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COVER SUBJECT—Newfoundland, which enters Confederation as the tenth province of Canada, is the home of a friendly people who derive their livelihood largely from the sea. While centres of population, such as St. John's, Corner Brook and Grand Falls, enjoy many of the comforts of civilization, the hardy folk who inhabit the smaller outports around the long coastline are just as proud of their Island and its storied past. Their contribution to victory in two wars is well remembered by fellow Canadians, many of whom enjoyed the warm hospitality of Newfoundlanders in the last conflict. Scenes, such as this at Twillingate, reflect the strong character of a people who will contribute much to the further development of Canada. (Additional photographs appear on pages 714 to 727.)

*Photo by Gustav Anderson, courtesy Newfoundland
Tourist Development Board*

Canada Principal Supply Source For Great Britain Last Year

Imports from this country valued at £216.6 million, representing 10.4 per cent of total—Australia, South Africa, India and Ireland preceded Canada as markets for British goods—British exports to this country valued at £69.6 million, representing 4.4 per cent of total.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of reports on the external trade of Great Britain in 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

CANADA heads the list of countries from which Great Britain purchased her import requirements during the past year, being followed in order by the United States, Australia, Argentina, New Zealand, India, the Netherlands Antilles, Sweden, Nigeria and the Cameroons, and Egypt. On the other hand, Australia was the principal market for British goods in 1948, being followed in order by South Africa, India, Ireland, Canada, the United States, Sweden, New Zealand, Argentina and the Netherlands. The relative importance of these countries, as sources of supply and as markets, is set forth in the following tables:

Britain's Principal Sources of Supply in 1948

Canada	£216,649,002
United States	184,427,787
Australia	169,288,044
Argentina	121,830,259
New Zealand	108,751,333
India	96,266,291
Dutch West Indies	59,900,061
Sweden	55,258,084
Nigeria and Cameroons	53,488,315
Egypt	47,551,688

Britain's Principal Markets in 1948

Australia	£144,971,501
South Africa	120,655,607
India	96,621,067
Ireland	75,705,847
Canada	69,586,387
United States	66,158,368
Sweden	54,978,231
New Zealand	52,574,722
Argentina	52,540,530
Netherlands	45,269,654

Great Britain's external trade position improved substantially during the past year, due chiefly to the expansion in the value of her exports to £1,583,328,704, the highest figure on record. This represents an increase of nearly 40 per cent over the total in 1947, and is more than three times that for 1938. The value of her imports last year was £2,079,537,813, which represents an increase of 15 per cent over the total for 1947 and is more than double the value for 1938. On a volume basis, however, imports in 1948 were estimated at only three per cent higher than in 1947, and represented about 78 per cent of those in 1938. Raw materials were responsible for the main increases.

Great Britain's exports to Canada and Newfoundland were valued at £73,500,000 during the past year, compared with £45,900,000 in 1947.

(Continued on Page 690)



Great Britain—Canadian flour being discharged in the Royal Victoria Dock, London. Total flour imports during 1948 amounted to 16,221,000 cwts., of which 12,722,000 cwts. were obtained from Canada, 3,490,000 cwts., from Australia and 7,000 cwts. from the United States. Imports of wheat totalled 84,651,000 cwts., of which Canada supplied 66,566,000 cwts.

Photo by Port of London Authority.

British Exports, by Commodities

	1938	1947	1948
Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
Grain and flour	£ 1,670,308	£ 1,794,046	£ 4,039,159
Feeding-stuffs for animals	698,533	161,838	300,587
Animals, living, for food	8,535	2,030	2,170
Meat	1,233,898	474,517	738,232
Dairy produce	1,112,231	1,038,985	1,446,513
Fresh fruit and vegetables	394,031	965,952	1,591,502
Beverages and cocoa preparations	13,823,862	19,547,080	28,570,480
Other food	12,036,852	22,085,208	40,552,916
Tobacco	4,914,904	18,716,939	16,758,445
Total	£ 35,893,254	£ 64,786,595	£ 94,000,004
Raw Materials and Articles			
Mainly Unmanufactured			
Coal	£ 37,406,306	£ 2,516,161	£ 38,904,187
Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products	1,057,636	1,952,966	3,033,487
Iron ore and scrap	594,891	135,591	118,641
Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap...	2,298,115	10,634,086	3,699,487
Wood and timber	71,266	263,873	234,933
Raw cotton and cotton waste	458,879	372,124	462,986
Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags...	6,262,842	7,407,426	8,714,922
Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	661,414	1,292,957	1,935,387
Other textile materials	267,329	741,317	216,533
Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	2,893,839	1,303,289	2,347,653
Hides and skins, undressed	1,108,125	1,180,473	1,196,358
Paper-making materials	1,179,158	328,153	301,464
Rubber	227,256	635,919	544,878
Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,433,545	5,369,260	5,821,377
Total	£ 56,920,601	£ 34,133,595	£ 67,532,293
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured			
Coke and manufactured fuel	£ 3,291,723	£ 181,691	£ 4,716,650
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	9,610,109	32,888,620	45,219,502
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof...	41,692,019	84,414,548	105,581,033
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	12,339,096	40,327,361	54,687,502
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	9,027,687	35,349,603	42,775,405
Electrical goods and apparatus	13,611,411	49,371,555	72,691,846
Machinery	57,867,565	180,641,981	253,713,138
Manufactures of wood and timber	1,164,556	1,548,015	1,942,400
Cotton yarns and manufactures	49,680,714	77,858,532	131,177,798
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	26,813,619	58,004,501	95,388,106
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	5,502,161	29,590,032	39,388,635
Manufactures of other textile materials ...	10,657,365	28,027,607	27,464,507
Apparel	8,515,263	31,888,920	31,410,834
Footwear	1,962,596	6,753,102	7,671,936
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	22,279,789	67,426,175	83,670,282
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	5,365,496	8,149,682	10,168,409
Leather and manufactures thereof	3,943,101	7,051,101	8,500,989
Paper, cardboard, etc.	6,930,313	17,196,534	21,623,201
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	44,491,048	168,066,787	244,195,772
Rubber manufactures	1,649,525	6,351,914	6,351,570
Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactures	28,849,473	68,960,301	89,554,994
Total	£ 365,244,629	£1,000,048,562	£1,377,894,309
Animals, not for food	£ 679,364	£ 3,573,847	£ 4,278,793
Parcel post	£ 12,017,472	£ 35,693,223	£ 39,623,305
Grand total	£ 470,755,320	£1,138,235,822	£1,583,328,704

British Imports, by Commodities

	1938	1947	1948
Food, Drink and Tobacco			
Grain and flour	£ 74,418,338	£ 141,533,143	£ 201,279,152
Feeding-stuffs for animals	11,419,250	14,486,350	23,784,116
Animals, living, for food	9,220,418	12,142,050	11,774,834
Meat	90,679,859	147,235,312	125,652,306
Dairy produce	80,013,976	124,617,533	132,052,211
Fresh fruit and vegetables	37,675,468	82,625,872	96,633,108
Beverages and cocoa preparations	46,512,572	88,692,810	113,394,772
Other food	56,892,183	144,759,851	140,135,684
Tobacco	23,284,633	47,372,187	42,845,050
Total	£ 430,116,697	£ 803,465,108	£ 887,551,233
Raw Materials and Articles			
Mainly Unmanufactured			
Coal	£ 14,739	£ 3,388,382	£ 403,787
Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products	4,898,305	14,841,411	16,769,019
Iron ore and scrap	11,152,127	20,238,075	27,514,054
Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap..	16,335,920	24,380,254	34,031,479
Wood and timber	42,852,348	113,585,509	93,242,213
Raw cotton and cotton waste	29,579,628	58,806,871	106,763,289
Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags....	42,618,055	62,139,297	88,599,341
Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	2,062,164	2,174,033	2,470,023
Other textile materials	10,080,293	19,836,240	25,325,380
Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	30,595,876	118,585,912	143,953,488
Hides and skins, undressed	18,233,113	39,879,629	34,662,255
Paper-making, etc., materials	17,737,915	31,710,715	52,278,303
Rubber	11,503,292	27,784,034	29,999,471
Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	10,549,042	28,671,033	26,684,247
Total	£ 248,212,817	£ 566,021,395	£ 682,696,349
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured			
Coke and manufactured fuel	£ 8,298	£ 121,982	£ 136,513
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	7,187,216	6,358,511	6,138,729
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof...	14,816,046	14,959,466	19,589,368
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	40,817,190	79,219,799	88,785,482
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	7,061,696	5,128,361	6,539,635
Electrical goods and apparatus	3,156,024	2,302,240	2,621,774
Machinery	21,603,509	28,792,522	43,867,158
Manufactures of wood and timber	6,286,774	16,758,249	12,340,868
Cotton yarns and manufactures	3,135,264	17,355,103	23,089,112
Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	3,838,109	7,967,626	16,668,969
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	4,946,149	8,572,320	7,910,235
Manufactures of other textile materials...	4,605,997	15,922,231	22,662,522
Apparel	8,027,856	3,375,245	3,112,938
Footwear	2,794,347	2,720,354	2,090,009
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	13,612,693	26,718,918	31,402,129
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	44,070,485	91,988,712	129,813,774
Leather and manufactures thereof	6,440,292	15,731,545	9,406,567
Paper, cardboard, etc.	14,841,996	21,782,947	24,353,569
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	4,767,657	7,506,756	11,737,142
Rubber manufactures	681,161	153,452	194,636
Miscellaneous articles, wholly or mainly manufactured	20,822,823	26,032,601	22,466,445
Total	£ 233,521,582	£ 399,469,040	£ 484,927,574
Animals, not for food	£ 3,318,458	£ 7,725,881	£ 8,291,002
Parcel post	£ 4,339,379	£ 17,859,036	£ 16,071,655
Grand total	£ 919,508,933	£ 1,794,540,400	£ 2,079,537,813

Imports were lower, on the other hand, having been reduced from £239,100,000 to £223,000,000. The unfavourable balance was lowered from £193,200,000 to £149,500,000. Exports to Canada represent only 4.4 per cent of the total.

Exports to the United States, including re-exports, rose from £61,300,000 in 1947 to £70,800,000 in 1948, whereas imports from the United States were reduced from £297,100,000 in 1947 to £184,400,000 in 1948. The unfavourable balance of trade was lowered from £235,800,000 in 1947 to £113,600,000 in 1948. Exports to the United States represent only 4.3 per cent of the total.

The adverse balance of trade on merchandise account was £431,674,000 in 1948, which compares with £596,465,000 in 1947 and with £387,229,000 in 1938. The trading position of Great Britain improved progressively last year, exports having expanded in each quarter throughout 1948, while no significant increase in the value of imports was noted in the second half of the year.

First Fisheries Specialist is Appointed in Canadian Trade Commissioner Service

Former Newfoundland Government Trade Commissioner in United States continues, in accordance with terms of union, promotion of commercial relations for an enlarged Canada.

MORLEY Byron Bursey, Newfoundland Government Trade Commissioner in the United States, with headquarters in New York, for the last two years, has been transferred to the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, in accordance with the terms of union, and becomes the first Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist). Due to his familiarity with the United States market, Mr. Bursey remains in New York, from which he will promote the sale of fisheries products for an enlarged Canada.



M. B. Bursey

Mr. Bursey was born at Old Perlican, Newfoundland, on January 1, 1912, and received his early education in St. John's, later proceeding to McGill University, in Montreal. After a short period of service with the Aluminum Company of Canada, Limited, in Montreal, he was made a director of a firm in St. John's engaged in the export of fish. With his practical experience of the business, Mr. Bursey joined the Newfoundland Government Service in 1938, and was appointed trade representative in the West Indies for the Newfoundland Fisheries Board, with headquarters in Kingston, Jamaica. He was named a member of the Newfoundland Fisheries Board in May, 1943, continuing to function in that capacity until his appointment in December, 1946, as Newfoundland Government Trade Commissioner in the United States.

Mr. Bursey negotiated a trade agreement between Newfoundland and the Dominican Republic in 1940, and has served on the following international committees: Fishery Products Committee, Combined Food Board; Fishery Products Committee, International Emergency Food Council; Advisory Committee on Saltfish, Fisheries Division, Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations; and the Atlantic Herring Investigation Committee.

Trinidad Develops Compromise Method to Distribute Special Hard-Currency Quotas

Considerable misunderstanding exists among Canadian exporters regarding allocation of quotas—Present system designed to give maximum degree of trading freedom while necessity for import control remains.

By T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

PORT OF SPAIN, March 18, 1949.—Considerable misunderstanding has arisen among Canadian exporters regarding the method being used by the Trinidad control authorities in allocating quotas of hard currency under the special agreement made with the United Kingdom early this year. It will be recalled that, under this agreement, the desire was expressed that the greatest possible degree of freedom would be left to exporters and importers in utilizing the allotment in the best interests of the trade and, of course, the economy of the Colony. So long as the necessity for import control remains, the colonial authorities do not feel that this desire can be met in full. The existing system, therefore, must be regarded as a compromise, evolved to give the greatest possible degree of trading freedom.

Under this plan the various items on the special list have been combined into nine groups, as follows:

GROUP 1: Cooking utensils only; hand tools; office furniture (metal only); lamps and lanterns.

GROUP 2: Leather, dressed and undressed.

GROUP 3: Manufactures of leather (excluding apparel); toys, including dolls; wearing apparel other than hosiery and knit goods; hosiery and knit goods; gloves only; footwear, all kinds; buckles, fasteners and buttons only.

GROUP 4: Brushes and mops; paints, varnishes and enamels; roofing materials only.

GROUP 5: Drugs, proprietary medicines and pharmaceutical preparations; toilet preparations, including toothpaste and cosmetics, shaving, toilet and cleansing soaps.

GROUP 6: Paper and manufactures thereof, excluding newsprint; pens, pencils and parts thereof only.

GROUP 7: Motor vehicle spare parts (excluding tires); primary batteries; accumulators.

GROUP 8: Crown corks.

GROUP 9: Lamps; ranges; hotplates, toasters, etc.; house-wiring equipment; domestic refrigerators; water coolers; fans, washing machines, etc.

Allocation Made on Basis of Past Importations

So long as an importer qualifies on the basis of past importations for a quota for the importation of any one of the items included in a group, such an importer is made an allocation of dollars for the importation of goods falling within that group. Maximum allocations are fixed for new importers for each group. If this maximum exceeds the quota of any importer who is eligible on the basis of past importations, such quota is increased to the maximum for which a new importer is eligible.

Some importers have misunderstood the system to the extent of believing that they had received allocations of dollars for articles which they do not normally import and which actually have no relation to the business in which they may be engaged. An examination of the groupings, however, taken with a realization of the "general store" nature of many Trinidad business firms, will reveal that the system, imperfect though it may be, does permit of a degree of freedom of choice in selecting goods for importation.

Agreement on Tariffs and Trade Signed by Twenty-Three Nations

Chile is last of countries that participated in Geneva Conference to accede to Protocol of Provisional Application—Some 200 tariff items to be reduced or bound at the existing rate—Canadian trade with Chile has increased since war.

By Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service

TWENTY-THREE countries that participated in the conference at Geneva, in 1947, at which a multilateral General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was negotiated, have now signed the Protocol of Provisional Application, Chile having added her signature on February 14, 1949. The agreement, which includes the schedules of tariff concessions, was brought into force provisionally on January 1, 1949, by those countries that had then signed the Protocol of Provisional Application. These were: Australia, Belgium, Canada, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The thirteen additional countries participating in negotiations at Geneva on tariffs and trade, and whose tariff schedules were annexed to the general agreement, are: Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, China, India, Lebanon, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Syria and South Africa. All these countries are now united with the original ten as signatories of the agreement that reached its final stage on October 30, 1947.

Tariff reductions that Chile undertook to make under the General Agreement were scheduled to go into force on March 16, 1949, thirty days after her accession. She has undertaken to reduce, or to bind at the existing rate, the duties on about 200 tariff items, many of which are of particular interest to Canadian exporters. However, in view of the scarcity of foreign exchange in Chile, the supplies of which are strictly controlled to pay for essential imports, it is not expected that exporters will be able to take immediate advantage of the reductions provided for in the agreement. With a return to more normal trading conditions, however, the lowering of tariff barriers should result in increased trade with Chile.

Tariff Reductions Made on Many Items

Among the products on which Chilean duties are reduced or bound against increase are:

Chilean Tariff		Old Rate of Duty	Geneva Rate of Duty
4	Aluminum in ingotsper kilogram gross	0.07	0.05
12	Nickel in ingotsper kilogram gross	0.075	0.05
ex 45	Wood in the rough, or merely sawn: cedar, mahogany or rosewoodper cubic metre	200.00	100.00
47	Pinewood, in the rough or merely sawnper cubic metre	70.00	70.00
ex 81	Codfish, dried or smoked, in containers of any kind, also in brine in wooden containersper kilogram gross	1.75	1.00
ex 83	Pedigree cattle of the bovine species, for breedingeach	90.00	45.00
ex 84	Pedigree horses for breedingeach	121.50	33.75
ex 86	Pedigree sheep for breedingeach	15.00	10.00
108	Lucern seedsper kilogram gross	0.15	0.10
ex 138	Apples, fresh	Free	Free

Chilean Tariff Item No.		Old Rate of Duty Gold Pesos	Geneva Rate of Duty Gold Pesos
227	Preserves, not elsewhere specified in the tariff, soupsper kilogram gross	6.00	4.50
ex 252	Whisky, Cognac, Armagnac, and rum . . . per litre	9.00	6.00
306	Oilcloth and linoleum for floors	0.70	0.35
324	Sail cloth and duck of cotton or flax, weighing less than 300 grams per square metre	5.00	1.90
325	Sail cloth and duck of cotton or flax, weighing 300 grams or more per square metre	3.00	1.10
929	Sodium cyanideper 100 kilograms gross	2.00	2.00
ex 956	Cod liver oilper kilogram gross	0.35	0.35
1056	Fertilizers, phosphated, treated by alkalis or acids (super phosphates)	Free	Free
1194	Iron and steel, rolled, in sheets, painted, galvanized or metal coated, also sheets pressed on to boards of wood or other material	0.40	0.30
1194A	Iron and steel, rolled, in sheets and bars, cut into any shape, whether minium-coated or not, also steel pieces for axles, of any length and not lathe-turned, obtained by elongating foundry ingotsper kilogram gross	0.15	0.10
1194B	Iron and steel, rolled, in sheets and bars, perforated or polished by the emery-wheel, the plane or the lathe, whether minium-coated or notper kilogram gross	0.20	0.15
1194C	Iron and steel, rolled, in compound sections for buildings, such as girders, cross-irons, columns, pillars, and the likeper kilogram gross	0.20	0.20
1200	Aluminum in bars or sheets, not elsewhere specified in the tariffper kilogram gross	0.15	0.15
1330	Taps, stop-cocks, and valves for any purpose or use, and their spare parts of bronze: water jets, also sockets and connections for hosesper kilogram gross	4.00	3.00
1343	Mining machines, not elsewhere specified in the tariffper kilogram gross	0.18	0.18
1344	Mining apparatus, not elsewhere specified in the tariffper kilogram gross	0.25	0.25
1345	Components and spares, not elsewhere specified in the tariff, of mining machines and apparatusper kilogram gross	0.45	0.45
1346	Ploughsper kilogram gross	0.35	0.25
1347	Agricultural machinery, not elsewhere specified in the tariffper kilogram gross	0.125	0.125
1351	Components and spares, not elsewhere specified in the tariff of agricultural machines and apparatusper kilogram gross	0.30	0.30
1354	Pumps for industries and trades	0.18	0.18
1376	Implements and hand tools, and parts thereofper kilogram gross	0.20	0.15
ex 1376	Sicklesper kilogram gross	0.20	0.15
1386	Transmission belts or bands of leather	2.00	1.50
1387	Transmission belts or bands, other	1.10	1.10
1388	Belts or bands of leather, rubber or textile materials, for conveyor machines	0.20	0.20
ex 1390	Motors (engines) for fishing craft	0.18	0.05
1414	Electricity meters and other electricity measuring apparatusper kilogram gross	1.10	1.10
ex 1415	Accumulators, weighing more than 100 kilograms netper kilogram gross	0.50	0.25
	Automobiles, not elsewhere specified in the tariff, new or used for the transportation of persons, assembled or not, weighing each:		

Chilean Tariff Item No.		Old Rate of Duty Gold Pesos	Geneva Rate of Duty Gold Pesos
1463	From 501 to 1,000 kgs.	1,000 pesos each.	0.80 peso per kg. net.
	From 1,001 to 1,500 kgs.	1,000 pesos each plus 1 pesos per kg. gross on ex- cess over 1,000 kgs.	1.10 pesos per kg. net.
1464	From 1,501 to 2,000 kgs.	1,500 pesos each plus 2 pesos per kg. gross on ex- cess over 1,500 kgs.	2.10 pesos per kg. net.
1465	From 2,001 to 2,250 kgs.	2,500 pesos each plus 3 pesos per kg. gross on ex- cess over 2,000 kgs.	2.10 pesos per kg. net.
1466	From 2,251 to 2,500 kgs.	3,250 pesos each plus 5 pesos per kg. gross on ex- cess over 2,250 kgs.	2.10 pesos per kg. net.
1467	From 2,501 to 3,000 kgs.	4,500 pesos each plus 5 pesos per kg. gross on ex- cess over 2,500 kgs.	2.10 pesos per kg. net.
1468	From 3,001 to 3,500 kgs.	7,000 pesos each plus 6 pesos per kg. gross on ex- cess over 3,000 kgs.	2.10 pesos per kg. net.
1469	3,501 kgs. or more	10,000 pesos each plus 6 pesos per kg. gross on ex- cess over 3,500 kgs.	2.10 pesos per kg. net.
ex 1463/69	Trucks, vans and buses	Same as for passenger cars.	0.10 peso per kg. net.
ex 1463/69	Jeeps and agri-jeeps	Same as for passenger cars.	0.025 peso per kg. net.
ex 1463/69	Ambulances	Same as for passenger cars.	Free.
ex 1475	Motor-driven vehicles for the conveyance and stowage of goods .....per kilogram gross	1.00	0.20
1476	Freight wagons, without motors (engines) to be drawn by trucks or tractors ..........per kilogram gross	0.75	0.20
ex 1476	Special appliances for attachment to trucks to increase their carrying capacity ..........per kilogram gross	0.75	0.20
1480	Chassis of automobiles, assembled or not ..........per kilogram gross	0.30	0.075
ex 1480	Tractors .....per kilogram net	0.15	0.05
1482	Axles with or without bushings or nuts ..........per kilogram gross	0.90	0.20
ex 1487	Pneumatic tires, for agricultural machines, machines for the construction and mainten- ance of roads, and for tractors, with an external diameter of more than one metre and with a normal maximum inflation pressure of 40 lbs. per square inch ..per kilogram gross	1.00	0.50

Chilean Tariff Item No.		Old Rate of Duty Gold Pesos	Geneva Rate of Duty Gold Pesos
1490	Springs except those called shock absorbers for automobiles .....per kilogram gross	0.45	0.225
1492	Vehicle components and spare parts, not elsewhere specified in the tariff .....per kilogram gross	1.20	0.40
1497	Asbestos, prepared in fibrous, pasty or powdery condition .....per kilogram gross	0.075	0.075
1498	Asbestos, prepared, wrought into any unspecified shape .....per kilogram gross	1.10	1.10
1855	Photographic cameras, including those for taking cinematograph films, also their parts .....per kilogram legal	5.00	3.80
1856	Calculating machines and apparatus, arithmometers, etc., also their parts .....per kilogram gross	4.00	3.00
1857	Typewriters and writing apparatus and their parts not elsewhere specified in the tariff....per kilogram gross	4.00	1.50
ex 1936	Refrigerators for domestic use, for the preservation of foodstuffs, up to 10 cubic feet in capacity .....per kilogram gross	1.00	0.50
1943	Fishing tackle such as hooks, harpoons, rods, floats, leads, nets, and other articles .....per kilogram gross	0.05	Free

Duties Payable in Paper Pesos

Chilean duties are expressed in gold pesos but are payable in paper pesos, the amounts in gold being multiplied by either 6.4 or 8.9, depending upon the status of the item under the exchange budget, to convert them to paper. Taking the paper peso at its official value of 3.22 cents and multiplying by 6.4 gives a value of about 20.6 cents to the gold peso.

In addition to the duties quoted above, there are a number of other charges on imports which were not affected by the General Agreement. For most products, these total 18 per cent of the duty-paid value. Motor vehicles and spare parts are subject to a road tax of 10 per cent of the basic duty. There is also a luxury tax of 15 per cent of the duty-paid value on passenger automobiles with a c.i.f. value of more than \$1,500 (previously this applied to cars valued at over \$1,200).

Canadian trade with Chile is not large, but it has increased substantially since the war, as indicated in the following table:

Canadian Trade With Chile

	Exports	Imports
1938	\$ 605,336	\$ 178,522
1939	956,601	226,158
1946	3,564,804	424,265
1947	4,391,797	338,791
1948	4,495,331	332,000

Principal exports to Chile in 1948, many of which benefit from the new tariff concessions, were: Newsprint paper, \$1,092,631; steel plates, sheets and strips, \$499,462; reaper threshers, \$232,222; sewing machines, \$178,203; asbestos milled fibres, \$170,994; mining machinery and parts, \$167,496; bars, iron or steel, \$163,865; rubber belting, not otherwise provided for, \$136,172; soda and sodium compounds, \$119,814; electric meters and parts, \$112,342; drugs and chemicals, not otherwise provided for, \$86,416; nickel, fine, \$82,746; binder twine, \$68,272; aluminum bars, ingots, blooms, \$68,049; batteries, storage and parts, \$66,295. Principal imports from Chile during the same period were: crude iodine, \$129,463; fresh onions, \$117,911; soda nitrate, \$24,156; beeswax, \$15,993; sisal, istle and tampico fibre, \$11,069.

United States Lowers Duty on Items from Chile

Washington, March 17, 1949.—(FTS)—Following the decision of Chile to associate herself with twenty-two other countries that have signed the multilateral General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, negotiated at Geneva in 1947, the United States has put into effect the tariff concessions in Schedule XX of the agreement. Reductions in duty now in effect, and applicable to imports from Canada and the other countries with which the United States has most-favoured-nation trade agreements, are as follows:

Par. No.		Former rate of duty.	New rate of duty.
745.	Peaches, ripe or in brine, when entered during the period, December 1-May 31	½c. per lb.	¼c. per lb.
753.	Melons, other than watermelons and cantaloupes, when entered during the period December 1 to May 31	35% ad val.	17½% ad val.
	Fruits, other than melons, in their natural state, not specially provided for	35% ad val.	17½% ad val.
765.	Dried beans when entered during the period May 1 to August 31:		
	Red kidney	3c. per lb.	2c. per lb.
	Other	3c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.
767.	Lentils	½c. per lb.	¼c. per lb.
770.	Onions, except onion sets	2½c. per lb.	1½c. per lb.

Sharp Increase Recorded in Canadian Output of Automobile Parts

Gross factory selling value of the products of the automobile parts industry rose sharply in 1947 to reach a total of \$131,534,939 as compared with \$93,428,899 in 1946, an increase of 40 per cent.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Canada Sending Delegation to Trade Conference

Canada's delegation to the international conference on trade and tariffs, which will be convened at Annecy, France, on April 8, 1949, will be headed by the Hon. L. Dana Wilgress, High Commissioner for Canada in the United Kingdom, who is a former Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce. He also headed the Canadian delegation to the Geneva Conference in 1947.

Other members of the Canadian delegation are: W. J. Callaghan, Commissioner of Tariffs, Department of Finance; Louis Couillard, Department of External Affairs; Dr. H. R. Kemp and A. L. Neal, Department of Trade and Commerce; G. N. Perry and S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance; Dr. A. E. Richards, Department of Agriculture; and B. G. Barrow, Department of Trade and Commerce, who will act as secretary.

There will be two sets of meetings at Annecy, the first of which will comprise the third session of the contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, in which the following 23 countries will participate: Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Burma, Ceylon, Chile, Canada, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Southern Rhodesia, Syria, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The second set of meetings will take the form of tariff negotiations, the purpose of which is to permit a number of other countries to participate in the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, as follows: Colombia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Finland, Greece, Haiti, Italy, Liberia, Nicaragua, Peru, Sweden and Uruguay. If these thirteen countries arrive at satisfactory arrangements with the 23 contracting parties and with each other, the membership of the General Agreement will be increased to 36 countries.

Conditions in Greece Show Slight Improvement During Past Year

Political insecurity since war has produced economic instability, but financial assistance from United States has stimulated reconstruction—Corinth Canal again open, housing program completed, highways extended, bridges built, water works improved and land reclaimed.

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on economic conditions in Greece, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

(One U.S. dollar equals 9,990 drachmas)

ATHERNS, February 28, 1949.—Despite adverse economic conditions in Greece, there have been some signs of improvement. Due to the lack of political security since the war, economic instability has prevailed. In fact, but for the financial assistance rendered by the United States, this country would have been unable to overcome her problems. In spite of such assistance, no effective system has been devised of curbing inflation and halting the rise in the cost of living.

Greek foreign trade is characterized by "invisible" factors, such as shipping returns, investments in other countries, remittances from Greek emigrants, the repatriation of capital, tourist trade and foreign loans. The Second World War wiped out these invisible sources of revenue, possibly to a greater extent than in other European countries. Greece imports essential foodstuffs, staple commodities and capital goods, the principal items being wheat, coal, iron and steel, industrial machinery, lumber, textiles, petroleum and sugar. Tobacco accounts for forty per cent of her exports, according to returns for 1939, while other items include currants and raisins, olive oil, olives and ores.

Merchandise exports in 1937 were valued at \$88,000,000, which was equivalent to 65 per cent of the value of Greek imports, amounting to \$136,000,000. Exports rose the following year to \$93,000,000, representing 70 per cent of the imports, but dropped in 1939 to \$73,600,000. Although some recovery was noted after the war, merchandise and invisible exports of \$120,000,000 covered only 35 per cent of the imports, valued at \$350,000,000. The deficit of 65 per cent was covered by assistance from UNRRA, loans and other foreign aid. These figures indicate the necessity for assistance from other countries, until such time as Greece can recover some of its capacity to overcome an increasing adverse balance of trade. This situation is unlikely to develop until peace is restored to the land.

Trade with Canada Relatively Small

Returns for the first nine months of 1948 indicate that Canada has participated to a relatively small extent in the foreign trade of Greece. Total imports were 1,549,948 tons, of which 23,305 originated in Canada. Total exports in the same period amounted to only 281,703 tons, of which 17 tons were shipped to Canada. An increase in total trade over that of 1947 is noted, total imports in the latter year amounting to 993,937 tons and exports to 136,393 tons.

The Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, provided \$150,000,000 in 1948 for assistance to Greece, and it is expected that a further sum will be available this year. Between July, 1947, and July, 1948, some \$308,000,000 was expended for imports of essentials. Exports during this period were valued at \$96,000,000, which barely covered 30 per cent of the imports. It is expected that exports will be higher this year, in spite of the civil war. Industry is far from its peak production, due to local conditions, while many people are living in extreme misery and are unproductive.

During the first year of operation, ending last July, the American Mission for Aid to Greece was responsible for the provision of 209,791 tons of military stores, 36,078 tons of agricultural supplies and equipment, 13,062 tons of industrial materials and equipment, and 2,091 tons of medical and sanitation supplies.

Corinth Canal Again Open for Traffic

The Corinth Canal was opened to traffic for the first time since its demolition by Germany, while the ports of Salonika and Piraeus were restored to full operation. A housing program was completed, with the reconstruction of some 2,200 rural dwellings and the erection of 2,356 others. Shelters were constructed for stricken areas, and repair work was carried out in over a hundred schools. Some 600 kilometres of highway were built, and it was expected that 1,800 kilometres would be completed by the end of last year.

Since the Economic Co-operation Administration assumed responsibility for the work started by AMAG, some sixty railroad bridges have been completed, five of these being of large size. This has been achieved despite guerrilla warfare that delays reconstruction of the transportation system in Greece. Over thirty highway bridges and culverts have been built, one over the Corinth Canal, 262 feet long and 190 feet above the water, being an outstanding example. Six major airfields have been built, drainage facilities and water works have been improved, land has been reclaimed and agricultural rehabilitation projects have been initiated.

Under the European Recovery Program, Greece was authorized to purchase agricultural and industrial goods to the value of \$145,700,000 during the first nine months in which ECA functioned, ending December 31, 1948. Foodstuffs and other agricultural items accounted for \$82,400,000, bread grains alone amounting to \$49,300,000 of this total. Authorizations covering industrial commodities aggregated \$51,300,000, of which \$11,300,000 was for petroleum. Some \$12,000,000 was for the payment of ocean freight.

These purchase authorizations were implemented through the Greek quarterly import programs, elaborated by the Foreign Trade Administration, Greek Ministry of National Economy, which regulates foreign trade, in co-operation with the ECA Mission to Greece. These quarterly programs are summarized in the following table, showing the breakdown of tentative imports under the program:

1948	Direct	State	Private	Total
First quarter	\$33,792,000	\$24,051,200	\$63,512,000	\$121,355,200
Second quarter	31,157,000	20,544,800	47,673,820	99,375,620
Third quarter	22,107,000	17,970,900	40,086,170	80,164,070
Fourth quarter		43,743,200	46,450,000	90,193,200

State and direct ECA procurement covered essential imports, such as foodstuffs, fuels, fertilizers and pesticides, the total corresponding roughly in value to private trade imports of all other commodities. A clear tendency



Greece—The Acropolis rises in the background of this photograph of Athens. The port of Piraeus, which may be seen in the distance, was restored to full operation last year. Despite adverse economic conditions in Greece, there has been some improvement.

has been noticed, as these programs developed, towards the diversion of private trade from dollar areas and free exchange to clearing and drawing rights countries (European countries co-operating under ERP). This is especially noticeable in the first quarterly program for 1949.

Trade Agreements Made with Certain Countries

Greece signed trade agreements with a number of countries during the past year, a review of which will provide some indication of her relations with those concerned. A commercial *modus vivendi* exists between Canada and Greece, by which both countries extend to each other most-favoured-nation treatment. This agreement is still subject to ratification by the Greek Parliament, though an emergency law provided for its ratification during the recess, subject to official ratification by Parliament.

Commercial agreements were concluded during the year with Italy, the Bizone Area of Germany, Sweden, Switzerland, France and Lebanon. Most of these were for a short period of time, generally twelve months, and regulated the mutual exchange of goods on the basis of specific lists, and settlement of accounts through clearing.

Following the inauguration of the European Recovery Program and the establishment of a regional ECA Mission to Greece, there was evident a trend in bilateral agreements, the purpose of which was the development of trade between countries participating in ERP. Bilateral agreements have been concluded with Denmark and Bizonia, and negotiations are under way for agreements with Norway, Sweden, Italy, Great Britain and Turkey within the framework of ERP. Further evidence of this trend is found in the import programs, whereby most of the provisions are devoted to clearing and drawing rights countries under ERP.

Cost of Living Continues Rise in Greece

The cost of living index in Athens, compiled by the Bank of Greece, on the basis of 100 for 1938, shows a rise from 21,624 in December, 1947, to 25,561 in December, 1948. The cost of living index for 35 retail items, compiled by a leading newspaper, on the basis of 1 for 1938, increased from 255 in December, 1947, to 320 in December, 1948. It would appear that the rise will continue during the current year.

The fiduciary circulation last November amounted to 1,021,014 million drachmas, compared with 893,311 million in January, 1948, representing an increase of 14 per cent in note circulation. This indication of increasing inflation may be partly attributed to higher military expenditures.

The drachma depreciated in value during the past year, as indicated by the following table of exchange rates for the United States dollar:

Exchange Rates for Drachmas

1948	Basic rate	For. exch. certificate	Official rate	Free market rate
January	5,000	4,000	9,000	11,440
February	5,000	4,025	9,025	12,630
March	5,000	3,995	8,995	13,079
April	5,000	4,600	9,600	13,005
May	5,000	4,850	9,850	13,305
June	5,000	5,015	10,015	13,393
July	5,000	5,000	10,000	14,121
August	5,000	5,015	10,015	14,000
September	5,000	5,025	10,025	13,404
October	5,000	5,030	10,030	13,103
November	5,000	5,030	10,030	13,280
December	5,000	4,990	9,990	14,148

Canadian Shipments of Primary Iron and Steel Increased

Shipments of primary shapes by Canadian steel mills in 1948, exclusive of producers' interchange, increased 11 per cent over the preceding year. During the year, 2,622,900 tons were shipped as compared with 2,355,463 in 1947. Shipments in December declined to 212,886 tons from 219,363 in November, but showed a substantial gain over the 178,273 in the corresponding month a year earlier.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Britain Builds Half World's Merchant Tonnage

London, March 9, 1949.—(FTS)—Shipbuilders in Great Britain and Northern Ireland constructed 50.9 per cent of all the vessels built during the past year, according to the annual summary of Lloyd's Register. This compares with 56.7 per cent in 1947, with 53 per cent in 1946 and with 34 per cent in 1938. There were 342 merchant ships, of 1,176,346 net registered tons, built in the United Kingdom last year, 158 of these being steamers and 184 motorships. Of the tonnage launched in 1948, 34.9 per cent was for owners in other lands, comparing with 31.7 per cent in 1947, with 10.3 per cent in 1946 and with 19.8 per cent in 1938.

Canada launched 61 ships, of 102,321 net registered tons, which is a reduction of 1,666 tons from the 1947 total. None of the ships exceeded 6,000 tons. Thirteen, of 53,502 tons, were oil-burning steamships. Electric welding was used exclusively in the construction of 17 ships, of 14,356 tons.

Launchings outside the United Kingdom, excluding Germany, Japan and U.S.S.R., numbered 530 merchant ships, of 1,133,397 tons, of which 94 were steamships and 436 motorships. There was a net increase of 223,535 tons, to which the Netherlands contributed 54,684 tons; Italy, 49,308 tons; France, 46,349 tons; Denmark, 38,731 tons; Belgium, 26,324 tons; and Sweden, 23,298 tons. Ship production in the United States declined 38,430 tons.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	February			January—February		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	27.6	52.6	44.2	62.0	118.1	100.2
America.....	1.4	5.6	5.1	3.2	17.0	13.0
Africa.....	1.8	4.3	3.3	3.1	9.1	8.3
Asia.....	1.0	3.1	7.8	1.6	6.5	22.8
Oceania.....	3.4	4.5	3.6	7.8	7.6	6.7
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	35.1	70.0	64.1	77.7	158.3	151.1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	16.9	95.2	107.7	37.0	200.7	224.8
Latin America.....	1.5	9.5	8.7	2.8	17.4	16.7
Europe.....	3.7	25.9	17.3	7.1	52.4	33.9
Other Foreign Countries.....	2.6	7.6	7.2	5.4	14.9	15.6
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	24.5	138.3	140.9	52.3	285.4	290.9
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	59.6	208.3	205.0	129.9	443.7	442.0

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	27,345	51,660	44,124	60,915	116,608	99,937
Gibraltar.....			28			127
Ireland.....	206	607	39	1,005	1,081	120
Malta.....	27	322	8	100	392	39
TOTAL EUROPE	27,578	52,589	44,199	62,020	118,081	100,223
America:						
Newfoundland.....	359	2,510	2,404	884	6,443	5,723
Bermuda.....	92	278	179	194	656	630
Barbados.....	65	214	383	159	844	860
Jamaica.....	431	511	385	797	2,652	971
Trinidad and Tobago.....	231	957	817	575	3,269	2,421
Bahamas.....	144	266	245	333	710	464
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	19	311	270	41	848	750
British Honduras.....	93	26	36	200	161	73
British Guiana.....		478	379	1,388		1,133
Falkland Islands.....			4			5
TOTAL AMERICA	1,434	5,551	5,102	3,183	16,971	13,030
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		2	7		12	49
Union of South Africa.....	1,668	3,216	2,812	2,544	7,345	7,121
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	81	154	180	173	288	569
Gambia.....				2	6	
Gold Coast.....	2	202	154	7	328	326
Nigeria.....	4	59	15	11	137	25
Sierra Leone.....	5	290	22	28	351	24
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	1	11	2	186	12	2
British East Africa.....	63	355	124	147	654	190
TOTAL AFRICA	1,824	4,289	3,316	3,098	9,133	8,306

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Con. (Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	373	1,804	6,304	584	3,459	17,495
Pakistan.....		31	176		40	2,749
Burma*.....	28			33		
Ceylon.....	20	83	128	38	262	202
Aden.....	10	31	2	14	67	23
Malaya.....	321	493	658	656	1,023	1,124
Other British East Indies.....	1			1		
Hong Kong.....	92	528	577	230	1,251	1,189
Israel†.....	7	111		18	352	
TOTAL ASIA.....	852	3,081	7,845	1,574	6,454	22,782
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,429	2,720	2,366	5,585	4,733	5,303
New Zealand.....	952	1,743	1,207	2,108	2,764	1,406
Fiji.....	14	20	20	79	143	29
Other Oceania.....				11	4	
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	3,395	4,483	3,593	7,783	7,644	6,738
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	35,086	69,992	64,054	77,659	158,285	151,079
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	16,792	94,816	106,709	36,835	199,815	222,732
Alaska.....	2	14	67	8	26	161
American Virgin Islands.....	3	17	7	5	21	36
Hawaii.....	50	187	639	130	466	1,477
Puerto Rico.....	17	130	230	27	248	343
United States Oceania.....		68	43	3	111	59
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	16,864	95,232	107,695	37,008	200,687	224,808
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	451	1,860	257	605	3,288	837
Bolivia.....	10	38	84	16	123	238
Brazil.....	242	2,259	1,689	538	3,710	3,145
Chile.....	54	238	283	110	377	489
Colombia.....	85	810	557	167	1,620	1,405
Costa Rica.....	9	87	167	20	178	352
Cuba.....	90	817	1,276	174	1,700	2,428
Dominican Republic.....	55	213	209	62	334	384
Ecuador.....	6	121	84	9	190	201
El Salvador.....	7	105	22	11	157	70
Guatemala.....	8	108	64	14	196	155
Haiti.....	11	228	142	15	289	365
Honduras.....	3	31	73	18	83	101
Mexico.....	209	1,230	1,070	436	2,248	1,836
Nicaragua.....	2	26	70	4	55	152
Panama.....	31	168	748	63	366	914
Paraguay.....	1	24	11	3	31	13
Peru.....	68	155	264	168	435	676
Uruguay.....	17	96	227	71	314	410
Venezuela.....	129	913	1,412	250	1,712	2,493
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,488	9,527	8,709	2,754	17,406	16,664
Europe:						
Albania.....		9		2	25	
Austria.....	3	957	579	6	1,428	911
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	366	4,731	1,532	709	6,339	4,520
Bulgaria.....		44	2		92	3

*See Commonwealth Countries prior to 1948.

†See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	February			January—February		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.		(Thousands of Dollars)				
Europe:—Con.						
Czechoslovakia	163	2,060	524	223	4,350	753
Denmark	16	166	295	65	293	958
Estonia						
Finland	29	139	37	46	395	72
France	436	4,186	2,508	1,305	12,670	6,386
Germany	1,141	653	2,474	1,785	1,497	5,087
Greece	1	2,329	305	1	3,139	555
Hungary		142	31		337	33
Iceland			200		78	201
Italy	17	3,448	1,157	101	6,206	2,120
Latvia	23			25		
Lithuania						
Netherlands	601	2,721	1,308	1,401	4,968	2,553
Norway	325	1,163	1,160	679	4,042	2,197
Poland	25	743	27	76	1,005	86
Portugal	5	180	266	21	532	466
Azores and Madeira		9			33	11
Roumania		5	5	16	95	30
Spain		81	13		89	85
Sweden	283	167	662	329	908	382
Switzerland	10	1,841	4,241	95	3,541	5,918
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	168		4	168	43	14
Yugoslavia		142	1	1	309	57
TOTAL EUROPE	3,612	25,916	17,331	7,115	52,414	33,898
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan					4	2
Arabia			165			410
Belgian Congo	4	124	175	26	260	382
Burma*		34	4		52	35
China	104	2,587	1,244	243	6,524	2,065
Greenland		21			23	7
Egypt	23	2,148	1,713	39	2,163	1,888
Ethiopia		9	14		13	18
French Africa	7	384	164	15	827	1,050
French East Indies	3	26	15	5	47	37
French Guiana		34			49	
French Oceania	2	6	7	15	9	13
French West Indies	7	150		12	162	1
Madagascar		168	7	1	194	16
St. Pierre and Miquelon	11	73	69	22	208	182
Iran	16	76	99	17	118	264
Iraq	6	72	25	11	81	40
Transjordan			11			103
Tripoli					1	
Other Italian Africa						
Indonesia	44	155	614	109	766	1,277
Japan	2,058	33	104	4,201	541	406
Korea					9	2
Liberia	2	10	6	3	13	11
Morocco	3	38	26	6	83	181
Netherlands Guiana	4	85	64	6	153	144
Netherlands Antilles	12	142	155	29	340	419
Palestine*			1,134			1,763
Philippine Islands	146	1,032	624	287	1,780	1,472
Portuguese Africa	109	107	304	318	278	547
Portuguese Asia		6	3		16	38
Siam	2	12	67	4	34	146
Canary Islands			8		1	14
Spanish Africa						
Syria	3	20	161	11	53	1,765
Turkey		47	220		64	279
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	2,566	7,599	7,202	5,380	14,866	15,577
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	24,533	138,277	140,940	52,259	285,369	290,944
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	59,619	208,269	204,994	129,919	443,654	442,024

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

Production of Food Grains in India Still Short of Domestic Demand

Food rationing and price control well under way in most urban areas—Arrangements in progress to import food grains, chiefly from America and Australia—Conditions in sugar industry satisfactory—Jute industry adversely affected by partition.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of articles on economic conditions in India during 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. One rupee equals 30 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI, February 19, 1949.—Production of food grains in India declined during the past year, due in large measure to unsettled conditions in the East Punjab and West Bengal, following partition, to floods in the Punjab and United Provinces, and to failures of the monsoon in parts of Madras and Bombay. It is estimated that the production will be 45,000,000 tons for 1948, compared with 46,000,000 tons in 1947 and with 48,000,000 tons in 1944. As in the past, the shortage of food grains is met by imports, which amounted in 1947-48 to 2,400,000 tons, as compared with 2,600,000 tons in the previous year.

The total supply of food grains, including imports, is therefore 48,000,000 tons, which is about equal to that of 1939-40. Taking into account the increasing population, however, the annual per capita consumption, which was 388 pounds in 1939-40, is now 357 pounds. During the year the Central Government approved grants totalling Rs.20,000,000 and Rs.13,600,000 as loans. An equal amount is expected to be spent by the provinces. There are also many provincial plans, such as the sinking of tube wells, "grow-more-food" campaigns and land reclamation schemes, Food rationing and price control is well under way in most urban areas, and it is estimated that about 70,000,000 persons will shortly be affected. The decision whether or not to introduce rationing in rural areas is left to provincial governments.

Meanwhile arrangements are in progress to secure food grains from abroad, especially America and Australia, at more favourable prices than hitherto. The International Bank of Reconstruction and Development is also to be approached for a large loan to enable provinces and states to purchase machinery for carrying out their land-reclamation schemes.

Conditions in Sugar Industry Satisfactory

The sugar industry has had a satisfactory year in regard to production, length of season and amount of cane crushed. Output during the season amounted to 1,077,000 tons as against 903,000 tons in the previous season, an increase of 19.27 per cent despite the fact that only 135 factories operated as against 137 in the previous season. For the major part of the year, mills retained very high stocks, partly due to transport difficulties and partly to the high prices and artificial scarcity caused by the sudden decontrol of sugar at the beginning of the year.

Progress of the Indian jute industry during 1948 was greatly affected by the problems following the partition of the country, when Pakistan obtained 72 per cent of the jute acreage and India retained all the jute mills, numbering 104, baling presses, etc., but only 28 per cent of the jute-

growing acreage. Although the jute industry depends primarily on co-operation between the two Dominions, the first setback occurred at the beginning of the year, when Pakistan began to levy an export duty on jute transported across the land frontier. Since then several meetings have been held to ensure regular supplies of raw jute for Indian mills in exchange for jute manufactures but, owing to devastating floods in East Bengal, it has not been possible to meet the commitments. At the same time Pakistan is placing orders with foreign suppliers for jute-mill equipment, while India is taking steps to develop certain suitable areas in Bengal as well as in Madras and Travancore, for the production of jute.

India—Plucking tea in Northern India, the principal producing area. Production amounted to 433 million pounds in the period April to November, 1948, which shows little change as compared with the figure for the same period in the previous year.



In view of these conditions, production figures for 1948 are not discouraging. For the first ten months, ending October, production aggregated 862,862 tons as against 833,427 tons in the same period of 1947. For the same period in 1946, the figure for undivided India was 896,411 tons. Complete export figures are not available, but for January to June the Government of India allocated the following quantities of raw jute to foreign countries: United Kingdom, 19,000 tons; United States, 19,000; Brazil, 25,000; France, 12,000; Belgium, 6,700; Czechoslovakia, 3,000; Russia, 3,000 tons.

Due to procurement and transport difficulties, the Government had to extend the expiry date for shipment to July 31 to enable shippers to fulfil their commitments, and in the second half of the year it had to ban exports entirely up to September 30. The demand for Indian jute in foreign markets is still strong, but, on account of supplies being irregular, due to spasmodic production, transportation difficulties (which can only be solved by mutual efforts of the two Dominions) and the high prices prevailing, many countries, especially the United States, are now tending to use substitutes, of which paper is the most important. The jute industry is fully aware of this trend and is making every effort to correct it.

Future of Tea Industry Uncertain

Production of tea in Northern India, the principal producing area, amounted to 433 million pounds in the period April to November, 1948, which shows little change as compared with the figure for the same period of the previous year. Several definite trends are now becoming apparent which may have unfavourable effects on the future of the Indian tea industry. World production is approaching the point when supply will exceed demand and, unless the quality of Indian tea is considerably improved, it is possible that Indian producers will be adversely affected. On the other hand, growers are complaining that, so long as production costs continue high, it would be uneconomical for them to devote attention to high-quality teas. The export duty has recently been reduced considerably in order that the local product may compete on a price basis in foreign markets. While this will doubtless have some beneficial effect, it is reported that one or two other major producing countries have taken a similar step.

The availability of tea chests continued to present a problem throughout the year. Contrary to expectations, the supply of locally made chests proved numerically insufficient and qualitatively poor. Following complaints from several overseas markets, the industry has appealed to the Government to permit a greater output of good-quality chests, but government import policy has not been relaxed so far as plywood chests are concerned.

Production Costs of Coffee High

The coffee crop for the year has been well maintained, and it is hoped that a total of some 18,000 tons will be realized. As in the case of tea, the growers' main handicap is the cost of production. Owing to the proximity of tea and coffee estates, the same cost factors apply, namely, increased wages and transport charges. Early in the year a government cost accountant submitted a report which led to the lifting of the price control on coffee. This had the effect of raising the price considerably, and eventually, after numerous representations to the Government, the Indian Coffee Board decided to release stocks through co-operative stores at fair prices. With production higher than it has been for some years, attempts are being made to introduce Indian coffee on hitherto untapped overseas markets.

Imports and Exports of Rubber Restricted

The production of rubber during 1948 is estimated to be well up to expectations, although figures are not yet available. The industry is still faced with the problem of production costs and high prices of raw rubber. On the grounds that the entire rubber production of India can be absorbed by local manufacturers, the Government has restricted imports and exports of raw rubber. The manufacturers' complaint has been that the prices fixed for raw rubber are generally higher than those prevailing in other rubber-producing areas, while the growers contend that the prices now in force are barely sufficient to meet the cost of production. The Government has recently approved an increase of 12 cents per pound in the price of raw rubber. In view of its strategic importance, the Government is gradually taking over control of the industry.

Range of Excise Taxes Repealed or Reduced Under Provisions of the Recent Budget

Retail purchase tax repealed or replaced by excise tax of ten per cent, payable by manufacturer or importer.

PROVISION was made by the Minister of Finance in the Budget, brought down on March 22, 1949, for the repeal of excise taxes on the following items, effective March 23: Soft drinks; chocolate, candy and confectionery; chewing gum; cable, telegraph and telephone messages, and on telephone extensions; transportation tickets or rights of transportation, and on seats, berths or other sleeping accommodation; motor buses; and carbonic acid gas.

The retail purchase tax has been repealed and replaced by an excise tax of 10 per cent, payable by the manufacturer or importer, on all articles subject to the retail purchase tax.

The excise taxes have been reduced from 35 per cent to 10 per cent on the following items: Trunks, suitcases, bags and luggage of all kinds; ash trays, tobacco pipes and smokers' accessories; fountain pens, propelling pencils and desk accessories.

Excise taxes have been reduced from 25 per cent to 10 per cent on the following items: Toilet articles; devices commonly or commercially known as lighters; coin, disc, or token operated machines and vending machines.

The sales tax has been repealed on the following items: Lactose; malt syrup, except when sold for beverage purposes; diesel powered self-propelled trucks, mounted on rubber-tired wheels, for off highway use exclusively at mines or quarries, and complete parts thereof.

Rates of excise tax on matches have been amended from the present specific proportionate rate of tax on each package to an ad valorem tax of 10 per cent.

The existing specific tax of 5 cents per pound on tires and tubes has been amended to an ad valorem tax of 10 per cent.

The Department of National Revenue has extended to June 30, 1949, the period during which the unrevised forms of Canadian Customs Invoices MA, NA; MB, NB; M and N may be used. The final date on which such forms could be utilized was previously April 1, 1949.

Import Controls Suspended or Relaxed, Effective Yesterday

Increase in quotas for specified categories of goods 25 per cent—New increase for fruits and vegetables 15 per cent—British manufacturers of pictorial and greeting cards enabled to re-enter market for Christmas trade—Motion picture projectors may be brought in.

FURTHER relaxations in import controls under The Emergency Exchange Conservation Act took effect on April 1, 1949, being featured by a general increase in all import quotas for goods enumerated in Schedule II of the Act. The quota for Category 1 (fruits and vegetables) has been increased from the current annual rate of 70 per cent of the base year to an annual rate of 80 per cent. That for Category 2 (textiles) has been advanced from 32 per cent to 40 per cent. Category 3 (footwear, luggage and related products) has been advanced from 68 per cent to 76 per cent. Category 4 (furniture, plumbing fixtures, cooking and heating equipment, watches and clocks, toys and sporting goods) has been increased from 42 to 50 per cent. Category 5 (prepared foods), which was 28 per cent, is now 44 per cent.

Except in the case of fruits and vegetables, each of these new percentages represents an increase of approximately 25 per cent in the quota, after adjustment for additions to and deletions from the list of goods in each category since they were established seventeen months ago. The increase for fruits and vegetables is 15 per cent, an increase of 40 per cent in the quota having been authorized on October 1, 1948.

Import Restrictions Removed on Several Items

All import restrictions have been removed from the following items: Lumber, including veneers and plywoods; paints varnishes and lacquers; gummed paper; mirrors of glass and silvered glass; machine-made tumblers and decanters of glass; articles of glass designed to be cut or moulded; hat braids and hat bands imported under Tariff Items 569c and 569d.

Two items are transferred from the prohibited list to Category 4 of the quota list. These are pictorial and greeting cards, and 8 mm. and 16 mm. motion-picture projectors. The relaxation on pictorial and greeting cards will enable United Kingdom manufacturers to re-enter the Canadian market for the next Christmas season. The relaxation on motion-picture projectors is in line with the transfer of cameras to the quota list on January 1, and is in addition to the special arrangements already made to meet requirements of religious, educational and scientific organizations.

Importation of Fresh Pineapples Facilitated

Effective April 1, 1949, an open general permit will be issued for fresh pineapples, since the normal shipping season for this commodity extends from March to June each year. This relaxation will be appreciated especially in the Bahamas. Similarly, an open general permit will be issued on and after May 1, 1949, since the normal shipping season from the southern hemisphere is from April to July. Australia is traditionally interested in this commodity. Restrictions on the importation of fresh fruits and vegetables will be removed by next July.

Goods Suspended from Schedule I

<i>Tariff Item No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
ex 181 } ex 198 }	Gummed paper, printed or not.
247	Liquid fillers, anti-corrosive and anti-fouling paints, and ground and liquid paints, n.o.p.
248	Paints and colours, ground in spirits, and all spirit varnishes and lacquers.
249	Varnishes, lacquers, japans, japan driers, liquid driers, and oil finish, n.o.p.
251	Gold liquid paint.
323 }	Mirrors of glass, and silvered glass, bevelled or not and framed or not, n.o.p.
ex 326a }	
ex 326(i)	Decanters and machine-made tumblers of glass, not cut not decorated, n.o.p.
503	Planks, boards, clapboards, laths, plain pickets and other timber or lumber of wood, not further manufactured than sawn or split, whether creosoted, vulcanized, or treated by any other preserving process, or not.
504	Planks, boards and other lumber of wood, sawn, split or cut, and dressed on one side only, but not further manufactured.
504a	Ponderosa pine lumber (<i>pinus ponderosa</i>) and California sugar pine lumber (<i>pinus Lambertiana</i>), not further manufactured than planed, dressed, or jointed, for use in Canadian manufactures.
505	Planks, boards, deals and other lumber of wood, not further manufactured than planed, dressed, jointed, tongued or grooved, n.o.p.
505a	Hardwood flooring, tongued and/or grooved, or jointed, viz.: beech, birch, maple and oak.
507	Single-ply, spliced, or rotary-cut veneers of rosewood, mahogany or Spanish cedar, not over five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, not taped nor jointed.
ex 507a	Single-ply, sliced or rotary-cut veneers of oak or walnut, n.o.p., not over five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, no taped or jointed.
507b	Veneers of wood of any kind, not over five-sixteenths of an inch in thickness, taped or jointed.
507c	Plywood made of two or more layers of veneer or lumber of wood, glued or cemented together, but not further manufactured.
507e	Plywood made of two or more layers of wood glued or cemented together and faced with metal on one or both sides.

Goods Suspended from Schedule II

<i>Tariff Item No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
CATEGORY 2—TEXTILES	
569e	Hat braids, of a class or kind not made in Canada, whether woven, knitted or plaited, not exceeding six inches in width, imported for use exclusively in the manufacture of hat bodies or shapes, but not for use in the ornamentation or trimming of such bodies or shapes, under regulations prescribed by the Minister.
569d	Woven fabrics, not exceeding two inches in width, made with unserrated selvages, generally known as single, double or four shot corded ribbon, imported by the manufacturers of men's hats for use exclusively in their own factories in making the bands for, or in binding the edges of, men's hats only.
CATEGORY 4—MISCELLANEOUS	
326e	Articles of glass, not plate or sheet, designed to be cut or mounted; articles of glassware, when imported by manufacturers of silverware to be used in receptacles made of or electro-plated with precious metals or to be equipped with tops made of or electro-plated with precious metals, in their own factories.

Farmers from Thirty Countries Will Meet in Guelph

Thirty nations, including Great Britain and the United States, will be represented at the annual conference of the International Federation of Agricultural Producers, which will be held in Guelph, Ont., from May 31 to June 10. This will be the first occasion on which Canada has been host to an international conference of farmers. The Canadian Federation of Agriculture is completing arrangements for this gathering. Sir James Turner, president of the international organization and president of the British Farmers' Union, will preside at the conference, at which the Right Hon. J. G. Gardiner, Minister of Agriculture, will deliver the opening address.

Ceylon Completes First Year as Dominion Without Serious Internal Disturbances

Independence achieved in orderly and dignified manner—Considerable controversy created by citizenship bills—Six-year development plan introduced—Main exports are tea, coconuts and rubber—Purchases from Canada declined.

By C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One rupee equals thirty cents)

BOMBAY, January 1, 1949.—Ceylon has achieved her independence in an orderly and dignified manner. No serious internal disturbances of a political character have occurred since February 4, 1948, when Ceylon was granted Dominion status, because most of the people seem to have a healthy conception of nationhood, which promises well for the future. The first note of possible discord was sounded by the Ceylon Citizenship Bill, the Indian Citizenship Bill and the Immigrants and Emigrants Bill, which have created considerable controversy. Restrictions imposed by the first two bills on Indians who reside in Ceylon and wish to become citizens of that country have given rise to discussions between Ceylon and India. Although talks have taken place on the Prime Minister level, no agreement was reached, and the bills were passed by the Ceylon Parliament. This was responsible, however, for the resignation of the Minister of Commerce and Trade in Ceylon. The third bill restricts the entry of Indians, but has not aroused undue criticism.

The first budget of this young country was presented in July, when the government's "six-year" plan was introduced. It covers the expansion of agriculture and industry, the development of hydro-electric and multi-purpose river schemes, the fostering of cottage crafts, the stimulation of commerce and trade, the expansion of utility services, the nationalization of health and education programs and strengthening of the financial structure.

Tea, Coconuts and Rubber Principal Exports

Ceylon concluded contracts with the United Kingdom and with Pakistan for their requirements of copra in 1948. Subsequent negotiations by India for a similar contract were unsuccessful, resulting in the recent imposition by India of controls on the importation of rubber from Ceylon.

The market for tea has been good, and the quality and handling of Ceylon tea has been superior to those of India. It is essential, however, that producers take all precautions to ensure the maintenance of the quality of their products, as it is expected that world tea supplies will probably catch up with the world demand by 1953. In addition, there is the ever-present danger of substitutes interfering with the sale of tea.

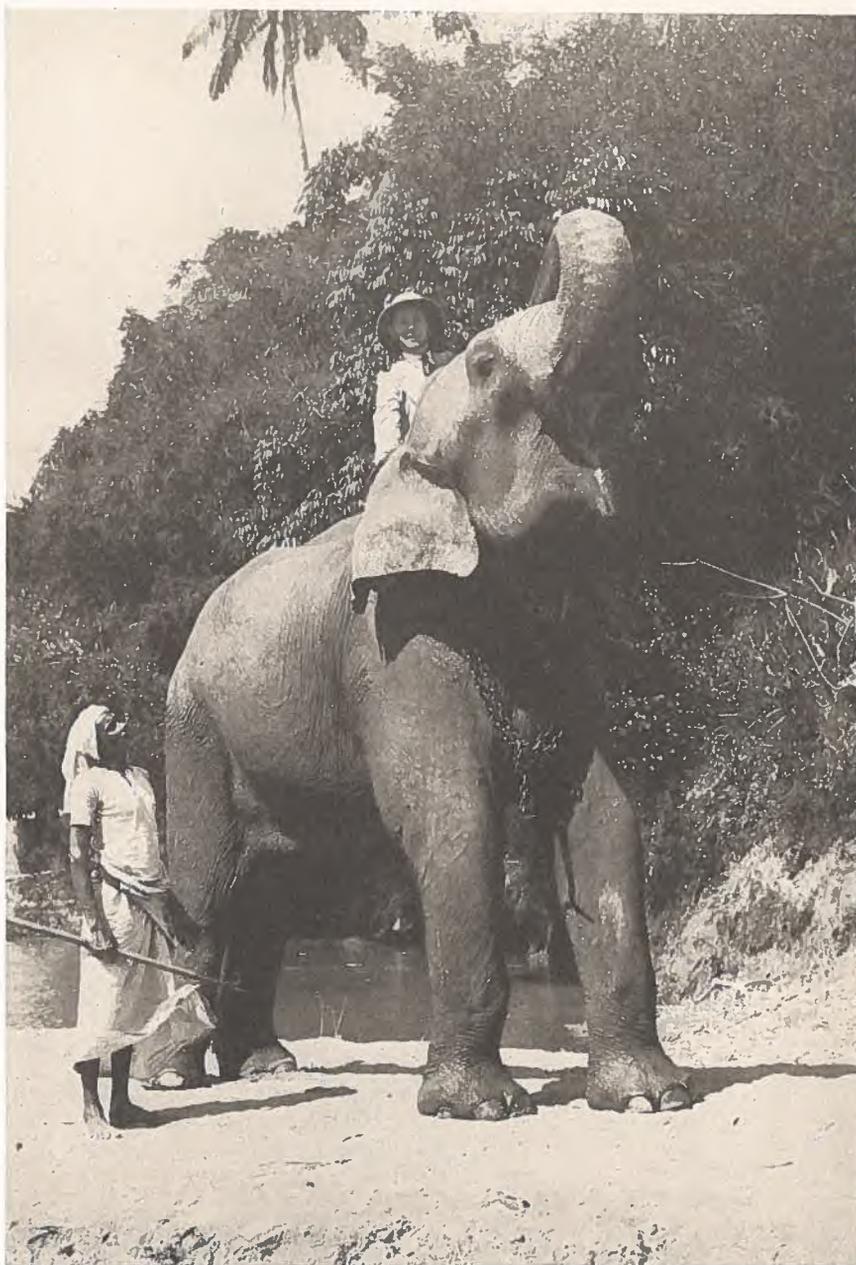
The position of rubber producers seems critical. A bid from the U.S.S.R. was not accepted, and the industry is now reported in danger of collapse unless subsidized by the government, as the prevailing world price is too low.

Exports of these three crops, plus plumbago, realized Rs.92,000,000 more in 1948 than in 1947, contributing a total of Rs.893,648,014 to the national wealth.

Tea topped the list of exports, with 296,000,174 pounds, valued at Rs.590,271,396. Rubber exports amounted to 205,803,025 pounds, valued

at Rs.141,618,650, with the United States the largest buyer. In addition, 1,484,237 pounds of latex, valued at Rs.1,798,835, went mainly to Great Britain. Plumbago exports totalled 279,397 cwts., valued at Rs.6,734,451; and exports of coconuts and coconut products were valued at Rs.156,224,682.

Ceylon—Central charge of Ceylon's coat of arms, the Indian elephant assists in the development of this country's forest resources, which include satinwood and ebony. The first budget of this new Dominion, presented last July, provides for a six-year program of agricultural and industrial expansion.



Purchases from Canada Declined

Imports from Canada into Ceylon decreased from Rs.4,079,000 in 1947 to Rs.1,710,000 in 1948, while exports from Ceylon to Canada showed a slight decline from Rs.11,653,000 in 1947 to Rs.11,182,000 in 1948.

All possible encouragement is being given to the tourist trade. The government opened a tourist bureau at the passenger jetty in Colombo, to display Ceylon products and assist tourists generally. It is also renovating tourist facilities throughout the country, as well as encouraging private interests to do likewise.

Air Ceylon has been expanded and routes extended to Bombay and Karachi via Trichinopoly. Air talks with the Australian Government, which began in Ceylon and were continued in Australia, have reached no definite conclusions yet.

Several relief schemes were planned during the year to counteract unemployment. The Gal Oya multi-purpose irrigation scheme is expected to absorb the majority of the unemployed, while 10,000 will be assured of work in the major colonization schemes.

Although only a small country, present indications are that Ceylon will be able to manage her own affairs capably. Provided world markets for her primary exports are maintained or some diversity in economy can be effected to reduce her dependence on those primary products, the future prospects of Ceylon are good.

Provision of Adequate Diet for Bizonal Area of Germany is Aim of Program

Increase of food production and export of raw materials and industrial products are two approaches to accomplish object of plan—Intensified output, use of improved plant breeds and husbandry and rehabilitation of cattle numbers urged.

By **B. J. Bachand**, Canadian Economic Representative

FRANKFURT, February 21, 1949.—Agricultural authorities in the bizonal area of Germany are faced with the problem of providing an ever-increasing population with an adequate diet. In order to meet the goal for 1952-53, every effort is being made to revive the lagging food production of Western Germany, and to ensure the full delivery of produce from farm to market. Consideration is being given to the improvement of agricultural methods, together with the exportation of raw materials and industrial products, so that provision may be made for the purchase of foodstuffs that cannot be grown in sufficient quantities in this country. There is relatively little time in which to put the full program into operation, so that the objectives may be reached.

To exceed prewar food yields, agricultural officials urge: intensified production through additional expansion of the area devoted to root crops, particularly potatoes and sugar beets; use of improved plant breeds and husbandry to relieve, in part, the dependence on imported fodder; rehabilitation of cattle numbers to prewar level and pig stocks to 90 per cent of the 1936 figure; and expansion of the fishery fleet by the construction or addition of vessels to permit an increase of almost 60 per cent in the catch.

As an industrial country, Western Germany has always been dependent upon imported food and fodder. Production was approximately two-thirds of prewar requirements, causing dependence upon supplies from Eastern

Germany and imports from other countries. This situation has grown worse through expansion of population, which, by 1953, is expected to have risen 35 per cent above the prewar level.

Contributory factors are the influx of refugees and expellees and the addition of the population of Berlin's three western sectors, which must now be supplied by the Bizonal area.

Deliveries of European Recovery Program food and agricultural commodities to the Bizonal economy have already mounted to more than \$102,000,000 during the first ten months of the program. This has been a major contribution toward the goal of 2,700 calories per day for the normal working adult, which is expected to be attained by 1952-53.

Such a goal is only 10 per cent lower than prewar consumption, using calories alone as a measurement. In order to achieve the target as economically as possible, the diet must contain more vegetables and less animal proteins and fats than formerly. The direct consumption of cereals and pulses would be increased by 11 per cent and the already high consumption of potatoes by 18 per cent above prewar levels. Against this, consumption of fat and animal products, including fish, would be roughly 33 per cent below prewar consumption.

Target Diet Assumes Continuing Control Over Indigenous Crops

The target diet is based on the assumption that indigenous crops will continue to be used directly for human consumption and that controls necessary to this end will be maintained. Even then, only 1,400 calories per capita per day will be available for the non-farm population from German production. ERP must help take up this slack until the rate of German industrial export is sufficient to make the economy self-sustained.

A major farm requisite is fertilizer. Total annual requirements for normal production are estimated at 400,000 tons of nitrogen, 480,000 tons of phosphate and 700,000 tons of potash. The Bizone will turn out sufficient potash, and efforts will be made to produce maximum quantities of nitrogen. But for phosphate the Bizone must rely upon ERP.

Another major agricultural objective is to give farm producers the "know how" to assume maximum production. It is a two-fold problem. First, an agricultural research program is being intensively carried out; second, the results of the research must be put at the disposal of producers.

Exhibition of Precious Stones being Held in Amsterdam

Precious stones will be on display at an international exhibition to be held in the Diamond Exchange in Amsterdam from June 16 to July 4, 1949, by the Netherlands diamond trade.—(*Netherlands Trade and Industry*)

Canadian Production of Farm Implements Increased

Gross selling value of products of the farm implements and machinery industry reached a high total in 1947 of \$89,423,469, showing an increase of 41 per cent over the preceding year's figure of \$63,238,542. Ontario accounted for 95 per cent of the total output.

Production of farm equipment in this industry amounted to \$79,966,899 in 1947 as compared with \$52,247,004 a year ago, the remainder of the output in each year being made up of industrial machinery, dairy equipment, etc. In other industries, there was a small production of farm machinery amounting to \$3,963,218 as against \$1,743,846 a year earlier.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Newfoundland

Canada's Tenth Province

Area

	Land	Fresh Water (Square Miles)	Total
Newfoundland	37,392	5,342	42,734
Labrador	98,000	14,000	112,000
Total	135,392	19,342	154,734
Other Maritime Provinces:			
New Brunswick	27,473	512	27,985
Nova Scotia	20,743	325	21,068
Prince Edward Island	2,184	.....	2,184

* * * *

Population

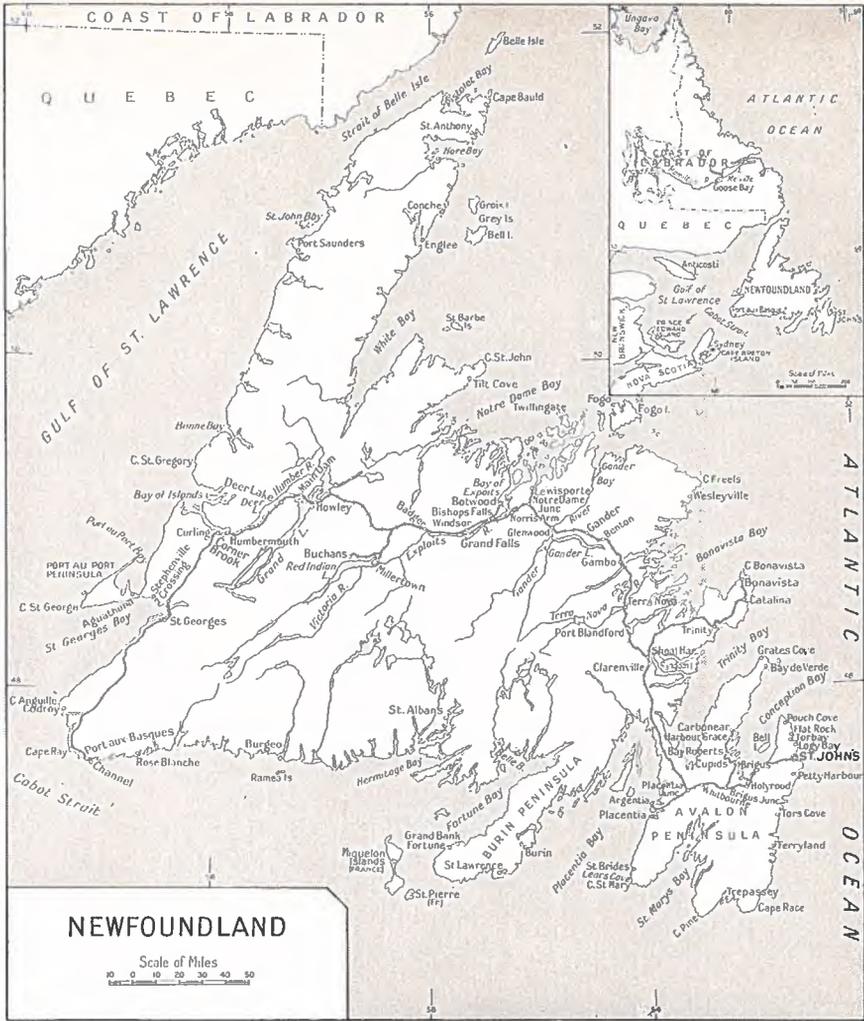
Newfoundland	315,072
Labrador	5,499
Total	320,571
Other Maritime Provinces:	
New Brunswick	503,000
Nova Scotia	635,000
Prince Edward Island	93,000

* * * *

Distribution of Gainfully Occupied†

Fisheries	36,886
Logging	4,471
Agriculture	4,339
Mining and quarrying	1,821
Hunting and trapping	453
Total	47,970
Manufacturing:	
Wood and paper, printing, publishing, etc.	3,578
Vegetable and animal products	1,309
Iron, non-metallic and non-ferrous minerals	671
Textile products	303
All others	75
Total	5,936
Wholesale and retail trade	6,327
Transportation and communications	4,917
Construction	3,028
Electric light	272
Finance	208
Total	14,752
Services:	
Personal and business	6,562
Professional	3,167
Public administration	2,474
Custom and repair	1,030
Recreation	72
Total	13,305
Occupations not given	6,747
Total	88,710

† Based on census of 1935.



Courtesy Canadian Geographical Society.

Trade Representative Will Remain in Newfoundland

The office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada, in St. John's, Newfoundland, will be retained as a regional office of the Department of Trade and Commerce, in accordance with the terms of union. Its functions will be similar to those of the regional office in Vancouver, which was established in May, 1947. The services available to businessmen in marketing their products abroad will be outlined, and every effort made to assist exporters and importers.

Mr. R. Campbell Smith, who was posted to St. John's last May, will henceforth be known as the Trade Representative, Department of Trade and Commerce. His address is: Stott Building, Water Street, St. John's.

Foreign Trade of Newfoundland*

	Exports (000 dollars)	Imports (000 dollars)
1938	\$ 34,483	\$ 27,912
1939	31,376	24,461
1940	32,827	28,422
1941	36,723	35,484
1942	37,416	64,535
1943**	28,501	52,377
1944	42,397	62,489
1945	46,414	65,824
1946	61,012	65,899
1947	69,346	74,828
1948	77,839	105,055

** Nine-month period, July 1, 1942, to March 31, 1943.

* Fiscal years ended March 31.

Newfoundland Exports, by Commodity Groups

	1948 (000 dollars)	1947 (000 dollars)
Fresh codfish	1,725	4,613
Salted and other codfish	16,831	15,963
Lobster	856	968
Salmon	771	890
Herring	2,171	4,910
Fish oils and meal	4,676	2,664
Other fishery products	1,992	918
Total fishery products	29,022	30,926
Newsprint and paper products	25,729	20,735
Mineral products	15,760	13,506
Forestry products	5,575	2,740
Furs, hides and skins	908	930
Other exports	845	521
Re-exports	2,629	3,069
Total, non-fishery products	51,446	41,501
Grand total	80,468	72,427

Percentage Composition of Newfoundland Exports

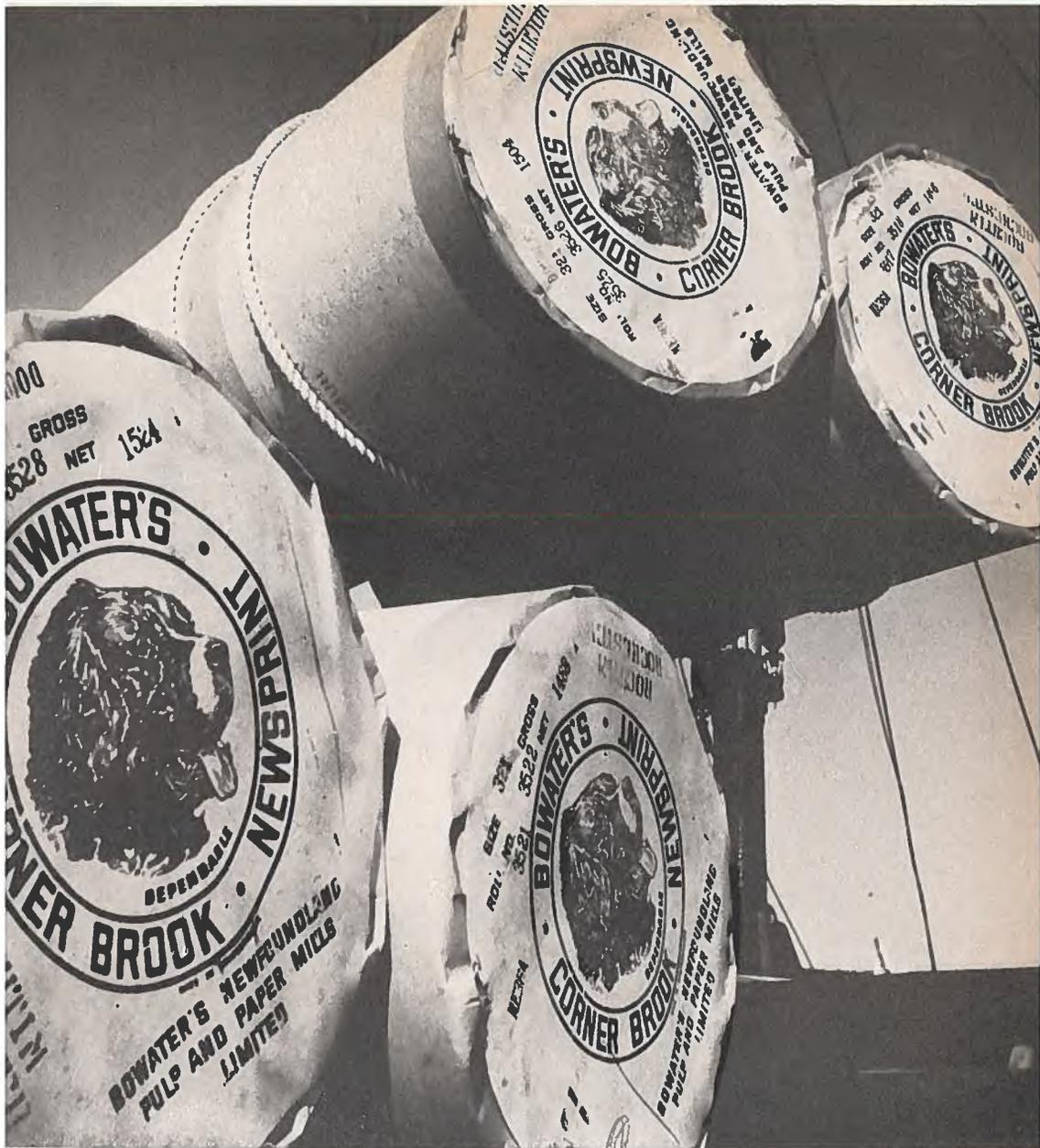
	1948 Per cent	1947 Per cent
Fishery products	36.0	42.7
Newsprint and paper	32.0	28.6
Minerals	19.6	18.6
Other forest products	6.9	3.8
Other products	2.2	2.0
Re-exports	3.3	4.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Newfoundland Exports, by Countries

	1948	1947	1946	1939	1938
United Kingdom	\$13,484,942	\$11,445,505	\$14,016,920	\$11,326,845	\$13,243,676
Canada	9,732,227	7,009,687	8,652,065	2,454,648	3,146,570
United States	26,063,440	23,943,036	18,668,759	7,264,666	8,168,098
Other	28,577,984	26,960,197	19,525,661	10,941,185	10,384,832
Total	\$77,838,593	\$69,358,425	\$60,863,405	\$32,078,344	\$34,943,176

Newfoundland Imports, by Countries

	1948	1947
Canada	\$ 54,983,000	\$ 43,033,000
United States	40,313,000	25,434,000
United Kingdom	6,228,000	4,195,000
Other countries	3,531,000	1,745,000
Total	\$105,055,000	\$ 74,407,000



Newfoundland, prior to union with Canada, was the second largest exporter of newsprint, shipments in 1947 amounting to over 381,000 tons, as compared with 4,296,000 tons for Canada. The United States purchased 212,160 tons from Newfoundland in 1947, and 169,464 tons went to other countries. Two companies produce newsprint on the Island, these being the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company, Limited, with mills at Grand Falls and Bishop's Falls, and Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, at Corner Brook. The latter installed during 1948 one of the fastest paper-making machines in the world, thereby enabling this new province to increase production by approximately 100,000 tons a year. Exports of newsprint and paper products during the twelve months ended in March, 1948, were valued at \$25,729,000, which represents 32 per cent of the total exports.

National Film Board Photo



Canada—Preparing cod filets in Newfoundland. Fishery products accounted for 36 per cent of the Island's exports in the twelve months ended in March, 1948, valued at \$29,022,000.

Photo by Ruggles, courtesy Newfoundland Tourist Development Board

Canada—Codfish, in flaked form, provide Newfoundland with a large proportion of its annual income. Salt codfish alone accounted for 20.9 per cent of the Island's exports in 1947-48.

National Film Board Photo





Canada—Roman Catholic Cathedral, in St. John's, Newfoundland.

Photo by Ruggles, courtesy Newfoundland Tourist Development Board

Canada—Piles of pulpwood logs at Corner Brook, on the western shores of Newfoundland. This plant of Bowater's Newfoundland Pulp and Paper Mills, Limited, contributes substantially to the revenue derived by the Island from the exportation of its forest products.

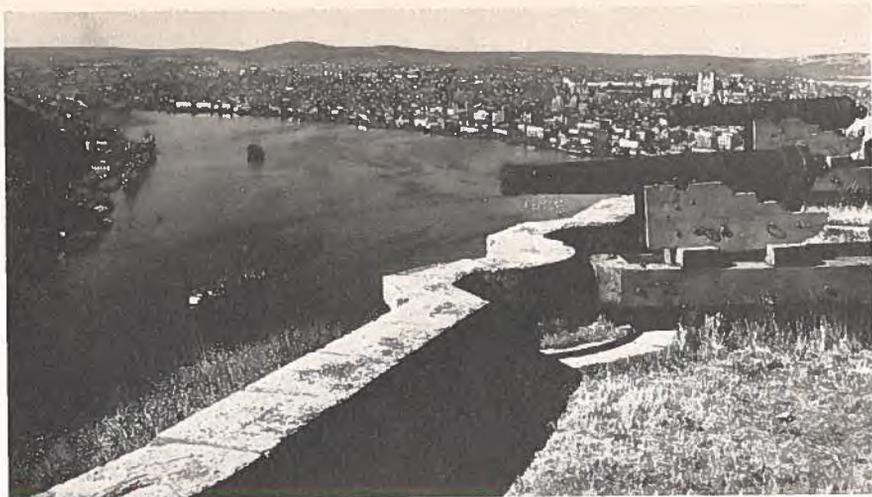
National Film Board Photo





Fish stages and boats at Pouch Cove, Newfoundland, whose fisheries were responsible for 36 per cent of the total exports from that Island in the twelve months ended in March, 1948. Approximately 42 per cent of the gainfully occupied people in Newfoundland are engaged in catching, curing and handling fish, and more than half the Island's population depend on that industry for their livelihood. The value of fishery products exported in the year ended March, 1948, was \$29,022,000, of which fresh codfish represented \$1,725,000, salted and other codfish, \$16,831,000; fish oils and meal, \$4,676,000; herring, \$2,171,000; lobsters, \$856,000; and salmon, \$771,000. Puerto Rico was the largest market for codfish, having purchased \$3,106,000 worth, followed by Portugal, with \$3,084,000; Italy, with \$3,076,000; Brazil with \$1,827,000; and Jamaica, with \$1,789,000. Exports of fishery products to the United States were valued at \$6,334,000, while Canada bought \$5,381,000 worth.

Photo by Ruggles, courtesy Newfoundland Tourist Development Board

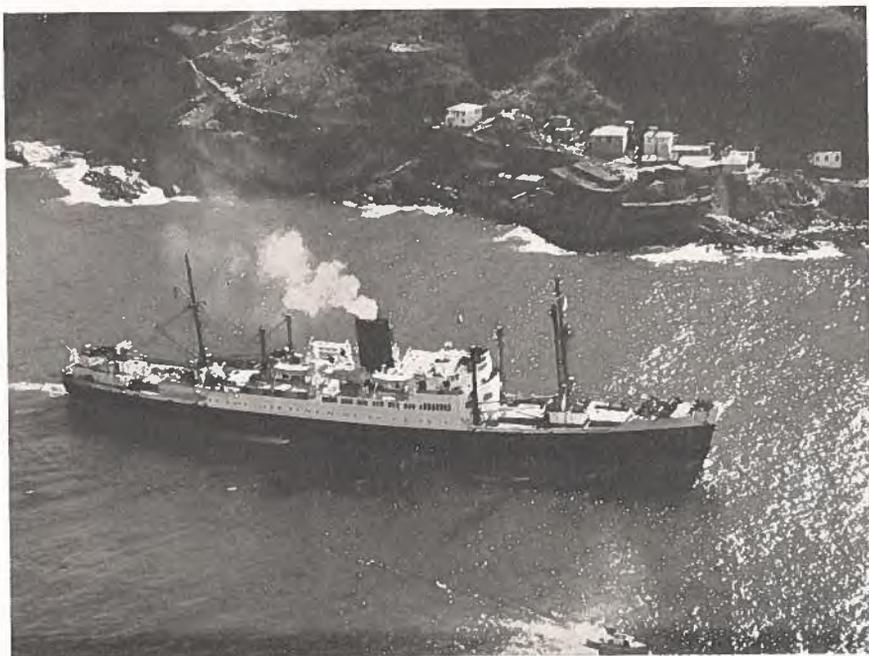


Canada—St. John's, capital of Newfoundland, and part of its fine natural harbour, through which passes a large proportion of the Island's trade. This was valued at \$185,519,000 during the twelve months ended in March, 1948, compared with \$144,174,000 in the previous year.

National Film Board Photo

Canada—*S.S. Newfoundland*, northbound from Halifax, passes through the narrow entrance to the harbour of St. John's. This passenger liner, with the *S.S. Nova Scotia*, maintains a regular service between Halifax, St. John's and Liverpool. A number of other vessels operate between Halifax and St. John's, while a regular service is maintained between North Sydney, Nova Scotia, and Port aux Basques, at the southwestern tip of the Island. Frequent sailings occur from Montreal to Corner Brook during the season of navigation on the *St. Lawrence*.

Photo by Ruggles, courtesy Newfoundland Tourist Development Board



Newfoundland Imports, by Groups

Total Imports

Commodity Group	CANADA				UNITED STATES				OTHER COUNTRIES				TOTAL IMPORTS				
	1946-47		1947-48		1946-47		1947-48		1946-47		1947-48		1946-47		1947-48		
	\$000	Per-centage increase	\$000	Per-centage increase	\$000	Per-centage increase	\$000	Per-centage increase	Value	Per-cent of imports	Value	Per-cent of imports	Value	Per-cent of imports	Value	Per-centage	
Foodstuffs and beverages.....	17,617	3,033	17.2	8,730	9,839	1,109	12.7	1,212	2,710	1,498	123.6	27,558	37.0	33,199	31.6	5,641	20.5
Animal and vegetable products.....	2,927	3,216	289	2,205	2,770	565	25.7	229	354	125	54.3	5,361	7.2	6,340	6.0	979	18.3
Textiles and clothing.....	3,680	4,241	561	3,516	4,944	1,428	40.6	1,930	2,711	781	40.5	9,126	12.3	11,897	11.3	2,770	30.4
Wood and paper.....	2,519	3,119	600	2,338	2,003	1,130	129.4	160	118	-42	-26.5	3,552	4.8	5,240	5.0	1,688	47.5
Non-metallic minerals.....	6,340	7,375	1,035	2,232	4,467	2,235	100.1	992	1,029	637	64.2	9,563	12.8	13,471	12.8	3,908	40.9
Metals and manufacturers.....	2,450	3,906	1,456	1,618	2,833	1,271	78.8	387	701	315	81.3	4,449	6.0	7,491	7.1	3,041	68.4
Machinery and vehicles.....	3,140	7,355	4,215	4,435	10,143	5,708	128.7	596	990	393	66.0	8,171	11.0	18,488	17.6	10,317	126.2
Chemicals, etc.....	1,981	2,510	529	622	880	257	41.3	200	274	73	36.5	2,803	3.8	3,663	3.5	880	30.7
Miscellaneous.....	2,380	2,610	229	1,209	2,384	1,174	97.1	233	273	40	17.2	3,822	5.1	5,266	5.1	1,444	37.5
Total imports.....	43,033	54,983	11,949	25,434	40,313	14,878	58.5	5,939	9,759	3,820	64.3	74,407	100.0	105,055	100.0	30,648	41.2
Exports.....	9,155	11,122	1,967	24,612	27,004	2,482	10.1	38,660	42,252	3,592	9.3	72,427	80.468	80,468	80.468	8,041	11.1
Total trade.....	52,188	66,105	13,916	50,046	67,407	17,361	34.7	44,600	52,011	7,411	16.6	146,835	185.523	185,523	185.523	38,688	26.3

Note: Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Foodstuffs and Beverages

Commodity Group	CANADA			UNITED STATES			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL IMPORTS							
	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47		1947-48		Increase			
	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	Value	Percent of imports	Value	Percent of imports	Value	Percent		
										\$000	Percent	\$000	Percent	\$000	Percent		
Flour, meal, grains.....	3,976	5,156	29.7	836	1,201	43.7	1	10	9	761.8	6.5	4,813	6.5	6,368	6.1	1,555	32.3
Vegetables.....	1,176	1,137	-3.3	551	384	-30.2	4	4	.....	3.0	.....	1,631	2.2	1,526	1.5	-105	-6.8
Fruit and juices.....	1,048	1,094	4.4	1,852	970	-47.7	103	53	-48.7	.....	.....	3,101	4.2	2,115	2.0	-986	-31.8
Fresh meats.....	2,067	2,386	15.4	152	83	-45.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,219	3.0	2,468	2.3	249	11.2
Preserved meats.....	3,262	3,508	7.5	1,874	2,644	41.1	296	32	-264	-89.1	.....	5,432	7.3	6,184	5.9	752	13.8
Sugar and products.....	718	1,041	32.3	1,807	2,608	44.4	382	790	408	106.8	.....	2,906	3.9	4,440	4.2	1,534	52.7
Milk and products.....	1,058	1,229	16.3	742	1,031	39.0	.....	82	82	.....	.....	1,800	2.4	2,342	2.2	542	30.1
Oils and fats, edible.....	1,393	1,948	39.9	238	129	-109	-45.7	8	.....	.....	.....	1,638	2.2	2,077	2.0	439	26.8
Tea, coffee, cocoa.....	1,105	1,224	11.9	91	216	137.5	15	690	675	.....	.....	1,212	1.6	2,131	2.0	919	75.9
Wines, liquors, beer.....	343	360	17	107	108	1	0.2	370	987	166.6	.....	821	1.1	1,454	1.4	633	77.1
Other foodstuffs.....	1,471	1,567	6.5	479	466	-13	-2.8	32	61	29	89.8	1,983	2.7	2,094	2.0	111	5.6
Foodstuffs and beverages.....	17,617	20,650	17.2	8,730	9,839	12.7	1,212	2,710	1,498	123.6	.....	27,558	37.0	33,199	31.6	5,641	20.5

NOTE: Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Inedible Animal and Vegetable Products

COMMODITY GROUP	CANADA			UNITED STATES			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL IMPORTS						
	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase				
	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent				
Furs and fur garments.....	250	88	-65-0	66	85	19	20-2	1	3	2	200-0	0-4	175	0-2	0-2	-44-7
Leather and manufactures.....	886	840	-37	584	530	-45	-7-8	134	205	71	52-8	2-2	1,593	1-5	1-1	-0-7
Rubber and manufactures.....	980	1,255	275	600	687	78	12-9	50	80	30	61-3	2-2	2,022	1-0	353	23-4
Tobacco and products.....	162	248	86	552	1,370	518	60-9	29	33	4	13-1	1-4	1,652	1-6	609	58-4
Other products.....	650	776	126	94	88	-6	-6-0	16	33	17	111-8	1-0	899	0-9	139	18-3
Animal and vegetable products.....	2,928	3,216	289	2,205	2,770	565	25-7	230	354	124	54-3	7-2	6,340	6-0	979	18-3

Textiles and Clothing

COMMODITY GROUP	CANADA			UNITED STATES			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL IMPORTS							
	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase					
	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent					
Cotton fabrics.....	146	208	62	820	1,023	203	24-7	122	192	70	56-9	1-5	1,453	1-4	334	30-7	
Cotton clothing.....	641	671	30	695	1,195	500	71-8	66	114	48	73-0	1-9	1,979	1-9	577	41-1	
Wool fabrics.....	45	82	37	82-6	92	68	281-4	443	650	207	46-8	0-7	824	0-8	312	61-0	
Wool clothing.....	1,096	1,325	229	468	561	93	19-8	97	237	140	145-1	2-2	2,124	2-0	463	27-9	
Rayon etc., clothing.....	664	609	-55	574	711	137	23-8	16	10	-6	-36-5	1-7	1,320	1-3	75	6-0	
House furnishings.....	292	297	5	452	542	90	20-1	211	249	38	17-8	1-3	1,088	1-0	133	11-4	
Other.....	797	1,050	253	482	820	338	70-0	974	1,258	284	29-2	2,253	3-0	3,128	3-0	875	38-8
Textiles and clothing.....	3,680	4,241	561	3,516	4,944	1,428	40-6	1,980	2,711	781	40-5	9,126	12-3	11,897	11-3	2,771	30-4

NOTE: Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Wood and Paper

COMMODITY GROUP	CANADA			UNITED STATES			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL IMPORTS										
	1946-47		1947-48		1946-47		1947-48		1946-47		1947-48									
	\$000	Increase	\$000	Increase	\$000	Per-centage increase	\$000	Per-centage increase	Value	Per-cent of imports	Value	Per-cent of imports								
Lumber.....	500	-43	457	87	585	671.4	11	15	4	34.4	\$000	1,143	0.8	598	0.8	1,143	1.1	545	91.1	
Mill and wood manufacturers.....	741	339	1,060	198	316	118	30	15	-23	-61.7	977	1,410	1.3	433	44.4					
Paper and manufacturers.....	1,268	311	1,579	311	437	79.6	79	85	6	8.2	1,896	2.5	755	39.8						
Other products.....	11	-7	4	-66.5	36	-25.4	32	3	-29	-89.7	82	0.1	36	0.1	36	0.1	36	0.1	46	50.4
Wood and paper.....	2,519	3,119	600	23.8	873	2,003	1,130	129.4	160	118	-42	5,240	4.8	3,552	4.8	5,240	5.0	1,688	47.5	

Non-Metallic Minerals

COMMODITY GROUP	CANADA			UNITED STATES			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL IMPORTS										
	1946-47		1947-48		1946-47		1947-48		1946-47		1947-48									
	\$000	Increase	\$000	Per-centage increase	\$000	Per-centage increase	\$000	Per-centage increase	Value	Per-cent of imports	Value	Per-cent of imports								
Coal.....	2,588	834	3,422	32.2	956	1,765	809	84.0	107	50	-57	\$000	5,236	4.9	3,651	4.9	5,236	5.0	1,585	43.4
Fuel oils.....	986	571	1,559	57.7	28	25	-3	-10.3	.....	.....	.....	1,554	1.4	1,017	1.4	1,554	1.5	567	55.8
Gasoline.....	1,964	-815	1,149	-41.5	504	1,738	1,144	192.7	.....	660	660	2,558	3.4	2,558	3.4	3,547	3.4	989	38.7
Other oils and greases.....	503	172	675	34.0	81	68	-13	-15.8	1	3	2	586	0.8	586	0.8	746	0.7	160	27.4	
Glass and products.....	67	29	96	42.7	127	267	140	110.0	66	101	35	260	0.3	260	0.3	464	0.4	204	78.3	
Crockery and clay products.....	29	94	123	321.7	27	34	7	29.5	156	157	1	212	0.3	212	0.3	314	0.3	97	48.5	
Coarse salt.....	23	37	14	59.5	57	25	-32	-55.7	469	454	15	3.2	550	0.7	547	0.5	3	-0.6		
Other.....	177	138	315	78.0	361	544	183	50.5	192	174	-18	-9.7	731	1.0	1,032	1.0	301	41.3		
Non-metallic minerals.....	6,340	7,325	1,035	16.3	2,232	4,467	2,235	100.1	992	1,629	637	64.2	9,563	12.8	13,471	12.8	3,906	40.0		

Note: Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Metals and Manufactures

COMMODITY GROUP	CANADA			UNITED STATES			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL IMPORTS							
	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47		1947-48					
	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	Value	Percent of imports	Value	Percent of imports				
										\$000	Percent	\$000	Percent				
Construction materials	330	769	133-3	446	818	83-3	372	175	148	547-6	803	1-1	1,762	1-7	959	119-4	
Pipe and fittings	196	238	21-7	24	154	539-2	130	67	45	207-6	242	0-3	459	0-4	217	90-0	
Bolts, nails, wire, etc.	338	511	51-2	111	199	88	79-6	81	114	33	40-3	531	0-7	825	0-8	294	55-5
Tools	347	384	37	10-8	296	41-5	123	76	95	19	24-6	719	1-0	898	0-8	179	24-9
Utensils, hardware, etc.	181	258	77	42-3	133	225	92	26	24	-2	-6-6	340	0-5	507	0-5	107	49-1
Other	1,058	1,745	687	64-9	602	1,067	465	155	227	72	46-4	1,815	2-4	3,039	2-9	1,224	67-5
Metals and manufactures	2,450	3,906	1,456	59-4	1,613	2,883	1,270	387	701	314	81-3	4,449	6-0	7,490	7-1	3,041	68-4

Machinery and Vehicles

COMMODITY GROUP	CANADA			UNITED STATES			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL IMPORTS							
	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47		1947-48					
	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	Value	Percent of imports	Value	Percent of imports				
										\$000	Percent	\$000	Percent				
Electric motors and machinery	186	302	116	62-6	347	956	609	51	44	-7	-13-2	584	0-8	1,302	1-2	718	123-0
Electrical appliances	398	649	251	62-9	873	1,651	778	48	220	172	354-1	1,320	1-8	2,521	2-4	1,201	90-9
Industrial machinery	1,413	4,643	3,230	228-6	1,547	2,585	1,038	317	283	-34	-10-7	3,276	4-4	7,512	7-2	4,236	129-3
Cars, trucks and buses	768	1,148	380	49-3	1,141	2,362	1,221	104	169	65	62-7	2,013	2-7	3,679	3-5	1,866	82-7
Other vehicles	374	612	238	63-7	527	2,588	2,061	77	274	197	257-2	978	1-3	3,475	3-3	2,497	255-3
Machinery and vehicles	3,140	7,355	4,215	134-2	4,435	10,143	5,708	596	990	394	66-0	8,171	11-0	18,488	17-6	10,317	125-2

NOTE: Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.

Chemicals and Allied Products

COMMODITY GROUP	CANADA			UNITED STATES			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL IMPORTS						
	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-cent of imports	Value	Increase		
	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	Percent		
Medicinal preparations.....	506	518	2.3	134	147	9.9	67	76	9	13.2	707	1.0	741	0.7	34	4.8
Industrial chemicals.....	320	384	19.9	199	370	85.5	74	46	-28	-37.6	593	0.8	799	0.8	206	34.8
Pigments, paints, etc.....	245	285	16.6	56	92	62.8	33	27	-6	-18.1	334	0.4	404	0.4	70	20.9
Fertilizers.....	167	166	-1	17	39	129.1	1	.....	-1	-99.2	186	0.2	205	0.2	19	10.5
Explosives.....	233	314	81	.....	2	282.8	.....	3	605.3	.....	233	0.3	318	0.3	85	36.4
Soap, toilet preparations.....	463	799	72.6	196	190	-6	17	105	88	524.8	675	0.9	1,094	1.0	419	62.0
Other.....	47	45	-4.7	20	40	102.9	9	17	8	99.0	76	0.1	102	0.1	26	35.1
Chemicals and products.....	1,981	2,510	25.7	622	880	41.3	200	274	74	36.5	2,803	3.8	3,663	3.5	860	30.7

Miscellaneous

COMMODITY GROUP	CANADA			UNITED STATES			OTHER COUNTRIES			TOTAL IMPORTS						
	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-centage increase	1946-47	1947-48	Increase	1946-47	1947-48	Per-cent of imports	Value	Increase		
	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	\$000	Percent	\$000	Percent		
Photographic goods.....	200	181	-9.8	43	96	124.6	.....	4	4	707.0	243	0.3	280	0.3	43	15.1
Scientific and musical.....	111	245	120.7	140	213	73	52.2	23	43	90.4	274	0.4	502	0.5	228	83.2
Toys, games, firearms.....	237	130	-45.1	163	31	-81.2	48	11	-37	-77.7	448	0.6	171	0.2	-277	-61.8
Jewellers' goods.....	148	59	-60.4	67	52	-21.7	18	7	-11	-60.4	232	0.3	118	0.1	-114	-49.2
Other miscellaneous.....	1,684	1,995	31.1	797	1,992	150.1	144	208	64	44.9	2,624	3.5	4,195	4.0	1,571	59.9
Miscellaneous.....	2,330	2,610	9.6	1,210	2,384	97.1	233	273	40	17.2	3,822	5.1	5,266	5.1	1,444	37.8

Note: Minus sign (-) denotes decrease.



TORONTO MAY 30 TO JUNE 10

Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 30 to June 10, 1949, will be published from week to week in this column.

Twenty-nine countries will be represented at the Canadian International Trade Fair this year, as compared with 27 countries at the 1948 fair.

* * * *

An additional fifteen Chinese firms will display textiles, jewellery, lacquer-ware and other typical oriental products.

* * * *

Countries that did not exhibit last year and which have contracted for space this year include: Luxemburg, with a display of native wines; Australia which is showing its woollen yarns; French Morocco with furniture and Ireland with a line of poplin scarves and ties all handwoven and tailored. Yugoslavia, another newcomer to the Trade Fair, is exhibiting in several of the trade groups.

* * * *

Cyclists will get a preview of what is new in the European cycling circles when the leading French cycle manufacturers unveil their display. For years a stronghold of cycling for all ages and groups, the French are making a strong play for the cycle market with a comprehensive display of everything connected with cycling. Under the aegis of an export association the firms will display the latest in bicycles, both touring and racing models; dynamo lighting sets; saddles; hubs; brakes; pedals; pumps; bells; toe-clips; cables; wheels; and stationary cycle stands.

* * * *

The extensive representation from Yugoslavia is making a bid for business with other countries with 95 products being exhibited, as follows:

Centroprom—Leather bags, furs, handbags, hides, buckskins, calfskins, doeskins, pigskins and sheepskins, leather goods, novelties, travelling requisites, wallets, alcohol, alcoholic beverages, cheese, condiments, confectionery, canned fish, sardines, anchovies, dried fruits, fruit juices, hops, meats, salamis, building glass, glassware, sponges, tobacco, cigarettes, acids, alkaloids, soda, both caustic and ammonia, chemicals, hemp, industrial plants, insecticides, lead acetate, tannin, taw.

Yugodrvo—Cement, parquette, flooring, gypsum, hardwoods, softwoods, marble fancy-goods, paints, plywoods, building stones (ornamental), tannin, timber, veneers, furniture.

Yugofolklor—Embroidered blouses, leather coats, embroidery, folklore articles, folklore wear, furs, hems, laces, taw, textiles, furnishing accessories, bedding, oriental carpets, Tchillims carpets, table coverings, table cloths, floor coverings, pottery, pipes, smokers' accessories.

Yugolek—Acids, ammonia soda, caustic soda, aromatic plants, chemicals, insecticides, medicinal herbs and plants, aromatic oils, essential oils, raw opium, alkaloid opium, pyrethrum.

Yugometal—Alloys, ferrous metals, non-ferrous metals, non-metallic minerals, mining products, ores, ore concentrates, quick-silver.

* * * *

A letter from Siam concerning the shipment of products to the Fair serves as a reminder that, despite non-stop global flights in a matter of

hours, most of the world's commerce is still geared to the speed of surface transport. The letter advises that goods shipped on March 19 from Bangkok, Siam, are due in Toronto around May 15, a time lapse of around two months.

* * * *

Textile Products—Apparel and Accessories—This group will again occupy greater floor space than any other of the twenty-one trade classifications, according to a preliminary review of space applications.

Special interest will be roused by the composite exhibit of British textiles which is expected to occupy from 15,000 to 20,000 square feet, according to Sir E. Raymond Streat, C.B.E., chairman of the British Textile Committee on Exhibition and Fairs. Among the associated groups said to be reserving substantial space are twenty-five members of the National Wool Textile Export Corporation, and members of the Furnishing Fabric Federation and the rayon industry in the United Kingdom.

The most recent addition to the heavy United Kingdom textile representation is a well-known English fur organization.

Czechoslovak textiles, which attracted so much attention, and were reported to have done very substantial business at the first Trade Fair, will be back in full force.

Among the newcomers will be the Union Textile of France, whose famous fashion fabrics were not represented at the 1948 Fair.

The entry of Yugoslavia in this classification, under the aegis of Yugofolklor, the government agency responsible for developments in this field, brings something new to the Western Hemisphere. Among the products to be shown are bedding, apparel, embroidery, textiles, table coverings, all in a distinctive national motif. At this time there are six countries exhibiting in this category that were not present last year. Canada, Czechoslovakia and France, follow the United Kingdom in space reserved.

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Jewellery—The Siamese are coming back to display their Niello silver jewellery, handwoven sarongs, precious and semi-precious stones and other handicraft. This year's exhibit is under the aegis of a semi-government organization formed as a direct result of last year's successful display.

A British firm has taken a large display space to exhibit jewellery and silver-plated flatware. Other British firms in this section are displaying flat and hollow-ware of silver, cigarette cases and boxes, and candlesticks. Czechoslovakian ornament manufacturers will be seen again in this section.

A large Canadian clock manufacturer is showing a complete line of clocks, ranging from small travelling clocks to grandfather clocks. The Swiss watchmakers have taken a large footage and, it is hoped, will show their latest development, the "wrist alarm watch".

Dresser sets, travelling sets, silver-plated hollow-ware, baby brushes, cigarette cases and boxes will be displayed by Canadian firms.

* * * *

Footwear—Leather and Leather Products—Latest creations in footwear and luggage will be shown. A display of boots, shoes, saddlery, harness and travelling requisites will be displayed by an Indian manufacturer who is making his initial appearance.

Czechoslovakian and United Kingdom leather manufacturers will be substantially represented again.

Canadian exhibits include a wide range of footwear, luggage and prepared hides, plus a display of Mouton fur. A Canadian leather-working machinery firm will have a display.

The Yugoslav representation in this category embraces the entire list of leather products and includes furs, skins and hides.

Chemicals—Radium—Canada is the dominant exhibitor, as was the case last year. On display will be radio-active materials for industry, research and medicine, radiograph capsules and accessory equipment for non-destructive inspection of castings and weldments. Of interest to the printing and textile trades will be an Ionotron static eliminator. Phosphorescent and fluorescent paints will also be displayed.

Industrial chemicals to be shown include: calcium carbide, acetylene black, lime hydrate, burnt lime, acetic acid, acetic anhydride and acetone butyl alcohol.

In the manufacturing chemical field, displays of antibiotics, fine chemicals, reagents and medicinal specialties for use in the industrial, analytical and nutritional fields will be erected.

Paints for every purpose, plastics, explosives and ammunition, cements, solvents, household and farm sprays, varnishes, water-proofing compounds and a myriad other chemical products are to be exhibited.

Pharmaceutical specialties and various vitamins will be shown. A display of combs, plastic-framed sun-glasses, cigarette-making machines and other sundries associated with the modern drug store is scheduled.

* * * *

Recreational Products and Equipment—Dolls and various plastic toys will be a prominent feature. Canadian firms are leading in numbers of exhibitors and space required, followed by Britain and Czechoslovakia. The British, so far, are concentrating on jig-saw puzzles for all ages, educational playthings for children, picture books and a complete line of table-tennis, tennis and badminton equipment.

The Canadian representation is more varied; dolls with soft and hard bodies, roving eyes and a variety of wigs; dolls' prams; plastic toys of all sorts, including musical instruments; blackboards and equipment; children's wagons, coasters, bicycles, tricycles; animals of plush; and a wide variety of infants' novelties, complete with a choice of the latest thing in rattles.

A French group representing the leading French cycle manufacturers is preparing a comprehensive display of their best cycles and accessories as well as a display of Italian dolls.

* * * *

Food Products and Produce—Through their Canadian agents, three English firms have been added to the heavy representation already booked. The three newcomers will display well-known brands of gin, brandy and rum. The same agent will exhibit table wines, champagne and brandy cognac from France, sheries and brandies from Spain, whisky from Scotland and rum from the Virgin Islands.

Twenty-three firms from seven countries have contracted for space in this classification. Distillers of Scotch whisky are represented, with six important firms entering for the first time. The Canadian rye whisky distillers are exhibiting again, with some increase in space over last year's displays noted.

Representation by Canadian brewers and wine growers is being increased, with several new firms appearing. A substantial group of British brewers is acquiring enough space to erect a replica of an English "pub" in which to display their products.

South Africa is displaying its dried-fruit products for the first time in a new bid for the Canadian market. Czechoslovakia is also exhibiting in this section, along with Luxemburg, France, the British West Indies and Hong Kong. Yugoslavia will show food, wines and brandies.

* * * *

Medical and Hospital Supplies—Scientific and Optical Instruments—Two Swiss firms have entered for the first time with a line of precision

instruments, including drawing and surveying instruments, compasses, theodolites, levels, alidades, prisms, draughtsmen's supplies, speed-measuring instruments, tachometers, recording speedometers, remote registering systems and roller counters.

A British firm will display a line of balances, one of which is an assay balance as supplied to the National Physical Laboratory of England for weight standardization. It also manufactures chemical, aperiodic, and micro balances.

One Canadian firm is displaying a line of optical and precision instruments, including binoculars, microscopes, measuring instruments and cathode ray oscillographs.

* * * *

Automotive Equipment—Parts and Accessories—Petroleum Products—Reservation of a large block of floor space by General Motors and a Canadian agent for Morris, Riley, Wolseley and M.G., English cars that will bolster the previous English entry of Austin, added to the appearance of the Czechoslovakian Skoda and Tatra automobiles, is giving the Automotive Section the stature of an international show of its own.

The appearance of the Tatra automobile from Czechoslovakia gives the Trade Fair its first engine-in-the-rear automobile. The Skoda, another Czech automobile, is more conservative in design and appearance than the super-streamlined Tatra.

A large American aviation corporation is showing a complete line of battery and magneto ignition devices, fuel injection equipment and electrical devices.

United Kingdom exhibitors include manufacturers of automobiles and commercial vehicles; a rust-removing and rust-proofing material, useful for ferrous and non-ferrous metals; a complete line of high quality jigs and hand tools; and a line of vacuum-filling machines.

Canadian firms will display automotive engine and chassis replacement parts, door handles, mouldings for bus and truck bodies, lock and regulator repair parts, seat and window sashes for buses. Also on show will be flat and coiled chassis springs, axles, plated parts, bumpers for autos and trucks, extruded, moulded and fabricated plastic parts, platers of brass, copper, nickel, zinc, cadmium and chromium.

A variety of oil filters, filter refills, gaskets, tire reliners and hose will be shown, as well as brake linings, clutch plates, brake shoes and straps.

A firm will display gravel hoppers, cable pole trailers, transport semi-trailers, machinery hauling, low bed trailers and others.

* * * *

Marine and Aviation Equipment and Supplies—The British at present dominate with a display of aircraft oxygen apparatus, passenger safety belts, diving apparatus, resuscitation devices. One British yacht-building firm is displaying a class O.D. yacht, to be moored off the sea-wall in front of the Electrical Building, and will have booth displays of the various components in its interior booth. The yacht is 32 feet long, with a six-foot beam, seven-foot depth and an overall height of 40 feet with sails set.

* * * *

Farm Implements and Equipment—The United States and Britain are exhibiting milking machines, barn cleaners, milkers, various types of pumps and sprayers, bin loaders, bag loaders, bale operators, corn elevators, crate stackers, cultivators, disk harrows, electric motors, ploughs, potato washing, grading and sorting machines and garden tractors.

* * * *

Building Materials—Heating and Plumbing—Nine Canadian, two British and one Swedish firm are exhibiting their wares for the first time

The Swedish firm will exhibit a model house, illustrating heating by air, radiated and contact.

British firms will display a line of spray guns, blowers, vacuum cleaners, motor speed regulators, wallpapers, vitreous enamelled-steel fittings, window and door frames of pressed steel, as well as other construction necessities of steel and vitreous enamelled steel.

The Canadian firms will display products, including linseed oils, kitchen equipment, domestic and commercial, pigments and colours, fireplaces, furnaces, grills, incinerators, septic tanks, chemical toilets, oil, gas and fuel tanks. Also shown will be oil and gas burners and accessories, compensating metal sash balances, weather stripping of bronze and zinc, as well as water-distributing systems for farm, factory and golf courses, air circulation and conditioning equipment, pumps of various descriptions, pre-fabricated aluminum houses and parts thereof, plastic toilet seats, fibre-board sheathing, plywood products, sound-deadening and insulating materials, lamps and stoves of various types and for various purposes. The Yugoslavian entry in this section embraces a considerable range of materials.

* * * *

Iron and Steel—Non-ferrous Metals—Canada, United States, Sweden, and Yugoslavia are displaying for the first time in this section. Sweden is showing a metallic-resistance material for use in making electrical elements for industrial and domestic appliances. The product is called Kanthal. Domul high-purity magnesium and magnesium alloys, calcium, barium, strontium, and titanium will be shown, as will a wide variety of bronze name plates, memorial tablets, castings and bearings.

Steel will be displayed in many of its numerous forms, as will nickel, alloys, brass, and aluminum. Aluminum foil will also be on display.

* * * *

Household Furnishings—Canadian and British firms will be the heaviest exhibitors. A firm from the Federation of Malaya, displaying a line of rattans, rattan products, malacca canes and kindred tropical products, is exhibiting at the Fair for the first time. Another initial exhibitor is from French Morocco, displaying a line of household furnishings.

Floor coverings are to be displayed by many firms, the Canadians featuring linoleums and similar coverings, while the United Kingdom firms lean more towards woven rugs and carpets.

Metal and plastic kitchen utensils and equipment are being displayed by several Canadian firms in a variety of combinations. In a strong bid for the market, a British firm is showing a line of sinks and cabinets of stainless steel and vitreous enamel.

The British china firms are returning, as are the Czechoslovakian glass and crystal exhibitors. Included in this section are ten Canadian and British firms, exhibiting at the Trade Fair for the first time.

Wood and plastic wood furniture is being displayed by Canadian firms for the second year.

* * * *

Household Appliances—Musical Instruments—Household appliances range from nuclear scalers and geiger counters to refrigerators and power-driven animal clippers. A Scottish firm is exhibiting its line of domestic refrigerators for the second year and is joined by a newcomer in the radio and electronics field. Seven Canadian firms are showing their products for the first time with one repeater adding to his previous display with an automatic shoe-shine machine. The musical instruments division of this section is dominated by piano and organ manufacturers, including two newcomers.

Electrical Tools—Motors—Supplies—Canada has the largest number of applications for space, followed by Britain and Czechoslovakia. Three firms in this category are making their initial appearance at the Trade Fair.

Firms will show automatic wheel-aligning, frame straightening and wheel-balancing equipment for the garage business, as well as precision devices for measuring and testing railroad wheels, and track repair equipment. Equipment and machinery used in the woodworking industry will also be shown, as well as air flotation separators for use in handling food, seeds, grains and minerals, plus specific-gravity separators and concentrators.

Conveyor belts and systems, sheetmetal stamping and forming equipment and fire escapes will be displayed, as will industrial diamonds for all purposes, diamond drill bits and expansion reamers. Hoists of various types and abilities, pumps, operating on the rotary, centrifugal and other principles, designed for farm, home and industrial purposes and small power-driven chain saws will be displayed. Agricultural implements, machine tools, small tools and automotive equipment are scheduled for display, as are various types of cranes, winches, lathes, surface analyzers and microbore tools. Electric furnaces for analysis, smelting and heating will be on hand. Concrete machinery equipment of every description will be shown along with anvils and vices, mining tools and carpenters' tools. Processing oils and industrial lubricants in a multitude of types and forms are announced. Textile supplies and milling machinery will be displayed, with marking machines that emboss, stamp, transfer and carry out all the various types of marking necessary in modern industry.

Mechanical loading shovels, complete with crane attachment and bulldozer blades, are coming from Britain, along with carbon, alloy and high-speed tool steels, torsion bars, coil springs, aircraft and automotive machinery parts, fork lift trucks, grinding machines, agricultural machinery, domestic and kitchen equipment.

* * * *

Machinery—Engineering and Plant Equipment—Canadian firms are the leading exhibitors, followed by Scotland, England, Wales and Northern Ireland. Of the Canadian participants, six are appearing for the first time, three of the British firms are making their initial bow this year, with one Swedish, one United States and one French firm making their initial appearance.

Certain Commodities Sold Below Cost Price

Leopoldville, March 8, 1949.—(FTS)—Certain commodities, such as liquors and imported beer, have been sold below cost price in the Belgian Congo. This situation is attributed by the President of the Leopoldville Chamber of Commerce to the postwar increase in the number of importers. The domestic market must, of necessity, return to normal in the near future, and it will be the task of wholesalers only to distribute to retail outlets, he declared.

Foreign Investors Showing Interest in Israel Undertakings

Foreign investors are taking an interest in new Israel undertakings. A group of thirty industrialists from Argentina, Brazil and Chile recently toured Israel exploring investment possibilities in housing and construction, a gas-producing plant, textiles, clothing manufacture and plastics. It is proposed that part of the funds should be provided by the proceeds of the import of such commodities as meat. A similar delegation of 100 persons from Britain recently arrived in Israel.—(*Barclays Bank Review*)

Most People in Pakistan Derive Their Living from Agriculture

Between 85 and 90 per cent of the population find their work and living in agriculture—Jute and cotton are main cash crops and wheat and rice, main food crops—Food situation deteriorated following partition.

By G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles on agriculture in Pakistan, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. Mr. Browne is at present on tour in Canada.)

KARACHI.—Between 85 and 90 per cent of the people of Pakistan derive their living from agriculture. Its character is not unusually varied, the principal effort being placed on the cash crops, jute and cotton, and the main food crops, wheat and rice.

In Eastern Pakistan, the food crop is almost entirely rice, and the cash crop, jute. Some cotton, sugarcane and tobacco are also grown, in addition to the usual variety of fruits and vegetables. In Western Pakistan, the main food crop is wheat, although sufficient rice is also grown to satisfy local needs. Prior to the war, Western Pakistan was a net exporter of wheat. Increased domestic demands since that time, however, have oustripped production until output and requirements are about equal. Cotton is the principal cash crop in this area. Other principal crops are sugarcane, fruits and vegetables, tobacco, soft grains, millets and pulses, and feeds.

Pakistan produces one-third of the volume of raw cotton for the entire Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, which, in turn, normally supplied one-fifth of the world's raw cotton requirements.

Insufficient rainfall, requiring irrigation, is the principal problem affecting cultivation in Western Pakistan, since precipitation does not exceed 18 inches annually and only averages between five and eight inches in parts of Sind and Baluchistan. The Lloyd Barrage at Sukkur in Sind and the 30,000 miles of irrigation canals in the Punjab are outstanding examples of efforts to help the village or rural cultivator in his struggle against heat and drought.

Cultivated Areas of Pakistan

	Area Sq. miles	Uncultivated 000 acres	Cultivated 000 acres	Per Cent cultivated
Baluchistan	54,500	34,880	3,150	.....
N.W.F.P.	14,300	9,152	2,680	29
West Punjab	62,100	39,744	17,923	45
Sind	48,100	30,784	10,114	32.5
E. Bengal	54,100	34,624	24,141	69.5
Totals				
Western Pakistan	184,000	114,560	33,867	23.3
Eastern Pakistan	54,100	34,624	24,141	69.5

Flooding is Main Problem in Eastern Pakistan

In Eastern Pakistan the situation is different. The cultivator's biggest problem is not lack of rainfall but control of flooding rivers which annually sweep away entire crops in some districts.

Difficulties common to both the Western and Eastern Pakistan farmer are inefficient cultivation through use of old-fashioned equipment and tools;

shortage of tested and improved seed; comparative ineffectiveness of anti-pest measures; and the uneconomic fragmentation of his holding on succession. A factor which makes for energetic cultivation of every acre of tillable land is the heavy population pressure, which is highest in East Bengal where there are roughly two people to every cultivated acre.

Rice Surplus Exported to Deficit Areas

Under the basic plan for United India, the entire rice surpluses of the Punjab and of Sind, amounting to about 120,000 tons and 180,000 tons respectively, had already been exported to deficit areas in India on the date of partition, leaving only a few thousand tons still due. The last wheat crop of the Punjab was so poor, due to damage by red rust, that the Province could offer no wheat surplus. Sind's wheat surplus of 50,000 tons had also been exported to India by then, and in addition a further 30,000 tons had been loaned. On the other hand, the Partition Council of the Punjab had agreed that the West Punjab would send to the East Punjab about 45,000 tons of wheat and 21,000 tons of rice and that the East Punjab would send about 25,000 tons of gram—a soft grain—or millet to the West Punjab.

Certain quantities of wheat and gram which were to go from Bahawalpur and Khairpur to the Indian Union were not sent and in turn some quotas allotted to the North West Frontier and Baluchistan from the Indian Union had been withheld.

Consequently, on partition, Pakistan was responsible for feeding her wheat deficit areas of the North West Frontier and Baluchistan, effective September 1, 1947. No wheat resources remained and Sind itself was short by 30,000 tons which India had borrowed. The general dislocation of movement caused by disturbances in the Punjab made impossible the movement of food grains from either side. With the exception, therefore, of a few thousand tons of rice from Sind to India by sea, and one shipload of 8,500 tons from India to Pakistan as a result of the loan, nothing left or entered the country.

West Punjab Unable to Meet Local Demand for Wheat

Some surplus was expected to be available in West Punjab, but the large influx of refugees and the serious dislocation of procurement in the West Punjab completely changed the situation. Rather than being a surplus province, West Punjab became heavily deficit in wheat, and its local procurements during the last six months did not exceed 5,000 tons. The provincial reserve had been almost completely depleted and the West Punjab faced a serious wheat shortage. The situation was so critical that rationed areas received only 6 ounces of wheat per day and refugee camps a total of 8 ounces of food grains per person per day out of which only 2½ ounces were wheat.

In effect, the West Punjab, once the granary, has become a liability and has found it necessary to be helped even with rice by the allocation of 10,000 tons from Sind. A further demand has been made for 31,000 tons of wheat and more rice with which to help tide them over the apprehended starvation of their refugees and population.

The food situation in East Bengal during the last quarter of 1947 had become very critical as a result of floods and the October cyclone. It was necessary to curtail rations to the Western Provinces to meet East Bengal's minimum requirements. The West Punjab may require some time to regain its former favourable surplus position with respect to food grains.

Reshuffling of the agricultural population of the province has occurred with a consequent dislocation of production and procurement, loss of farm equipment, and the re-acquisition of district farming skills. In addition, West Punjab's population has increased by more than two millions as a result of partition, not all of whom are necessarily as good farmers as those displaced. Further, the saline seepage, caused by the rising water table, in the best wheat districts, which occasions the loss of nearly 50,000 acres each year, is a grave problem which has not yet been overcome.

“Grow More Food” Campaign Launched

The pressing nature of this food problem is receiving the earnest attention of the Agriculture Ministry, whose “Grow More Food” campaign has three main aims: Improvement of cultivation methods on presently farmed lands, where generally the yield compares unfavourably with those of the West; ploughing cultivable but unused land in areas where water is available; and the setting in motion of a long-term irrigation scheme to bring deficit food areas such as Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province more nearly to a self-sufficient status. With this irrigation scheme considerable mechanization on a co-operative basis is foreseen.

Sixty per cent of Pakistan's population occupies the Eastern wing of the Dominion. They are almost exclusively rice-eaters, very little of the harder grains, such as wheat, being used in their diet. Eastern Pakistan produces about 7.8 million tons of rice annually and, on present estimates, consumes about 8 million tons. This has traditionally been a food deficit area and, before the War, imported quantities of rice from Burma. The War and subsequent civil disorder dislocated the world's rice supplies in South East Asia, leaving Eastern Pakistan in a precarious food position resulting in the Bengal famine of 1943. Although the position has improved, imports are still a vital necessity. Western Pakistan has been attempting to alleviate the shortages in East Bengal by arrangements with the Government of India whereby one assists the food deficit areas of the other, with the inter-Dominion food exports balancing.

Most Cultivable Area of Eastern Pakistan Devoted to Rice

About 80 per cent of the cultivable area of Eastern Pakistan is under paddy, or unmilled rice. Although acreage expansion can be very slight, improvement in methods of cultivation and yield could be very great. The yield in long tons per acre of certain other leading rice producers is as follows: Egypt, 1.2; Japan, 1.5; Italy, 1.7; Spain, 2.5; East Bengal, .45.

Causes of this comparatively low yield are believed to be the use of poor seed, improper cultivation, and the attacks of a water weed known as water-hyacinth, which annually destroys a large percentage of the East Bengal paddy crop.

Major improvements will be costly and will require several years to introduce. However steps in this direction are being taken by the various experimental farms of the government's agriculture departments.

West Punjab Produces Eighty Per Cent of Wheat Supply

Wheat is the main food of Western Pakistan. The principal wheat market is at Lyallpur, in the West Punjab, which province produces about 80 per cent of the total for this Dominion, estimated at 3.46 million tons for the peak year 1944-45.

The types of wheat grown are *triticum durum* and *triticum vulgare*, both white and red varieties. More than half of these are crosses of white and red, soft and hard, the remainder being semi-hard white. Names given to these varieties differ in the various provinces according to usage.

Normally Western Pakistan should be a surplus wheat area. However, in the troubled period following partition in the Punjab, much damage was done to the grain crops and large losses were sustained in non-harvesting and storage failures. Floods in the Punjab and Sind in the first half of 1948 also reduced stored reserves and disturbed the balance of supply and reserves as against domestic demands to such an extent that in the fall of 1948 Pakistan was obliged to apply to the F.A.O. for assistance in the procurement of wheat imports. This action had been quite unforeseen against the generally prevailing impression of self-sufficiency at the time of partition. These grain imports of Pakistan are a matter of concern, since the value of the quantity asked for, 160,000 tons, represents, at two dollars a bushel, the equivalent of \$12,000,000. Should this become a perennial deficit, Pakistan's development schemes, for which so much of foreign exchange reserves and current earnings are now budgeted, will be correspondingly hampered.

Wheat Handled in Bags

The main product made from wheat in Pakistan is *ata* or wholemeal flour, which retains the vitamin B₂ content of the wheat grain and is more nutritious than refined white wheat flour. Some of the peculiar characteristics of wheat production in Western Pakistan are the high growing costs, the comparatively low standard of market organization and storage facilities. Wheat is not generally handled in bulk as in Canada but in bags and, with one exception, there are no elevators. Considerable wheat is lost through vermin, weevils, termites, damp and faulty storage. Figures are not conclusive in this respect but an idea of the amount of damage done may be gained from the statement of an investigating committee in pre-partition India, which set the loss for all India as ranging from a demonstrable minimum of 3 per cent to almost 10 per cent of annual production.

Prewar statistics for the ten-year period 1924-33 estimated the average comparative approximate yield of wheat per acre of the principal wheat producing countries as follows, in bushels of 60 pounds: United States, 14.1; Canada, 16.1; Australia, 11.9; Argentina, 13.0; Europe, 19.1; Russia, 10.6; India, 10.6.

However, the above figures for former undivided India are too low to represent present production in Western Pakistan, which, on 1944-45 statistics of a 3.46 million-ton yield from 9.78 million acres, averaged 13.2 bushels per acre.

Output of Jewellery and Silverware in Canada Declined

Value of products manufactured by the jewellery and silverware industry of Canada in 1947 was \$35,552,401 as compared with \$41,528,678 in the preceding year, a decline of 14.4 per cent.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Norway to Export Frozen Wild Berries

Oslo, March 15, 1949.—(FTS)—A Norwegian firm has built a plant to process and quick freeze the extensive and fine flavoured wild berry crop, and organized a collection system to procure about 1,000 tons of berries per season. After the berries, principally blueberries and red whortleberries, have been sorted and graded, they are quick frozen, and about 20 per cent of sugar is added. They are sealed in 12-ounce cartons, ready for shipment to export markets in refrigerated chambers.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Increased Australian Duties on Tinned Plates Deferred

Sydney, March 28, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Deferred duties under Australian customs tariff item 147, "iron and steel plates and sheets, plain tinned", that were to have gone into effect on January 1, 1949, have been further deferred until January 1, 1950. Present rates are free of duty under the British preferential tariff and 12½ per cent ad valorem under the general tariff. Deferred rates are 57s. per ton (2,240 pounds) under the British preferential tariff and 115s. per ton under the general tariff. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada, and the general tariff to those from all countries outside the British Empire.

Greece Suspends Duties on Agricultural Machinery

Athens, March 14, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Agricultural machinery, including threshers, harvesters, combines and agricultural tractors, may enter Greece free of import duty and all other taxes collected on imports until the end of 1949, according to a Ministerial decision, published in the Greek Government *Gazette* of February 16, 1949. The former rate of duty on such agricultural machinery was 21,875 paper drachmas per 100 kilograms, or about \$2.00 per 100 pounds at the present rate of exchange. In addition, there were other taxes amounting to about 14 per cent ad valorem.

While this machinery is temporarily granted free entry into Greece, importation of these goods is still subject to import licences.

World Wheat Supplies Are Slightly Higher

The combined wheat supply of the world's four major wheat-exporting countries, the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, amounted to 1,617 million bushels at January 1, 1949, some 30 million above the supply level at the beginning of 1948. Declines in the two Southern Hemisphere countries were more than offset by increases in available supplies in the United States and Canada.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Canadian Asbestos Shipments Showed Decline in January

Shipments of asbestos from Canadian mines during January this year showed a decline from the preceding month but were moderately higher than in January last year. The month's shipments amounted to 48,900 tons compared with 58,400 in December and 46,600 in January, 1948. In January, 43,400 tons were shipped abroad as compared with 47,800 in the same month a year earlier.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

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 Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. The name of the operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent concerned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

†Calls at Quebec about two days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden— Port Aden.....	May 8-12	<i>Soestdijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques..	April 25	<i>Aida</i>	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques..	April 28	<i>Pictou County</i>	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques..	May 10	<i>Biafra</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	May 25	<i>Catrine</i>	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques..	May 25	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	April 18-25	<i>Thorstrand</i>	Kerr Steamships
Beira.....	May 18-25	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa.....	June 18-25	<i>Thorscape</i>	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques..	April 25	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....			
Africa-South— Cape Town.....	April 18-25	<i>Thorstrand</i>	Kerr Steamships
Port Elizabeth.....	April 25	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	April 28	<i>Aida</i>	Shipping Limited
East London.....	May 10	<i>Pictou County</i>	March Shipping
Durban.....	May 18-25	<i>Biafra</i>	Elder Dempster
	May 25	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
	June 18-25	<i>Catrine</i>	Shipping Limited
		<i>Thorscape</i>	Kerr Steamships
Argentina— Buenos Aires.....	May 1-4	<i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	May 6-7	<i>Mormacpenn</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	Mid-May	<i>A Ship</i>	Furness Withy
Australia— Brisbane.....	May 4-10	<i>Port Wyndham</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Geelong.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgian Congo— Matadi.....	Early May	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Belgium— Antwerp.....	April 12-20	<i>Mont Alla</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	April 15-20	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	April 20	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—Con.			
Antwerp.....	April 21-28	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	April 23	<i>Prins Johan Willem</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	April 23-30	<i>Friso.</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	Apr. 27-May 3	<i>Asia</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	Apr. 28-May 4	<i>Marchport</i>	Swedish American
Antwerp.....	Apr. 29-May 6	<i>Krageholm</i>	Cunard Donaldson
		<i>Beckenham</i>	
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 1-4	<i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Santos.....	May 6-7	<i>Mormacpenn</i>	Montreal Shipping
	Mid-May	<i>A Ship</i>	Furness Withy
Recife.....	May 6-7	<i>Mormacpenn</i>	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize.....	April 16-19	<i>Sundial</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Canada—			
Vancouver.....	April 25	<i>Gulfside</i>	Monsen Clarke
Vancouver.....	May 25	<i>A Ship</i>	Monsen Clarke
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal.....	April 16-19	<i>Sundial</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	April 18-20	<i>City of Kimberley</i>	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai.....	April 25	<i>Bayside</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	May 9-14	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai.....	May 10	<i>City of Liverpool</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	May 10-16	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Barranquilla.....	May 26-June 1	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
Costa Rica—			
Port Limon.....	April 16-19	<i>Sundial</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Havana.....	April 20	<i>Eric Banck</i>	Swedish American
Santiago.....	April 27	<i>Stegeholm</i>	Swedish American
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	Apr. 28-May 4	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Copenhagen.....	May 12-17	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	April 22-26	<i>Kertosono</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said.....	May 8-12	<i>Soestdijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Suez.....			
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	April 28-May 4	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Helsinki.....	May 12-17	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre.....	April 12-20	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	April 15-20	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	April 21-28	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	Apr. 28-May 4	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Marseilles.....	April 14-19	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	April 12-20	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	Apr. 27-May 3	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	Apr. 29-May 6	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	Apr. 28-May 4	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Bremen.....			
Bremerhaven.....	April 23	<i>*Beaverbrae</i>	Canadian Pacific

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Guatemala— Puerto Barrios.....	April 16-19	<i>Sundial</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong.....	{ April 25 May 9-14 May 10	<i>Bayside</i> <i>Menestheus</i> <i>City of Liverpool</i>	March Shipping Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy
India— Chittagong..... Karachi..... Calcutta..... Bombay..... Madras..... Cochin.....	April 20-25	<i>Merchant Prince</i>	McLean Kennedy
Karachi..... Bombay..... Madras..... Calcutta.....	{ April 18-20 April 25	<i>City of Kimberley</i> <i>Bayside</i>	McLean Kennedy March Shipping
Indonesia— Batavia..... Soerabaya..... Belawan-Deli..... Cheribon..... Samarang.....	{ April 22-26 April 24-29 May 8-12	<i>Kertosono</i> <i>Steel Admiral</i> <i>Soestdijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson
Ireland— Dublin..... Dublin.....	{ Apr. 28-May 2 May 16	<i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Italy— West Coast Ports... Naples..... Genoa.....	{ April 14-19 April 20-30	<i>Capo Vita</i> <i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Furness Withy Montreal Shipping
Malaya— Penang..... Port Swettenham...	{ April 22-26 April 24-29 May 8-12	<i>Kertosono</i> <i>Steel Admiral</i> <i>Soestdijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean— Central and Western Areas.....	April 20-30	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico— Tampico..... Veracruz.....	{ April 20 April 27	<i>Eric Banck</i> <i>Stegholm</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
Netherlands— Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	{ April 12-20 April 20 April 21-28 Apr. 27-May 3 Apr. 29-May 6 Apr. 28-May 4	<i>Mont Alta</i> <i>Rutensfell</i> <i>Brant County</i> <i>Marchport</i> <i>Beckenham</i> <i>Krageholm</i>	Montreal Shipping Brock Shipping Canada Steamships Montreal Shipping Cunard Donaldson Swedish American
Netherlands Antilles— Curaçao..... Curaçao.....	{ May 10-16 May 26-June 1	<i>Laholm</i> <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
New Zealand— Auckland..... Wellington..... Lyttleton..... Dunedin.....	{ May 4-10 June 1	<i>Gloucester</i> <i>Kaipara</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland— Belfast..... Belfast..... Belfast.....	{ April 18-23 May 11 May 25	<i>Lord Glentoran</i> <i>Inishoven Head</i> <i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent		
Norway—					
Oslo.....	Apr. 28—May 4 May 12—17	<i>Krageholm</i> <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American Swedish American		
Kristiansand.....					
Stavanger.....					
Bergen.....					
Philippines—					
Manila.....	May 10	<i>City of Liverpool</i> <i>Menestheus</i>	McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson		
Manila.....	May 9-14				
Poland—					
Gdynia.....	Apr. 28—May 4 May 12—17	<i>Krageholm</i> <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American Swedish American		
Gdansk.....					
Portugal—					
Lisbon.....	April 20-30	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping		
Puerto Rico—					
San Juan.....	May 10-16	<i>Laholm</i> <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American Swedish American		
San Juan.....	May 26-June 1				
Saudi Arabia—					
Jeddah.....	April 24-29	<i>Steel Admiral</i>	Isthmian Steamships		
Singapore.....	{ April 22-26 April 24-29 April 24-29 May 8-12	<i>Kertosono</i> <i>Steel Admiral</i> <i>Steel Admiral</i> <i>Soestdijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson		
Sweden—					
Gothenburg.....	Apr. 28—May 4 May 12—17	<i>Krageholm</i> <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American Swedish American		
Malmö.....					
Norrköping.....					
Stockholm.....					
United Kingdom—					
Avonmouth.....	May 5-12	<i>Dorelian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson		
Avonmouth.....	April 11-16	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy		
Newport.....					
Avonmouth.....	April 11-16	<i>Montreal City</i> <i>Eucadia</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy		
Swansea.....	April 25-30				
Glasgow.....	Apr. 30—May 8	<i>Lismoria</i> (r) <i>Laurentia</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson		
Glasgow.....	May 31				
Hull.....	April 21	<i>Consuelo</i> (r) <i>Bassano</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy		
Hull.....	May 5-9				
Liverpool.....	April 18-23	<i>Lord Glentoran</i> <i>Empress of France</i> (r) <i>Ascania</i> (r) <i>Arabia</i> (r) <i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Empress of Canada</i> (r) <i>Inishowen Head</i> <i>Torr Head</i> <i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy Canadian Pacific McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy		
Liverpool.....	April 22				
Liverpool.....	April 23-27				
Liverpool.....	Apr. 27—May 4				
Liverpool.....	Apr. 28—May 3				
Liverpool.....	May 6				
Liverpool.....	May 11				
Liverpool.....	May 16				
Liverpool.....	May 25				
London.....	April 13-20				
London.....	April 23				
London.....	April 23-30				
Leith.....	April 13-19			<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....					
Manchester.....	April 13-16	{ <i>Manchester Regiment</i> (r) <i>Manchester Progress</i> (r) <i>Manchester Shipper</i> (r) <i>Manchester Trader</i> (r)	Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy		
Manchester.....	April 20-23				
Manchester.....	April 27-30				
Manchester.....	May 4-7				
Uruguay—					
Montevideo.....	May 1-4	<i>Bowplate</i> <i>Mormacpenn</i> <i>A Ship</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping Furness Withy		
Montevideo.....	May 6-7				
Montevideo.....	Mid-May				

Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Venezuela— Puerto Cabello..... } La Guaira..... }	April 16-19	<i>Sundial</i>	Saguenny Terminals
Puerto Cabello..... } La Guaira..... } Maracaibo..... }	May 10-16 May 26-June 1	<i>Laholm</i> <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
West Indies— Bahamas..... } Jamaica..... }	April 21-25	* <i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Antigua..... } Barbados..... } Bermuda..... } British Guiana..... }	April 19-28 May 3-12 May 17-26	* <i>Alcoa Pointer</i> * <i>A Ship</i> * <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships Alcoa Steamships Alcoa Steamships
Dominica..... } Grenada..... } Montserrat..... } St. Kitts..... } St. Lucia..... } St. Vincent..... } Trinidad..... }			
Jamaica..... } Jamaica..... }	April 20 April 27	<i>Eric Banck</i> <i>Stegeholm</i>	Swedish American Swedish American

Departures from Quebec

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands— Amsterdam..... } Rotterdam..... }	May 6-7 May 18-19	<i>Tabinta</i> <i>Kota Inten</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
United Kingdom— Greenock..... } Liverpool..... }	June 14	<i>Franconia</i>	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Bahrein Islands— Bahrein.....	April 11-14	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Kerr Steamships
Denmark— Copenhagen.....	April 8-15	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Egypt— Alexandria..... } Port Said..... } Sudan..... }	April 11-14	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Kerr Steamships
Finland— Helsinki.....	April 8-15	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Iraq— Khoramshahr.....	April 11-14	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Kerr Steamships

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Iran— Basra.....	April 11-14	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Kerr Steamships
Netherlands— Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	April 8-15	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Newfoundland— St. John's..... St. John's.....	April 4-7 April 6-8 April 7-10 April 11 April 13-16 April 14-16 April 14-17 April 18-23 April 20 April 23-26 May 8-13	<i>Keltic</i> <i>Galloway Kent</i> <i>Fort Townshend</i> <i>Island Connector</i> <i>Keltic</i> <i>Galloway Kent</i> <i>Fort Amherst</i> <i>Newfoundland (r)</i> <i>Island Connector</i> <i>Keltic</i> <i>Nova Scotia (r)</i>	Shaw Steamships Newfoundland Canada Furness Withy Clarke Steamships Shaw Steamships Newfoundland Canada Furness Withy Furness Withy Clarke Steamships Shaw Steamships Furness Withy
Norway— Oslo..... Stavanger..... Kristiansand..... Bergen.....	April 8-15	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Poland— Gdynia..... Gdansk.....	April 8-15	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
St. Pierre-Miquelon..	(April 4-7 April 13-16 April 23-26)	<i>Keltic</i> <i>Keltic</i> <i>Keltic</i>	Shaw Steamships Shaw Steamships Shaw Steamships
Saudi Arabia— Jeddah..... Koweit.....	April 11-14	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Kerr Steamships
Sweden— Gothenburg..... Malmo..... Norrköping..... Stockholm.....	April 8-15	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
United Kingdom— Avonmouth..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... London..... Southampton..... Southampton.....	April 11-14 April 18-23 May 8-13 April 10-14 April 28 May 17	<i>Wells City</i> <i>Newfoundland (r)</i> <i>Nova Scotia (r)</i> <i>Scythia (r)</i> <i>Aquitania</i> <i>Aquitania</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Uruguay— Montevideo.....	April 10-11	<i>Mormacsea</i>	Montreal Shipping
West Indies— Antigua..... Barbados..... Bermuda..... British Guiana..... Dominica..... Grenada..... Montserrat..... St. Kitts..... St. Lucia..... St. Vincent..... Trinidad.....	April 5-14 April 21	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i> <i>*Lady Nelson (r)</i>	Alcoa Steamships Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

*Sails from Halifax a few days earlier.

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	April 13-15	<i>Wyoming</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	April 14	† <i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
France—			
Le Havre.....	April 13-15	<i>Wyoming</i>	Furness Withy
Ireland—			
Dublin.....	April 11-15	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
United Kingdom—			
Swansea.....	April 7-14	<i>Delilian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	April 7-14	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	April 11-15	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
London.....	April 14	† <i>Beaverlake</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	April 3-18	<i>Viktun</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	April 5-20	<i>Lake Talla</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	April 21	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques..	May 28-June 14	<i>Riley</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	June 2	<i>Radja</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	{April 3-18	<i>Viktun</i>	North Pacific
Port Elizabeth.....	April 5-20	<i>Lake Talla</i>	North Pacific
East London.....	April 21	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Durban.....	{April 20-May 7	<i>Barrandurra</i>	North Pacific
	May 28-June 14	<i>Riley</i>	North Pacific
	June 2	<i>Radja</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	June 20	<i>Rempang</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	April 29	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney.....	} May 10	<i>Mangarella</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Sydney.....	} April 25	<i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....	May 2	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....	May 20	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	April 13	<i>Vire</i>	Empire Shipping
Antwerp.....	April 26	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp.....	April 28	<i>Saint Marcouf</i>	Empire Shipping
Antwerp.....	May 11	<i>Seattle</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp.....	May 25	<i>Guayana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Brazil—			
Santos.....	} April 29	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Rio de Janeiro.....			

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Canal Zone— Balboa..... Cristobal.....	April 16	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon— Colombo..... Colombo..... Colombo..... Colombo.....				April 18 April 21 May 10 May 18	Riouw Höegh Merchant Lombok Zeeman	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Chile— Arica..... Antofagasta..... Valparaiso.....	April 29 April 30	<i>Grenanger</i> <i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson
China— Shanghai..... Shanghai..... Shanghai..... Shanghai.....	April 13-14 April 21-22 April 29-30 Early May	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>Java Mail</i> <i>Washington Mail</i> <i>Vesteroy</i>	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Empire Shipping
Colombia— Barranquilla..... Buenaventura.....	April 16 April 30	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Cook Islands— Raratonga.....	April 11	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Costa Rica— Puntarenas.....	April 16	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador— Guayaquil.....	April 30	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador— La Libertad.....	April 16	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
FIJI— Suva..... Lautoka.....	May 20 April 25	<i>Aorangi</i> <i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian Canadian Australasian
France— Le Havre..... Le Havre.....	April 13 April 28	<i>Vire</i> <i>Saint Marcouf</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Germany— Hamburg..... Hamburg..... Hamburg.....	April 26 May 11 May 25	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r) <i>Seattle</i> <i>Guayana</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Hawaii— Honolulu.....	May 20	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Guatemala— San Jose.....	April 16	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong.....	April 13-14 April 21-22	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>Java Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
India and Pakistan— Karachi..... Bombay..... Bombay..... Calcutta.....	April 21 May 10 April 18 May 18	<i>Höegh Merchant</i> <i>Lombok</i> <i>Riouw</i> <i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia— Batavia..... Samarang..... Soerabaya..... Cheribon.....	April 21 May 10	<i>Höegh Merchant</i> <i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Italy—			
Genoa	May 15	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
Lghorn			
Naples			
Venice			
Japan—			
Yokohama	April 13-14	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Yokohama	April 21-22	<i>Java Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Yokohama	April 29-30	<i>Washington Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Korea—			
Fusan	April 13-14	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Malaya—			
Port Swettenham	April 18	<i>Riouw</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Penang	May 18	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Area	May 23-June 7	<i>Rookley</i>	Canada Shipping
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	April 16	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	April 13	<i>Vire</i>	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam	April 28	<i>Saint Marcouf</i>	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Wellington	{April April	<i>Alameda</i> <i>Sonomas</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Auckland	May 20	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Auckland	May 2	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington			
Persian Gulf.....	{April 21 May 10	<i>Höegh Merchant</i> <i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao	April 30	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo			
Callao	April 29	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila	April 13-14	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Iloilo	April 21-22	<i>Java Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Cebu	April 29-30	<i>Washington Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Iloilo	April 21	<i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	May 10	<i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manilla	{April 18 Early May May 18	<i>Riouw</i> <i>Vesteroy</i> <i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts Empire Shipping Dingwall Cotts
Cebu			
Samoa—			
Pago-pago	April	<i>Alameda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Pago-pago	April	<i>Sonoma</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Pago-pago	June 5	<i>Saparoea</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore.....	{April 18 April 21 May 10 May 18	<i>Riouw</i> <i>Höegh Merchant</i> <i>Lombok</i> <i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete	April 11	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Papeete	May 2	<i>Wakemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Stockholm	April 26	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg	May 11	<i>Seattle</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
	May 25	<i>Guayana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Trieste—	May 15	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
London.....	April 26	<i>Bio Bio (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
London.....	May 11	<i>Seattle (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
London.....	May 25	<i>Guayana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Manchester.....	April 25	<i>Pacific Enterprise</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	May 6	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	May 12	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports.....	April 2-16	<i>Lake Sumas</i>	Empire Shipping
	April 4-18	<i>Ambassador</i>	Anglo Canadian
	April 13-28	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i>	Empire Shipping
	May 3-18	<i>Lake Babine</i>	Empire Shipping
	May 4-19	<i>Lake Athabasca</i>	Empire Shipping
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	April 29	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo.....	April 16	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
La Guaira.....			

Norway Exports High-quality Steel Wool

Oslo, March 15, 1949.—(FTS)—High-grade steel wool, manufactured in one of the most modern factories in Europe, is exported from Norway to various European and overseas markets. First quality raw materials, processed on specialized machinery, has produced a wool with many-sided, uniform, long and tough strands, having high abrasive properties. It is manufactured in all standard weights and packaged for sale in a variety of sizes to meet the requirements of both the householder and the industrial user.

Annual Report of Deputy Minister

The Annual Report of the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended March 31, 1948, is now available for distribution. Copies may be obtained for 25 cents each from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

In addition to a review of the year's activities, this report provides an outline of the functions performed by the seven divisions of the Foreign Trade Service. This information may prove useful to firms seeking advice or assistance in the development of their trade relations with businessmen in other lands.

The appendices contain a wealth of statistics on trade, which may prove useful as a guide, a list of the various trade agreements in force, a list of the exhibitions, trade fairs and other displays in which Canada participated in the period under review, and eighteen trade charts illustrating trends with different geographical areas over a period of more than ten years.

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—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropole. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

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

Chile

Santiago—E. H. MAGUIRE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

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

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Transjordan.

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, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.

Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. GALLOW, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

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

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

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.

Japan

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

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, 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.

New Zealand

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

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—R. K. THOMSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Siam.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, *Cantracom*.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. TREGASKES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, 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, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), 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.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

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—G. R. PATERSON, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Bolyston Street, Boston 16.

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

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, 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.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as 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 March 21	Nominal Quotations March 28
Argentina	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2085	.2085
Australia	Pound		3.2240	3.2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc		.0228	.0228
Bolivia	Boliviano		.0238	.0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar		.8396	.8396
Brazil	Cruzerio		.0544	.0544
Chile	Peso	Off. Export	.0517	.0517
			.0322	.0322
Colombia	Peso		.5128	.5128
Cuba	Peso		1.0000	1.0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		.0200	.0200
Denmark	Krone		.2083	.2083
Ecuador	Sucre		.0740	.0740
Egypt	Pound		4.1330	4.1330
Fiji	Pound		3.6306	3.6306
Finland	Markka		.0073	.0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	Off. Free	.0038	.0038
			.0031	.0031
French Empire—African	Franc		.0076	.0076
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0202	.0202
Haiti	Gourde		.2000	.2000
Hong Kong	Dollar		.2518	.2518
Iceland	Krona		.1541	.1541
India	Rupee		.3022	.3022
Indonesia	Florin		.3769	.3769
Iraq	Dinar		4.0300	4.0300
Ireland	Pound		4.0300	4.0300
Israel	Pound		4.0300	4.0300
Italy	Lira		.0017	.0017
Jamaica	Pound		4.0300	4.0300
Mexico	Peso		.1434	.1435
Netherlands	Florin		.3769	.3769
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5302	.5302
New Zealand	Pound		4.0150	4.0150
Norway	Krone		.2015	.2015
Pakistan	Rupee		.3022	.3022
Peru	Sol		.1538	.1538
Philippines	Peso		.5000	.4975
Portugal	Escudo		.0403	.0403
Siam	Baht		.1000	.1000
Singapore	Dollar		.4701	.4701
Spain	Peseta		.0916	.0916
Sweden	Krona		.2783	.2783
Switzerland	Franc		.2336	.2336
Turkey	Lira		.3571	.3571
Union of South Africa	Pound		4.0300	4.0300
United Kingdom	Pound		4.0300	4.0300
United States	Dollar		1.0000	1.0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	.6583	.6583
		Uncontrolled	.5618	.5618
Venezuela	Bolivar		.2985	.2985