

# FOREIGN TRADE

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Harbour of Montreal, which was opened to ocean navigation on April 7 by the *S.S. Mont Alta*, arriving from Newcastle ahead of any other ship. In the foreground of this air photograph are the shipbuilding yards of Canadian Vickers, Limited, with one vessel in the floating drydock and a number of others for Brazilian operators nearing completion. Beyond the shipyards may be seen several wharves and No. 3 grain elevator, with a capacity of 5,000,000 bushels. Further upstream are the series of "sawtooth" wharves, fronting on the St. Mary's Current. Then, beyond the Jacques Cartier Bridge, is the upper section of the harbour, in which most of the passenger and cargo liners are berthed. The smoke of this industrial city prevents the camera lens from revealing the business section, though the mountain from which Montreal derives its name may be seen in the right centre.

*Photo by Spartan Air Services.*

Price 10 cents

# Canada Filled Large Proportion Of British Food Requirements

*Principal source of supply for wheat, flour, bacon, shell eggs, dried eggs, condensed milk and canned salmon—Canadian apples, fish, oats and poultry disappeared from market during past year—Good demand for tobacco continued.*

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of articles on the overseas trade of Great Britain, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

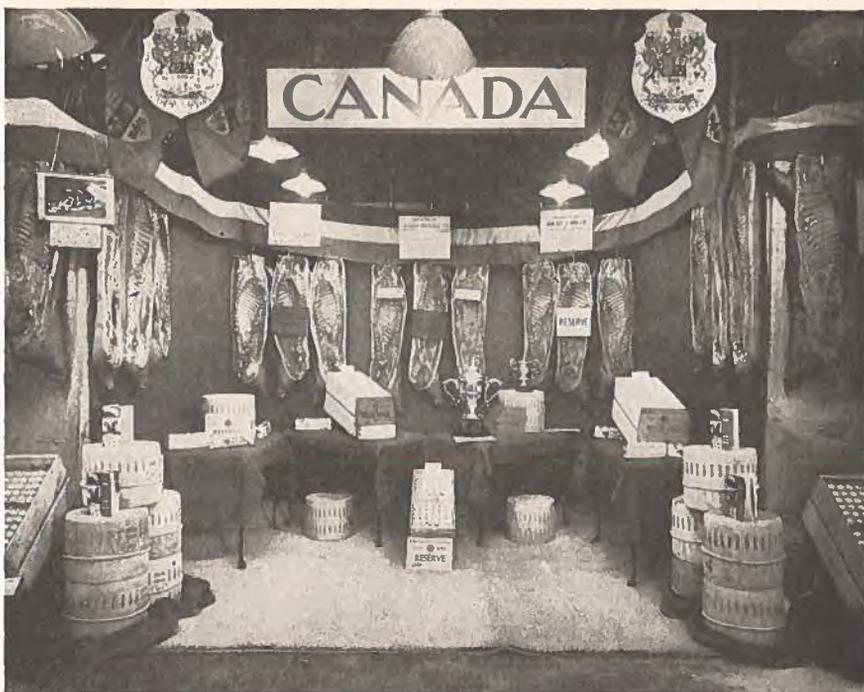
LONDON, March 10, 1949.—Great Britain obtained a large proportion of her imported foodstuffs from Canada during the past year, that Dominion having been the principal source of supply for wheat, flour, bacon, shell eggs, dried eggs, condensed milk and canned salmon. Canada's forests also provided most of the sawn hardwood, sawn softwood, planed and dressed softwood and veneers required by the construction industry in the United Kingdom. Sleepers for the British railways, which contribute so materially to the overall economy of this country, were obtained mainly from Canada, while newsprint from Canadian mills carried the printed word into many homes throughout the land. Non-ferrous metals, such as aluminum, copper and nickel, were supplied in largest volume by Canada, together with the import requirements of ferro-alloys.

While these items predominate among the products discharged during the year in British ports, heavy shipments of other products were made by Canada, thereby contributing substantially to the nourishment of workers and the development of industries on which the United Kingdom depends for its survival and the eventual restoration of its former standard of living. The following analysis of Britain's overseas trade figures reveals the extent to which Canada is a major source of supply, and the possible market for many products that are being supplied in larger volume by other countries. They fail to provide a realistic picture of the true trading position, however, due to the fact that so large a part of the purchases are being made available through the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington. This factor should be taken into consideration in any examination of figures for 1948, though the comparison of import volumes for 1947 and 1938 will indicate a more natural trend.

## British Imports of Wheat

Canada supplied 78 per cent of the wheat imported by Great Britain in 1948, compared with 28 per cent in 1938, illustrating the changed pattern of trade. Australia returned to the market as a major source of supply, having provided 15 per cent of the total imported requirements in 1948. It will be noted that Canada was second to Australia in 1938.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	101,626,356	83,879,476	84,650,923
£ .....	38,627,554	91,355,620	95,574,678
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	28,830,526	68,761,248	66,565,640
Argentina .....	5,810,656	7,740,743	2,098,701
United States .....	15,805,289	6,930,109	183,240
Australia .....	30,995,228	.....	15,429,654



Great Britain—Part of Canada's display of bacon and dairy products at Smithfield Market, London, where members of the provision trade examined exhibits that were formerly on view at the Dairy Show. Rounds of Canadian cheese frame the Bledisloe Perpetual Challenge Trophy, awarded to the maker of the best exhibit of cheddar cheese produced in the Commonwealth. Prize-winning bacon and eggs are also shown in this photograph.

#### British Imports of Flour and Meal

There was little change in the amount of wheat flour imported in 1948, as compared with that in 1947, though the volume was more than twice as high as before the war. Imports from Canada represented 80 per cent of the total, compared with 47 per cent in 1938. Australia is also expanding her sales of flour to Britain.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	7,876,749	17,875,880	16,221,314
£ .....	3,979,988	27,296,975	25,539,963
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	3,652,616	13,216,762	12,722,429
Australia .....	2,930,469	2,023,536	3,489,582
United States .....	395,242	2,635,554	7,404

#### British Imports of Oats

Efforts were made to increase supplies of feeding-stuffs, in order to support a larger number of livestock, and imports of oats were more than doubled. Purchases from Canada ceased, but heavy deliveries were made under a trade agreement with the U.S.S.R.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	1,575,721	2,118,267	5,878,569
£ .....	537,520	2,266,392	9,431,417
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	1,479,701	1,868,638	.....
Argentina .....	28,680	.....	720
Other foreign countries .....	3,445	.....	2,053,644

### British Imports of Dried Beans

Canada is virtually excluded from the British market for dried beans, supplies having been obtained almost entirely from soft-currency countries.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	955,591	542,294	353,271
£ .....	501,220	1,822,038	1,052,010
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	254,412	57,605	5
United States .....	6,240	386,936	29
Other foreign countries .....	462,959	31,140	313,145

### British Imports of Frozen Beef

Great Britain imported 9,022,917 cwts. of beef last year, Argentina being the principal source of supply. Although shipments from that country of fore and hind quarters with bone increased 14 per cent over 1947, deliveries of boned and boneless varieties were less than a quarter those of the previous year. Imports from Canada were well maintained, though the outlook is not favourable.

Total	Fore and Hind Quarters		
	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	1,630,443	6,012,449	5,944,726
£ .....	2,632,342	24,272,692	21,451,153
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	.....	170,834	308,492
Argentina .....	158,522	2,851,635	3,279,754
Australia .....	1,186,955	1,685,445	1,456,000
New Zealand .....	207,486	147,001	592,732
Total	Boned and Boneless		
	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	911,947	3,879,587	1,504,524
£ .....	1,609,177	15,823,657	6,260,721
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	14,783	121,709	107,062
New Zealand .....	335,696	1,059,538	705,189
Argentina .....	38,567	2,107,396	498,734
Australia .....	466,152	326,350	178,649

### British Imports of Bacon

Bacon imports from Canada declined by nearly four per cent, and receipts from Denmark were lower by 26 per cent than in 1947. Total purchases were 61 per cent below those before the war, and the stocks were so small at the end of last year that the ration had to be reduced over a period to one ounce per person per week. Bilateral agreements with European countries are expected to improve the situation this year.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	6,867,915	2,634,509	2,668,527
£ .....	30,920,940	20,945,262	27,882,393
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	1,275,301	1,962,123	1,871,263
Denmark .....	3,389,192	651,468	478,588
Netherlands .....	514,290	16,061	85,428

### British Imports of Poultry

Poultry was another item in which Canadian exporters were affected by currency difficulties. Canadian supplies were virtually eliminated and the deficiency was made good by heavier purchases from Ireland, Australia and Hungary.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	440,718	590,068	498,309
£ .....	374,094	3,449,577	3,286,393
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	12,501	107,452	9
Ireland .....	101,823	125,875	215,372
Australia .....	1,601	82,389	119,088
Hungary .....	150,368	97,920	102,577

### British Imports of Cheese

At one time, Canada and New Zealand shared the British cheese market, but over a term of years, supplies from Canada have declined. The year saw a further fall of nearly 30 per cent. New Zealand still supplies about 50 per cent of total imports.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	2,927,326	3,825,282	3,144,937
£ .....	9,681,245	31,454,804	27,388,935
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	677,737	458,613	324,110
New Zealand .....	1,639,401	1,654,331	1,661,112
United States .....	6	1,200,238	497,816
Australia .....	237,276	318,225	361,547

### British Imports of Shell Eggs

Overall imports of shell eggs in 1948 were 44 per cent lower than in 1938, although 33 per cent higher than in 1947. Canada was the largest supplier. Denmark is making rapid strides and more than doubled her 1947 consignments. Poland and Ireland are expected to provide an increased contribution in 1949. From the British point of view, eggs are one of the most promising features of the food front.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Thous. doz. ....	276,977	115,615	154,523
£ .....	12,374,548	13,459,798	21,547,810
Principal Sources		(Thousand dozen)	
Canada .....	1,500	55,449	45,887
Denmark .....	95,110	21,389	44,559
Ireland .....	22,183	13,247	21,740
Australia .....	10,099	14,522	16,677

### British Imports of Dried Eggs

Great Britain severely cut its imports of dried eggs in 1948 to one-sixth the quantity in 1947. Canadian imports were 15 per cent lower, and purchases from the United States, which supplied large quantities during the war years, were reduced to minor proportions.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	6,357	677,058	116,436
£ .....	70,650	23,910,694	3,611,178
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	.....	110,453	92,907
Australia .....	.....	35,603	11,932
United States .....	.....	524,854	11,596

### British Imports of Condensed Milk

There was also a heavy fall in imports of evaporated milk, the total amount being only about one-eighth that of 1947. Consignments from Canada dropped to a lower level. Ninety per cent of imports now come from sterling area countries.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	316,306	1,184,559	157,445
£ .....	619,755	4,526,719	582,837
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	179,288	245,559	11,654
United States .....	8,700	813,091	108

### British Imports of Apples

Austerity is reflected in the number of imported apples, which was less than one-third the prewar quantity. For the first time for many years, Canadian exporters received no business from the United Kingdom,

which obtained practically one-half her total import requirements from Canada before the war. It will be noted that Australia and New Zealand improved their positions.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	7,067,523	1,490,346	1,956,525
£ .....	6,015,173	3,397,493	5,050,568
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	3,006,589	663,145	.....
Australia .....	1,502,504	92,707	1,108,995
New Zealand .....	407,285	.....	357,529

#### British Imports of Sausage Skins

A falling tendency is evident in the sausage-skin trade, imports being some 70 per cent of 1938. New Zealand took up the slack caused by smaller Canadian shipments.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	101,046	97,560	73,223
£ .....	1,231,410	3,431,313	3,316,413
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	7,986	5,283	2,239
New Zealand .....	15,550	18,793	24,582
United States .....	48,236	40,615	1,189

#### British Imports of Fish

Canada suffered a complete loss as a source of supply for fish. The United Kingdom was a regular market before the war for chilled and frozen salmon and halibut. During hostilities, Canada shipped large quantities of frozen cod fillets to fill the gap caused by the stoppage of fishing operations in the North Sea. Now the local fisheries are back to normal and imports have been switched to soft-currency countries.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	1,635,382	4,284,190	4,271,673
£ .....	2,787,210	12,389,551	12,948,647
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	68,928	26,359	1
Deep sea fisheries .....	371,660	2,379,981	2,209,031
Norway .....	227,221	1,049,609	1,145,609
Iceland .....	122,041	165,567	258,450

#### British Imports of Canned Salmon

The picture in the canned salmon trade is little different. The volume from Canada dropped sharply, and the Minister of Food has stated that no further purchases of Canadian salmon are possible owing to the shortage of dollars. With United States supplies similarly affected and the quantity of Russian salmon at a low level, very little of this once popular food is available for consumption.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	1,151,829	665,854	94,897
£ .....	4,616,019	6,684,547	1,032,987
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	155,679	208,060	56,314
United States .....	299,373	432,270	7,076
Other foreign countries .....	696,740	25,524	29,972

#### British Imports of Canned Tomatoes

Larger imports from Italy were responsible for a recovery in total imports of canned tomatoes, the quantity brought in last year being almost double the quantity in 1947.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	926,837	311,097	621,261
£ .....	1,011,615	1,291,866	2,485,381
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	176,034	28,157	23
Italy .....	617,657	150,915	348,461

### British Imports of Tobacco

Total imports of stripped leaf tobacco fell by 24 per cent, compared with 1947. There was a heavy drop in purchases from the United States, which was made good in part by larger importations from Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Consignments from Canada also improved slightly.

	Unmanufactured, if Stripped		
Total	1938	1947	1948
Lbs. ....	79,903,745	58,116,267	44,183,141
£ .....	5,230,125	9,582,551	7,008,946
Principal Sources		(Lbs.)	
Canada .....	587,661	433,201	474,604
India, Pakistan .....	30,375,849	22,078,648	20,906,260
Southern Rhodesia .....	2,201,118	7,471,583	13,350,340
Nyasaland .....	4,464,143	5,663,122	6,563,545
United States .....	41,780,354	22,134,959	2,646,194

In unstripped leaf, overall supplies were on the same level as in 1947, but 10 per cent less than in 1938. Imports from Canada were down 43 per cent from the previous year, and from the United States by 6 per cent. The quantity provided by Southern Rhodesia was nearly doubled.

	Unmanufactured, if Unstripped		
Total	1938	1947	1948
Lbs. ....	264,954,183	237,504,312	236,401,648
£ .....	17,392,481	36,743,894	35,195,733
Principal Sources		(Lbs.)	
Canada .....	15,505,296	21,791,171	12,203,222
United States .....	214,935,360	179,100,049	169,516,252
Southern Rhodesia .....	16,668,677	15,497,663	30,547,983
Nyasaland .....	8,913,836	6,244,768	7,518,769

### British Imports of Flax

Recovery in overseas flax supplies is slow. Imports in 1948 ran at 37 per cent below the prewar level and 10 per cent below that of 1947. Belgium is the main supplier. Canada's contribution, while much greater than in 1938, is still of minor importance.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Tons .....	40,702	28,070	25,157
£ .....	3,362,210	6,569,644	6,778,919
Principal Sources		(Tons)	
Canada .....	36	361	289
Belgium .....	19,611	21,156	19,458
Ireland .....	712	3,571	2,779

### British Imports of Agricultural Seeds

United Kingdom imports from New Zealand of agricultural seeds were seven times the quantity in 1938 and up 46 per cent over 1947 figures. Canada's share was four times greater than in 1938 and 3 per cent higher than in the previous year. As European production recovers, it is expected that supplies from the Continent will increase.

Total	1938	1947	1948
Cwts. ....	577,022	580,818	709,168
£ .....	1,053,580	4,635,822	3,726,339
Principal Sources		(Cwts.)	
Canada .....	35,462	136,088	139,915
New Zealand .....	32,179	159,114	234,236
United States .....	41,449	121,145	97,431
Netherlands .....	70,002	58,332	75,583

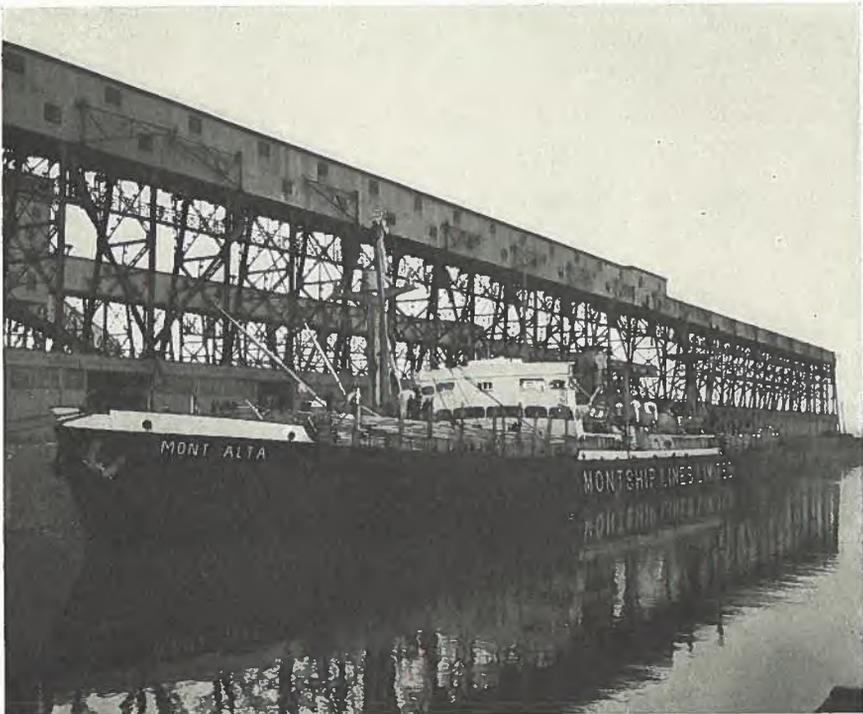
## Ship Built in Montreal Achieves Record on Arrival from Sea to Open Home Port

*S.S. Mont Alta, formerly the Sunalta Park, docked on April 7, two days earlier than in any previous year—This season will witness extensions of the coasting trade to Canada's tenth province—Cargo handled through harbour last year totalled 11,638,000 tons.*

**N**AVIGATION on the St. Lawrence, extending over a period of eight months, is an important factor in the economy of this country. When, therefore, the *S.S. Mont Alta* arrived in Montreal from Newcastle on April 7, she captured the attention of thousands whose livelihood depends to a large extent on foreign trade. Not only was she the first ocean-going ship to reach Montreal this season, but the earliest arrival on record. Navigation was opened on April 9, in 1945, and on April 11, in 1919, the dates coming closest to that on which the *Mont Alta* breasted St. Mary's Current, passed under the Jacques Cartier Bridge and finally came to rest in the upper section of the harbour.

Further interest is attached to this event, in that the *Mont Alta* was actually built in Montreal. She was launched in 1944 by the United Shipyards, Limited, and named the *Sunalta Park*. Her engines were built by the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, also of Montreal. Captain Alexander S. Baxter, master of this vessel and one of the youngest skippers

**Canada—S.S. *Mont Alta*, formerly the *Sunalta Park*, which broke all records when she arrived in Montreal on April 7 from Newcastle to inaugurate the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence.**



in Canada's merchant fleet, is a Montrealer. It was natural, therefore, that a very special welcome should await the arrival of a ship so closely identified with this great port.

### Opening and Closing of Navigation

Year	First arrival	Last departure
1887	May 3	November 28
1888	May 4	November 22
1889	April 27	November 23
1890	April 30	November 24
1891	April 27	November 21
1892	April 23	November 27
1893	May 3	November 23
1894	April 27	November 24
1895	April 27	November 25
1896	April 28	November 23
1897	April 30	November 24
1898	April 26	November 28
1899	April 27	November 29
1900	April 26	December 3
1901	April 25	November 25
1902	April 17	December 4
1903	April 26	November 28
1904	May 4	November 27
1905	May 2	November 30
1906	April 28	December 2
1907	May 2	November 29
1908	April 30	November 26
1909	April 23	November 28
1910	April 11	December 1
1911	April 26	December 3
1912	April 30	December 3
1913	April 19	November 29
1914	April 29	December 4
1915	April 30	December 11
1916	May 1	December 3
1917	May 1	December 7
1918	May 7	December 14
1919	April 22	December 10
1920	April 25	December 11
1921	April 21	December 8
1922	April 24	December 2
1923	May 3	December 2
1924	April 24	December 3
1925	April 22	December 9
1926	May 3	December 6
1927	April 12	December 6
1928	April 26	December 9
1929	April 20	December 7
1930	April 21	December 12
1931	April 15	December 11
1932	April 14	December 8
1933	April 14	December 6
1934	April 26	December 8
1935	April 15	December 9
1936	April 13	December 11
1937	April 19	December 8
1938	April 18	December 4
1939	April 29	December 12
1940	April 24	December 5
1941	April 19	December 17
1942	May 2	December 16
1943	May 24	December 13
1944	April 21	December 6
1945	April 9	December 3
1946	April 12	December 4
1947	April 21	December 4
1948	April 19	December 11
1949	April 7	.....

With the opening of navigation on the St. Lawrence, shipments will be resumed between Montreal and Newfoundland. The conditions under which commodities are transported will be somewhat different this season, however, since Newfoundland is now the tenth province of Canada. In

other words, cargo loaded in Montreal will no longer be listed among the domestic exports, while that taken aboard in St. John's or Corner Brook for discharge in Montreal will no longer be listed with the customs as imports for consumption. The S.S. *Birchton* was scheduled to leave this week for St. John's, and the S.S. *Troisdoc* for Corner Brook.

### Cargo Tonnage Handled Last Year Showed Increase

Commodities handled through the Port of Montreal last year amounted to 11,638,120 tons, compared with 10,807,873 tons in 1947. Of this, the largest single item was petroleum and petroleum products, amounting to 4,192,600 tons. Grain was next in line, with a total of 2,276,529 tons, and 1,257,444 tons of bituminous coal were handled over the harbour wharves during the season. The following table indicates the principal commodities loaded and unloaded during the year:

#### Principal Commodities Handled Through Montreal

Commodities	Basis—Tons—Weight (2,000 lbs.) or Measurement (40 Cubic Feet)			
	Inward 1948 (Tons)	Outward 1948 (Tons)	Total 1948 (Tons)	Total 1947 (Tons)
Grain .....	548,041	1,728,488	2,276,529	2,149,607
Petroleum, crude .....	1,248,895	464,226	1,713,121	826,858
Gasoline .....	500,568	841,533	1,342,101	991,855
Coal, bituminous .....	1,257,444	.....	1,257,444	1,128,777
Petroleum oil, fuel .....	390,978	519,407	910,385	969,394
Flour, wheat .....	9	588,220	588,229	859,858
Iron ore .....	128,797	126,418	255,215	202,058
Sugar, raw .....	248,245	10	248,255	217,298
Kerosene .....	136,786	12,310	149,096	392,559
Gypsum, crude .....	135,753	10,850	146,603	110,863
Motor vehicles and parts .....	16,747	98,725	115,472	135,002
Cement, common or portland .....	12,171	99,207	111,378	100,974
Coal, anthracite .....	102,926	6,610	109,536	52,858
Iron or steel rails and fastenings .....	.....	82,259	82,259	34
Petroleum oil, refined, not otherwise specified .....	7	78,117	78,124	79,825
Aluminum, in bars, billets, blocks, ingots, pigs, rods, sheets or slabs .....	1,462	67,309	68,771	88,202
Lumber, planks, boards and flooring and square timber .....	7,631	59,043	66,674	119,623
Manganese ore .....	32,037	23,016	55,053	104,198
Iron or steel, scrap .....	54,697	.....	54,697	70,164
Copper, refined, in bars, billets, cakes, cathodes, ingots or slabs .....	.....	52,999	52,999	56,432
Machinery and parts (except agricultural) .....	21,687	29,305	50,992	45,516
Meats, canned, cured, prepared or preserved .....	388	49,701	50,089	110,209
Wood-pulp .....	816	46,301	47,117	57,222
Sundries .....	66,444	39,571	46,215	40,765
Ferro-alloys .....	.....	43,758	43,758	47,717
Molasses .....	42,137	.....	42,137	60,338
Drygoods not otherwise specified .....	35,660	5,923	41,583	26,887
Paper, newsprint .....	565	40,361	40,926	103,718
Iron or steel manufactures not otherwise specified .....	16,274	24,477	40,751	33,583
Chrome ore .....	21,961	18,375	40,336	27,380
Milk, condensed, evaporated or powdered .....	3	40,121	40,124	40,833
Glass and glass manufactures .....	36,521	3,025	39,546	34,224
Agricultural implements, machinery and parts (except motor vehicles) .....	27	38,991	39,018	26,975
Iron or steel band, barshot otherwise specified, hoop, plates, rods, sheets, skelp, strip and tin plate .....	19,121	18,862	37,983	26,616
Pulpboard (except wallboard) .....	.....	37,228	37,228	31,363
Zinc spelter .....	.....	36,664	36,664	32,800
Wood lath, pickets, plywoods, shingles and veneers .....	688	35,505	36,193	36,605
Lead and lead manufactures .....	204	32,944	33,148	33,312
Vegetable oils .....	16,508	16,229	32,737	16,010
Aircraft and parts .....	2,520	29,172	31,692	11,557
Paper not otherwise specified .....	2,245	29,246	31,491	41,517
Jute and jute manufactures .....	26,557	3,354	29,911	31,958
Railway equipment not otherwise specified .....	8	29,405	29,413	13,980
Beverages, alcoholic .....	22,284	6,755	29,039	42,803

### Principal Commodities Handled Through Montreal—Concluded

Commodities	Inward 1948 (Tons)	Outward 1948 (Tons)	Total 1948 (Tons)	Total 1947 (Tons)
Eggs, in shell .....	.....	28,962	28,962	47,381
Phosphate rock .....	28,191	.....	28,191	84,745
Sulphur .....	27,342	.....	27,342	34,136
Asbestos and asbestos manufactures .....	3,327	23,612	26,939	43,388
Nickel and nickel manufactures .....	14	25,025	25,039	26,320
Copper and copper manufactures not other- wise specified .....	479	24,116	24,595	25,642
Fertilizers and fertilizer materials .....	6,306	16,765	23,071	43,271
Wool, unmanufactured, and wool yarns....	22,103	828	22,931	18,960
Cheese .....	133	22,381	22,514	28,179
Fruits, fresh, not otherwise specified .....	21,905	269	22,174	6,061
Box, crate and cooperage materials, wooden Iron or steel, in billets, blooms, ingots, pigs, sheet bars or slabs .....	.....	21,525	21,525	8,527
Oil cake and oil-cake meal .....	2,051	19,342	21,393	11,694
Clay .....	.....	21,126	21,126	746
.....	20,250	143	20,393	12,160
All goods not otherwise specified .....	280,273	411,620	691,893	786,333
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,508,386</b>	<b>6,129,734</b>	<b>11,638,120</b>	<b>10,807,873</b>

(Exclusive of ballast (non-revenue), bunkers, ships' stores, mail and passengers' baggage.)

#### Travellers from Canada Permitted to Take Foodstuffs in Baggage

Foodstuffs taken out of Canada as baggage by travellers holding passenger tickets are now covered by an export permit issued by the Export Permit Branch to the Deputy Minister of Customs. Rice, butter and cheese must not exceed five pounds per person, nor flour seven pounds. In the event of infants accompanied by their parents, the same limitations will apply and the infant will be regarded as a person.

The issuance of this permit obviates the necessity of individual permits being issued to bonafide travellers.

While the British authorities exempt up to 50 pounds from import duties, no stipulations are being made concerning the total weight which can be taken, as the baggage allowance will keep total quantities within reasonable figures.

#### Travellers to Africa Require Inoculation and Vaccination Certificates

Cairo, March 18, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Travellers to Africa are reminded that they must carry the International Certificate of Inoculation and Vaccination (issued in Canada by the Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa) duly completed in respect of smallpox vaccination. If their travels take them through the yellow fever zone, i.e., the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, they will also require the International Certificate to be completed for yellow fever.

It should be borne in mind that an ordinary medical certificate of yellow fever inoculation and of vaccination is not acceptable to the health authorities.

Careful note should also be taken of the fact that, although, according to the printed proviso in the International Certificate, a period of ten days must elapse from date of yellow fever inoculation before entering the foreign country; so far as Egypt is concerned this period is extended to fifteen days.

Visitors will be detained in quarantine unless the above regulations are complied with.

# Irish Imports Increased Last Year, But Purchases from Canada Were Lower

*Decrease, amounting to nearly three million pounds, due mainly to fact that Canada was unable to supply wheat in quantity—Shortage of dollars another contributing factor—Expected increase of Irish cattle exports failed to materialize.*

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

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of four articles on economic conditions in Ireland during 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

**D**UBLIN, February 25, 1949.—Although the value of Ireland's imports increased by approximately five million pounds in the past year, purchases from Canada declined by nearly three millions. This was mainly due to the inability of Canada to supply wheat in volume, other heavy commitments having been made, though the dollar shortage in this country contributed to the drop in imports of other Canadian commodities. Purchases from the United States fell away heavily from the abnormally high level reached in 1947, due also to Ireland's shortage of dollars. On the other hand, shipments from Great Britain, the traditional source of supply for most of this country's foreign requirements, increased substantially in 1948. There was also a material rise in purchases from Argentina and Australia, consisting principally of maize and wheat that were obtained for sterling.

### Irish Imports

	1948	1947
	(000)	
Total .....	£136,696	£131,335
Great Britain .....	71,340	52,284
United States .....	11,432	29,264
Argentina .....	9,230	4,588
Australia .....	5,339	603
Netherlands Antilles .....	2,925	1,967
CANADA .....	2,842	5,661
Netherlands .....	2,141	2,866
South Africa .....	1,055	750
Czechoslovakia .....	419	1,430

Exports increased from £38,568,000 to £46,065,000, thereby reducing the adverse visible balance of trade by over two million pounds.

Wheat imports were valued at £8,456,882 in 1948, compared with £3,515,708 in 1947. Barley imports rose from £811,336 to £1,876,089, and maize from £1,580,538 to £4,823,208. The latter is an important feeding stuff, and is expected to provide for larger exports of animal products. Total imports of cereals and feeding stuffs rose from approximately £11,000,000 to £17,000,000.

Imports of tobacco and beverages, amounting to £2,406,751 and £1,146,198 respectively, were slightly lower, but purchases of iron and steel and manufactures rose by £1,500,000 to £6,328,075. Imports of machinery and electrical goods rose from £8,745,250 to £12,108,263. Wood and timber imports fell from £4,527,882 to £3,445,246, while imports of textiles dropped by approximately £5,000,000 to £15,515,613.

Although there has been a gratifying increase in the value of Irish exports, the figures reveal surprises. It was expected that cattle shipments would increase, following the negotiation of the Anglo-Irish Trade Pact last August. This advance has not materialized. The rate at which the

cattle population could be increased from the low level to which it had fallen was apparently over-estimated. Cattle exports in 1948 were valued at £15,068,160, compared with £15,628,874 in 1947. Shipments to Great Britain were principally affected, exporters having taken the fullest advantage permitted of the more profitable market for cattle on the continent.

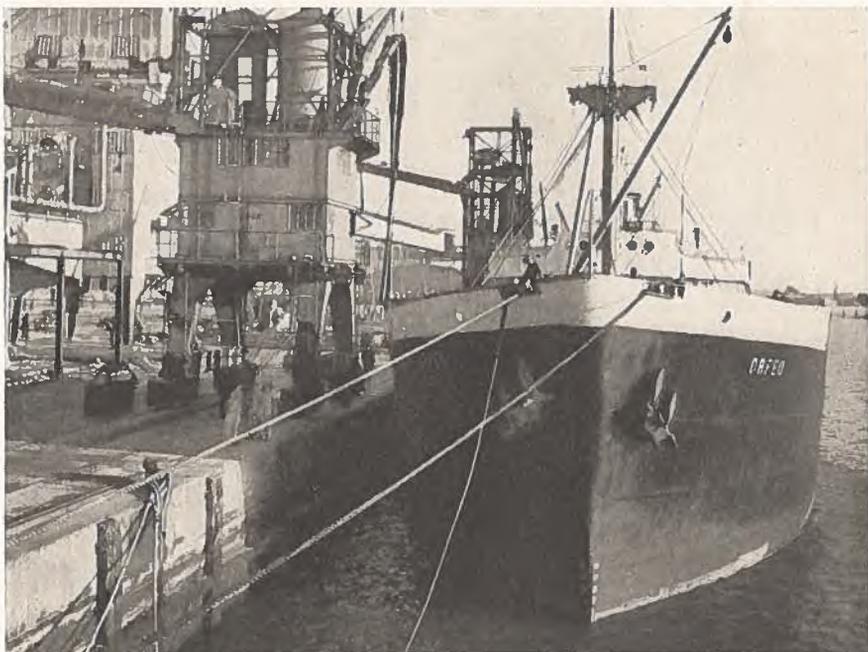
Poultry and eggs presented a more encouraging picture, poultry shipments in 1948 being valued at £3,369,208, which is almost £1,500,000 more than in 1947. Egg exports upset all calculations, having risen from 1,311,272 great hundreds in 1947 to 2,168,959 great hundreds in 1948. The respective values were £1,547,446 and £3,593,915. Exports of condensed milk were almost doubled, being valued at £818,116 in 1948, while shipments of confectionery rose from £472,258 in 1947 to £1,382,868 in 1948.

The government is continuing its exhortations to manufacturers and agriculturalists to increase exports, and to curtail imports of goods that Ireland could produce.

#### Republic of Ireland Act Effective April 18

The past year witnessed the defeat of the government headed by Eamon de Valera, who had been in power for fifteen years, and the election of the party headed by Mr. J. A. Costello, who took office in February. Reduction in the cost of living has been promised, but there is little indication of money going further or taxation being lowered.

**Ireland**—Representatives of four nations welcomed the Italian freighter *Orfeo* on her arrival in Dublin last December with some 9,000 tons of Canadian wheat, as this was the first consignment to reach Ireland under the European Recovery Program. Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon, High Commissioner for Canada and H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Ireland, represented Canada. Others included the United States Minister, George A. Garrett, and the Italian Minister, Signor F. Babuscio Rizzo. The Government of Ireland was represented by the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. MacBride. The S.S. *Orfeo* was built by the Burrard Dry Dock Company, in Vancouver, and launched as the S.S. *Fort Casperea*, in 1943.



Passage of the Republic of Ireland Act, which repealed the External Relations Act, was the principal political event in the latter part of 1948. Though it aroused little excitement at home, since all political parties favoured this action, it was expected to clarify relations between Ireland and Commonwealth countries. The Act will take effect on Easter Monday, April 18, 1949. Co-operation between the Irish and British Governments was much in evidence during the year. As one of the countries participating in the European Recovery Program, Ireland is actively interested in international affairs, and has evinced a desire to maintain friendly relations with other countries. Ireland is not a member of the United Nations Organization, having been denied this privilege by the U.S.S.R. veto, nor has she chosen to participate in the proposed Atlantic Defence Pact.

Publicity provided for the program undertaken by the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, has produced a better understanding of Ireland's present and prospective position. Efforts made by the government to obtain raw materials and to increase both agricultural and industrial production bore some fruit towards the end of 1948, when the balance-of-payments position was improved slightly.

General retail trade continued hesitant, in the expectation that prices would decline. As opportunities increase for British travel on the continent, there is likely to be a drop in tourist revenues derived by this country. Ireland's major objective is the restoration of sterling convertibility, every assistance to this end being provided, as her reserves and current earnings consist almost entirely of sterling.

#### **Tourists Provide Substantial Revenue**

Ireland runs third in the race for tourist revenue in Europe, the International Union of Travel Organizations having estimated that France will earn £150,000,000 from this source in the four years 1948-51; Great Britain, £142,000,000; Ireland, £82,000,000; and Switzerland, £56,000,000. The government is fully aware of the potential value of these invisible exports, and a number of financial grants have been made in an effort to develop the industry. The net income from tourism was estimated at £28,000,000 in 1947, and there is little doubt that the total was exceeded last year. An attempt is being made to attract more "dollar" visitors, and it is expected that \$13,000,000 will be derived from this source in 1952-53, as compared with \$7,000,000 in 1947.

When the population of this country is taken into consideration, the relative importance of the tourist industry is clearly emphasized. Irish hotels and boarding-houses were filled during the summer months, but it is realized that this phenomenal traffic was due largely to Ireland's favoured position in the food line and to regulations that have restricted expenditures by British tourists on the continent. It is realized that large outlays on the extension and improvement of existing accommodation and facilities will be necessary, if the tourist industry is to become a permanent source of revenue.

It was reported in the closing days of 1948 that a new national loan would shortly be floated, and is likely to be in the neighbourhood of £20,000,000. This would bring the country's loan debt up to about £120 million. A loan of £12,000,000 was floated last March, very shortly after the government took office, and was devoted to the payment of debts accruing from wartime and immediate postwar commitments. This new loan is required to meet the deficit, which amounted to £4,300,000, on exchequer returns for the first nine months of 1948, and to provide the government with money to finance the many public works that are being undertaken with the aid of state-guaranteed loans, or state grants to such undertakings as fuel research, electrical development, mineral exploration, transport, etc.

# Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	242.0	230.5	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0
February.....	57.4	59.6	227.2	236.4	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0
March.....	71.1	73.3	282.7	301.2	178.4	209.0	228.4	.....
April.....	48.5	50.9	282.9	312.3	178.5	190.9	212.3	.....
May.....	75.6	67.0	368.4	315.2	197.0	267.8	282.3	.....
June.....	73.3	66.0	343.2	322.8	166.7	272.7	233.5	.....
July.....	74.4	66.2	278.7	282.7	188.7	236.6	250.9	.....
August.....	77.1	69.1	257.0	295.0	242.7	221.3	224.1	.....
September.....	76.8	72.2	264.6	220.8	169.8	218.6	283.0	.....
October.....	91.3	88.2	314.0	227.9	204.2	250.8	307.0	.....
November.....	95.0	86.0	312.5	238.6	232.2	253.1	293.9	.....
December.....	81.3	68.9	266.9	234.8	211.9	266.2	316.4	.....
Total.....	884.5	837.6	3,440.0	3,218.3	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	442.1

## Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	126.4	129.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8
February.....	42.9	47.0	138.4	112.4	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0
March.....	59.1	65.1	150.8	132.5	139.9	208.9	197.1	.....
April.....	45.3	48.9	137.5	133.8	160.8	225.6	226.7	.....
May.....	66.1	67.1	159.0	143.8	164.2	240.3	225.1	.....
June.....	60.5	58.9	152.5	146.5	157.7	231.1	233.0	.....
July.....	57.6	55.8	148.5	138.7	161.6	226.8	225.1	.....
August.....	57.9	57.0	157.3	128.1	163.2	204.6	206.5	.....
September.....	59.6	56.4	159.7	122.3	156.1	208.1	221.7	.....
October.....	68.6	63.9	160.1	134.4	186.4	254.5	243.4	.....
November.....	70.1	63.3	141.6	142.4	198.2	229.1	238.2	.....
December.....	52.2	44.3	127.2	121.2	181.9	194.2	232.0	.....
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,758.9	1,585.8	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	429.8

## Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0+	+ 21.8+	+ 119.6+	+ 104.2+	+ 51.0+	+ 36.7+	+ 33.0+	+ 15.2
February.....	+ 15.3+	+ 13.5+	+ 90.9+	+ 128.0+	+ 37.7+	+ 4.7+	+ 28.1+	+ 1.2
March.....	+ 13.0+	+ 9.2+	+ 139.2+	+ 174.5+	+ 40.0+	+ 3.0+	+ 33.9	.....
April.....	+ 4.0+	+ 2.6+	+ 149.2+	+ 184.3+	+ 19.5+	+ 32.2-	+ 11.6	.....
May.....	+ 10.6+	+ 0.8+	+ 211.8+	+ 174.9+	+ 34.6+	+ 30.9+	+ 62.4	.....
June.....	+ 13.8+	+ 7.9+	+ 193.5+	+ 180.7+	+ 11.1+	+ 45.3+	+ 3.0	.....
July.....	+ 17.9+	+ 11.4+	+ 133.3+	+ 147.4+	+ 29.6+	+ 12.8+	+ 28.4	.....
August.....	+ 20.3+	+ 12.9+	+ 101.9+	+ 172.5+	+ 82.8+	+ 20.3+	+ 20.0	.....
September.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.7+	+ 107.6+	+ 102.7+	+ 15.8+	+ 13.4+	+ 64.4	.....
October.....	+ 23.8+	+ 25.3+	+ 158.4+	+ 98.5+	+ 20.2-	+ 0.8+	+ 66.0	.....
November.....	+ 26.2+	+ 23.5+	+ 175.9+	+ 98.8+	+ 37.0+	+ 26.9+	+ 58.2	.....
December.....	+ 30.3+	+ 25.6+	+ 142.9+	+ 115.2+	+ 32.4+	+ 76.7+	+ 87.3	.....
Total.....	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 1,724.2	+ 1,681.6	+ 411.9	+ 237.8	+ 473.1	+ 16.4

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

### Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	94.8	83.2	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8
February.....	23.6	27.3	78.2	67.5	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1
March.....	26.4	27.8	110.4	108.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	.....
April.....	16.4	18.8	101.2	109.1	41.0	43.1	44.4	.....
May.....	30.5	27.9	140.2	115.6	54.9	90.5	85.1	.....
June.....	28.9	25.6	127.9	94.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	.....
July.....	30.5	25.8	104.9	83.9	40.4	69.4	56.3	.....
August.....	31.3	26.7	90.2	66.6	71.9	66.0	52.5	.....
September.....	30.8	28.9	94.4	58.8	54.3	54.5	47.9	.....
October.....	38.4	36.0	112.6	56.3	47.7	66.8	65.6	.....
November.....	41.4	35.8	102.2	52.4	57.9	69.3	56.7	.....
December.....	30.0	25.5	77.9	66.4	59.4	72.5	48.5	.....
Total.....	353.6	339.7	1,235.0	963.2	597.5	751.2	686.9	99.9

### Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	7.1	9.4	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4
February.....	8.1	8.8	6.7	6.7	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9
March.....	10.9	11.5	9.8	9.3	14.4	13.8	21.6	.....
April.....	8.4	9.2	8.4	12.0	21.2	12.7	24.6	.....
May.....	12.7	11.9	13.0	15.2	18.8	15.2	27.4	.....
June.....	10.8	9.2	9.4	13.8	23.4	18.1	26.0	.....
July.....	11.3	9.7	5.9	12.0	21.9	17.7	29.4	.....
August.....	11.4	10.4	4.6	10.7	14.5	15.1	24.7	.....
September.....	10.5	10.0	7.1	9.6	12.0	15.6	24.1	.....
October.....	11.0	11.6	18.1	12.1	15.6	18.3	29.3	.....
November.....	13.0	11.0	11.1	14.8	14.9	17.8	28.3	.....
December.....	8.0	7.0	9.4	14.9	11.7	20.3	24.6	.....
Total.....	124.0	119.3	110.6	140.5	201.4	189.4	299.5	48.3

### Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 88.2	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 72.0	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 100.7	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	.....
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 93.0	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	.....
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 127.3	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	.....
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 118.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	.....
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 99.3	+ 72.2	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	.....
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 85.7	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	.....
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 87.7	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	.....
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 94.9	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	.....
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 91.3	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	.....
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 68.7	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	.....
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 1,127.5	+ 830.9	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.2	+ 51.9

**Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	85.3	84.7	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0
February.....	19.7	16.8	91.6	91.5	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7
March.....	25.9	22.7	97.4	103.3	66.5	83.1	112.5	.....
April.....	20.1	18.0	120.3	109.1	71.4	88.3	109.2	.....
May.....	26.1	20.4	131.9	117.2	72.2	79.8	114.7	.....
June.....	25.1	20.0	111.2	112.3	66.5	82.0	109.8	.....
July.....	25.9	21.0	98.8	102.7	74.8	82.1	118.9	.....
August.....	28.3	25.3	86.0	112.6	75.0	81.4	114.0	.....
September.....	29.4	25.1	110.5	84.8	69.6	87.5	162.0	.....
October.....	33.5	28.0	123.0	88.4	99.1	102.4	148.9	.....
November.....	31.9	28.4	118.9	101.2	89.2	92.9	163.3	.....
December.....	33.3	24.7	126.4	88.9	83.9	106.0	147.8	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>321.3</b>	<b>270.5</b>	<b>1,301.3</b>	<b>1,197.0</b>	<b>887.9</b>	<b>1,034.2</b>	<b>1,501.0</b>	<b>222.7</b>

**Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	106.3	101.8	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8
February.....	27.9	31.2	115.8	92.8	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8
March.....	38.0	42.9	123.3	105.3	100.1	165.1	138.3	.....
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.4	102.7	114.8	181.6	159.5	.....
May.....	38.3	40.5	127.0	104.8	113.4	184.7	145.0	.....
June.....	36.4	37.1	122.2	110.7	106.6	174.7	154.9	.....
July.....	33.4	34.1	124.0	103.5	112.5	168.9	149.5	.....
August.....	33.7	35.3	138.3	96.8	123.1	155.3	136.1	.....
September.....	36.2	34.7	135.6	89.6	115.8	163.0	152.7	.....
October.....	42.5	38.5	121.4	101.3	140.4	190.4	160.2	.....
November.....	40.8	37.6	116.1	103.3	149.5	174.4	163.4	.....
December.....	33.6	29.2	102.9	89.9	145.6	141.7	159.4	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>418.7</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>1,447.2</b>	<b>1,202.4</b>	<b>1,405.3</b>	<b>1,974.7</b>	<b>1,805.8</b>	<b>313.6</b>

**Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9-	11.3-	18.3-	15.0-	33.2-	55.8-	43.2-	47.3
February.....	- 7.5-	13.8-	22.7+	1.9-	27.1-	67.1-	40.4-	40.6
March.....	- 10.3-	19.5-	19.4+	1.7-	32.4-	80.2-	24.2	.....
April.....	- 8.4-	12.8+	9.0+	10.1-	41.9-	91.6-	48.0	.....
May.....	- 11.0-	19.5+	6.8+	15.0-	39.9-	102.7-	28.7	.....
June.....	- 10.5-	16.5-	9.0+	3.8-	38.5-	90.5-	43.5	.....
July.....	- 6.6-	12.4-	23.3+	1.5-	35.9-	84.9-	28.6	.....
August.....	- 4.5-	9.4-	50.4+	18.2-	45.6-	71.6-	20.3	.....
September.....	- 5.9-	8.9-	23.0-	2.3-	44.7-	73.8+	11.4	.....
October.....	- 8.0-	9.7+	5.2-	9.9-	39.4-	86.2-	9.6	.....
November.....	- 7.7-	8.6+	6.4-	0.1-	58.1-	79.8+	1.5	.....
December.....	- 0.7-	3.7+	25.9+	0.1-	60.1-	33.9-	9.9	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>- 87.0-</b>	<b>146.0-</b>	<b>112.7+</b>	<b>25.0-</b>	<b>496.7-</b>	<b>918.1-</b>	<b>283.6-</b>	<b>87.6</b>

## Use of ECA Emblem Obligatory

Washington, April 6, 1949.—(FTS)—The Economic Co-operation Administration has reminded firms exporting commodities to countries participating in the European Recovery Program, and purchased with ECA funds, that the ECA emblem must appear on all goods other than those supplied unpackaged or in bulk, such as wheat, coal and lumber.

Emblem, in appropriate sizes, which must appear on all bales, barrels, crates and other packages containing goods shipped to countries participating in the European Recovery Program, and purchased with funds made available through the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington. These emblems should be procured through ordinary commercial channels.



**FOR EUROPEAN RECOVERY**

**SUPPLIED BY THE**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**



**PRODUCE OF CANADA**

The emblem, adopted last June as a means of indicating the extent and essential nature of American aid, consists of a shield composed of four white stars on a blue background above thirteen vertical red and white stripes. The words, "For European Recovery—Supplied by the United States of America", appear between the stars and stripes.

Although ECA does not supply quantities of these emblems for actual use, it has distributed some 30,000 samples to trade associations, chambers of commerce, field offices of the Department of Commerce, and the trade in general.

Canadian firms may, should they so desire, have the words "Produce of Canada" printed underneath the emblem, thereby indicating the actual source of supply.

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## Entire Production of Margarine in Ireland Is Being Used to Fill Domestic Ration

*Production was 42,652 cwts. in 1946, compared with 78,292 cwts. in 1945 and 103,283 cwts. in 1938—Output during last year is expected to show 25 per cent increase over that of 1938.*

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

**D**UBLIN, March 18, 1949.—Three factories in Ireland manufacture margarine, of which the oldest and most important was established in 1867. The latest available production figures are for 1946, in which 42,652 cwts. were manufactured. This compares with 78,292 cwts. in 1945 and with 103,283 cwts. in 1938. It is expected that production during the past year will be upwards of 25 per cent greater than in 1938. No margarine is now being exported by Ireland, though there was a market for this product in Great Britain before the war, shipments of 11,286 cwts. having been made in 1938. Prior to the war, margarine was used in the confectionery and bakery trades, but the entire output is now being used to fill the domestic ration of 2 ozs. per head per week.

Materials used in the manufacture of margarine in Ireland are coconut oil, whale oil and groundnut oil. Imports are obtained from East and West Africa, Malaya, Argentina, Brazil and South Africa.

The price of margarine is controlled at 1s. 8d. per lb. Until August, 1948, the price was 2s. per lb., and in 1938 it was sold at 8d. per lb. There is no subsidy on margarine. It is used for cooking, since lard and dripping are scarce, and by the poorer classes as a substitute for butter. Margarine as sold in Ireland is butter-coloured. Personal opinion of those who have used both the British and Irish product is that the former is indistinguishable in flavour and appearance from fresh butter, though some claim to be able to distinguish between them on spreadability. They also believe, however, that the Irish margarine is inferior in taste and quality and not palatable as a substitute for table butter.

### Government Pays Subsidy to Creameries

Butter is controlled at 2s. 8d. per lb., a price made possible by a government subsidy to creameries. This amounts to £3 10s. 6d. per cwt. of butter produced between May and October, and £5 13s. 10d. per cwt. produced between November and April, which works out at an average subsidy of 10d. per lb. throughout the year.

According to the regulations pertaining to its sale, margarine means any article of food, whether mixed with butter or not, which resembles

butter and is not milk-blended butter. By these regulations the amount of butter-fat which may be contained in the fat of margarine is restricted to 10 per cent, and the amount of moisture which it may contain is limited to 16 per cent. The addition of preservative and of certain specified colouring matters is prohibited, and strict regulations govern its packaging and labelling. Packages must be clearly marked "Margarine" on the top, bottom, and sides in printed capital letters not less than three-quarters of an inch square.

As in all dairying countries, there is some prejudice here against margarine, and in agricultural areas it has very little sale. In view of the present restricted butter ration—6 ozs. per head per week—and the difference in price, which amounts to 1s. per lb., the provision of a supply of margarine is considered essential by the poorer classes in towns and cities.

The increase in the imports of maize and other feedstuffs for the bacon industry is likely to result in more plentiful supplies of lard, which, in common with other bacon products, has been almost unobtainable in recent years. More lard for cooking purposes might result in some decrease in the demand for margarine, but as the principal butter substitute in this country it is always likely to remain in demand.

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#### **Import Quota Increased for Autos and Appliances**

Imports of materials required for the manufacture in Canada of refrigerators, office machines, electric stoves rated over 35 amperes and radios may be increased by 25 per cent, effective April 11, 1949, according to an announcement by the Import Control Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce. In addition, importers of complete automobiles and light trucks not manufactured in this country have had their quota increased by 25 per cent.

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#### **Number of Livestock on Canadian Farms Decreased**

There were fewer cattle, sheep and horses on farms in Canada on December 1, 1948, than on the corresponding date of 1947.

The estimate of the number of cattle on farms stands at 8,251,000, a decline of 7.7 per cent from the December 1, 1947, figure of 8,944,000. Reductions occurred in all provinces except Prince Edward Island and British Columbia. The total of milk cows declined only 3.5 per cent. Favourable prices resulted in greater liquidation of other classes of cattle and calves than of milk cows.

Sheep and lambs numbered 1,322,000, down 16.7 per cent from 1,587,000 at December 1, 1947. Decreases were most marked in Quebec and Manitoba. Lambs were marketed earlier than in 1947 and a smaller proportion of the spring lamb crop was carried over. Sheep over one year old declined 13 per cent in number.

Estimated number of horses on farms was 1,842,000, down seven per cent from the same date in 1947. Decreases were common to all provinces, but were greater in Saskatchewan, Alberta and Ontario than in other provinces.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

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#### **Canada May Get Manganese Ore from India**

New Delhi, March 10, 1949.—(FTS)—Provision has been made for Canada to obtain 12,500 tons of manganese ore from India this year, a quota for the exportation of that amount having been established.

# Canadian Commodity Trade with United Kingdom

## Canadian Imports

Commodity	Twelve Months Ended January					
	1938		1948		1949	
	Value \$000,000	Per cent	Value \$'000,000	Per cent	Value \$'000,000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products ..	19.3	13.1	8.5	4.3	15.9	5.2
Animals and Animal Products .....	5.9	4.0	5.9	3.0	9.3	3.1
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	52.2	35.6	94.6	48.1	147.4	48.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	4.0	2.7	2.6	1.3	3.0	1.0
Iron and Its Products .....	29.8	20.3	28.6	14.5	53.0	17.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	7.4	5.0	16.4	8.3	21.5	7.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	13.2	9.0	17.4	8.8	23.7	7.8
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	7.9	5.4	6.4	3.3	6.8	2.2
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	7.0	4.8	16.4	8.3	22.7	7.5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>146.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>303.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Canadian Exports

Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	146.7	36.0	316.0	41.3	277.5	40.9
Animals and Animal Products .....	78.8	19.3	157.7	20.6	128.1	18.9
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	3.6	0.9	1.5	0.2	2.0	0.3
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	44.4	10.9	141.3	18.5	97.1	14.3
Iron and Its Products .....	15.5	3.8	22.8	3.0	21.6	3.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	106.4	26.1	103.9	13.6	131.3	19.4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	3.3	0.8	6.9	0.9	7.6	1.1
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	5.3	1.3	8.2	1.1	7.1	1.0
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	3.8	0.9	7.3	1.0	5.6	0.8
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>407.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>765.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>677.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>

# Canadian Commodity Trade with United States

## Canadian Imports

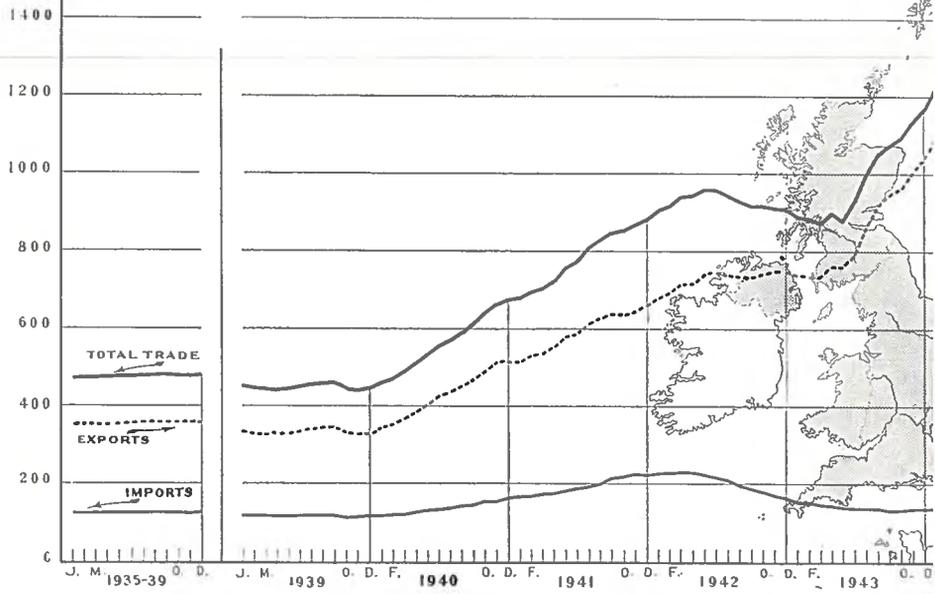
Commodity	Twelve Months Ended January					
	1938		1948		1949	
	Value \$000,000	Per cent	Value \$'000,000	Per cent	Value \$'000,000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	45.0	9.2	167.6	8.4	116.9	6.4
Animals and Animal Products .....	12.1	2.5	57.9	2.9	45.9	2.5
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	38.0	7.8	208.1	10.5	115.8	6.4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	27.6	5.6	82.0	4.1	67.9	3.7
Iron and Its Products .....	173.1	35.3	741.2	37.3	718.7	39.5
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	31.3	6.4	121.6	6.1	109.7	6.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	105.0	21.4	373.3	18.8	455.5	25.0
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	22.3	4.6	100.9	5.1	107.6	5.9
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	35.2	7.2	135.6	6.8	82.6	4.5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>489.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,988.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,820.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>

## Canadian Exports

Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	37.0	8.1	68.2	6.4	141.3	9.3
Animals and Animal Products .....	46.3	10.1	99.3	9.4	220.4	14.6
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	2.4	0.5	10.9	1.0	16.7	1.1
Wood, Wood Products and Paper .....	176.0	38.5	622.2	58.7	751.6	49.7
Iron and Its Products .....	7.0	1.5	60.2	5.7	95.3	6.3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products .....	149.9	32.8	103.7	9.8	173.4	11.5
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products...	19.0	4.2	45.2	4.3	58.6	3.9
Chemicals and Allied Products .....	9.5	2.1	32.4	3.1	32.7	2.2
Miscellaneous Commodities .....	10.0	2.2	17.7	1.7	22.0	1.5
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>457.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,059.8</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1,512.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

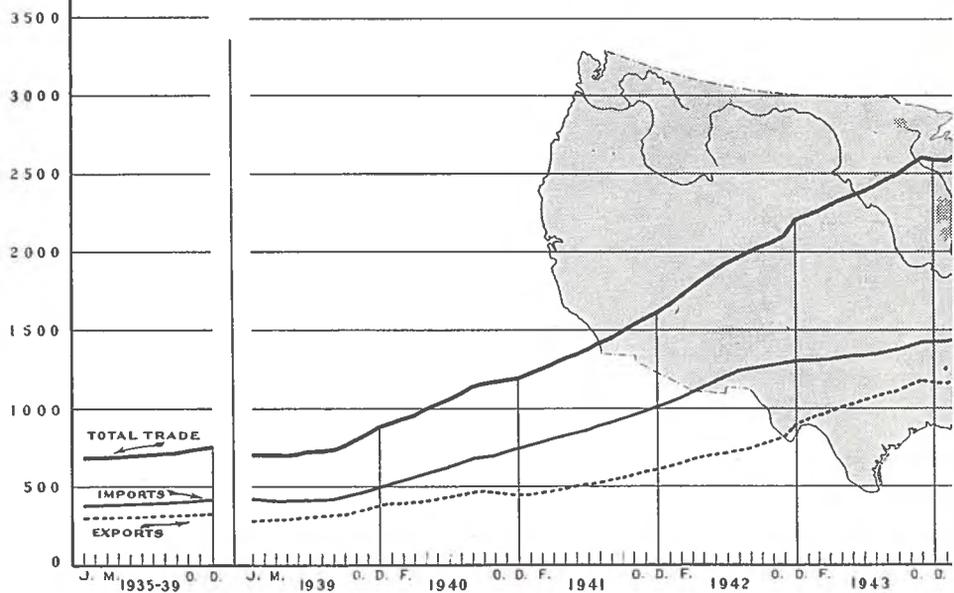
MILLION DOLLARS

### CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM, 1939-49 WITH RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH

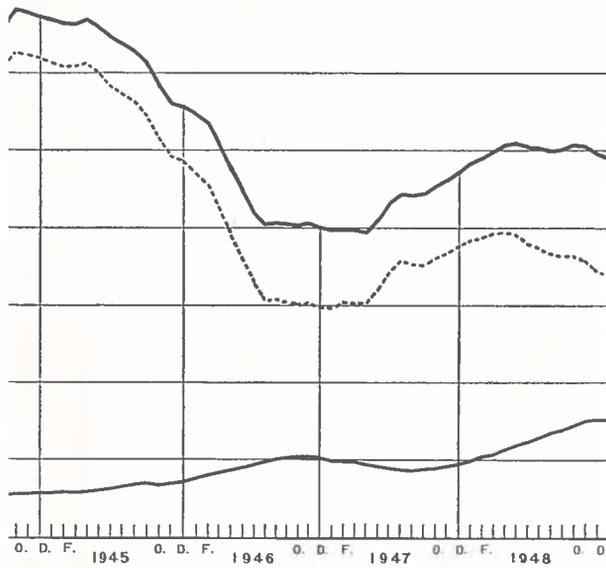


MILLION DOLLARS

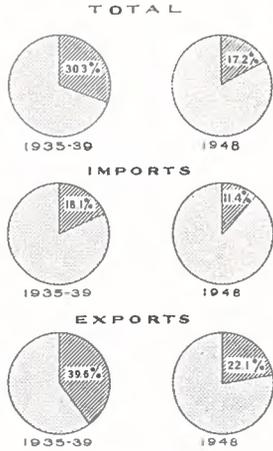
### CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED STATES, 1939-49 WITH RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH



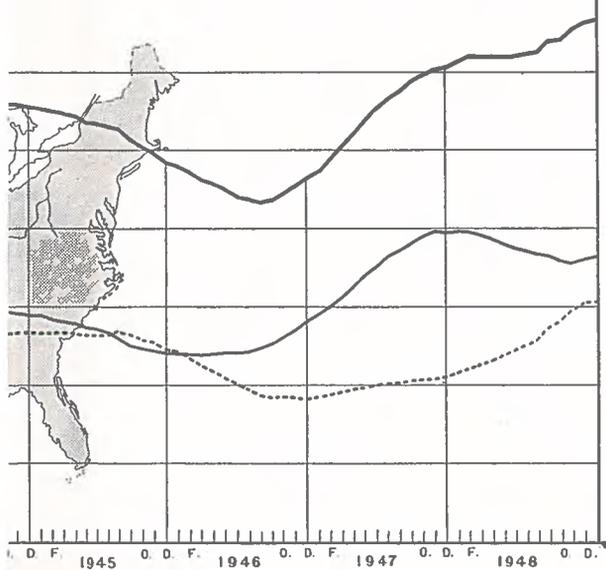
**AGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39**  
**ALS**



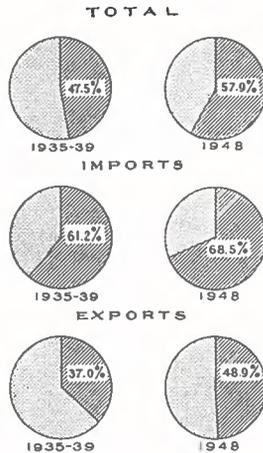
**RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH UNITED KINGDOM TO TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE**  
 AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39 COMPARED WITH LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



**E FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39**  
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**RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH UNITED STATES TO TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE**  
 AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39 COMPARED WITH LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



# New Gypsum Industry in Jamaica Helps to Solve Building Problem

*Rich deposits of gypsum being utilized to make wall panels—Operating company is a subsidiary of a British firm with a plant in Canada—Entire output absorbed locally—Another firm will begin operations shortly.*

By R. V. N. Gordon, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner

**K**INGSTON, March 8, 1949.—Gypsum wall panels and plaster of paris, the manufacture of which began recently in Jamaica, are helping to solve the housing problem in this colony. The company operating the new plant is a subsidiary of a British firm which has established a plant in Montreal for the production of similar materials. Although it has been known for some years that there are rich deposits of gypsum in Jamaica, no effort was made to utilize them commercially.

The deposit is located near Bull Bay, some six miles from Kingston, in which a plant for the manufacture of wall panels has been erected. The proximity of quarry and plant, together with adequate shipping facilities, may assist in providing for export shipments.

Wall panels, four inches thick, are produced in two sizes: four feet by three feet and five feet by three feet. They have been tested by the Government Building Research Committee and the Burke Commission, in Great Britain, where they have been declared acceptable for exterior and interior walls.

In erecting a building, an ordinary building foundation, which in Jamaica does not include a basement, is at first prepared. It is probable that a low foundation of concrete will generally be used. The panels are

**Jamaica—Gypsum wall panels, the manufacture of which commenced recently near Kingston, are helping to solve the housing shortage in this island.**



then erected and placed together, leaving spaces for doors and windows. Liquid plaster is poured into the joints at the top of the walls, and a solid plate or beam is thus formed. This is strong and hardy enough for an ordinary bungalow in a tropical climate. If, however, reinforcement is required for a larger and heavier building, this can be bedded in the plaster. Painting is the only treatment required, inside and outside, for walls and ceiling. A better and more fully waterproof surface can be provided for the exterior at little cost by scoring the ribbed surface of the panel and applying stucco. A coat of whitewash is all that need be applied as a finish.

The first step in the production of the panel is known as honeycombing. The finished panel shows this honeycomb construction—a device for giving great strength and lightness to the panel. After honeycombing, the panel is cast in machine-finished moulds. It now forms a kind of sandwich, with a honeycomb section between two smooth sections which are monolithically joined, so that the three become one solid and single panel.

#### **Output Entirely Absorbed Locally**

At present the production of this plant is entirely absorbed by local demand in Jamaica. The larger sugar estates, the majority of which have low-cost housing programs for their employees, are the chief buyers of this cheap and efficient building material. However, as a result of increased capacity, it will be possible within a short time to export panels and plaster of paris to other parts of the Caribbean area. It is also expected that gypsum ore, for which inquiries have been received, will be shipped to Central and South American countries.

A second company, financed by local capital, expects to be in production within two weeks, making a somewhat similar line of gypsum blocks and ceiling and wall tiles. The standard blocks are 3 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, and the tiles are 2 feet 2 inches and 2 feet 6 inches by 2 feet 6 inches, the former ranging from 3 to 8 inches in thickness and the latter being a plaster board.

The chief difference between the product of this company and that of the organization mentioned in the preceding paragraphs is in the utilization of coconut fibre as a binder and in the manufacture of the blocks, the method of hollow-rib construction permitting reinforcement by steel, concrete, or almost any type of reinforcement to give structural strength where risk of earthquake shock has to be taken into account.

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#### **United Kingdom Reduces Quota of British First Feature Films**

London, March 24, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective October 1, the Board of Trade has ordered, subject to revocation by Parliament, a reduction from 45 to 40 per cent in the quota of British first feature films which exhibitors must show under the Cinematograph Films Act, 1948.

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#### **Right Hon. C. D. Howe to Speak at Opening of British Industries Fair**

Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, will be the principal speaker at a dinner marking the opening of the British Industries Fair in London, England, on May 2. While in England he will have discussions with the British Government on various trade matters. Mr. Howe plans to visit the Birmingham section of the British Industries Fair, where he will meet with a group of British industrialists and engineers interested in the Canadian market. He will be accompanied by M. W. Mackenzie, Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce.

# Greek Agricultural Output Rises Despite Civil Disturbances

*Civil war and increase in number of refugees, mostly farmers, however, interfered with production in 1948—Cereals and rice show increase, but export items, such as tobacco and olive oil, decline—Industrial and mining production compares favourably with 1946 level.*

By T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada

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

**A**THENS, February 28, 1949.—Agricultural production in Greece showed an increase of 11 per cent for last year over that in 1947, despite civil war, that interfered with cultivation in many areas, and an increase in the number of refugees, most of whom are guerilla-stricken farmers. There was an increase from 500,000 to 700,000 in the number of refugees by the end of 1948. The rise in production is not uniform, wheat, other cereals and rice having recorded an advance, while such export items as tobacco and olive oil declined.

Wheat production reached 770,000 tons in 1948, as compared with 500,000 tons in 1947. Similarly, barley and oats have increased from 170,000 to 300,000 tons. It should, however, be noted that this increase is due to the very poor wheat and cereal production of the previous year.

Some effort has been made to increase rice production and cultivation. It is estimated that about 9,000 tons of unshelled rice were produced in 1948, as against 5,900 tons in 1947. Should the experiments that are being carried out in rice cultivation prove successful, it is planned to further increase production by increasing the acreage.

There was a drop in production of tobacco from 45,000 tons in 1947 to 36,740 tons in 1948, partly due to the existing warfare conditions in tobacco-growing areas.

## Agricultural Production in Greece

	1939		1947		1948*	
	Culti- vated Area Stremmas†	Pro- duction Metric Tons	Culti- vated Area Stremmas	Pro- duction Metric Tons	Culti- vated Area Stremmas	Pro- duction Metric Tons
Wheat .....	9,593,841	953,384	8,635,000	500,000	8,434,812	770,000
Barley, oats .....	3,662,788	372,843	3,349,000	170,000	3,463,211	300,000
Corn .....	2,765,472	261,537	2,517,000	272,000	2,461,397	229,000
Pulse .....	795,697	79,570	660,000	53,800	806,000	65,500
Tobacco .....	843,394	54,956	799,000	45,000	722,000	36,740
Cotton .....	772,185	45,342	380,000	35,000	455,000	35,700
Potatoes .....	226,658	162,600	323,000	287,000	276,000	304,000
Wine .....	1,604,269	385,457	1,287,000	350,000	.....	380,000
Table grapes .....	191,298	89,864	258,800	80,000	.....	105,300
Currants .....	640,431	30,006	484,000	86,000	.....	78,000
Sultanas .....	130,052	36,569	109,000	26,000	.....	22,000
Rice .....	24,984	4,639	23,462	5,900	36,940	9,000
Olive oil .....	.....	115,119	.....	145,000	.....	46,700
Dried figs .....	.....	26,000	.....	16,640	.....	23,215
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,617,886</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,072,340</b>	<b>.....</b>	<b>2,405,155</b>

\*Estimates as of January 31, 1949. †Four stremmas are approximately equal to one acre.

Olive oil production was greatly reduced in 1948, with a resultant rise in the internal market prices for oil in Greece. Production amounted to only 46,700 tons of olive oil, as compared with 145,000 tons in 1947. Last year's production, however, had been exceptionally good and above average.

Further increases in production of potatoes are reported, despite the fact that large quantities are still imported to meet local needs. It is estimated that about 304,000 tons will be produced in 1948, as against 287,000 tons for the previous year.

#### Industrial and Mining Production Slightly Increased

According to the index of industrial and mining production, compiled by the Federation of Greek Industries (basis, 1939 equals 100), although the general index of industrial production in October, 1948, stood at 85, as compared with 71.6 in November, 1947, it dropped to 65.5 in December, 1948. This compares favourably with the 1946 average of 53 but shows only a slight increase over the 1947 level.

The general index for mining production in October, 1948, stood at 27, dropping to 18 in December, as compared with 16 in November, 1947, and a 1946 average of 14.3. This indicates some improvement, mainly in lignite mining, which has reached almost the prewar level, averaging over 90 for the year.

Spotlighting the most active branches of industrial production, electricity output held first place with an index of 177 for December, 1948,

#### Indexes of Greek Industrial and Mining Production

	1946	1947		1948						
		Nov.	Feb.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Metal Industry—										
Lead .....	20.5	41	45	55	57	52	53	70	59	79
Mechanical Industry—										
Shipyards, wire, nail, tube, screw, alumin- ium, etc. ....	19	45	49	48	52	57	63	69	61	64
Building Industry—										
Cement, lime, bricks, pottery, faience ....	32.3	61	66	71	81	72	79	89	88	80
Textile Industry—										
Cotton, wool, silk, arti- ficial silk, jute, car- pet, hosiery .....	57.7	70	66	64	66	69	78	80	80	76
Foodstuffs Industry—										
Flour mills, macaroni, spirits, seed oil, brew- eries, ice, canned food, sweets .....	65.4	74	63	69	72	74	73	79	78	70
Chemical Industry—										
Fertilizers, glassware, dyes, soap, butter, colophane, drugs and medicines, asphalt, tanning materials ..	44.1	57	53	33	33	43	70	77	83	87
Leather industry .....	23.6	55	60	50	55	60	60	65	65	65
Paper industry .....	47.6	62	60	60	60	60	75	75	82	82
Clothing industry, hats..	..	15	30	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Wood industry .....	17.7	65	25	30	30	35	40	45	45	40
Cigarette industry .....	105.8	156	138	152	145	158	152	153	157	162
Electricity—										
Output .....	91.2	130	148	140	135	136	149	158	168	177
Appliances .....	33.9	75	60	40	45	55	90	95	100	100
General index of indus- trial production .....	53	71.6	68	65	66	63	80	85	66.5	65.5
Mines .....	13	13	10	20	23	24	25	25	23	15
Lignite mines .....	40	90	90	95	95	95	90	85	80	90
General index of mining production .....	14.3	16	13	23	26	27	27	27	25	18

(November, 1947, 130; and November, 1946, 91·2), followed by the cigarette industry, which stood at 162 in December, 1948, 156 in November, 1947, and 105·8 in 1946.

In order of decreasing importance, in December, 1948, the production index for the electrical appliances industry stood at 100, for the chemical industry at 87, paper industry at 82, building materials (cement, etc.), at 80, and metal industry at 79.

These indexes serve to show that a measure of recovery was achieved in 1948 in industrial and mining production in Greece, despite the fact that capital investment has been hesitant in the face of the destruction caused by guerrillas and the general insecurity prevailing.

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## United States Secretary of Commerce Will Open Canadian International Trade Fair

*Charles Sawyer accepts invitation of Canadian Government to participate in ceremonies on May 30 in Toronto—Thirty-two countries will be represented at the trade fair this year.*

**C**HARLES SAWYER, Secretary of the United States Department of Commerce, has accepted an invitation from the Canadian Government to open the Canadian International Trade Fair on May 30, 1949. In announcing his acceptance, the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, said: "I welcome Mr. Sawyer's acceptance, as a gracious expression of the growing interest in the trade fair in government and business circles throughout the United States. It is a significant recognition of the community of interest of our two countries in all matters that have for their purpose the strengthening of our trade relations with each other, and the expansion of international trade."

Mr. Sawyer was United States Ambassador to Belgium and Minister to Luxemburg before being appointed Secretary of Commerce. In accepting the Canadian invitation, he said: "I welcome the opportunity to take part in the ceremonies opening the Second Canadian International Trade Fair. The display of goods from many parts of the world will undoubtedly attract visitors and businessmen from the United States. The fair will make possible on-the-spot inspection of potential items for import, as well as to provide a means of direct contact with their producers. It is my hope and belief that businessmen from many other countries, as well as from the United States, will come to the fair."



**TORONTO—MAY 30 TO JUNE 10**

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## 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.

The overseas firms whose products will come to the Trade Fair by ocean freight are to get a preferential shipping rate this year. Any firm who returns their products by the same carrier in which it came to the fair will get return freight charges at a 50 per cent decrease.

\* \* \* \*

*Recreational Products and Equipment*—A Dutch firm will offer dolls and toy kitchenware and a British firm will display remote control cars and other metallic toys, including some precision-built toys and plastic toys.

Considerable interest is being generated in American business circles over the fair and negotiations are under way towards the accommodation of large delegations of business executives from some of the big industrial centres, including New York, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Detroit, Baltimore and Boston.

\* \* \* \*

*Textile Products—Apparel and Accessories*—The British representation continues to grow, with a recent application for space from a West-of-England group. This trade classification at this time shows space reservations for firms from fifteen different countries, that will offer for sale textiles ranging from rugs and carpets through men's and women's suitings, dress fabrics, rayons, silks; in short, textile products from all over the world and for every purpose.

\* \* \* \*

*Food Products and Produce*—A working model of a modern Canadian brewery will be displayed. Illustrating the brewing process from the raw material stage to the shipping of the product, the display will feature a three-dimensional, specially-illuminated flow chart of the process with a synchronized voice and musical accompaniment.

Products of 66 firms from 17 countries will be displayed in this classification.

\* \* \* \*

*Paper—Printing and Machinery—Office Equipment*—Canada has the largest number of firms represented. Britain, Czechoslovakia and the United States will also be represented.

Canadian firms that have reserved space at this time will exhibit magazines, pocket novels, children's cut-out, painting, colouring and magic-ink books, novelty books in any language and hand-bound story books. An internationally circulated "digest" has also reserved space in this grouping.

Several international magazines from the United States and Britain have also reserved space as exhibitors.

In the office equipment line, Canadian firms are showing furniture of steel, aluminum and wood; card record systems, sectional bookcases, hanging filing systems and wall safes; paper cups, dishes and dispensers; safety deposit boxes, vault doors, fire-resistant cabinets and steel chests; panels, partitions and fine interior woodwork. British firms have advised that they will have displays of calculating, duplicating, letter-opening, and envelope sealing machines, as well as a complete line of cabinets, desks, filing devices, lockers, in fact, the complete gamut of modern office equipment.

Papco, a Czechoslovakian company, will exhibit, albums, calendars, stationery and decorations of paper. Canadian firms displaying stationery are to have on display, writing pads, envelopes, adding-machine rolls, duplicator and writing, typewriter paper, filing folders, zipper cases, albums and scrap books, as well as desk sets, fountain and ball point pens and automatic pencils, twines, yarns and ropes, labels of foil, paper, satin and silk, seals, and tags.

Printing machines and supplies will be displayed, including industrial printing machines.

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#### **Fashions Week to be Held in Amsterdam**

Fashions Week of the Netherlands clothing industries will be held in Amsterdam from May 14 to 21, 1949. Leading Dutch industries in all branches of women's and children's wear will combine their efforts to make this "week" an outstanding market for buyers of European fashions.—*(Netherlands Trade and Industry)*



## Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its product. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

*Farm Implement Attachment*—A British firm producing various attachments for farm implements desires to contact a Canadian firm with the object of entering into an agreement for the production and distribution of these products in Canada. One item of interest is a tractor wheel attachment. They also offer an extension bar for tractors, an all-steel utility wheel with strakes for tractors and a safety clutch latch. (File 5-668.)

*Hardening Powder*—A Swedish inventor has produced a hardening powder, which he desires to have manufactured and distributed in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. The composition consists of a powder that may be used in metal foundries, in the rubber industry, in the engraving industry, by pattern-makers, and in the manufacture of tiles, wall-slabs and flags.

*Gravity Chute*—A Scottish firm of engineers has invented, and patented world-wide, a new type of gravity chute for use in flour mills, granaries, warehouses and flour and feed stores. They desire to contact a Canadian company with the object of having this chute produced and distributed in Canada.

*Folding Chairs*—A Swedish firm has developed a folding chair (patent pending), for use in auditoriums, churches, meeting halls, which they desire to have produced in Canada under licence or royalty arrangements. (File: 5-681.)

*Decorative Spraying Material*—A firm in Brussels, Belgium, has produced and patented a spraying material, which provides a surface similar to baize. (File: 5-715.)

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### Additional United Kingdom Commodities Freed from Control

London, March 24, 1949.—(FTS)—Further relaxations in commodity controls, dispensing with 900,000 licences and permits annually, have been announced by the Board of Trade. The main reliefs relate to the quota controls which limit the volume of materials which individual firms may acquire, use or sell. The most important items in the list are paper, most types of leather, paint materials, industrial cloth, and nearly all kinds of hardwoods, with the exception of about twelve species which are still scarce. Hardwood will continue to pass through government stocks as at present, and the Timber Control will exercise discretion in selling its stock by paying special attention, in the case of the better grades, to the use to which they are to be put. Neither price control of hardwood nor its purchase on government account will be affected.

Other quantitative restrictions which are to be removed affect building boards, calcium chloride, caustic soda, rennet casein, silk bolting cloth, urea (for plastics), white lead, woodpulp for cellulose wadding.

Additional relaxations include imported building boards, change from public to private purchase; cotton piece-goods, withdrawal of export licensing for non-utility goods; utility furniture, abolition of priority dockets for purchase; surgical rubber gloves, revocation of distribution control; matches, revocation of distribution control; pine oil, change from public to private purchase; silk hose, piece-goods, ribbons, sewing thread, removal of 50 per cent export condition; synthetic rubber (a) butyl, (b) G.R.S., change from public to private purchase; tanning materials, reversion to private trade; oak veneers, change from public to private purchase.



## 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
<b>Aden—</b>			
Port Aden.....	May 8-12	<i>Soestdijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Africa-East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques...	May 10	<i>Ocean Vesper</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	May 13-23	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	May 24	<i>Biafra</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	May 25	<i>Catrine</i>	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques...}	May 18-25	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
Beira.....	June 18-25	<i>Thorscape</i>	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa.....			
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	{April 25	<i>Aida</i>	Shipping Limited
Port Elizabeth.....	{May 10	<i>Ocean Vesper</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	{May 13-23	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	{May 18-25	<i>Catrine</i>	Shipping Limited
	{May 18-25	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
	{May 24	<i>Biafra</i>	Elder Dempster
Cape Town.....	{April 22-28	<i>Pictou County</i>	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth.....	{May 5-10	<i>Hants County</i>	March Shipping
Durban.....	{May 20-25	<i>Digby County</i>	March Shipping
<b>Argentina—</b>			
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
<b>Australia—</b>			
Brisbane.....	May 4-10	<i>Port Wyndham</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Geelong.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp.....	April 21-28	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	April 27	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	Apr. 27-May 3	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	Apr. 29-May 7	<i>Asia (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	Apr. 29-May 6	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	May 3-10	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Antwerp.....	May 9	<i>Bysanz</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	May 10	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	May 12	<i>Ornefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	May 13	<i>†Beaverglen (r)</i>	Canadian Pacific

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Belgium—Con.</b>			
Antwerp.....	May 14	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	May 15-20	<i>Rouen</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	May 18	<i>Prins Willem III</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	May 20-27	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Antwerp.....	May 21	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	May 23	<i>Makefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	May 23-30	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Steamships
Antwerp.....	May 31	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
<b>Brazil—</b>			
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
Bahia.....			
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai.....	May 9-15	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai.....	May 10	<i>City of Liverpool</i>	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai.....	May 15	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
<b>Colombia—</b>			
Barranquilla.....	May 6	<i>*Benny (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla.....	May 10-14	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Barranquilla.....	May 26-30	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
<b>Cuba—</b>			
Havana.....	Apr. 28-May 5	<i>Eika</i>	Federal Commerce
Havana.....	May 11-12	<i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Havana.....	May 18-23	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Havana.....	May 27-28	<i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Denmark—</b>			
Copenhagen.....	May 3-4	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Copenhagen.....	May 19-23	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Copenhagen.....	May 20-27	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Copenhagen.....	May 21	<i>Ravenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Copenhagen.....	May 26-28	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Copenhagen.....	June 7-11	<i>Erik Banck</i>	Swedish American
<b>Egypt—</b>			
Alexandria.....	May 8-12	<i>Soestdijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said.....			
Suez.....			
<b>Finland—</b>			
Helsinki.....	May 3-10	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Helsinki.....	May 19-23	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Helsinki.....	May 20-27	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Helsinki.....	May 26-28	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Helsinki.....	June 7-11	<i>Erik Banck</i>	Swedish American
<b>France—</b>			
Le Havre.....	April 28	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	May 3-10	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Le Havre.....	May 10	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	May 15-20	<i>Rouen</i>	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	May 20-27	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Le Havre.....	May 21	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	May 31	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Marseilles.....	May 20-25	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Germany—</b>			
Hamburg.....	Apr. 27-May 3	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	Apr. 29-May 6	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	May 9	<i>Bysanz</i>	Shipping Limited
Hamburg.....	May 14	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
Hamburg.....	May 18	<i>Prins Willem III</i>	Shipping Limited
Hamburg.....	May 23-30	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	May 3-10	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Bremen.....			
Bremen.....	May 20-27	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Bremerhaven.....	May 1	† <i>Beaverbrae</i>	Canadian Pacific

## Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Greece—</b> Piraeus.....	May 15-22	<i>Maria Therese G.</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	{ April 20-27 May 9-15 May 10 May 15	<i>Tricape Menestheus City of Liverpool A Ship</i>	March Shipping Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy March Shipping
<b>India and Pakistan—</b> Karachi..... Bombay..... Madras..... Calcutta.....	{ April 20-27 May 10 May 15 May 25	<i>Tricape City of Lyons A Ship Derwenthall</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy March Shipping McLean Kennedy
<b>Indonesia—</b> Batavia..... Soerabaya..... Belawan-Deli..... Cheribon..... Samarang.....	{ April 24-29	<i>Steel Admiral</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Batavia..... Soerabaya..... Samarang..... Cheribon.....	{ May 8-12	<i>Soestdijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Ireland—</b> Dublin..... Dublin.....	{ Apr. 28-May 2 May 16	<i>Fanad Head Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Dublin..... Cork.....	{ April 20	<i>Irish Elm</i>	Shipping Limited
<b>Italy—</b> Naples..... Genoa.....	{ April 20-30 May 15-22	<i>Mont Gaspe Maria Therese G.</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports...	May 20-25	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Japan—</b> Kobe..... Yokohama.....	{ May 9-15	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Malaya—</b> Penang..... Port Swettenham..	{ April 24-29 May 8-12	<i>Steel Admiral Soestdijk</i>	Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson
<b>Mediterranean—</b> Central and Western Areas....	{ Apr. 28-May 5 May 15-22	<i>Mont Gaspe Maria Therese G.</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
<b>Mexico—</b> Tampico..... Veracruz.....	{ May 18-23	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Veracruz.....	Apr. 28-May 5	<i>Eika</i>	Federal Commerce
<b>Netherlands—</b> Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	{ April 21-28 April 27 Apr. 27-May 3 Apr. 29-May 6 May 3-10 May 9 May 10 May 12 May 14 May 18 May 20-27 May 21 May 23 May 23-30 May 31	<i>Brant County Rutenfjell Marchport Beckenham Krageholm Bysanz Hada County Ornefjell Prins Maurits Prins Willem III Vasaholm Kent County Makefjell Beaconsfield Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships Brock Shipping Montreal Shipping Cunard Donaldson Swedish American Shipping Limited Canada Steamships Brock Shipping Shipping Limited Shipping Limited Swedish American Canada Steamships Brock Shipping Cunard Donaldson Canada Steamships

## Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Netherlands</b>			
<b>Antilles—</b>			
Curaçao .....	May 6	* <i>Benny (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Curaçao .....	May 10-14	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Curaçao .....	May 26-30	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
<b>Newfoundland—</b>			
St. John's .....	April 20-22	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's .....	April 23-26	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's .....	April 25-27	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's .....	May 1-4	<i>Blue Seal</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's .....	May 8-11	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>New Zealand—</b>			
Auckland .....	May 4-10	<i>Gloucester</i>	Montreal Australia
Wellington .....			New Zealand Line
Lyttleton .....			Montreal Australia
Dunedin .....			New Zealand Line
<b>Northern Ireland—</b>			
Belfast .....	May 11	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast .....	May 25	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Norway—</b>			
Oslo .....	May 3-10	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Oslo .....	May 19-23	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Kristiansand .....	May 20-27	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Stavanger .....	May 26-28	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Bergen .....	May 27-June 1	<i>Topdalsfjord</i>	Kerr Steamships
Bergen .....	June 7-11	<i>Erik Banck</i>	Swedish American
Bergen .....	May 21	<i>Ravnefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Oslo .....			
Stavanger .....			
<b>Palestine—</b>			
Tel-Aviv .....	April 30	<i>A Ship</i>	Shipping Limited
Haifa .....			
<b>Philippines—</b>			
Manila .....	May 9-15	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Manila .....	May 10	<i>City of Liverpool</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Poland—</b>			
Gdynia .....	May 3-10	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Gdynia .....	May 19-23	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk .....	May 20-27	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk .....	May 26-28	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk .....	June 7-11	<i>Erik Banck</i>	Swedish American
<b>Portugal—</b>			
Lisbon .....	Apr. 28-May 5	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Puerto Rico—</b>			
San Juan .....	May 10-14	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
San Juan .....	May 26-30	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
<b>Saudi Arabia—</b>			
Jeddah .....	April 20-27	<i>Tricape</i>	March Shipping
Jeddah .....	April 24-29	<i>Steel Admiral</i>	Isthmian Steamships
<b>Singapore</b>			
.....	April 20-27	<i>Tricape</i>	March Shipping
.....	April 24-29	<i>Steel Admiral</i>	Isthmian Steamships
.....	May 8-12	<i>Soestdijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Sweden—</b>			
Gothenburg .....	May 3-10	<i>Krageholm</i>	Swedish American
Malmö .....	May 19-23	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Norrköping .....	May 20-27	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Stockholm .....	May 26-28	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Stockholm .....	June 7-11	<i>Erik Banck</i>	Swedish American

## Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Avonmouth.....	May 2-9	<i>Dorelian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	May 22-29	<i>Moveria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	May 30-June 6	<i>Delilian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth..... } Swansea..... }	April 25-30	<i>Eucadia</i>	Furness Withy
Glasgow.....	Apr. 30-May 8	<i>Lismoria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	May 15-22	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	May 22-29	<i>Laurentia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow..... } Liverpool..... }	April 27	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Hull.....	May 5-9	<i>Bassano</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	April 23-27	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	Apr. 28-May 3	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	Apr. 30-May 7	† <i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	May 6	<i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	May 11	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	May 16	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	May 19-23	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	May 20-26	<i>Valacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	May 25	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
London.....	April 27	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
London.....	April 29	† <i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Apr. 29-May 7	<i>Asia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	May 1	† <i>Beaverbrae</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	May 12	<i>Ornefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
London.....	May 13	† <i>Beaverglen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	May 23	<i>Makefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Leith..... } Newcastle..... }	April 22-28	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	April 27-30	<i>Manchester Shipper</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	May 4-7	<i>Manchester Trader</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	May 11-14	† <i>Manchester Port</i> (r)	Furness Withy
<b>Uruguay—</b>			
Montevideo.....	May 1-4	<i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo.....	May 6-7	<i>Mormacpenn</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	Mid-May	<i>A Ship</i>	Furness Withy
Vancouver.....	May 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Monsen Clarke
<b>Venezuela—</b>			
Puerto Cabello..... } La Guaira..... } Maracaibo..... }	May 6 May 10-14 May 26-30	* <i>Benny</i> (r) <i>Laholm</i> <i>Polykarp</i>	Saguenay Terminals Swedish American Swedish American
<b>West Indies—</b>			
Antigua..... } Barbados..... } Bermuda..... } British Guiana..... } Dominica..... } Grenada..... } Montserrat..... } St. Kitts..... } St. Lucia..... } St. Vincent..... } Trinidad..... }	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

### Britain Builds Schools of Aluminum

Schools with buildings of aluminum are being constructed in Britain, the first three of which were recently opened in Bristol. They are constructed by the Bristol Aeroplane Company, which has orders for 192 others. —(*United Kingdom News*)

## Departures from Quebec

\*Calls at Montreal a few days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Colombia—</b> Barranquilla.....	April 29	* <i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Netherlands—</b> Amsterdam.....	May 6-7	<i>Tabinta</i>	Furness Withy
Rotterdam.....	May 18-19	<i>Kota Inten</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Netherlands</b> <b>Antilles—</b> Curaçao.....	April 29	* <i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
<b>United Kingdom—</b> Greenock.....	June 14	<i>Franconia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....			
London.....	May 1-5	<i>Samaria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	May 15-19	<i>Scythia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	May 14-17	<i>Manchester Port</i> (r)	Furness Withy
<b>Venezuela—</b> La Guaira.....	April 29	* <i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo.....			
Las Piedras.....			

## Departures from Halifax

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Newfoundland—</b> St. John's.....	April 18-23	<i>Newfoundland</i> (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	April 20	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	April 21-24	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	April 23-25	<i>Galloway Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	April 23-26	<i>Keltic</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	April 27-30	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	May 5-8	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	May 8-13	<i>Nova Scotia</i> (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	May 22-27	<i>Newfoundland</i> (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	May 27-30	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
<b>St. Pierre-</b> <b>Miquelon.....</b>	April 23-26	<i>Keltic</i>	Shaw Steamships
<b>United Kingdom—</b> Liverpool.....	May 8-13	<i>Nova Scotia</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	May 22-27	<i>Newfoundland</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	April 28	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	May 17	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	June 6	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson

## Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Manchester.....	May 12-16	<i>Manchester</i> <i>Commerce</i> (r)	Furness Withy

## 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.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques..	May	<i>Kastor</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	May 28-June 14	<i>Riley</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	June	<i>Folini</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	June 2	<i>Radja</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques..	June 20	<i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	May	<i>Kastor</i>	North Pacific
Port Elizabeth.....	May 28-June 14	<i>Riley</i>	North Pacific
East London.....	June	<i>Folini</i>	North Pacific
Durban.....	June 2	<i>Radja</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	June 20	<i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Argentina—</b>			
Buenos Aires.....	May 1	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Australia—</b>			
Sydney.....	May 10	<i>Mangarella</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....	May 26	<i>Sonoma</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Adelaide.....	June	<i>Parramatta</i>	Empire Shipping
Sydney.....	May 20	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....	May 2	<i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian
Melbourne.....	May 17	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp.....	April 30	<i>Bio Bio (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp.....	May 6	<i>Saint Marcovf</i>	Empire Shipping
Antwerp.....	May 11	<i>Seattle (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp.....	May 25	<i>Guayana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Brazil—</b>			
Santos.....	May 1	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Rio de Janeiro.....			
<b>Burma—</b>			
Rangoon.....	May 5	<i>Hoperidge</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Canal Zone—</b>			
Balboa.....	April 29	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Panama City.....	May 11	<i>Santa Juana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	May 19	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
	June 1	<i>Santa Leonor (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal.....	April 29	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal.....	May 19	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal.....	May 31	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Ceylon—</b>			
Colombo.....	May 10	<i>Riow</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo.....	May 14	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo.....	June 10	<i>Høegh Silverbeam</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Chile—</b>			
Antofagasta.....	May 1	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso.....			
Talcahuano.....			
Arica.....	May 11	<i>Santa Juana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta.....	June 1	<i>Santa Leonor (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso.....			
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai.....	April 29-30	<i>Washington Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai.....	May 1	<i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping
Shanghai.....	June 3-4	<i>Mirrabooka</i>	Empire Shipping

**Departures from Vancouver—Continued**

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Colombia—</b>			
Barranquilla.....	May 1	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura.....			
Barranquilla.....	April 29	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla.....	May 19	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla.....	May 31	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura.....	May 11	<i>Santa Juana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura.....	June 1	<i>Santa Leonor (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Costa Rica—</b>			
Puntarenas.....	April 29	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas.....	May 1	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Puntarenas.....	May 19	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas.....	May 31	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Cuba—</b>			
Havana.....	May 10	<i>Sapho</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Ecuador—</b>			
Guayaquil.....	May 11	<i>Santa Juana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil.....	June 1	<i>Santa Leonor (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>El Salvador—</b>			
La Libertad.....	April 29	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
La Libertad.....	May 1	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
La Libertad.....	May 19	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
La Libertad.....	May 31	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Fiji—</b>			
Suva.....	May 17	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Suva.....	May 20	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Suva.....	Mid-June	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
Lautoka.....	May 2	<i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian
<b>France—</b>			
Le Havre.....	May 6	<i>Saint Marcouf</i>	Empire Shipping
Marseilles.....	May 19	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Germany—</b>			
Hamburg.....	April 30	<i>Bio Bio (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg.....	May 11	<i>Seattle (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg.....	May 25	<i>Guayana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Guatemala—</b>			
San Jose.....	April 29	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
San Jose.....	May 1	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
San Jose.....	May 19	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
San Jose.....	May 31	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Hawaii—</b>			
Honolulu.....	May 20	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
<b>India and Pakistan—</b>			
Karachi.....	May 10	<i>Riouw</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay.....	June 10	<i>Höegh Silverbeam</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay.....	May 14	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....	May 5	<i>Hoperidge</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	June 5	<i>Saparoea</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Indonesia—</b>			
Batavia.....	May 5	<i>Hoperidge</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	May 10	<i>Riouw</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang.....	June 5	<i>Saparoea</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon.....	June 10	<i>Höegh Silverbeam</i>	Dingwall Cotts

## Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Italy—</b>			
Genoa.....	} May 19	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
Leghorn.....			
Naples.....			
Venice.....			
<b>Japan—</b>			
Yokohama.....	April 29-30	<i>Washington Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star
<b>Malaya—</b>			
Port Swettenham..	} May 14	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Penang.....			
<b>Mediterranean—</b>			
Central and Western Area.....	May 23-June 7	<i>Rookley</i>	Canada Shipping
<b>Mexico—</b>			
Manzanillo.....	April 29	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco.....	May 19	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
	May 31	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Netherlands—</b>			
Amsterdam.....	} May 6	<i>Saint Macrouf</i>	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam.....			
<b>New Caledonia—</b>			
Noumea.....	Mid-June	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>New Hebrides—</b>			
Port Vila.....	Mid-June	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>New Zealand—</b>			
Auckland.....	May 20	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Auckland.....	} May 17	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
<b>Persian Gulf.....</b>	May 10	<i>Riouw</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	June 10	<i>Høegh Silverbeam</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Peru—</b>			
Callao.....	May 1	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Callao.....	May 11	<i>Santa Juana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo.....	June 1	<i>Santa Leonor (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Philippines—</b>			
Manila.....	} April 29-30	<i>Washington Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Iloilo.....			
Cebu.....			
Manila.....	} May 5	<i>Hoperidge</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo.....			
Manila.....	May 1	<i>Yesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping
Manila.....	May 10	<i>Riouw</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu.....	May 14	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	June 3-4	<i>Mirrabooka</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Samoa—</b>			
Pago-Pago.....	May 26	<i>Sonoma</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Pago-Pago.....	Mid-June	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Singapore.....</b>	May 5	<i>Hoperidge</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	May 10	<i>Riouw</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	May 14	<i>Zeemeean</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	June 5	<i>Saparoea</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Society Islands—</b>			
Papeete.....	May 17	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
	Mid-June	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping

## Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Sweden—</b>			
Stockholm.....	April 30	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg.....	May 11	<i>Seattle</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
	May 25	<i>Guayana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
<b>Trieste.....</b>	May 19	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Liverpool.....	April 30	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Manchester.....	May 6	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	May 12	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports....	May 11	<i>Seattle</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
	May 25	<i>Guayana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
<b>Uruguay—</b>			
Montevideo.....	May 1	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Venezuela—</b>			
La Guaira.....	May 1	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Maracaibo.....			
Puerto Cabello.....			
Maracaibo.....	April 29	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Maracaibo.....	May 19	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
Maracaibo.....	May 31	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson

### More British Automobiles Reach Montreal

Fireworks and 105 British automobiles were included in the 3,079 tons of cargo aboard the Canadian Pacific liner *Beavercove*, which arrived in Montreal last Saturday from London to inaugurate the season for her owners. She is scheduled to sail for Antwerp and London tomorrow with some 9,000 tons of grain and general cargo. The S.S. *Empress of France*, the first large passenger liner, is due in Montreal next Tuesday.

## 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 TICHEM, 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 Center.

Territory includes Bermuda.

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

**New York City**—M. B. BURSEY, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner (Fisheries Specialist), British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

**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 April 4	Nominal Quotations April 11
Argentina.....	Peso	Off. Free	·2977 ·2085	·2977 ·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 ·0322	·0517 ·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 ·0031	·0038 ·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	.....	·1433	·1434
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	.....	·4975	·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 Uncontrolled	·6583 ·5618	·6583 ·5618
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	.....	·2985	·2985