FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 4, 1949

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Regular Features

COVER SUBJECT—Raspberry fruit pulp being loaded in New Westminster, B.C., for shipment to Dublin, Ireland, where it arrived on May 9, 1949. Reports from the Irish capital indicate that 600 tons of this fruit pulp were sold for about $200,000, and that Irish officials were well pleased it had been possible to complete the transaction before the British Ministry of Food decided to buy a small quantity held by the Canadian Government. British Columbia berries enjoy a high reputation with jam manufacturers in Ireland.

Photo by Stride Studios, New Westminster.

Price 10 cents

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Businessmen and Governments Urged to Stimulate Freer Flow Of Goods, Services, People

Hon. Charles Sawyer, United States Secretary of Commerce, declared that trade problems could not be isolated, in opening Canadian International Trade Fair—Creditor nations have real responsibility—Americans encouraged to spend more dollars on travel.

TRADE problems cannot be isolated, those of one country or a group of nations becoming the problems of all, the Hon. Charles Sawyer, Secretary of Commerce for the United States, declared in opening the Canadian International Trade Fair in Toronto last Monday. Taking as the subject of his address, "New Patterns in World Trade," he outlined the postwar commercial relations between Canada and the United States, together with the influence of economic conditions in other lands on the present position. In seeking a solution for such problems, businessmen and governments were urged to work towards a common objective. This objective, Mr. Sawyer said, was the establishment of a freer flow of goods, services and people among nations, so that each nation could make its contribution to higher standards of living everywhere. He also declared that countries which export more than they import could encourage the importation of more foreign goods, a policy being pursued by the United States. Efforts were also being made to encourage Americans to spend dollars in other countries on travel. It was estimated that they spent $675,000,000 on foreign travel last year, not including the cost of transportation in American ships and aircraft.

Hon. Charles Sawyer

"The people of Canada have created something new in the Americas," the Secretary of Commerce explained to the international gathering. "Until last year, there had never been an international trade fair in the Western Hemisphere. Those of us in the United States have been attending fairs all our lives. We like our county fairs, our state fairs, our industry shows, and the spectacular expositions of technical progress, which we have staged ever since 1893. We go to fairs to get a panoramic view of progress. Relatively few Americans, however, have seen an international trade fair.

"Those who came to Toronto last year discovered an international market place, where businessmen from many countries can show their products and see the products of other countries; and where businessmen can buy and sell. At the Toronto Fair last year, a Siamese producer of silver handicrafts sold a large consignment of goods to a buyer from Australia. These two businessmen from the Southwest Pacific had travelled half-way around the world to do business at this fair. Another, who had found a way to produce caviar from the roe of Canadian sturgeon, found several buyers at the fair who contracted to take his entire production for the next nine years.

Trade Fairs Have Long History

"Trade fairs are nothing new. In the ancient world, traders met at Tyre, Athens, and Rome to do business. In the Middle Ages, they travelled to Venice, to Champagne, in France, and to Nizhni Novgorod, in Russsia. In the Thirteenth Century, Marco Polo found the Chinese transacting an enormous amount of business at their own trade fair in Kinsai. When he came back to Venice and reported that five and a half tons of pepper were sold every day at the Kinsai Fair, no one believed him. The Europeans of the Thirteenth Century could not picture a country as vast at China with its teeming millions. Marco Polo made shrewd guesses about China and its civilization by watching the trading at the Kinsai Fair. Modern businessmen can learn of each other's countries by going to trade fairs.

"In modern times, the best known international trade fairs have been held in Europe. The fairs at Leipzig, Lyons, Brussels, Paris, Prague, Milan, and Utrecht are the most famous, but there are dozens of other international trade fairs in Europe every year.

"The trade fair helps to improve world trade and to raise standards of living by a mutually helpful international interchange of goods and ideas. Last year 1,455 manufacturers from 28 countries were represented at the Toronto Fair. Thirty thousand buyers came from 73 countries to look at the exhibits and to do business. The largest contingent came from the United States. This was desirable—the United States needs to buy more from the rest of the world if other countries are to earn the dollars to buy from the United States. We are interested in selling to other countries, of course, but we are also aware of the excess of our exports over our imports, and we want to balance our trade at a high level.

Two American Cities Planning Trade Fairs

"Canada has introduced the international trade fair to the Western Hemisphere. We in the United States like the idea. Two cities—Detroit and Atlantic City—are planning to hold international trade fairs in 1950. Each of these fairs will be managed by a non-profit corporation. One great benefit will be the education of businessmen and the people of the United States in the contribution which other countries can make to the American standard of living.

"While traders from many countries are in Toronto and the interests of many nations are represented here, it will perhaps be proper to talk a bit about trade between Canada and the United States.

"To the world at large, the trade between these two countries may appear to be ideal. For many years the United States has exported more goods to Canada than to any other country in the world. Last year Canada bought from the United States $1,914,500,000 worth of goods. At the same time, the United States bought from Canada $1,553,000,000 worth of goods. This trade is the largest exchange of goods between any two countries in the world today. From Canada, the United States gets lumber, pulp and pulpwood, newsprint, coarse grains, metals and minerals, fish, furs, beef cattle, potatoes, and other products. From the United States, Canada gets cotton, petroleum, steel, textiles, machinery, automobile parts for assembly, and a wide variety of other manufactured goods.

"The people of the United States have confidence in the stability of the Canadian economy. This confidence is revealed by the large amount of money invested by Americans in the development of Canadian resources. This confidence is reciprocal. At the end of 1948, total holdings of American investors in Canada were valued at 6 billion dollars and Canadian investments in the United States were valued at 2·3 billion dollars. Each of the two countries has always welcomed the other's investment. American

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capital has speeded up the development of Canadian resources, and by increasing Canadian exports it has helped to earn an increased amount of dollars with which Canada can buy the goods it needs from the United States. Between these two countries there has never been talk of 'expropriation'. Investment has been constructive of goods results, because it is based on mutual interest and confidence. One recognition of the interlacing of our economic interests is the commingling of our transportation systems across the continent. Through routings of freight between American and Canadian points are as easy to obtain as routings within either of the two countries.

"In a trading world, where there has grown up a jungle of restrictions and controls of all kinds, trade between Canada and the United States has been relatively free of controls. The United States has maintained controls on exports to virtually every country in the world since the beginning of World War II, yet not one of the export control regulations of the United States has been applied to shipments to Canada. In this, as in many other respects, we act as if the border did not exist.

Canada and United States Have Much in Common

"Canada and the United States have much in common. One difference, however, is that Canada depends upon foreign trade to a greater extent than the United States. Canadian imports were equivalent in 1948 to about 21 per cent of national income and her exports to about 24 per cent. In the United States, on the other hand, exports were equal to only 5 per cent of national income and imports to about 3 per cent. One reason for this difference is Canada's geographical location. Because of her climate, she cannot produce some important kinds of food and other basic raw materials she needs; she must trade to survive as a strong, productive country. The United States, on the other hand, has a wide range of climate and soil that makes her relatively more self-sufficient. Moreover, the United States has within her borders the largest free trading market in the world. Supported by the demands of this market, the industries of the United States can produce goods in mass volume and at low cost. For many years a good portion of the trade between the United States and Canada has been an exchange of mass-produced manufactured goods for raw materials. We like to think of this trade as a normal and natural interdependence of our two countries. It has not been developed by intentional planning. It has grown naturally, because each country can buy the goods it needs from the other at the lowest cost.

"All of these happy circumstances seem to indicate that trade between our two countries is a kind of fortunate island in a sea of trouble; yet all of us know that trade between the United States and Canada has not been untouched by the harsh realities of the Twentieth Century. On November 17, 1947, the Canadian Government made two important announcements. On that day it announced that it had concluded agreements with 22 other nations that would result in the reciprocal reduction of tariffs and other trade barriers. These agreements had been reached as the result of months of negotiating at Geneva in the summer and fall of 1947. On the same day, the Canadian Government announced that it was forced to impose heavy restrictions on the import of many American goods into Canada. To the American businessmen who were selling grapefruit, lettuce, automobiles, clothing, and many other products in the Canadian market, the imposing list of restricted goods was a minor disaster. Those who have taken the trouble to try to understand Canada's problems know how necessary it was for Canada to restrict imports from the United States. They know, too, that in the strange times in which we are living, it is sometimes necessary for a nation to subscribe to a long-range plan for the establishment of a freer trading world on the same day that it sets up a new barrier to trade.

Canada's Dollar Crisis Fully Explained to United States

"It is important to say that Canada did not announce these import restrictions without warning. Canadian officials explained the background of Canada's dollar crisis, and our officials were convinced that there was no other logical solution.

"Canada was forced to impose import restrictions on American goods because the world-wide dollar shortage had finally begun to make itself felt even in Canada. For many years Canada has bought more goods from the United States than it has sold to the United States. Canada earned the dollars to buy what she needed from the United States, not only by selling to the United States, but also by selling to the United Kingdom and other European countries more than she bought from them. The United Kingdom and other European countries earned dollars by selling to their dependencies—in the Far East, for instance—and to certain Latin American countries more than they bought. These dependencies and other heavy buyers of European goods earned dollars by selling raw materials to the United States. Canada's European customers also earned dollars through investment in the United States or in countries that earned dollars by exporting to the United States. In this complicated way, Canada obtained a critical part of her exchange needs in dollars by selling to countries whose currencies were convertible in the United States.

"This complex but effective pattern of trade has been broken. As a result of the war, Britain and other European countries were forced to sell a great part of their foreign investments from which they earned dollars or other convertible currencies. Many countries need the goods Canada produces just as they need goods from the United States; but their dollar reserves and their dollar earnings have been running low—and Canada has found it increasingly difficult to earn the dollars she must have to finance her imports from the United States.

"Since that day in November, 1947, when Canada announced the first major restrictions on imports from the United States, Canadian businessmen and the businessmen of the United States have become somewhat accustomed to the inconveniences of embargoes, quotas, and import and exchange permits. Naturally, we Americans are not entirely happy about these new controls. We know the people of Canada are not happy about them. This problem is part of a larger world problem in which we are all involved.

"During the war, Canada and the United States were producing at high levels to meet the heavy demands of a global conflict. We pooled our resources and found ways to finance our high levels of production. Without the help of Canada and the Latin American countries, the United States would not have been a strong and well-stocked 'arsenal of democracy'. The United States was the major producer of war goods, to be sure; but the people of Canada in their factories, mines, forests, and on their farms made a tremendous contribution—out of all proportion to the size of the Canadian population. And from Latin America came the tin, copper, quartz, quinine, rubber, aluminum and many other materials vitally necessary to war production. Hemispheric solidarity was one of the main reasons for the stunning victory of the Allies. In time of peace we must work to preserve and encourage the spirit of co-operation among all the countries in this hemisphere.

"In the war years, Canada produced more for the needs of the American economy than ever before. Now that Canada's manufacturing industries are geared high as the result of wartime development, many Canadians feel that the United States should buy more Canadian manufactured goods so as to make trade between the two countries more stable. I hope this problem can be solved at an early date.

"The comparatively minor problems I have mentioned reveal the way in which the disruption and dislocations of world trading patterns have affected trade between the United Kingdom and Canada. Trade problems can seldom be isolated. Nations are interdependent, and the trouble of one nation or group of nations becomes the trouble of all.

Western Europe Formerly Industrial Workshop of World

"Ten years ago, Western Europe was the industrial workshop of the world and the nerve centre of world trade. The war crippled the production of Europe and all but destroyed the complicated institutions that made international business possible. Even before the war, a world-wide depression had broken down many of the older trading relationships upon which the international trade of Europe was based.

"A generation ago, mechanisms for exchanging one currency for another by means of the buying and selling of currencies in the great banking centres of the world were considered almost sacred. When the movements of trade resulted in an unfavourable or adverse balance against any one nation, that nation accepted its fate as an inevitable result of the 'laws' of economics. Even when a nation's industries were stricken by depresssion and its people were hungry, it generally did not resort to the present drastic methods of 'managing' its trade relations with other countries. Today, most governments in the world believe that the well-being of their people is to a large extent the responsibility of the government. Many governments impose elaborate controls on production, consumption, and price within their own boundaries, and equally elaborate controls over the goods that enter or leave their countries. Controls are placed on the conversion of currencies into other currencies, on the amounts of certain commodities that may be imported and exported. Few countries in the world today are sufficiently confident of the stability of their own money to permit their people to spend freely for goods that are imported from other countries. The old clearing systems for effecting payments between countries were managed by private banks. Today, international payments are strictly controlled by governments in most parts of the world. In Europe there has been set up a complicated network of bilateral trade agreements. Many pairs of countries have agreed to sell to each other only as much as they buy. Such an arrangement means that businessmen must wait for the consent of their governments and the governments of other countries before they can transact business. During the past year, some progress has been made in setting up a clearing system which will make easier the settlement of accounts between European countries, but the system has not yet been in existence long enough to determine its value as a long-range procedure.

"The United States has found it necessary to maintain controls on goods leaving the country. Until March of last year, our postwar export controls were used chiefly for the purpose of limiting the amount of certain critically important goods that were shipped out of the country. In March, 1948, we announced that our export controls would also be used as an instrument of national policy. For many months, political tension had been mounting between the countries of Eastern Europe on the one hand and the United States and the countries of Western Europe on the other.

"It was decided to place certain restrictions upon the export of materials to the Iron Curtain countries. No rigid formula was adopted and the procedure is still flexible. We are, however, utilizing export control to implement our foreign policy. Occasionally, the considerations of foreign policy conflict with international trade. This is evidenced in connection with the problem of so-called 'East-West trade'. It is clear that so far as possible we should, and we wish to, permit the free flow of trade between all parts of Europe and between all parts of Europe and the United States.

"Of course, East-West trade continues. Coal is being shipped to Western Europe from Poland, lumber and pulp from Finland, grain and minerals from the Balkans and Soviet Russia. Western Europe is shipping a wide range of consumer and capital goods to Eastern Europe. If improvement in the relations between Eastern and Western Europe takes place, we can look for a larger volume of trade to the benefit of both the East and the West.

"I have outlined a few of the stubborn problems facing world traders today. What can we do to work out solutions or partial solutions to these problems? We must start with the realization that there is no simple solution. We must proceed according to our best lights as individual businessmen, as separate governments, and as governments working together towards a common objective. That objective is the establishment of a freer flow of goods and services and people among nations so that each nation can make its contribution to higher standards of living everywhere.

Support for International Institutions Urged

"The first practical step is to give our support to the international institutions which have been created or planned as special agencies of the United Nations. Through the International Monetary Fund, we can work toward a freer convertibility and stabilization of currencies. Through the International Bank, we can work toward a freer flow of investment capital between countries. Through the proposed International Trade Organization, member nations can discuss ways and means of reducing such barriers to trade as quota restrictions and other discriminatory regulations aimed at the trade of certain nations. Through this same organization, we can reach international agreements for the stabilization of supplies and prices of commodities, such as wheat, and carry on and expand the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Program.

"Only the most credulous and naive believe that these institutions will provide us with all the answers. At present we have done little more than establish these institutions as a token of our good intentions. In the years ahead we must learn, however painfully, to make them work.

"There are other ways to work toward the building of a more stable and more prosperous world trade. Countries that export more than they import can encourage the importation of more foreign goods. The Department of Commerce is trying to make it possible to expand trade by encouraging greater imports into the United States. We recognize that many producers and exporters in other countries are somewhat bewildered at the prospect of selling goods in the highly organized and complex American market. We have tried through our Foreign Service to inform the businessmen of other countries as to the most effective ways of selling goods in the United States. During the past year the volume of imports into the United States has improved markedly.

"We are attempting to balance our accounts with other nations in another way—by encouraging Americans to spend dollars in other countries on travel. The amount of money spent by Americans on foreign travel has increased each year since the end of the war. Last year Americans spent 675 million dollars on foreign travel, exclusive of fares on American ships and planes. This year the amount will be considerably larger, owing to increased passenger facilities on trans-Atlantic ships.

Creditor Nations Have Real Responsibility

"We must also recognize that certain nations in the world are creditors by virtue of their good fortune, as well as their sound institutions and their economic energy. The creditor nations must act like good creditors. They must do what they can to help the less highly developed nations grow stronger. I can perhaps be permitted to say that the United States has tried to act like a good creditor. We have faced the fact that the world is suffering from an acute shortage of dollars. Realizing that the countries of Western Europe, which were once the most powerful centres of economic activity in the world, needed dollars to finance a genuine recovery, we have authorized grants and loans to those countries in the last year and a half totalling well over 10 billion dollars. Through the device of 'off-shore purchasing', some of those dollars have been made available to many other countries in both hemispheres.

"On last January 20, the President of the United States announced a program for assisting in the economic development of under-developed areas. He said that the United States 'must embark on a bold new program for making the benefits of our scientific advances and industrial progress available for the improvement and growth of under-developed areas'. President Truman believes that economically powerful nations should assist other nations to improve their standards of living. He believes that a program of world development should be many-sided. It should not be merely an American program, but one in which other economically strong nations will join with the United States to create stronger economies everywhere.

Investment of Capital in Other Lands Favoured

"As Secretary of Commerce in the Government of the United States, I am particularly interested in creating and maintaining conditions at home and abroad under which American businessmen will discover new opportunities for the investment of capital in other countries. I hope we can work with Canadian businessmen to the same end. Such investment will serve the purposes of the President's program, as it contributes to the growth of industries that will raise the levels of living in under-developed countries. The United States has no intention of trying to dominate or influence other countries where American capital is invested. At the same time, if those countries are to obtain the technical assistance and the capital they need, it is important that they do their part in establishing the kind of atmosphere that will attract private American capital. A good start has already been made. In the months ahead I hope for further progress.

"Basic economic development in various parts of the world is not the same as trade, yet the two are closely related. We in the United States know that our best customers are the most highly developed nations. We know, too, that the best markets abroad as well as the best markets in our own country exist where purchasing power is highest.

"We in the United States have tried to help in the re-establishment of international order and trade. We know that much remains for us to do. It is possible that your country and mine may do some things together. It is natural and easy and pleasant for us to do things together.

"Is it possible that we can in the near future set an example of the things we have been discusssing? If we can, by a careful exploration and mutual concession, bring about a reduction of trade barriers between our two countries, we shall have made real progress. The closer integration of our economies will strengthen each of us, will promote the intimate ties of friendship which already exist, and will emphasize to all the world the need and the blessings of joint effort and point of view of the nations of the Western Hemisphere."

United Kingdom Import Volume At Uniform Level Last Year

Lack of improvement in second six months attributed largely to reduced purchasing of a number of commodities—Imports from Western Hemisphere back at prewar level—Government policy to eliminate deficit with dollar area—Balance-of-payments position maintained.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles on economic prospects of the United Kingdom during 1949, prepared for *Foreign Trade.*)

LONDON, April 15, 1949.—Imports into the United Kingdom in the second half of 1948 were no greater in volume than in the first six months of the year. This was largely due to a short-fall in purchasing programs for a number of commodities, particularly Argentine meat and Australian wool. Some increase is expected over the second half of 1948, especially in the raw materials section.

At the end of 1948 the proportion of imports from the Western Hemisphere (32 per cent) was back at prewar level, but any further reduction will prove more difficult, although an attempt will be made to bring this proportion down to 28 per cent in the first half of 1949.

With a view to reducing imports from dollar sources, the postwar recovery of primary production in other parts of the world, together with projects for new developments in the colonies and elsewhere, is to be pressed further in 1949. The trend of the United Kingdom Government's policy is indicated in the direct development work under government auspices (e.g., the Overseas Food Corporation and the Colonial Development Corporation), long-term contracts guaranteeing markets to primary producers, both in other Commonwealth countries and in Europe, and the active support of international bodies dealing with economic matters.

Deficit with Dollar Area to be Eliminated

Discussing the long-term dollar problem, the economic survey states that the object of United Kingdom policy is not to build up a non-dollar world from which dollar goods are to be permanently and increasingly excluded. It is to eliminate the deficit with the dollar world, so that the normal pattern of world trade can be restored. It is realized that the restrictions now imposed on dollar imports are painful to overseas suppliers, "particularly to Canada, whose producers have in many cases deliberately adjusted their methods so as to meet the supply needs of the United Kingdom. But these restrictions are not imposed from choice; they are an inescapable consequence of the shortage of dollars".

It is not expected that the balance-of-payments position in the first half of 1949 will show any material change from that obtaining in the second half of 1948. In the latter period the United Kingdom overseas account shows a small surplus of total receipts over total payments, but it is still too early to be certain that it will be permanent.

The import program is substantially higher than the rate of actual imports in 1948, but this assumes that the difficulties encountered in procuring supplies towards the end of last year will be overcome. On the other side, various elements in the invisible account, such as shipping income and net receipts from travel, will probably continue to improve. Receipts from exports should also again show a substantial increase.

The broad prospect, therefore, is that the total overseas account in the first half of 1949 will again be roughly in balance. The prospects for the second half-year are particularly uncertain because the amount of ERP assistance to be made available is still undecided.

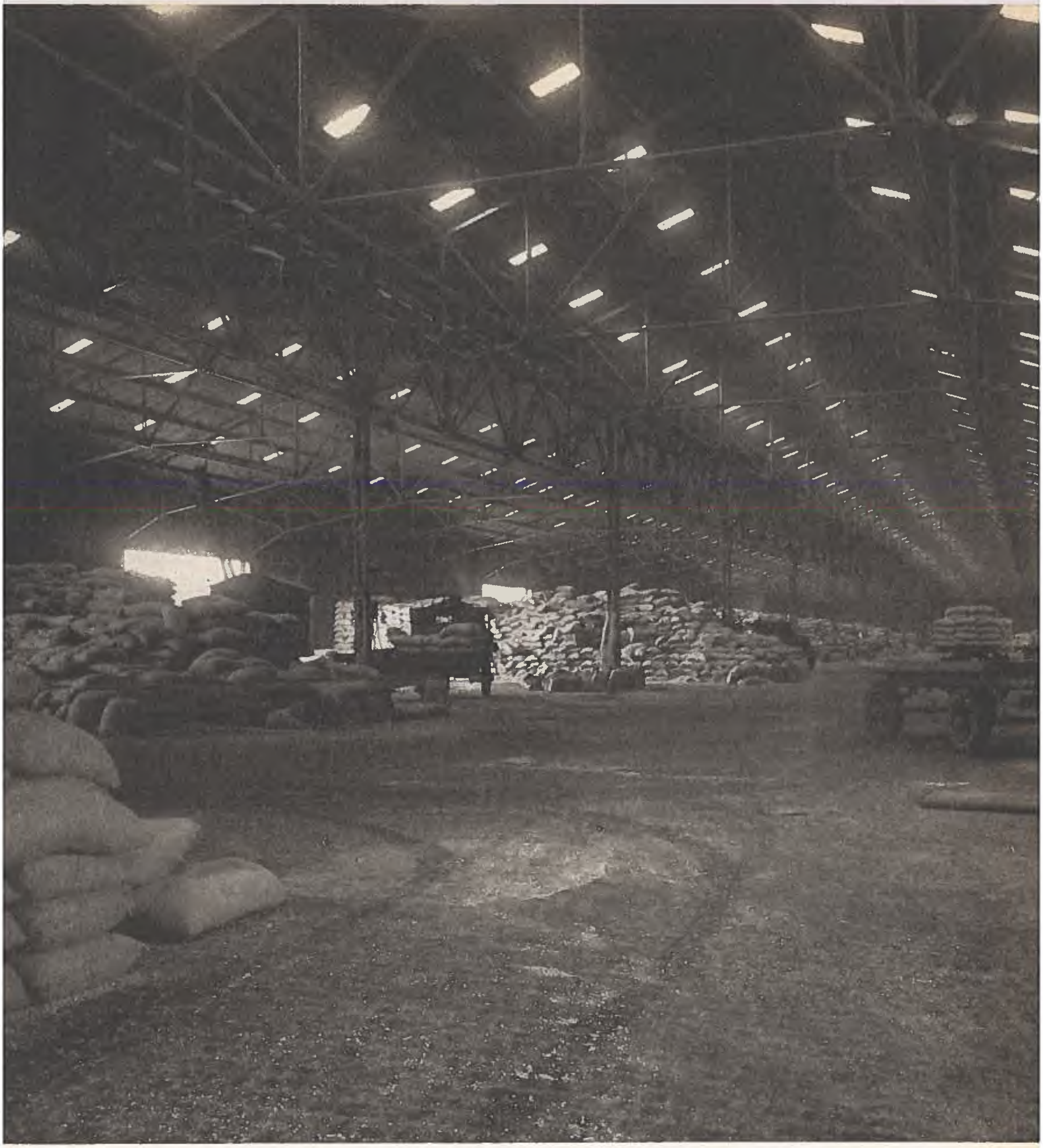
The dollar deficit with the Western Hemisphere, particularly the dollar area, is likely to remain at a substantial, though diminishing, level. For the present, but only for the present, ERP and the Canadian credit make it possible to meet the deficit and to cover other calls on gold and dollar holdings, such as the requirements of other sterling area countries and the payments which have to be made to certain European and other countries.

British Balance-of-Payments Position

	1947	Jan.-June 1948	Provisional July-Dec. 1948	Forecast Jan.-June 1949
	Millions of Pounds			
Western Hemisphere—				
Imports (f.o.b.)	717	293	276	270
Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)	173	119	145	160
Invisibles (net)	−111	− 26	− 9	− 5
Surplus or deficit	−655	−200	−140	−115
Sterling area—				
Imports (f.o.b.)	504	337	323	360
Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)	562	350	392	435
Invisibles (net)	− 3	+ 52	+ 91	+ 55
Surplus or deficit	+ 55	+ 65	+160	+130
O.E.E.C. countries—				
Imports (f.o.b.)	233	156	167	202
Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)	268	180	200	220
Invisibles (net)	− 60	+ 11	+ 12	+ 17
Surplus or deficit	− 25	+ 35	+ 45	+ 35
Other countries—				
Imports (f.o.b.)	87	110	106	128
Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)	97	81	83	95
Invisibles (net)	− 15	− 21	− 12	− 32
Surplus or deficit	− 5	− 50	− 35	− 65
Total—				
Imports (f.o.b.)	1,541	896	872	960
Exports and re-exports (f.o.b.)	1,100	730	820	910
Invisibles (net)	−189	+ 16	+ 82	+ 35
Surplus or deficit	−630	−150	+ 30	− 15

Export Target 155 Per Cent of 1938 Volume

The general export target for 1949 has been set at 155 per cent, by volume, of the 1938 figure. The limitations on exports this year fall into three categories. Firstly, there are difficulties of supply, which prevent, in particular, any great expansion in the export of cotton goods, pottery, coal and metal manufactures. These difficulties derive generally either from manpower scarcities (e.g., in the cotton and pottery industries) or from the rival claims of the home market. Secondly, there are the restrictions which other countries in balance-of-payments difficulties continue to place on the entry of a wide range of consumer goods which are an important factor in United Kingdom exports. Finally, there are the difficulties of finding buyers at present selling prices. Demand is falling off in some markets and for some classes of goods where re-stocking is completed. At the same time, increasing competition from other exporters has to be faced in the main hard-currency markets.



Great Britain—Through transit sheds like this at Canada Dock, Liverpool, passes the wide variety of imports which are required by Great Britain. Purchases in the second half of 1948 were no greater in volume than in the first six months, due mainly to a short-fall in purchasing programs for a number of commodities, particularly Argentine meat and Australian wool.
Photo by Stewart Byle, Limited.

Expressed as a percentage of the volume exported in 1938, exports to the Western Hemisphere are forecast as rising to 150 in the first half of 1949 compared with a figure of 139 achieved in the last half of 1948. The proportion of total exports going to the Western Hemisphere is expected to remain at about 17 per cent, so that in the first part of the year the broad geographical pattern of British exports is not likely to change very much. Special attention will be paid during 1949 to the requirements of the Colonial Empire.

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Exports to North America Must be Increased

In spite of the efforts of the past three years, the proportion of total United Kingdom exports at present going to North America is still slightly lower than in the prewar period. If the country is to become independent of ERP without a reduction in the standard of living, exports to Canada and the United States must be greatly increased. National incomes in North America are at unprecedented levels, and prospects for increased sales of manufactures are regarded as very promising. The task is to produce goods which, through design, quality and price, will attract buyers in a free market.

The government affirms its resolve to play a full part in the North American export drive and is developing plans, to be announced next month, to extend further practical assistance for exporters.

Industrial Investment to be Expanded

The size of the total investment program depends on the ability of the nation to match its investment needs with monetary savings and supplies of material and labour. Of the physical limitations, timber and steel are likely to prove the most critical in 1949 as in 1948. Only a small increase in timber consumption is expected in 1949.

It is the government's intention, while maintaining investment in the social services at the 1948 level, to increase to the maximum investment in those industries and basic services where increased output will directly or indirectly assist the balance of payments and, more particularly, serve to increase dollar earnings or reduce dollar expenditures.

Comparison of the principal sectors of gross fixed investment in 1947 and 1948 and the expected distribution in 1949 suggests an increase of some £120 million in 1949. Over and above those items for which it is possible to make highly detailed estimates, there is a volume of miscellaneous investment, estimated in 1948 to amount to about £370 million. One third of this amount represented machinery and equipment and the remainder is accounted for by constructional work. Having regard to the unforeseen difficulties and delays associated with investment programs, it is estimated that the 1949 total will, in the final analysis, not rise much above the 1948 level.

British Guiana Rice Production Higher

Port of Spain, April 14, 1949.—(FTS)—Heavy and continuous rainfall during the first half of 1948 ruined the early plantings of rice, but higher unit yields from the replanted fields resulted in a total production of 64,000 tons, 14 per cent greater than the 1947 yield. In all, 183 mills were in operation, including the new Central Mill at the Mahaicony-Abary Rice Development Scheme. The increased mechanization of production continued with the arrival of 33 tractors and 20 combines, all being sold to farmers on an instalment payment plan.

Of the rice milled, 13·8 per cent graded super and 31 per cent extra No. 1. The minimum price of padi to the producer was increased from $2.50 B.W.I. funds to $2.70 per 140 pounds, but there was no change in the consumer price. Exports amounted to 17,539 tons, valued at $2,060,505 B.W.I. funds, mostly to the British colonies in the Eastern Caribbean and comprising about 60 per cent of their stated requirements. Sales for local consumption totalled 17,806 tons, and a further 11,896 tons of rice were retained by producers, as well as an unknown but considerable quantity of padi for rice feed.

Timber Trade in Burma Suffers From Unsettled Conditions

Production of teak and other hardwoods cut in half during past year—Rafts escorted down rivers by units of Burmese Navy—Government gradually taking over control of indus- from British interests—Exports of rice show slight increase over previous year—Rubber production lower.

By C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Bombay

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of four articles on economic conditions in Burma during the past year, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. One rupeê equals Can.$0.3022. One lakh equals 100,000 rupees, and one crore represents 100 lakhs.)

BOMBAY, March 4, 1949.—Teak and other hardwoods are in short supply in Rangoon, where the sawmills have been working to about half their capacity for the last four or five months. The timber industry suffered severely during the past year from the unsettled conditions in Burma. It was expected that progress achieved in 1946 and 1947 would be maintained, but in many areas the insurgent elements caused a complete stoppage of work, and it will likely take some time to re-establish effective control in the land. Even if most of this season's rafts, under escort by armed units of the Burmese Navy, reach Rangoon safely, it would appear that the mills will receive sufficient logs to keep them operating only at half capacity in 1949. This has already reduced substantially the amount of timber available for export.

It is convenient to consider the teak industry before and after June, 1948, as approximately one-third of the forest areas formerly leased to British interests were taken over by the government on June 1. It assumed control of logs, elephants, buildings and other assets in leased areas, as well as two mills in Rangoon. The government plans the nationalization of additional forests next June, and the remaining teak forests will pass from British control to that of the Burmese Government in June, 1950.

During the first five months of 1948, the Teak Consortium, a partnership between the government and British teak lessees, was making progress in the re-establishment of the teak industry on its prewar level. Teak sales for the period amounted to Rs.336 lakhs, and stocks of converted timber on May 31, 1948, had a sale value of Rs.72 lakhs. The year's margin, which is shared between the government and the lessees under the terms of partnership, was approximately one crore of rupees, despite estimated lossess of 51,000 tons, valued at over Rs.30 lakhs.

Season's Outturn of Rafted Logs Reduced

Since the beginning of June, the remaining three British lessees, whose forests have not yet been fully nationalized, have continued on a joint working basis with the government. The rapid deterioration of law and order in the second half of the year resulted in substantial decreases in sales and stocks of converted timber and round logs. Insurgent activities halted work in the Thayetmyo District and in the Lower Chindwin, while much difficulty was experienced in other areas and in rafting timber to the mills. The season's rafted outturn of teak logs to Rangoon is not expected to be more than half that of the previous season, as it has been impossible to raft down the Sittang or the Hlaing rivers. The demand for teak continues strong, however, and prices have been maintained, or slightly increased to offset the losses and higher costs.

Hardwoods have also suffered very severely from insurgent activities, and work is at a standstill or on a restricted scale in many areas of Central and Lower Burma. In Upper Burma, there is less obstruction to normal work. The industry is now working at well below the prewar level, an added complication being the price factor. Hardwood prices have recently dropped in many markets as a result of cheaper supplies from other exporting countries. Costs in Burma have shown no sign of following suit, and have in fact increased, mainly as a result of the lack of law and order. It is becoming difficult, therefore, to sell in the export market at a price sufficient to cover costs in Burma. It is understood that, apart from an area in Central Burma, which might be nationalized next June, the government intends to leave the hardwood industry for local organizations and firms.

Rubber Production Curtailed

For a period during the first half of the year, the price for plantation rubber rose slightly above the 1941-42 level. This increase was not maintained, and during the second half of the year rubber once again was alone among the world's principal raw materials that could not command a higher price than before the war. The cost of production is, of course, considerably above the prewar figure.

During the year, rehabilitation on the majority of plantations throughout Burma was almost completed. The increase in exports, which should have resulted from completed rehabilitation, was largely offset by insurgent activities throughout Burma that made it necessary to close several important estates. Burma's plantations are widely scattered and, in many cases, in isolated districts. Their continued operation depends on the early restoration of law and order.

Procurement of rice and rice products during the year 1948, both for internal distribution and export, was undertaken by the State Agricultural Marketing Board, which operated not only through the medium of commercial agencies but also by means of direct buying.

Total purchases for the year amounted to some 1,413,000 tons of rice and rice products of which approximately 84 per cent was purchased by agencies and 16 per cent by direct buying. Of this quantity, total exports as provisionally declared at December 31, 1948, were 1,290,000 tons compared with 843,000 tons the previous year. Considering the unfortunate state of affairs which has existed in many of the main paddy producing and rice milling areas during the latter half of the year, this figure reflects credit on both the Marketing Board and its agents, who have been operating under most adverse and difficult conditions. Exports as hitherto have been on a government-to-government basis.

Marketing Board Extends Direct Buying of Rice

The State Marketing Board is adopting the same procedure for procurement in 1949 but, in accordance with the policy laid down by government, has extended its own direct buying operations, which will now be in the neighbourhood of 46 per cent of the total compared with 16 per cent in 1948. The target for export is 1·35 million tons and, although crops are said to be good, the attainment of this result will depend largely on the extent to which law, order and security generally in the districts can be maintained, so as to allow free marketing and movement of supplies.

There is no change in the prices of paddy and rice, which remain as last year at Rs.300 at ports and Rs.285 up-country for paddy, and Rs.800 and Rs.770 respectively for rice. The government continues to be the sole exporter, the allocation of shipments to foreign countries being made according to I.E.F.C. arrangements.

Production of beans and pulses in 1948 was approximately the same as in 1947 at about 72,000 tons, or about 40 per cent of the prewar production. The production of white and red beans was rather smaller than in 1947, but the reduction in the yield of these varieties was offset by a larger yield of gram.

Marketing of the cotton crop in Upper Burma is not yet completed but the yield is unlikely to exceed 30,000 bales as compared with 20,000 bales in 1947 and about 90,000 bales prewar. Internal prices of both kuppas and cotton have ruled about 80 per cent above world values, due to the activities of Chinese trans-frontier traders who have been buying strongly for export to Yunnan. It is to be hoped that the very high prices received in the current year may lead to a substantial increase in the area under cotton in the coming season. The Agricultural Department has continued its efforts to produce improved strains of cotton suitable for the dry-zone climate. In the current season some 600 bales of "Mahlaing No. 3" will be produced, while the propagation of very promising new crosses is also in hand.

The cotton crop in Lower Burma may yield up to 5,000 bales against 10,000 to 12,000 bales prewar, but unfortunately conditions in the Allanmyo-Thayetmyo areas are so disturbed that marketing may be seriously disrupted.

Disturbed Conditions Affect Marketing of Groundnut Crop

The groundnut crop is estimated to be about the same as in 1947 but the disturbed conditions ruling in many of the main producing areas such as Pakokku, Myitche, Nyaungu and Sinbaungwe, are rendering it difficult for the cultivator to market his produce. Substantial quantities of groundnuts were grown during 1948 in the Henzada district and around Moulmein, areas in which large-scale cultivation of this crop was unknown before the war. Prices continue good at about four times the prewar level and it is disappointing that the hoped for expansion in the production of this prime factor in Burma's economy continues to hang fire and that heavy imports of edible oils are still necessary.

The demand for cutch from overseas markets has been well maintained and something over 1,000 tons has been exported during the year. Prices over the year have remained at approximately the same levels as in 1947.

Exports of Trinidad Petroleum Industry Increased

Port of Spain, March 31, 1949.—(FTS)—Production of crude oil from the Trinidad fields in 1948 declined 2·31 per cent from the 1947 level. Actual output amounted to 20,110,921 barrels as compared with 20,586,554 in 1947 and 20,232,641 barrels in 1946. There were notable increases in the export of crude oil, fuel oil, gas oil, motor spirit and road oil, with a sharp drop in kerosene. In value the exports of all petroleum products rose from about $62 million B.W.I. to over $93 million in the years under review. At the same time, indicative of a new policy of greater utilization of refinery facilities in the colony, imports of crude petroleum rose from $15 million B.W.I. to almost $27·5 million in 1948. Active drilling programs are being carried out by the principal operating companies, with submarine drilling in the Gulf of Paria planned as soon as equipment on order is delivered. Although there were some minor union jurisdictional disputes during the year, labour conditions in the petroleum industry generally were stable.

Bread Grains Principal Purchases For European Recovery Program

Represented twenty per cent of total procurement authorizations approved by ECA in fourteen months, aggregating \$2,356·1 millions—Industrial commodities valued at \$2,287·8 millions—Ocean freight cost \$419·7 millions.

WASHINGTON, May 20, 1949.—Procurement authorizations, approved by the Economic Co-operation Administration during the first fourteen months of the European Recovery Program aggregated \$5,070·2 millions. Food and other agricultural commodities accounted for \$2,356·1 millions; industrial commodities for \$2,287·8 millions; ocean freight for \$419·7 millions; technical services for \$4 millions; promotion and the development of travel for \$100,000; and the revolving fund for \$2·5 millions.

Procurement Authorizations, by Commodities

(Millions)

Food, Feed and Fertilizer			\$1,780.1
Bread Grains		\$898.5	
Wheat	\$698.2		
Wheat flour	200.4		
Rye	8.9		
Fats and Oils		244.9	
Peanuts	43.1		
Copra	31.5		
Flaxseed	29.9		
Soybeans	29.6		
Oilseeds	12.9		
Lard	36.5		
Tallow	15.3		
Soybean oil	12.0		
Other	33.9		
Coarse Grains		134.3	
Corn	94.0		
Other	40.3		
Sugar and Related Products		114.2	
Sugar	94.1		
Molasses, inedible	20.1		
Meat		113.6	
Horsemeat	15.8		
Other	97.7		
Dairy Products		101.7	
Cheese	67.8		
Milk	32.5		
Other	1.4		
Feeds and Fodders		40.2	
Oilcake and oilcake meal	36.8		
Other	3.4		
Fertilizer		34.8	
Nitrogenous	21.0		
Other	13.8		
Fruits and Nuts, excluding Peanuts		24.9	
Vegetables and Preparations		16.7	
Eggs		12.9	
Rice		12.6	
Miscellaneous Agricultural Products		30.9	
Fuel			701.5
Petroleum and Products		465.9	
Coal and Related Fuels		235.6	
Raw Materials and Semi-finished Products			1,353.3
Cotton		396.4	
Raw cotton, except linters	387.0		
Cotton waste and linters	9.4		

Procurement Authorizations, by Commodities—*Concluded*

(Millions)

Non-ferrous Metals and Products		323.1	
Copper	147.0		
Aluminum	63.5		
Zinc	50.3		
Lead	45.1		
Brass and bronze	6.4		
Nickel	5.3		
Other, including precious metals	5.5		
Iron and Steel Materials and Products		130.0	
Chemicals and Related Products		129.5	
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations	25.1		
Industrial chemicals, except alcohol	18.5		
Alcohol	11.3		
Pesticides	1.1		
Other	73.4		
Lumber and Lumber Manufacturers		73.4	
Fabricated Basic Textiles		72.4	
Pulp and Paper		69.4	
Hides, Skins and Leather		53.0	
Non-metallic Minerals		33.8	
Metallic Ores and Concentrates		28.4	
Fibres, Unmanufactured Cotton and Wool		17.9	
Wool, Unmanufactured (Agr.)		12.6	
Naval Stores (Agr.)		11.8	
Miscellaneous Fibres (Ind.)		1.6	
Machinery and Vehicles			632.3
Machinery and Equipment		444.8	
Construction and mining equipment	80.6		
Machine tools	51.6		
Metal-working machinery, except machine tools	40.7		
Electrical machinery and apparatus	43.8		
Engines and turbines	8.7		
Industrial machinery, n.e.c.	133.1		
Agricultural machinery, excluding tractors	39.5		
Tractors, agricultural	32.3		
Tractors, other	14.4		
Motor Vehicles, Parts and Accessories		103.6	
Aircraft, Parts and Accessories		43.8	
Other Transportation Equipment		40.0	
Miscellaneous and Unclassified			176.7
Tobacco	130.8		
Miscellaneous industrial commodities	39.5		
Miscellaneous agricultural commodities	6.4		
Total			$4,643.9

Many Countries to be Represented at Mining and Metallurgical Congress

Twenty-seven countries, including Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India will be represented at the Empire Mining and Metallurgical congress to be held in Britain, July 9 to 23. About 600 delegates and members will attend the congress sessions at Oxford and visit other centres in England, Scotland and Wales. The chief object of the congress is to enable scientists, engineers and others concerned in the mining and metallurgical industries to discuss technical progress and problems, including the mineral resources of the Commonwealth.—*(United Kingdom News)*

Canadian Trade Returns Include Statistics for Newfoundland

Domestic exports in April include shipments from Canada's tenth province, but exclude value of goods received by Newfoundland from other nine provinces—Dominion Bureau of Statistics presented with problems involving the incorporation of Newfoundland data in regular returns—Information bulletins issued.

CANADIAN trade returns for last April, issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, no longer include the value of exports to Newfoundland from the other nine provinces or the value of imports from Newfoundland. On the other hand, the value of Canada's domestic exports will now include those formerly recorded in the monthly returns of that island's statistical bureau. It will be noted, in the trade statistics for April, reproduced in this issue of *Foreign Trade,* that exports from Canada to Newfoundland for the first three months of the current calendar year were valued at $9,229,000. As no figures covering the exports from Newfoundland for the corresponding period are presently available, it is not possible to determine the overall effect of Confederation on the total.

The incorporation of Newfoundland data into Canadian statistics is discussed in the April, 1949, issue of the *Canadian Statistical Review.* "Much work needs to be done and a number of problems solved before all statistics relating to Canada can include the appropriate Newfoundland figures", the article explains. "In some instances, new reporting systems need to be set up, and in others the existing systems require modification to make the returns comparable to Canadian series. In cases where figures can be quickly incorporated, this will of course be done. In all reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, covering figures subsequent to March 31, 1949, a notation will show whether or not Newfoundland is included.

Cost-of-Living Index for St John's will be Separate

"Precise information as to when figures of Newfoundland can be brought into the various series cannot yet be given, but the following is some indication of the outlook. Statistics of births, deaths and marriages, foreign trade, banking, bank clearings, insurance, railroads and shipping are all expected to include Newfoundland figures as from April 1st. It is hoped that the August Labour Force Survey will contain Newfoundland data, and that fishing, forestry and mining statistics will be incorporated within a few months. In prices, employment and earnings statistics, it is unlikely that Newfoundland figures can be included during the current year. The cost-of-living index for St. John's, Newfoundland, will be published separately, and the Canadian cost-of-living index will, for the time being, continue to cover only the nine provinces. Monthly figures, published by the Industrial and Merchandising Division, will include Newfoundland data as soon as feasible, but the annual Census of Industry and Merchandising will do so only when the 1949 figures are available.

"In addition to the difficulties of collecting current Newfoundland statistics on the same basis as those compiled for the other nine provinces, a further problem is raised by the need for obtaining comparable back figures for Canada as a whole. In certain statistical fields—fish landings,

Courtesy Canadian Geographical Society.

pulp and paper, for example—the addition of Newfoundland will radically change the total for Canada and will place current statistics on a basis substantially different from previous data. Where possible, of course, the ideal solution is to obtain historical data for Newfoundland, comparable to that for the rest of Canada, and add it to the 'Canada totals' for previous years. In many cases, however, this information will be either unobtainable or will take considerable time to assemble, and here the total for Canada ex-Newfoundland will be shown in addition to a Canada total for the ten provinces, thus preserving historical comparability.

Special Bulletins Published

"The Bureau has recently published and is in the process of publishing certain special bulletins on Newfoundland. A Census of Newfoundland was undertaken in 1945, and at the request of the Newfoundland Government, the results were tabulated in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Three bulletins reporting certain of these results have now been published:

(*a*) Population of Newfoundland, by Sex, for Districts and Settlements.

(*b*) Gainfully Occupied, classified according to Occupation and Industry, by Industrial Status and Sex, for Newfoundland and Census Districts.

(*c*) Census of Agriculture, by Districts.

"Other bulletins will shortly be issued covering such subjects as age, marital status, religion, birthplace, literacy, schooling, etc." Another bulletin, entitled *Newfoundland: Statistical Background,* is now available, giving information on population, vital statistics, resources and industries, occupations, employment and income, prices, foreign trade, transportation and communication, public finance, education and social services.

Equipment Required by ERP Countries for Development Plans

Paris, May 13, 1949.—(FTS)—Purchases, payable in hard currency, to be made over the five-year period, 1948 to 1952, in connection with development plans of countries participating in the European Recovery Program are outlined in a report by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation (O.E.E.C.) as follows:

Belgian Congo—200 heavy tractors and 20,000 metric tons of motor cars and spare parts will be required yearly.

French North Africa—Tracked tractors, $39,400,000; wheeled tractors, $8,000,000; agricultural material, $17,500,000; irrigation equipment, $13,500,000; processing machinery, $3,600,000; mining equipment, $29,600,-000; electrical equipment, $23,200,000; railway equipment, $13,400,000; public transport, $29,500,000; and, industrial equipment, $16,500,000.

Other French Overseas Territories—Tracked tractors, $17,570,000; wheeled tractors, $5,460,000; agricultural equipment, $5,810,000; bulldozers, $6,690,000; motorcars, trucks and parts, $2,360,000; forestry equipment, $5,300,000; mining equipment, $15,500,000; public utilities equipment, $23,600,000, including locomotives, $7,040,000 and goods wagons, $2,780,000; miscellaneous industrial goods, $9,280,000. It was reported that Guiana, Guadeloupe, Martinique and Reunion required tractors, cultivating machinery and factory equipment for sugar-cane production.

Netherlands Overseas Territories—Electrical equipment, $49,500,000; mining machinery, $12,000,000; agricultural machinery, $40,000,000; textile machinery, $15,000,000; iron and steel equipment, $10,000,000; woodworking machinery, $3,000,000; tractors, $60,000,000; goods wagons, $10,000,000; lorries and cars, $82,000,000; locomotives, $25,000,000; other inland transport, $45,000,000. Additional development schemes under consideration for the territories include the recovery of 125,000 acres of new land in Surinam and further investment in bauxite mining, forestry, sawmill and plywood undertakings in that country. Plans being considered for Indonesia include caustic soda, sulphate of ammonia, nitric and sulphuric acid, aluminum, cement, kraft paper, textiles and iron and steel production.

Portugese Overseas Territories—Power and irrigation equipment, $23,890,000; inland transport, $17,990,000; industrial equipment, $18,077,000; agricultural equipment, $14,761,000.

British Overseas Territories—Few details were given, since the United Kingdom claims that few imports from dollar sources will be required to implement their program. Plans include cement factories in Jamaica, Trinidad and Northern Rhodesia, and cotton mills in Uganda, Nigeria and Malaya.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

Geographic Areas	April 1938	April 1948	April 1949	January—April 1938	January—April 1948	January—April 1949
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Commonwealth Countries						
United Kingdom and Europe..........	19.0	45.2	65.1	109.4	223.2	206.6
America..............................	1.0	7.1	3.6	5.9	32.8	23.6
Africa................................	1.1	9.0	5.8	6.3	23.7	20.4
Asia..................................	0.4	4.4	11.3	3.2	12.9	42.4
Oceania..............................	3.4	3.9	4.4	16.1	15.2	13.9
Total Commonwealth Countries	24.9	69.7	90.2	141.0	307.8	307.0
Foreign Countreis						
United States and Possessions.........	18.1	109.5	111.4	78.0	423.2	459.9
Latin America........................	1.6	8.9	10.2	6.1	35.1	36.6
Europe...............................	3.1	17.9	18.9	16.5	90.2	62.1
Other Foreign Countries...............	3.1	6.3	7.1	12.6	28.1	31.1
Total Foreign Countries........	25.9	142.6	147.6	113.1	576.5	589.6
Total Domestic Exports.........	50.9	212.3	237.8	254.1	884.4	896.6

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	April 1938	April 1948	April 1949	January—April 1938	January—April 1948	January—April 1949
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Commonwealth Countries						
Europe:						
United Kingdom....................	18,762	44,353	63,049	107,442	220,143	202,484
Gibraltar..........................	268	803	1,152	1,773	2,572	2,584
Ireland............................	1	....	102	1	1	262
Malta.............................	16	46	769	168	496	1,304
Total Europe....................	19,047	45,202	65,072	109,384	223,212	206,634
America:						
Newfoundland*.....................	244	3,921	....	1,780	13,369	9,229
Bermuda...........................	72	215	334	374	1,410	1,309
Barbados..........................	57	255	358	303	1,533	1,640
Jamaica...........................	195	962	792	1,342	5,138	2,424
Trinidad and Tobago...............	206	749	987	1,063	5,242	4 269
Bahamas...........................	} 107	331	146	} 603	1,428	823
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		234	379		1,661	1,500
British Honduras..................	11	15	51	71	277	188
British Guiana....................	96	457	557	410	2,754	2,245
Falkland Islands..................	....	....	....	....	....	5
Total America....................	988	7,139	3,604	5,946	32,812	23,632
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.................		86	38		116	141
Union of South Africa.............	} 895	7,920	5,412	} 5,215	19,658	17,429
Other British South Africa..........		....	....		1	3
Southern Rhodesia.................	132	539	100	466	919	798
Gambia............................	3	3	....	7	19	1
Gold Coast........................	6	105	67	18	647	542
Nigeria...........................	6	84	32	23	289	880
Sierra Leone......................	17	33	28	62	454	89
Other British West Africa..........	....	....	....	....	....	....
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan..............	....	15	4	188	28	13
British East Africa................	56	224	111	295	1,538	539
Total Africa....................	1,115	9,009	5,792	6,274	23,669	20,435

*January-March, 1949.

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

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Continued*

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Asia:		2,173	8,676		6,214	32,665
India	116	65	1,384	1,088	109	4,388
Pakistan	3	....	....	46	....	....
Burma*	11	232	72	67	552	885
Ceylon	10	111	3	40	233	28
Aden	67	1,017	436	1,107	2,583	1,962
Malaya	....	....	1	3	....	1
Other British East Indies	214	717	736	858	2,608	2,509
Hong Kong	9	132	....	30	612	....
Israel†						
TOTAL ASIA	430	4,447	11,308	3,239	12,911	42,438
Oceania:						
Australia	2,012	2,499	2,674	10,721	9,769	10,582
New Zealand	1,303	1,303	1,680	5,212	5,188	3,212
Fiji	25	110	19	142	261	57
Other Oceania	13	1	15	40	7	15
TOTAL OCEANIA	3,353	3,913	4,388	16,115	15,225	13,866
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	24,932	69,710	90,163	140,958	307,830	307,005
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	17,987	109,219	110,654	77,519	421,553	455,804
Alaska	2	17	71	32	67	305
American Virgin Islands	1	5	3	9	42	46
Hawaii	122	186	422	387	871	2,806
Puerto Rico	10	106	269	85	526	833
United States Oceania	....	13	10	3	125	85
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS	18,122	109,546	111,429	78,035	423,184	459,879
Latin America:						
Argentina	461	1,033	530	1,347	5,436	1,482
Bolivia	7	88	84	31	298	456
Brazil	333	1,406	1,085	1,165	6,569	6,517
Chile	52	227	191	235	872	1,084
Colombia	71	1,172	680	348	3,657	2,888
Costa Rica	7	29	131	34	316	626
Cuba	74	921	929	345	3,407	4,518
Dominican Republic	5	149	141	220	657	740
Ecuador	5	83	160	15	307	602
El Salvador	3	122	83	16	378	244
Guatemala	8	126	95	40	458	386
Haiti	6	106	133	32	531	711
Honduras	14	48	107	55	178	278
Mexico	372	1,447	612	1,110	4,908	3,653
Nicaragua	5	82	28	45	197	227
Panama	34	149	3,413	122	778	4,636
Paraguay	1	4	4	4	39	42
Peru	56	274	363	319	912	1,462
Uruguay	1	75	232	100	631	878
Venezuela	96	1,348	1,153	478	4,523	5,162
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA	1,611	8,889	10,154	6,061	35,052	36,592
Europe:						
Albania	....	13	....	5	38	....
Austria	....	483	737	8	1,937	1,882
Belgium and Luxemburg	230	1,904	2,351	1,501	11,339	8,481
Bulgaria	1	1	7	2	92	17

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

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Country	April			January—April		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Europe:—Con.						
Czechoslovakia	144	311	321	611	6,183	1,147
Denmark	52	525	620	143	1,033	2,002
Estonia	...	...	...	1	...	...
Finland	21	300	63	103	1,030	188
France	437	4,003	3,449	2,698	19,553	11,483
Germany	697	1,128	1,904	3,788	2,941	8,950
Greece	...	1,051	98	190	4,866	831
Hungary	...	34	11	1	411	56
Iceland	...	448	200	2	830	653
Italy	79	1,795	611	475	9,600	3,263
Latvia	1	...	...	59	...	...
Lithuania	...	...	...	1	...	...
Netherlands	370	2,656	871	2,628	12,368	4,116
Norway	331	643	2,299	2,003	5,788	5,298
Poland	190	391	7	370	1,904	98
Portugal	17	109	2,715	49	760	3,259
Azores and Madeira	1	7	7	1	63	38
Roumania	4	11	19	20	117	52
Spain	...	73	10	19	222	121
Sweden	325	814	677	1,216	2,543	1,650
Switzerland	58	1,038	1,946	201	6,078	8,324
U.S.S.R. (Russia)	149	10	2	387	57	27
Yugoslavia	...	127	24	3	485	115
TOTAL EUROPE	3,107	17,875	18,949	16,485	90,238	62,051
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan	...	4	...	...	17	2
Arabia	...	...	725	...	...	1,666
Belgian Congo	6	179	295	39	541	968
Burma*	...	23	...	...	78	40
China	210	1,844	864	842	11,850	5,207
Greenland	...	...	...	...	23	8
Egypt	18	617	91	87	3,203	2,779
Ethiopia	...	4	3	...	21	23
French Africa	9	356	458	42	1,339	1,604
French East Indies	1	156	12	8	233	84
French Guiana	...	1	...	2	56	...
French Oceania	4	2	53	35	13	83
French West Indies	12	9	1	48	313	14
Madagascar	...	14	3	2	333	21
St. Pierre and Miquelon	1	56	49	47	311	305
Iran	2	37	19	38	184	488
Iraq	5	350	2	20	471	248
Transjordan	...	...	3	...	...	131
Tripoli	...	...	5	...	1	5
Other Italian Africa	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan	1,754	550	410	8,614	1,320	1,232
Korea	...	...	6	...	10	18
Liberia	2	13	13	9	33	45
Morocco	5	164	84	33	344	365
Indonesia	54	380	667	238	2,038	2,348
Netherlands Guiana	2	65	63	12	263	274
Netherlands Antilles	13	201	156	68	706	728
Israel†	...	...	527	...	...	2,998
Philippine Islands	99	457	1,552	552	2,856	3,812
Portuguese Africa	145	443	253	644	817	1,375
Portuguese Asia	...	8	68	...	38	120
Siam	2	43	34	8	106	225
Canary Islands	...	...	2	...	1	16
Spanish Africa	...	25	8	...	39	10
Syria	5	34	425	23	118	2,556
Turkey	740	281	250	1,158	378	1,275
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN	3,089	6,316	7,101	12,569	28,054	31,073
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	25,928	142,627	147,629	113,149	576,530	589,598
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	50,860	212,337	237,792	254,107	884,359	896,603

*See British Countries prior to 1948.
†See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodity	April 1938	April 1948	April 1949	January—April 1938	January—April 1948	January—April 1949
MAIN GROUPS	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	7.2	32.5	62.4	49.7	170.9	218.0
Animals and Animal Products	6.0	28.9	19.3	36.5	131.3	87.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products	0.7	3.4	1.6	3.6	12.5	9.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	13.8	74.2	64.5	60.3	291.8	263.7
Iron and Products	4.0	23.2	27.4	22.6	83.8	101.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	13.8	28.8	38.5	61.2	118.3	138.6
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	1.6	7.3	3.9	6.6	24.7	20.3
Chemicals and Allied Products	1.5	7.2	8.0	6.8	26.5	27.6
Miscellaneous Commodities	2.2	6.8	12.2	6.8	24.6	29.7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	50.9	212.3	237.8	254.1	884.4	896.6
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits	238	106	351	2,843	1,099	3,150
Vegetables	128	315	290	691	3,033	1,663
Wheat	2,052	10,177	34,030	19,117	60,704	108,641
Grains, other	246	1,307	4,395	2,693	14,330	10,552
Flour of wheat	1,050	9,002	8,867	6,079	38,558	33,993
Farinaceous products, other	616	2,327	1,455	3,348	7,691	4,249
Sugar and products	266	432	122	587	997	624
Alcoholic beverages	815	2,047	2,723	3,559	8,502	11,272
Vegetable fats and oils	8	922	621	39	3,224	3,521
Rubber and products	940	2,124	2,691	4,234	10,234	9,296
Seeds	117	1,236	4,792	1,060	12,597	20,596
Tobacco	555	1,081	1,039	4,554	4,610	5,749
Vegetable products, other	139	1,417	1,022	785	5,276	4,704
TOTAL	7,171	32,493	62,400	49,679	170,856	218,008
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle	612	2,267	3,908	2,669	6,424	12,514
Other animals, living	173	1,043	974	551	2,928	2,739
Fish and fishery products	1,001	5,957	5,062	7,835	29,749	22,676
Furs and products	413	2,056	1,527	7,506	10,055	10,104
Leather and products	271	1,282	621	1,504	5,705	2,397
Bacon and hams	2,546	9,778	1,482	11,163	33,996	7,286
Meats, other	207	3,001	2,038	1,474	17,543	11,440
Cheese	253	66	491	533	1,573	546
Milk products, other	134	470	544	854	2,565	3,472
Eggs, shell and processed	4	935	777	39	13,583	6,164
Animal products, other	432	2,053	1,917	2,392	7,143	8,452
TOTAL	6,045	28,909	19,341	36,520	131,263	87,792
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products	183	812	216	852	3,038	2,244
Flax, hemp and jute products	6	175	124	34	558	682
Wool and products	60	476	216	397	1,971	1,636
Artificial silk and products	126	821	161	668	2,998	612
Textile products, other	324	1,147	856	1,670	3,958	4,023
TOTAL	698	3,430	1,573	3,620	12,522	9,198
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards	1,876	14,592	10,912	9,793	62,312	43,276
Pulpwood	142	1,942	1,339	1,796	10,313	10,457
Unmanufactured wood, other	1,151	5,839	4,090	5,764	24,442	14,538
Wood pulp	1,813	18,854	12,929	9,253	66,954	59,157
Manufactured wood, other	184	613	697	1,058	2,174	1,861
Newsprint paper	7,980	29,053	32,393	29,447	113,814	126,420
Paper, other	545	2,827	1,891	2,930	10,361	6,843
Books and printed matter	63	481	202	262	1,459	1,135
TOTAL	13,756	74,202	64,453	60,302	291,829	263,688

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

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodity	April 1938	April 1948	April 1949	January—April 1938	January—April 1948	January—April 1949
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore	....	57	267	....	57	309
Ferro-alloys	41	1,895	2,497	396	7,454	8,906
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	4	355	609	1,525	668	1,325
Rolling mill products	173	1,647	1,196	900	5,927	4,365
Locomotives and parts	224	313	761	233	2,060	8,227
Farm machinery and implements	798	6,928	11,538	3,244	23,986	39,329
Hardware and cutlery	81	431	412	597	1,698	1,485
Machinery (except farm)	625	2,966	3,077	3,402	14,233	10,619
Automobiles, freight	459	2,434	1,111	3,123	5,664	3,118
Automobiles, passenger	1,189	1,380	1,569	6,191	5,960	5,464
Automobile parts	221	1,908	886	1,224	6,027	3,489
Railway cars and parts	1	10	1,535	10	105	5,986
Iron products, other	300	2,901	1,948	1,760	9,990	9,018
TOTAL	4,017	23,224	27,408	22,606	83,829	101,641
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	1,221	6,970	6,887	6,495	30,461	23,725
Brass and products	57	289	244	305	1,879	1,052
Copper and products	3,700	4,267	7,691	15,899	23,503	27,403
Lead and products	757	2,311	4,567	2,942	8,749	14,962
Nickel	3,197	6,193	10,010	20,430	25,163	33,800
Precious metals, except gold	3,734	2,432	1,723	8,755	8,809	9,223
Zinc and products	681	3,394	5,201	3,895	9,962	20,119
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	306	1,704	961	1,448	5,823	4,586
Non-ferrous, products, other	191	1,197	1,246	1,032	3,946	3,713
TOTAL	13,844	28,757	38,528	61,201	118,294	138,581
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products	852	3,393	857	2,878	11,990	6,785
Coal	56	1,047	117	516	2,521	1,198
Petroleum and products	9	454	107	127	2,013	1,539
Abrasives, artificial, crude	379	1,075	1,238	1,629	3,910	4,656
Non-metallic products, other	327	1,303	1,594	1,424	4,263	6,170
TOTAL	1,624	7,272	3,913	6,574	24,696	20,348
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	67	502	271	389	1,716	1,015
Medicinal preparations	68	239	221	386	1,339	662
Fertilizers	716	3,967	4,871	3,243	12,825	16,493
Paints and varnishes	71	405	360	302	1,924	1,396
Calcium compounds	25	227	127	161	939	791
Soda and sodium compounds	345	379	341	1,336	1,386	1,356
Chemical products, other	213	1,502	1,786	947	6,324	5,903
TOTAL	1,506	7,221	7,977	6,765	26,454	27,615
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods	6	152	37	46	326	118
Films	381	302	483	1,341	1,231	1,070
Ships and vessels	85	1,642	7,122	178	6,405	10,293
Aircraft and parts	866	1,547	1,237	1,597	4,832	2,539
Electrical energy	323	355	474	1,398	1,416	1,757
Miscellaneous consumer goods	142	533	623	617	1,853	1,750
Miscellaneous	256	702	762	1,037	2,757	5,302
Donations and gifts	....	760	659	....	2,794	3,694
Non-commercial articles	142	836	801	627	3,001	3,208
TOTAL	2,200	6,829	12,198	6,840	24,615	29,731

British Steel Output Falls Short of Both Local and Export Demand

Exports to Canada in 1948 were 42,000 tons, 2 per cent of total steel exports, as compared with 172,800 tons, 6·6 per cent of total in 1937—Higher allotment expected in 1949—Most steel supplies are exempt from export permit regulations—Planned expansion of production should improve export position.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary for Canada

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

LONDON, April 12, 1949.—Production of steel in Great Britain has been below domestic requirements since the end of the war and, while a percentage of the output has been made available for export, in neither field has the quantity been equal to the demand. While United Kingdom exports in 1947 were 75 per cent of the 1937 figure, shipments to Canada were only 8 per cent in 1947 of what they were ten years earlier. This was due to a number of factors, of which commercial considerations were only one. To some extent Canada was requesting types which were least readily available but, in addition, shipments were often directed to other markets for the satisfaction of bilateral arrangements or in payment for goods which could not be obtained for any other commodity.

British Exports of Iron and Steel to Canada

	Total Exports	Shipments to Canada	Percentage of Total
1937	2,607,600	172,800	6.6
1938	1,960,000	87,600	4.5
1947	1,943,000	15,600	0.8
1948	2,062,000	42,000	2.0

The outlook for 1949 is considerably more encouraging, and announcements made by the Board of Trade and other agencies indicate that Canada will receive a tonnage of United Kingdom steel in 1949 roughly comparable with what was obtained in 1938 (87,600 tons). This would make Canada one of the principal purchasers of United Kingdom steel and would represent a considerable advance on the situation in 1948, when Canada shared with the British West Indies the position of eighteenth most important purchaser. In 1947, Canada was in twenty-sixth place.

Most Steel Supplies Exempt from Export Licence

Export licences as such are not required for the movement of most steel supplies from the United Kingdom. Producers are informed by the Raw Materials Division of the Board of Trade of the percentage of their output which must be made available to the domestic market and of the quantities which may be exported. Efforts are made to direct a proportion of the exports to those markets which the government authorities consider should be served. Bilateral arrangements with various countries would be taken into account in issuing these directions.

The United Kingdom authorities are emphasizing the importance of the Canadian market and have indicated that the tonnages to be made available in 1949 will be the largest for any year since the end of the war. Roughly, 50 per cent of British shipments to the Dominion in 1949 are expected to be used for special projects in Canada, the remainder being made available to regular users on a strictly commercial basis. It is expected that the tonnage for special projects and the commercial volume will be roughly equal in size and approximately 40,000 to 45,000 tons each. As the special projects section will consist almost entirely of plate from $\frac{3}{16}$-inch to $\frac{5}{8}$-inch in thickness, the bulk of the commercial section will be made up of other forms: tires, wheels, axles, tubes, sections, and sheets. While the tonnage for Canada in 1949 is expected to show a considerable improvement, it will still be difficult for Canadian steel users to obtain sizeable quantities from the United Kingdom. In general, the principal suppliers will resist opening new accounts in order to have reasonable quantities available for their old customers. In addition, the tonnage available for regular commercial business is still below the prewar figure—about 25 per cent of 1937 shipments or 50 per cent of supplies in 1938.

Prices Not Uniformly Competitive

British prices are not uniformly competitive in the steel industry. Tinplate prices, for example, are from 15 to 30 per cent higher than for similar grades at centres of production in Canada and the United States. Prices are from 10 to 20 per cent higher for certain types of plates, while on some more highly fabricated lines, including certain pipes and tubes, British prices are quite competitive.

In the prewar period the volume of iron and steel products moving from Canada to the United Kingdom was roughly the equivalent of British iron and steel products moving the other way. The Canadian trade consisted largely of ingots moving to British steel mills to augment the domestic supply. The trade from Britain to Canada was largely in finished steel products. In 1937, the United Kingdom imported 164,400 tons of iron and steel products from Canada, and in 1938 purchases totalled 117,600 tons. The shortage of primary steel which developed in Canada at the end of the war made it necessary to limit the exportation of ingots in order to ensure that Canadian mills had sufficient raw materials to operate at, or near, capacity. Consequently supplies to the United Kingdom and to other destinations were restricted, although in 1947 the United Kingdom purchased 132,000 tons of Canadian iron and steel products. In 1948 this figure fell to 78,000 tons. The nature of this trade has changed since the prewar period, the bulk of the Canadian shipments now being in the form of higher-grade tool steels.

Planned Expansion Should Improve Export Position

The planned expansion of British production should increase the quantities available for export in the future. In addition, any improvement in the United Kingdom's balance-of-payments position should reduce the pressure to use indigenous materials (such as steel) and, by permitting the wider use of imported materials (such as lumber), increase the amount of steel available for export. The current high level of demand shows no signs of falling off in the immediate future. But the pipe lines are being filled, and the backlog of unfilled orders is being reduced, while the revival of German and continental production should all contribute to a more balanced situation in the near future. A continuing increase in British steel availability for Canada may be expected with reasonable confidence.

Argentina Cattle Production and Prices Maintained Last Year

Producers concentrating on heavier types for local consumption rather than finer types for export—Meat exports in 1948 reduced and dairy production also lower—Prices and exports of wool satisfactory—Exports of hides controlled.

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

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

BUENOS AIRES, April 1, 1949.—Grazing conditions in Argentina varied from good to excellent during most of 1948, with the exception of areas in northern and central Santa Fe and northwestern Cordoba. Supplies of cattle at the markets were steady, with not too much variation in prices from month to month, although they were generally higher at the end of the year. At Liniers market, top-grade steers for export sold at 0·47 pesos to 0·57 pesos per kilo liveweight; occasionally, there were advances on these prices, which reached a high of 0·62 pesos. While no official statistics are available on total slaughterings, it is estimated that, with the increase in the total cattle population in recent years, slaughterings for 1948 will be above those previously reported.

The strong demand for cattle for local consumption continues and, since prices for this trade are frequently between 5 and 10 per cent above those for export, the packing plants experienced difficulties in obtaining adequate supplies. Similarly, producers are leaning towards the production of the larger animal and marketing steers at heavier weights. Many producers are concentrating on the heavier animals for local consumption rather than the finer type which would grade up to chiller quality for export.

During 1948 there was no advance over the previous year in the official price to producers of meat for export. In the last meat contract with the United Kingdom, included in the Andes Agreement, IAPI received a lump sum to compensate for higher production costs. However, there was no change in the official minimum price to the producer, although the President of the Economic Council stated that 92,752,000 pesos were allocated to the extra cost of beef. It is understood that this increased the price of beef to the United Kingdom by about 27 per cent more than the previous contract, which was calculated by the trade to work out at 1·14 pesos per kilo for boneless sides. It is understood that, while the contract for corned beef has been nearly filled, Argentina will be short about 70,000 tons on the fresh-meat contract.

On October 21, 1948, the National Economic Council announced that the new prices f.o.b. Buenos Aires for beef to non-contract countries would be as follows: Chilled beef, prime, good and medium quality and frozen prime beef, with bone, 1·80 pesos per kilo, and, without bone, 1·90 pesos per kilo; low-grade frozen beef and canned beef, with bone, 1·65 pesos per kilo, and, without bone, 1·75 pesos per kilo.

Beef Exports Lower Last Year

Trade reports indicate that, during 1948, Argentina exported 3,802,883 quarters of frozen beef as compared with 5,006,589 quarters in 1947 and 3,315,597 in 1946. Of the quantity exported, 2,291,903 quarters were sent to the United Kingdom. Spain, the next best customer, bought 423,733 quarters, followed by other South American republics, which accounted for 297,110 quarters.

During 1948, about 40 per cent fewer lambs were offered to the packing plants for export. Factors contributing to this decrease were dissatisfaction with minimum prices for lambs, as a result of which producers have held back stock for the production of wool, which is definitely more remunerative; shortage of labour in rural areas; and the severe winter which reduced the lamb crop.

Total exports of frozen lamb and mutton during the year were 3,617,590 carcasses as against 6,207,621 in 1947 and 5,902,634 in 1946. The United Kingdom accounted for 3,007,127 carcasses during 1948.

The number of hogs in Argentina, which reached a peak estimated at ten million head in 1944, has not recovered from the subsequent sharp decline and totalled less than three million in 1947. The reasons for this decline were increased production costs, mainly the higher price of corn, and shortage of labour. Consequently, breeders are not returning to the hog industry and the present hog population is estimated to be at about the same level as in 1914. The pork-corn relationship at the beginning of 1948 was 14·02 and by December had dropped to 7·37. The price of corn per 100 kilos increased from 10 to 14 pesos per quintal, while the price of hogs had dropped from 140·22 to 103·23 pesos per 100 kilos liveweight. Due to these difficulties, breeders liquidated their stocks.

Grading System for Hogs Formulated

The Argentine National Meat Board has formulated a grading system for dressed hogs. The classifications are similar to those for steers in that they are classified on a dressed-meat basis. The idea is that higher prices will be paid for carcasses grading the bacon type in the same manner as steers are graded to chiller quality.

In January, 1949, the Central Bank announced that exports of pork, pork fat and lard would be accorded the special export exchange rate of 500 pesos per 100 dollars or the equivalent in other currencies. The former rate for these products was 335·82 pesos. This represents an increase of about fifty per cent, which means that, if Argentina continues to export these products at the same price in dollars or pound sterling, the export revenue will produce on conversion fifty per cent more pesos. The percentage of this increase in pesos that will accrue to the packers or producers is not known, but it does mean that Argentina is now placed in a stronger position to meet competition abroad by reducing the export price in dollars without lowering the price in pesos at home.

Since the production of milk in Argentina is almost exclusively on grass, the condition of pastures is reflected in the total output of dairy products, and, consequently, rainfall is the determining factor. At the beginning of the year rainfall was abundant and milk production was above normal. Later, however, rainfall was light and a severe drought developed in many districts of the provinces of Santa Fe and Cordoba; by June, milk production in Santa Fe was only 63 per cent of normal.

Dairy Production Was Smaller Last Year

Although no official statistics are available, Argentine dairy production, particularly butter, was smaller in 1948 than in the previous year, due mainly to weather conditions. Other factors were the dissatisfaction with official fixed prices, labour shortages and labour difficulties in creameries, including several strikes.

Following a lengthy strike in January, 1948, wages were increased and the retail price of pasteurized milk revised upwards to 40 centavos per litre from October 1 to March 31 and 45 during the rest of the year. Raw milk is ten centavos cheaper. The fixed minimum prices to the producer were set at 17 and 22 centavos.

At the same time the retail price of butter was fixed at 3·50 pesos for kilo. Fixed prices were also established for producers selling cream to creameries, the minimum for all zones being 2·65 pesos per kilo for extra quality; 2·50 for first quality and 2·25 for second quality, delivered at the plant.

The following table shows the exports of the main Argentine dairy products as compiled from trade sources:

Exports of Main Argentine Dairy Products

	1948	1947	1946	1945
		(Metric Tons)		
Cheese	15,445	11,696	18,903	12,045
Butter	9,011	15,031	11,826	11,975
Casein	29,817	28,805	32,287	33,672

Wool Season Considered Satisfactory

The wool season, which ended September 30, 1948, was considered by trade circles as highly satisfactory, with regard to both prices and exports. Prices during the year were exceptionally firm and there was a strong demand in local industry for the finer-type wools. The United States continued to be the leading market for Argentine wool, accounting for about two-thirds of the 255,000 metric tons exported, the second highest figure on record. The major portion of Argentine exports is of coarse wool, especially the grade destined for the carpet industry, with the finer types occupying a relatively minor position in the export trade.

Production of wool in the year ended September 30, 1948, was privately estimated at 230,000 metric tons, but it is expected that production during 1948-49 will be about ten per cent less, due to a severe winter in the southern territories when many sheep were lost in the heavy storms. Furthermore, in the Province of Buenos Aires there has been a shift to other enterprises due to labour shortage, higher land taxes, etc. In many sections of the country there is a tendency to concentrate on sheep producing a fine-grade wool, for which there is a stronger home demand and higher prices. The bulk of coarse wools is produced in the Province of Buenos Aires and this year, with lower production, it is calculated that the coarse crossbred will account for only 26 per cent of the total as against 31 per cent last year.

Stocks of wool on farms at October 1 were very low, being calculated at about 7,000 metric tons, and the carryover from previous clips was an estimated 82,000 metric tons, as against 120,000 at October 1, 1947. The exportable surplus at the beginning of the new wool year was believed to be 246,000 metric tons, compared with 332,000 the previous year.

Demand for High Quality Apparel Wool Continues

A strong demand for high-quality apparel wool for local industry continues; many Argentine factories were purchasing wool before shearing at prices ranging from 15 to 20 per cent higher than those of the market. In 1948 a record price of 7·10 pesos per kilo was paid for high-quality merino wool.

In November, wool exports were made subject to a system of prior permits to ensure supplies of raw materials for local industry. There was some intimation that the export of wool would be nationalized, but the National Economic Council recently announced that wool trading would be permitted to continue on a commercial basis but subject to export control. It has been pointed out by the wool trade that, since local demand is for the fine wools rather than the coarse grades, which account for the bulk of exports, there is no reason for state interference.

The export of hides continues to be handled by IAPI, and this commodity figured in a number of the trade agreements Argentina concluded with European countries. In November, the National Economic Council suspended sales temporarily until they had concluded the studies being made to adjust prices. Throughout the year it was generally known that Argentina held substantial stocks of hides, which were estimated by the trade at upwards of three million units. There were reports that many of the hides had deteriorated; however, since the majority is kept in cold storage, they are in good condition, although some deterioration of the stocks in ordinary storage has probably occurred.

According to trade statistics the total exports of cattle hides during 1948 were 8,085,954 as compared with 6,404,440 in 1947 and 6,914,582 in 1946. This is the largest export figure since 1939, when 8,200,000 hides were exported. Britain was the principal market by a considerable margin, accounting for 2,106,913 hides, followed by Holland with 1,226,754. Czechoslovakia and Rumania took about three-quarters of a million each, and the total purchase by the United States was 217,778.

Patent Properties in Japan Owned by Allied Nationals to be Restored

Instructions affect 5,000 patents, utility models and designs, registered in Japan prior to war—Revalidation at owner's request returns patent property rights to state of validity, and terms may be extended upon request for period equivalent to that during which owners had lost control.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative for Canada

TOKYO, April 27, 1949.—Effective April 8, 1949, patent properties in Japan owned by Allied nationals are to be revalidated and restored to their former owners by direction of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP). These instructions affect 5,000 patents, utility models and designs which had been registered in Japan prior to the war. The bulk of the patent property rights involved had been terminated by the Japanese Government under the terms of the Wartime Law of Industrial Property, or had been cancelled for non-payment of the required annual fees, or had lapsed by passage of the fifteen-year period of duration.

Revalidation at the request of the owners will return these patent property rights to a state of validity, and their terms may be extended upon request for a period equivalent to that during which the owners had lost control. The owner has the option of extending the term of the patent or may otherwise elect to recover, in lieu of extension, any funds which have been deposited or set aside as royalties by the Japanese manufacturer for use of the invention without authority during the war. When selected by their owners, extension of the terms of allied patents, as an alternative to the recovery of royalties for wartime use, will be the basis for new contractual agreements with the Japanese manufacturers for use of Allied inventions in the future.

The Japanese Government was directed to accept and process applications for patents with a right of priority based on applications filed in other countries to protect foreign patent property rights, not only on prewar inventions but on those patented developments made abroad during the war. If patents were issued to Japanese during this period covering similar inventions, the Japanese Board of Patents has been ordered to grant a priority to the Allied inventors.

Board of Patents Must Eliminate Secrecy

The Japanese Government has been ordered to repeal the Wartime Law of Industrial Property and has been instructed that the Board of Patents must eliminate all possibility of secrecy in connection with patent property registered in Japan. Full disclosure of all details essential to the operation of a patented invention is also required in all future patent property registrations.

Allied patent owners are to be afforded a period of one year, commencing May 1, 1949, within which to make a request for revalidation or restoration. It should be emphasized that restoration and revalidation is not automatic but will be done on a request basis. There are, according to figures supplied by the Japanese Government, 49 Canadian patents, utility models or designs involved. Requests for revalidation or restoration of Canadian patent properties should be made through this office in conformity with the procedure established by the Civil Property Custodian of SCAP. Trade marks and copyrights are not covered by the present directive, but are expected to be covered by a separate directive to be issued in the near future.

Barter Trade Between Hong Kong and Tientsin Has Been Growing Rapidly

Movement of merchandise to and from North China valued at HK$ 20,000,000 during first four months of this year—Regular shipping services resumed—Bank of China responsible for foreign exchange transactions.

HONG KONG, May 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Barter trade has developed rapidly between Hong Kong and Tientsin, since the latter was occupied by Chinese Communist forces. During the first four months of the current calendar year, the value of trade between Hong Kong and North China, much of which has passed through the commercial metropolis of Tientsin, amounted to slightly less than HK$20,000,000. The movement of merchandise during April was particularly heavy, exports from Hong Kong to North China being valued at HK$5,600,000 and imports from North China at HK$8,000,000.

It is reported that commodities imported into North China consisted largely of newsprint, machinery and parts, medicine, dyestuffs, tanning extracts, sugar, radios and radio parts. The principal exports were soya bean oil, rugs, wool, peanut oil, bean cakes, camel hair, furs and other local products.

The existence of this barter trade, and its expansion would indicate a willingness on the part of the Chinese Communists to continue the foreign trade of the area under their control.

Regulations governing imports and exports have been announced by the authorities in Tientsin, and it would appear that foreign trade will

Hong Kong—Photograph taken from The Peak, showing the roadstead, with Kowloon and the mainland of China beyond.

Photo courtesy Mee Cheung Studio.

continue on a barter basis. Official licences are required for both imports and exports. The exportation of certain commodities, such as hog bristles, vegetable oils, ground nuts, coal and mineral ores, will be treated as a government monopoly, and handled through a government trading company. Practically all other goods, however, may be exported by private trading organizations, and a wide variety of commodities may be imported.

Bank of China Deals in Foreign Exchange

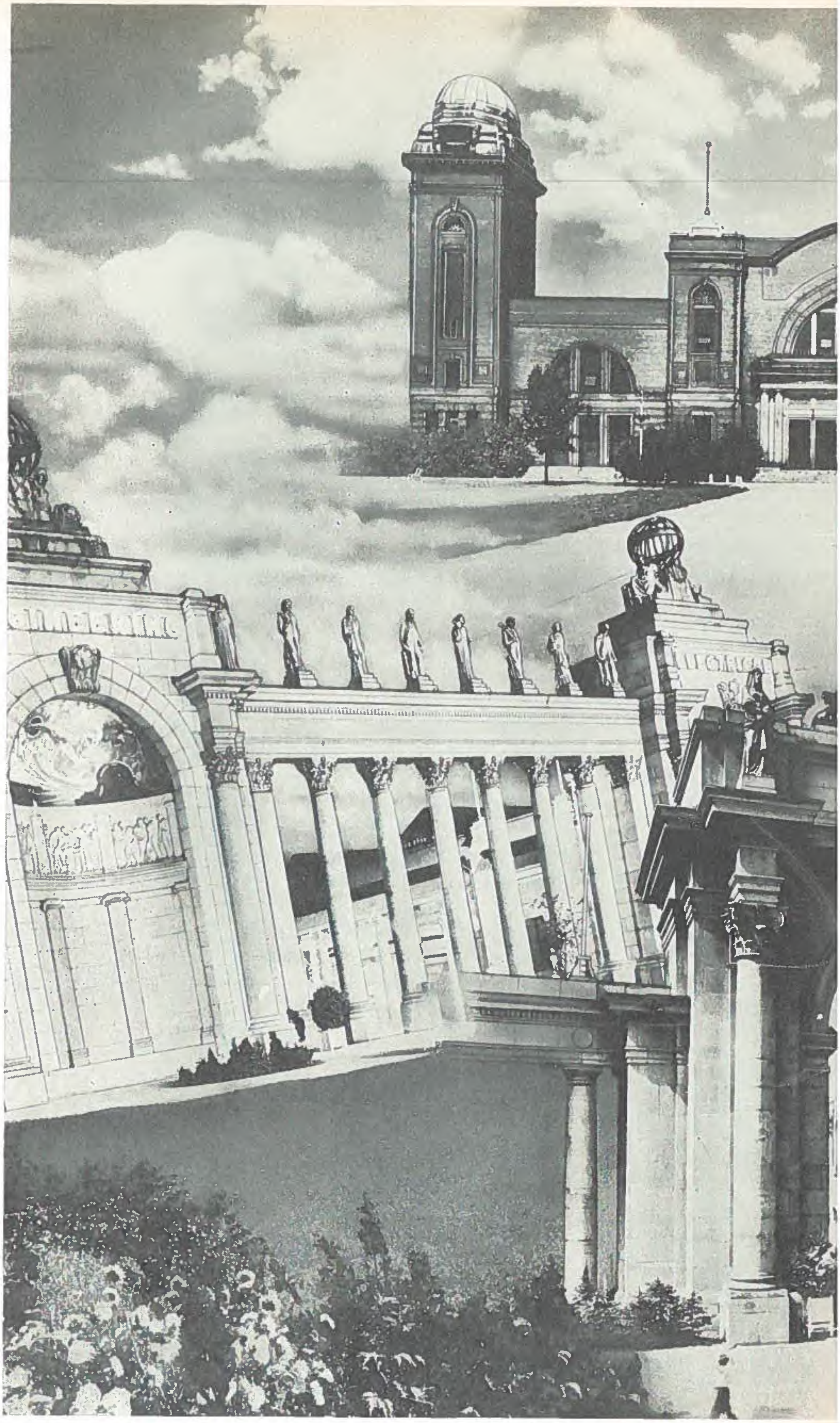
The Bank of China has been given the sole responsibility to deal in foreign exchange in North China. In addition, a number of banks have been designated as agents of the Bank of China for the purpose of exchange control. These are understood to include the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, the Banque Belge pour l'Etranger, and the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

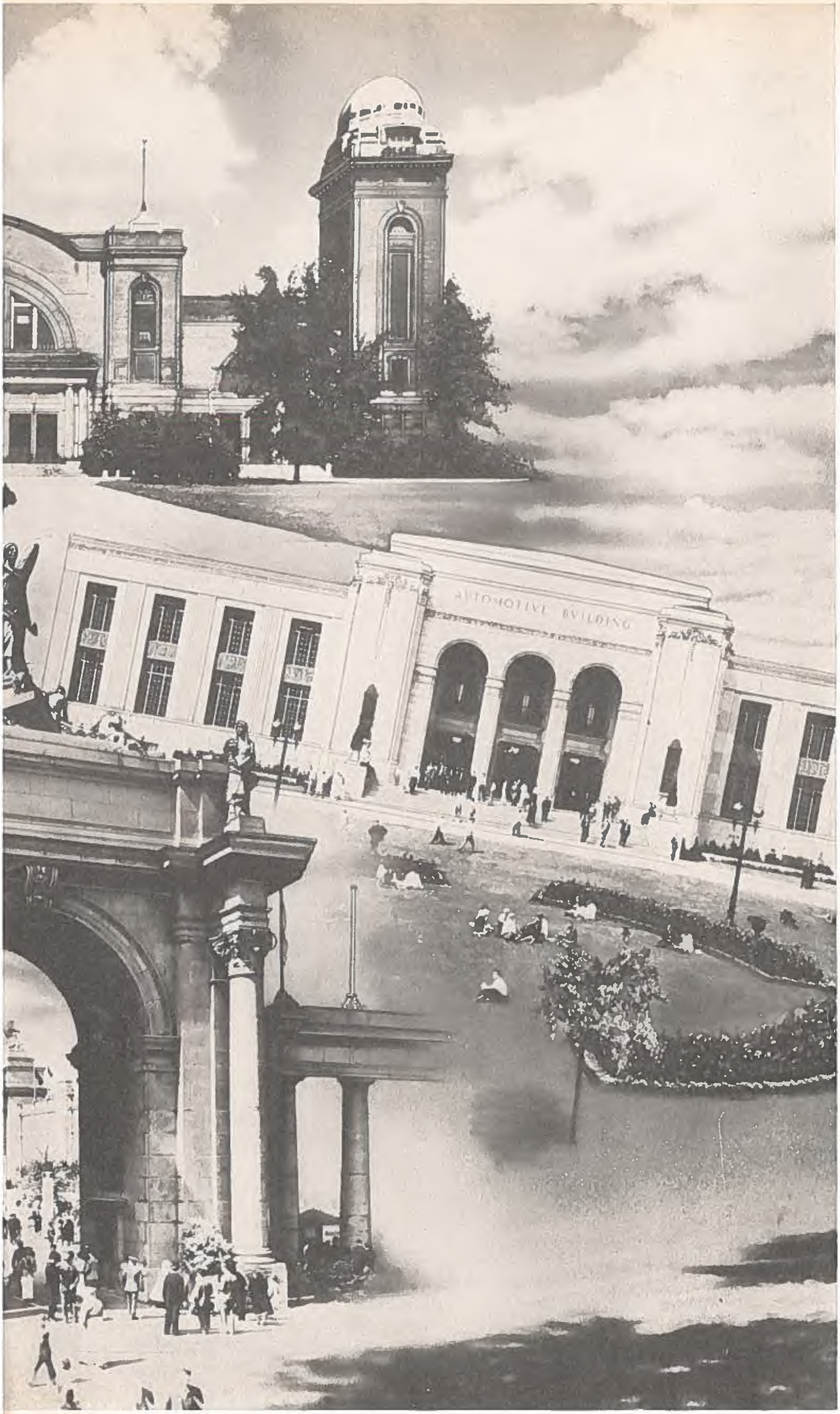
A Chinese exporter must deposit his foreign exchange proceeds with the Bank of China on receipt. In turn, he is provided with a deposit receipt, which is valid for a period of forty days. During this period, he may import goods to the value of this receipt, or sell the receipt to an importer for the like purpose. This receipt will be redeemed in local currency by the bank at the end of its validity period. The bank has the further authority to redeem these deposit receipts at any time before they expire.

Regular shipping services have been resumed between Hong Kong and Taku Bar, the anchorage for Tientsin, and telegraphic communication between these centres has been re-established. It is reported that vessels arriving at this North China port are cleared rapidly and efficiently.

Canadian International Trade Fair

Coliseum, Automotive Building and Electrical Engineering Building, with the imposing entrance to the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto, in which thirty-five countries participating in the Canadian International Trade Fair are displaying their wares. **(See Over)**




AUTOMOTIVE BUILDING

Imports Into Peru Decreased in Volume and Value in Past Year

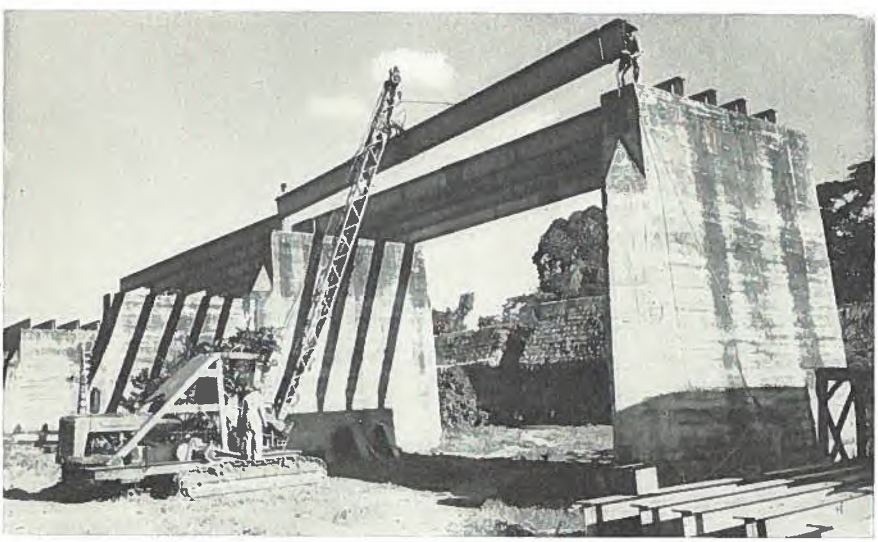
Decline caused by shortage of foreign exchange, which resulted in restrictive import controls designed to reduce imports—Business paralyzed during greater part of year except in most essential articles—Goods classified in three principal categories on priority basis.

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

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of articles on economic conditions in Peru, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. Mr. Van Tighem is presently on tour in Canada. One sol equals $0.1538 Canadian.)

LIMA, Peru, April 16, 1949.—Imports into Peru declined both in volume and in value in 1948. This decrease may be attributed directly to the shortage of foreign exchange, which resulted in restrictive controls designed to reduce imports. During the greater part of the year, trade, except in those articles classified as most essential, was paralyzed. At the beginning of the year, import licences were required for all goods. For the purpose of granting licences, priority lists were drawn up, and goods were classified in three principal categories: A, B and C. Exchange at the official rate was granted only for Group A products. Products in Groups B and C could be imported only on the basis of free market exchange but, as the importation of merchandise on this basis had been suspended by a decree of September 23, 1947, these products were in fact prohibited. Only Group A products, comprising principally essential foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals and raw materials for local industries, could therefore be imported and, as the supply of foreign exchange was very small, only a proportion of the licences applied for could be granted. This condition obtained until April, when a

Peru—Bridge building over the Aguaytia River, between Pucallpa and Tingo Mario, at the end of the Amazon.



system of individual import quotas was established. These quotas were based on information supplied by the importers of each of the commodity groups concerned. Committees were set up by the importers, and information was obtained from each importer regarding his imports in the past.

On the basis of this information, the committee drew up quotas which they presented to the Superintendency of Foreign Trade. However, this was a time-consuming process, and several months were required to secure all the information and prepare the committee's recommendations; during this time, no import licences were granted. Even after the quotas had been prepared, this did not give assurance that the licence would be granted, as in many cases the Superintendency of Foreign Trade rejected the application on various grounds. In fact, the system of individual quotas did not function to the satisfaction of all concerned and, on September 6, another change in the import regulations was made. Prior to the decree of September 6, 1948, exporters were required to sell all the foreign exchange derived from their export sales to the Central Reserve Bank at the official rate of exchange. The decree of September 6 provided that exporters could retain 35 per cent of their exchange in the form of exchange certificates. However, they were required to pay their export taxes out of this percentage, so that, in effect, they were allowed to retain a net of approximately 20 per cent. The remaining 65 per cent was taken by the Central Reserve Bank, payment being made in soles at the official rate. Imports on the basis of free-market exchange, which had been suspended in September of 1947, were again permitted. In order to reduce the demand for free-market exchange and also the government's debt to the Central Reserve Bank, which had originated from the payment of subsidies on foodstuffs, exchange surcharges of 3·50 soles and 10 soles per dollar were levied on group B and C imports respectively. Import licences were required for all goods, as was also the presentation of all licences issued prior to September 6 to the Superintendency of Foreign Trade for revalidation. Revalidation of these licences dragged on for months and served to slow down imports.

Modifications Introduced in December

This system remained in effect until December, when modifications were introduced. A supreme decree, dated December 3, increased the percentage of exchange which exporters were permitted to retain from a net of approximately 20 per cent to 55 per cent. The priority classification of A, B and C was abolished, and a list of permissible imports was drawn up which comprised approximately 38 per cent of the items in the customs tariff. Exchange at the official rate of 6·50 soles per dollar was granted for a limited number of the items, principally essential foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals, but all other products in the permissible list were importable without restriction on the basis of free market exchange. The exchange surcharges were removed.

This system was still in effect at the end of the year and was generally accepted as satisfactory, since it represented an easing of control within stipulated limits. However, considering the year as a whole, the regulations were not conducive to normal business transactions and, as a result of the frequent changes, responsible importers were cautious and reluctant to place orders lest a change in the import regulations would prohibit the importation of the products they had ordered. The necessity for revalidating licences and the slowness with which this was done, in conjunction with the shortage of exchange, resulted in great delays in remittances. Payment was delayed in many cases for several months, due to the fact that import licences and exchange permits had been issued far in excess of the available foreign exchange. At the year's end, however, with the free market being supplied from the 55 per cent share of the exchange derived from sales which exporters were allowed to retain, conditions improved and, in the case of those goods importable with free exchange, payment could be made promptly against documents or by letter of credit. As the demands on the official exchange supply were also reduced, there was an improvement in the amount of official exchange granted.

Foreign Exchange Holdings in Central Reserve Bank

1948—	
January	U.S.$10,900,000
February	10,900,000
March	8,000,000
April	4,700,000
May	10,600,000
June	9,200,000
July	12,800,000
August	13,800,000
September	17,500,000
October	23,500,000
November	18,000,000
December	24,300,000

The value of imports in 1948 totalled 1,090,620,000 soles, a decrease of 1,680,000 soles from the value for the preceding year. As a result of the import controls in effect, non-essential luxury items were prohibited entry, and only essential items, such as wheat, meat, vegetable oils, etc., were imported. The composition of the articles entering into the import trade of Peru during the past year is seen from the following table:

Principal Imports, by Commodity Groups

	Per Cent of Total
Foodstuffs and tobaccos	29.4
Machinery and transportation equipment	27.5
Common metals and manufactures thereof	10.28
Chemical and pharmaceutical products, fertilizers and essential oils	9.1
Textiles	5.3
Non-specified manufactured articles and raw products	5.1
Articles of clothing	4.2
Paper and pulp	2.6
Non-metallic mineral products	1.9
Wood	1.8
Rubber and manufactures thereof	0.6
Hides, skins and manufactures thereof	0.2
Products for heating, lighting and lubricants	1.7
Personal effects	0.2
Precious metals and stones	0.04
Gold and bullion	0.01
Other	0.07
Total	100.00

It will be noted that foodstuffs, tobaccos, machinery, transport equipment, common metals and manufactures thereof, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, essential oils and fertilizers accounted for over 75 per cent of all goods imported. Non-essential luxury items are not included. A better idea of the import trade of Peru in 1948 may be obtained from the following list of the 40 most important items of import, which accounted for more than 50 per cent of the total value of goods imported:

Principal Imports, by Commodities

	Soles
Wheat	156,233,266
Beef	34,641,727
Bags and sacks of jute, etc.	34,229,035
Industrial machinery	18,467,635
Vegetable oils	15,886,065
Iron and steel pipes	14,879,068
Sodium nitrate	13,999,386

Principal Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

	Soles
Textile machinery	13,990,789
Mining machinery	12,984,634
Crude and refined tallow	12,630,974
Oregon pine, white pine, etc.	12,001,150
Pharmaceuticals	11,353,146
Trucks	10,872,101
Refined lard	10,283,517
Spare parts for trucks and automobiles	10,268,626
Chemical pulp, bleached and unbleached	10,149,681
Automobiles, value 1,001-1,500 soles	9,625,423
Rice	9,231,486
Petroleum machinery	9,170,043
Tractors	8,489,241
Newsprint	8,385,961
Iron and steel plates	8,325,002
Spare parts and repairs for machinery and mechanical apparatus	7,471,715
Agricultural machinery	7,441,497
Matches	7,365,353
Aviation gasoline	7,287,185
Arms and other war materials imported by the government	7,017,152
Flour	6,794,492
Evaporated milk	6,734,389
Jute in sheets	6,692,812
Steam boilers and generators	6,556,109
Artificial textile piece-goods	6,386,121
Spare parts for airplanes	6,377,454
Centrifugal pumps and pumps powered by motors	6,372,278
Lubricating oils	6,298,677
Agricultural insecticides and fungicides	6,218,712
Steel rails	6,119,081
Malting barley	6,103,559
Livestock for slaughter	5,650,536
Machine tools for working steel and other metals	5,617,648

The United States continued to be the principal country of supply with 54·15 per cent of the total value of imports into Peru. Argentina, which is the source of large quantities of meat, wheat and vegetable oils, maintained her position as second most important supplier, accounting for 17·62 per cent of the total. Great Britain continued in third place, supplying 6·90 per cent.

Canada slipped from fifth position, which she had occupied in 1947, to seventh, her share of the total imports in the two years 1947 and 1948 being 25,446,000 soles and 20,725,574 soles respectively. The following table shows the most important countries of supply and their relative importance as such in 1948 and 1947:

Principal Imports, by Countries

	1948			1947		
	Rank	Soles	Per Cent of Total	Rank	Soles	Per Cent of Total
United States	1	590,677,186	54.15	1	636,466,000	58.26
Argentina	2	192,178,278	17.62	2	146,510,000	13.41
Great Britain	3	75,201,018	6.90	3	71,605,000	6.55
British India	4	42,737,025	3.91	8	20,699,000	1.89
Chile	5	34,543,540	3.16	4	39,072,000	3.58
Switzerland	6	23,445,124	2.15	6	23,789,000	2.17
Canada	7	20,725,574	1.90	5	25,446,000	2.32
Ecuador	8	16,016,417	1.46	14	3,893,000	0.35
Italy	9	14,659,546	1.34	9	15,738,000	1.44
Belgium	10	14,603,271	1.34	10	11,622,000	1.06
Sweden	11	14,367,949	1.31	7	22,204,000	2.03
Brazil	12	7,690,409	0.71	12	9,354,000	0.85
Nicaragua	13	5,997,323	0.54	..	......	....
Czechoslovakia	14	4,244,885	0.38	..	......	....
Norway	15	3,837,716	0.35	13	5,947,000	0.54
Canal Zone	16	1,910,106	0.17	..	......	....
Cuba	17	1,674,916	0.15	16	2,143,000	0.19
Bolivia	18	1,022,969	0.12	15	3,802,000	0.34
Uruguay	19	320,358	0.03	17	1,886,000	0.17
Mexico	20	......	....	11	9,993,000	0.91

Prices Continued to Rise in 1948

Prices continued to rise during 1948, but the rate of increase was not as rapid as in 1947. The index of wholesale prices in 1948 was 428 as compared with 343 for 1947, an increase of 85 points, or 24·7 per cent. However, comparing the index numbers for December in both of these years, the increase is only 70 points (from 393 to 463), or 17·8 per cent. The increase from December, 1946, to December, 1947, was 39·4 per cent.

Similarly, the rate of increase in the cost-of-living index has not been maintained, although there were considerable increases in prices during the year. Over the twelve-month period, an increase from 285 to 374, or 31·2 per cent, is recorded, while between the figures for 1946 and 1947 the increase was 29 per cent. However, the actual increase in the cost of living during the year can be best determined by comparing the cost-of-living indexes for December of each year, which shows that the heavy increase recorded for 1947 was not maintained in 1948. The increase in the cost-of-living index from December, 1947, to December, 1948 (from 344 to 391) was 47 points, or 13·7 per cent. The increase from December, 1946, to December, 1947 (from 235·5 to 344) was 108·5 points, or 46 per cent.

During the course of the year, 659 new companies were formed, with a total capital of 179,736,584·80 soles. This was an increase of 45 as compared with the number recorded for 1947, but the amount of capital involved was less by over 41,000,000 soles.

Construction continued at a high level but was limited principally to small units and the completion of larger buildings which had been begun previously. Labour conditions showed an improvement in the latter part of the year, and strikes were less frequent.

Canadian Cattle Bring in Dollars

Six head of cattle were purchased at the National Holstein-Friesian sale, held in Oakville, Ont., on May 23, 1949, for shipment to Rome, Italy. The consignment includes *Elmcroft Benevolence,* son of the $14,000-bull Aladdin, and five bred heifers that averaged $915 each.

Two plane-loads of Holstein-Friesians left for Ecuador on May 30, the shipment including *Way Brook Rag Apple Review.*

Sixty-nine head of cattle were sold at the All-Eastern Ontario Holstein sale, held in Ottawa on May 25, 1949, of which 32 were purchased by United States buyers.

Great Britain to Aid Sea Fishing Industry

London, May 24, 1949.—(FTS)—Loans up to an aggregate of £10,000,000 to enable fishermen in the United Kingdom to purchase, improve or recondition fishing boats are provided for in the Sea Fish Industry Bill, recently tabled in Parliament. The bill also contains proposals for safeguarding the quality of fish for human consumption.

Other provisions include the appointment of Sea Fishery Officers and the licensing of fishing boats and of persons engaged in the processing of, or wholesale dealing in, fish.

Loans will operate for a period of ten years with a possibility of extension for a further period of not more than five years. Loans will be mainly in respect of trawlers, since boats used for herring fishing or inshore fisheries are covered by similar provisions in existing legislation.

The Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries is empowered to make regulations for the storage, handling, transport, processing and sale of sea fish in order to safeguard quality and to secure the best use of fish.

Canada Imports Large Quantities Of Hard Fibres from Mexico

British East Africa is principal source of supply, but purchases from Mexico in 1948 totalled 270,523 cwts. valued at $4,190,237—Sisal accounts for bulk of Canadian purchases, istle and tampico making up the remainder—Lack of local demand for fabricated products in Mexico results in bulk of raw materials being exported.

By W. J. Millyard, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

MEXICO CITY, May 15, 1949.—Mexico was the second most important source of supply last year for hard fibres required by Canada, imports from that country of 270,523 cwts. being valued at $4,190,237. British East Africa was the principal source of supply. Sisal, of which Mexico is one of the leading producers, comprised the largest part of these fibre shipments to Canada, with istle and tampico accounting for the remainder.

Sisal is believed to have originated in the Yucatan Peninsula, historical findings having revealed that it was used by the Mayas in that region long before the Spanish invasion in the 16th century. Unlike tampico and istle fibres, which are obtained from wild vegetation, sisal is a cultivated crop. Plantations are found throughout the peninsula, which produced about 90 per cent of the average annual crop of 120,000 tons between 1945 and 1947. The entire economy of the area is based on this plant.

Mexican sisal compares favourably with that grown in East Africa, Java, or Kenya, and its textile qualities—oil absorption, dust content, breaking strength—are unsurpassed. It is used mainly in the manufacture of binder twine, baler twine, rope and padding, and within the Republic of Mexico there are numerous factories engaged in producing these commodities. However, in recent months many have had to close down, since there is not sufficient local demand for their products, and foreign customers prefer to purchase sisal in the raw state to make ropes and twine in their own countries. For this reason only a third of all sisal exports is in the form of fabricated twine, rope and other articles, the remainder being decorticated raw fibre. There are over one hundred decorticating plants in Yucatan, mechanical equipment being used almost exclusively.

From 1934 to 1939 the main sisal plantations were broken up by government order, and the land was divided among the employees. However, the new owners were so illiterate and unaccustomed to managerial responsibility that in 1938 a government organization known as the "Henequeneros de Yucatan" was formed to help them. Its ultimate control is vested in the state of Yucatan, and its activities affect practically every phase of the life of the people in the area. It maintains substantial warehousing facilities from which it can make shipments as required, and all export and domestic sales come under its jurisdiction.

Tampico and Istle Fibres Grow Wild in Arid Regions

Tampico fibre (also known as Lechuguilla), used principally for the manufacture of brushes, is collected in the wild state by the Indians who live in the dry regions where it grows, and they decorticate it with a wooden block and blunt-edged knife. The Indians then sell the decorticated fibre to a private monopoly, known as La Forestal, at fixed prices. A considerable amount of the processing, including dyeing, combing, polishing, blending, and cutting to specified lengths is done by this organization in Mexico, prior to shipment of the product abroad. Mexico is the only country producing this fibre commercially, approximately half its present annual production of about 12,000 tons being exported, mainly to the United States.

Istle fibre (also known as Palma ixtle), like tampico, grows uncultivated in the semi-arid regions of Mexico. It is collected and decorticated by the Indians, who bring it to central collection points, where it is then resold to commercial users. During the war, large quantities were shipped abroad as a substitute for jute. However, approximately 60 per cent of the average annual crop of about 23,000 tons is still exported, chiefly to the United States, where it is also used in the manufacture of padding and fillings.

Great Britain to Buy Exportable Surplus Of Australian Meat Under Agreement

Market to be provided, up to a specified ceiling, for next fifteen years—Plans for development of cattle industry in Northern Australia may now proceed.

SYDNEY, April 28, 1949.—(FTS)—Australia and Great Britain have concluded an agreement whereby the United Kingdom will provide a market for the exportable surplus of meat in Australia, up to a specified ceiling, during a period of fifteen years. The government may now proceed with its plans for the development of the cattle industry in Northern Australia, which are expected to involve an expenditure of $160,000,000.

Meat production in Australia is approximately one million tons a year, of which 250,000 tons are now being exported to Great Britain. It is estimated that, by developing new territory in Northern Australia, exports could be increased to 400,000 tons per annum. The time required to reach this figure has not been mentioned, but any substantial increase in the cattle population can only be achieved slowly.

Extensive preparatory work has already been undertaken in Australia, and approval has been obtained for capital expenditures in the Wyndham area of Western Australia. Projects for the expansion of cattle production in Northern Australia, involving road construction, stock route improvements, water conservation, etc., are under consideration.

It is expected that large quantities of materials, especially steel products and road-making machinery, other than equipment already available in Australia, will be required for the development of this undertaking.

Opportunities Afforded Breeders of Beef Cattle

Breeders of beef cattle in the United Kingdom will welcome this agreement, as it will afford them an opportunity of providing some of the livestock required to build up herds in Western and Northern Australia. It has equal significance for breeders in Canada, whose healthy stock has been favourably received in Australia, as it would appear that a large market for their cattle might be developed.

During the visit to Australia of the British food delegation, some months ago, it was proposed that Northern Australia be more fully developed to help step up beef production. Because of fluctuations in market prices, and because negotiations with the British Government had not been completed, the cattle-raising country has not been extensively improved.

Any big increase in beef production in either Queensland or Northern Australia would involve heavy cash expenditure on water, fencing and clearing, transportation, etc. Officers of the Treasury and Department of Post-war Reconstruction are investigating the feasibility of spending large capital sums in Northern Australia for facilities such as roads, railways and ports. It is difficult to determine, however, just how far their investigations have gone, as the Commonwealth Minister for Commerce and Agriculture would not comment a short time ago on progress made on the proposal for the increased meat production.

In addresses given by Sir Henry Turner, leader of the British food delegation, during his visit last year, he spoke of a "permanent" British market for Australian meat, or a "market for generations to come".

Canadian Production of Paints and Laquers Last Year Highest in Record of Industry

Value of output from 116 factories was largest for any group in chemical category—Imports increased, but exports declined—Production of vegetable oils was greater than in 1947.

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

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

PAINTS and lacquers produced in Canada last year had a value of $80,700,000, which is the largest figure for any group in the chemical industry. The total for 1948 was 15 per cent higher than in 1947, and constituted a record, though it should be noted that higher prices prevailing for prepared paints and lacquers accounted for a large part of the increase in production value.

There were 116 plants operating in Canada during the past year, employing 5,543 workers, whose salaries and wages aggregated $11,800,000. The sixty establishments in Ontario produced 51 per cent of the paint and lacquer, while 34 factories in Quebec Province accounted for 36 per cent of the total for Canada.

Monthly reports indicate that producers' sales of paints in 1948 were valued at $82,300,000, compared with $70,700,000 in 1947. Trade sales amounted to $40,000,000, industrial sales to $29,000,000, and other sales, including water paints, to $13,000,000. There was a definite decline in sales during the last quarter of the year under review.

Imports of paints and pigments were valued at $14,300,000 last year, the main items being 26,185 tons of carbon black, valued at $3,100,000; 19,646 tons of antimony oxide and titanium oxide, valued at $4,600,000; and 14,787 tons of lithopone, valued at $2,000,000. Exports of paints, lacquers and varnishes amounted to $6,200,000.

Canadian Production, Imports and Exports of Paints

	Production	Imports	Exports
1920	$27,042,096	$ 4,642,295	$ 2,013,196
1925	19,530,042	3,997,612	491,184
1930	23,966,502	4,663,681	480,819
1935	20,341,407	3,651,492	741,639
1940	30,109,130	5,500,622	2,325,476
1945	44,350,000*	8,660,314	3,973,155
1946	52,973,000*	9.436,521	4,406,735
1947	64,880,000*	13.441,471	7,346,198
1948	75,800,000*	14,276,958	6,234,618

* Pigments not included in production figures for 1945 to 1948.

Producers' Sales of Paints, Varnish and Lacquers

	1947	1948
Trade sales of paints, varnishes and lacquers (except water paints)	$36,063,948	$40,459,598
Industrial Sales—		
(a) Paints and varnishes (except water paints)	20,404,772	23,783,145
(b) Lacquers	4,848,369	5,046,537
Sales of all types of water paints	1,676,075	1,314,453
Unclassified sales	7,718,930	11,654,526
Total, all sales	$70,712,094	$82,258,259

Canadian Imports of Paints and Pigments in 1948

		Quantity	Value
White lead, dry	lb.	110,060	$ 19,578
White lead, ground in oil	lb.	1,612	403
Litharge	lb.	411,100	86,448
Red lead and orange mineral	lb.	41,795	8,830
Lamp black	lb.	200,628	34,738
Carbon black	lb.	52,370,586	3,059,430
Bone black and ivory black	lb.	285,848	44,581
Antimony oxide and titanium oxide	lb.	39,292,704	4,610,340
Blanc fixe	lb.	1,398,322	41,329
Bronze powders	lb.	17,498	14,003
Lithopone	lb.	29,574,145	2,026,567
Cobalt oxide	lb.	100	205
Oxides of tin and copper	lb.	116,119	57,004
Oxide, fillers, dry colours, n.o.p.	lb.	7,781,074	2,468,127
Satin white	lb.	386,522	4,565
Ultramarine blue, dry or pulp	lb.	640,393	135,329
Zinc oxide	lb.	3,464,454	396,478
Ochres, siennas and umbers	lb.	2,923,993	71,272
Artists' and children's colours		......	225,650
Putty	lb.	208,145	34,231
Gold liquid paint		......	497
Liquid fillers and paints, n.o.p.	gal.	97,649	402,802
Spirit varnishes, lacquers and paints	gal.	13,520	81,612
Stains and oxides for enamelling	gal.	40,056	87,702
Varnishes, lacquers, japans, n.o.p.	gal.	119,302	348,886
Total		......	$14,276,958

Production of Vegetable Oils Higher

Thirteen plants were engaged during 1948 in extracting or processing vegetable oils, such as linseed, soybean, cocoanut, peanut, rapeseed and sunflower, the output from which was valued at $52,600,000. This figure was 38 per cent higher than in 1947, and included about 14,000,000 gallons of inseed oil, 13,432 tons of soybean oil, and 36,628 tons of other oils.

Imports of vegetable oil were valued at $21,000,000, compared with $25,600,000 in 1947. The principal inedible oils were peanut oil, of which 11,280 tons, valued at $4,700,000, were imported; cottonseed oil, 6,038 tons, at $3,400,000; palm oil and palm kernel oil, 9,010 tons, at $2,800,000; chinawood oil, 4,241 tons, at $2,000,000; essential oils, $2,000,000; cocoanut oil, 2,622 tons, at $1,300,000; and castor oil, 2,771 tons, at $1,200,000. Edible oil imports included 2,885 tons of soybean oil, valued at $1,400,000; and 702 tons of olive oil, valued at $600,000.

Canadian Production of Vegetable Oils

	Linseed Imp. gal.	Soybean Tons	*Other Tons
1944	9,779,743	11,450	
1945	10,029,517	4,573	23,220
1946	11,310,076	8,038	32,574
1947	10,362,951	12,071	30,068
1948	14,300,000	13,432	36,628

* Other oils include: Coconut, peanut, rapeseed, sunflower and mustard seed oil.

Canadian Imports of Vegetable Oils in 1948

	Pounds	Value
For Non-edible Uses		
Castor oil	5,541,400	$ 1,155,099
Chinawood oil	8,482,500	2,015,532
Coconut oil	5,243,000	1,283,407
Cottonseed oil for refining	12,075,800	3,368,242
Essential oils, not elsewhere specified	720,332	1,901,694
Eucalyptus oil	19,661	15,812
Linseed oil	89,700	35,779
Foots of cottonseed or olive	429,700	80,800
Olive oil for use in manufactures	78,000	19,155
Palm oil and palm kernel oil	18,019,100	2,799,458
Peanut oil	22,559,900	4,713,749
Vegetable oils for textiles	1,620,300	396,468
Lemon oil and orange oil	111,291	281,566
Spearmint oil	24,068	144,525
Peppermint oil	63,766	479,003
Sesame seed oil	15,900	8,030
Soya bean oil for manufacture of soap	128,800	26,696
Cashew nut oil	174,400	43,395
Oiticica oil	96,600	19,919
Sunflower seed oil	28,800	9,681
Rapeseed oil	500	210
Resin oil	509,200	35,279
Tall oil and tall oil pitch	2,117,900	111,489
Other vegetable oils for use in manufactures	110,600	32,248
For Edible Uses		
Coconut oil	2,600	755
Cottonseed oil	195,100	56,477
Olive oil	1,403,400	605,691
Peanut oil	26,600	12,118
Soya bean oil	5,769,700	1,371,095
Total	......	$21,023,372

Market for Netherlands' Seeds Dislocated

The Hague, March 29, 1949.—(FTS)—Some 30,000 acres in the Netherlands were devoted to the production of vegetables and garden seeds in 1948, a figure which is approximately equal to that of the preceding three years, and about two and a half times the prewar acreage. The large demand and depleted stocks following the war permitted relatively easy sale of seeds, mainly for export, until 1948, but the situation has changed this season. Due to improved food conditions, fewer people in most European countries are growing their own vegetables, a condition which is causing a decreasing demand for seeds. Also, for financial reasons, seedmen are buying more conservatively and banks have placed greater restrictions on credit.

German imports of large quantities of seed from the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom have dislocated the Netherlands' seed trade and stocks. Much seed could have been supplied by the Netherlands, as in 1945, 1946 and 1947, but seed growers, unaware of the possibility of a sudden change in the import policy of the Bizonal area of Germany, had produced for a normal volume of German business over the next two years. Consequently, the seed trade has been curtailed, and prices have declined.

Prices of dwarf beans dropped from 22½ to 11½ cents per pound, and there were no buyers at the reduced figure. Heavy stocks of cabbage, chervil, runner beans, cucumber, sugar peas, radish and spinach seeds and a limited number of carrot seeds are also on hand. Supplies of all biennial and perennial flower seeds are almost consumed, while fairly large stocks of annuals are still available.

Hong Kong Budget Estimates for Current Year Establish New Low-Record Level

Major items are cost-of-living bonus for civil service and allotment for defence of colony—Provision for increased water tax, postage rates, stamp tax, tax on import and export licences—Prospects for continuance of prosperity of the colony considered good.

By K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

HONG KONG, April 5, 1949.—With revenues estimated at HK$180 million and expenditures at HK$179·7 million, Hong Kong budget figures for 1949-50 set a new low-record level. A surplus of HK$24 million from the fiscal year 1948-49 is carried forward as a credit to the budget for the current year.

Major items in the colony's budget are personnel emoluments and cost-of-living allowances to civil servants, estimated at HK$73·8 million, with a further HK$26 million earmarked for expenditure on the colony's defence. Increased taxation include doubling of the water tax; an increase in local postage rates from 5 to 10 cents for letters and from 2 to 5 cents for post-cards, an increase in the stamp tax on cheques and receipts, a stamp tax of $1 on all applications for import-export licences, and a licence fee for a group of manufacturers yet to be named.

In presenting the budget for the new fiscal year, the Governor of this colony emphasized that long-term trends in development within the colony are to a degree obscured by political and exchange factors, but that there were grounds to justify assumption of the continuance of the current level of prosperity. The fiscal year 1948-49 has been noteworthy for the level of trading activity that was maintained. Indicative of the high level of economic conditions in the colony are such unrelated factors as the budget surplus; shipping tonnage moving through the colony in the amount of 22,400,000 tons (18,990,000 tons in 1947); 25,000 passengers using Kai Tak airfield each month, to make Hong Kong's airport one of the world's major air centres; 3¾ million passengers carried by the Kowloon-Canton Railway, which exceeded the previous record year (1936) by 31 per cent; weight of mails handled by the Post Office increased by 44 per cent; and the sale of postage stamps increased by better than 30 per cent.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Ireland Issues Further Quota for Electric Lamps

Dublin, May 2, 1949.—(FTS)—Ireland has established a further quota and quota period for certain electric filament lamps (100/250 volts, 1/1,500 watts), as follows: 25,000 articles for the period June 1, 1949, to August 31, 1949. This amount is unchanged from the previous three months.

Data for Exporters Compiled

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	March 1938	March 1948	March 1949	January—March 1938	January—March 1948	January—March 1949
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Main Groups—						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	11.2	24.0	28.2	26.2	71.2	79.2
Animals and Animal Products	3.6	7.4	6.4	7.8	22.5	22.6
Fibres, Textiles and Products	9.7	28.5	33.2	25.8	82.2	98.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	3.2	6.3	7.3	8.1	17.6	19.9
Iron and Products	17.5	60.9	85.7	42.6	187.5	228.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3.8	12.5	15.5	10.1	34.0	42.6
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	8.4	37.4	37.2	23.0	113.7	111.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	3.0	10.3	10.5	7.4	28.4	31.0
Miscellaneous Commodities	4.6	9.9	12.1	10.8	28.3	32.2
Total Imports for Consumption	65.1	197.1	235.9	161.7	585.3	665.7
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	1,463	3,447	4,286	3,700	10,369	12,239
Nuts	221	2,698	2,179	677	7,417	5,753
Vegetables	911	646	2,228	1,936	1,530	4,961
Grains and products	1,711	2,929	1,286	3,972	8,418	3,718
Sugar and products	822	4,118	4,094	2,062	9,145	11,012
Cocoa and chocolate	142	540	1,978	350	2,925	4,746
Coffee and chicory	484	1,339	1,584	1,167	5,998	6,432
Tea	957	798	1,457	2,359	3,959	4,603
Beverages, alcoholic	428	986	1,994	1,194	3,379	5,118
Gums and resins	122	468	502	318	1,370	1,429
Oils, vegetable	1,494	1,891	2,128	3,144	4,908	6,027
Rubber and products	994	2,769	2,968	2,281	7,467	8,877
Tobacco	361	278	284	488	888	847
Vegetable products, other	1,069	1,086	1,204	2,555	3,399	3,476
Total	11,178	23,993	28,174	26,203	71,173	79,238
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	178	278	527	481	886	1,576
Furs and products	1,040	1,740	1,665	2,448	8,882	8,475
Hides and skins, raw	283	388	1,470	727	2,757	3,535
Leather, unmanufactured	226	412	544	638	1,313	1,602
Leather, manufactured	309	527	522	746	1,354	1,224
Animal oils, fats, greases	57	3,162	498	191	4,392	1,632
Animals and products, other	1,519	846	1,135	2,579	2,943	4,568
Total	3,612	7,352	6,362	7,809	22,525	22,612
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	1,351	5,093	6,143	3,590	16,434	19,536
Cotton products	1,813	5,792	7,669	4,836	17,051	24,645
Flax, hemp, jute and products	799	2,567	1,743	2,248	6,775	5,263
Silk and products	676	328	394	1,861	1,035	1,450
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	1,323	3,150	3,953	3,151	8,875	8,685
Wool products	1,745	5,217	6,896	5,224	15,735	19,364
Artificial silk and products	403	2,463	3,500	1,025	6,684	10,796
Textile products, other	1,637	3,843	2,853	3,821	9,569	8,776
Total	9,747	28,453	33,151	25,755	82,158	98,516
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured	571	1,097	1,415	1,379	2,529	3,581
Wood, manufactured	416	1,125	1,184	1,082	3,354	3,467
Paper	783	1,637	1,829	1,917	4,201	4,953
Books and printed matter	1,457	2,482	2,860	3,737	7,539	7,855
Total	3,227	6,341	7,288	8,115	17,623	19,855
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	24	7	3	121	88	232
Scrap	51	631	787	157	2,096	1,330
Castings and forgings	218	887	1,314	540	2,271	3,356
Rolling mill products	2,058	6,957	11,116	5,430	19,554	29,570
Pipes, tubes and fittings	200	1,249	2,791	483	3,620	7,234
Wire and chain	245	859	1,489	667	2,578	4,432

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodity	March			January—March		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Farm implements and machinery	2,475	10,548	17.230	5,411	30,463	44,808
Hardware and cutlery	222	769	1,160	553	2,248	3,065
Household machinery	240	1,194	1,024	589	3,297	2,644
Mining, metallurgical machinery	500	1,707	3,801	1,307	4,221	8,777
Business, printing machinery	664	1,920	1,896	1,647	7,080	6,380
Other non-farm machinery	3,031	13,078	13,944	7,179	45,261	37.895
Tools	240	943	1,022	599	2,749	2,990
Autos, freight and passenger	1,575	1,455	3,067	3,352	2.717	7,487
Automobile parts	2,487	7.949	11,222	7,130	25,345	30,274
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	213	1,007	841	400	2,884	2,398
Engines and boilers	1,181	4,420	5,894	2,452	14,425	17,001
Cooking and heating apparatus	129	631	955	256	2,126	2,218
Iron products, other	1,737	4,674	6,109	4,288	14,458	16,463
TOTAL	17,490	60,883	85,665	42,563	187,479	228,555
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	392	701	944	958	1,960	2,708
Brass, Copper, and products	377	961	1,471	952	2,801	4,079
Tin	249	831	1,319	603	1,177	3,813
Precious metals (except gold)	231	1,508	2,037	868	3,082	4 905
Clocks and watches	231	303	474	502	1,368	1,396
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,325	5,202	5,795	3,390	16,007	16,712
Non-ferrous products, other	1,023	2,964	3,470	2,799	7,557	9,034
TOTAL	3,829	12,469	15,509	10,073	33,953	42,647
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Clay and products	818	2,325	2,964	2,042	6,688	8,311
Coal	2,982	12,969	11,558	8,517	38,826	33,682
Coal products	285	1,171	1,163	848	4,393	3,625
Glass and glassware	600	2,079	2,032	1,492	5,881	5,814
Petroleum, crude	1,946	11,372	13,472	4,914	35,579	38,450
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	863	5,244	3,379	2,321	15,050	14,171
Stone and products	502	942	1,532	1,758	3,045	3,644
Non-metallic products, other	430	1,311	1,102	1,128	4,187	3,389
TOTAL	8,427	37,413	37,203	23,020	113,650	111,087
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	150	318	339	370	908	998
Cellulose products	176	411	488	477	1,133	1,336
Drugs and medicines	340	1,291	1,252	949	3,134	3,332
Dyeing and tanning materials	330	843	849	931	2,373	2,637
Fertilizers	193	696	617	327	1,598	1,523
Paints and varnishes	304	1,365	1,082	800	3,752	3,208
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	559	1,162	1,464	1,418	3,371	4,733
Synthetic resins and products	76	1,338	1,329	200	3,913	3,933
Chemical products, other	849	2,857	3,120	1,928	8,227	9,333
TOTAL	2,979	10,282	10,541	7,400	28,410	31,033
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	183	260	436	411	707	968
Toys and sporting goods	215	278	424	418	570	1,049
Refrigerators and parts	229	660	647	375	1,737	1,846
Musical instruments	171	253	386	330	819	978
Scientific equipment	409	1,562	2,025	983	4,378	5,253
Aircraft and parts	285	501	1,399	745	1,963	3,391
Works of art	152	119	137	365	322	425
Canadian Tourists' purchases	609	34	1,234	1,162	102	2,400
Parcels of small value	477	543	729	1,147	1,900	2,509
Wax, mineral and vegetable	38	182	109	124	582	518
Miscellaneous consumer goods	523	442	819	1,219	1,366	2,027
Miscellaneous	843	3,445	2,032	2,213	8,621	5,846
Canadian goods returned	173	481	514	587	1,565	1,562
Non-commercial articles	261	1,105	1,160	711	3,694	3,394
TOTAL	4,566	9.865	12,052	10,789	28,324	32,165

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.

Bruce A. Macdonald Returns from Brussels

B. A. Macdonald

Bruce A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Brussels, Belgium, has returned home on leave, and will make a tour of Canada, discussing with businessmen market conditions in Belgium and Luxembourg. Born in Dawson City, Yukon Territory, Mr. Macdonald graduated from the University of British Columbia in 1926, having specialized in economics. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in March, 1929, and was posted to Shanghai in December of the same year as Assistant Trade Commissioner. Mr. Macdonald was transferred to Dublin, Ireland, in October, 1937, as Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, and the following April was moved to Berlin, where he remained until the outbreak of hostilities in 1939. On his return to Canada in October, he was appointed Secretary of the Canadian Shipping Board, remaining in that position until March, 1945, when he became Commercial Secretary for Canada in Brussels.

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.

C. J. Van Tighem Returns from Lima

C. J. Van Tighem

Clarence Joseph Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, has returned home on leave and will tour Canada, discussing with businessmen the further development of trade between this country and Peru and Ecuador. On conclusion of his stay in Canada, Mr. Van Tighem will proceed to São Paulo, Brazil, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. J. C. Depocas in that post. Born in Strathmore, Alberta, in 1921, he attended St. Paul's College, Winnipeg; Queen's University, Kingston, and graduated from the University of Manitoba in 1942 with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. Mr. Van Tighem joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in February, 1945, and was posted to Lima, Peru, the following October as Assistant Commercial Secretary. He became Commercial Secretary for Canada in July, 1947.

Quebec City—June 10-14.
Montreal—June 16-30.

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.

Canadian Cement Production Breaks Record

Production of cement in Canada during 1948 exceeded all previous records both in quantity and total value of products. During the year, 14,127,123 barrels valued at $28,264,987 were sold or used by the producers as compared with 11,939,245 barrels worth $21,968,909 in 1947, an increase of 18 per cent in quantity and 32 per cent in value.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

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			
Lourenço Marques; Cape Town; Port Elizabeth; East London; Durban	June 15–25	*Cabano*	Elder Dempster
	June 20–25	*Vancouver County*	March Shipping
	June 25	*Constantia*	Shipping Limited
	June 25	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
	June 28	*Manny*	Shipping Limited
	July 1–10	*Fort Nottingham*	Elder Dempster
	July 25	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Beira; Mombasa	June 25	*Thorsisle*	Kerr Steamships
	July 25	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Argentina— Buenos Aires	June 29–July 2	*Scottish Prince*	Furness Withy
Australia— Brisbane; Sydney; Freemantle; Melbourne; Adelaide	June 23–30	*Ashburton*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgian Congo— Matadi	June 20–25	*Vancouver County*	March Shipping
Belgium— Antwerp	June 15–20	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	June 18	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 20	*Prins Fredrik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	June 25–29	*Sein*	Furness Withy
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	June 25–30	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	June 26–July 3	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29–July 7	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
	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 29–July 2	*Scottish Prince*	Furness Withy
Ceylon— Colombo	June 23	*City of Norwich*	McLean Kennedy
China— Shanghai	June 22–27	*Ajax*	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia— Barranquilla	June 16–22	**Brush*	Swedish American
	Late June	*Ciudad de Manizales*	Canadia Ajax
	July 18–23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
Cuba— Havana	June 17–22	**Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Havana	June 15–18	*Eika*	Federal Commerce
Santiago	June 13–15	**Sunprince*	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark— Copenhagen	June 14–17	*Helgasmith*	Montreal Shipping
	June 18	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 27–30	*Signeborg*	Montreal Shipping
	July 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 2	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 8–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Egypt— Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	June 27–July 2	*Zeeland*	Cunard Donaldson
Finland— Helsinki	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 8–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
France— Le Havre	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	June 20–25	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Germany— Hamburg	June 20	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	June 26–July 3	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29–July 7	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
	July 1	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Hong Kong	June 22–27	*Ajax*	Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan— Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	June 23	*City of Norwich*	McLean Kennedy
Indonesia— Batavia, Samarang, Soerabaya, Cheribon, Belawan-Deli	June 27–July 2	*Zeeland*	Cunard Donaldson
Italy— West Coast Ports	June 20–25	*Capo Vita*	Monsen Clarke
Malaya— Penang, Port Swettenham	June 27–July 2	*Zeeland*	Cunard Donaldson
Mexico— Tampico, Veracruz	June 17–23	**Stegeholm*	Swedish American
Veracruz	June 15–18	*Eika*	Federal Commerce

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands— Amsterdam, Rotterdam	June 15-20	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	June 18	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 20	*Prins Frederik Hendrik*	Shipping Limited
	June 20	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
	June 25-30	*Hada County*	Canada Steamships
	June 26-July 3	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29-July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	June 29-July 7	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
	July 1	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	July 2	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
	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
	July 18-23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
New Zealand— Auckland, Wellington, Lyttleton, Dunedin, Bluff	June 28-July 7	*Port Quebec*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland— Belfast	June 23-27	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway— Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen	June 29-July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 8-12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Oslo, Stavanager, Bergen	June 18	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 2	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
Philippines— Manila, Cebu	June 22-27	*Ajax*	Cunard Donaldson
Poland— Gdynia, Gdansk	June 29-July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 8-12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Puerto Rico— San Juan	June 16-22	**Brush*	Swedish American
SanJuan	June 18-23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
Singapore	June 27-July 2	*Zeeland*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden— Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	June 29-July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 8-12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
Sweden— Gothenburg, Malmo, Stockholm	June 14-17	*Helgasmith*	Montreal Shipping
	June 27-30	*Signeborg*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom— Avonmouth	June 22-29	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth, Swansea	June 15-20	†*Brazilian Prince*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	June 19-26	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	June 26-July 4	*Laurentia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	June 25-29	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—Con. Liverpool	June 13–20	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	June 15–19	*Seaboard Queen*	March Shipping
	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 17–24	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 18	*Svanefjell*	Brock Shipping
	June 22	*Beaverglen* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	July 2	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
Manchester	June 15–18	†*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
	June 22–25	*Manchester Port* (r)	Furness Withy
	June 29–July 2	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Leith, Newcastle	June 9–15	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
	June 17–22	*Cairnavon*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—Montevideo	June 29–July 2	*Scottish Prince*	Furness Withy
Vancouver	June 25–30	*A Ship*	Monsen Clarke
Venezuela—Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, Maracaibo	June 16–22	**Brush*	Swedish American
	Late June	*Ciudad de Manizales*	Canadian Ajax
	July 18–23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
West Indies—Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	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, Bahamas	June 17	*Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
	June 27	*Canadian Highlander*	Canadian National
	July 6	*Canadian Observer*	Canadian National

Departures from Quebec

(r)Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—Amsterdam, Rotterdam	June 28–29	*Volendam*	Furness Withy
	July 5–6	*Tabinta*	Furness Withy
	July 29–30	*Volendam*	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—Liverpool	July 8	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	June 19–23	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

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 22–27	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	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	June 2–19 June 17	*Riley* *Cimon*	North Pacific B. W. Greer and Son
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	July 15	*Mattawunga*	Empire Shipping
Sydney, Melbourne	July 10	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Hobart, Melbourne, Sydney	June 20	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Belgium—			
Antwerp	July 5 July 18 July 20	*Paraguay* (r) *Golden Gate* (r) *Valognes*	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Burma—			
Rangoon	July 5	*Höegh Silvercloud*	Dingwall Cotts
Canal Zone—			
Balboa, Cristobal	June 19 June 24 July 10	*Santa Adela* (r) *Timber Hitch* *Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Ceylon—			
Colombo	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
	June 18	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	June 25	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica	June 19	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
China—			
Shanghai	June 28	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	June 24	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Buenaventura	June 19	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	June 24	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	June 19	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	June 24	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Fiji—			
Suva	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Suva	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
France—			
Le Havre	July 20	*Valognes*	Empire Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg	July 5	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala—			
San Jose	June 24	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
Hawaii—			
Honolulu	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Hong Kong	June 28	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi, Bombay	June 25	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay, Madras	June 18	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Bombay, Calcutta	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras, Calcutta	July 5	*Höegh Silvercloud*	Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia—			
Batavia, Soerabaya, Samarang, Cheribon	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
	June 25	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 5	*Höegh Silvercloud*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa, Naples, Venice	June 28	*Etna*	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malaya—			
Penang / Port Swettenham	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
Penang	June 18	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Mexico—			
Acapulco	June 24	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam / Rotterdam	July 10	*Pont l'Eveque*	Empire Shipping
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides—			
Port Vila	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland / Wellington	June 20	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Auckland	July 10	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Persian Gulf	June 25	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao / Mollendo	June 19	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 1	*Falanger*	Empire Shipping
	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Philippines—			
Manila / Iloilo / Cebu	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
	June 25	*Lawak*	Dingwall Cotts
Manilla / Iloilo	July 5	*Höegh Silvercloud*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila / Cebu	June 18	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	June 28	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Samoa—			
Apia	June 20	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasian
Apia	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago	July 10	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	June 18	*Canada Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	June 18	*Sarangan*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete	June 20	*Waikawa*	Canadian Australasina
Papeete	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Stockholm / Gothenburg	July 5	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Trieste	June 28	*Etna*	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Cardiff	June 29	*Pacific Nomad*	Furness Withy
Manchester	Early July	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Withy
	Mid-August	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	June 3–18	*Lake Shawnigan*	Anglo-Canadian
	June 8–23	*Lake Tatla*	Canada Shipping
	June 16	*Carmia*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 24	*Dallas City*	Dingwall Cotts
	July 5	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo	June 24	*Timber Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Maracaibo	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira	July 10	*Don Anselmo*	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.

Exports from Great Britain Fell in April

London, May 24, 1949.—(FTS)—United Kingdom exports fell, and the adverse balance of trade widened during April. Exports were valued at £137,400,000, which was £22,600,000 below the record March total, while imports totalling £187,500,000 were down by £2,400,000.

The effect of these movements was to raise the trade gap to £44,500,000. This compares with an average of £21,000,000 for the preceding months of 1949.

April had three fewer working days than March, but allowing for this fact and adjusting the figures for the calculating of quantities, the volume of exports is estimated at about three per cent lower than in March.

Comparing the export returns with those of February, in which there were the same number of working days as in April, it is seen that exports of fully manufactured goods in the latter month (£121,800,000) dropped by £1,900,000. The decline was confined principally to the vehicle group (including locomotives, ships and aircraft), and to miscellaneous manufactures.

While the interruption in the export drive is generally interpreted as an indication of the stiffening of the buyers' market and of increasing import restrictions on non-essential goods, it is yet too early to foresee whether the trend is permanent.

The relatively high rate of imports in April was mainly due to heavy arrivals of raw materials. This is a regular occurrence at this season.

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 23	Nominal Quotations May 30
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	....	·1234	·1205
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
Yugoslavia	Dinar	....	......	·0200

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)

Foreign Trade Service

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	Bogota, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogota
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)	Karachi
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Cairo
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
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
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Bogota, 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, Boston, Detroit, San Francisco 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—A. B. Brodie, Acting 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 Luxembourg.

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 Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—B. I. Rankin, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

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

Cuba

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

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, 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—G. A. BROWNE, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Iran and Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—Acting 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.

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—Acting 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—Paul Viau, Consul, 5612 Canterbury Avenue and 266 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephones—ATlantic 3544 and LAncaster 7892.

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.

Cuban Sugar Crop Lower This Year

Havana, April 19, 1949.—Cuba's sugar crop will be substantially lower than last year's record crop, according to the latest estimates published Recent figures show that production may be a million tons less than 1948's crop of 6,581,972 short tons.

Large Quantity of Oils and Fats Shipped by the United States

Washington, April 12, 1949.—(FTS)—Export licences issued by the United States for shipments of oils and fats, including oil content of oilseeds, to European countries during the first quarter of 1949 exceeded 638 million pounds. The total quantity includes 110 million pounds released to the United States army for shipment to occupied Germany and Austria.

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, J. S. Irvin (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Project Division, Director, A. F. Cunningham (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)