to be ready for 1953.

The 35th Fair, held this year between April 7 and 17, had some 2,200 Swiss exhibitors whose stands covered more than 1,000,000 square feet. Some 670,000 visitors attended the fair, breaking all previous records. Of these, more than 20,000 were visitors from abroad. Thirteen Canadians registered with the fair authorities as foreign visitors.

# Higher Export Prices Improve Ceylon's Balance of Trade

*Government showing readiness to revive purchases from dollar countries, when cost is less than from alternative sources—Substantial shipments of flour imported from Canada this year, and deliveries of Canadian-made cars and trucks are expected to be resumed shortly.*

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

(One Ceylon rupee equals \$0.22 Canadian.)

**C**OLOMBO.—Ceylon's foreign trade during the first quarter of 1951 has shown continued buoyancy. In common with most other countries in South-East Asia, the high sales value of Ceylon's raw material exports has been reflected in increasingly favourable trade balances, despite a notable appreciation in the cost of imports. For the three months ending March 31, Ceylon's exports, at Rs. 534.1 million, exceeded imports of Rs. 350.4 million by Rs. 183.7 million. This latter figure compares with Rs. 61.8 million for the same period of 1950, and a debit balance for the same months of 1949 of Rs. 43.8 million.

At current trends, Ceylon's trade for 1951 may show more satisfactory results than in 1950. Imports of foodstuffs and manufactured goods are costing more, but exports of tea have shown improved cash returns, while those for coconut products and rubber have been very much higher than ever before. However, rubber and coconut prices have been showing definite downward tendencies recently.

Import trade during January-March was, as usual, based to a large extent on purchases from the United Kingdom. Values for the principal sources of supply were as follows: United Kingdom, Rs. 70.7 million; India, Rs. 62.4 million; Burma, Rs. 53.7 million; Australia, Rs. 29.7 million; Japan, Rs. 18.9 million; Iran, Rs. 9 million; United States, Rs. 8.4 million and Pakistan, Rs. 6.8 million. Corresponding figures for Ceylon's exports to principal markets were: United Kingdom, Rs. 129 million; United States, Rs. 77.4 million; Italy, Rs. 39.5 million; Holland, Rs. 29 million; Canada, Rs. 27.5 million; Germany, Rs. 27.3 million; Australia, Rs. 26.9 million; Egypt, Rs. 24.6 million.

The substantial portion of Ceylon's current exports directed to dollar markets and the country's correspondingly large net dollar earnings, (although partly directed to the sterling dollar pool), have induced an increased readiness on the part of the government to revive purchases of essential commodities from dollar countries, when the cost of such imports is less than from alternative sources.

## Trade with Japan and Western Germany Increased

An interesting feature of Ceylon's foreign trade during recent months, and a reflection at the same time of import licensing policy, has been the increased value of business done with Japan and Western Germany. In the case of Japan, Ceylon's purchases have already exceeded its share of the sterling area—Japan trade agreement for the current year, and, although the business is based on current licensing policy, it appears that further expansion in the import of Japanese goods may be expected. In a similar way, licences are now being issued more freely for purchases from Western Germany and the trade from this country can be expected to show continued increases.

Imports from Japan mainly comprise textiles, glassware, tea chests and cement. Those from Western Germany are made up largely of machinery, hardware, electric equipment, drugs and chemicals.

Imports into Ceylon from Canada, during 1950, were valued at Rs. 20,793,896. A large part of this trade was in flour, an unusual item in Canadian exports to this market. Corresponding imports for January-March, 1951, were only worth Rs. 1,065,284, the bulk of which amount represented purchases of powdered milk, newsprint paper and automobile parts and accessories. Purchases from dollar sources during this period were seriously restricted by import and exchange control regulations. These regulations, as mentioned, are being relaxed, and some revived business is now being arranged in canned and frozen fish, pharmaceuticals, wood in several forms, acids, electric equipment and spirits. A number of substantial shipments of flour have again been imported from Canada in the last few weeks, while resumed deliveries of Canadian-made cars and trucks are expected shortly.

Further progress in export business to Ceylon is likely to be more dependent on the availability of supplies than on local market factors. There is an insistent demand in this territory for numerous foodstuffs, building materials, electric generating and transmission equipment, various types of engineering supplies, railway rolling stock and many other goods for development and reconstruction work, and offers from Canada on any such line will be generally welcomed.

#### **Government Interested in Importing Canadian Flour**

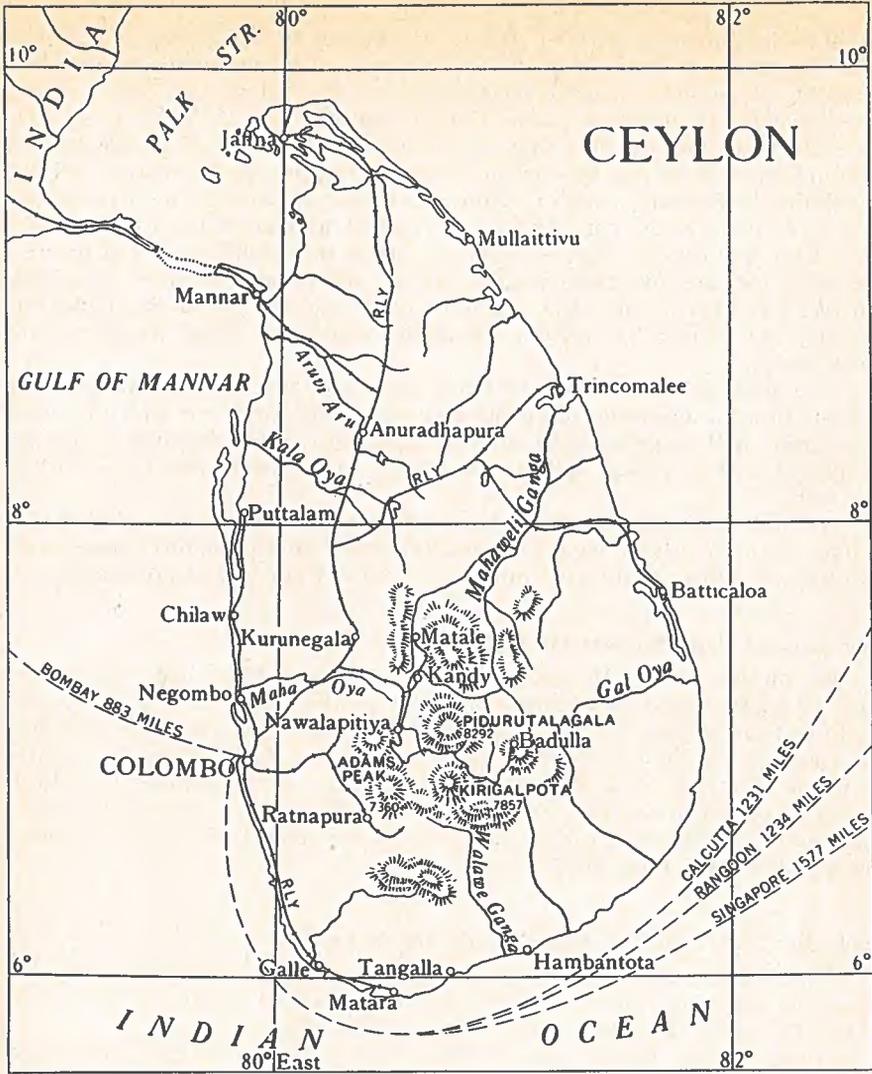
Ceylon's requirements of imported food grains have comprised, for the most part, rice from Burma, Thailand or Indo-China, and a certain amount of flour from Australia. Owing to rice shortages, current flour imports amount to some 150,000 tons per year, the bulk of which have been of Australian origin. The government is, however, interested in additional supplies from Canada, when available, and a resumption of the business is expected later in the year. Meanwhile Australian supplies are being supplemented by purchases of small parcels from Pakistan.

In order to ensure a continuance of food imports into the country, informal arrangements have recently been concluded with Burma to enable an extension of rice supplies, while an official food mission is at present visiting Pakistan with a similar objective. Purchases from that source may include rice, flour and other grain products and a variety of currystuffs.

One of the Ceylon Government's principal concerns at the moment is the inflationary increase in living costs. The working class cost of living index for February, 1951, stood at 284 and, although this is a record, there are indications that it may increase still further. Without imposing controls or increasing subsidies to basic foods, the government is attempting to limit or reduce the cost of essential goods and services by the encouragement of food production, building schemes, and the use of the co-operative movement as an economical means of food and cloth distribution. Government bulk purchasing of foodstuffs and other essentials is also included in the program.

Another suggested means of reducing the cost of essential imports is the establishment of a Ceylon Government merchant fleet. Inquiries have been made from several sources as to costs of construction of freight vessels, or of ships already in use or in reserve, but there is no indication to date that definite steps are to be taken in this direction.

Import trade into Ceylon from the United Kingdom, the Continent and Australia has suffered a serious setback through the recent imposition of a surcharge on outward freight rates to Colombo. The reason given



for this surcharge on already increased rates is the slow turnaround of vessels using Colombo's port facilities. At a time when extensive port development work is being undertaken and strenuous efforts are being made to reduce living costs, this action by shipping companies has caused serious repercussions in government circles as well as in the shipping and import trades. There is no indication of an immediate solution of the situation, but it is understood that the shipping companies concerned have undertaken to remove the surcharge as soon as port and cargo-handling facilities in Colombo have shown reasonable improvement.

The Technical Co-operation Scheme under the Colombo Plan is already showing a number of practical results in Ceylon. Although in actual operation only since December, 1950, a number of trainees have already been sent abroad and technical experts are commencing to arrive. Such exchanges have to date concerned Australia, New Zealand and the United Kingdom, but it is hoped that Canada will soon be involved through the provision of fellowships and scholarships in Canadian universities, training

facilities in industry and the supply of experts to assist in the planning and operation of a number of Ceylon's rehabilitation and development projects. This will parallel assistance already received in this country from specialized agencies of the United Nations.

An indication of the type of development work projected by the Ceylon Government can be seen in a recent progress report on the Gal Oya Development Scheme, which Ceylon is carrying on with its own resources. It is a plan for water conservation, irrigation and land development in a part of the dry zone in the east-central part of the island, and is of interest not only for the practical results which are expected to be available shortly, but also in that the scheme involves a return to the irrigation economy developed by ancient dynasties which has been neglected for many years.

The first practical benefits from the Gal Oya scheme will be the opening up of a minimum of 60,000 acres of paddy land. In addition other large areas will be protected from flood damage while substantial supplies of hydro-electric power will be available to adjacent rural and urban districts.

A number of similar schemes are being studied and it is expected that various of them will be organized shortly, either on a basis of Ceylon's own resources or with assistance from the Colombo Plan or similar sources.

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#### **New Zealand Calls Tenders for Eight Transformers**

Wellington, June 21, 1951.—(FTS)—Tenders have been called for eight 50 kv Potential Transformers, (Contract No. 183), for Tauranga and Waikino Substations, by the State Hydro-Electric Department. Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4.00 p.m. on September 11, 1951. Copies of specifications for equipment under the above contract are available from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, 609 Sun Life Building, Montreal.

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#### **Lead, Zinc and Cadmium Placed Under Allocation**

Commencing July 1, 1951, primary lead, refined secondary lead, slab zinc, and cadmium will be under direct allocation by the Non-Ferrous Metals Division, Department of Defence Production.

These metals, which are on the essential materials list, have been under informal rationing by producers for several months. On July 1, this procedure will be replaced by an order-approval system. Approval will not ordinarily be granted where inventories are considered to be excessive. However, it is not expected that initially the supply of these metals to Canadian industry will be materially changed under these orders.

The orders are similar to those issued recently for nickel, copper and aluminum. In addition to regulating the rate of metal consumption for commercial purposes, these orders will prevent surplus buying to build up abnormal inventories.

Provisions covering the sale and purchase of cadmium are contained in Order NFM-6; those for primary and refined secondary lead are in Order NFM-7; and those for slab zinc in Order NFM-8.

After July 1, persons, other than those specifically exempt, who wish to purchase any of these metals will be required to submit their purchase orders, together with a completed application form for each metal, to the Non-Ferrous Metals Division for approval.

Purchases of lead and zinc in quantities of 2,000 lbs. or less in one calendar month will not require approval, nor will the sale of cadmium by the electroplating supply houses to electroplaters.

# Western German Balance of Payments Position was Critical Last Year

*Trade deficit with sterling area, France and Sweden has accumulated rapidly, as result of heavy raw material purchases—Until end of May, 1950, Canada sold more to Germany than she bought, but trend reversed during latter part of year.*

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

(One Canadian dollar equals approximately four Deutschemarks.)

**F**RANKFURT.—By the end of 1950 a balance of payments crisis had reached serious proportions in Western Germany. This should not, however, hide the fact that notable advances were made in raising the level of exports, in expanding trade with Latin America and in finding alternative sources to North America for vital imports. The most unsatisfactory development has been the rate at which the trade deficit with the sterling area, France and Sweden has accumulated, mainly as a result of the heavy purchases of raw materials.

Exports reached a record monthly total of \$232 million in November, and the total for the calendar year 1950 is just short of two billion dollars, an increase of 800 million over 1949. The earnings from exports in the second half of the year were 50 per cent higher than in the first half. Imports for 1950 will reach \$2,704,000,000 according to preliminary figures with a resulting deficit for the year of about \$723,000,000 of which approximately \$480,000,000 was financed by aid from the United States in the form of ECA and GARIOA\* credits. The balance was covered by invisible exports, certain assets of foreign currency and the EPU credit.

## Exports Mainly Manufactured Goods

By the end of last year exports of manufactured goods formed about 70 per cent of the total value. Yet in view of the phenomenal increases in production since July, the proportion of output going to export markets is still small, and a system of allocation of raw materials may have to be introduced, giving priority to exports. A further drop in Marshall Aid funds is inevitable, and other sources of external credit will be difficult to find. To prevent a payments deficit it will be necessary, therefore, for exports to reach \$250 million per month. The problem is now fully recognized by the federal government and the central banking organization, but the vital question is whether the measures taken to remedy the situation are drastic enough.

The recent progress in exports is the result of a number of factors, in particular the stimulus given to international trade by western rearmament. The further liberalization of intra-European trade,† the broadening of bilateral trade agreements, the effects of trade promotion efforts, and the establishment of consular representation by Western Germany during the past twelve months have also been of great importance. An unofficial German trade office, which functioned in Canada for over a year, is now incorporated in the commercial section of the German Consulate General.

\* GARIOA—Government and Relief in Occupied Areas. Funds released by the United States Government, through the War Department, to cover essential expenditures in the occupied territories of Germany, Austria and Japan. In the case of Germany, they are used to purchase food, fertilizers and fuel, the cost of which is in excess of the proceeds derived from German exports.

† This had to be curtailed in March, 1951, due to a further deterioration of Germany's balance of payments with EPU countries.

### **Rapid Expansion in Exports of Manufactured Goods**

Exports of raw materials have shown only slight increases during the last quarter, while those of semi-manufactured goods have declined. The increases in shipments of coke and pig-iron were offset by a decline in non-ferrous metals and steel scrap, in which groups exports are subject to strict licensing. Deliveries of solid fuel in November were the heaviest for the year, but the cumulative total for 1950 is only slightly higher than in the previous year.

The trade returns show a rapid expansion in exports of manufactured goods during the past year, and by November the volume showed a twenty-three per cent increase over the monthly average for 1936. Exports of finished manufactures were, at the end of 1950, running at three times the rate reached twelve months earlier. Progress has been particularly striking in sales of passenger cars, agricultural machines, generators, and in a wide range of iron and steel manufactures. Among consumer goods, excellent results have been shown in the export of cameras, pharmaceuticals, artificial jewellery, tires, and cutlery. Sales of rolled steel products, in spite of the official request to give priority to the domestic market, have been very high. Exports of textiles have been rising from the low levels of activity in the summer, and rayon yarn, cotton cloth and jute goods are now in much greater demand by overseas buyers.

The international situation, leading to an abnormal expansion in demand for all types of commodities and to a swift upward movement in world prices, was chiefly responsible for the rise in the value of imports into Western Germany to record heights. It must be taken into account that the sharp rise in economic activity in Germany led to a higher consumption of imported raw materials, and a greater demand for imported goods from consumers with higher purchasing power at their disposal. The need to increase depleted stocks and a certain amount of speculative buying were additional causes.

### **Imports of Agricultural Products Decline**

The proportion of agricultural products in the value of imports has tended to decline, and arrivals of bread and coarse grains in particular were much smaller than in 1949. Grains represented only 20 per cent of the value of food imports in 1950, compared with 45 per cent in the previous year. Imports of sugar, meat, oilseeds, fruits, and cocoa were unusually large in the last quarter of 1950.

The tendency has been for importers to make large purchases of those raw materials available under the liberalization program. In certain cases the volume of such imports has far exceeded the requirements of industry, and purchases have been partly speculative in character, perhaps prompted to some extent by a genuine fear that further price increases might be expected as western rearmament gets under way. In other cases the needs of industry for materials are far higher as a result of the expansion in production, and stocks are considered to be far from adequate. A similar upward movement has been shown in imports of manufactured goods. Wool cloth and piece goods, leather, vehicles, ships and textile machinery were imported in increasing quantity.

The most important recent developments in the geographical distribution of trade have been the increase in German exports to the United States and the reduction of the dollar deficit; the expansion of South American markets; the large deficit with the area covered by the European Payments Union, and in particular with the sterling area; and the stagnation of trade with Eastern Europe. The improvement in exports to the United

States must be attributed, in the main, to the present heavy demand for basic commodities, since such items as steel and rolled products, pig-iron, steel scrap, chemicals and nonferrous metals made up the larger proportion of the increase in the second half of the year.

The following tabulation shows the United States dollar value of import and export trade in 1950 between Germany and the principal countries with which she trades. The 1949 figures are not included because they are not strictly comparable, since statistics for the French occupation zone were not included prior to last year.

#### Western German Imports by Countries, 1950

Country of Origin	Value U.S. \$'000	Country of Origin	Value U.S. \$'000
All countries .....	2,703,694	23. India .....	24,775
1. United States .....	430,860	24. Hungary .....	24,141
2. Netherlands .....	296,251	25. Egypt .....	23,541
3. France .....	164,158	26. Belgian Congo .....	23,420
4. Sweden .....	151,403	27. Yugoslavia .....	22,840
5. Italy .....	120,539	28. Pakistan .....	21,867
6. Denmark .....	116,577	29. Finland .....	21,677
7. United Kingdom .....	116,125	30. Brazil .....	20,678
8. Belgium and Luxembourg .....	96,139	31. New Zealand .....	19,439
9. Switzerland .....	83,033	32. French West Africa .....	18,247
10. Argentina .....	65,383	33. Iraq .....	18,170
11. Australia .....	63,780	34. Poland .....	16,139
12. Indonesia .....	55,561	35. Arabia .....	16,079
13. British Malaya .....	55,090	36. Algeria .....	15,370
14. Turkey .....	51,993	37. China .....	14,661
15. Norway .....	51,671	38. Greece .....	13,864
16. French Morocco .....	44,562	39. Chile .....	13,695
17. Saarland .....	43,044	40. Uruguay .....	13,645
18. Austria .....	42,282	41. Ecuador .....	13,354
19. South Africa .....	30,643	42. Ceylon .....	11,479
20. Cuba .....	27,492	43. Spain .....	11,328
21. Gold Coast .....	26,285	44. CANADA .....	10,101
22. Czechoslovakia .....	25,041		

#### Western German Exports by Countries, 1950

Country of Destination	Value U.S. \$'000	Country of Destination	Value U.S. \$'000
All countries .....	1,980,513	18. Australia .....	27,234
1. Netherlands .....	276,223	19. Argentina .....	24,865
2. Belgium and Luxembourg .....	159,788	20. South Africa .....	19,802
3. France .....	145,946	21. Egypt .....	19,143
4. Sweden .....	125,625	22. Czechoslovakia .....	18,228
5. Switzerland .....	116,174	23. Colombia .....	17,955
6. Italy .....	115,727	24. Spain .....	17,824
7. United States .....	103,061	25. India .....	17,509
8. United Kingdom .....	86,149	26. Denmark .....	16,873
9. Denmark .....	83,531	27. Venezuela .....	16,837
10. Austria .....	74,034	28. Poland .....	15,954
11. Turkey .....	56,221	29. Uruguay .....	14,123
12. Yugoslavia .....	37,267	30. Hong Kong .....	13,015
13. Saarland .....	35,953	31. Indonesia .....	12,232
14. Brazil .....	35,106	32. China .....	11,384
15. Greece .....	32,151	33. Portugal .....	10,415
16. Hungary .....	31,395	34. CANADA .....	9,730
17. Norway .....	28,006		

#### Imports from Canada Were Lower

While German exports to the United States in 1950 more than doubled the figures for the previous year, sales to Canada increased by only two-thirds, reaching a total of U.S.\$9·7 million. Imports from Canada, on the other hand, fell considerably to U.S.\$10·1 million. This resulted in a debit balance of only \$371,000, as compared with one of much more considerable proportions in 1949. It is impossible to make a direct comparison because of the absence of the figures for the French zone in the comparable statistics.

The import figures mentioned above and in the previous table, showing the distribution of German trade, are based on "country of origin." Last year, for the first time, however, German import statistics were compiled not only on this basis, but also on the basis of the country through which the purchase was made. As far as Canada is concerned the latter figures give an erroneous picture. Thus, imports are shown as only \$3.9 million, with a credit balance in favour of Germany of \$5.8 million. Shipments through the United States and the United Kingdom make up most of the difference.

#### Western German Exports to Canada

Main Commodity Groups	1949 (United States dollars)	1950 (United States dollars)
Food products .....	30,000	81,000
Industrial raw materials .....	7,000	189,000
Semi-finished goods .....	1,630,000	1,653,000
Manufactured products .....	3,772,000	7,813,000
	<u>5,439,000</u>	<u>9,736,000</u>

It will be noted that almost the whole of the increase was made up of completely manufactured products of German industry. In this group, precision mechanical and optical goods, which in 1949 were in second place after toys, led the field with an export value of \$862,000. Then followed cutlery, toys, machinery, watches and clocks, porcelain, tools and agricultural equipment, all over \$200,000 each. Compared with the previous year, however, percentage increases were most significant in the cases of rolling mill products, electro-technical products, clocks and musical instruments. The only decrease in consumer goods exports was in finished chemical products which fell from \$480,000 to \$94,000. Decreases were recorded in several classifications of manufactured goods for further processing.

#### Export of Western German Manufactured Products to Canada

	1949 (United States dollars)	1950 (United States dollars)
<b>For Further Manufacture</b>		
Textiles in the gray .....	628,000	399,000
Textiles in the gray .....	261,000	233,000
Cotton piece goods .....	297,000	42,000
Chemicals .....	421,000	1,888,000
Rolling mill products .....	14,000	342,000
<b>For Direct Consumption</b>		
Textile products .....	26,000	80,000
Leather goods (not including shoes) .....	32,000	51,000
Stone, clay, pottery ware and porcelain .....	252,000	361,000
Glassware .....	67,000	138,000
Cutlery .....	338,000	601,000
Tools and agricultural equipment .....	54,000	287,000
Precious metal, gold- and silver-plated goods .....	29,000	83,000
Machinery .....	209,000	454,000
Machine tools .....	43,000	70,000
Textile and leather machinery .....	20,000	22,000
Agricultural machinery .....	.....	31,000
Paper and printing machinery .....	116,000	147,000
Food processing machinery .....	.....	37,000
Other machinery n.o.p. ....	18,000	112,000
Motor vehicles .....	11,000	30,000
Electro-technical products (including electric machinery) .....	7,000	84,000
Watches and clocks .....	14,000	390,000
Precision mechanical and optical goods .....	511,000	862,000
Chemical products .....	480,000	94,000
Musical instruments .....	10,000	145,000
Toys and Christmas decorations .....	518,000	535,000

Of the semi-finished products, textiles, pig-iron and chemicals showed increases, but exports of scrap iron and steel fell by more than half, from \$1.5 million in 1949 to \$677,000 in 1950. This, together with pig-iron, made

up 63 per cent of the total last year. Raw materials and foodstuffs made up an insignificant share of the exports to Canada, though they were higher in 1950 than in the previous year.

#### Canadian Statistics Compiled by Different Method

Due to the different methods of compiling trade statistics it is useful to examine the following figures showing Canadian imports from and exports to Germany, during the two years under review, as published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Total imports from Germany in 1950 were valued, in Canadian dollars, at \$11,025,627 as compared with \$7,134,030 in 1949, figures which closely parallel the German statistics when account is taken of the difference in exchange, and the fact that the Canadian figures include some small items from Eastern Germany. Classifications valued over \$100,000 in either year were as follows:

#### Canadian Imports from Western Germany

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.)

	1949	1950
	(Canadian dollars)	
Ethylene glycol for antifreeze .....	977,124	1,390,765
Muriate of potash fertilizer .....	.....	699,555
Iron and steel scrap .....	1,857,396	628,441
Toys .....	529,736	553,832
Cameras and camera parts .....	260,453	412,009
Pig-iron .....	.....	401,156
Settlers' effects .....	426,403	362,721
Scissors and shears .....	163,990	350,917
Clocks .....	118,068	322,514
Synthetic staple fibres .....	.....	242,343
Wool yarns or warps for manufacturers .....	48,092	225,969
Tableware of china or porcelain .....	172,969	198,564
Porcelain statuettes .....	68,754	173,534
Dental instruments .....	98,781	169,171
Pocket knives .....	106,994	167,960
Printing presses and parts .....	117,619	160,976
Jute fabrics, unbleached .....	.....	146,278
Precious stones, not mounted .....	72,763	141,850
Oil well casings .....	.....	127,877
Hops .....	48,279	123,715
Blankets of cotton .....	28,799	111,826
Surgical instruments .....	42,886	100,907
Yarns, artsilk singles, n.o.p. ....	368,961	.....
Fabrics, synthetic fibre, n.o.p. ....	262,504	12,572

Canadian exports to Western Germany in 1950, valued at \$8,873,076, were just over one-third the value of the previous year (\$23,451,452). The Canadian figure for 1950 is somewhat lower than the equivalent German figure. This is due to the different methods of compiling the statistics. Certain products such as nickel reach Germany after further processing in other countries, but are not so shown in the Canadian figures. In the following list of products valued at more than \$100,000 in either year it will be noted that, while the range is narrower, the values of some individual items are greater than in the import list.

These figures illustrate the drastic reductions, particularly in agricultural and fish products, caused by the serious dollar shortage in Germany in 1950. Nickel which is not included in the Canadian statistics is recorded in the German figures at US\$337,000.

#### Trade Balance with Canada Swings in Germany's Favour

It will be noted that in 1949 Canada shipped to Germany goods valued at more than three times her imports from that country. By the end of 1950 the pendulum had begun to swing in the opposite direction, and

Canadian exports to Germany were only 80 per cent of the value of her imports. A German debit balance of \$16,317,422 has, within the year, been converted into a credit of \$2,152,551.

Up to the end of May, 1950, Canada sold more to Germany than she bought from that country. During the latter part of the year, however, increasing currency restrictions and reductions in ECA purchases reversed the trend. Although in the early months of 1951 Canadian exports have maintained a fairly high level, it is likely that the factors mentioned above, the increasing shortages of raw materials in Canada, and the effort now being made by German firms to enter or reenter the Canadian market, will result in a balance in Germany's favour for some time to come.

### Canadian Exports to Western Germany

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics figures.)

	1949	1950
	(Canadian dollars)	
Drugs and chemicals, n.o.p. ....	78,029	1,391,984
Whisky .....	570,206	1,231,814
Asbestos milled fibres .....	137,900	593,617
Lead ore .....	....	556,297
Copper scrap, slag, skimmings .....	34,717	528,738
Linseed and flaxseed oil .....	2,611,889	456,918
Hides and skins .....	1,784,018	417,163
Woodpulp .....	5,094,659	352,904
Donations and gifts .....	480,390	330,396
Butter .....	....	314,351
Asbestos waste .....	6,095	280,306
Iron ore .....	....	273,737
Newsprint paper .....	827,313	257,024
Paper bags .....	....	226,913
Other ores .....	....	207,406
Herring oil, industrial .....	459,266	189,543
Jewellers' sweepings and scrap .....	603	181,137
Automobiles .....	46,092	133,842
Flour .....	1,587,747	124,637
Edible vegetable oils, n.o.p. ....	2,535,294	....
Clover and alsike seed .....	1,326,766	....
Wheat .....	1,057,193	....
Crude rubber, natural .....	943,292	....
Aluminum .....	756,834	40,048
Canned meats .....	539,217	....
Ferro chrome .....	483,653	....
Oil cake and meal .....	458,576	....
Flax seed .....	285,638	....
Milk powder .....	202,453	15,109
Seal oil .....	175,202	....
Ferro silicon .....	105,782	....

### Irish Census Shows Very Small Population Increase

Dublin, June 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The population of the Republic of Ireland, according to the census of April 8, 1951, is 2,955,107. This shows a slight increase of 3,771, or 0.1 per cent, over the previous census taken five years ago. The birthrate rose and the deathrate fell, but despite the consequent natural increase in the population in the last five years of 125,402, net emigration absorbed 121,631 persons in that time. It is estimated that 102,610 people migrated, chiefly to Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and 19,021 to various countries overseas, or an average of 24,326 per year. There has been an increase, since 1946, of 55,235, or 8.7 per cent, in the population of Dublin City and County, which now numbers 691,428. This urban drift resulted in further declines in already thinly populated Western and Midland rural areas.

## Production of Rice in Chile Expected to Drop Almost Fifty Per Cent This Year

*Financial loss resulting from reduced production will affect both plantation owners and rental farmers—Agricultural credit bank instructed to grant extensions on loans, and price for 1950-51 harvest fixed at Ch.\$470 per quintal.*

By M. R. M. Dale, Commercial Secretary for Canada.

**S**ANTIAGO.—The area sown with rice in Chile, in 1950, was 23,415 hectares, as against 26,810 in 1949, a reduction of 12·7 per cent. This coincided with unfavourable climatic conditions, and latest reports estimate a loss in production of about 70 per cent. This year, the harvest is expected to amount to 485,993 metric quintals, giving an average production of 20·8 quintals per hectare, as opposed to last year's average production of 31·3 quintals per hectare, resulting in a total of 840,452 quintals. Therefore, reduced acreage and reduced yield per hectare, will result in almost a fifty per cent drop in production. The resultant financial loss affects two classes of producers, owners who are affected by lack of production which leaves them without resource to pay loans granted against crops, and, the rental farmers who are unable to repay loans or continue normal rental payments.

Rice crops even in normal years have obtained loans from institutions or from the Agricultural Credit Bank, as well as advances from the mills. It is evident, therefore, that the lack of resources which creates economic complications for the crops will have repercussions on the rice mill owners. The National Agricultural Society has instructed its representatives on the Boards of the Agricultural Credit Bank and the Central Bank to do everything possible to obtain the renewal of credits, as well as additional assistance to prepare the area for production next season. A revision of the price fixed for rice has been sought because this has been maintained at Ch.\$383 per quintal of 100 kilos over the past two harvests, in spite of the fact that wages, seed prices and general agricultural costs have climbed rapidly during the period. It is feared that an uneconomic price for rice, together with the present unfavourable conditions of the crop, may cause many producers to abandon the cultivation of rice in favour of some other crop.

Rice cultivation began in Chile as a result of individual initiative although technicians considered the undertaking could not help but fail. The efforts of the planters were successful, and during the last war, when there was a scarcity of rice in most countries, Chile not only had sufficient for her internal consumption but was able to export a considerable amount. It is not surprising, therefore, that instructions were issued to the Agricultural Credit Bank to grant generous extensions to the payment of loans, and the price for the 1950-51 harvest was fixed at Ch.\$470 for a quintal of 100 kilos.

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### Selling Value of Canadian Manufactured Products Increased

Gross selling value of products manufactured by the machinery industry of Canada in 1949 totalled \$240,702,000, an increase of 3·5 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$232,606,000. Three hundred and sixty-six plants were in operation during the year, giving employment to an average of 30,070 persons.

# Port Facilities of Chittagong Expanded To Meet Demands of East Pakistan

*Chittagong can now handle about two million tons a year, as compared with 500,000 to 600,000 before partition—Progress made in rehabilitation and improvement of railways, which are gradually converting to diesel locomotives—Overseas telephone service extended.*

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

(Editor's Note.—Mr. Bissonnet returned recently from Pakistan on leave and is now touring Southwestern Ontario discussing conditions in his territory with interested businessmen. One Pakistan rupee equals \$0.3236 Canadian.)

**K**ARACHI.—Starting from nothing in August, 1947, Pakistan now has five shipping companies operating on its shores with an owned tonnage of about 150,000. To meet the growing demand for a sea service between Karachi and Chittagong in East Pakistan, the British India Steam Navigation Co. inaugurated a service during the year operating on schedule every six weeks. The interruption of the use of Calcutta as a port for East Pakistan made Chittagong a very important port, and the increased traffic there created many problems. During the year new berths and warehouses were completed so that the port was cleared of all congestion by the middle of December. Chittagong port can now handle about 2,000,000 tons per year against 500,000 to 600,000 before partition. The number of berths has been increased from 4 to 15. A contract has been given to Braithwaites & Co. of London for the construction of seven new steamer jetties at Chittagong during the next three years.

To relieve the burden at the port of Chittagong, development of port facilities at Chalna in East Pakistan has been undertaken. This port received its first cargo on December 8, 1950.

Karachi, the important and only port in West Pakistan, continued to be very busy during the year, the total tonnage handled being greater than in any of the previous post-partition years.

## Progress Made in Improvement of Railways

Some progress was made during 1950 in the rehabilitation and improvement of Pakistan's railways, and plans are under way for further development. The construction of a broad gauge (5'6") railway line, 44 miles in length, was completed in East Bengal to connect the isolated Khulna section with the East Bengal Railway system. This was opened to traffic in December. A metre gauge line 20 miles in length was doubled in East Bengal, and is expected to be open to traffic shortly. Surveys of new railway lines for over 200 miles in West Pakistan and 150 miles in East Pakistan are in progress. Work is under way to restore some small branch lines in East Pakistan which were dismantled during the war.

The trade deadlock with India has made it very difficult for Pakistan to obtain coal for its railway locomotives. Therefore conversion of coal-fired locomotives to oil-fired has been undertaken and, so far, 35 metre gauge and four broad gauge locomotives have been converted. About 26,000 tons of coal a month is consumed by the railways, and the main source of supply during the year was South Africa. The present average consumption of oil is 2,000 tons per month, procured from Iran and Indonesia, and will progressively increase as conversion to oil continues.

At the end of the year the railways of Pakistan owned 151 coal-burning and four oil-burning broad gauge locomotives, 225 coal-burning and 35



**Pakistan—Chittagong, the principal port of Eastern Pakistan, in which harbour improvements are being made.**

oil-burning metre gauge, and six coal-burning narrow gauge (2' 6"). During the year a contract to supply 23 diesel electric broad gauge locomotives was given to the American Locomotive Company. Early in 1951 tenders were called for 32 metre gauge diesel electric locomotives, but the order has not yet been placed. It is the policy of the railway directorate to purchase diesel electric locomotives for future requirements.

There are three airline companies in Pakistan, Pak Air Ltd., Orient Airways Ltd., and Crescent Air Transport. All are privately owned. Pak Air Ltd., suspended flying operations in late 1949 as a result of two bad crashes, and has not been in commercial flying operations since that time. Orient Airways maintain a scheduled service between Karachi, Lahore, and Dacca in East Pakistan. Its flying record is excellent and it uses Convair and Dakota type aircraft. Crescent Air Transport operates on a charter flight basis. During the year a new cathode-ray VHF direction finding equipment was installed at Karachi Airport. The long-range air-ground radio telephone service at that airport was also placed in operation. The runway at Dacca airport in East Pakistan was resurfaced during the year, and an extension was built to the Terminal Building.

No important developments took place during the year with respect to Pakistan's roads. Plans are being formulated, however, for road improvement and development, some of which will be provided for under the Colombo Plan. It is contemplated that 10,000 miles of new roads could be constructed under this plan. Consideration was given to the possibility of changing from the rule of the left to the rule of the right hand side of the road. This has been put in abeyance for another year at least because of strong protests from certain sections of the country.

During the year, overseas telephone service was established between Pakistan and Switzerland, Poland, Greece, Iran, Yugoslavia, Spain, Gibraltar, Italy and The Vatican, in addition to services already provided to New York, London, and other world centres.

# Trade Notes

## AUSTRALIA

### **Australia to Produce Oil from Grape Pips**

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—According to a recent announcement by the Australian Wine Board, plans have been approved for the establishment of a crushing plant in the Barossa Valley, South Australia, for the extraction of oil from grape seeds, a by-product of the wine making industry. It is estimated that about 50,000 gallons of oil can be produced from 2,500 tons of seeds annually. The oil could be used as a salad oil instead of olive oil, in paints as a substitute for linseed oil, and in cosmetics.

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### **New Australian Pulp and Paper Mills to be Erected**

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—To meet the rapidly increasing demand for fine papers in Australia, Associated Pulp and Paper Mills Limited have announced plans for the erection of a 15,000-ton capacity paper mill at Geelong, Victoria, and a pulp mill capable of treating both eucalypt and pine timbers. The total capital investment will be upwards of £A4,000,000. The paper mill is expected to come into production by 1954-55, and with the output from the company's existing plant at Burnie, Tasmania, should cover Australia's requirements until 1960. Plans for further expansion at that time are already under consideration.

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### **Australian Building Imports Rise**

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of building materials imported into Australia rose from £A4,900,000 in 1947, to over £A35,000,000 in 1950, the Minister of National Development stated recently, in referring to the heavy purchases of prefabricated buildings from overseas. More than 20,000 houses in steel and aluminum had been ordered by Commonwealth and State Governments, the Minister said, and negotiations were being currently carried on for additional units with Britain, Sweden, France, Austria, Germany, Italy and Holland.

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### **Melbourne Bank Clearances Increase**

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—Bank clearings in Melbourne, from January 1 to June 7, 1951, were £A2,014,884,156, compared with £A1,471,156,866 for the corresponding period in 1950.

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## BELGIAN CONGO

### **Peanut Cultivation Important to Belgian Congo Economy**

Leopoldville, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—Although efforts at large-scale mechanical cultivation of peanuts have so far failed to succeed in the Belgian Congo, as elsewhere in Africa, it is one of the important crops grown under primitive methods by the natives. Until the last war they were exported in their shells, but they are now treated locally, reaching the domestic market in the form of soap, margarine, and edible oil. Exports of peanut oil, mostly to the motherland, have climbed from 5,000 metric tons, in 1948, to 9,000, in 1949, (4,500 metric tons in the first eight months of 1950). Even more important to the general welfare of the colony are the increasing quantities consumed as food by natives, the problem of cheap food supply being a very serious one.

### **Oil Discovered in French Equatorial Africa**

Leopoldville, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—For twenty years prospecting for oil has been carried out in the Gabon region of French Equatorial Africa. Until recently, however, all the drillings revealed that the oil had already escaped to the surface. On May 19, 1951, however, good quality black oil, accompanied by salt water and gas, came to the surface through a drilling about 50 kilometres from Lambaréné, a place which is already known to the world because of the mission there of Dr. Albert Schweitzer.

It is too early to say how extensive or important these reserves are. The oil is considerably heavier than that found in Alsace, but a little lighter than that recently found in the Pyrenees. The company which made the find was la Société des Pétroles d'A.E.F.

## **EGYPT**

### **Egypt Buys Complete Diesel Electric Train**

Cairo, May 5, 1951.—(FTS)—A complete diesel electric mainline train, comprising five cars, is on its way to Egypt from the English Electric Company at Bradford. It is one of 17 ordered by Egyptian State Railways. It is claimed that these trains set a new world standard in diesel electric traction. With a service speed of 75 m.p.h., they can cover the 130 miles between Cairo and Alexandria in a scheduled time of two hours and ten minutes, including a number of intermediate stops.

### **Egyptian Fertilizer Factory Begins Production**

Cairo, May 30, 1951.—(FTS)—The chairman of the Egyptian Chemical Fertilizer Company has announced that the firm's new factory has commenced production. The present capacity is 300,000 tons annually of chemical fertilizer, and the first output of calcium nitrate exceeds original expectations. Raw materials being readily available in Egypt, measures have already been taken to double the existing production.

## **GERMANY**

### **Tripartite Commission on German Debts Holds Preliminary Talks**

Frankfurt, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—In accordance with previously announced plans, the Tripartite Commission on German Debts held meetings with a delegation of the West German Government in Bonn from June 5 to 7. Representatives of the United Kingdom, the United States and France gave the German Federal Government such further explanations as were necessary concerning the proposed procedure for a full scale discussion on German prewar and postwar debts. This clarification was given to enable the German negotiators to be prepared to play a full part in the subsequent discussions.

Informal meetings to discuss issues relating to a final German debt settlement began June 25 in London. A formal conference is expected to be held about the end of September, and other interested countries, including Canada, have been notified.

The Bonn government last March formally assumed responsibility for debts of the prewar Reich, and also agreed to repay the occupying powers for postwar goods and services rendered. An estimate of prewar debts is put at \$1,000,000,000 and postwar economic aid at \$3,500,000,000. Claims arising out of the war, and which can only be dealt with in connection with a peace treaty, are not under consideration at this time.

### **West German Grain Import Requirements are Higher**

Frankfurt, June 1, 1951.—(FTS)—According to estimates of the various agricultural boards, German grain stocks on March 31, 1951, amounted to approximately 1,200,000 tons of bread grain and 1,400,000 tons of feed. These stocks will largely be used for seed purposes, feed, and consumption by the farmers. The preliminary estimates of the German harvest, according to a recent survey, fall short of the previous year by 50 per cent for grain, and 20 per cent for potatoes. A rough estimate for 1951-52 shows total import requirements at a minimum of 7,000,000 tons. This estimate exceeds imports of the previous year by 2,000,000 tons. The extremely tight currency situation, coupled with international political conditions, makes it extremely unlikely that the full requirements of imported grain will be met. It is stressed, however, that the minimum essential is 5,000,000 tons, and that the most important consideration in this connection is the safeguarding of the bread grain supply and the establishment of a national grain reserve, particularly of bread grains, of about 2,000,000 tons.

To achieve this, it may be necessary to curtail imports of feed grains, thus causing a reduction in the meat supply on the domestic market. As meat is relatively plentiful now such action would not be out of the question, though the government is naturally reluctant to announce a reduction in food supplies. On the other hand grain imports could be sustained by a saving in foreign exchange and an increase in German exports, especially to such dollar countries as the United States, Canada, Mexico and Venezuela. Several measures have been proposed, or are under consideration, to increase exports, such as a priority system for raw materials, tax concessions, etc.

## **INDIA**

### **India Increases Export Duty on Cotton Cloth**

Bombay, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Effective June 1, 1951, India raised the rate of export duty on cotton cloth of medium and coarse varieties from 10 per cent ad valorem to 25 per cent ad valorem. Simultaneously, the rebate of 2 annas per pound, which used to be allowed on fine and superfine varieties has been withdrawn.

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### **India to Manufacture Locomotives**

New Delhi, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of State for Railways recently disclosed that 37 broad-gauge and 15 metre-gauge locomotives will be built in India, during 1951-52, for Indian Railways. The price of a broad-gauge locomotive is Rs. 550,000 and that of a metre-gauge locomotive Rs. 325,000. Also, 574 broad-gauge and 230 metre-gauge coaches, and 2,380 broad-gauge and 3,720 metre-gauge wagons will be manufactured in India.

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### **Indian Target for Tea Exports Higher**

New Delhi, May 6, 1951.—(FTS)—The Minister of Commerce and Industry stated in Parliament that the target for tea exports, during 1951-52, is 470 million pounds. The export of tea during 1948-49 was 408 million pounds. It rose to 435 million pounds in 1949-50, and 450 million pounds in 1950-51. The United Kingdom imported 327 million pounds in 1949 and 247 million pounds in 1950, while Canada imported 23.5 million pounds and the United States 34 million pounds each year.

### **India Contributed to Dollar Pool Last Year**

New Delhi, May 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Finance Minister stated in the Indian Parliament that India's net contribution to the central reserves of gold and dollars of the sterling area, during the past year, amounted to \$85 millions. Although this year also India has been making a positive contribution, the Government of India does not propose to repay the dollars bought from the International Monetary Fund, in view of a probable dollar deficit during 1951 and the present encouraging dollar position of the sterling area as a whole. In 1948, India drew \$48 millions from the pool, and in 1949, \$69 million.

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### **India's National Highway Plan Progresses**

New Delhi, May 25, 1951.—(FTS)—Out of the Rs. 235 millions sanctioned for the five-year period ending March 31, 1952, for the postwar plan for national highway road construction, Rs. 62.7 millions were spent by the end of March, 1951. Ten major bridges and 150 miles of new roads were constructed; 31 bridges were under construction and 1,050 miles of existing roads were improved.

## **JAPAN**

### **Japanese Steel Production Equals Prewar Output**

Tokyo, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—Japanese steel production, for the year ending March 31, 1951, was 3,500,000 metric tons, or about equal to the output in prewar years. It is anticipated that steel production in the present year will achieve the planned objective of 4 million metric tons.

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### **Japan to Have Domestic Airline Service**

Tokyo, June 5, 1951.—(FTS)—A domestic airline service is scheduled to commence on August 1. Two daily flights are planned between Tokyo and Osaka, and a daily express flight between Tokyo and Fukuoka. In addition, there will be flights every other day between Tokyo and Sapporo, with stops at Sendai and Aomori; and between Tokyo and Fukuoka, with stops at Nagoya, Osaka and Hiroshima. The licence granted by the government is the first awarded to a private domestic air transport service since the occupation.

## **MEXICO**

### **Mexico Expects Record Pineapple Crop**

Mexico City, May 31, 1951.—(FTS)—The Mexican pineapple season promises to break all records with a predicted crop of 155,000 metric tons. The canneries are expected to use 65,000 metric tons to produce 1,300,000 cases. Exports in the form of fresh fruit will require another 30,000 metric tons, and the balance will be consumed within the country.

The Mexican pineapple industry has developed rapidly within the past five years and the appearance and flavour of the pineapple in this country are second to none. Exports of canned pineapple have shown a rapidly mounting upward curve, and 14,000 tons were exported in 1950 compared with 8,600 tons in 1949. Lucrative profits have been realized in the past three years by the producers, enabling them to purchase the most modern equipment for the expansion of their plants. New capital has also been attracted, the most notable example being the Dole Company, which has erected the largest cannery in the Republic.

Although the United States is the chief customer, Canadian purchases have increased so much in the past three years that, in 1950, one-third of all the canned pineapple exported went to Canada, consisting of 3,650 tons of sliced and crushed, valued at \$824,541, plus 341,232 gallons of juice invoiced at \$238,253. Canadian import restrictions, in effect from 1947 to 1949, prohibited the importation of fresh pineapple, but these prohibitions were repealed last year so that Canadian importers are now free to contract for pineapple either in fresh or canned form.

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#### **Drought Decreases Mexican Sugar Harvest**

Mexico City, May 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The sugar harvest in Mexico will realize 685,000 metric tons, 60 per cent in the form of refined sugar, it is stated by the National Union of Sugar Producers. The harvest is smaller than was anticipated, chiefly as a result of drought. Domestic consumption during the next twelve months is estimated at 630,000 metric tons, but the government is unlikely to license the export of more than 30,000 metric tons. Exports in 1950 amounted to 20,500 metric tons, of which 18,851 were sold in Japan.

### **NORWAY**

#### **Norwegian Industrial Output Continues at High Level**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—During April the Norwegian industrial output continued at the same high level as previously, the index being 152 as against 100 in 1938. Great changes appeared, however, in the indices of the individual branches of industry. The index of the export industries dropped from 140 to 128, as a result of the reduced output in the canning and herring oil industries, and in the electro-metallurgical industries due to a serious reduction in electrical output caused by severe and long droughts. The wood refining industry, however, recorded a rise in production. The domestic industries reached a top figure in April, the index being 163. Among the domestic industries, iron and metal show the largest rise in output, the index being 76 per cent higher than before the war.

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#### **Norway to Have New Sponge Iron Plant**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—As a result of United States-Norwegian co-operation, it is proposed to erect a new industrial plant in Larvik for the production of sponge iron, an important semi-raw material for the armament industry. The plan will involve a capital expenditure of about US\$6 million, and Norway's United States dollar earnings, in respect of future production, are estimated at \$20 million per annum.

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#### **Norwegian Spinning Factories Cannot Accept Norwegian Wool**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian spinning factories have notified their buying agents they cannot accept any more Norwegian wool. On account of the considerable rise in prices, the factories want to reduce their stocks. Last year the price of imported wool was 7 to 8 kroner per kilo, whereas today the price is 22 to 23 kroner. Norwegian wool was priced last year at 7 kroner, and is now 16·20 kroner per kilo.

### **Norway Amends Ship Contracting Regulations**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian Department of Trade and Commerce announces that the decree issued by the authorities, based on the foreign exchange regulations, in respect of the contracting of ships abroad, will be amended. As from May 12, dry-cargo ships may be contracted if loans representing 50 per cent of the contract sums are obtained abroad.

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### **Export Duties On Wood Products Will Increase Norwegian Revenue**

Oslo, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—The Norwegian Council for the Refining of Wood Products estimates that the new export duties on wood products will bring in about 187 million kroner, during the period February 15 to December 31, 1951. Of this sum, about 116 million kroner will be utilized for the general adjustment of prices.

## **PAKISTAN**

### **Pakistan Will Have Biggest Paper Mill in Asia**

Karachi, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Delivery of plant and machinery ordered for a paper mill in East Pakistan began about two months ago. When completed, in about two and a half years, this mill will have a production capacity of 100 tons of writing, and fine and superfine printing paper per day. The main fibrous raw material to be used in the manufacture of paper will be bamboo, extracted from Chittagong Hill Tracts forests, within a radius of 40 miles from the mill. The estimated requirements of bamboo are 100,000 tons per year. The forests can actually supply twice this quantity. Provision is being made for expansion, if necessary, up to 250 tons per day.

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### **West Pakistan to Have Another Textile Mill**

Karachi, May 11, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of Pakistan has given permission for another textile mill to be built at Rawalpindi, consisting of 50,000 spindles and 1,000 looms. The mill is to be set up under the management of Kohinoor Textile Mills Limited, Lyalpur. In the last few months there has been encouraging response to the establishment of textile mills in the country. Punjab's quota of 3,500,000 spindles, fixed on the recommendation of the first Industries Conference, is now completely exhausted with the present allocation. Further applications for setting up textile mills are pending, and the question of increasing the province's quota is under consideration.

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### **Four Additional Jute Mills to be Established in Pakistan**

Karachi, May 16, 1951.—(FTS)—The planning commission set up under the Six Year Development Plan has recommended the establishment of four additional jute mills of 500 looms each; the installation of two modern cotton-seed oil extraction and refining plants with a capacity of 50,000 tons each; the establishment of a coal tar distillation plant and the setting up of an antimony ore refinery with a capacity of 200 tons per annum. The commission has also approved a number of agricultural schemes received from the provinces. These will be financed by the central government from a lump sum set aside for agricultural development throughout the country.

### **Pakistan to Begin International Air Service**

Karachi, May 29, 1951.—(FTS)—In September of this year Pakistan is to inaugurate a twice-weekly Karachi-London air service. One line is to London via Baghdad and Cairo, while the alternative route will go via Tehran, Damascus and Istanbul. For this service, three 4-engined Super-Constellations have been ordered by the government, but until such time as deliveries are effected, two standard 4-engine Constellations will be operated over the proposed routes.

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### **Six-Year Road Development Plan Discussed in Pakistan**

Karachi, May 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Six-Year Road Development Plans received from all the provinces and states of Pakistan, were discussed at the chief engineers' conference in Karachi recently. A limited number of roads (total mileage approximately 4,700) has been classified as federal highways, with others as provincial or state roads, rural, and urban roads. The maximum use of road machinery was recommended, and it was decided to discuss the details of this plan at the forthcoming general meeting of the Pakistan Road Engineers' Association.

## **SOUTH AFRICA**

### **South Africa to Have New Industries**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—One of Italy's largest industrial concerns plans to establish a subsidiary company in South Africa and, according to the government information office, the negotiations have reached an advanced stage. The type of industry has not yet been disclosed, but the investment involved will be in the neighbourhood of £6,500,000.

The first silk mill in the Union may be in operation in Johannesburg before the end of the year, manufacturing pure silks and processed art silks. Production will be based on the importation of raw materials, the services of master technicians brought from Italy, and the initial utilization of 20 new high speed looms.

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### **South Africa's Trade Increases Sharply**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of South Africa's exports during April was £32,189,653, bringing the value for the first four months of the year to £124,459,538, or only slightly less than twice the total of £64,454,793 during the similar period of last year. The largest single factor in the increase was wool exports of £38,236,612 (£15,510,835 in 1950), while processed and semi-processed gold contributed £23,585,271 (£6,449,545 in 1950). Imports, under the combined effect of larger movement and higher prices, amounted in the same period to £138,183,837, as against £76,454,986 during the comparable period of 1950.

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### **South African Gold Mining Costs Continue to Mount**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The value of new gold, the working profits and total dividends distributed to shareholders in 1950, were the highest in the history of the Witwatersrand field. Aggregate dividends

to shareholders in Rand mines last year totalled £ 24,700,000, an increase of £ 8 million over 1949. Government receipts from the gold mining industry amounted to £ 22,500,000, an increase of £ 10,750,000.

At the annual meeting of a major producer, the chairman emphasized that the continuance of such records is problematic due to increasing labour shortage, and to rising costs of operation which have largely nullified the aid to the industry given by devaluation. After averaging 26/3d. per ton for the quarter immediately preceding devaluation, working costs advanced to 28/6d. in the last quarter of 1949, to 30/5d. in the similar quarter of 1950 and to 31/1d. in the first three months of 1951. Operating costs have increased by 29 per cent since devaluation, though only one-third of that increase can be attributed to the working of lower grade ore. Of the bonus revenue of 75/9d. per ounce, resulting from devaluation, 44/0d. has already been absorbed by increased working costs.

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#### **South African Population Increased by Immigration**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Newly released statistical information shows that, to the 54,369 European immigrants that entered South Africa in the 25-year period to the end of 1947, 36,631 were added in 1948. Of this group 25,513 came from the United Kingdom, 2,753 from Holland and 1,698 from Italy. Offsetting the European immigrant movement, which in 1947 and 1948 amounted to 53,588, was emigration to the Rhodesias of 24,496 persons from the Union.

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#### **Prices Climb in South Africa**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—Basic factors in the present economy of South Africa, noted by the Association of Chambers of Commerce of South Africa in their quarterly review of economic trends, are continuance of inflationary pressures, high levels of investment activity and government current expenditure, mounting costs of production, private and company spending levels at least as high as those of 1948, increased difficulties in procurement of overseas supplies, availabilities only subject to higher prices and longer delivery times.

The upward swing of prices is more rapid than at any time since the commencement of the second world war. From 1938 to 1950 the official index number of retail prices advanced annually by 4·8 points, but from February, 1950, to February, 1951, the advance was 10·9. In the postwar period, the wholesale price index for locally produced goods rose by 5·6 points from 1946 to 1947, 5·2 points from 1947 to 1948, and 5·1 points from 1949 to 1950, but during the year from November, 1949, to November, 1950 the advance was 11·1 points. The wholesale index for imported goods, after rising by some 20 points per annum in the period from 1946 to 1949, has advanced by 37·2 points in the 12 months to November, 1950.

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#### **South Africa Had Favourable Trade Balance Last Year**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—The unfavourable South African trade balance in 1948 of £ 217 million was reduced, in 1950, to £ 59 million. With the incorporation of the exchange proceeds of the new gold produced in the country into these trade figures, the unfavourable balance of £ 5 million in 1948 had become a favourable balance of £ 21 million in 1950, according to a parliamentary statement by the Minister of Economic Affairs.

The relaxation of import control on February 28 has increased the value of licensable imports to 60 per cent of the 1948 value, but it is doubt-

ful whether this percentage can be further extended in the case of consumer goods. It is not the policy to make further concessions. The restricted, (i.e., prohibited list), will be continued. Licenses for necessary raw materials will be available to industries and further increases in such quotas will be announced shortly.

Emphasizing the broadening scope of South Africa's industrial development, the Minister reported that 4,075 companies with capital of some £60 million were established in the Union during 1950, while capital investments of existing companies were increased by £62 million. A warning was issued to these and to other industrialists that "shelter" behind the import control regulations could not be expected and that, when and as, control measures could be lightened or lifted manufacturers will be expected to "stand on their own feet".

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#### **Rail Link Between Rhodesias and East Africa Being Surveyed**

Cape Town, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—A rail link between the Rhodesias and East African ports, that will be a powerful factor in the economic development of central Africa, is being surveyed through the joint efforts of ECA and the British Colonial Office. Completion of the survey late in 1952, and the availability of the information as to selected routes, will be an immediate factor in the location and development of hydro-electric power projects, and in the exploitation of mineral resources known to include copper, lead, zinc and iron ore.

The project, which derives from the 1948 conference on African transport problems of representatives of Britain, South Africa, the Rhodesias, France, Belgium, Portugal and Madagascar, will particularly benefit the economic development of Tanganyika and Northern Rhodesia.

### **UNITED KINGDOM**

#### **United Kingdom Steel Production Lower in May**

London, June 13, 1951.—(FTS)—The weekly average steel production in May, 1951, was 305,100 tons, compared with 322,500 tons in April, and 319,200 tons in May, 1950. Output for the month fell to an annual rate of 15,864,000 tons, compared with 16,597,000 tons in May, 1950.

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#### **Further Rise in United Kingdom Imports**

London, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—Preliminary returns show that United Kingdom imports increased in May to £338.2 million. This was £48.3 million above the average for the first four months. The value of imports during the period January to May was £1,497.8 million, equal to an annual rate 38 per cent above 1950. The value of exports was £229.7 million, only slightly less than in April. Including re-exports at £11.4 million, total exports for the first five months of the year reached £1,095.9 million, equal to an annual rate 17 per cent higher than in 1950. The excess of imports over total exports in May was £97 million, compared with £71 million in April. The import surplus for the five months was £401.9 million. This compares with £347.9 million for the whole of 1950.

# British Imports Increased Last Year But Purchases from Canada Lower

*Advance in value of raw materials was main cause for imports reaching total of £2,603 million, an increase of £329 million over 1949 figure—Cuts in imports from Canada were apparent.*

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

**L**ONDON.—United Kingdom import trade was valued at £2,603 million, an increase of £329 million or 14 per cent over the 1949 figure. The greater part of the increase, 67 per cent, is accounted for by an advance in the value of raw materials imported, which reached £997 million, a rise of 29 per cent. The volume of raw material imports did not increase more than 5 per cent, according to official estimates. The increase, therefore, was largely caused by higher prices. Price increases were less prominent both in food and in fully manufactured goods.

Food, drink and tobacco imports were valued at £1,024 million. Although this was slightly more than in the previous year, there was probably a small reduction in the quantity.

Imports of fully manufactured goods were worth £564 million in 1950, an increase of some 10 per cent. However, the volume remained practically unchanged as compared with 1949. These imported manufactured goods consisted of equipment and semi-finished materials for industrial use and refined petroleum. They include relatively few finished consumer commodities.

The cuts in imports from Canada, even of essential goods, which were ordered at the time of the devaluation crisis in 1949, were apparent in the 1950 commodity import returns.

In the foodstuffs group, the only items in which the quantities purchased from Canada exceeded those of 1949 were: Bacon, cheese, apples and unstripped leaf tobacco.

In raw materials and fully manufactured commodities, the tendency was similar. Against the normal downward trend, there were increases in imports from Canada of: Zinc ores; asbestos; fur skins; copper; cutlery, hardware and implements; chemicals; leather and plastic materials.

## British Imports, by Commodities

	(Year Ended December 31)		
	1948	1949	1950
	('000)		
<b>1. Food, Drink and Tobacco</b>			
Grain and flour .....	£ 201,154	£ 182,755	£ 159,765
Feeding-stuffs for animals .....	23,651	12,247	16,072
Animals, living, for food .....	11,774	18,171	19,936
Meat .....	125,943	152,897	195,969
Dairy produce .....	131,154	175,854	155,175
Fresh fruit and vegetables .....	94,500	90,696	96,991
Beverages and cocoa preparations ....	113,392	122,809	133,173
Other food .....	138,962	162,657	182,138
Tobacco .....	42,642	52,492	64,557
<b>Total, Class I .....</b>	<b>883,170</b>	<b>970,577</b>	<b>1,023,775</b>
<b>2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured</b>			
Coal .....	408	2	26
Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like .....	16,783	14,612	18,780
Iron ore and scrap .....	27,537	35,408	39,342
Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap .....	34,416	37,684	48,486
Wood and timber .....	93,901	99,439	93,268
Raw cotton and cotton waste .....	106,740	121,503	160,673

### British Imports, by Commodities (Continued)

	1948	1949	1950
	(Year Ended December 31)		
	('000)		
<b>2. Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured continued</b>			
Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags	88,493	129,568	191,497
Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	2,473	1,978	2,476
Other textile materials	25,320	24,409	35,479
Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	143,864	171,425	210,689
Hides and skins, undressed	34,646	37,959	49,258
Paper-making, etc., materials	52,317	48,353	52,944
Rubber	29,968	22,382	59,939
Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	27,412	28,448	34,226
<b>Total, Class II</b>	<b>684,277</b>	<b>773,169</b>	<b>997,083</b>
<b>3. Articles wholly or mainly manufactured</b>			
Coke and manufactured fuel	135	254	231
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	6,134	5,425	5,179
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	19,715	37,497	24,874
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	88,805	93,480	109,954
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	6,607	7,597	8,717
Electrical goods and apparatus	2,698	3,146	4,873
Machinery	41,455	47,763	44,540
Manufactures of wood and timber	12,380	13,899	11,820
Cotton yarns and manufactures	23,100	26,422	28,955
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	16,526	19,841	23,829
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	7,926	10,628	12,694
Manufactures of other textile materials	22,669	16,691	16,583
Apparel	3,137	4,394	8,641
Footwear	2,095	1,970	2,312
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	30,735	25,319	36,210
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	129,313	111,431	128,260
Leather and manufactures thereof	9,417	12,560	14,076
Paper, cardboard, etc.	24,360	20,404	29,871
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	15,942	26,643	21,260
Rubber manufactures	200	198	213
Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured	22,617	22,511	31,218
<b>Total, Class III</b>	<b>485,967</b>	<b>508,071</b>	<b>564,311</b>
<b>4. Animals, not for food</b>	<b>8,310</b>	<b>7,423</b>	<b>7,962</b>
<b>5. Parcel post</b>	<b>16,317</b>	<b>14,897</b>	<b>9,814</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,078,040</b>	<b>2,274,138</b>	<b>2,602,945</b>

#### **Cunard Line Extends Control of Passenger Traffic**

Effective July 1, 1951, the Cunard Steamship Company Limited will take over from its wholly-owned subsidiary, the Cunard Donaldson Limited, complete control of all passenger traffic operations in Canada. These include all bookings for the Cunard Steamship Company Limited, the Donaldson Atlantic Line, the Donaldson Line and other steamship lines for which the company acts as agents.

#### **Canadian Coal Production Set Record in 1949**

Canadian coal mines produced more coal in 1949 than in any previous year. Tonnage produced in the year was 19,120,000 as compared with 18,450,000 in 1948, and the value, also a new high, was \$110,915,000 as compared with \$106,684,000.

Coal imports during the year totalled 20,045,000 tons, a decrease of 35 per cent from the preceding year's total of 31,054,000, while exports amounted to 432,000, down from 1,273,000.

# Canadian Imports by Areas

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	9.2	29.5	48.9	38.3	113.8	141.1
America.....	1.1	1.6	6.5	3.1	4.9	12.4
Africa.....	0.5	1.1	1.9	1.4	8.1	6.7
Asia.....	1.4	7.9	10.8	6.8	26.4	48.0
Oceania.....	0.9	2.5	3.1	5.2	9.9	16.9
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>42.6</b>	<b>71.1</b>	<b>54.7</b>	<b>163.1</b>	<b>225.1</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	31.4	162.4	278.4	137.8	621.3	957.3
Latin America.....	50.9	14.9	22.2	3.3	56.1	83.7
Europe.....	2.8	6.9	14.7	11.6	24.8	44.9
Other Foreign Countries.....	0.7	4.1	6.6	3.2	15.0	25.9
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>	<b>35.8</b>	<b>188.3</b>	<b>321.9</b>	<b>155.9</b>	<b>717.3</b>	<b>1,111.8</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>48.9</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>393.0</b>	<b>210.6</b>	<b>880.4</b>	<b>1,336.9</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom.....	9,187	29,538	48,937	38,338	113,773	141,079
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....			5		2	14
<b>TOTAL EUROPE</b> .....	<b>(a)9,187</b>	<b>29,538</b>	<b>48,942</b>	<b>(a)38,346</b>	<b>113,775</b>	<b>141,093</b>
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland*.....	22			241		
Bermuda.....	5	6	2	11	16	29
Barbados.....	26	96	1,044	129	306	2,233
Jamaica.....	366	99	2,629	931	1,013	3,879
Trinidad and Tobago.....	149	500	1,353	291	1,159	2,124
Bahamas.....		20	11		191	146
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	123	11	13	406	56	84
British Honduras.....	3	15	94	8	29	326
British Guiana.....	399	888	1,307	1,072	2,087	3,577
Falkland Islands.....						
<b>TOTAL AMERICA</b> .....	<b>1,093</b>	<b>1,635</b>	<b>6,453</b>	<b>3,089</b>	<b>4,947</b>	<b>12,398</b>
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....		4	1		21	3
Union of South Africa.....	23	163	528	298	1,303	1,672
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		4	62	1	95	263
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		613	277	7	1,730	778
Nigeria.....	298	99	2	352	272	3
Sierra Leone.....	4			6		3
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....				4	4	4
British East Africa.....	149	185	991	685	4,676	4,001
<b>TOTAL AFRICA</b> .....	<b>474</b>	<b>1,068</b>	<b>1,861</b>	<b>1,353</b>	<b>8,101</b>	<b>6,727</b>

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

## Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
<b>COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	473	3,805	3,527	3,527	13,364	13,651
Pakistan.....		234	543		761	854
Ceylon.....	290	1,725	1,838	1,024	5,019	8,238
Aden.....			5	4		21
Federation of Malaya.....	563	1,852	4,148	2,621	6,526	23,611
Other British East Indies.....	3	14	367	22	14	735
Hong Kong.....	96	228	391	329	702	873
<b>TOTAL ASIA.....</b>	<b>(b)1,449</b>	<b>7,858</b>	<b>10,819</b>	<b>(b)6,751</b>	<b>26,386</b>	<b>47,983</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	376	967	2,709	2,061	5,121	6,778
New Zealand.....	410	493	358	2,400	2,092	7,643
Fiji.....	69	1,077	5	733	2,701	2,513
Other British Oceania.....				16		
<b>TOTAL OCEANIA.....</b>	<b>855</b>	<b>2,537</b>	<b>3,072</b>	<b>5,210</b>	<b>9,914</b>	<b>16,934</b>
<b>TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES</b>	<b>13,058</b>	<b>42,632</b>	<b>71,148</b>	<b>54,749</b>	<b>163,124</b>	<b>225,136</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	31,377	162,190	278,315	137,781	620,704	956,373
Alaska.....	1	46	41	32	366	379
American Virgin Islands.....					7	11
Hawaii.....	9	97	67	34	169	397
Puerto Rico.....		25	21		72	117
United States Oceania.....						
<b>TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....</b>	<b>31,387</b>	<b>162,358</b>	<b>278,444</b>	<b>137,847</b>	<b>621,318</b>	<b>957,277</b>
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	191	191	4,053	854	1,638	7,298
Bolivia.....	3	357	20	6	1,195	340
Brazil.....	23	2,155	3,736	197	7,073	12,687
Chile.....	64	43	71	70	105	1,033
Colombia.....	279	994	892	458	3,482	4,624
Costa Rica.....	12	243	779	21	692	2,593
Cuba.....	17	253	486	85	1,130	1,645
Dominican Republic.....		469	36		529	299
Ecuador.....	3	141	191	9	275	700
El Salvador.....		64	185		144	579
Guatemala.....	9	323	398	31	1,371	1,910
Haiti (Republic of).....		141	219		454	1,009
Honduras.....	2	518	281	6	1,323	890
Mexico.....	106	3,539	2,208	317	10,183	8,235
Nicaragua.....		29	63		74	149
Panama.....	1	472	327	1	1,837	826
Paraguay.....	4	5	29	39	160	154
Peru.....	145	78	14	876	2,048	1,371
Uruguay.....	8	82	357	12	448	2,365
Venezuela.....	80	4,812	7,808	276	21,915	34,943
<b>TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....</b>	<b>947</b>	<b>14,909</b>	<b>22,153</b>	<b>3,258</b>	<b>56,076</b>	<b>83,659</b>
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....					217	1,355
Austria.....		57	403	83		9,288
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	465	1,563	3,424	1,791	5,635	
Bulgaria.....			1			1
Czechoslovakia.....	242	577	563	1,011	1,921	2,028
Denmark.....	26	61	59	56	255	453
Estonia.....	1		35	9	2	44
Finland.....	7	11	17	21	162	2
France.....	414	864	1,775	1,666	3,300	6,350

(b) Includes Burma and Israel.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1950	1951	1938	1950	1951
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—CON.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Germany.....	559	800	2,447	2,457	2,114	5,627
Greece.....	1	29	16	12	67	56
Hungary.....	10	1	11	64	13	44
Iceland.....					11	2
Italy.....	173	534	1,157	741	2,215	4,013
Ireland*.....		11	241	8	41	373
Latvia.....			6	2	2	7
Lithuania.....			3			3
Netherlands.....	147	647	1,501	877	1,665	3,725
Norway.....	28	78	65	149	254	599
Poland.....	23	13	63	89	59	417
Portugal.....	17	84	84	50	390	439
Azores and Maderia.....	11	34	44	47	142	111
Roumania.....	1		1	6		4
Spain.....	65	333	630	272	959	2,996
Sweden.....	183	247	734	704	1,202	2,161
Switzerland.....	335	1,024	1,396	1,391	4,209	4,753
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	57		7	91	4	8
Yugoslavia.....		1	22	5	39	66
<b>TOTAL EUROPE.....</b>	<b>2,765</b>	<b>6,869</b>	<b>14,705</b>	<b>11,594</b>	<b>24,878</b>	<b>44,947</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Afghanistan.....					16	29
Arabia.....		1,067	2,183		5,097	7,250
Belgian Congo.....		62	346		222	929
Burma*.....	12			28		
China.....	239	596	198	817	1,675	982
Greenland.....						
Egypt.....	53		2	181	4	205
Ethiopia.....				2	11	20
French Africa.....	1		13	12	29	21
French East Indies.....				89		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....					425	11
French West Indies.....	1			1		
Madagascar.....	3		5	9	3	16
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1			6	4	3
Iran.....	3		77	15	60	239
Iraq.....	4	6	2	51	38	979
Israel*.....	12	31	84	117	204	379
Jordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	351	838	993	1,560	2,892	3,811
Korea.....						
Liberia.....						
Morocco.....		131	17	5	148	70
Indonesia.....	44	19	119	175	159	314
Surinam.....						49
Netherlands Antilles.....		434	264		1,303	3,261
Philippines.....	29	883	1,011	199	2,174	3,743
Portuguese Africa.....		24			92	10
Portuguese Asia.....						
Siam (Thailand).....		45	115	1	117	317
Canary Islands.....	1			3	3	4
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	5	773	7	21	2,374
Turkey.....	8	7	383	42	295	864
<b>TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....</b>	<b>739</b>	<b>4,148</b>	<b>6,585</b>	<b>3,175</b>	<b>14,992</b>	<b>25,880</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>35,837</b>	<b>188,286</b>	<b>321,891</b>	<b>155,873</b>	<b>717,268</b>	<b>1,111,761</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS.....</b>	<b>48,895</b>	<b>230,918</b>	<b>393,039</b>	<b>210,622</b>	<b>880,392</b>	<b>1,336,896</b>

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

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **Australia Permits Importation of Dressed Floor Boards**

Sydney, June 11, 1951.—(FTS)—Owing to the shortage of lumber, brought about by the present housing program and difficulties experienced in shipping from Europe and New Zealand, the Australian licensing authorities, as from June 11, will admit the entry of dressed floor boards from Canada and the United States provided they are shipped to Australia before December 31, 1951.

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## **Benelux Puts Torquay Concessions into Force**

Brussels, June 6, 1951.—(FTS)—Concessions granted by the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg), at the Torquay Conference of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, came into force on June 1, 1951, by virtue of a decree published in the official "Moniteur Belge" of May 27, 1951. The items of interest to Canada on which the Benelux countries negotiated concessions at Torquay were published in "Foreign Trade" of May 12, 1951, page 771.

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## **Jamaica Increases Value of Gift Parcels**

Kingston, June 19, 1951.—(FTS)—The Jamaica Trade Controller, in a notice of June 19, advised importers that the maximum value of unsolicited gifts from private persons abroad to private persons in the Island, which are not merchandise for sale, and which may be imported on a "no funds" basis without a licence, has been increased from \$20 to \$38, Canadian or U.S. dollars.

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## **New Zealand May Permit Imports of Radio Tubes**

Wellington, June 8, 1951.—(FTS)—New Zealand will give consideration to applications for licences to import radio valves (tubes) from hard-currency countries, including Canada, if supported by evidence of availability.

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## **Philippines Propose Amendment of Import Control System**

Manila, May 22, 1951.—(FTS)—A bill to amend the present system of import control was passed by the Congress of the Philippines, just before closing the regular session on May 17. If the bill receives presidential approval, it is to come into force on July 1, 1951. The bill authorizes the president to designate either the existing import control agencies (PRISCO, Import Control Board, or the Central Bank of the Philippines) to control imports until June 30, 1953. It is generally believed that the task will be entrusted to the Central Bank.

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## **India Increases Export Duty on Cotton Cloth**

Bombay, June 20, 1951.—(FTS)—The Government of India announced on June 1, 1951, that the rate of export duty on cotton cloth of medium and coarse varieties will be increased from 10 per cent to 25 per cent ad valorem. At the same time, it was announced that a rebate of 2 annas per pound, which had formerly been allowed on fine and superfine varieties, was withdrawn.

## TRADE AND TARIFF REGULATIONS—Continued

### Swiss Imports of Antibiotics Require Permit

Berne, June 16, 1951.—(FTS)—By an order effective June 1, the import of antibiotics such as penicillin, aureomycin, etc., into Switzerland, has been subject to the issuance of an import permit. Permits will be issued only to those Swiss importers who agree to constitute permanent reserve stocks of these products for use during an emergency. The size of the stocks will be determined by the competent Swiss government authorities, who will also make arrangements for the extension of credits at low interest rates to cover the purchase of the stocks.

### Changes Contemplated in U.K. Customs Legislation

London, June 14, 1951.—(FTS)—A committee has been appointed by the treasury to examine a draft bill, submitted by the Commissioners of Customs, designed to consolidate the present Customs and Excise Laws, "with such amendments as are desirable for the purpose of simplifying them and bringing them into conformity with the requirements of modern practice and conditions".

### Uruguay Announces Allocation for Third Category Imports from Canada

Buenos Aires, May 14, 1951.—(FTS)—The Uruguayan authorities have announced that a foreign exchange quota amounting to US\$9,796,000 has been made available to importers of "third category" goods from certain countries. An allocation of US\$1,760,000 has been made for imports from Canada and the United States.

The groups of "third category" goods for which the quota was opened are as follows: Drapery and haberdashery; provisions; household goods and materials, toys; ironmongery; jewellery and watches; building materials; raw materials; electrical goods; music, cinematography, radio and photographic supplies; medical, optical and surgical equipment; books, stationery and office requirements.

### Australian Plastic Production to be Expanded

Melbourne, June 15, 1951.—(FTS)—A plan to produce all Australia's requirements of polyvinyl chloride locally, was announced recently by Imperial Chemical Industries of Australia and New Zealand Ltd. About 1,000 tons are already being produced annually by the company, but the new plans will step up production to 6,000 tons a year within three years, involving an expenditure in plant and buildings of £A3 million. Present domestic uses of polyvinyl chloride in Australia include raincoats, shower curtains, aprons, clothes lines, hose, cable sheathing and toys.

### DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

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

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

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

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

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.  
Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.  
Saint John—Board of Trade.  
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.  
Sarnia—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.  
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.

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

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### New Central Bank Formed in Israel

Athens, June 6, 1951.—(F.T.S.)—Following the formation of the State of Israel in May, 1948, the provisional government, on August 17, 1948, signed an agreement with the Anglo-Palestine Bank Limited, formerly bankers to the mandatory government, by which the bank was made sole banker and financial agent to the Israel Government, and was authorized to issue its notes which are now the sole legal tender.

The anomalous position of a British bank, subject to English laws, acting as the government's bankers, was rectified, when, on September 8, 1950, a new company, Bank Leumi le-Israel B.M. (National Bank of Israel, Limited) was incorporated, and an agreement signed between it and the shareholders of the Anglo-Palestine Bank Limited for the transfer of the undertaking, assets and liabilities. The Israel Court subsequently confirmed the agreement and ordered that the transfer come into effect on May 1, 1951.

# Foreign Trade Service

## Head Office Directory

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

### Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)  
Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)  
Assistant Director, H. L. Brown (6800)

#### Area Trade Officers—

Asia—R. K. Thomson (2151)  
Commonwealth—A. B. Brodie (2144)  
Europe (except France)—K. Nyenhuis (5040)  
France and Middle East—R. W. Rosenthal (5249)  
Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—L. M. Cosgrave, 355 Burrard St., Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

### International Trade Relations Division

Director, C. M. Isbister (4042)

Treaty Research Section—Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)  
Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)  
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)  
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

### Industrial Development Division

Acting Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)  
Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (5909)

### Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)  
Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

### Information Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)  
Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News and Publicity Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6435)

# Commodities Branch

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Administrative Assistant to Director, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

**Trade Services Section**—Chief, J. G. MacKinnon (6905)

Foreign Export Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Exporters' and Importers' Directories, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Trade Services, W. L. Power (2737)

Follow-up Section, Miss L. H. Turner (7956)

**Export Permit Division**—Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

## Commodity Sections

(Export and Import)

**Machinery and Metals**—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Machinery, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Industrial, Electrical and Electronic Equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Miscellaneous Capital Goods, J. D. Moorman (7168)

**Automotive, Agricultural and Construction Equipment**—

Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

Automotive and Self-propelled Construction Equipment, H. B. Scully (6519)

Agricultural Machinery and Implements, G. C. Clarke (3873)

**Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section**—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Fabrics, G. R. Poley (3004)

Wearing Apparel, E. G. Gerridzen (5378)

Fibres and Products, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Leather and Rubber Products, F. T. Carten (4965)

**Wood and Wood Products**—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Products, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Lumber and Manufactured Wood Products, J. C. Dunn (4863)

Logs and Lumber Products, R. Bonnar (5127)

Paper, E. Clarke (6974)

Pulp, M. N. Murphy (5811)

**Chemicals, Oils and Minerals Section**—Chief, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Chemicals and Allied Products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Oils and Fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Non-metallic Minerals, E. J. Bonkoff (5823)

**General Products Section**—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

Toys and Recreational Products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Office, Hospital, Radio and Store Equipment, D. G. W. Douglas (6197)

Handicrafts and General Manufactured Products, P. E. Jensen (5337)

Plumbing, Heating and Hardware Products, G. W. Rahm (6958)

Electrical Appliances and Photographic Equipment, P. E. Valiquette (3209)

**Fisheries Section**—T. R. Kinsella (7385)

**Imported Foods**—E. B. Paget (4161)

## Export Division

Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**B.W.I. Trade Liberalization Plan**, A. E. Fortington (5670)

**Token Shipments to United Kingdom**—A. E. Fortington (5670)

## Import Division

Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

## Agricultural Commodities Branch

Director, G. R. Paterson (4301)

**Commodity Section**—

Animal Products, A. J. Stanton (5859)

Dairy and Poultry Products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Livestock, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Plants and Plant Products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

# **Associated Agencies Concerned with Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada; for the administration and operation of the Canadian International Trade Fair; and advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

## **Wheat and Grain Division**

**Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)**

Assists Canadian exporters and foreign importers in the sale and purchase of Canadian wheat and flour and other grains. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

**General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)**

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—Excredcorp.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

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### **Records Set by Canadian Paper Box and Bag Industry**

The paper box and bag industry of Canada established new records in 1949 for the tenth consecutive year. Value of products of the industry rose 13 per cent over the preceding year, employment increased three per cent, and salaries and wages advanced 13 per cent. Cost of materials used in the process of manufacture rose 13 per cent.

Gross value of products manufactured during the year amounted to \$120,322,000 as compared with \$106,226,000, and the net value—amount added by manufacture— was \$47,334,000 compared with \$41,510,000. Process supplies were valued at \$72,114,000 compared with \$63,924,000. Employees totalled 12,763 compared with 12,357, and their salaries and wages aggregated \$25,513,000 compared with \$22,566,000.

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service are located in forty-one countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be given to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

<i>Country</i>	<i>Post Responsible</i>	<i>Country</i>	<i>Post Responsible</i>
Aden .....	Cairo	Israel .....	Athens
Afghanistan .....	Karachi	Italy .....	Rome
Algeria .....	Paris	Jamaica .....	Kingston
Anglo-Egyptian		Japan .....	Tokyo
Sudan .....	Cairo	Kenya .....	Johannesburg
Angola .....	Leopoldville	Korea .....	Tokyo
Argentina .....	Buenos Aires	Lebanon .....	Cairo
Australia .....	Sydney and Melbourne	Leeward Islands .....	Port-of-Spain
Austria .....	Berne	Libya .....	Rome
Azores .....	Lisbon	Luxembourg .....	Brussels
Bahamas .....	Kingston, Jamaica	Madagascar .....	Cape Town
Balearic Islands .....	Madrid	Madeira .....	Lisbon
Barbados .....	Port-of-Spain	Malta .....	Rome
Belgian Congo .....	Leopoldville	Mauritius .....	Cape Town
Belgium .....	Brussels	Mexico .....	Mexico City
Bermuda .....	New York	Mozambique .....	Johannesburg
Bolivia .....	Lima, Peru	Netherlands .....	The Hague
Brazil .....	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Netherlands Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain
British Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Netherlands Antilles .....	Caracas
British Honduras .....	Kingston, Jamaica	New Zealand .....	Wellington
Brunei .....	Singapore	Nicaragua .....	Guatemala City
Burma .....	Bombay	Nigeria .....	London
Canal Zone .....	Guatemala City	North Borneo .....	Singapore
Canary Islands .....	Madrid	Northern Ireland .....	Belfast
Ceylon .....	Colombo	Northern Rhodesia .....	Johannesburg
Chile .....	Santiago	Norway .....	Oslo
China .....	Shanghai	Nyasaland .....	Johannesburg
Colombia .....	Bogotá	Pakistan .....	Karachi
Costa Rica .....	Guatemala City	Panama .....	Guatemala City
Cuba .....	Havana	Paraguay .....	Buenos Aires
Cyprus .....	Cairo	Peru .....	Lima
Czechoslovakia .....	Berne	Philippine Islands .....	Manila
Denmark .....	Oslo	Portugal .....	Lisbon
Dominican Republic .....	Havana	Portuguese E. Africa .....	Johannesburg
Dutch Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Puerto Rico .....	Havana
Ecuador .....	Bogotá, Colombia	Rio de Oro .....	Madrid
Egypt .....	Cairo	Sarawak .....	Singapore
El Salvador .....	Guatemala City	Saudi Arabia .....	Cairo
England .....	London and Liverpool	Scotland .....	London
Ethiopia .....	Cairo	Sierra Leone .....	London
Falkland Islands .....	Buenos Aires	Singapore .....	Singapore
Federat'n of Malaya .....	Singapore	South Africa .....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Fiji .....	Wellington	South China .....	Hong Kong
Finland .....	Stockholm	South-West Africa .....	Cape Town
France .....	Paris	Southern Rhodesia .....	Johannesburg
French Eq. Africa .....	Leopoldville	Spain .....	Madrid
French Guiana .....	Port-of-Spain	Spanish Morocco .....	Madrid
French Morocco .....	Paris	Sudan .....	Cairo
French West Indies .....	Port-of-Spain	Sweden .....	Stockholm
Gambia .....	London	Switzerland .....	Berne
Germany .....	Frankfurt am Main	Syria .....	Cairo
Gibraltar .....	Madrid	Tanganyika .....	Johannesburg
Gold Coast .....	London	Tangiers .....	Madrid
Greece .....	Athens	Tasmania .....	Melbourne
Greenland .....	Oslo	Thailand (Siam) .....	Singapore
Guatemala .....	Guatemala City	Trinidad .....	Port-of-Spain
Haiti .....	Havana	Tunisia .....	Paris
Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan .....	Cairo	Turkey .....	Istanbul
Hawaii .....	San Francisco	Uganda .....	Johannesburg
Hong Kong .....	Hong Kong	United States .....	Washington, New York, Boston, Detroit, Chi- cago, Los Angeles, San Francisco
Hungary .....	Berne	United Kingdom .....	London and Liverpool.
Iceland .....	London	Uruguay .....	Buenos Aires
India .....	New Delhi & Bombay	Venezuela .....	Caracas
Indo-China .....	Hong Kong	Wales .....	Liverpool
Indonesia .....	Singapore	Western Samoa .....	Wellington
Iran (Persia) .....	Karachi	Windward Islands .....	Port-of-Spain
Iraq (Mesopotamia) .....	Cairo	Yugoslavia .....	Rome
Ireland .....	Dublin		

## Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada

### Argentina

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street. Telephone 6-2351.

### Australia

Ottawa — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Chambers, 100 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-6717.

Vancouver — Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street. Telephone TAtlow 1177.

### Austria

Ottawa—Consul-General, 136 Queen Street. Telephone 5-5521.

### Belgium

Montreal—Consul-General, Belgian Consulate General, Room 709, Sun Life Building. Telephone PLateau 8375.

### Brazil

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th Floor, 111 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-1485.

Montreal — Brazilian Government Trade Bureau, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes. Telephone HARbour 8627.

### British West Indies and British Guiana

Montreal—Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building. Telephone PLateau 8282.

### Chile

Ottawa — First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 5-4402.

### China

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Chinese Embassy, 201 Wurtemberg Street. Telephone 3-6675.

Vancouver — Consul-General, 510 Hastings Street West.

### Colombia

Montreal—Consul-General 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 0903.

### Costa Rica

Montreal—Consul-General, 434 Elm Avenue, Westmount.

### Cuba

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Room 717, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-6834.

### Czechoslovakia

Montreal—Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 1255 Philips Square. Telephone HARbour 4483.

### Denmark

Montreal—Consul, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone PLateau 2030.

### Dominican Republic

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier Hotel. Telephone 2-1130.

### Egypt

Ottawa — Consul-General, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 2-6411.

### El Salvador

Montreal — Consul-General, 1234 Drummond Street. Telephone PLateau 8676.

### Finland

Ottawa—Second Secretary, Finnish Legation, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2389.

### France

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 3-5681.

Montreal — Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West. Telephone HARbour 2271.

Toronto—Commercial Secretary, 345 Church Street. Telephone PLaza 1131.  
Vancouver — Commercial Secretary, 850 Hastings Street West. Telephone PACific 8858.

### Germany

Ottawa—Consul-General, 580 Chapel Street. Telephone 2-1102.

### Greece

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier. Telephone 5-2255.

### Guatemala

Montreal — Consul-General, 1468 Bishop Street. Telephone HARbour 5789.

### Haiti

Ottawa—Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street. Telephone 2-1272.

### India

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor to the High Commissioner, 202 Elgin Street.

### Ireland

Ottawa—Secretary, Irish Embassy, 140 Wellington Street. Telephone 3-6281.

### Israel

Montreal—Consul-General, Bank of Montreal Building, 1260 University Street. Telephone PLateau 2540.

### Italy

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-3636.

## Foreign Commercial Representation in Canada—*Con.*

### Lebanon

Ottawa—Consul-General, 199 Wurttemberg Street. Telephone 2-3155.

### Mexico

Montreal—Consul-General, Room 507, 1412 Stanley Street. Telephone LANcaster 2502.

### Netherlands

Ottawa — Commercial Counsellor, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East. Telephone 5-7241.

### New Zealand

Montreal—New Zealand Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building. Telephone LANcaster 4104.

### Norway

Montreal—First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 9785.

### Pakistan

Ottawa — Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Pakistan, 499 Wilbrod Street. Telephone 5-4358.

### Peru

Montreal—Consul-General, Sun Life Building. Telephone HARbour 8880.

### Poland

Ottawa — Second Secretary, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue. Telephone 2-4076.

### Portugal

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street. Telephone BELair 1607.

### Spain

Montreal—Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue. Telephone FI6531.

### Sweden

Ottawa—Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Avenue, Rockcliffe. Telephone 2-1729.

### Switzerland

Ottawa—Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue. Telephone 5-1837.

### Turkey

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street. Telephone 6-3033.

### Union of South Africa

Ottawa—Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, 15 Sussex Street. Telephone 2-1771.

### Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

Ottawa—Commercial Counsellor, Embassy of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, 285 Charlotte Street. Telephone 5-4341.

### United Kingdom

Ottawa—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street. Telephone 3-4085.

Montreal — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill. Telephone UNiversity 3381.

Toronto — United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street. Telephone ADElaide 2174.

Winnipeg—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building. Telephone 92-3153.

Edmonton—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, Macdonald Hotel.

Vancouver—United Kingdom Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street. Telephone PACific 8381.

### United States of America

Ottawa—Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street. Telephone 6-2341.

St. John's, Nfld.—Consul-General, Commercial Chambers Building, 197-199 Water Street.

Halifax — Consul-General, Bank of Nova Scotia Building. Telephone 3-9387.

Saint John—Consul, 204 Union Street. Telephone 2-1519.

Quebec—Consul, 65 St. Ann Street. Telephone 2-3480.

Montreal—Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street. Telephone PLateau 6693.

Toronto — Consul-General, 302 Bay Street. Telephone Plaza 5300, 5626.

Hamilton—Consul, 42 James Street South. Telephone 2-1118.

Niagara Falls—Consul, Newman Hill, Falls Street. Telephone 104.

Regina—Consul, 22-23 Government Insurance Building. Telephone 22-211.

Calgary—Vice-Consul, Toronto General Trusts Building. Telephone M-4142.

Edmonton—Consul, 214 Empire Block. Telephone 2-6539.

Vancouver—Consul-General, 355 Burrard Street. Telephone Marine 8474.

Windsor, Ont.—Consul, Guarantee Trust Building. Telephone 3-4651.

Winnipeg—Consul-General, 402 Tribune Building. Telephone 92-2525.

### Uruguay

Ottawa—First Secretary, Legation of Uruguay, 7 Delaware Avenue. Telephone 4-1879.

### Venezuela

Montreal—Consul-General, Suite 210, 2052 St. Catherine Street West. Telephone WILbank 1872.

### Yugoslavia

Ottawa—Counsellor, Yugoslav Legation, 17 Blackburn Avenue. Telephone 3-6289.

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

## Argentina

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

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

## Australia

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

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

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

## Belgian Congo

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

## Belgium

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

## Brazil

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

*São Paulo*—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Consul and Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício 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 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue. Territory includes Israel.

## Guatemala

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

## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Continued

### Hong Kong

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

### India

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

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

### Ireland

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

### Italy

*Rome*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Mercadante 15. 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, Hotel Metropole, Victoria Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

### Norway

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

### Pakistan

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

### Peru

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

### Philippines

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

### Portugal

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

### Puerto Rico

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

### Singapore

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

### South Africa

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

## FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE ABROAD—Concluded

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

### Spain

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

### Sweden

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

### Switzerland

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

### Trinidad

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

### Turkey

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

### United Kingdom

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

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

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

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

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

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

### United States

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Venezuela

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

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

## Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17*	Nominal Quotations June 19	Nominal Quotations June 25
Argentina	Peso	Basic	-2977	-2139	-2136
		Free	-2085	-0770	-0769
		Export		-0501	-0500
Austria	Schilling				
Australia	Pound		3-2240	2-3950	2-3920
Belgium and Belgian Congo			-0228	-0213	-0212
Bolivia	Boliviano		-0238	-0178	-0178
British West Indies (Except Jamaica)	Dollar		-8396	-6240	-6231
Brazil	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0578	-0577
Burma	Rupee		3022		
Ceylon	Rupee		3022	-2246	-2243
Chile	Peso		-0233	-0137	-0137
Colombia	Peso		-5128	-4305	-4299
Costa Rica	Colon		-1800	-1909	-1907
Cuba	Peso		1-0000	1-0697	1-0681
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		-0200	-0214	-0214
Denmark	Krone		-2084	-1549	-1546
Dominican Republic	Peso		1-0000	1-0697	1-0681
Ecuador	Sucre		-0740	-0648	-0647
Egypt	Pound		4-1330	3-0717	3-0672
El Salvador	Colon		-4000	-4279	-4273
Fiji	Pound		3-6306	2-6983	2-6944
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	-2547	-2543
Guatemala	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0697	1-0681
Haiti	Gourde		-2000	-2139	-2136
Honduras	Lempira		-5000	-5348	-5341
Hong Kong	Dollar		-2519	-1848	-1846
Iceland	Krona		-1541	-0656	-0655
India	Rupee		3022	-2246	-2243
Iran	Rial		-0212		
Iraq	Dinar		4-0300	2-9937	2-9900
Ireland	Pound		4-0300	2-9937	2-9900
Israel	Pound		3-0000	2-9937	2-9900
Italy	Lira		-0017	-0017	-0017
Jamaica	Pound		4-0300	2-9937	2-9900
Japan	Yen		-0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		-4561		
Mexico	Peso		-1157	-1239	-1237
Netherlands	Florin		-3769	-2815	-2811
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		-5308	-5672	-5664
New Zealand	Pound		4-0150	2-9937	2-9900
Nicaragua	Cordoba		-2000	-2139	-2136
Norway	Krone		-2015	-1498	-1495
Pakistan	Rupee		-3022	-3233	-3228
Panama	Balboa		1-0000	1-0697	1-0681
Paraguay	Guarani		-3200		
Peru	Sol		-1538	-0722	-0721
Philippines	Peso		-4975	-5348	-5341
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo		-0400	-0371	-0370
Singapore	Straits Dollar		-4702	-3494	-3489
Spain and Colonies	Peseta		-0916	-0982	-0980
Sweden	Krona		-2783	-2068	-2065
Switzerland	Franc		-2336	-2461	-2459
Thailand	Baht		-1000		
Turkey	Lira		-3571	-3820	-3815
Union of South Africa	Pound		4-0300	2-9937	2-9900
United Kingdom	Pound		4-0300	2-9937	2-9900
United States	Dollar		1-0000	1-0697	1-0681
Uruguay	Peso		-6583	-7041	-7031
Venezuela	Bolivar		-2985	-3193	-3188
Yugoslavia	Dinar		-0200		

\* September 17, 1949.