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In This Issue

Regular Features

COVER SUBJECT—Aluminum sheets, manufactured in Canada, provide a striking effect at the entrance to the Canadian International Trade Fair, which will be officially opened next Monday. The façade is surmounted by the national flags of the thirty-five countries exhibiting their products at the fair.

Price 10 cents

32368—1

Chemical Production in Canada Created New Record Last Year

Total output three per cent higher, taking price factor into consideration—Five-fold increase recorded in last twenty-five years—Paints and varnishes account for largest part of production value in 1948, followed by heavy chemicals.

By H. McLeod, Chief, Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on the chemical industry of Canada, prepared by Mr. McLeod.)

CHEMICAL production in Canada achieved a new record during the past year with a value of $554,000,000, which compares with $450,000,000 in the previous year. The apparent advance was $104,000,000, or 23 per cent, but more than half of this increase must be attributed to a change in the statistical procedure, which resulted in vegetable oils being included for the first time in the chemical group of industries. Had the compilations been made on the same basis in 1947, the increase last year would be $66,000,000, or 14 per cent.

Advances in the prices of chemicals and allied products are partially responsible for the higher values recorded. The official index for such commodities was 120·1 in 1948, compared with 107·9 in 1947, on the basis of 100 in 1926. Taking the price factor into consideration, it would appear that the production of chemicals was three per cent higher last year.

The output of chemicals and allied products in this country has increased more than five-fold over a period of twenty-five years. Production in 1924 was valued at $94·5 millions, rising to $138·5 millions in 1929, and to $159·5 millions in 1939. The period of hostilities placed a special burden on the industry, and the output increased substantially to $371 millions in 1944, exclusive of shell-filling. This figure was not exceeded until 1947.

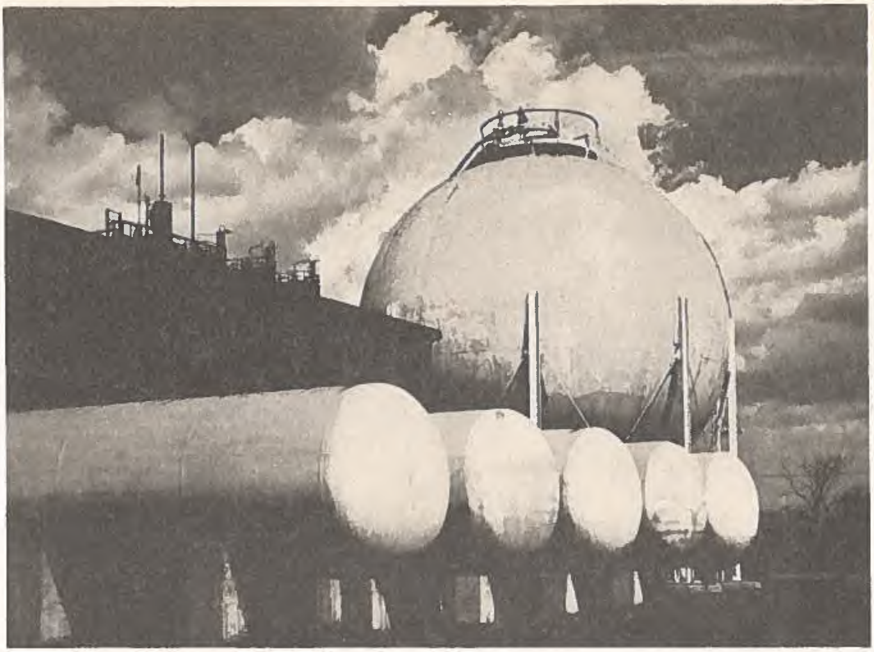
Canadian Production of Chemicals and Allied Products*

Year	$ Millions	Year	$ Millions
1919	98.6	1939	159.5
1921	84.9	1940	193.9
1923	99.7	1941	304.4
1925	99.4	1942	501.6
1927	111.5	1943	653.5
1929	138.5	1944	730.9
1931	105.5	1945	462.2
1933	92.8	1946	376.2
1935	118.6	1947	450.0
1937	149.0	1948	554.1

* If shell-filling were excluded, the figures for 1941 to 1946 would be as follows: 1941—$273 millions; 1942—$348 millions; 1943—$359 millions; 1944—$371 millions; 1945—$362 millions; 1946—$356 millions.

At the close of 1948, the number of employees in the chemical industries was about 43,000, and the weekly payroll was close to $2 millions. The average weekly earnings for both salaried workers and wage-earners was $46.39 and the average hourly earnings of wage-earners only was 95·6 cents.

Higher output values were recorded for all industries, the percentage increases from 1947 being as follows: heavy chemicals, 20·6; fertilizers, 7·1; paints, 15·5; soaps, 18·2; coal tar distillation, 3·1; toilet preparations, 10·1; compressed gases, 14·8; medicinals, 0·3; polishes, 17·5; inks, 12·8; adhesives, 26·1; primary plastics, 21·5, and miscellaneous, 6·0. The vegetable oils industry gained 37·0 per cent.



Canada—Chemical storage tanks at Welland.

Canadian Chemical Production, by Industries

Industry	Number of plants	Number of employees	Cost of materials at works (000)	Value of products at works (000)
1947				
Coal tar distillation	11	392	$ 3,753	$ 6,151
Heavy chemicals	31	5,541	19,059	59,318
Compressed gases	44	1,089	1,475	9,607
Fertilizers	31	3,258	27,417	58,784
Medicinals and pharmaceuticals	213	7,678	26,244	70,292
Paints and varnishes	109	5,428	38,322	69,912
Soaps and washing compounds	166	3,262	28,957	53,201
Toilet preparations	100	1,870	6,640	16,888
Inks	32	719	3,142	7,022
Adhesives	26	729	4,303	7,415
Polishes and dressings	55	743	4,787	8,736
Plastics (primary only)	10	1,060	5,177	11,783
Miscellaneous (*)	203	6,722	36,263	70,851
Total	1,031	38,491	$205,541	$449,960
1948 (Preliminary)				
Coal tar distillation	11	390	$ 3,902	$ 6,344
Heavy chemicals	34	6,294	21,816	71,525
Compressed gases	45	1,163	2,093	11,026
Fertilizers	32	3,149	29,656	62,932
Medicinals and pharmaceuticals	211	7,398	26,011	70,514
Paints and varnishes	116	5,543	44,969	80,724
Soaps and washing compounds	148	3,604	33,425	62,900
Toilet preparations	99	1,829	7,209	18,604
Inks	31	654	3,589	7,919
Vegetable oils	13	719	40,532	52,620
Adhesives	26	757	5,163	9,354
Polishes and dressings	55	762	5,969	10,268
Plastics (primary only)	12	908	6,217	14,319
Miscellaneous (*)	197	6,584	39,957	75,061
Total	1,030	39,754	$270,508	$554,110

*Includes explosives, insecticides, matches and synthetic rubber.

The 535 works in Ontario, with 21,000 employees and production at $310 millions, accounted for about 56 per cent of the total output value and for 47 per cent of the employees. Quebec, with 331 establishments, 14,000 employees, and a production of $161 millions, accounted for nearly 30 per cent of the Dominion's output of chemicals and allied products. British Columbia had 70 plants, and production was valued at $49 millions in 1948.

Canadian Imports of Chemicals at Peak

Canadian imports of chemicals and allied products in 1948 were valued at $118 millions, the highest figure on record and nearly 5 per cent higher than in 1947. About 90 per cent were from the United States and nearly 6 per cent from Great Britain. France, Argentina, Cuba, Switzerland, Chile and Brazil were the principal other suppliers. Paints and pigments were valued at $13·4 millions, drugs and pharmaceuticals at $11·6 millions, dyeing and tanning materials at $10·4 millions, fertilizers at $6·6 millions, cellulose products at $5·5 millions, and soaps at $2·8 millions.

Canadian Imports of Chemicals and Allied Products

	Total (000)	From United Kingdom (000)	Per Cent	From United States (000)	Per Cent
1920	$ 40,010	$ 6,811	17.0	$ 31,330	78.6
1925	27,653	4,300	15.6	18,327	66.3
1930	36,785	4,709	12.8	23,960	65.0
1935	29,757	6,331	21.3	17,458	58.7
1940	51,824	7,546	14.5	41,493	80.1
1945	79,759	4,748	5.9	71,309	89.4
1946	92,874	5,739	6.2	83,618	90.0
1947	113,085	6,360	5.6	99,587	88.6
1948	118,380	6,787	5.7	106,060	89.6

Canadian Exports of Chemicals and Allied Products

	Total (000)	To United Kingdom (000)	Per Cent	To United States (000)	Per Cent
1920	$ 21,432	$ 4,159	19.5	$ 11,644	54.3
1925	17,450	3,451	19.8	8,937	51.2
1930	16,321	3,332	20.4	9,003	55.2
1935	16,372	3,022	18.5	7,983	48.7
1940	31,223	8,343	26.7	10,846	34.7
1945	111,318	16,437	14.8	51,891	46.6
1946	67,589	3,971	5.9	29,998	44.4
1947	83,804	8,085	9.7	31,906	38.1
1948	79,840	7,314	9.2	33,568	42.0

Imports and Exports by Main Groups

Group	Imports 1947	Imports 1948	Exports 1947	Exports 1948
Acids	$ 3,510,121	$ 3,926,038	$ 3,712,611	$ 5,727,794
Alcohols (industrial)	1,615,919	1,493,303	103,674	25,014
Cellulose products	5,456,594	4,451,472	514,797	320,223
Drugs and pharmaceuticals	11,653,303	13,163,602	4,399,614	3,200,398
Dyeing and tanning materials	10,414,778	10,117,384	......	89,400
Explosives	901,654	1,139,658	758,854	379,131
Fertilizers	6,584,828	6,297,690	34,386,165	36,374,435
Paints and pigments	13,441,471	14,276,958	7,346,198	6,234,618
Toilet preparations	723,403	192,706	1,512,358	234,072
Soaps	2,817,766	1,486,792	1,640,368	780,870
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	13,787,049	18,480,808	10,407,751	10,048,906
Other chemicals	42,177,847	43,353,410	19,021,519	16,425,500
Total	$113,084,704	$118,379,821	$ 83,803,909	$ 79,840,361

Canada—Tapping a carbide furnace in the carbide plant of Shawinigan Chemicals, Limited, at Shawinigan Falls, Que.

The value of exports in 1948 was \$79·8 millions, a decline of about 5 per cent from 1947. Fertilizers were valued at \$36·4 millions, acids at \$5·7 millions, sodium compounds at \$4·8 millions, synthetic resins at \$5·2 millions, calcium compounds at \$2·8 millions, paints and pigments at \$6·2 millions, and medicinal preparations at \$3·1 millions.

Canadian Imports of Chemicals, by Countries

	1947	1948
United Kingdom	\$ 6.359.807	\$ 6.787.002
Ireland	222	88
Africa—British East	......	2,645
Union of South Africa	301.066	118.517
India and Pakistan	26.243	27.229
Ceylon	1.895	4.253
British Guiana	2.149	3.016
Jamaica	18.393	21.031
Hong Kong	120.940	264.757
Newfoundland	8.000	1.976
Australia	38.316	76.259
New Zealand	15.373	9.870
Argentina	1.610.480	617.707
Belgium	272,910	245.788
Belgian Congo	......	50.592
Brazil	391.528	237.373
Burma	972	......
Chile	213,171	153.619
China	30.564	7.351
Colombia	8.210	......
Cuba	644.314	432.875
Czechoslovakia	18,685	5.353
Denmark	16,419	14.256
France	1,722,811	1.893.902

Canadian Imports of Chemicals, by Countries—*Concluded*

	1947	1948
Germany	$ 263,147	$ 96,255
Greece	......	26,490
Haiti	......	495
Italy	34,220	54,932
Japan	......	2,102
Mexico	33,233	7,026
Morocco	......	243
Netherlands	283,920	87,766
Norway	1,345	100
Paraguay	130,375	216,009
Peru	......	13,970
Portugal	13,248	7,195
Spain	74,600	41,137
Sweden	22,694	4,298
Switzerland	796,109	773,840
Turkey	20,072	11,530
United States	99,587,219	106,060,057
Alaska	598	917
Uruguay	1,456	......
Total	$113,084,704	$118,379,821

Canadian Exports of Chemicals, by Value and Volume

1948—		Volume	Value
Acids—Sulphuric	Tons	29,478	$ 432,852
Other	Tons	32,175	5,294,942
Wood alcohol	Gal.	2,694	2,237
Not-potable spirits, other	Proof gal.	14,968	22,777
Cellulose products		......	320,223
Medicinal preparations		......	3,069,836
Explosives: Dynamite		......	279,895
Other		......	99,236
Fertilizers: Ammonium sulphate	Tons	146,379	5,923,549
Phosphate fertilizers	Tons	134,679	7,480,609
Other	Tons	411,081	22,970,277
Acetylene carbon black	Tons	6,674	1,581,741
Pigments and colours:			
Iron oxide	Tons	5,250	312,585
Aluminum and bronze powders	Tons	524	246,027
White lead	Tons	1,777	707,751
Other	Tons	6,866	2,226,063
Paints: Enamels and lacquers		......	176,473
Varnish	Gal.	17,886	59,264
Other		......	896,673
Putty	Tons	219	28,041
Creams, lotions and other cosmetics		......	40,665
Dentifrices		......	42,665
Shaving creams, cakes and sticks		......	17,180
Perfumery and toilet preparations, other		......	133,562
Soap: Toilet	Tons	487	330,936
Flakes and powders	Tons	540	229,909
Other	Tons	558	220,025
Ammonium compounds, other	Tons	3	22,785
Arsenic	Tons	2,026	162,103
Acetate of lime	Tons	1,470	91,063
Calcium compounds	Tons	43,007	2,786,828
Lye		......	68,753
Baking powder		......	172,515
Sodium compounds	Tons	79,492	4,839,900
Cobalt oxide and cobalt salts	Tons	438	1,032,710
Radium and radium salts		......	872,249
Glycerine	Tons	290	218,306
Synthetic resins: Vinyl acetate	Tons	1,226	813,557
Other resins	Tons	6,420	3,765,198
Manufactures		......	639,574
Polishes: Boot and shoe		......	9,389
Other		......	88,291
Dips, sprays and insecticides		......	130,562
Dyes and dyestuffs		......	89,400
Ink: Printing	Tons	339	187,046
Other		......	30,322
Other chemicals and chemical products		......	10,673,817
Total chemicals and allied products		......	$79,840,361

Peru Has Adverse Trade Balance Due to Higher Prices of Imports

Deficit of 34,787,136 soles indicated as compared with 89,378,889 soles in 1947—Unfavourable trade balance mainly attributed to increased prices of imported merchandise rather than to a decline in exports — Value of cotton exports increased, but volume lower.

By C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada

LIMA, Peru, April 16, 1949.—Peru had an adverse balance of trade last year for the second time in its history. Provisional figures indicate that there was a deficit of 34,787,136 soles on the year's trade as compared with a deficit of 89,378,889 soles in 1947, the only other year in which a deficit has been shown. These figures, when compared with trade statistics for other years which show favourable balances ranging from 33,000,000 soles to 156,000,000 soles, serve to indicate very forcibly the difficult position in which Peru finds herself.

The unfavourable trade balance may be attributed in large part to the increased prices of imported merchandise rather than to a decline in exports. Statistics show that the unitary value of exported merchandise has increased 337 per cent since 1939, whereas the corresponding figure for imported goods is 420 per cent. In absolute figures, exports increased both in volume and in value, while imports, on the other hand, decreased in volume and value. Comparing exports with those in 1947, it is noted that 1,726,100 metric tons with a value of 1,055,832,787 soles were shipped from Peru during the year, as against 1,582,300 metric tons valued at 1,002,900,000 soles in the preceding year. Imports, on the other hand, declined from 575,500 metric tons valued at 1,092,300,000 soles in 1947 to 507,847 metric tons valued at 1,090,620,000 soles.

Considering the principal export items, it is found that the principal increases in volume were registered in cotton derivatives, sugar, flax, crude petroleum, minerals in bulk and lead bars. Decreases in volume were evident in the case of cotton, sugar derivatives, petroleum derivatives, mineral concentrates and coal.

Export Goods Increased in Value

Important increases in the value of goods exported were registered in the following products: Cotton, with an increased value of 51,600,000 soles; lead bars, with an increase of 56,300,000 soles; petroleum, with an increase of 17,100,000 soles; petroleum derivatives, with an increase of 25,100,000 soles; combustible residues, with an increase of 7,600,000 soles; flax, with an increase of 6,700,000 soles; and minerals in bulk, with an increase of 3,800,000 soles. On the other hand, the following decreases in value of exports resulted: Sugar, 76,500,000 soles; copper in bars, 26,200,000 soles; gold in bars, 12,900,000 soles; mineral concentrates, 8,700,000 soles; barbasco, 8,400,000 soles; rubber and balata, 5,100,000 soles.

The principal export item during 1948 was cotton, with exports amounting to 277,906,000 soles as compared with 226,296,000 soles in 1947. Cotton exports amounted to 26 per cent of the total value of goods exported. Production amounted to 1,300,000 quintals, which was 115,000 quintals less than in 1947 and 200,000 less than in 1946. Land under cotton cultivation was estimated at 130,000 hectares, which is greater than 1947 but considerably below the 1946 figure of approximately 140,000 hectares.

Cotton Prices Higher Last Year

Up to the end of the year, registered sales amounted to 1,248,090 quintals, of which 91·6 per cent corresponded to Tanguis type and 8·4 per cent to Pima. Prices were above those of 1947. The average price of Tanguis for the year was 214·49 soles per quintal, which was 47·70 soles above the 1947 average. Similarly, in the case of Pima there was a substantial increase with an average price of 268·34 soles per quintal being obtained, as compared with 187·10 soles per quintal in 1947.

Exports of cotton fibre totalled 1,080,503 quintals as compared with 1,225,446 quintals in 1947. The principal purchaser was Great Britain, which imported 336,976 quintals or 31·19 per cent of the total amount exported, as compared with 18·04 per cent in 1947. The European continent imported 364,761 quintals, or 33·76 per cent, so that Europe absorbed 64·95 per cent of the total amount exported. This is a sizeable increase from 1947 when the corresponding figure was 50·46 per cent. Next in order of importance were the Latin American countries with 26·07 per cent, India with 6·22 per cent and the United States with 2·58 per cent.

Principal Purchasers of Cotton Fibre

	Quintals	Per Cent
Great Britain	336,976	31.19
Colombia	136,994	12.68
Belgium	129,276	11.96
Chile	100,995	9.34
India	67,263	5.93
Italy	43,948	4.07
Poland	39,786	3.68

These seven countries absorbed 85 per cent of the total amount exported.

Stocks on hand in the export ports at December 31 totalled 281,367 quintals as compared with 363,981 quintals at the end of 1947. Internal consumption of cotton, approximately 260,000 quintals, was about the same as in other years.

Production of Cotton Declined Last Year

The year 1948 is not considered by the cotton industry to have been satisfactory. This was due to a decline in production, resulting from the severe drought experienced in the important Piura valley and pest damage in the other principal producing areas. The situation was relieved by favourable prices received and changes in the exchange regulations which permitted exporters to retain a percentage of the exchange received from sales in the form of exchange certificates. This proportion was 35 per cent at first and was later increased to 55 per cent, which considerably increased the return to the producer.

Sugar was next in order of importance, in so far as exports are concerned. These totalled 351,522 metric tons during the year, with a value of 223,858,000 soles, the largest amount since 1941, and a considerable increase over 1947 when exports totalled 275,544 metric tons. Prices, however, remained very low and, as a consequence, the value of sugar exports declined appreciably. The value of such exports in 1947 was 300,404,000 soles and in 1946, 290,308,000 soles. Due to the low prices received, sugar fell from the position of the most important export product to that of second most important. The principal purchasers of Peruvian sugar in order of importance, were: Chile, Great Britain, Uruguay, the United States, Japan and Bolivia.

Production amounted to 470,000 metric tons, which was an increase of 58,000 tons over the preceding year. Domestic consumption continued to

Peru—Weighing crude rubber at Pucallpa, in the Amazon district.

increase and amounted to 157,000 tons, or approximately 33 per cent of total production. This figure was 11,000 tons greater than the preceding year.

The next most important export product was petroleum derivatives, amounting in value to 116,288,000 soles.

Other Principal Exports from Peru

	Value in soles
Lead bars	81,281,000
Mineral concentrates	73,368,000
Copper bars	49,686,000
Crude petroleum	40,281,000
Combustible residue	31,563,000
Flax fibre and tow	22,941,000
Gold bars	21,802,000
Fresh, dried, salted and canned fish	18,017,000
Wool	12.538,000

These items, in conjunction with cotton, sugar and petroleum derivatives, accounted for 92 per cent of the total exports.

Mineral Prices Improved Last Year

Mineral prices in 1948 showed an improvement over those of 1947, and Peruvian mining companies benefited accordingly. Silver was the only metal which was sold at a lower price at the end of the year than at the close of the previous year, but this mineral also experienced several price increases during the course of the year.

One of the items of greatest interest in so far as Peruvian exports are concerned is canned and frozen tuna fish. This industry is relatively new, the first commercial exports having taken place in 1943. Since that year, the industry has increased steadily and the value of exports has increased rapidly.

The principal market for tuna has been in the United States, but a considerable amount of canned tuna has been exported to Canada. During 1948, of total imports into Canada of canned tuna valued at $138,065, a total of $113,917 originated in Peru.

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Exports of Canned and Frozen Tuna Fish

	Metric Tons	Value in Soles
1943	962	2,380,000
1944	2,727	3,261,000
1945	5,889	6,340,000
1946	9,715	12,094,000
1947	4,895	15,308,000
1948	5,593	18,017,000

As in previous years, the principal purchaser of Peruvian merchandise was the United States, which accounted for approximately 25 per cent of all exports. Next in importance was Chile, to which approximately 19 per cent of all exports were sent, and Great Britain which imported merchandise valued at 170,516,788 soles, or approximately 16 per cent of total exports. The increase in exports to Great Britain was the greatest experienced during the year, increasing from 86,300,000 soles to 170,516,788 soles. In fourth position was Colombia, which accounted for approximately 6 per cent of the total. Next in importance and with approximately 4 per cent each were Uruguay, Argentina and Belgium. Eighth in importance was Bolivia, with imports of 39,470,054 soles, or approximately 3·74 per cent of the total. These eight countries imported over 80 per cent of the merchandise exported from Peru during the year.

Comparative figures, showing percentages, are given herewith:

Exports from Peru, by Countries

Country	(1948) Soles	Per Cent	(1947) Soles	Per Cent
United States	260,003,918	24.62	293,477,000	29.26
Chile	200,102,889	18.95	196,653,000	19.61
Great Britain	170,516,788	16.15	86,300,000	8.60
Colombia	62,209,050	5.89	45,671,000	4.55
Uruguay	44,593,560	4.22	64,351,000	6.41
Argentina	43,469,821	4.11	23,538,000	2.34
Belgium	43,307,502	4.10	29,928,000	2.98
Bolivia	39,470,054	3.74	31,709,000	3.16
Union of South Africa	20,512,378	1.94	......	....
Japan	20,265,668	1.92	......	....
Holland	19,238,752	1.82	17,161,000	1.71
British India	17,388,335	1.65	6,259,000	0.62
Switzerland	17,174,463	1.63	22,643,000	2.25
France	16,943,708	1.60	33,268,000	3.31
Italy	12,985,904	1.23	12,005,000	1.19
Ecuador	9,143,283	0.91	21,808,000	2.17
Poland	8,178,372	0.77	......	....
Ships stores	7,506,256	0.75	4,343,000	0.43
Canada	7,266,602	0.69	1,035,000	0.10
Macao	4,241,716	0.40	......	....
Denmark	4,172,154	0.40	935,000	....
Sweden	3,788,241	0.36	5,046,000	0.50
Germany	3,526,979	0.33	53,000	....
Brazil	2,511,561	0.23	4,257,000	0.42
El Salvador	2,465,266	0.23	3,301,000	0.32
Guatemala	1,761,013	0.17	1,904,000	0.18
Nicaragua	1,559,086	0.15	2,525,000	0.25
Norway	1,536,399	0.15	1,986,000	0.20
Indo-China	1,372,784	0.13	......	....
Costa Rica	1,132,948	0.11	2,540,000	0.25
Mexico	522,579	0.05	1,226,000	0.12
Czechoslovakia	569,949	0.05	2,343,000	0.24

It will be noted that Canada increased her imports very considerably during the past year. By increasing purchases by 6,231,602 soles, Canada moved up from twenty-fifth position to nineteenth in so far as exports from Peru are concerned.

Agricultural Output in Argentina Affected by Drought and Frost

Grain crops in northern grain zone practically a failure—Poor pastures resulted in sharp decrease in dairy production—Frost damaged growing cereals—Heavy losses caused in sheep raising districts by severe winter.

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on agricultural conditions in Argentina, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. Exchange rates, which will facilitate the conversion of Argentine values mentioned in this report to Canadian values, have been included as a final section to this part of Mr. McCullough's report.)

BUENOS AIRES, April 1, 1949.—Growing conditions in Argentina throughout 1948 while somewhat varied were, on the whole, satisfactory. Soil moisture was adequate in all zones during the first part of the year, but drought developed in sections of the northern grain zone. In this area grain crops of the 1948-49 season were virtually a failure and pastures were in extremely poor condition, which resulted in a sharp decrease in dairy production. In mid-November, a heavy frost in the Province of Buenos Aires and in La Pampa seriously affected the growing cereals but the chief wheat region in the south of Buenos Aires Province suffered only slight damage and will provide half of this year's production.

The sheep raising districts of the southern territories experienced one of the most severe winters in years, causing heavy losses. This was reflected in the light market receipts for lambs and mutton as well as contributing to lower wool production for 1948-49.

The government, through IAPI, the state trading agency, continued to be virtually the sole exporter of Argentina's primary products during 1948. The sale of many of these products formed a part of various trade and financial agreements concluded mainly with European nations; others were outright sales to the various purchasing missions that visited Buenos Aires during the year. Commercial firms are permitted to negotiate some sales abroad at prices fixed by IAPI and receive a one per cent commission. The prices which IAPI ask and obtain for Argentine produce are usually all that the traffic will bear.

State Purchased Grains at Fixed Prices

The State continued to purchase wheat and grains, oilseeds, etc., from the producer at fixed prices. It is true that these prices are several times higher than those previously ruling, but considerable dissention continues to exist in the rural areas regarding the policy of government trading, as well as complaints that the increases in the fixed prices are not proportional to increases in cost. On the other hand, in the case of wheat, it is generally agreed that the farmer made a profit last season at 20 pesos per quintal, but since it was sold abroad at 60 pesos by IAPI, he feels that he should have the opportunity of participating in that margin. The fixed prices are usually not announced until after seeding time; in fact, some may not be known until harvest. This policy of fixed prices has been a factor in reducing the cereal acreages, and more particularly of corn.

Since about October, 1948, the Government has suppressed the publication of statistics on production, exports, etc. For the 1948-49 crop year, there have been no official estimates of the area sown to various crops and nothing with regard to production even though many of them, particularly grains, were harvested by the end of the year.

Land Ownership by Small Farmers Encouraged

During 1948 the Argentine Government continued its policy of encouraging and assisting small farmers to own their land. There have been in force certain measures discriminatory towards large landowners, such as heavier taxation and a lower fixed price for agricultural produce paid to landlords who received payment of rent in kind; but this latter regulation has been eliminated on the 1948-49 crops. Furthermore, Congress has kept a law in force dating from 1943 which prohibits eviction of tenants and reduces existing rents by 20 per cent.

The government has acted through the Banco de la Nacion in the acquisition or expropriation of large holdings which have been divided into small farms and offered for sale. The bank has also assisted the purchase of land through mortgage loans which amounted to 38 million pesos in the fiscal year ended June 4, 1948.

During 1948 Argentina was the recipient of a few orders under the auspices of the European Recovery Program, none of them for grain. Purchases were reported to total $2,690,000, distributed as follows: dairy products, $100,000; hides and skins, $1,244,000; chemicals, $1,339,000; and others, $7,000.

Uruguay, with a much more limited economy, received orders for a total of $4,991,000, distributed as follows: meat, $1,129,000; cereals and cattle feed, $1,730,000; hides and skins, $1,834,000; and chemicals, $298,000.

Orders Were Expected from the United States

Following a lighter corn crop in the United States in 1947, Argentina confidently expected orders, which would have partly relieved their cereal surplus. In April, Señor Miranda, then President of the National Economic Council, stated: "Deducting the sale to Great Britain of 1,200,000 tons of corn, an exportable surplus of 3,000,000 tons remains to be sold for dollars which, calculated at the price of the Chicago market, will give Argentina $300,000,000." It is evident that Argentina was banking heavily on orders through the E.C.A., particularly in view of the serious dollar shortage hampering their trade.

As the year continued and few orders were placed, government officials became more bitter in their public statements. President Peron complained that they had been asked to reserve large stocks of cereals pending the establishment of the European Recovery Program organization, but now with bumper crops in the United States, no dollar allocations are being made for Argentine grains. Obviously, the period for orders in Argentina extended from April when Argentine harvests are completed until the United States harvest in August, but, except for a United States Army purchase of corn for European relief, it proved possible to avoid Argentine cereals, which has caused a great deal of disappointment and consternation in government and trade circles.

Wheat had proved the most remunerative grain crop in the previous season and farmers tended to sow higher acreages in 1948. Furthermore, considering that the practice had been to announce official prices only at the time of harvest, the statement by the president of the National Economic Council that they could not establish the exact price, but that, in any event it would not be less than the 20 pesos per quintal last season, was regarded as definitely encouraging. In November the National Economic Council revised the price from 20 to 23 pesos per 100 kilos, bagged, on railcar in port, although it later transpired that with the 15 per cent increase in freight rates, the full three pesos increase would not accrue to the grower.

Area Sown to Wheat About Same as Previous Year

Growing conditions were very good in all but the extreme northern grain zone, where drought existed during winter and spring; here the wheat crop was considered virtually lost. No official estimates have been published on the 1948-49 wheat acreage, but trade circles calculate the area sown about the same or slightly above last year's 5,789,600 hectares. Offsetting the poor northern crop, it was the consensus of opinion that acreage in the southern belt was up about 20 per cent. Unfortunately, the frost in mid-November inflicted considerable damage on all grains. Less harm was felt in the north where plant development had further progressed although yields would be reduced from 10 to 25 per cent. The heaviest damage occurred in western and central Buenos Aires Province and La Pampa where, in some sections, losses reached 100 per cent. However, the important grain area along the southern coast of Buenos Aires Province suffered slightly and will account for about half of the Argentine wheat crop.

In the absence of official estimates, wheat production for 1948-49 was privately estimated at between 4,000,000 and 4,500,000 metric tons, which may be compared with 6,600,000 last year and a five-year average of 5,400,000.

Rye, oats and barley were affected by the same weather conditions which influenced the wheat crop. It was estimated that the barley acreage was considerably below the previous year but oats and rye were slightly higher. The November frost inflicted considerable damage on fields in the Province of Buenos Aires, reducing production in some parts from 25 to 40 per cent. In the absence of official statistics, the trade estimates 1948-49 production as follows:

Production of Rye, Oats, and Barley

Grain	Private estimate 1948-49	5-year average 1943-44-1947-48
Oats	700,000	861,100
Barley	625,000	826,500
Rye	225,000	422,600

At the time of harvest IAPI announced that there would be no change in the fixed price for oats and rye (16 and 17·50 pesos per quintal respectively) but the price for barley was raised 1·50 to 15 pesos per 100 kilos.

Corn Acreage Below Ten-year Average

The acreage sown for the 1948 corn crop was officially estimated at 3,419,000 hectares, a reduction of approximately 30 per cent from the ten-year average. Although the fixed price to the grower has risen considerably during the past few years, costs have risen in greater proportion. Wages established for harvest labor were 150 per cent higher than in 1944 and for this reason there has been a tendency to switch to sunflower, which can be harvested more readily by machine. Up to the end of the year, no official statement has been made on 1948 production, but the trade estimated that despite reduced acreages, high yields would raise production to between six and seven million metric tons, compared with 5,814,700 in 1947 and resulting in an exportable surplus of over 4,000,000 tons.

The price to producers was raised from 12 to 14 pesos per 100 kilos for the 1947-48 crop but the increase has apparently not covered higher costs and acreage has almost halved since prewar. Despite this reduction, yields were high and more tons were added to the stocks on hand. The Andes Agreement with the United Kingdom in February provided for the purchase of 1,272,000 metric tons of corn at a reported 36·50 pesos per quintal. Other sales were reported during the year, but Argentina had a substantial carryover, privately estimated at over 1,000,000 metric tons.

In the absence of government statistics, trade figures indicate that grain exports during 1948 were on about the same level as the previous year. The following table shows comparative export figures during the past three years.

Argentine Grain Exports

	1948	1947 (Metric tons)	1946
Wheat	2,179,365	2,220,317	1,358,212
Corn	2,540,269	2,341,190	2,188,094
Oats	82,617	74,745	323,331
Barley	681,881	595,638	625,998
Rye	141,573	266,081	157,172

Sowing of Linseed Discouraged

The government discouraged linseed sowings for the 1948-49 season by announcing well in advance that there would be no increase in the official price to growers of 30 pesos per 100 kilos. Consequently, the acreage sown was far below normal and, in addition, drought at the time of seeding and the frost in November inflicted heavy damage, with the result that Argentina is harvesting one of the lowest linseed crops in decades. Private estimates place the 1948-49 crop at from 500,000 to 550,000 metric tons, a reduction of 42 per cent from last year and 44 per cent from the five-year average.

The Argentine Government continues to prohibit the export of unprocessed linseed and, as a result of this policy and high export prices, huge stocks of oil have accumulated from previous crops which are privately estimated at 270,000 metric tons. Allowing 130,000 tons for seed and shrinkage, some 307,000 tons of seed will be available this year for crushing. With domestic requirements of oil at about 30,000 tons about 92,000 tons of new crop oil should be available for export, and will be added to the already heavy stocks.

No announcement has been made on 1948-49 acreage of sunflower seed but trade sources place it at about 1·8 million hectares, an increase of approximately 20 per cent over last year. Many farmers tended to plant sunflower in preference to corn, as the price of 28 pesos per quintal was considered more remunerative than that of corn at 14, and, with increasing labour costs, sunflower is more attractive, being harvested by machine. Following the November frost, some wheatfields were ploughed and sown to sunflower, thus augmenting acreage to an unexpected degree.

With a continuation of good growing weather, the trade estimates a record production of some 1·2 million tons of seed, which would give about 1·17 million tons for crushing and 292,000 tons of oil. Some 160,000 tons will be required for the home market, leaving 132,000 tons of new crop oil for export. This latter figure may be compared with exports during 1948 of 49,771 metric tons, which was considerably reduced from 599,471 metric tons in 1947.

With the exception of core fruit, production during the 1947-48 season was higher than that of the previous year. Grapes for wine at 1,513,900 tons showed an increase of 20 per cent and wine production during 1948 totalled 11,616,472 hectolitres. Citrus production also remained on a relatively high level, despite the inroads of root rot, which has caused considerable preoccupation and has necessitated official loans for replanting of groves.

No statistics have been made public on the 1948-49 fruit harvest but it is generally believed that Argentina will have a record crop of apples and pears, privately estimated at 10,000,000 boxes, as compared with last year's abnormally low crop of 2,000,000. The November frost did not damage tree fruits but has cut current grape production by 16 to 20 per cent, and it is feared that there may be damage of a permanent nature to vines, which would affect production next year.

During 1948 fruit exports are reported to be on a lower level. Apples and pears, Argentina's chief fruit exports, showed a decline of 56 and 38 per cent, respectively, during the first nine months of the year. This may be expected in view of the lower crop, but principal customers, such as Great Britain and Sweden, have been required to limit imports due to currency difficulties, with the result that 95 per cent of fruit exports went to Brazil. Grapes which are exported mainly to the United States were jeopardized early in the year because some Argentine fruit had been discovered carrying the Mediterranean fruit fly. The United States Department of Agriculture imposed a minimum quarantine of 18 consecutive days at 33° F. Fortunately, this problem was overcome by pre-cooling of the fruit in Buenos Aires and by maintaining the required temperature during shipment to the United States. Officials of the United States Department of Agriculture have been assigned to Argentina in connection with the treatment of fruit.

Argentine Exchange Rates Meet Special Needs

Argentina has a complicated exchange system, all rates being fixed by the Central Bank to encourage or discourage the exportation or importation of various commodities. Rates in force on May 5, in terms of Argentine pesos per $100.00 U.S., are:

Exports		
Regular products	Basic buying rate	335.82 pesos
Non-regular products	Preferential buying rate	398.01 pesos
Manufactures	Preferential buying rate	500.00 pesos
To neighbouring countries	Special buying rate	401.00 pesos
Imports		
General products	Basic selling rate	422.89 pesos
Essentials	Preferential selling rate	373.13 pesos
Luxuries, including autos	Special selling rate	493.50 pesos
Non-commercial		
Cash transfer	"Free" (official)	482.50 pesos
Bank notes	Selling rate (no buying rate)	"Free" rate plus not more than 10 per cent

Exports of grain, meat, etc., are converted at the rate for regular products, which is 335.82 pesos per 100 U.S. dollars, or the equivalent in other currencies. Light manufactures are converted at 500.00 pesos per 100 U.S. dollars, which also applies to apples and honey. On the other hand, the rate for fresh and powdered eggs is 398.01 pesos per 100 U.S. dollars.

The Canadian equivalent that a producer receives might be illustrated by butter and casein, exports of which are converted at a rate of 335.85 per 100 U.S. dollars, whereas exports of cheese are converted at the preferential rate of 398.01 per 100 U.S. dollars. Consequently, a producer exporting cheese receives more pesos per 100 U.S. dollars than for butter and casein. As the minimum fixed price to the producer for butterfat is 3.20 pesos per kilo, it is difficult to determine the equivalent dollar price for cream.

A producer may buy any imported article with pesos. If the item is classed as essential, or a prime necessity, such as seed potatoes, the governing rate is 373.13 pesos per 100 U.S. dollars. For most types of farm machinery the rate is 422.89 pesos per 100 U.S. dollars. If the item is considered a luxury, such as an automobile, the rate is 493.50 pesos per 100 U.S. dollars.

It will be appreciated, therefore, that some difficulty is experienced in determining the Canadian value of goods imported for sale in Argentina, and of goods available for export, when these calculations are extended to the producer. It would appear that the "free" rate of 482.50 pesos would be closest to the Canadian equivalent, though even this is subject to fluctuations.

Development of Chittagong Planned

Karachi, April 21, 1949.—(FTS)—Plans have been completed for the development of the port of Chittagong, in East Pakistan, involving the construction of nine new wharves and the modernization of harbour facilities. It is estimated that the cost will be about $17,500,000.

Short-term projects include the extension of the present jetties and transit sheds, the reconstruction of storage sheds and marshalling yards, a river-lighting system, and the provision of additional moorings for mid-stream loading and unloading. It is expected these projects will be completed in 1949.

Excessive Rains Damage Australian Fruits

Melbourne, April 5, 1949.—(FTS)—Australian production of dried fruits in 1948 amounted to 80,631 long tons, of which 28,542 tons were allocated for shipment to Great Britain, 18,274 tons for shipment to Canada, 6,167 tons for shipment to New Zealand, 1,336 tons for shipment to other overseas markets, and 26,312 tons for domestic consumption.

Thousands of tons of drying grapes have been transferred to the wineries and distilleries in the Barossa Valley and Adelaide, due to excessive rains that have caused serious damage to the Mildura, Swan Hill and South Australian vineyards.

This is the fourth successive season in which untimely rains have caused serious damage and contributed to the diversion of substantial quantities of fruit to the wineries and distilleries. Lack of adequate sunshine has also induced growers to sell undamaged as well as rain-damaged fruit to the wineries and distilleries, which provide a ready market for fruit required for making brandy and spirit for fortifying wines. In some areas the cut in the dried fruit pack is expected to be as high as 50 per cent.

Australia's maximum production of dried fruits (sultanas, lexias and currants) was reached in 1944, when 104,261 long tons were produced. This was followed by 68,032 tons in 1945, 72,393 tons in 1946, 56,358 tons in 1947 and 80,631 tons in 1948.

While the anticipated drop this year in total output must result in substantial reduction in allocations to overseas markets, the Dried Fruit Control Board have declared their intention of maintaining shipments to the Canadian market at the highest possible level.

Indian Government Plans Control Over Twenty-Five Industries

Bill introduced at last session of legislature expected to have far-reaching effects — Prime Minister explained that no restrictions would be imposed on foreign undertakings that were not equally applicable to Indian enterprises—Foreign capital required for industrial development.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

NEW DELHI, April 30, 1949.—Foreign capital is required for the industrial development of India, as the national savings are insufficient for the purpose. Furthermore, it is claimed that scientific, technical and industrial knowledge can be acquired and capital equipment obtained most effectively with foreign capital. As explained by Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru during the closing days of the session, the government would conform to the general requirements of the industrial policy governing the twenty-five industries controlled by the Industries (Development and Control) Bill. No restrictions or conditions will be imposed on existing foreign undertakings that are not equally applicable to Indian enterprises of a like character.

Foreign interests would be permitted to earn profits, subject only to regulations common to all. No difficulty was expected in the remittance of profits, and the government did not propose placing any restriction on the withdrawal of foreign capital investments, though facilities for the remittance of funds would naturally depend on foreign exchange considerations. If any foreign concern should be compulsorily acquired, the government would provide reasonable facilities for the remittance of proceeds. Compensation would also be provided on a fair and equitable basis.

The government has indicated that, as a general rule, control of any enterprise should be held by Indians. There will be no opposition to the exercise of control by foreign capital for a limited period, if in the national interest, though each individual case would be considered on its merits. Although the government will encourage the growth of Indian industry and commerce, including such services as banking, shipping and insurance, there will remain plenty of scope for the investment of British capital. In fact, the government would welcome the contribution of foreign capital in the development of India's economy.

The government will not oppose the employment of non-Indians in posts requiring technical skill and experience, when Indians with the necessary qualifications are not available, but much importance is attached to the training and employment of Indians, even for such posts, as rapidly as possible.

Industries Under Government Control

Industries that will come under control of the Industries (Development and Control) Bill, which was introduced towards the end of the budget session in the Constituent Assembly, are as follows:

(1) Aircraft.
(2) Arms and ammunition.
(3) Automobiles, including tractors.
(4) Cement.
(5) Coal, including coke and other derivatives.
(6) Electric lamps and fans.
(7) Electric motors.

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(8) Heavy chemicals, including fertilizers.
(9) Heavy machinery used in industry, including ball and roller bearing and gear wheels and parts thereof, boilers and steam generating equipment.
(10) Iron and steel.
(11) Locomotives and rolling stock.
(12) Machine tools.
(13) Machinery and equipment for the generation, transmission and distribution of electric energy.
(14) Motor and aviation fuel, kerosene, crude oils and synthetic oils.
(15) Non-ferrous metals including alloys.
(16) Paper and newsprint.
(17) Pharmaceuticals and drugs.
(18) Power and industrial alcohol.
(19) Rubber goods.
(20) Salt.
(21) Ships and other vessels propelled by the agency of steam, or by electricity or other mechanical power.
(22) Sugar.
(23) Tea.
(24) Telephones, telegraph apparatus and wireless communication apparatus.
(25) Textiles made of cotton, jute or wool.

If passed at the next session, in September, this Bill should have far-reaching effects on the future of the industries concerned. It will also have an influence on the decisions of those who contemplate the investment of foreign capital in this country.

All existing industrial undertakings will have to be registered within a period of three months from the date of the commencement of the Act, nor may any new industrial undertaking be established without a licence. A licence may contain conditions as to the location, size, equipment and technique of a new undertaking. If an established industrial undertaking contemplates substantial expansion, a licence will be required, subject to the same rules as a new undertaking.

It is provided that the central government may make rules for the control and regulation of all or any of the controlled industries in such matters as:

(*a*) requiring an industrial undertaking to take steps to stimulate the development of the industry;
(*b*) regulating production, the use of raw materials and the fixing of standards of production;
(*c*) prohibiting an industrial undertaking from reducing production, capacity or economic value;
(*d*) requiring facilities for the training of technicians and labour;
(*e*) the collection of statistics and information;
(*f*) altering, amending and revoking of licences;
(*g*) maintenance of books, accounts and records;
(*h*) the submission of special or periodical returns and reports as may be required.

If an industrial undertaking does not conform to the rules and regulations that are in force, and it is considered that non-compliance is against the public interest, the central government is empowered to authorize any person to exercise such functions of control as may be deemed desirable with regard to the whole or any part of an industrial undertaking. No other government or local authority may take over the control or management of an industrial undertaking except with the previous permission of the central government.

The Bill provides that an advisory council is to be set up to advise the central government on matters concerning development, control and regulation of any controlled industry.

The Bill permits the central government to delegate an officer to enter and inspect any premises, order the production of any records that might be required and examine any person having control of or employed in a controlled industry.

Penalties for contravention of the regulations pertaining to licences have been established up to a maximum of six months' imprisonment or a fine of five thousand rupees, or both, for the first offence. In the case of a company or other corporate body, every director, manager or secretary shall be deemed guilty unless the individual can prove his innocence, except in those cases where a company has given notice that a particular officer has been nominated as the person to be held responsible for contraventions.

Sugar Bag Industry for Cuba

Havana, April 19, 1949.—A sugar bag manufacturing industry will be established at Placetas, according to reports. The machinery will be purchased in Scotland at a cost of $2,500,000, and the President of Cuba has given assurance of its exemption from the payment of customs duty. The bags will be manufactured from the fibres of the Malva and Rosella plants. It is stated that present plants would provide employment for one thousand workers in the factory, and approximately two thousand on the plantation. At the present time, Cuba is using about 40,000,000 sugar bags a year, all of which are imported.

Enquiries Received at British Industries Fair

London, May 7, 1949.—(FTS)—Numerous inquiries were received by Canadian Trade Commissioners attending the British Industries Fair. The following were received at the Canadian stand in a single day:

(*a*) Northern Ireland—Information concerning the location of Canada's leather industry, with particular reference to shoes, gloves and handbags.

(*b*) England—Export possibilities in Canada for screen-printed and hand-blocked printed scarves for men and women on rayon, pure silk, twill, pure silk crepe de chine, pure wool taffeta and pure wool twill.

(*c*) England—One firm wished to establish connections with Canadian importers of fancy goods and toys, including Christmas crackers.

(*d*) Denmark—One visitor to the trade fair was interested in logging machinery, especially cable ways and sky hooks for the transportation of logs over difficult terrain.

(*e*) Wales—One importer was interested in obtaining clothes pins from Canada.

(*f*) England—One firm was interested in obtaining condensed milk (sweetened and unsweetened), milk powder, canned horse meat, and salted beef in barrels.

(*g*) Cyprus—One visitor to the trade fair was interested in obtaining information about Canada, together with samples and prices of various commodities.

(*h*) England—One exporter of cotton goods was interested in Canadian market opportunities for his products.

Portugal Prepares Program for Increased National Production

Long-term plan submitted to Organization for European Economic Co-operation—Estimated that $50,000,000 worth of equipment will have to be imported by 1952-53—Total investment in 1949-50 expected to be around $89,000,000—Change expected in trend and composition of foreign trade.

By R. T. Young, Area Officer, Canadian Trade Commissioner Service

PRODUCTION in Portugal is expected to show a substantial increase during 1949-50, the period for which the government of that country has submitted a program covering its various activities to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation. This report is the first providing for assistance under the European Recovery Program, and represents the initial step taken by Portugal in its long-term plan for economic rehabilitation. This period is also expected to witness a change in the trend and composition of the country's foreign trade.

Large savings should accrue from the reduction of imports of certain consumer goods, though these are not expected to balance the increased value of other essential imports, especially equipment required to carry out provisions of the plan. It is probable, therefore, that the trade balance in 1949-50 will show a greater deficit than that of 1948-49.

Portugal contributed towards European recovery last year by reducing the volume of her non-essential imports. She abandoned any return to her traditional pattern of trade, having purchased from countries participating in the European Recovery Program goods that were obtained during the war from the Western Hemisphere. Since the conclusion of hostilities, Portugal continued to buy from the Western Hemisphere, partly through force of habit, but principally because the commodities she required were unobtainable in Europe. The sharp decrease in the value of her exports is attributed to the difficulty of securing sources of supply and to her shortage of foreign exchange. Furthermore, Portugal's foreign resources were frozen, which slowed down plans for economic development.

Industries Are to be Developed

Portugal has a population of 9,003,000, which compares with 1,120,000 in 1527. It is proposed that $34,732,000 will be invested during 1949-50 in the development of electrical energy, irrigation and the production of iron ore; $27,377,000 in transportation; $18,353,000 in industry; $7,806,000 in agriculture; and $1,093,000 in health and education, making a total investment of $89,361,000.

Hydro-electric facilities will be made available for irrigation, transportation and flood control, and the development of mining operations in the magnetite and hematite deposits. These improvements will require the purchase of $160,000,000 worth of plant in the long-term plan, and are expected to produce some 2,800,000,000 kilowatt hours, corresponding to a capacity for creating wealth amounting to $52,600,000. By the end of the 1949-50 period, 15 per cent of the total energy required is expected to have been obtained, to be used in the replacement of thermal energy, thus reducing the amount of coal imports.

Completion of the internal communications and transportation system of the country has been in progress for some time. Under the present program, an estimated $50,000,000 of equipment must be imported up to 1952-53.

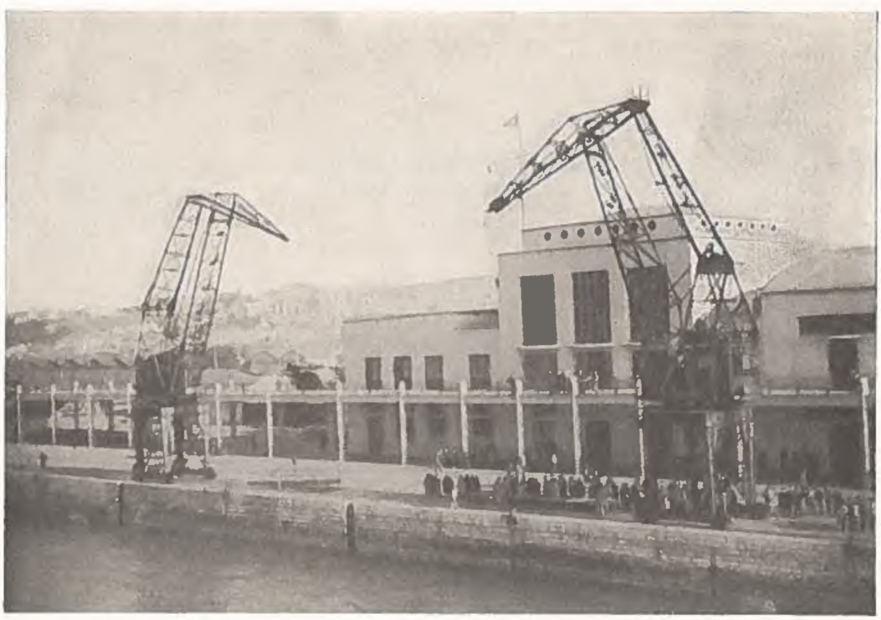
Transportation Equipment to be Imported Under Plan

River transport	$ 8,000,000
Railway transport	20,000,000
Road transport (road construction and road repairs)	6,000,000
Air transport	6,000,000
Telecommunications	10,000,000

Expenditure of $273,770,000 is proposed during 1949-50 for the purchase of rolling stock, electric transport equipment, auto-locomotives and tractor engines.

The industrial development of the country will follow the Basic Industries Plan, approved by parliament in 1946. The aim of this plan is to develop and strengthen the agricultural industry of Portugal, rather than bringing about industrialization under protectionist measures. Due to the rapid increase in population, an improvement in the standard of living is urgently needed, which is difficult to effect because of the inability to find markets for the exportable surplus of present production. The development of industries connected with agriculture or with indigenous raw materials, which may be consumed by the population, rather than resorting to the import of these goods becomes of paramount importance. The plan, therefore, visualizes a reduction of imports from the dollar area and the increase of internal consumption of certain agricultural products. These, while occupying a fundamental position in the Portuguese structure of production, cannot be exported, due to the increased difficulties arising from import restrictions in foreign markets. Industrial equipment expected to be required in 1949-50 does not exceed $18,400,000, and is principally needed in the modernization of existing industries, particularly the textile industry. Others in need of equipment are: nitrogen, cellulose, paper, tinplate, iron tubing, mines, cement, oil refinery and foodstuffs (including dairy products and cold storage).

Portugal—Maritime station and ocean terminal at Lisbon.



Intensification of Agricultural Production

An increase in the irrigated area is vital to Portugal's agricultural development. Apart from the irrigation problem, it is planned to intensify and rationalize agricultural production, in particular with reference to cereals, fats and oils, meat and dairy products. Imports of foodstuffs and agricultural products in 1947 amounted to 28 per cent of the total imports, although 16·7 per cent were supplied by the overseas territories of Portugal. Imports of these products, as foreseen for the period 1949-50, will amount to 21 per cent of the total, one-half of which will be contributed by overseas territories.

Despite this improvement, the Portuguese position with regard to basic alimentary products is not entirely satisfactory, but it is considered that these conditions cannot be improved in a short period.

Much New Agricultural Machinery Required

Agricultural machinery required during the 1949-50 period is estimated at $7,800,000. This by no means covers total requirements, but until sufficient irrigation has been developed to allow greater tracts to be brought under production, the procurement of new equipment must be left in abeyance.

The Portuguese Government has kept in mind the desirability of creating conditions likely to lead to a higher physical and intellectual level among the population. Much has been achieved in this field since 1928, and the plan for the construction of central and regional hospitals and schools continues to progress. One million dollars has been set aside for this purpose in 1949-50.

Tourism is also to be encouraged as a means of balancing payments in 1949-50. Due to her geographical position, and as a centre of international communications, Portugal is in a particularly good position to achieve this objective. Hotel capacity in the two principal cities of Lisbon and Oporto is to be increased to provide for the expected influx of tourists, although only a small sum will be devoted to this phase of the plan.

Mauritius Sugar Production Creates Record

Cape Town, March 14, 1949.—(FTS)—Sugar production in Mauritius reached an all-time record last year of 392,397 metric tons.

Mauritius Sugar Production
(1939-1948)

Year	Thousand Metric tons
1939	229.31
1940	316.25
1941	323.68
1942	330.88
1943	310.72
1944	199.64
1945	139.05
1946	291.06
1947	348.53
1948	392.40

Favourable climatic conditions during the ripening of the cane, and extensive cultivation of the variety known as M 134/32, a Mauritius seedling, are largely responsible for the heavy crop.

Exports of sugar last year were 270,288 metric tons. Of this quantity, 167,748 metric tons were shipped to the United Kingdom, 53,802 tons to Singapore and the Federation of Malaya and 35,897 tons to Ceylon.

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	March			January—March		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Millions of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe	11.5	21.6	28.4	29.2	61.1	76.7
America	0.8	2.2	3.3	2.0	6.9	7.9
Africa	0.3	1.5	1.9	0.9	4.6	4.7
Asia	2.0	5.9	6.5	5.3	15.5	17.9
Oceania	2.2	1.3	3.7	4.4	4.5	8.1
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16.9	32.5	43.9	41.7	92.6	115.3
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions	42.9	138.4	169.1	106.5	425.8	483.1
Latin America	0.9	19.1	14.0	2.3	48.8	41.9
Europe	3.4	4.1	7.5	8.8	10.8	20.1
Other Foreign	1.0	2.9	1.4	2.4	7.3	5.4
Total Foreign Countries	48.2	164.5	192.0	120.0	492.7	550.4
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	65.1	197.1	235.9	161.7	585.3	665.7

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	March			January—March		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom	11,496	21,601	28,343	29,152	61,062	76,666
Gibraltar	6	2	16	7	7	28
Ireland	....	....	....	....	....	....
Malta	....	....	6	....	....	7
Total Europe	11,502	21,603	28,365	29,159	61,069	76,701
America:						
Newfoundland	30	272	313	219	1,872	918
Bermuda	2	2	16	6	5	22
Barbados	41	31	629	103	138	722
Jamaica	304	504	950	565	1,337	1,958
Trinidad and Tobago	80	614	524	142	1,005	1,091
Bahamas	169	49	20	283	278	239
Leeward and Windward Islands		16	41		40	53
British Honduras	1	5	20	5	204	161
British Guiana	209	663	828	673	2,000	2,746
Falkland Islands	....	....	....	....	....	....
Total America	836	2,156	3,341	1,996	6,879	7,910
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia		1	4		1	14
Union of South Africa	42	259	602	274	639	1,066
Other British South Africa		....	....		....	....
Southern Rhodesia	....	4	2	....	20	9
Gambia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Gold Coast	....	410	612	7	1,679	1,458
Nigeria	37	....	633	54	620	1,529
Sierra Leone	1	....	....	2	....	....
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	....	3	....	4	3	6
British East Africa	259	864	95	536	1,648	634
Total Africa	339	1,541	1,948	877	4,610	4,716

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

Canadian Imports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	March 1938	March 1948	March 1949	January—March 1938	January—March 1948	January—March 1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:						
India	710	2,827	2,252	2,132	8,073	6,360
Pakistan		19	44		48	105
Burma*	7	...	...	17	...	...
Ceylon	324	684	987	734	2,604	2,670
Aden	3	...	351	4	...	351
British Malaya	820	2,150	2,692	2,058	4,380	7,834
Other British East Indies	6	...	...	19	13	13
Hong Kong	100	256	207	234	401	518
Israel**	12	6	...	104	12	...
Total Asia	1,982	5,942	6,533	5,302	15,531	17,851
Oceania:						
Australia	735	1,213	1,734	1,685	2,476	5,014
New Zealand	1,240	60	2,000	1,990	2,014	2,168
Fiji	223	...	...	664	...	957
Other Oceania	16	...	...	16	...	...
Total Oceania	2,214	1,273	3,734	4,355	4,490	8,139
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16,873	32,513	43,920	41,691	92,582	115,314
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	42,888	138,299	168,952	106,404	425,122	482,570
Alaska	12	85	91	31	338	250
American Virgin Islands	...	1	1	...	9	2
Hawaii	14	6	28	26	266	88
Puerto Rico	...	13	18	...	65	166
United States Oceania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total United States and Possessions	42,914	138,404	169,090	106,461	425,800	483,076
Latin America:						
Argentina	238	2,967	230	663	3,925	974
Bolivia	1	...	19	3	...	37
Brazil	96	1,083	1,411	174	4,665	5,242
Chile	5	43	193	5	74	247
Colombia	63	474	524	179	2,299	2,618
Costa Rica	5	232	203	9	701	310
Cuba	32	1,198	311	68	4,154	1,594
Dominican Republic	...	1,867	784	...	3,107	2,454
Ecuador	4	31	24	6	115	106
El Salvador	...	57	104	...	655	244
Guatemala	14	739	106	22	1,971	537
Hayti	...	39	16	...	95	76
Honduras	3	365	332	5	636	1,183
Mexico	115	3,937	1,743	211	8,996	4,084
Nicaragua	...	45	9	...	68	27
Panama	...	...	318	...	249	729
Paraguay	23	...	6	35	119	31
Peru	175	9	9	731	55	542
Uruguay	...	50	4	4	130	7
Venezuela	134	6,000	7,635	196	16,750	20,811
Total Latin America	908	19,136	13,981	2,311	48,764	41,853
Europe:						
Albania	...	...	...	...	...	...
Austria	38	18	13	83	56	46
Belgium and Luxembourg	450	663	1,943	1,325	1,911	4,674
Bulgaria	...	...	...	...	...	1
Czecholsovakia	311	321	593	769	981	1,747
Denmark	10	318	97	30	368	980

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948. **See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	March 1938	March 1948	March 1949	January—March 1938	January—March 1948	January—March 1949
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe—Con.						
Estonia	2	....	1	9	....	1
Finland	4	....	1	14	3	1
France	536	594	1,198	1,252	1,683	3,011
Germany	658	11	801	1,898	92	1,312
Greece	6	37	2	11	54	28
Hungary	18	7	14	54	29	35
Iceland	....	9	4	....	10	8
Italy	217	400	852	568	1,155	2,309
Latvia	1	....	....	2	....	....
Lithuania	....	....	1	....	....	1
Netherlands	425	419	637	731	1,130	1,719
Norway	48	39	31	121	140	210
Poland	35	1	5	66	1	15
Portugal	12	52	91	33	209	263
Azores and Madeira	13	26	56	36	62	155
Roumania	....	2	1	6	2	3
Spain	70	137	147	207	387	497
Sweden	184	418	285	520	768	858
Switzerland	345	579	760	1,056	1,772	2,222
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	25	....	1	33	1	1
Yugoslavia	....	....	7	5	....	8
Total Europe	3,408	4,051	7,541	8,829	10,814	20,105
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Arabia	....	....	345	....	....	1,587
Belgian Congo	....	270	99	....	914	214
Burma*	....	....	13	....	....	17
China	245	391	173	578	531	666
Greenland	....	....	....	....	....	....
Egypt	40	10	....	128	593	16
Ethiopia	....	2	2	1	14	11
French Africa	10	....	....	11	....	4
French East Indies	31	....	....	89	....	....
French Guiana	....	....	....	....	....	....
French Oceania	....	....	....	....	....	1
French West Indies	....	11	....	....	26	15
Madagascar	3	15	....	6	20	....
St. Pierre and Miquelon	....	....	1	6	1	5
Iran	4	7	35	12	19	82
Iraq	13	4	2	46	621	316
Transjordan	....	....	....	....	....	....
Tripoli	....	....	....	....	....	....
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Japan	499	134	278	1,209	204	681
Korea	....	....	....	....	....	....
Liberia	....	....	7	....	....	7
Morocco	2	2	8	5	6	46
Indonesia	49	16	275	132	42	328
Netherlands Guiana	....	47	....	....	168	60
Netherlands Antilles	....	1,315	....	....	2,369	4
Israel*	....	....	34	....	....	108
Philippine Islands	52	635	33	170	1,630	575
Portuguese Africa	....	....	....	....	15	....
Portuguese Asia	....	....	....	....	....	....
Siam	1	....	15	1	....	34
Canary Islands	1	1	....	2	4	....
Spanish Africa	....	....	....	....	....	....
Syria	1	2	1	6	6	5
Turkey	5	83	92	34	154	575
Total Other Foreign	956	2,945	1,413	2,436	7,337	5,357
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	48,183	164,538	192,025	120,036	492,713	550,394
TOTAL IMPORTS	65,056	197,051	235,946	161,727	585,295	665,708

*See British Countries prior to 1948.

United Kingdom Maintains Position Among World Producers of Steel

Ranks third after the United States and U.S.S.R.—Current total capacity difficult to estimate—Postwar plan to expand capacity to 18 million tons under way—Industry becoming increasingly dependent on imports of iron ore—Nationalization of industry to become effective in 1950.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on the United Kingdom as a producer and source of supply for steel, prepared for *Foreign Trade.*)

LONDON, April 12, 1949.—Great Britain is the third largest producer of steel, after the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the capacity of this country at the close of the war amounting to 12,000,000 tons. As the government maintained there was considerable scope for modernization, and the market possibilities justified expansion, a five-year plan for the development of this industry was initiated. The original target figure was 16,000,000 tons, but this has been increased to 18,000,000 tons per annum for the early 1950's. It is assumed that there will be an adequate supply of raw materials, such as high-grade iron ore, scrap and coke.

Between 1920 and 1934, production averaged about 6,000,000 tons, though the output dropped to 4,000,000 tons in 1926. During this period, the average return on capital was about two per cent, and it was not until the devaluation of sterling in 1932 and the introduction of tariff protection that the annual output increased. By 1937, there was little idle steel capacity in this country. There was little incentive for expansion during the lean years, but 135 blast furnaces were dismantled between 1934 and 1938, and the capacity of the industry was raised to approximately 14,000,000 tons a year. The output at this time is around 15,000,000 tons.

The production of steel ingots and castings, together with that of pig iron and ferro-alloys, for 1946 and 1948, with an estimate of the output in 1953-54, is as follows:

Comparative Production Figures

	1946	1948	1953-54
Steel ingots and castings	12,695,000	14,850,000	17,500,000
Pig iron and ferro-alloys	7,761,000	9,290,000	13,500,000

The foregoing figures are for production rather than capacity. To obtain a production of 17,500,000 tons of steel in 1953-54 will require a capacity of about 18,500,000 tons. The following table shows the raw material requirements:

Comparative Requirements of Raw Materials

	1946	1948	1953-54
Scrap	7,649,000	8,960,000	8,855,000
Pig iron	6,092,000	7,020,000	10,000,000
Iron foundries and refined iron works	1,655,000	2,145,000	2,740,000
Total pig iron consumption	7,747,000	9,165,000	12,740,000
Ore	18,465,000	21,100,000	31,020,000
Coke in blast furnaces	8,583,000	9,989,000	12,830,000
Coal equivalent	12,851,000	14,956,000	20,000,000

Imports of Iron Ore Necessary

The United Kingdom has become increasingly dependent on foreign sources for supplies of iron ore—5,568,000 tons of imported ore were consumed in 1946, while estimated imports for 1953-54 are 11,750,000 tons. By that time, 18,000,000 tons of ore will be obtained from local mines as compared with 12,119,000 tons in 1946.

Newfoundland which, as from April 1, 1949, will be included with Canada in the United Kingdom trade returns, has supplied large quantities of iron ore to the United Kingdom steel industry. In 1937, the ore mines of Bell Island, in Newfoundland, furnished 256,800 tons of ore to the United Kingdom out of 6,953,000 tons imported. In 1948, the figure was 888,000 tons out of imports of 8,795,000 tons. Although Newfoundland was the largest Commonwealth source of iron ore in 1948, the principal overseas source was Sweden, which supplied 3,179,000 tons. Other sources included: Spain (764,800 tons), Tunis (501,600 tons), and Morocco (265,200 tons).

Nationalization of Industry Under Way

The government has maintained a measure of control over the United Kingdom steel industry ever since tariffs were imposed in the 1930's. These controls were primarily designed to protect consumers by ensuring that prices charged for British steel were reasonable in relation to production costs and to overseas competition. In 1946, the government established the Iron and Steel Board, which comprised representatives of the trade unions, management, the treasury and consumers and was charged with directing the steel development plan. Nationalization of the steel industry, which was a plank in the Labour Party's platform at the general election in 1945, has been provided for in a Steel Bill which has been before the House of Commons for some time. The full implementation of this Bill will not take place until 1950.

While there are one or two large steel firms in the United Kingdom, the antiquity of the industry and the method of its development has tended to produce a considerable number of small concerns, some of which are independent and others have working arrangements with larger units. The Iron and Steel Board, for instance, maintains supervision over 94 firms manufacturing high-speed steel; 32 firms producing billets, blooms and slabs; 22 firms producing sheet and tinplate; 22 firms making heavy and medium plates; 43 firms making sheet (coated and uncoated); and 17 firms making tinplate, terneplate, and blackplate.

Related Industries Included in Scheme

Nationalization of the steel industry will not only include the taking over of all of these concerns but it will mean state ownership of iron ore mines; ferro-alloy plants; tube and pipe mills; drop-forging plants; wire rod producers; firms making railway tires, wheels and axles; manufacturers of bolts, nuts, rivets, screws and washers; and manufacturers of steel and iron castings. In all, 107 companies with 250 subsidiaries will be absorbed, with a joint export business of approximately $240,000,000 a year, although only half of this total is accounted for by products which are scheduled under the Nationalization Bill.

The planned Steel Corporation would have a virtual monopoly of iron-ore mining in the United Kingdom as well as the production of pig iron, steel ingots and hot-rolled sheet. Its share of the output of the various iron and steel products beyond this stage would vary from 97 per cent for wheels and axles to 18½ per cent for iron castings and 16½ per cent for drop forgings. The corporation will also have interests abroad. It will acquire ore mines in Spain, subsidiaries owned jointly with Dominion shareholders, and various subsidiaries in Argentina, Belgium, France, Holland, Switzerland and elsewhere. Subsidiaries in Canada are also involved.

Trading Position of India Showed Some Improvement in Past Year

Trend of trade with some of main hard-currency countries other than the United States favourable—Trade with sterling area and other soft-currency countries comparatively even—Controls on imports from soft- and medium-currency areas considerably relaxed.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

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

NEW DELHI, February 19, 1949.—The trend of India's trade with some of the main hard-currency countries other than the United States is favourable, with surpluses recorded on the exchange of goods with Canada, Germany, Belgium, Portugal and the Argentine. The basic trend of trade with the United States, however, has continued to be towards a dollar deficit, with the adverse balance amounting to $147,000,000 in 1947. The trade was comparatively balanced in the first half of 1948, but there were indications that the monthly deficits since August had been increasing.

Trade with Hard-currency Areas other than the United States

	Imports	Exports (000,000 rupees)	Surplus
Argentina	26,666	30,505	3,839
Belgium	28,013	36,175	8,162
Canada	33,565	35,097	1,532
Germany	2,266	5,105	2,839
Portugal	10,094	17,215	7,121

Trade with the sterling area and other soft-currency countries is comparatively even, and how much the recent import control relaxations will contribute towards an import surplus that will utilize the sterling releases is not known. As between January-June, 1948, and the following July-September, Britain's adverse balance of trade with India of £22,000,000 yearly changed to a favourable sum of £28,000,000 yearly. The value of machinery and allied equipment supplied by Britain in the nine months ended September last is £37,000,000, or about 56 per cent of the total value of her exports to India. Imports from Australia and other sterling countries also have been increasing, due to her pressing need for food-grains, etc.

The year 1948 opened with the utilization of foreign exchange severely regulated. Before very long, however, it was being seriously questioned whether it was wise to go slow on imports when the resultant restricted rate of sterling utilization might be used as an argument by the United Kingdom for resisting claims for large releases of sterling from the blocked balances. In the twelve months ended June, 1948, the total sterling balances had shown a reduction of only £10,000,000 from £1,160,000,000, while the sterling transactions of the Reserve Bank of India, excluding government transactions, actually showed a net gain since the middle of 1947 of nearly £59,000,000. A settlement was reached with the United Kingdom last June whereby about £160,000,000 over current earnings was released from blocked balances to be drawn upon over a three-year period ending July, 1951. At the same time, the difficulty of securing substantial supplies of capital goods from abroad, as well as the desirability of consumer imports as an anti-inflationary measure, began to be appreciated. Consequently, large and frequent instalments of relaxations of control on imports from soft- and medium-currency areas have been made in recent months.

Reserve Bank of India Nationalized

The nationalization of the Reserve Bank of India and the strengthening of its powers of credit control are the leading features of banking in India during the past twelve months. The year began with the enforcement of measures to help banks with difficulties arising as a result of partition. When the government assumed control at the close of the previous year, a moratorium was declared with respect to certain banks whose registered offices were in East Punjab and New Delhi. They were required to make payments on demand to depositors in certain prescribed amounts. The Negotiable Instruments Act was also temporarily amended by ordinance to cover cases where presentation of bills for acceptance or payment was not possible owing to the unsettled conditions, with the result that banks which cleared and stored goods without presenting the documents for acceptance were obliged to incur godown and insurance charges. The ordinance also suspended operation of the Indian Limitation Act to empower courts to admit suits which became time-barred on or after August 1, 1947, and in which the parties were unable to institute suits, due to disturbed conditions. Rules were also framed by the Reserve Bank of India at the beginning of the year having effect for nine months under which the relations of the Pakistan scheduled banks with the Reserve Bank of India were regulated. (This period was later restricted to the end of June, 1948.)

Scheduled Banks' Deposits Increased

For the period 1947-48, there was, despite the difficulties due to partition, an increase in the scheduled banks' deposits by Rs.1,000,000,000. The increase of advances and bills discounted to Rs.5,002,100,000 by the middle of April indicated great progress. Fears were expressed that some banks had expanded credit by relaxing accepted standards of banking practice, and had encouraged speculative practices. There was also a tendency among smaller units to hold too high a percentage of long-term government securities which fluctuated in price, otherwise the banks did not add to the inflationary pressure by their operations.

The Banking Companies Bill, which had previously been withdrawn, was republished in revised form; its main purpose was to widen the powers of the reserve bank regarding inquiry, persuasion and admonition in its relations with the scheduled banks. The bill was referred to a select committee at the August session of parliament, but fuller consideration was postponed to the next session, apparently due to the change in finance ministers in that month. But the problem of inflation which held the government's attention in the following month resulted in the enactment of the Banking Companies Ordinance in September, by which the provisions of the bill were brought into force with changes giving still wider powers.

Following the governmental policy, the Reserve Bank (Transfer to Public Ownership) Bill, 1948, was introduced in the August session of parliament and passed early in September. The Act came into force on January 1, 1949. Compensation to shareholders at the rate of Rs.118-10-0 per share of Rs.100 is to be paid in promissory notes bearing interest at 3 per cent. The Act also contains provisions regarding the bank's functions in conection with India's membership in the International Monetary Fund.

The total number of scheduled banks at the end of June, 1948, was 99, and the total number of offices and branches of scheduled banks was 3,490, or a decrease of 76. The total number of non-scheduled banks at the beginning of the calendar year was 685.

Unfavourable Investment Conditions Prevailed at Beginning of Year

Last year began with very unfavourable conditions with regard to investments, among them being the Kashmir campaign, widespread labour unrest and rumours of nationalization. However, the official government policy on nationalization was outlined by the prime minister about the middle of February, and this served to dispel doubts. Keen disappointment was again felt in April when the forthcoming budget was announced. Both business and capital gains taxes were expected to have been abolished; instead, the former was reduced from 16⅔ per cent to 10 per cent, and the latter remained stationary. This decreased confidence still further and the price of shares continued to decline until the government's long-awaited announcement on industrial policy was made. For the next few months, genuine investment buying was more in evidence than for some time past.

The announcement of cloth control in July, followed by the freezing of mill stocks, caused a market fluctuation, although this had no direct bearing on the working of the mills. While the government's decision did not affect the profits of companies or shareholders' dividends, the general morale was so low that the Calcutta Stock Exchange Committee found it necessary to impose minimum prices during July on all except banks, electrics, railways, rubber, tea, insurance and preference shares until the end of the year.

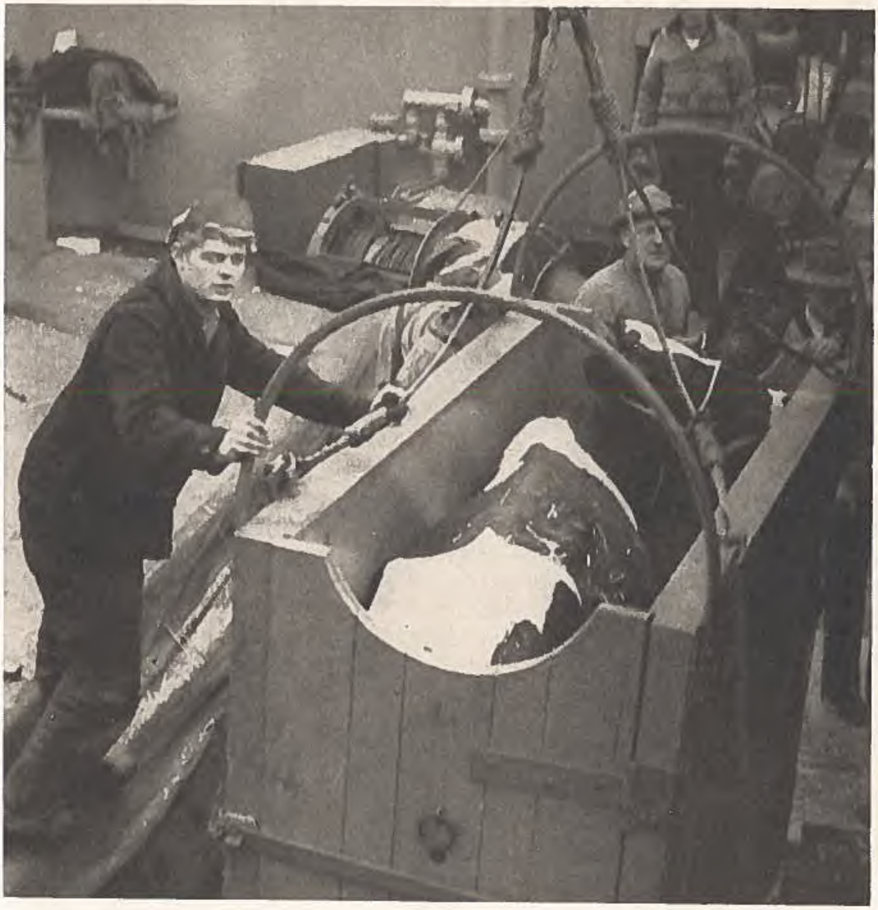
Two other factors which prolonged uncertainty were the resignation of the Finance Minister in August, and the report of the Committee of Experts on profit-sharing in October. The latter, while apparently being incapable of practical application, nevertheless tended to keep the average investor's savings out of creative use. The Dividend Limitation Ordinance, promulgated on October 29 as an anti-inflationary measure for two years, further intensified the general fall in values, causing the failure of a number of small banks which had loaned money against the security of shares.

In November, the Government of India greatly helped to restore confidence by deciding to confer powers upon the Income Tax Investigation Committee, whereby assessees who desire to compound could approach the commission with their proposals. This measure was welcomed by the market, and distinct signs of activity were shown at the year's end.

New Zealand Invites Tenders for Electrical Equipment

The New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, invites tenders for the following: 66 kv. potential transformers, section 87—Nelson, contract No. 112. Tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, at 4 p.m., September 6, 1949. Interested Canadian firms may obtain further particulars and specifications from Mr. J. A. Malcolm, Sun Life Building, Montreal, Que.

Canadian Dairy Cattle Sought for Kowloon



Vancouver—Canadian cattle being loaded for shipment to Hong Kong for the Dairy Farm, Ice & Cold Storage Company. Much interest was shown in the livestock received from Canada, and the manager of a local dairy across the harbour in Kowloon has requested twenty head of good grade Holstein-Friesians, six times a year. Six head were included in a recent shipment from Vancouver for the Hong Kong Dairy.

Sugar Crop in British Guiana Increased

Port of Spain, April 14, 1949.—(FTS)—Despite adverse weather conditions during the first half of 1948, the output of sugar amounted to 172,991 tons, an increase of more than 3 per cent over the previous year's output. Factory rehabilitation continued but was restricted by the slow delivery of machinery orders. Further extension took place in application of the policy of mechanizing tillage methods. Of the export sugar price of $130.80 B.W.I. funds per ton, $13.20 was allocated to reserve funds, including price stabilization, rehabilitation and labour welfare. The special bonus payment from the Canadian Benefit Pool, averaging $1.18 per ton on total exports, was withdrawn. Exports of both sugar and molasses declined from the 1947 level, but those of rum were almost doubled.

Canadian International Trade Fair Opens Officially Next Monday

Thirty-five countries will be represented—Sixty per cent of exhibits of foreign origin—Textiles and apparel section will occupy largest area—Hon. Charles Sawyer, United States Secretary of Commerce, to officiate at opening ceremonies.

THIRTY-FIVE countries will be represented at the Canadian International Trade Fair, which will open its doors in Toronto next Monday. This compares with twenty-eight participating in the first trade fair last year. Sixty per cent of the exhibits will be from abroad, as against 40 per cent in 1948, indicating the special interest displayed by foreign countries in the Canadian market. It is also appreciated that the trade fair offers manufacturers in other lands an opportunity of placing on exhibit their respective products for the attraction of possible buyers from countries other than Canada.

Hon. Charles Sawyer

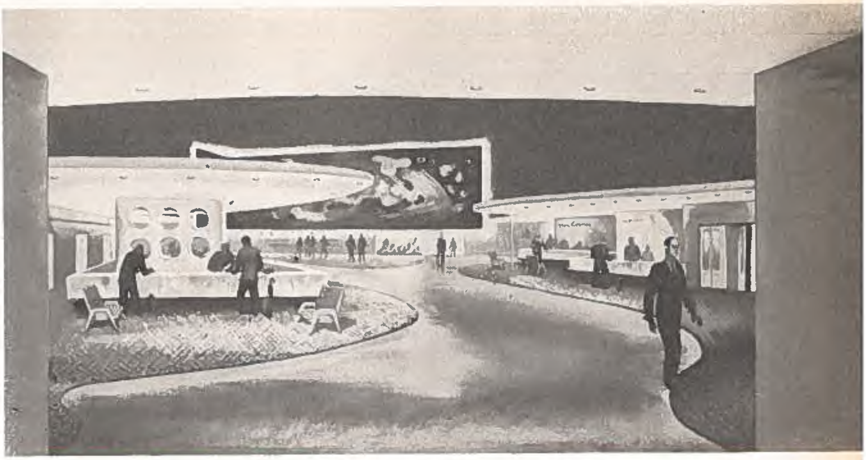
Hon. Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce in the United States, will officially open the trade fair at three o'clock on Monday afternoon, following a luncheon at which he will be the principal speaker. Besides the Minister of Trade and Commerce, who will introduce Mr. Sawyer, the luncheon will be attended by the heads of foreign missions in this country, the advisory committee of the Canadian International Trade Fair, the chairmen and vice-chairmen of sub-committees, the presidents of leading trade associations, members of the Periodical Press Association, editors of twenty United States newspapers, the heads of firms exhibiting at the trade fair present in Toronto, and Canadian government officials.

The Right Hon. J. Harold Wilson, President of the British Board of Trade, will be guest of honour at a dinner being held on Monday evening by the Periodical Press Association. Eric Johnson, President of the Motion Picture Association of America, will be guest speaker at a luncheon of the Canadian Club of Toronto on Tuesday. Other social functions scheduled for next week include a banquet arranged by the Canadian Exporters' Association on Wednesday, and a luncheon by the Rotary Club and Ontario Provincial Government on Friday. The Ontario Provincial Government is sponsoring a visit to Niagara Falls on June 5; the Canadian Chamber of Commerce is giving a cocktail party for a limited number of visitors on June 6, and the Toronto Board of Trade is giving a cocktail party for foreign exhibitors, to be followed by a dinner arranged by the mayor and council of the City of Toronto on June 7.

Textiles Section Will Occupy Most Space

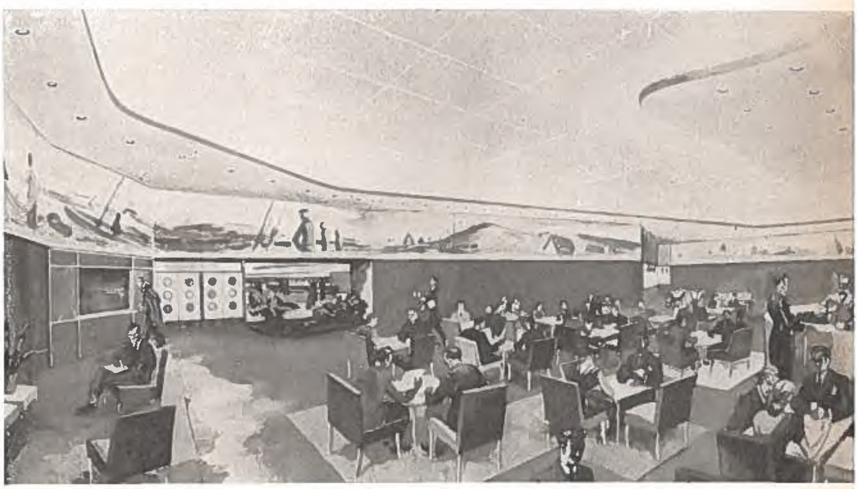
Textiles, apparel and accessories on display at the trade fair will occupy the largest amount of space reserved, with Great Britain providing the most extensive national representation among the sixteen countries showing goods in this section. British firms will show samples of their cloth, rather than models from their fashion houses, their materials ranging from delicate and silk fabrics through the woollens and cottons to drapes, rugs and carpets.

Sketch of main reception centre, in the Coliseum Building, where the various trade fair and other government services are located.

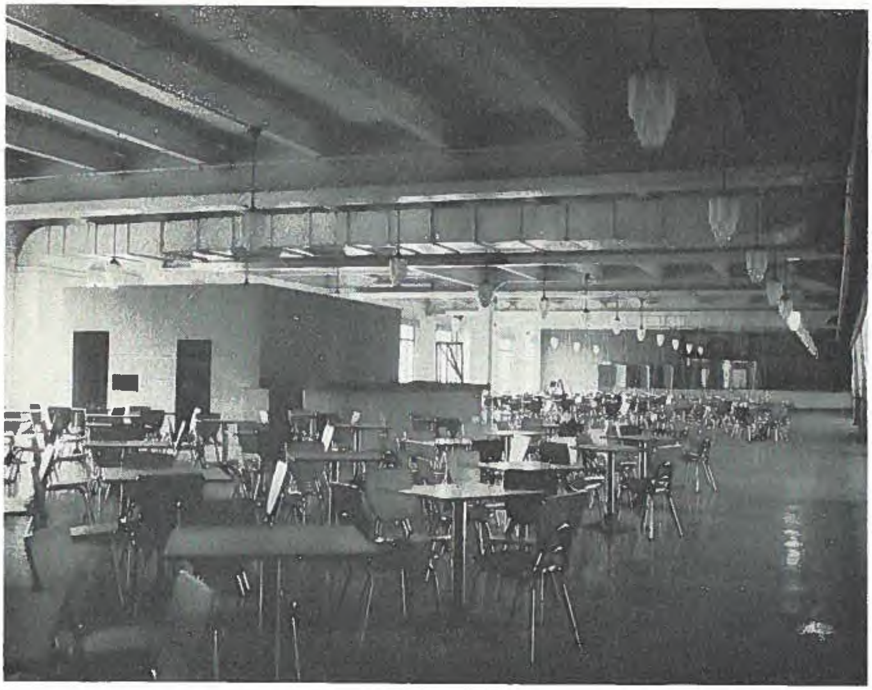


Registration centre
of aluminum con
struction, with four
teen booths fron
which visiting busi
nessmen may obtair
their catalogue, in
signia, etc.

Sketch of International Club, in which business may be transacted in comfort. The rockery and show window at rear front on the main reception centre.



Courtesy National Steel Car Corporation, Limited



One of the new restaurants and bars provided at the Canadian International Trade Fair. This is located on the mezzanine of the Automotive Building, in which exhibits of machinery, etc., will be located.

The Czechoslovak firms are returning this year and France is sending a large and comprehensive display for the first time. Four Italian firms will have samples of their textile products on show, as will six Scottish, two Chinese, two American, five Northern Ireland, and 21 Canadian firms. There are also textiles coming from Hong Kong, Ireland, Australia, Netherlands, Norway, Yugoslavia and Belgium.

British and Swiss firms are heavily represented among the nine countries exhibiting in the jewellery category, with the Swiss specializing in watches, clocks and chronometers. The British products run to silver and nickel-plated ware, pewter, holloware, watchmakers' tools and supplies, with one firm showing a line of clocks and watches.

The unique Siamese niello silver products will be featured again along with sapphires, rubies and other precious and semi-precious stones. The Czechoslovakians will exhibit the costume jewellery that proved so popular last year. Australia will have a large number of opals on display. The American firms will display sterling silverware and costume jewellery. The Italians have advised that they will have examples of the renowned coral cameos to sell, while the Egyptians are bringing samples of typical Egyptian hand-made gold and silver jewellery of all kinds, wrought iron ornaments, copper, brass and ivory wares.

The Canadian exhibits in this class will include a complete line of watches and clocks, dresser sets, travelling sets, baby brushes, military sets, billfolds, handbags, precious and semi-precious stones, leather novelties, and silver-plated holloware.

Those interested in footwear, leather goods, travelling requisites and leather substitutes will have a varied selection to choose from at the 1949 Trade Fair. The Canadian representation, heavier than any other national group in this category, will feature a complete line of every sort of leather product, including: belting; boot and shoe leathers; chrome calf leathers for shoes and handbags in every colour; suedes for handbags and shoes; every type of travelling bag and case, fibre cases and briefcases; leather working machinery of all sorts.

The participation of two Yugoslav government-controlled co-operative agencies in the chemicals (light and heavy), radium group, is of particular interest. A wide range of industrial chemicals is represented in the exhibits which these two agencies, Centroprom and Yugolek, will feature for the first time at the trade fair. These will include alkaloids, acids, pure and methyl alcohol, caustic and ammonia soda, lead acetate, tannin, pyrethrum, aromatic plants, insecticides, hemp, taw, and a host of other light and heavy chemicals used in industry and agriculture.

In the light chemical field, the following are some of the products to be shown; antibiotics, reagents and medicinal specialities for industrial, analytical and nutritional use; bismuth preparations, citrates, iodides, mercurials, penicillin, silver chloride, cyanide and nitrate; streptomycin, strychnine and vitamins. In the heavier category, visitors will be able to examine various grades of copper sulphate, selenium and tellurium salts and compounds, calcium carbide, acetylene black, lime hydrate, crotonaldehyde, crotonic acid, ethyl acetate, pentasol acetate and many derivatives of these. Radioactive materials for industry, research and medicine will include radiography capsules and accessory equipment for testing of castings and weldments; ionotron static eliminator for static removal in printing and textile trades; radium D as a source of alpha and beta rays; polonium; radium luminum.

Also included in the chemicals section are industrial paints and varnishes, shellacs, plastic moulding compounds, solvents, polishes, metal protectives, lacquers, anti-freeze bases, fertilizers, waxes, and many other basic chemical materials.

Many Drug Items Shown in Other Groups

Drugs and drug sundries is a comparatively light section in view of the fact that many items which could be classed as drug sundries will be shown in several of the other groups. Czechoslovakia will be prominent with drug sundries exhibits.

In the building materials, heating and plumbing trade category firms will display samples of products from Canada, Czechoslovakia, England, India, Sweden and Yugoslavia. The Yugoslav display by Yugofrovo, an export organization, consists of samples of timber, soft and hardwoods, plywood, veneers, parquette flooring, tannin, paints, cement, ornamental stone, marble and gypsum.

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

Bookings for space indicate that the food and beverages section will form one of the largest and most comprehensive classifications. Contracts have already been signed for the display of the products of seventy-seven firms from nineteen countries. A particularly strong bid for increased exports is signified by the appearance of nine of the most popular brands of Scotch whisky which are being shown for the first time. A Scottish firm is also bringing shortbread, biscuits and baby foods. An English group of brewers and bottlers will present some unique lines of beers and stouts, including their Isle of Man stout, containing essence of oysters. Several other English firms well known for their alcoholic beverages have reserved space, either directly or through agents.

Czechoslovakia will offer typical food and beverages from that country, including biscuits, canned fruits, chocolate, coffee substitutes, canned vegetables, fruit spices and alcoholic beverages.

A wide range of wines and other alcoholic beverages from Luxembourg, South Africa, France, Barbados, Portugal, French Morocco, Belgium, Yugoslavia, Spain, the Virgin Islands, Italy, Cuba and the Bahamas will be exhibited.

Solid foods will consist of ginger and canned meats from China, dried fruit from South Africa, canned fish from Portugal, coffee from Colombia, a variety of native food delicacies from Yugoslavia.

The well-known Canadian rye whiskies will be well represented, as will the typical Canadian beers and native wines. The range of canned and prepared meats, fish and other solid food products by Canadians is wide.

In the iron, steel and non-ferrous metals section, four firms have applied that were not present at last year's fair. Canada, United States, Sweden and Yugoslavia are four countries with firms who have completed applications for space in this group. The display includes a newcomer from Sweden with a metallic-resistance material for use in making electrical elements. Steel will be displayed in many of its numerous forms, as will nickel, alloys, brass and aluminum. Aluminum foil will also be on display.

Range of Electrical Tools, Motors and Supplies to be Displayed

European and North American firms will exhibit a wide range of products in the electrical tools, motors and supplies section. Three firms in this category are making their initial appearance. Firms will show automatic wheel-aligning, frame straightening and wheel-balancing equipment for the garage business, as well as precision devices for measuring and testing railroad wheels, and track repair equipment. Equipment and machinery used in the woodworking industry will also be shown, as well as air flotation separators for use in handling food, seeds, grains and minerals, plus specific-gravity separators and concentrators.

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

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

Many British Firms Showing Machinery, Engineering and Plant Equipment

The heaviest representation from any one country from the point of the number of firms that will have products shown in the machinery, engineering and plant equipment category is from Great Britain. The British products will feature heavy and medium construction equipment, road building and repair equipment as well as a wide range of plant equipment and engineering products. In the light and medium tool fields, a London, England, association, representing 1,200 firms, has reserved space to display the products and provide information on each of its members' products. Cranes, dumpers, medium and light bulldozers, mechanical self-propelled loading and stacking equipment and a host of other machinery products will be displayed by the United Kingdom firms.

The Canadian representation has reserved the largest space in this group and will present a composite display of almost everything in the field, both manufactured in Canada and through Canadian agencies acting for outside firms, including products new to the trade.

Firms from the United States, England and Canada are represented in the farm implements and equipment section, exhibiting milking machines, barn cleaners, milkers, various types of pumps and sprayers, bin loaders, bag loaders, bale operators, corn elevators, crate stackers, cultivators, disc harrows, electric motors, ploughs, potato washing, grading and sorting machines and garden tractors.

Firms competing in the recreational products and equipment will display products from ten different countries. British firms will show children's precision-built toys and playthings as well as a large assortment of games, indoor games, clockwork toys, including mechanized wooden toys, plastic playthings, puzzles, and cardboard cut-outs.

Made in Scotland exhibitors advise that they will display a complete line of sleeping bags and cushions, camping equipment and tents; sleighs, toys, fishermen's and hunters' accessories; golf clubs and other golfing equipment.

Canadian companies have a large representation and their products range through drawing boards, blackboard equipment, rulers, dolls of all kinds, plastic toys, kitchenware, novelties and musical instruments, tricycles, doll carriages, kiddie cars, bicycles, wagons, toy animals, baby feeding sets, rattles, and Christmas tree lighting decorations.

Displays from the Eastern and Western European countries bid fair to being the highlights in smokers' accessories.

The Cuban Government has announced the participation of several firms, one of which will have a display of tobacco and Havana cigars.

Comprehensive Display of Medical and Scientific Supplies Arranged

A comprehensive display of what the manufacturers of medical and hospital supplies, scientific and optical instruments in different countries are up to will be exhibited by firms from Switzerland, Czechoslovakia, the United States, England and Canada. Products to be displayed in this group include: optical, precision, electronic and measurement instruments, microscopes, binoculars, cameras, surgical luminaires, watchmaking comparators, refractometers, high precision balances, cathode ray oscillographs, stroboscopes, telemeters, galvanometers, ammeters, annunciators, heat testing and sealing equipment. One firm specializing in the making of balances will demonstrate a complete line of its equipment, including balances such as chemical aperiodic, micro and assay.

Drawing and surveying instruments, compasses, dividers, theodolites, levels, alidades, engineers' levels, prismatic magnifiers, prisms and all types of draughtmen's supplies will be displayed as will samples of speed measuring devices, tachometers, remote registering systems, bacteriological apparatus, distillation apparatus, laboratory glassware and apparatus of all kinds, thermometers, vacuum pumps, ground glass joints and geiger-mueller tubes.

Businessmen interested in the smallwares and hardware section will likely find that some of the products they are looking for are to be found in another group. This is due to the fact that some of the firms also make larger machinery and other goods as their major products and are grouped accordingly in different trade classifications.

In the smallwares and hardware section, however, will be found samples of aluminum kitchenware, utensils, metal stampings, novelties, foil, hospital equipment, sporting goods, dies, mechanics' hand tools, automobile tools, blacksmiths' hammers, lawnmowers, heating equipment, sewage pumps and other types of pumps, pruning, hedge and garden shears, brushes and brooms of all kinds, mops of various types, saws, files, chamois, polishers of different kinds, sponges, cleaning materials, all types of accessories for doors and windows, locks, etc., cutlery and a host of other small manufactures.

Businessmen interested in the household furnishing products will have a wide variety of interesting and different products to compare this year. A manufacturer of rattan products and other tropical goods from Singapore is displaying his wares for the first time. Furnishings of an entirely different type will be displayed by the Yugoslavs, particularly those of a textile and ornamental nature.

Czech Firms to Show Glass, Crystal and Ceramic Products

The Czech manufacturers will again display the glass, crystal and ceramic products that attracted so much comment last year. A manufacturer of a different type of wooden household furniture and novelties from French Morocco is displaying his products for the first time, as are Italian makers of artistic furniture and ceramics. The Chinese will have samples of their vases, laughing Buddhas, Kwan Yins, temple jars and other typically Chinese pottery.

The British and Canadian manufacturers whose products will be seen in the household furnishing category have prepared a wide range of floor coverings, both in the linoleum and rug and carpet class. The latest in drapes and upholstery products will be displayed as well as living-room furniture and accessories. The English china manufacturers are to have a substantial display of their well-known products with one English export company also handling fine Italian pottery and Bavarian pottery. An Egyptian firm is bringing a line of hand-made ornamental wares in silver, brass, copper, ivory and leather.

A good selection of purely marine and aviation products will be displayed. Other products used by these industries will also be found in different trade groups in the booths of firms who manufacture such products but not as their main production. Canadian marine machinery, diesel marine engines and stationery diesel engines will be exhibited, while from Great Britain there will be aircraft oxygen apparatus, passenger safety belts, breathing apparatus, both oxygen and compressed air, diving apparatus, goggles, resuscitation equipment, smoke helmets and other protective devices.

Automotive Section is International

Visitors to the automotive section will witness a truly international exhibit, with American cars competing with cars from England and Czechoslovakia. Along with the latest models of autos from these countries will be parts and accessories. The Czechs provide an interesting exhibit with their Tatra car, which features an air-cooled engine in the rear and other departures from customary designing practices.

In the accessories and component parts exhibits will be found batteries, magneto ignition devices, fuel injection equipment, electrical devices, rust-removing and rust-proofing materials, jigs and hand tools, replacement parts for both chassis and engines, door handles, mouldings for bus and truck bodies, flat and coiled chassis springs, axles, oil filters and gaskets.

Commercial vehicles firms are displaying gravel hoppers, cable pole trailers, transport semi-trailers, machinery haulers, low bed trailers, diesel engines and equipment.

Cars that will be displayed this year include: Rolls Royce, Bentley, Austin, Wolesley, Riley, Morris, Vauxhall, and M.G., of England; the Tatra and Skoda cars from Czechoslvakia; Cadillac, Chevrolet, Oldsmobile, Pontiac, Buick and General Motors Corporation and Chevrolet trucks.

Firms manufacturing goods to be shown in the paper, printing and machinery, office equipment trade classification are forwarding a substantial variety of exhibits this year. Adding and calculating machines from Italy will be shown for the first time. The Czechoslovakians are sending albums, calendars, paper decorations and stationery.

Composing and printing machinery from the United States will be displayed by a firm exhibiting here for the first time. *Time* and *Life* publications have reserved space to display their international and other special editions to overseas visitors. *Readers Digest* is following the same procedure.

Calculating, duplicating, envelope sealing and letter opening machinery from the United Kingdom will be shown, as will office and factory systems of all types. Other British products in the office equipment group are various office appliances, photographic interval timers, pencil sharpeners, filing cabinets, lockers, chairs, aluminum folding chairs, cupboards, desks, shelving, steel tables, storage bins, waste baskets, and a variety of other office necessities.

Canadian firms, aside from running the complete gamut of office equipment, will show pocket novels, magazines, envelopes, adding machine rolls, typewriter paper, filing folders, zipper cases, albums, drawing books, ring binders, all kinds of books, shipping tags of various types, visible record forms, paper cups, holders and dispensers, food and ice cream containers, pens and pencils of all types, yarns and twines, labels, seals, embossing and printing machines, cut-out books for children, novelty books in any language, safety deposit boxes, vault doors, laboratory furniture, bookcases, printers' galleys, galley cabinets, monotype keybank cabinets, auditorium, arena and theatre seating, panelling, list finders, and so forth.

Wide Variety of Household Appliances Being Shown

Almost every type of appliance or gadget needed around the home is to be found among the products being displayed in the household appliances, musical instruments trade group by 27 firms from five countries.

Baby refrigerators from Scotland are to be shown as well as such American musical instruments as the celeste, glockenspiel, marimba, vibra bells, tympanys, xylophones, and tubular chimes. Home and farm freezers will be displayed as well as vacuum cleaners, commercial and home washing machines. Musical instruments from Czechoslovakia will vie for the attention of businessmen with English ranges, radio appliances, hearing aids, loudspeakers, suction-type floor polishers, wax-spraying machines, carpet shampooers, and Canadian lamps and fixtures, electric alarms of all types, electric organs for home, school and church, television receivers and radios, air conditioners for the home, toasters, waffle irons, stoves, ranges, grillers, hot plates, player pianos, and pianos, ironing machines, dish washers, geiger counters, nuclear scalers, refrigerators, in fact, all the modern and latest developments in household appliances and musical instruments.

Emigration and Unemployment in Ireland Are Serious Problems

Government is endeavouring to provide housing and employment—Rationing regulations relaxed—Property values greatly increased—Building materials and labour scarce—Use of prefabricated houses adopted to meet housing emergency.

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

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

DUBLIN, February 25, 1949.—Ireland's problems of emigration and unemployment continue to defy solution. Emigration, besides being an ingrained national habit, is at present a necessity for many able and ambitious young people, since, until the necessary raw materials may be purchased by Ireland with sterling, it is not possible greatly to increase the amount of available employment. The government takes a serious view of the emigration figures, and also regards with misgiving the continuing flow from rural to urban areas. A commission has been appointed to investigate and report on the problem and is expected to produce a report early in 1949.

The social changes which the British people have accomplished in the last decade have naturally been followed with close attention in Ireland. Despite the austerity and—for that section of the population which was well-to-do before the war—the hardships and privations which the British people are suffering, it is generally agreed that the average British citizen is healthier than in 1939, that the average British child is better fed and clothed and has greatly improved educational prospects, and that the average worker in Britain has achieved a high degree of security.

By a vigorous attack on the housing problem and by unflagging efforts, through ERP and direct contacts with other nations, to obtain the necessary raw materials and to find markets abroad for goods which Ireland can produce, the government is attempting to provide homes and jobs. Tuberculosis has for many generations been a scourge of this country, and a campaign has now been launched to bring it under control by means of sanatoria, education, propaganda and other preventive measures.

Some improvement has taken place in public services during the closing months of the year, notably in transport and telephone services. The former, however, has been at the price of a heavy subsidy by the taxpayer, and it is possible that nationalization of the Irish transport system will be achieved in 1949.

After the close of the tourist season, there was a definite falling off in retail business, particularly in the drapery trade, and shopkeepers complained that Christmas, 1948, did not produce the amount of spending to which they had become accustomed. Hotels and boarding-houses were less crowded in the closing weeks of the year. Shop-windows in Dublin are now well stocked with a variety of goods, though prices remain high. Fuel supplies, including British coal, are plentiful but prices are high.

The only articles still rationed are soap, tea, sugar, butter, flour and bread. The soap ration was recently increased, the sugar ration was supplemented in the autumn by a generous allocation for jam-making, and the flour and bread ration is generally adequate and can be supplemented by unrationed cakes, buns, etc. Flour and bread are very dark in colour, due to the high extraction rate (85 per cent) and the substantial use of rather low-grade domestic wheat. Sugar and butter, of which the consumer receives 12 ounces and 6 ounces respectively per week, are the only foodstuffs in short supply. Even bacon and ham have now returned to the upper side of the shop counters in modest quantities.

Property Values Greatly Increased

House agents had estimated that, at the end of 1947, house property in Ireland was commanding twice its intrinsic value. In December, 1947, a stamp duty on property transfers of 5 per cent for Irish residents and 25 per cent for others was imposed in an effort to check speculation. This had some effect during 1948 in discouraging purchasers, especially those from Britain, of whom a number had settled in Ireland in recent years to escape austerity or to enjoy creature comforts. Some of these, who bought when prices were highest, have since returned home disillusioned and are offering their Irish country properties for sale. A falling-off in the competition for house property was noticeable up to the end of 1948, though there was no reduction in rents or building costs. British investors continue to show interest in Irish property. One large British syndicate acquired three important Irish hotels at £20,000, £30,000 and £85,000 respectively toward the end of 1948. Shops, factory sites and land suitable for building continue to command high prices, and the exhorbitant rents payable by all classes of the community are a major factor in the disequilibrium between the cost of living and average earnings. Social services have been increased to some extent but are still far short of those provided in Great Britain and of the needs of the community.

Ireland is passing through a difficult time, since her traditional supplier, Great Britain, is unable to meet many of her requirements and she lacks currency or marketable goods with which to obtain supplies from the dollar area. In the meantime, her industrialists are in urgent need of machinery, equipment and raw materials, and her citizens require houses and jobs. Nevertheless, the country is outwardly prosperous.

Housing Shortage a Serious Problem

Dublin City urgently requires 20,000 dwellings to accommodate people whose present living quarters are unsatisfactory, and plans to build 30,000 houses in the next ten years at an estimated cost of £39,000,000. The County of Dublin requires at least 2,000 houses, Urban Councils throughout the country have plans prepared for about 15,000 dwellings, and it is also recognized that the provision of proper housing in agricultural areas is a prime necessity if the flight from the land is to be arrested.

Progress has been retarded by a shortage of building materials and skilled labour, by the difficulty of obtaining building sites and by frequent labour disputes. The supply position is now much improved, so that timber has been decontrolled, and the Drogheda cement factory, working to full capacity, is reported to be producing 80 per cent of domestic requirements. Additional supplies of cement from Belgium in the first six months of 1948 were more than four times as great as in the first half of 1947, having increased from 3,413 tons to 13,663 tons.

The Corporation has succeeded in acquiring sites in Dublin for 16,000 houses. The work of installing municipal water and drainage services is already in hand on certain of these sites. Housing authorities throughout the country are to be empowered to acquire the requisite land, by expropriation if necessary. Problems of access, roads, sewage and water are under consideration. Labour supply is still a problem, since this is a type of employment which has always been subject to slack spells, and the workers have experienced long periods of unemployment in past years.

Repeated strikes have brought pay increases to the various branches of the building trade, but the difficulty of obtaining labour for state or municipal schemes is increased because a worker can obtain more than the established rate by accepting work from a private contractor engaged in "luxury" building. Permits of this type of construction are therefore being withheld. It has been suggested that ten-year contracts should be offered to workers who are engaged in the state building program but, as this policy would establish a difficult precedent, it is not likely to be adopted.

Prefabricated Houses Favoured

It has been reluctantly recognized that traditional building methods can never solve the housing problem but, until recent months, the trades unions were steadfastly opposed to the use of prefabricated structures on the grounds that it would cause unemployment, and they even refused to handle ready-made doors imported from Sweden during 1947. It soon became clear that the interests of this small section of the community could not be allowed to take precedence over the country's needs. Public opinion veered more and more towards the employment of prefabrication as the only possible method of combating a menace to the health and well-being of the community. A deputation from the Dublin Housing Committee which spent some time in Great Britain inspecting various types of prefabricated houses recommended the importation of a limited number. The types inspected were of steel and aluminium from Britain and of timber from Canada and Sweden, and also included some of concrete.

As housing would no doubt get a high priority in the allocation of dollars, it is possible that Canada might share in this market, if Canadian offerings are competitive. The standard type of house favoured contains a kitchen, sitting-room, three bedrooms, and a bathroom with toilet. Private citizens building houses of this standard type with official approval, are entitled to a government grant of £275. The average price of an aluminium house in England, including site development, is estimated at £2,500. Cottages built in rural districts in Ireland, containing a kitchen-living-room, three bedrooms and a bathroom, cost approximately £1,500. They are rented at 15s. per week.

The Dublin Corporation Housing Committee is considering quotations for the erection of 2,000 prefabricated houses. It is intended that 1,000 of these shall be of steel, aluminium or timber, and 1,000 of the concrete-slab type. Plans are also outlined for building 30,000 houses by the traditional methods during the next ten years.

Tenders Invited for Prefabricated Houses

Firm quotations were invited for the supply and erection on developed sites of 1,000 prefabricated houses of aluminium, steel or timber, in units of 100, 20 and 500. Time would be a factor in any contract placed, and the selected contractors would be required to develop full factory production in Dublin without delay, but components would be imported as required in the initial stages. The extent to which a contractor could bring back skilled Irish labour which has migrated to Britain would also be taken into account.

It is considered essential that a factory to manufacture the necessary material for the prefabricated houses be set up in this territory, and one London manufacturer, 40 per cent of whose workers are Irish, has expressed willingness to establish such a factory. It is recognized, however, that eighteen months or two years would be required to get into full production. The necessity for resorting to non-traditional methods in order to solve the housing problem is illustrated by building figures for the last few years. Between 1932 and 1939 the total number of dwellings completed by Dublin Corporation was 8,679; 1938-39 was a peak year in which 2,335 houses were built, and from 1940 to January, 1948, a total of 5,806 was completed. The number of dwellings under construction by Dublin Corporation on February 1, 1948, was 1,242.

In addition to the provision of dwelling-houses, the government also has in hand an extensive program of hospitals and sanatoria, demanded by the Minister for Health in his vigorous campaign against tuberculosis. Since schools, churches, cinemas, etc., must be provided in the new housing areas, government spokesmen appear to be on firm ground in assuring the trades union leaders that full employment will be available in the building trades in Ireland for at least the next ten years. If the necessary materials for this program continue to be available, ample employment in other directions should also be afforded in fitting, furnishing and equipping these buildings.

Financial Outlay for Housing Heavy

A total of £50,000,000 has been quoted as the sum which will be required to meet the housing bill of Greater Dublin—that is, the city and nearer suburbs, an area of approximately ten square miles—during the next ten years. As many provincial areas are still formulating schemes, it is not possible to suggest a figure for the national housing outlay. One provincial urban council has reported that the 22 houses which it proposes to build will cost approximately £1,750 each. This figure includes the cost of site, legal fees, etc., and is estimated to be an increase of 600 per cent on the cost of building in 1939.

The necessary funds will presumably be raised by means of loans. Dublin Corporation floated a loan of £2,500,000 in September, 1948, which was oversubscribed in two and a half hours. It was offered at £98 per cent, is redeemable between 1968 and 1978 and brings 3 per cent interest. Part of this £2,500,000 is to meet the cost of housing.

The great improvement in social services in Great Britain and Northern Ireland has created a demand locally for similar improvements, especially from that section of the community which has been working during and since the war in the United Kingdom. Benefits on the scale paid in Great Britain are manifestly out of the question for a country like Ireland, but there is no doubt that the provision of suitable housing would be a major factor in improving the lot of the people and reducing the annual bill for public health services.

Available Electric Power Far Short of Demand

The resources of the Electricity Supply Board are being taxed to the utmost to provide current for new houses and power for new factories and to extend the rural electrification scheme. Electrification of the country is regarded as a prime necessity by the government, and during 1948 an appreciable proportion of Ireland's dollar outlay was allocated to the purchase of materials required for this work.

The most important task on which the Board is at present engaged is the harnessing of the River Erne, a development comparable in size to the Shannon scheme, which was the first great project undertaken by the Board on its establishment in 1927. The Erne works are expected to be in commission early in 1950 and to have a total capacity of 80,000 kilowatts.

The first turf-burning station, whose cooling tower is 236 feet high, is expected to be in partial operation by the end of 1949. When its two 12,500-k.w. turbo-alternator sets have been installed, its production is estimated at 90,000,000 units a year. The construction of a second and more powerful turf-burning station has also been started and is expected to be functioning in the winter of 1951.

The third of the hydro-electrical schemes on the River Liffey is now nearing completion, and it should bring the total output from this river up to 40,000,000 units a year. An oil-burning station is also being constructed near Dublin. One 12,500-k.w. turbo-alternator set is to be installed immediately, in order to have the station in commission within a few months. The increased provision of current creates a demand for fittings and equipment which is chiefly supplied by local manufacture or by assembly in this country of parts imported from the United Kingdom.

Dollar Exchange Made Available to South African Mining Industry

Supplementary quotas provide funds for purchases of essential hard-currency imports—Purchases of stores in 1947 to a value of £47,013,733 reflect the continuing importance of the mining industry to the country's economy—Gold mines are the heaviest buyers.

By S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada

JOHANNESBURG, March 11, 1949.—Under the exchange quota system applying to hard-currency imports into South Africa until June 30, 1949, the essential requirements of the gold, coal, diamond, chrome and other mines are given special consideration. For items other than oils and greases, timber, iron and steel, for which there are special arrangements, dollar exchange is made available under supplementary exchange quotas, determined by the Transvaal Chamber of Mines in co-operation with the Department of Commerce and Industries, Pretoria. Applications by merchants or the mines themselves are screened by the former before submission to and approval by the Department of Commerce and Industries. Because of South Africa's need for both hard-currency and sterling exchange, resulting from the export of mineral products, especially gold, mining requirements receive a high priority. This does not mean that overseas suppliers who have not sold in this market previously will find a market here, as the approval of supplementary quotas is determined by local availability and the trade inventory position, apart from the fact that the mining supply houses usually elect to use their exchange for items with which they are familiar.

Purchases of supplies to a value of £47,013,733 in 1947 is indicative of the continuing importance of South Africa's mining industry to the Union's economy and as a factor in the country's import trade. Similar purchases in 1946 totalled £44,080,478. The increase, however, considering the rise in most prices between 1946 and 1947, does not represent as great an overall development program as would be expected; in part, this may be attributed to the lag in deliveries against orders of previous years.

Gold Mines Largest Buyers

As usual, the gold mines, especially those in the Transvaal, were the largest buyers. Over 83 per cent of the total purchases, valued at £39,286,271, were made by this branch of the industry in 1947. Of this amount, only £812,805 was spent by the Orange Free State gold mines. However, 1948 figures for this area should show an appreciable increase. A rise was also recorded in purchases by the diamond industry, whose requirements were valued at £1,110,075 in 1947 as compared with £822,968 in 1946. This is the largest figure for eleven years. The following tabulation gives stores purchase figures for specific groups of the mining industry in recent years:

Purchases of Stores, by Mining Groups

	Gold Mines	Diamond Mines	Coal Mines	Other	Total
1947	£39,286,271	£1,110,075	£4,232,500	£2,384,887	£47,013,733
1946	37,596,490	822,968	4,035,217	1,625,803	44,080,478
1944	28,665,251	287,855	2,412,562	1,437,372	32,803,040
1943	27,620,496	130,714	1,868,455	1,290,975	30,910,540
1939	31,941,921	264,743	1,556,465	800,460	34,563,609

The increase recorded for "other mines", which include chrome, manganese, vermiculite and other minerals, is significant, as it indicates considerable progress in the development of the Union's non-metallic mineral wealth at a rate not matched by the older and more fully developed mining interests. Coal mining, however, has been handicapped by the critical railway car shortage in recent years, especially for the movement of export coal, which may account for the relatively small increase in mine purchases recorded above, even though new coal mines have commenced production.

Local sources are credited with having supplied the mines with £36,200,420 worth of merchandise in 1947, or 77 per cent of total purchases. Imported supplies, recognizable as such, were valued at £9,342,767 as compared with £8,004,806 in 1946.

Purchases of most mine stores are made on a tender basis through the Commercial Exchange, Johannesburg, of which the large mining supply houses are members. While this procedure gives preference to local South African firms, imported goods may be offered for supply from local stocks. South African manufacturers are preferred sources, however, when they can offer articles of comparable quality and price. Appreciable changes as between imported and locally available supplies, due to the increasing industrialization of the Union, are apparent from a comparison of 1946 and 1947 figures for certain items.

Following is a list of items of which part or most of the requirements were imported:

Main Imports by South African Mines in 1947

	Imported Value	Total Value
Assay, laboratory and smelting goods	£ 27,466	£ 86,101
Brake linings	10,102	10,209
Chemicals—		
Cyanide (100 per cent Na.Cn)	360,927	742,489
Other	103,085	312,609
Cloth, canvas and other textiles	119,538	263,030

Main Imports by South African Mines in 1947—*Continued*

	Imported Value	Total Value
Electrical equipment—		
Cables and wires	£341,675	£759,339
Lamps	112,625	120,530
Other	332,912	535,586
Electrical machinery and spares therefor—		
Coal-cutting machines:		
Complete units	75,162	80,700
Spares and repairs	46,353	51,947
Coal drills:		
Complete units	6,257	6,724
Spares and repairs	6,741	9,268
Generators:		
Complete	9,096	22,875
Spares and repairs	6,101	10,745
Locomotives:		
Complete	121,864	130,336
Spares and repairs	156,202	171,209
Motors:		
Complete	119,142	151,111
Spares and repairs	13,581	102,811
Switchgear and starters:		
Complete	132,520	200,224
Spares and repairs	19,359	31,983
Transformers:		
Complete	75,061	93,420
Spares and repairs	894	4,223
Winders:		
Complete	190,037	201,810
Spares and repairs	55,288	77,037
Footwear, leather	1,594	633,433
Hospital and ambulance requisites	149,523	240,439
Iron and steel—		
Axle and shafting	30,724	47,283
Detachable bits	89,909	355,547
Drill steel and stems	38,960	547,487
Tool and die steel	18,621	22,930
Locks, hinges and general ironmongery	21,885	29,354
Machinery and plant (other than electrical)—		
Boilers and economizers:		
Complete	40,527	50,622
Spares and repairs	60,966	93,771
Compressors:		
Complete	145,721	169,023
Spares and repairs	28,709	47,103
Conveyors and elevators:		
Complete units	12,246	40,163
Spares and repairs	40,202	101,963
Cranes, crawls and chain blocks (all types):		
Complete	28,769	35,655
Spares and repairs	8,980	10,867
Fire-fighting appliances	14,632	16,486
Locomotives:		
Complete	153,178	167,183
Spares and repairs	40,831	70,489
Machine tools:		
Complete	85,703	99,606
Spares and repairs	7,322	11,795
Pumps:		
Complete	100,577	144,665
Spares and repairs	88,415	429,478
Rockdrills:		
Complete	88,856	115,362
Spares and repairs	130,697	660,792
Vehicles:		
Complete	193,599	220,791
Washing and screening plants:		
Complete units	11,428	30,742
Non-ferrous materials—		
Bearing metals	36,215	63,839
Brass, bronze and gunmetal	13,478	26,317
Copper	11,775	17,032
Zinc	27,647	215,968
Oils, greases and fuel oil—		
Fuel and power oil	214,289	214,670
Paraffin	15,798	15,972
Lubricating oils and greases	401,921	573,241
Switch and transformer oils	12,805	13,025

Main Imports by South African Mines in 1947—*Concluded*

	Imported Value	Total Value
Packing and jointings	£ 70,886	£127,266
Paints, driers, etc.	40,266	227,148
Piping and tubing, pipe fittings and valves—		
Cocks and valves	161,023	232,670
Timber—		
Shaft timber	399,753	458,436
Squared timber, softwoods	357,297	463,069
Tools—		
Abrasive	23,871	25,078
Screwing and cutting	35,168	43,285
Wire	14,553	35,757
Wire screening	9,124	66,746

Trade Commissioners on Tour

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

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Guatemala since 1946, has returned home on leave before proceeding to another post. He is making a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua with businessmen interested in that territory.

Toronto—June 6-11.
Hamilton—June 13.
Kitchener—June 14.
Winnipeg—June 16.
Vancouver—June 20-25.
Ottawa—June 30.

Douglas S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Mexico City, has returned home on leave, and will tour this country during the present summer, discussing with businessmen conditions in Mexico and opportunities for the further development of trade between that country and Canada.

Toronto—May 30-June 8.
Hamilton—June 9-10.
Winnipeg—June 16-18.
Vancouver—June 27-July 2.
Victoria—July 4.

R. E. Gravel, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires, Argentina, has returned home on leave before proceeding to another post. He is touring Canada, discussing trade conditions in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay with businessmen interested in that territory.

Toronto—May 27-June 7.
Hamilton—June 8.
St. Catharines—June 9.
Welland—June 10.
Niagara Falls—June 11.
Brantford—June 13.
London—June 14.
Windsor-Walkerville—June 15.
Sarnia—June 16.
Kitchener—June 17-18.
Galt-Preston—June 20.
Winnipeg—June 23.
Vancouver-Victoria—June 27-July 2.
Ottawa—July 14-16.

Howard W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Bogotá, has returned home on leave. He will make a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Colombia, the Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone with businessmen interested in that territory.

Montreal—May 25-June 6.
Kingston—June 7.
Toronto—June 8-21.
Saint John—June 23-24.
Halifax—June 27-28.
Quebec—June 29-30.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Colombia Authorizes Importation of Wheat

Bogotá, May 7, 1949.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Commerce and Industry, in Colombia, has authorized the importation of 13,333 tons of wheat for millers in sections of the country where wheat is not grown, or in which the output has been low. Forseeing a wheat shortage, these millers requested authorization to import wheat several months ago. The ministry delayed any decision until estimates of this year's wheat crop were available.

South Africa Tightens Import Controls

Johannesburg, May 24, 1949.—(FTS)—No permits will be issued by the South African Government in the immediate future for the importation of any finished consumer goods, unless they are essential for maintaining public health or for similar purposes. Announcement to this effect was made yesterday by the Acting Minister of Economic Affairs in the House of Assembly. Priority in issuing permits will be given raw materials and capital goods for mining, farming and other basic industries. Preliminary import permits and exchange quotas for the last half of this year covering only essential raw materials are now being prepared for issue on a basis of 25 per cent f.o.b. value of individual importer's purchases in 1948 from sterling sources and 16$\frac{2}{3}$ per cent of purchases from non-sterling sources. If possible, these quotas will be increased in August. No import permits, however, will be issued for non-essential materials, or for materials which are available locally.

The new regulations will exempt from permit goods of sterling origin shipped prior to June 14 and cleared through Union customs before July 1. Goods of non-sterling origin ordered and confirmed prior to June 30 will also be exempt, providing they are authorized in terms of present quota regulations.

The list of prohibited imports which was announced on March 4, 1949, is unchanged by the new announcement.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by the 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. Exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent mentioned.

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
Africa—South and East—	June 1–10	*Coulbeg*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	June 5–10	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Cape Town.........	June 15–25	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth......	June 20–25	*Vancouver County*	March Shipping
East London........	June 25	*Constantia*	Shipping Limited
Durban.............	June 25	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
	June 28	*Manny*	Shipping Limited
	July 1–10	*Fort Nottingham*	Elder Dempster
	July 25	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Beira...............	June 25	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa...........	July 25	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Argentina— Buenos Aires........	June 19–22	*Scottish Prince*	Furness Withy
Australia— Brisbane, Sydney, Freemantle, Melbourne, Adelaide	June 23–30	*Ashburton*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgian Congo— Matadi.............	June 5–10	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Belgium— Antwerp............	June 9–16	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
	June 10	*Prins Willem V*	Shipping Limited
	June 10–15	*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
	June 15	†*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	June 15–20	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	June 20	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	June 20	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 25–29	*Sein*	Furness Withy
	June 25–30	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	June 26–July 3	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 1	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	July 5–10	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	July 15–20	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	July 28–Aug. 2	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro, Santos	June 19–22	*Scottish Prince*	Furness Withy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Ceylon—			
Colombo	June 23	*City of Norwich*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	June 22–27	*Ajax*	Cunard Donaldson
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	June 16–22	**Brush*	Swedish American
Barranquilla	Late June	*Ciudad de Manizales*	Canadian Ajax
Cuba—			
Havana	June 17–23	**Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Santiago	June 13–15	**Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark— Copenhagen	June 8–13	*Erland*	Swedish American
	June 10–15	*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
	June 14–17	*Helgasmith*	Montreal Shipping
	June 20	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 11–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	June 13–15	**Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	June 27–July 2	*Tosari*	Cunard Donaldson
Finland— Helsinki	June 8–13	*Erland*	Swedish American
	June 10–15	*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 11–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
France— Le Havre	June 10	*Prins Willem V*	Shipping Limited
	June 15–20	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	June 20	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	June 25–29	*Sein*	Furness Withy
	June 25–30	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 1	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	July 5–10	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	July 15–20	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	July 28–Aug. 2	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Marseilles	July 1–5	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Germany— Hamburg	June 9–16	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
	June 10	*Prins Willem V*	Shipping Limited
	June 10–15	*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
	June 20	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	June 26–July 3	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 1	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
Greece—			
Piraeus	June 15	*A Ship*	Monsen Clarke
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	June 13–15	**Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	June 22–27	*Ajax*	Cunard Donaldson
India—			
Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	June 23	*City of Norwich*	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Indonesia— Batavia Samarang Soerabaya Cheribon Belawan-Deli	June 27–July 2	*Tosari*	Cunard Donaldson
Ireland— Dublin Cork	June 15	*Irish Poplar*	Shipping Limited
Israel— Tel-Aviv Haifa	June 14	*A Ship*	Shipping Limited
Italy— Genoa	June 15	*A Ship*	Monsen Clarke
West Coast Ports	July 1–5	*Capo Vita*	Monsen Clarke
Malaya— Penang Port Swettenham	June 27–July 2	*Tosari*	Cunard Donaldson
Malta— Valetta	June 7–14	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
Mediterranean— Central and Western Areas	June 7–14	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico— Tampico Veracruz	June 17–23	**Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands— Amsterdam Rotterdam	June 10	*Prins Willem V*	Shipping Limited
	June 10–15	*Erick Banck*	Swedish American
	June 15–20	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	June 20	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	June 20	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 25–30	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	June 26–July 3	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 1	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	July 5–10	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	July 15–20	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	July 28–Aug. 2	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Netherlands Antilles— Willhelmstad	June 16–22	**Brush*	Swedish American
New Zealand— Auckland Wellington Lyttleton Dunedin Bluff	June 28–July 7	*Port Quebec*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland— Belfast	June 11–15	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Belfast	June 23–27	*Torr Head*	McLean Lennedy
Norway— Oslo Kristiansand Stavanger Bergen	June 8–13	*Erland*	Swedish American
	June 10–15	*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 11–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Philippines— Manila Cebu	June 22–27	*Ajax*	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Poland—			
Gdynia............	June 8–13	*Erland*	Swedish American
Gdansk............	June 10–15	*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 11–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Portugal—			
Lisbon.............	June 7–14	*Anatina*	Montreal Shipping
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan...........	June 16–22	**Brush*	Swedish American
Singapore...........	June 27–July 2	*Tosari*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg........	June 8–13	*Erland*	Swedish American
Malmo.............	June 10–15	*Erik Banck*	Swedish American
Norrkoping........	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Stockholm.........	July 11–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Gothenburg........ Malmo............ Stockholm.........	June 14–17	*Helgasmith*	Montreal Shipping
Trieste..............	June 15	*A Ship*	Monsen Clarke
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.........	June 22–29	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth......... Swansea...........	June 15–20	†*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Glasgow...........	June 5–13	*Lismoria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	June 19–26	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	June 26–July 4	*Laurentia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull...............	June 9–13	*Bassano* (r)	McLean Kennedy
	June 25–29	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool..........	June 10–15	*Seaboard Queen*	March Shipping
	June 11–15	*Lord O'Neil*	McLean Kennedy
	June 13–20	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	June 16	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
	June 16–20	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	June 17	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	June 21–25	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
	June 23–27	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
	June 24–28	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29–July 2	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
London.............	June 7–14	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	June 15	†*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	June 17–24	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 20	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 22	*Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.........	June 8–11	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
	June 15–18	†*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
	June 22–25	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy
Leith.............. Newcastle.........	June 9–15	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
	June 17–22	*Cairnavon*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.........	June 19–22	*Scottish Prince*	Furness Withy
Vancouver...........	June 25–30	*A Ship*	Monsen Clarke
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello..... LaGuaira.......... Maracaibo.........	June 16–22	**Brush*	Swedish American
	Late June	*Ciudad de Manizales*	Canadian Ajax

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—			
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	May 31–June 9	**Alcoa Patriot* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	June 1–9	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	June 14–21	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	June 14–23	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	June 22–July 1	*Canadian Cruiser*	Canadian National
	June 28–July 7	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 2–11	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
	July 12–21	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
	July 12–21	*Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica	June 13–15	**Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Bahamas, Jamaica	June 17	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
	June 27	*Canadian Highlander*	Canadian National
	July 6	*Canadian Observer*	Canadian National

Departures from Quebec

*Calls at Montreal a few days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	June 28–29	*Volendam*	Furness Withy
Netherlands Antilles—			
Curaçao	June 7–8	**Congo*	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom—			
Greenock, Liverpool	June 8–12	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 8	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	June 19–23	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, Maracaibo, Las Piedras	June 7–8	**Congo*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Halifax

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago	June 28–30	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	June 28–30	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	June 28–30	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Jamaica—			
Kingston	June 28–30	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	June 8–13	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
	June 22–27	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
	July 9–14	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
Southampton	July 2	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	July 23	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson

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
Africa—East and South—			
Lourenço Marques, Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	June 2-19	*Riley*	North Pacific
	June 9	*Crowborough Hill*	B. W. Greer and Son
	June 15	*Master Elias Kulukundis*	B. W. Greer and Son
	June 17	*Cimon*	B. W. Greer and Son
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	June 12	*Ventura*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 15	*Mattawunga*	Empire Shipping
Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney	June 9	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Belgium—			
Antwerp	June 12	*Los Angeles* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 4	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 20	*Valognes*	Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Canal Zone—			
Balboa, Cristobal	June 9	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	June 28	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	June 21	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
	July 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
China—			
Shanghai	June 28	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	June 9	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	June 13	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	June 27	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura	June 13	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	June 21	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	June 9	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	June 13	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	June 27	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Cuba—			
Havana	June 12	*George D. Gratsos*	Empire Shipping
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	June 21	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	June 9	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	June 13	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	June 27	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Fiji—			
Suva	June 15-16	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
Suva	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
France—			
Le Havre	July 20	*Valognes*	Empire Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg	June 12	*Los Angeles* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 4	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Greece—			
Piraeus	June 1-15	*Rookley*	Canada Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose	June 9	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	June 13	*Glimmaren*	Empire Shipping
	June 27	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Hong Kong	June 28	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi, Bombay	June 28	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay, Calcutta	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia—			
Batavia, Soerabaya, Samarang, Cheribon	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
	June 28	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa, Naples, Venice	June 28	*Etna*	Empire Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas	June 1-15	*Rookley*	Canada Shipping
Mexico—			
Manzanillo, Acapulco	June 9	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	June 27	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	July 10	*Pont l'Eveque*	Empire Shipping
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	June 15-16	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
Noumea	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides—			
Port Vila	June 15-16	*Thor I*	Empire Shipping
Port Vila	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Wellington	June 9	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington	June 12	*Ventura*	Dingwall Cotts
Persian Gulf	June 28	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao, Mollendo	June 21	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
	July 2	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila, Iloilo, Cebu	June 18 June 28	*Sarangan* *Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Manila, Cebu	June 28	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
Samoa—			
Apia	June 9 June 15-16 Late July	*Waikawa* *Thor I* *Thorscape*	Canadian Australasian Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago	June 12	*Ventura*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands— Papeete	June 9 June 15-16 Late July	*Waikawa* *Thor I* *Thorscape*	Canadian Australasian Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Stockholm, Gothenburg	June 12 July 4	*Los Angeles* (r) *Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Trieste	June 28	*Etna*	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Cardiff	May 27-June 10	*Lake Pennask*	Anglo Canadian
Manchester	June 20 Early July Mid-August	*Pacific Nomad* *Pacific Explorer* *Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	June June 3-18 June 8-23	*Oceanside* *Lake Shawnigan* *Lake Tatla*	Seaboard Shipping Anglo-Canadian Canada Shipping
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo	June 9 June 27	*Timber Hitch* *Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira	June 13 July 10	*Glimmaren* *Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping

Services to Newfoundland

Transportation is a major factor in the economy of Newfoundland, which is served by a number of steamship services operating the year round from Halifax and North Sydney, and from Montreal during the season of open navigation on the St. Lawrence. Trans-Canada Air Lines also maintains a daily service between Montreal and Gander Airport, via Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S. Boston is likewise connected with Gander Airport, via Yarmouth, N.S., Saint John, N.B., and Halifax, N.S. Steamship companies, ports of call and the frequency of their services are as follows:

Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Furness Red Cross Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every three weeks	Furness Warren Line
Halifax to St. John's	Every ten days	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
Halifax to St. John's	Fortnightly	Rowlings
Halifax to St. John's	Weekly	Shaw Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Every ten days	Blue Peter Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to Corner Brook	Fortnightly	Clarke Steamships
Montreal to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Canada Steamships
North Sydney to Port aux Basques	Tri-weekly	Canadian National Railways
Hamilton to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.
Toronto to St. John's	Fortnightly	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS

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 May 16	Nominal Quotations May 23
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2085	·2085
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Burma	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Ceylon	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5128
Costa Rica	Colon	....	·1800	·1800
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·0283
Dominican Republic	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
El Salvador	Colon	....	·4000	·4000
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France, Monaco and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0036	·0036
		Free	·0030	·0030
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0073	·0073
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Germany	Deutsche Mark	....	·3000	·3000
Guatemala	Quetzal	....	1·0000	1·0000
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Honduras	Lempira	....	·5000	·5000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iran	Rial	....	·0312	·0312
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Israel	Pound	....	3·0000	3·0000
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Japan	Yen	....	·0027	·0027
Lebanon	Piastre	....	·4561	·4561
Mexico	Peso	....	·1254	·1234
Netherlands and Indonesia	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	4·0150
Nicaragua	Cordoba	....	·2000	·2000
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Panama	Balboa	....	1·0000	1·0000
Paraguay	Guarani	....	·3200	·3200
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·4975	·4975
Portugal and Colonies	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

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

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—
Asia (5249)
Commonwealth, (4404)
Europe, K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); R. T. Young (4404)
Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Newfoundland Representative—R. Campbell Smith, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

Agricultural Officer, D. A. B. Marshall (6800)

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

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

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Agricultural and automotive equipment and vehicles, J. D. Moorman (7168)
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Electrical and electronic equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (5167)
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004) and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)
Paper and products, E. Clarke (6974) and N. R. Chappell (6974)
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)
General products, W. H. Grant (3209)
Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)
Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

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

Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Coal, iron and steel, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, F. T. Carten (4965)
Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clarke (3873), G. W. Rahm (6958) and P. E. Jensen (5337)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Importers' Directory, G. A. Plant (5823)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151 and 7696)

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696 and 5151)

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

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News Section—A. H. Newman (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotá, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpool
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federation of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi and Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Cairo
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Cairo
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston

Country	Post Responsible
Kenya	Johannesburg
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxemburg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas, Venezuela
Newfoundland	St. John's
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Bogotá, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Sarawak	Singapore
Scotland	Glasgow
Siam	Singapore
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

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: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

São Paulo—Acting 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 Secertary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America 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 Repubic 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, 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—J. C. Depocas, 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 Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

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

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715 .
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

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

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

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

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

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

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

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland .

United States

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

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

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller 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, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade*.

Argentina—Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 31 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8693.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

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

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Roberto Pacheco Iturralde, Consul-General, Room 205, 1434 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Room 49, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

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

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

Colombia—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

Cuba—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia — Dr. Miroslav Mareš, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

Denmark—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France — Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone 3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

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

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

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate General, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9682.

A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

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

Peru—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-0626.

Poland — T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephones—2-4076 and 2-3233.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Spain—Vincente Trelles, Consul, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1357.

Sweden—Hans Sköld, Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

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

Louis Scalabrino, Vice-Consul, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street. Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey — Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 188 Powell Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4675.

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

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

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Homer S. Fox, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

Yugoslavia—Peter Mangovski, Commercial Counsellor, Yugoslav Embassy, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6289.

Pakistan Invites Tenders for Jetties at Chittagong

Invitations to tender for nine new jetties and the reconstruction of four existing jetties will be issued shortly by the Government of Pakistan in connection with the development of the Port of Chittagong, in Eastern Pakistan.

Applications from Canadian construction engineering firms for invitation to tender will be considered, provided applicants can successfully produce evidence to the effect that they have previously been engaged in comparable projects by forwarding a list of engineering and harbour works they have carried out in the past fifteen years in excess of $750,000.

Applicants must also satisfy the Government of Pakistan that they will have available adequate resources and plant and equipment to undertake the project if awarded the contract.

Interested parties should contact the Secretary, Ministry of Communications, Government of Pakistan, Karachi, not later than June 30, 1949.

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director General, J. H. Berry (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Department of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—Cancomco.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

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

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

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)