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COVER SUBJECT—Bags of nitrogen fertilizer in the storage warehouse of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company, Limited, at Trail, B.C., awaiting shipment. Approximately 75 per cent of the nitrogen fertilizers produced in Canada last year were exported to over fifty countries. Production of all fertilizers amounted to approximately 1,520,000 tons in 1948, of which 650,000 tons were mixtures and 870,000 tons were nitrogen fertilizers. (See article on page 1314 of this issue.)

National Film Board Photo.

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32374—1

Policy of Private Enterprise and Production Receives Support

Minister of Trade and Commerce points out that Canadian domestic prosperity depends largely on external trade, in addressing members of International Chamber of Commerce —Security and stability achieved only with co-operation of government, labour and industry, and through co-operation of nations.

ENCOURAGEMENT for their program of private investment and production, on the one hand, and the unrestricted exchange of goods between nations, on the other, was expressed by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in addressing members of the International Chamber of Commerce, meeting in Quebec last Monday. "We in Canada believe that the principle of free enterprise can provide the greatest measure of welfare and security to the Canadian people", he said. "The records of your last congress point out that the first responsibility of government is to maintain a climate in which people are encouraged to create for themselves the highest level of productive employment. This can best be done by encouraging private investment and by fostering vigorous competition. Taxation and other policies must be adapted to stimulate both enterprise and output. Basic to all this, government must pursue an international policy that will promote multilateral private trade. These are also the long-run aims and objectives of our Canadian economic program, and of Canadian trade policies.

"Our Canadian domestic prosperity depends largely upon our external trade. It is especially important to Canada that the scope and magnitude of international trade be expanding, rather than diminishing. It is for that reason that Canada has taken a leading role in all international measures designed to restore a sound and stable world economy. At Bretton Woods, at Geneva, at Havana, and more recently at Annecy, our government has played an active, and I hope, a constructive part in the decisions that have been taken. We have done more than pay lip service to these decisions. We have made financial contributions to world recovery on a scale that will, I am satisfied, stand comparison with that of any other nation. During the years immediately following the end of hostilities, Canada made loans and gifts to Europe which represented about $200 for every man, woman and child in Canada. It was an investment that we were glad to make, not only to sustain our own external trade, but also to indicate our confidence in the economic future of Western Europe.

Canada's Domestic Economy Expanding

"Canada's domestic economy is expanding on an unprecedented scale, with the result that our need for goods from other countries is constantly increasing. On a per capita basis, Canada is a larger importer than any other of the leading world traders, larger even than the United Kingdom and three times larger than the United States. More important, we are importers of manufactured goods. Most other countries are importing raw materials, rather than manufactured products. Such is not the case in Canada. Our industrial production does not cover the complete range of manufacturing industries that are required to carry out our industrial expansion. This will be the situation for years to come. As our exports increase, so will our imports expand.

Air view of Quebec City, where members of the International Chamber of Commerce discussed this week many of the problems pertaining to commercial relations between all countries.

Royal Canadian Air Force Photo

"We recognize that to insulate our economy from world competition would be to foster uneconomic developments, which would inevitably bring in their wake higher costs, and lower standards of living. I believe that what is true of Canada is true of most, if not all, other nations. At present, we find in every civilized country an endeavour to work out some modification of the free price system, by which peaks and valleys may be ironed out—some plan by which a high level of employment may be maintained, coupled with a measure of stability to the primary producer. This objective is a development in the process of democracy in an increasingly complex world, and as such has much to commend it. However, great care must be taken in the use of whatever device is employed, be it bulk contract, floor price programs, pool arrangements, protection from outside competition by direct licence, or otherwise, to ensure that there is no undue influence on prices that may prejudice established and sound international trading relationships.

"There is an inevitable tendency, for countries that, through circumstances, cannot for the present permit unlimited imports from dollar countries, to trade among themselves, thereby building up a high cost area with which others can trade only with difficulty or in the extreme, not at all. It must be acknowledged that, with the breakdown in the system of multilateral payments that we used to know, there are situations in which barter and bilateral deals must be undertaken in order to make goods move. The inherent weaknesses of bilateralism, however, are only too obvious. It encourages self-sufficiency under artificial conditions by providing absolute protection. In the short-term there are, on occasions, some national and strategic advantages, but there are also very definite costs to be paid in such practical matters as the standard of living. The danger is that these measures, taken as a preliminary means of getting trade moving, may set a pattern of international trade in which little or no consideration is given to the matters of cost and economc efficiency.

Security and Stability Obtained by Co-operation

"Your program includes measures to encourage economic expansion, while keeping in mind the need for economic security, and stability. You hold the view, as we do, that security and stability can be achieved only with the co-operation of government, labour and industry within each nation, and with international co-operation of one nation with another. Your organization appreciates the interdependence of the components that make up our world economy, and accepts the view that the welfare of any one country must depend largely on the welfare of all countries.

"Your organization wishes to further our common objective of bringing about maximum employment within a free society. You believe that productive employment can be kept at the highest possible level by means of the co-operation of all groups that make up the world business community.

"Your program also emphasizes the need for solution of international monetary and exchange problems. Perhaps I may remind you that what is now termed the dollar shortage and the exchange problem is in fact the present lack of equilibrium in world production and world distribution. In prewar years, we took the working of the international exchange system pretty much for granted, whereas now it is made to appear as the factor that governs present-day trade policies. We are told that it is lack of dollars that is the root of our troubles. No one can take issue with the meaning of those words, but my fear is that undue emphasis on this aspect, and the possible over-simplification of the problem that may result from such emphasis, is likely to obscure other facts that are of fundamental importance.

Freer Movement of Goods, Capital and Services Desirable

"International finance rests on more than agreements between governments, regardless of the good intentions of the parties concerned. Any working exchange system on an international scale must be based on largely increased investment in productive assets, on improved industrial and agricultural techniques, and on further development of our resources. It must also be based on the free exchange of goods and services. Your

International Chamber of Commerce has consistently emphasized its belief that the hope of economic recovery and expansion, in the world today, lies in the freer movement of goods, capital, men, and services from one country to another. It is your purpose to create conditions that will be favourable to industrial and economic development in all countries. We are in complete agreement with that objective.

"There is always the possibility—indeed, almost the certainty—that the course taken by one country to meet its own interests will, in some respects, run counter to the long established commercial interests of another country. We have to face the likelihood that the overall process of economic reconstruction will carry with it some major degree of adjustment in commercial relations.

"There is, however, a brighter side to the picture", Mr. Howe declared. "The recent report of the Economic Commission for Europe shows the encouraging progress that has been made in the devastated countries of Europe. The record is most impressive—industrial production is increasing, acute commodity shortages are disappearing, inflation is under control, and the trade situation is much improved. In that record we find justification of our faith and of our investment in Europe's eventual recovery and return to prosperity."

Buenos Aires Short of Refrigerated Eggs

Buenos Aires, June 1, 1949.—(FTS)—Substantial increases in the consumption of refrigerated eggs in Buenos Aires this year have reduced the stocks built up last year to meet the demand during the period of lower production, extending to the end of June, resulting in a rise in prices. The Ministry of Industry and Commerce has instructed organizations and persons holding stocks of eggs in refrigeration to turn over 25 per cent of their supplies to the Municipal Market of Poultry and Eggs, in Buenos Aires. The movement of eggs to points outside the federal capital, without the prior permission of the ministry, has been prohibited until July 30.

British Sugar Beet Production Sets Record

London, March 25, 1949.—(FTS)—Sugar beet production in Great Britain last year exceeded all previous records in the history of the British Sugar Corporation. The yield was 4,317,000 tons, or 10·84 tons per acre. In addition, nearly 300,000 tons of dried sugar beet pulp were returned to farmers for use as cattle feed.

The output of white sugar was 567,000 tons, or 138,000 tons higher than in 1947, and 11,000 more than the previous record. The yield per acre was also the highest since formation of the corporation. Molasses production exceeded 170,000 tons.

Purchase abroad of the sugar produced at home would have cost in excess of $52,500,000, excluding freight charges payable in sterling. Its by-products have also reduced expenditures for imported feeding-stuffs.

The world's record for sugar production was broken by a factory at Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk, which, after 122 days and nights of continuous work, sliced and processed 500,000 long tons of sugar beets in a single season. The record was previously held in the United States where, two years ago, one factory processed 500,000 short tons in a single season. This, however, was 60,000 short tons less than the 500,000 British long tons.

The 74,000 tons of sugar produced by this factory is sufficient to provide a 10-ounce weekly ration for well over 5,000,000 people for a full year. Purchase of this amount abroad would have cost in excess of $6,500,000.

Canada is Second Largest Source Of Farm Implements for Mexico

Many tractors, combines and other equipment imported for mechanization program—While the United States is leading supplier, Canada is supplying its full share of the increasing demand—Both quality and prices compare favourably with competing makes.

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

MEXICO CITY, May 15, 1949.—Much progress has been made in the mechanization of agriculture in Mexico since the end of the war, many tractors, combines and other equipment having been imported. While this country has a farm implement industry, it is limited to the manufacture of horse-drawn and hand-operated equipment. Canadian, American and British manufacturers of farm machinery are represented, either through affiliated companies or exclusive agents.

It is chiefly for cotton and wheat that tractor-drawn agricultural equipment has been and is being purchased. Corn, which is by far the most important crop grown in Mexico and is the basic diet for a large percentage of Mexicans, has been relatively unaffected, as animal-drawn ploughs are still used for tillage, and planting and harvesting is done by hand, although some binders are employed. Sugar cane and rice, both of which are grown in considerable quantities in certain sections, are still produced manually for the most part, although some specialized equipment is used for the former.

Although the United States is by far the major source of imports, Canada is second in importance (exclusive of tractors) and is supplying its full share of Mexico's increasing demand for all kinds of agricultural implements, since both quality and prices of Canadian products compare favourably with those of competing makes.

In the following table, published by the Mexican Department of Statistics, tractors are shown separately, since many of them are employed in industries other than agriculture:

Mexican Imports of Agricultural Machinery

	1938 Pesos	1948 Pesos
Ploughs of all kinds—		
United States	658.898	13,706,213
Canada	......	920,741
Great Britain	......	163,027
Others	10,854	13,581
Total	669.752	14,803,562
Shellers, binders, harvesters, sowers—		
United States	371.849	4.261,361
Canada	1.528	305,721
Great Britain	......	3,126
Others	1.640	7,839
Total	375.017	4,578,047
Threshing machines—		
United States	237,882	3,540,505
Canada	......	2,375,639
Total	237,882	5,916,144
Total (exclusive of tractors)	1,282,651	25,297,753

(Note.—In 1938, Great Britain was not listed separately as a source of supply, being included in "Others".)

Mexican Imports of Tractors

	1938 Pesos	1948 Pesos
United States	1.566,705	52,965,001
Great Britain	11,200	2,921,785
Canada	......	144,001
Others	24,120	7,161
Total	1.602,025	56,037,948

It is estimated that there is roughly ten times as much mechanical equipment in use in Mexico as there was before the war. According to official Canadian statistics, exports of agricultural implements to Mexico in 1948 were valued at approximately $1,200,000, or more than double the amount in dollars of the Mexican figures converted at the rates of exchange in effect during the year. This difference is accounted for by the fact that many goods of Canadian origin entering Mexico by rail from the United States are recorded by the Mexican customs as of American origin instead of Canadian.

Land Mainly Held by Small Farmers

Until 1910, the land in Mexico was held by a small, privileged, wealthy minority, the remainder of the rural population living in virtual peonage. The revolution of 1910 was in fact an agrarian uprising, and the process of breaking up large estates has gone on practically uninterrupted ever since, although at a more rapid pace under some presidents than others. By the end of 1946 about 76,000,000 acres of land had been distributed among approximately 1,750,000 beneficiaries, so that at present most of it is held by small farmers. It is estimated that 70 per cent of all the people make their living from the land.

In general, any village having a population of at least twenty people over 16 years of age, who personally work land as an occupation but who never owned land previously, may apply to the government for land to be taken from public or private holdings located within a seven-kilometer radius of the centre of the petitioning village. Land thus granted is known as an "ejido", and the people who work it as "ejidatarios". Some ejidos are farmed collectively, but the great majority are broken up into individual parcels, each ejidatario being free to farm his own holding, although no ejido or part of it may be sold, according to the Mexican Agrarian Laws.

Until 1943, each eligible recipient was entitled to either four hectares (one hectare equals 2·47 acres) of irrigated land or eight hectares of seasonal land. The agrarian laws have since been amended and, as from February, 1947, petitioners are entitled to ten hectares of irrigated or twenty hectares of seasonal land. Thus in contrast with conditions in Canada, especially in the Western Provinces, where farmers live in their own houses on relatively large land-holdings, often miles from their next neighbour; Mexican farmers live in villages whence they go out by day to work their parcels of land. Compared with Canadian farmers, they are poor in material possessions, and their educational level lags far behind that prevailing in the Dominion. Despite the increasing sales of agricultural implements, the average Mexican farmer has still only a small fraction of the investment of his Canadian counterpart in such equipment.

Public Irrigation Projects Supplement Lack of Rainfall

The greatest natural handicap to Mexican agriculture is the lack of adequate rainfall. Only in the moist coastal lowlands and in a few interior lowland valleys is there a dependable supply that will ensure agricultural production from one year to the next. However, the main agricultural section of the country is on or about the great central plateau, which stretches down through the centre of the Republic, where light precipitation is a major problem.

Therefore, as long ago as 1921, a government office was established to sponsor irrigation projects for these arid regions. In 1926, the Irrigation Commission was set up and, up to 1946, had provided irrigation for 2,360,000 acres. The present administration has been particularly aware of the importance of irrigation work and, at its inception, in 1946, established a new Ministry of Hydraulic Resources, which set as its goal the irrigation of an additional 3,735,000 acres of land by 1952, a substantial portion of which has already been completed.

Prospects Favourable for Sale of Agricultural Equipment

In addition to irrigation, which opens up many more thousands of acres to cultivation, the following measures are being taken to improve agricultural output, which in turn create a further demand for agricultural machinery:

1. Projected redistribution of the agricultural population from the congested central plateau to new irrigation districts in the north and to areas that may be opened to cultivation in the humid coastal regions.
2. Measures to improve varieties of seed and planting stock. A concrete example of the benefits to be derived from the development of improved plant varieties is the hybrid corn project started several years ago by the Mexican Government and the Rockefeller Foundation. Several promising hybrids have resulted from their experiments, and, consequently, corn production in 1948 was sufficient, for the first time in many years, to feed the population without resort to importation.
3. Large areas are being cleared for cotton growing near the town of Matamoros, across the border from Brownsville, Texas, on the Gulf of Mexico, so that it is expected that some 500,000 hectares will be ready for seeding by the middle of 1950. In view of the lucrative returns from cotton at the present time, farmers wish to obtain the latest type of equipment, so as to increase their earnings.
4. Government-sponsored agricultural banks have been established, with branches throughout the country, to assist farmers in financing their purchases. The agricultural budget of 42,250,000 pesos for 1949 was larger than for either of the two preceding years.

Trade Fair Scheduled for Zagreb

Arrangements have been made for an international trade fair to be held at Zagreb, Yugoslavia, from September 17 to October 2, 1949. Canadian business firms have been invited to participate in this fair.

Sugar Cane Harvest in Barbados Continues

Port of Spain, April 23, 1949.—(FTS)—The latest estimate of the cane crop indicates a yield of approximately the equivalent of 150,000 tons of sugar. Harvesting continued without interruption during the month of March. The weather has been extremely dry throughout the island, the average rainfall for the month amounting to only 1·39 inches as compared with 2·93 inches in March, 1948, and an average of 1·94 inches for March for the past 100 years. Despite the dry weather, the young cane crop has remained green, although deterioration may appear in unmulched fields if the dry weather continues.

Establishment of Two New Steel Plants in India is Recommended

Report on preliminary technical survey by representatives of three leading firms submitted to government—Support for expansion programs of existing steel producers strongly urged—New plants to be located in Orissa and the Central Provinces.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One rupee equals 30 cents Canadian)

NEW DELHI, May 26, 1949.—Construction of two steel plants in India, each of 500,000 to 600,000 tons capacity, to be located in Orissa and the Central Provinces, has been recommended. Three consultants, representing Messrs. Koppers and Company and Arthur G. McKee and Company, of the United States, and the International Construction Company, of the United Kingdom, appointed by the government of India last October to make a preliminary technical survey with a view to the establishment of steel plants in India, made these recommendations in their report.

In their estimates of present and prospective demands for steel in India, the three consultants have differed to some extent. Koppers have estimated the present demand (1948) to be 2,608,000 tons, whereas the International Construction Company's estimate is 2,046,289 tons (for 1949). McKee's estimate for the future (1952) is 2,698,000 tons, while Koppers' estimate (for 1958) is 3,200,000 tons. Current production capacity being not more than 1,128,000 tons, there will be a shortage of not less than a million tons on the basis of the present demand, even according to the most conservative estimate.

Apart from studying the need for new plants, the consultants have strongly urged the government to support the expansion programs of the existing steel producers, such as Tatas, the Steel Corporation of Bengal, and the Mysore Iron and Steel Works. Tatas, the first company in India to manufacture steel, was started in 1908 in Calcutta and is still the largest concern of its kind in India. They are reported to have projected a two-part expansion scheme: the first part for the repair and replacement of the existing equipment to raise production to the 1939-40 level at a cost of Rs.61,000,000, and the second for expansion. The Steel Corporation of Bengal, established at Calcutta in 1936, have also a similar scheme in view, to cost Rs.170,000,000. The first part is to be devoted to increasing production to 200,000 tons per annum, at a cost of Rs.50,000,000; the second will be devoted to expanding production by another 220,000 tons. The Bhadravati Iron Works of Mysore, established in 1921, are planning to achieve a production of 100,000 tons as against its present capacity of only 28,000 tons. Capital at present invested in these concerns is as follows: Tatas, Rs.368,000,000; Steel Corporation of Bengal, Rs.144,000,000; and the Bhadravati Iron Works, Rs.21,000,000.

Construction of Two Plants Recommended

Both Messrs. Koppers and the International Construction Company have recommended that two plants be set up in order to ensure more rapid construction, decentralization, and greater flexibility for doubling production at a later date, maintaining that these advantages far outweigh the lower capital cost of a one-plant scheme. McKees have submitted plans for both schemes, without making any comment. On the question of location, however, the three consultants are unanimous, all selecting sites in Orissa and the Central Provinces. Although the claims of Madras as a preferred location had been initially considered by the government, the consultants feel this should be ruled out, due to the distances and transport difficulties in sending coal from the present mining areas.

No unanimity has been achieved in regard to the estimated capital costs of plants, in view of the differences in plant, types of products, rolling mills proposed and capacity. But taking only common factors into account, the consultants agree in their estimates of capital cost of finished product, i.e., Rs.1,000 per ton. On this basis, the approximate cost of one plant would be at least Rs.500,000,000, and double that amount for two plants. The problem before the government, therefore, is likely to be how to raise the necessary funds. Judging by current conditions in the capital market, the flotation of a loan is unlikely to meet with success and, even if the government decided to own the controlling shares, an expenditure of Rs.510,000,000 would be necessary. The only alternative would appear to require the co-operation of private enterprise, both Indian and foreign, and it is fully expected that one or all of the three companies who have assisted in the survey will be invited to participate.

Tobacco Industry in Southern Rhodesia To Help Pay Cost of Development Services

By means of compulsory savings scheme, 15 per cent of proceeds of current auction to be loaned to government for five years—Plan replaces 20 per cent discriminatory export tax proposed by authorities.

By D. S. Armstrong, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

JOHANNESBURG, April 28, 1949.—Direct contribution to the cost of development services in Southern Rhodesia is to be made by the rapidly growing and prosperous tobacco industry. By means of a compulsory savings scheme, 15 per cent of the proceeds of the current auction sales will be deducted and turned over to the government as a five-year loan free of interest for the first year, and thereafter bearing tax-free simple interest at the rate of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Growers whose gross sales are less than £4,500 ($18,000) will not be called upon to save the full 15 per cent, and growers whose gross sales are under £2,500 ($10,000) will be exempt.

This scheme replaces the 20 per cent discriminatory export tax proposed by the authorities on March 17 to which the tobacco growers were opposed. The need for additional revenue with which to maintain the present rate of capital development and to subsidize food imports for the rapidly expanding population, as well as the industry's ability to make some special financial contribution, has been recognized by both the government and the Rhodesia Tobacco Association, spokesman for the growers. On the basis of past performance in the industry, it is estimated that the forced savings plan will make available an additional £1,000,000 to the Southern Rhodesia treasury.

A second development affecting the Southern Rhodesian tobacco industry is the "London Agreement", recently negotiated by the Rhodesia Tobacco Association with the United Kingdom importers. Under this agreement the industry has undertaken to supply British manufacturers with progressively increasing quantities from 50 million pounds in 1949 to 78

Southern Rhodesia—Virginia tobacco almost ready for picking. The tobacco industry in Southern Rhodesia is to make a direct contribution to the cost of development services by means of a compulsory savings scheme.

million pounds in 1953. This will mean a total crop of about 120 million pounds by 1953. If these target figures are reached, and if the purchase rate agreed upon in advance is maintained by the overseas buyers, Southern Rhodesia tobacco will eventually constitute 25 per cent of English standard brands.

The effect of the forced saving scheme on the expansion necessary to reach the production targets is being carefully studied. Assurances are being sought by the growers that the authorities will maintain the confidence of the trade and will not impose any future measures which might restrict development or exports.

32374—2½

Argentine Potato Crop Will Be Second Poorest in Ten Years

Total production reported to be only 900,000 metric tons, compared with 1,063,000 metric tons last year and with the ten-year average of 1,082,000 metric tons—Trade estimates requirements of imported certified seed at 200,000 crates—Purchases dependent on allocations of foreign exchange.

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

(Editor's Note—One metric ton equals 2,204 pounds; one kilo equals 2·2 pounds; one hectare equals 2·47 acres.)

BUENOS AIRES, May 18, 1949.—Argentina will harvest the second poorest potato crop in the last ten years during the 1948-49 season. Although no official estimates have been published, it is reported that the total production will amount only to 900,000 metric tons, compared with 1,063,000 metric tons last year, and with the ten-year average of 1,082,000 metric tons. However, the total crop will be somewhat greater than the 814,000 metric tons harvested in 1946-47, when it was necessary to import table potatoes. As domestic requirements are calculated at about 1,000,000 metric tons, Argentina faces a table potato shortage of 100,000 tons, which will be felt in September and October and no doubt will stimulate the interest for imported seed. Imports of table potatoes will probably be made from soft-currency countries.

The early and semi-early crops with about average yields have been harvested and gone into consumption. These two crops account for 17 to 30 per cent of the total production. The semi-late crop, centred around

Argentina—Trucks, laden with crates of Canadian certified seed potatoes, bound for farms in the vicinity of Mar del Plata.

Balcarce in the southeast of the province of Buenos Aires and including the irrigated district of Mendoza and Rio Negro, is the main potato crop in Argentina, producing from 60 to 70 per cent of the entire harvest. In the Balcarce zone, there was a 13 per cent increase in the area planted, but this crop, now being harvested, is privately estimated at 6,500,000 sacks as against the excellent yield of nearly 9,000,000 sacks last year. The new crop will be about average for this zone but, as a result of a prolonged dry spell and high temperatures during January and February, *fusarium wilt* is prevalent throughout the zone and may reduce the marketable stock to around 5,000,000 sacks. The disease is present in all varieties and the Katahdin, which predominates in the area, showed no more resistance nor susceptibility than the others under ordinary field conditions.

The area planted to the late crop in the Rosario zone is estimated at 35,000 hectares, representing an increase of about 23 per cent over last year. Up until the middle of April, prospects were excellent for a record crop, reflecting the propitious moisture conditions in that zone during the previous two months. Following the heavy rains and humid, cool weather in mid-April, there was an outbreak of late blight which reduced crop prospects by over 50 per cent. Consuming centres depend on the Rosario crop for supply during September and October when the Balcarce crop is cleaned up and before the new crop from Tucumán comes on market in late November.

Domestic Certified Seed Not Sufficient for Fall Planting

Argentina will also be short of domestic certified seed for planting the main crop in Balcarce next September-November. For the current harvest in this zone only 46,958 crates of seed were imported for sowing in the approved seed zone. This was about 25 per cent of the estimated requirements. While some 5,000 hectares were entered for certification, it is understood that many of the second- and third-generation stock seed did not pass inspection. Furthermore, the prevalence of *fusarium wilt* will further reduce the available supplies of seed. In accordance with an agreement with the Official Seed Service in Uruguay, the equivalent of 20,000 crates of first generation certified seed must be supplied that country in repayment of the quantity Argentina obtained last January for the Rosario zone. It is significant to note that all the imported seed Argentina obtained from Canada last season was through an exchange basis with Uruguay.

The minimum requirements of imported certified seed this season are believed by the trade to be at least 200,000 crates. The demand will be for the Katahdin variety, although Argentina will require up to 50,000 crates of the White Rose variety which are multiplied in the Balcarce zone for supplying seed to the early crop zone in the northern provinces of Salta, Jujuy and Tucumán. No official decision has been made, but it is anticipated that the Instituto Argentino de Promoción del Intercambio (I.A.P.I.) will, in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, purchase the requirements. Argentina has a serious exchange problem and a critical dollar shortage; consequently, the actual quantity purchased will be commensurate with the dollars allocated for the purchase of this commodity.

Canadian Output of Fertilizers Slightly Lower in Past Year

Actual value, amounting to $62,900,000, was highest on record, but volume dropped to 1,520,000 tons of mixtures and nitrogen fertilizers—Domestic sales, amounting to 672,171 tons, highest on record—Exports, valued at $36,400,000, were higher.

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

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

PRODUCTION of fertilizers in Canada last year amounted to approximately 1,520,000 tons, comprising 650,000 tons of mixtures and 870,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizers. The proportion of superphosphates and other fertilizers in the over-all total was relatively small. Production during 1947 amounted to 1,539,000 tons, of which 674,000 tons consisted of mixtures and 865,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizers. The nitrogen fertilizers include ammonium nitrate and calcium cyanamide, produced by the North American Cyanamid Limited, at Welland and Niagara Falls, Ont., ammonium sulphate, ammonium phosphate and ammonium nitrate, manufactured by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, at Trail, B.C., and Calgary, Alta., and ammonium sulphate recovered as a by-product from coke plants.

Production of Mixed Fertilizers in Canada

	Tons	Selling value at works
1920	46.743	$ 2.885,868
1925	47.076	1.663,129
1930	78,158	2.548,226
1935	145.844	3,442.017
1940	302.842	8,154,305
1945	539.462	16.256,250
1946	597.855	17,956,075
1947	673.782	21.997,580
1948	650,000	22.332,000

Fertilizers Sold for Consumption in Canada

	Materials		Mixtures		
	Quantity Tons	Percentage of Total	Quantity Tons	Percentage of Total	Total
1927	105.141	62.1	64,423	37.9	169,564
1929	115,672	51.7	108,078	48.3	223,750
1930	166,257	51.8	154,950	48.2	321,207
1931	137,813	48.5	146,404	51.5	284,217
1932	92,864	51.6	87,119	48.4	179,983
1933	82,374	49.5	84,033	50.5	166,407
1934	98,955	50.8	95,896	49.2	194,851
1935	104,711	49.3	107,768	50.7	212,479
1936	96,479	41.2	137,361	58.8	233,840
1937	106,993	35.9	191,283	64.1	298,276
1938	106,774	33.0	216,602	67.0	323,376
1939	101,077	30.3	232,926	69.7	334,003
1940	85,638	24.7	261,083	75.3	346,721
1941	74,534	23.0	249,667	77.0	324,201
1942	72,136	17.2	347,411	82.8	419,547
1943	72,162	14.7	417,699	85.3	489,861
1944	79,233	14.8	455,875	85.2	535,108
1945	92,026	16.0	483,081	84.0	575,107
1946	90,446	14.3	542,497	85.7	632,943
1947	95,870	14.5	564,851	85.5	660,721
1948	107,299	15.6	564,872	84.4	672,171

Canada—Prilled ammonium nitrate fertilizer, which is among the leading fertilizers manufactured in this country and shipped to many foreign lands.
Courtesy North American Cyanamid Limited.

Although the volume production was slightly lower than in the preceding year, the value of all fertilizers produced in Canada was seven per cent higher than in 1947, amounting to $62,900,000. This figure compares with a prewar output value of $13,200,000 in 1939. Thirty-one establishments were engaged in the manufacture of chemicals last year, and their average employment roll was 3,149.

Itemized Sales of Fertilizers in Canada
—1948—

	Tons
Nitrate of soda	507
Sulphate of ammonia	5,058
Calcium cyanamide	2,146
Ammonium nitrate	6,496
Superphosphate*	24,385
Bone meal or bone flour	740
Muriate of potash, 50 per cent	560
Muriate of potash, 60 per cent	3,931
Sulphate of potash	148
Tankage	509
Sheep manure	1,409
Dried blood	90
Ammonium phosphate—	
11-48-0	48,682
16-20-0	8,148
Other fertilizer materials	4,490
Total materials	107,299
Mixed fertilizers	564,872
Total, 1948	672,171

* Contains 18 per cent, 19 per cent and 20 per cent superphosphate.

Imports of Fertilizers into Canada

—1948—

	Tons	
Ammonium sulphate	130	$ 16,990
Basic slag	55,708	137,032
Kainite	8,550	66,665
Muriate of potash, crude	103,208	2,877,873
Sulphate of potash, crude	5,190	189,854
Sodium nitrate	19,705	807,485
Superphosphate	119,383	1,861,922
Fertilizers, compounded, n.o.p.	6,075	170,963
Fertilizers, unmanufactured, n.o.p.	3,359	168,906
Total	......	$6,297,690

Note—"n.o.p." means "Not otherwise provided for" in the statistical classification.

Fertilizer sales in this country were the highest on record, amounting to 672,171 tons for the twelve months ended June 30, 1948. While this represents an increase of only two per cent over the previous corresponding period, it is 100 per cent higher than in 1939. Sales were lower in Quebec and Nova Scotia, but there was a substantial increase in the shipments of ammonium phosphate to farmers in the Prairie Provinces. Small advances were recorded for Ontario, British Columbia and New Brunswick, and the consumption in Prince Edward Island was 20 per cent higher.

Exports of Fertilizers Higher

Exports of fertilizers in 1948 amounted to $36,400,000, compared with a value of $34,400,000 in the previous year. Shipments in the former year included 134,679 tons of phosphate fertilizers, 146,379 tons of ammonium sulphate and 411,081 tons of other fertilizers. About 75 per cent of the nitrogen fertilizers produced in this country last year was exported, shipments being made to over fifty countries. Imports were valued at $6,300,000 in 1948, including 103,208 tons of muriate of potash, valued at $2,900,000; and 119,383 tons of superphosphate, valued at $1,900,000, these being the principal items.

Sales of pest control products amounted during 1947 to $9,700,000 at wholesale prices. This total included agricultural dusts and sprays, valued at $4,000,000; livestock treatments, at $500,000; weedicides, at $1,000,000; household and industrial insecticides, at $1,600,000; disinfectants, at $2,400,000; and rodenticides, at $200,000. Corresponding figures are not yet available for 1948, but information supplied indicates that sales last year were even higher.

Nitrogen, Phosphoric Acid and Potash Contained in Fertilizers Sold in Canada

	In Materials			In Mixtures		
	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash	Nitrogen	Phosphoric Acid	Potash
	Short Tons					
1936	3,972	14,963	4,071	4,276	13,427	10,303
1937	4,544	17,934	4,623	5,714	19,095	14,819
1938	4,509	17,321	4,779	6,247	22,185	17,142
1939	4,422	15,982	4,931	6,531	24,193	18,408
1940	4,284	15,156	4,137	7,180	27,345	21,106
1941	3,488	12,965	3,994	6,939	26,278	19,908
1942	5,042	13,911	2,877	9,311	37,099	27,497
1943	3,459	13,998	3,112	11,282	45,079	32,977
1944	5,422	15,286	2,933	13,638	48,850	28,020
1945	7,633	25,387	3,087	14,327	51,309	39,578
1946	7,834	21,424	2,241	16,519	57,171	43,224
1947	8,923	26,231	2,216	16,821	59,021	44,913
1948	10,693	30,149	2,738	17,153	59,388	47,342

Canadian Production, Imports and Exports of Ammonium Sulphate

	Production	Imports Tons	Exports
1920	19,956	312	18,329
1925	18,251	398	12,560
1930	23,893	3,423	12,010
1935	67,362	4,280	45,055
1940	115,679	355	72,485
1945	221,763	104	181,189
1946	197,103	64	155,447
1947	196,825	124	158,975
1948	215,110	130	146,379

British Colonies of the Eastern Caribbean Show Effects of Exchange Restrictions

Purchases from hard-currency countries, especially Canada, drastically cut, and proportion of such goods in many lines reduced to vanishing point—Decrease in retail prices small, although supplies increasing and becoming greater than market can immediately use.

By G. A. Boyd, Honorary Commercial Agent for Canada

PORT-OF-SPAIN, May 27, 1949.—Business conditions in the British colonies of the Eastern Caribbean are showing to an ever-increasing extent the effects of exchange restrictions imposed in the summer of 1947. Purchases from the hard-currency countries, and especially Canada, have been cut drastically, and the proportion of such goods in the shops in many lines has been reduced almost to the vanishing point. These have been replaced by similar, but higher priced, commodities, mainly from the United Kingdom. Evidence of any decrease in retail prices is small, despite the increasing availability of supplies which, in certain instances, are more than can be immediately absorbed by the market. The local price level on even such items as staple foods and other lines imported from Canada and the United States has, up to the present, not reflected decreasing prices in these countries. Those savings obtained have either been absorbed by local governments through lowered subsidies or more than counterbalanced by their withdrawal.

In addition, prices of Caribbean export commodities have either not advanced, as in the case of sugar, or have declined sharply, as has cocoa. At present the results which might be anticipated from a combination of stationary wage levels and the rising costs of many types of consumer goods have been concealed by exceptionally good crops, especially those of sugar, cotton and rice. General business conditions during the past few months have, therefore, been reasonably satisfactory, with a resultant absence of labour difficulties and a generally active retail market. A good tourist season, with respect to both seasonal and cruise visitors, has also contributed to the favourable situation.

French areas have not experienced as satisfactory conditions, due partly to the collapse of banana prices toward the end of last year. Consumer goods from France have been in short supply, with the exception of luxury lines, and prices have remained high, partially as the result of the imposition of domestic taxes which followed the inclusion of the former colonies as parts of metropolitan France. However, some improvement of this situation may be expected as the volume of goods from European France increases and the improved financial position of the government permits execution of plans for public works and capital expenditures in the rehabilitation of the sugar industry.

British West Indies—Picking grapefruit, much of which is shipped to the United Kingdom.
Canadian National Railways Photo

Unsatisfactory Conditions Prevailed in Dutch Guiana

Conditions in Dutch Guiana have not been entirely satisfactory. High prices continue, shortages of many lines exist, and restrictions are in effect on imports from both the hard-currency and sterling areas. Labour troubles prevailed in the bauxite fields in addition to considerable unrest, resulting from demands for constitutional reform. In the American Virgin Islands a good tourist season has been somewhat offset by declines in the export trade.

Anxiety with regard to the future is generally prevalent in the British Colonies, based principally on the uncertainty of the sugar industry. Attempts to secure a long-term sugar agreement have been unsuccessful, a decline in rum exports to the United Kingdom is feared, and molasses prices have dropped sharply. The economy of the colonies is still largely dependent upon sugar, despite attempts at a greater variety of industries, since the future of other sources of national income is uncertain and cannot be depended upon to counterbalance the insecurities of the sugar market. Tourism affords the best opportunities from an economic standpoint, but even in this respect considerable capital expenditure will be necessary in order to take advantage of available opportunities.

Stabilization of the sugar market and active measures to broaden the entire economic structure of the country are urgently needed. Capital is now being made available from both federal and private sources for the development of new and the rehabilitation of old industries. Probably the greatest activity is in British Guiana, where private enterprise is engaged in exploration for gold and other minerals and in the expansion of bauxite mining. The lumber resources of the colony are to be developed with government protection, and, under a long-term program, rice production will be expanded and new agricultural areas will be established in the interior. However, increased population and transportation facilities will be essential to the completion of these plans.

Continued shortages of essential materials are retarding the mechanization of the sugar industry and much-needed exploration for new sources of petroleum. Good progress has been made in the development of disease-resistant strains of cocoa and the re-planting of affected plantations, but much remains to be done, both in Trinidad and Grenada. Despite good prices, the coconut industry is unable to meet the local demand, although the beneficial effects of the intercolonial agreement initiated toward the end of the war are becoming apparent. Expansion of the grapefruit industry in Trinidad continues under the stimulus of a steady market in the United Kingdom, but a decline in the production of limes is apparent. Conditions in the Grenada nutmeg industry are unsettled and the market has been very slow. St. Vincent has had a good arrowroot crop, which is being sold at remunerative prices.

The market for Canadian goods shows little indication of improving, due to factors beyond the control of local governments and importers. A clearly defined policy is in effect for replacing hard-currency supplies with those from the United Kingdom and other soft-currency countries whenever possible. Further limitations will follow unless greater allotments of hard-currency are made to the colonies, and a definite understanding concerning their various uses is reached.

Canada's Fur Production Declined Slightly

Production of the Canadian fur goods industry in 1947 had a total factory value of $57,542,000, showing a decline of less than one per cent from the all-time record total of $57,738,000 in 1946.

Fur coats account for a major part of the total value of production. There were 213,711 women's fur coats, jackets and boleros produced in 1947 to the value of $42,907,316 compared with 214,240 valued at $41,530,129 in the preceding year, and 2,102 men's fur coats valued at $416,657 compared with 2,008, valued at $414,668.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

Drought Reduced Crops of Leeward Islands Last Year

Port-of-Spain, April 30, 1949.—(FTS)—Excessively dry conditions throughout the Leeward Islands featured the crop season last year. This was particularly true in Antigua, where the cumulative effect of three dry years resulted in an abnormally small yield. Labour disputes in both Antigua and St. Kitts delayed the harvest for several weeks and the consequent deterioration of the cane further reduced the yield. In Antigua the output of sugar amounted to 12,174 tons as compared with a five-year average of 21,514 tons, while in St. Kitts 31,394 tons were produced, slightly above the average of 31,239 tons.

On the other hand, the drought did not affect the cotton crop seriously, although labour troubles in St. Kitts sharply reduced the planted acreage. The total production of lint in the Colony was almost double that of the previous year, amounting to 1,204,000 pounds in comparison with 669,000 in 1947. The area under production increased from 5,543 to 7,331 acres. Prices varied according to grade from 62 to 78 cents B.W.I. per pound.

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Difficulty in Settling Disputes Eliminated by Inserting Arbitration Clause in Contracts

Availability of standard voluntary arbitration tribunals tends to maintain good relations between the parties in dispute—Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission provides settlement facilities.

By A. J. Langdon, Trade Services Section, Foreign Trade Service

RECOURSE to legal proceedings in the settlement of commercial disputes is to be discouraged, except as a last resort. When an arbitration clause has been inserted in a contract, this eliminates any further difficulty. Foreign exporters frequently seek the assistance of Canadian trade commissioners in collecting debts from importers in Canada, and in settling disputes. In this connection, the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service and the Trade Services Section of the Foreign Trade Service co-operate in effecting a settlement.

The concept behind voluntary commercial arbitration is that, when disputes arise, the availability of standard voluntary arbitration tribunals tends to maintain good relations between the parties in dispute. In many cases, the fact that arbitration may be undertaken promotes voluntary settlement, or a prior agreement. Generally speaking, arbitration tribunals tend to promote good business relations before and after hearings.

Arbitration can always take place, even after the controversy has arisen, when the buyer and the seller agree. However, it is preferable to have an arbitration clause inserted in the actual contracts. There has been a large increase in the number of controversies and disputes in the past few months. In the majority of cases, no arrangements had been made between the seller and buyer for arbitration of possible difficulties.

Trade Commissioners Advised of Arbitration Facilities

Three years ago, the Department of Trade and Commerce, realizing that the sellers' market in foreign trade could not continue indefinitely, advised Canadian trade commissioners throughout the world of the facilities existing in Canada and other countries for arbitration proceedings.

The following is suggested as a type of clause which might be inserted in a contract between buyer and seller:

"Any controversy or claim arising out of or relating to this contract or the breach thereof, shall be settled by arbitration, in accordance with the Rules of Procedure then obtaining of the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission, established by the American Arbitration Association and the Canadian Chamber of Commerce. Judgment upon the award rendered may be entered in any court having jurisdiction. The arbitration shall be held in .... or wherever jurisdiction may be obtained over the parties."

The Canadian Chamber of Commerce and the American Arbitration Association signed an agreement in 1943 to set up the Canadian-American Commercial Arbitration Commission (CACAC) to provide facilities for the settlement by voluntary arbitration of disputes that might arise under contracts between Canadian industrial and commercial interests and similar organizations in the United States.

Directors of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce decided that the facilities for arbitration should be developed, and recommended that the boards and chambers be invited to co-operate in establishing the commission's facilities in the principal Canadian cities. The work of organizing and providing the machinery for the voluntary arbitration of commercial disputes has been assumed by secretaries of boards of trade in their respective cities.

Standard Set of Arbitration Rules Adopted

The CACAC has adopted a standard set of rules to govern arbitrations, and has also adopted a standard arbitration clause to be incorporated in contracts. The effect of this clause will be to provide for the arbitration of any dispute which may arise under the contract. Parties to a contract may also agree to submit a dispute to arbitration under the rules after the dispute has arisen.

The first essential step to set the machinery in operation was the establishment at major points throughout Canada of a panel of voluntary arbitrators. They are required to be men of judicious temperament, and of outstanding position and influence in their respective industries, trades or professions. In addition, they should have an appreciation of the importance of the settlement of disputes in the quickest and most economical manner to assure impartiality and justice between parties. The National Panel of Arbitrators is now composed of about 300 volunteers serving in the twenty principal Canadian cities. They, in turn, are assisted by the local secretaries of boards of trade and chambers of commerce in those cities.

The CACAC operates through two sections, an American section and a Canadian section, with nine members each, who, in turn, are all members of the CACAC. Members of the Canadian section are selected by the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, and members of the American section by the American Arbitration Association.

Each section appoints a special arbitration committee which, in effect, is the executive committee of the organization, and a secretary. The Canadian section office is maintained at the Montreal office of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce.

It will be noted that arbitration proceedings between firms in the United States and Canada are handled by CACAC. Disputes between firms in South America and Canada are handled in the majority of cases by the "Inter-American Commercial Arbitration Commission". In other foreign disputes, CACAC would co-operate with the "International Chamber of Commerce Arbitration Commission".

Trade Fair Helps to Establish Trade on High Level

One of the main purposes of E.C.A. is to establish international trade on a high level, and by providing the North American show window where European nations can display their products, the Canadian International Trade Fair, and any other such fairs which may be held in the United States in the near future, can do much to implement this policy, Alex Kirk, E.C.A. consultant, stated. He is one of a group of members from the organization for European Economic Co-operation which visited the Canadian International Trade Fair.

M. Jaoul, secretary of the Trade Committee of the O.E.E.C., commented that the second Canadian International Trade Fair was well timed in so far as European exhibitors are concerned, because right now most countries of Europe have reached their prewar level of production, and having satisfied domestic demand, are now ready to export on a large scale.

Visitors to Western Germany Required to Live on Economy of Country in Future

Businessmen and tourists will have to pay all their expenses in Deutsche marks—New procedure takes effect after June 20, 1949—Foreign banks will sell gasoline and oil coupons.

FRANKFURT, June 3, 1949.—(FTS)—Foreign businessmen, tourists and other individuals visiting the Western Zones of Germany after June 20, 1949, will be required to live on the German economy and to pay all their expenses in Deutsche marks. The new procedure will not apply to military and civilian occupation personnel, or to certain specified agencies connected with the occupation.

Upon entering Germany, after June 20, foreigners will receive a currency control book, printed in English, French and German, explaining the currency regulations. The visitor will be required to declare all currencies, currency instruments and travellers cheques in his possession, and notations will be made in the currency control book accordingly. Nearly 500 German foreign trade banks are available where travellers will be able to exchange authorized instruments for D-marks.

For the time being, instruments payable in Swiss francs, United States dollars, Netherlands guilder, Belgian francs, and sterling letters of credit endorsed cashable in Germany, will be acceptable in exchange for D-marks. As necessary banking arrangements are made with other countries, instruments in their respective currencies will become acceptable.

Foreign visitors will also receive, upon entering the country, a special three-day food ration card which will be valid in any German hotel, restaurant or food shop. Additional seven-day ration cards will be available from any German food office, on presentation of the applicant's passport and currency control book. The ration for foreigners will provide a 3,035-calorie daily diet.

Travellers already in the zone on June 21 may obtain currency control books from the German customs office and food ration cards from any food office. JEIA licences for hotels and restaurants will be cancelled on June 20, and all payments after that time will be in D-marks. Unused currency coupons will be redeemed at German banks for D-marks, but not for foreign currencies.

Foreign Trade Banks to Sell Coupons for Petrol, Oil and Lubricants

POL (Petrol, Oil and Lubricants) coupons now sold through travel agencies will be sold by foreign trade banks against acceptable currency instruments upon presentation of passport and vehicle registration, and POL transactions will be recorded in the currency control book. The visitor's POL ration will be a maximum of 200 liters per week per automobile, and POL coupons will not be sold for German-owned vehicles. Ten litres gasoline will cost $1.20.

Internal travel in Germany will be by normal rail and road services. Travel on military trains for foreigners will not be authorized, and payment in D-marks for travel on international trains has not yet been approved.

International telegraph and telephone services, for payment in D-marks, will be available at Deutsche post offices upon presentation of passport and currency control books.

Foreigners contemplating visits to Germany should book reservations through travel bureaux or directly with hotels, as military government or army agencies will not be able to assist in obtaining accommodation or transportation.

Military entry permits will be issued by military permit officers in foreign countries for a maximum of 60 days, subject to extension, for businessmen only, through the Entry and Exits Branch Offices in Laender capitals. Permits normally will be valid for one journey except for business visitors who may apply for repeated journeys.

Imports from Sterling Area Are Encouraged by New Zealand

Commonwealth countries contributed 78·25 per cent of all imports during the first ten months of 1948—Purchases from Great Britain accounted for 51·76 per cent, compared with 42·76 in 1947 and 48 per cent in 1938—Imports from Canada limited to absolute essentials.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON, May 1, 1949.—Imports from the sterling area are being encouraged by the New Zealand Government, 78·25 per cent having originated in Commonwealth countries during the first ten months of 1948. Imports from Great Britain accounted for 51·76 per cent of the total, comparing with 42·76 in 1947 and with 48 per cent in 1938. Purchases from all countries during the period under review were valued at £110,980,000, of which Great Britain provided goods valued at £56,894,000. In addition to high prices paid for commodities imported from the sterling area, the long-term food contracts with Great Britain specify prices substantially below world prices, and exercise a severe strain on the payments position. Although these prices may be increased, it is provided in the contracts that the rise in any one year must be limited to 7½ per cent.

There are still many shortages in New Zealand, and most retailers have had little difficulty in clearing stocks purchased at the old rate. Some secondary industries, particularly those exporting to Australia, were adversely affected, and the value of exports declined slightly. Wholesalers have been able to clear most of their stocks, but traders must reduce prices of goods bought at the old rate by approximately 20 per cent, as of May 1. While this will result in hardship for some merchants, it is felt by the Price Tribunal that sufficient time has elapsed for clearance to be made.

Imports from Canada are regulated by import controls, and only those commodities considered absolutely essential to the economy of New Zealand are admitted.

Trade Conference Being Held This Month

The trade conference between Australia and New Zealand, which has been under consideration for the past year, will be held next June in New Zealand. In addition to trade, the discussions will involve proposals for the development of resources in both countries. A double taxation agreement will also be considered. Trade between the two countries has expanded rapidly, with the balance greatly in favour of Australia, amounting in 1947 to £10,000,000 and in 1948 to nearly £12,000,000. It was decided, during the war, that the two countries would try to integrate their industries, but no results have been achieved. Of interest to Canada will be the discussions concerning diversion of softwood timbers from Australia to New Zealand and the shipment of Pinus Insignus from New Zealand to Australia.

The British Ministry of Food has placed an order for £900,000 worth of canned vegetables in New Zealand, which will likely result in an increase in production by the canning industry. The vegetables include tomatoes, green peas and soups, and most of the produce will be grown in the Hawke's Bay area. No fruits will be exported under this contract, since there are not sufficient stone fruits grown in New Zealand to meet the local demand. However, a special fruit spread, developed in this country and popular in Great Britain, will be included.

Christmas Island Concessions Purchased

Australia and New Zealand have purchased the Christmas Island phosphate concession for £2,750,000, of which New Zealand will contribute £1,500,000. The British Phosphate Commission will manage the concession on behalf of the two governments, and large quantities of high-grade phosphate should be made available to both countries.

New Zealand imported 60,000 tons of coal in 1948, of which 44,000 tons came from Great Britain and 9,000 tons from the United States. The import target for 1949 has been set at 100,000 tons, and consideration is being given to the importation of a quantity from Queensland. Domestic production has also increased.

The Minister of State Forests has announced that a large scale pulp and paper industry will be established in the Murupara district. It is expected that some time will elapse, however, before the project is finally authorized.

The War Assets Realization Board has completed its assignment, and has been disbanded. Surplus war material to the value of £32,000,000 was sold up to last September, and it is expected that the remainder will raise this figure to £36,000,000. The board has also disposed of surpluses owned by Great Britain and the United States, as well as large quantities of machinery and other equipment acquired from Germany as reparations.

There is still a serious housing shortage in New Zealand. A record of 4,623 state houses were completed during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1949. Of this total, 4,193 were completed by the Housing Construction Division of the Ministry of Works and 430 by other state departments. It is understood that some 9,000 houses were built during the year by private enterprise.

Overseas Debt Substantially Reduced

Receipts from exports, interest and dividends, and other trade earnings amounted to £174,800,000 during the past year, whereas payments amounted to £180,000,000. The deficit of approximately £5,000,000 is due to the repayment by New Zealand of £9,000,000 of its debt to Great Britain. Receipts in 1947 amounted to £146,400,000, and payments to £190,500,000. The overseas debt of New Zealand in 1935 was £135,000,000, which has been reduced to less than £80,000,000, despite heavy expenditures during

Canadian Geographical Society Map

the war. This had had the effect of limiting the funds available for capital expenditure, with the result that much farm machinery and equipment in secondary industries is becoming obsolete.

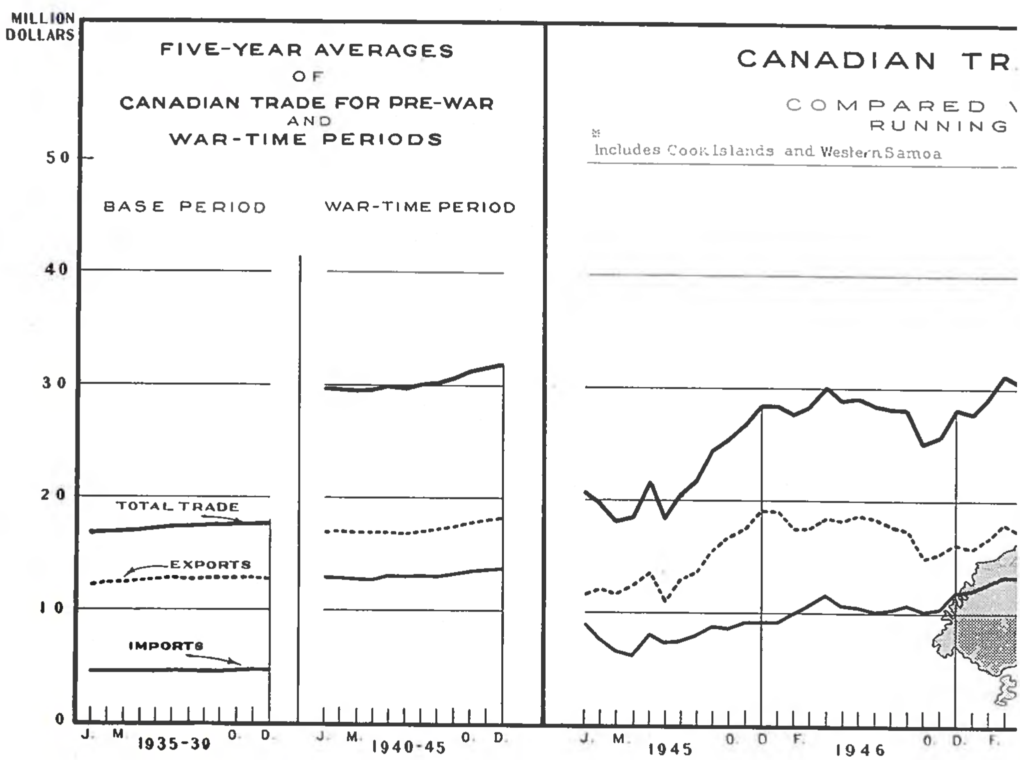
The balance of international payments has been achieved largely by the application of controls. Import controls have been tightened considerably during the past few months, particularly where dollar sources are involved. With the termination last March of the Nash-Stanley Agreement, of 1939, which provided that import licensing should not be used to protect New Zealand industry from British imports on a scale preventing reasonable competition, the way was opened for the curtailment of imports from the United Kingdom.

Canadian Trad

Canadian Exports

Commodity	Calendar Years					
	1938		1947		1948	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	2,591	15·8	4,952	13·2	2,136	11·6
Animals and Animal Products	823	5·0	1,309	3·5	260	1·4
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	1,155	7·1	3,342	8·9	805	4·4
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2,457	15·0	7,168	19·2	6,156	33·5
Iron and Its Products	7,619	46·5	13,102	35·0	4,394	23·9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	997	6·1	4,042	10·8	3,008	16·4
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	158	1·0	678	1·8	398	2·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	222	1·4	821	2·2	923	5·0
Miscellaneous Commodities	349	2·1	1,971	5·3	295	1·6
Total	16,371	100·0	37,386	100·0	18,375	100·0

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.



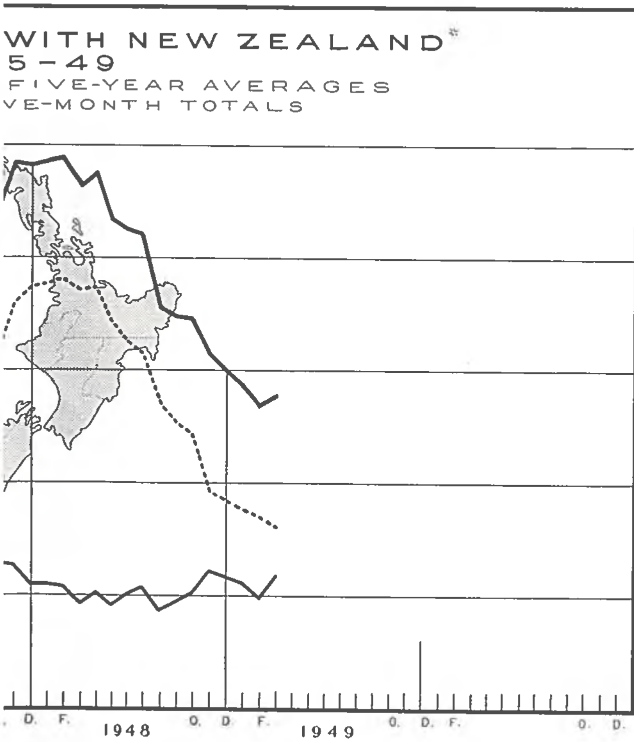
h New Zealand

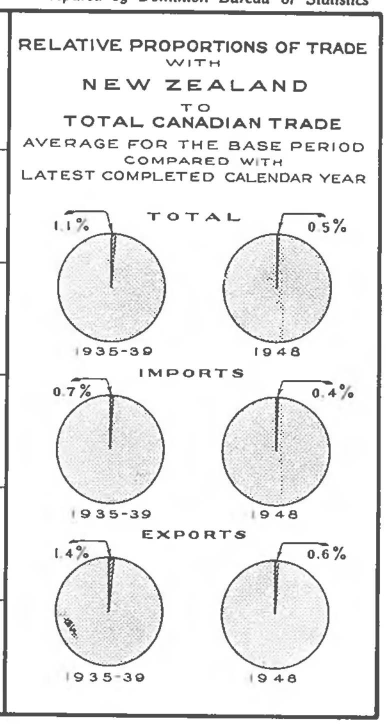
Canadian Imports

Commodity	Calendar Years					
	1938		1947		1948	
	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent	Value $'000	Per cent
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	250	5·5	214	2·0	222	1·9
Animals and Animal Products.........	2,677	58·7	4,099	37·8	4,518	38·9
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.	1,608	35·2	6,394	59·0	6,703	57·8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper......	[1]	[2]	[1]	[2]	3	[2]
Iron and Its Products..................	[1]	[2]	80	0·7	39	0·3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	[1]	[2]	Nil	....	Nil	....
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products..	Nil	....	Nil	....	Nil	....
Chemicals and Allied Products........	[1]	[2]	15	0·1	10	0·1
Miscellaneous Commodities...........	24	0·5	29	0·3	110	1·0
TOTAL...........................	4,562	100·0	10,831	100·0	11,603	100·0

[1] Less than $1,000. [2] Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics





Food Grains and Cereals Imported Into Norway by State Monopoly

Although local agents still represent foreign mills, they can make offers only to the monopoly—Officials carefully inspect all wheat and flour arriving in Norway—Monopoly grew out of the Norwegian Food Commission of World War I.

By H. J. Horne, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

OSLO, May 2, 1949.—Responsibility for the importation of all food grains and other cereals rests with the Norwegian State Grain Monopoly. Although local agents still represent foreign mills in this country, they can make offers only to the monopoly, which usually buys f.o.b. foreign ports, thus providing for the utilization of Norwegian shipping and insurance services. On arrival in Norway, all wheat and flour is carefully inspected by officials. Private millers do most of the grinding, and obtain all their grain from the monopoly. They are under contract to receive a fixed remuneration per kilogram, and dispose of the flour and millfeed products as directed, and at fixed prices.

The monopoly grew out of the Norwegian Food Commission of World War I, and was set up in its present form in July, 1929, by the Norwegian Government. The broad policy, as laid down by the government, charges it with the responsibility of importing from abroad such food grains and products as are required, to buy all domestic grains offered and to control the sale of the products thus secured expediently at reasonable prices. The

Norway—Elevator and storage house for linseed and copra.

Courtesy A/S Lilleborg Fabriker

acting governing body of the organization is free to carry out such operations and plans as it may feel are feasible and necessary to fulfil its functions.

All domestic bread grains are also purchased by the monopoly; they are then graded, sorted, cleaned and blended into uniform lots. As the moisture content of domestic wheat varies between 18 and 25 per cent, grain that is to be stored is also dried to reduce the moisture content to 15 per cent or less to avoid spoilage. This is done at the lowest possible temperature to avoid destroying the germinating power should the grain be required for seed. Domestic production is then turned over to the contract mills and to seed dealers, some of whom have their own drying apparatus.

All imported flour is assigned to the monopoly, while distribution is undertaken by specified wholesale houses, also under contract to sell the flour at fixed prices for each type of flour. These prices are the same throughout the country, freight charges being equalized by the monopoly. Selling prices are fixed to be maintained, if possible, for a period of about six months, regardless of fluctuations in the cost of imported wheat and flour.

Imports of Canadian Flour Considerably Reduced

The amount of Canadian flour imported last year was considerably reduced. This in no way reflects a lessening of demand for Canadian flour, but simply indicates the deterioration of the dollar position in this country. When the flour was being purchased by the monopoly, the disproportionately lower prices quoted by United States flour mills hampered Canadian sales. The prices are now somewhat closer, but a certain disparity still exists. Under E.R.P., a proportion of flour must be purchased in relation to wheat purchases, and this also affects Canadian flour sales.

Imports of Flour into Norway, by Countries

	1948	1947	1946	1939
		Metric Tons		
United States	28,700	44,100	26,300	9,200
Canada	13,900	57,700	44,600	24,200
France	....	....	....	1,600
United Kingdom	....	....	....	1,300
Hungary	....	....	....	1,200

Prewar, cotton bags were preferred for the importation of flour, but, due to the high price differential, which at present is a very important consideration, jute bags are now being accepted, although it is admitted that they are not as clean, nor do they have a comparable by-product value. Another important change has been in the size and marking of bags, which formerly were usually 100 kilograms and allowed to be marked only with the monopoly's name and the number assigned to the supplier, whereas today bags are principally the 140-pound size, similar to those supplied to the United Kingdom, and they may bear the mills' brand and trade marks.

Norwegian domestic wheat production in 1948 was slightly above average, at 73,000 metric tons, which was 27,000 metric tons above the near failure 1947 crop of 46,200 metric tons. As a result of the poor crop in 1947, wheat imports in 1948 were at a peak of 267,600 metric tons, of which Canada supplied 25,950 tons. Further details are given in the two following tables, one of which shows, in metric tons, domestic production of wheat, and imports of wheat and rye over the last ten years, while the other gives the breakdown of wheat imports, by countries, for the postwar years 1946, 1947 and 1948 compared with 1939.

Norwegian Output of Wheat, and Imports of Wheat and Rye

	Norwegian Production of Wheat	Imports Wheat	Imports Rye
	Metric Tons		
1948	73,000	267,600	82,000
1947	46,200	61,500	84,200
1946	79,900	192,400	64,200
1945	85,800	182,600	169,500
1944	52,800	600	78,000
1943	61,200	......	294,300
1942	59,200	21,100	89,700
1941	66,100	13,000	157,000
1940	68,900	98,300	23,400
1939	77,800	232,400	139,300
1938	71,800	164,600	131,400

Imports of Wheat into Norway, by Countries

	1948	1947	1946	1939
	Metric Tons			
United States	122,850	55,400	87,400	9,500
Canada	25,950	6,100	91,450	124,100
Argentina	......	......	11,900	95,800
Soviet Russia	100,100	......	......	......
Australia	18,700	......	......	......
Sweden	......	......	1,650	......
Roumania	......	......	......	3,000

Note—There are no customs duties levied on wheat, wheat flour, rye or oats imported into Norway.

Norway's exchange position has been a governing factor in all dealings for wheat and grain. The monopoly itself, and also the millers and bakers, have a strong preference for Canadian wheat and flour, but unfortunately this preference has been forced to one side by the need to conserve dollar exchange. Commodity barter arrangements have been made with the U.S.S.R. for wheat, mainly in exchange for fish and aluminum. It is possible that even the present position may prove to be untenable, and that wheat imports may have to be reduced further, with rye and barley being used in substitution.

Norwegian farmers are guaranteed a minimum of 55 kroner per 100 kilograms for their wheat, which is the equivalent at present exchange rates to about $3.00 per bushel. The latest price for imported wheat is 51 kroner c.i.f. Producers are also guaranteed 47 kroner per 100 kilograms for barley, and 41 kroner for oats.

All mills custom mill for the monopoly according to explicit instructions. The extraction rate fixed for domestic wheat flour is 85 per cent, compared with 80 per cent United States extraction, and 72 per cent normal Canadian extraction, although latterly some offers have been received from Canadian mills of 80 per cent extraction flour. Various ingredients for flour are also fixed, wheat flour being a blend of 85, 80 and 72 per cent extractions, the proportions being dependent on the supplies available. Straight barley flour is an 80 per cent extraction, and is principally used for biscuits, Norwegian flatbread and blood puddings. Rye flour is a mixture of 80 per cent rye and 20 per cent wheat flour. Whole wheat flour is a 95 per cent extraction, and whole rye 97½ per cent. Corn or maize flour is not milled in Norway, the principal reason being the poor keeping qualities of the flour. Maize is used only for fodder.

Due to the high extraction rates, it is not practicable to bleach the flour, either for baking, specialties or self-rising flours. The small market does not permit economic production of various specialties, and at present the only one produced domestically is a pancake flour.

Technical Development and Rationalization Encouraged

The organization of the monopoly is quite complete, with an efficient record system controlling tests, specifications and general administration. They maintain a complete flour and grain testing laboratory staffed by qualified inspectors and technical personnel, which has led, since Norway has been of the oldest and steadiest customers for Canadian wheat and flour, to a thorough appreciation of the superior qualities of the high protein Canadian Northern wheat. The chemists in the laboratory have been successfully experimenting with the addition of chemicals, principally potassium bromate ($KBrO_3$) in a medium of potato flour, to domestic flour. It has been found that this harmless chemical gives the dough greater rising power. In 1938, a regulation was passed banning the distribution of flour containing an admixture of ammonium persulphate or other persulphates or preparations containing such substances. This regulation is still in force.

Bread is normally mixed on a basis of 100 kilograms of flour to 60 kilograms of water, which, when baked, has a final moisture content of 45 to 50 per cent. There are yeast factories at Moss and at Larvik which fill the domestic demand.

Free consulting and engineering services are also provided by the monopoly to encourage the rationalization of the regional mills. There were 950 small mills prewar, which have been steadily reduced by the elimination of the outdated and less efficient ones. It is expected that the decline will continue until there are less than 500 mills operating. The installation of drying apparatus in private mills is also encouraged by state loans granted up to 85 per cent of the value of the equipment, repayment being extended over a period of 20 years at 1½ per cent interest. Under this scheme, 17 dryers of a Swedish patent are presently being installed.

The monopoly owns a storage elevator at Oslo with a capacity of 25,000 tons, and also one of the largest mills in Norway, located at Bergen, capable of milling about 4,500 metric tons per month. There are in addition 13 principal contract mills, five of which are fairly large.

Hybrid Corn Introduced to Italy

Rome, May 5, 1949.—(FTS)—Hybrid corn from Canada and the United States was introduced to Italy and eighteen other countries in Europe and the Near East during the past year, and some 2,000 tons of seed have been shipped by arrangement with the Economic Co-operation Administration to assist in the agricultural recovery of this country. The seed is being sold to farmers at a price that is 60 per cent below actual cost, and it is expected that it will increase yields by 50 per cent over those from local open pedigreed varieties. The production should be 150,000 tons higher from the hybrid seed than from the native seed.

The present trials represent an important scientific advance for Italian agriculture. It is expected that more seed will be available from year to year, and that eventually the larger proportion of the 1,250,000 hectares of corn now grown in this country will be planted in hybrid seed. Under the European Recovery Program, it is proposed to conduct experiments that will render Italy self-sufficient in this seed, providing additional wealth for Italy and more employment for her farmers. It has been stated that the introduction of hybrid corn to Italy may be the most important development since the days of Virgin, or in nearly 2,000 years.

Canadian International Trade Fair Provided Business Opportunities

Attendance exceeded 100,000, of which some 80,000 represented visitors during three days on which public was admitted—Estimated that 27,000 businessmen registered—Wide coverage provided by 780 press correspondents and radio commentators from Canada, the United States and other countries.

ATTENDANCE at the second Canadian International Trade Fair was estimated at over 100,000, of which some 80,000 represented visitors, during the three days on which the general public was admitted. Registrations on days reserved for business visitors was approximately 27,000. While Canadian businessmen accounted for the greater proportion of this number, it included also individual businessmen and members of delegations from fifty-six other countries. Every province of Canada was represented among the business visitors, including more than a score from the newest province, Newfoundland. Among the foreign government officials welcomed at the trade fair were senior representatives of the Office of International Trade, of the United States Department of Commerce, and representatives of the Office of European Economic Co-operation, who were interested in the effect on recovery in Europe of trade fairs in North America. Delegations from various cities in the United States, some of which are considering the duplication of Canada's effort, were given every possible assistance.

Shortage of dollar exchange in many countries prevented businessmen from travelling to Toronto in larger numbers. However, the impression was gained from conversations with those who came, and with the exhibitors whom they contacted, that these visitors from other lands had come to do business. Many who could not secure the necessary exchange to make the trip indicated their interest in the fair in conversations and correspondence with Canadian trade commissioners throughout the world. Advertising in many lands and many languages aroused much attention. This interest will be increased by the volume of publicity stories and photographs which originated during the twelve working days of the trade fair. Some 780 press correspondents and radio commentators from Canada, the United States and many overseas countries were registered in the press room of the fair. Their articles and comments will carry the story of Canada and the trade fair to businessmen in practically every country. The International Service of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation also made a valuable contribution by recording a large number of interviews in many languages for transmission by short wave to various countries.

Results Achieved May be Long Delayed

It is not possible to determine the results of the trade fair in terms of business actually transacted. Most exhibits and many visitors were given opportunities to express their views. The results present a rather mixed picture, but on the whole it is favourable. However, the ultimate results of contacts made at a fair of this kind may not accrue for months or even years. For example, one exhibitor at the first Canadian International Trade Fair explained that he had received an inquiry for his particular product from Curaçao, nine months after a buyer from the Netherlands Antilles had seen his display in Toronto. This supplemented the business actually transacted at the trade fair last year.

One of the interesting features of the fair was "Trade Fair News", five thousand copies of which were published daily for distribution to exhibitors and interested visitors. This newspaper provided a running commentary on events at the fair, and reproduced reports of interviews with exhibitors and leading visitors. The last issue of the paper presented a *pot-pourri* of such observations. Included was a quotation from a statement in English and Africaans by the Commercial Secretary for the Union of South Africa, made over the CBC shortwave network to listeners in his country.

"On the whole", he said, "exhibitors at this trade fair are expressing themselves as well satisfied with the results so far achieved . . . There have been a considerable number of amazing success stories, such as that of the Italian exhibitor of Venetian glass and artistic furniture, who sold out by noon the first day, before he had completed the construction of his booth, and a small manufacturer of specialty food products who sold his entire production for the next nine years. The list is endless, but many visitors, of course, are not expecting immediate results, since their goods are of a nature that requires considerable sales development."

It was explained that the South African exhibits had fared well. Orders were received from Canada and the United States for South African road-making machinery, and buyers from as far away as Norway, Cuba and the Far East placed orders for dried fruits exhibited by the South African Dried Fruit Association. Inquiries were received from parties in Cuba interested in buying diamonds from South Africa. It was suggested that South African manufacturers and producers seeking world markets, particularly for such items as could earn hard currency, should consider exhibiting at the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Canadian Shipyards Active in 1947

Canada had 74 shipyards in operation during 1947, the output of which was valued at $110,131,129, compared with $91,851,460 in 1946, and with $204,594,323 in 1945. The following table, prepared by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, gives some indication of the industry during the ten years, 1938-1947:

Year	Number of plants	Average number of employees	Salaries and wages	Cost of fuel and electricity at works	Cost of materials at works	Gross selling value of products at works
1938	41	3,596	$ 4,813,614	$ 296,635	$ 4,435,966	$ 11,171,416
1939	43	3,491	4,950,179	298,877	3,814,321	11,234,967
1940	47	9,707	15,753,467	575,248	18,633,954	44,690,937
1941	65	21,240	32,341,826	1,111,696	41,471,884	109,326,883
1942	79	50,132	92,188,814	2,359,123	73,325,151	242,138,127
1943	87	75,847	153,595,336	3,428,518	123,317,336	376,560,974
1944	94	67,076	138,967,246	3,610,913	101,056,440	329,299,643
1945	89	48,118	99,470,593	2,653,650	60,294,253	204,594,323
1946	79	20,246	40,975,731	1,400,316	25,915,348	91,851,460
1947	74	21,119	46.457,707	1,653,601	37,263,603	110,131,129

Shipbuilding in Great Britain Declined This Year

London, April 27, 1949.—(FTS)—United Kingdom shipbuilding activity declined further in the first quarter of 1949. The present total of tonnage under construction is 2,075,910 tons, a decrease of 38,820 tons as compared with the position at the end of 1948.

This contraction is particularly unsatisfactory, as it coincides with an increase in shipbuilding outside the United Kingdom. Ships being built overseas at the end of March amounted to 2,279,595 tons. This is 253,509 tons more than that recorded at the end of December last.

Clothing Manufactured in Netherlands Is Important Source of Foreign Exchange

Exports valued at only Fl.3,000,000 in 1939 have increased to Fl.22,300,000 in 1947 and to Fl.28,928,786 in 1948—Effort being made to raise volume of exports while extending domestic market.

By N. Riemeijer, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

THE Hague, May 16, 1949.—Clothing manufactured in the Netherlands has become an important source of foreign exchange, exports valued at only Fl.3,000,000 in 1939 having increased to Fl.22,300,000 in 1947 and to Fl.28,928,786 in 1948. The industry has largely recovered from losses sustained during the war, and every effort is being made to increase the volume of its exports while extending the domestic market.

Despite the favourable advance, the balance of imports and exports in the Netherlands is still far from being in equilibrium. As a result of trade agreements concluded with other countries and with a view to improving the domestic supply position, fairly large quantities of ready-made clothing are imported. The value of purchases abroad was more than Fl.50,200,000 in 1947 and over Fl.41,150,000 in 1948. Although the value of imports has gone down and that of exports increased, there was still an unfavourable balance of Fl.12,225,000 last year.

Netherlands Imports and Exports of Clothing

—1948—

	Imports	Exports
	Florins	
Belgium	11,992,000	16,415,000
France	5,400,000	1,065,000
Great Britain	5,484,000	492,000
Switzerland	3,145,000	884,000
Denmark	3,716,000	293,000
Czechoslovakia	6,845,000	5,000
Spain	268,000	......
Italy	1,791,000	18,000
Other countries	2,513,000	9,756,786
Total	41,154,000	28,928,786

Belgium is the only country which purchases more clothing from the Netherlands than it ships to this market.

The upward tendency of the Netherlands clothing exports is still continuing, the total value during January and February, 1949, being Fl.6,-242,266 as against Fl.2,529,271 during the corresponding two months of last year.

It is estimated that approximately 60 per cent of the Netherlands population wear ready-made clothing. The figure for Belgium is believed to be only 30 per cent and it is expected that when the Benelux Economic Union become effective the demand for Netherlands ready-made clothing will increase.

Foreign Trade Zones Authorized for Los Angeles and Seattle

San Francisco, June 1, 1949.—(FTS)—Los Angeles and Seattle have been authorized to establish foreign trade zones, similar to that authorized for San Francisco. It is expected they will stimulate interest in import trade.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

British Guiana Alters Tariff on Certain Foods

Port of Spain, June 1, 1949.—(FTS)—Importers were notified on May 28, 1949, that the British Guiana Government will remit the customs duty paid on flour, salted fish and sweetened condensed milk imported into British Guiana to the extent of the amount calculated at the British Preferential Tariff rate, as well as the Bill of Entry Tax of 3 per cent ad valorem.

Flour, salt fish, and sweetened condensed milk will now enter British Guiana free of duty from empire countries and be subject to the following duties if imported from non-empire sources: flour, 49 cents per bag of 196 pounds; salted fish, $1.95 per cwt.; and condensed whole milk, 10 per cent ad valorem.

(Editor's Note—The foregoing amends the announcement of February 28, referred to in *Foreign Trade* of March 12, page 557.)

Wider Range of Goods May be Imported into Canada

Effective July 1, 1949, the range of goods which may be imported into Canada under Open General Permit No. F.E.C. 140 from scheduled countries under existing Category 4 (miscellaneous) quotas has been widened, notwithstanding the provisions of Schedule I of the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. When imported from a non-scheduled country, the goods may be imported without restriction under the Act.

This open general permit, the number of which is to be endorsed on all relative import documents, is issued in a single copy and is retained in the Department of National Revenue (Customs Division). It does not involve any increase in existing quotas or the establishment of any new quotas. The goods to which it applies are as follows:

Tariff Item No.	*Description*
ex 193	Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not (but not including those made from twisted paper).
ex 197 ex 197b ex 198 ex 199 ex 181 ex 509	Paper envelopes; correspondence and printed letterhead papers, not including plain unprinted typewriter or copying papers; creped tissue paper and manufactures thereof; Christmas seals, stickers, tags and enclosure cards, printed, embossed or otherwise decorated; card and other games, score reckoners, score pads, tallies and place cards, of paper or cardboard; festivity, carnival and celebration supplies and decorations of paper and cardboard, including costumes, hats, caps, headbands, masks, horns, serpentines and confetti; blank books.
234	Perfumery, including toilet preparations, non-alcoholic, viz., hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes and all other perfumed preparations, n.o.p., used for hair, mouth or skin.
ex 362c	Nickel-plated or electro-plated cutlery and table flatware.
444b	Lamp shades, n.o.p., and shade holders.
ex 445i	Electric sad irons.
ex 445j	Electric dry shaving machines.
512 ex 506 et al	Picture frames, photograph frames and mirror frames, of any material.
647	Jewellery of any material, for the adornment of the person, n.o.p.
ex 648	Precious and semi-precious stones (other than diamonds) whether genuine or synthetic, but not including pearls, whether genuine or cultured, and imitations and simulations thereof.
ex 655	Fountain and ball point pens.
ex 655a	Propelling pencils.
ex 711	Domestic water heaters.
ex 362c	Public address and communication systems.
ex 427	Beverage dispensing and mixing equipment.

Tariff Item No.	*Description*
ex 446a et al	Cigarette or cigar lighters (but not including lighters provided for in tariff item 438(c)).
	Cases, boxes, bowls, baskets, bottles, dishes and trays adapted for personal, household or office use, or for the packaging of goods for retail sale, of which the component of chief value is copper or electro-plated metal, not including industrial containers unsuitable for retail sale.
	Ash trays and receivers.
	Desk sets and bases or holders for blotters, pens or pencils; book-ends; paper weights and paper knives.
	Christmas tree decorations of all kinds, including lights and fittings therefor.
	Vases and jardinieres.
	Electric heating pads and blankets; hair waving and drying machines; lipstick holders; electric fans; floor polishers; atomizers; door chimes; watch straps and bracelets; bowls, trays and dishes of wood.
	Ornaments of brass or earthenware.

Ireland Issues Further Quotas and Quota Periods

Dublin, June 3, 1949.—(FTS)—Ireland has issued further quotas and quota periods as follows:

Certain Boots and Shoes (other than rubber)—50,000 articles (25,000 pairs), compared with 400,000 (200,000 pairs) for the previous six months period.

Rubber-proofed Clothing—6,000 articles, which is the same as that for the previous six months.

Brushes, Brooms and Mops (domestic or household)—24,000 articles; previous six months' quota unaltered.

Brushes (for human use)—48,000 articles; this amount is identical with that for the previous six months.

Brushes, Brooms and Mops—60,000 articles; previous six months' quota unchanged.

Ladies' Hats, Caps, Hoods and Shapes (under 14s. 11d. each)—80,000 articles; previous quota unchanged.

Metal Screws—50,000 gross. Of this amount 48,000 gross must be of Canadian or United Kingdom manufacture. The previous six months' quota was fixed at 100,000 gross, of which 96,000 gross were of Canadian or United Kingdom manufacture.

The period fixed in all of the above cases extends from July 1, 1949, to December 31, 1949.

Peru Extends Free Entry of Agricultural Equipment

Lima, May 10, 1949.—(FTS)—The Government of Peru issued an order on May 4, 1949, extending for five years its authority to permit the free entry of agricultural machinery and implements, including machinery and equipment for irrigation purposes, required for the expansion of agricultural development in Peru. The regulation was first brought into force on January 4, 1913, and it was renewed on August 12, 1937, and again on January 31, 1944, for a five-year period ending January 31, 1949. The new regulation, by which the government wishes to further assist the development of agricultural and industrial production in Peru, will expire on May 4, 1954.

United States Reduced Duty on Flaxseed Terminated

Washington, June 3, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective June 30, the normal rate of duty on flaxseed of 50 cents per bushel, negotiated in the reciprocal trade agreements signed with Argentina and Uruguay on October 14, 1941, and July 21, 1942, respectively, will be restored. These agreements stipulated that the normal rate would be 50 cents per bushel, but carried a proviso to the effect that a special rate of duty of 32½ cents per bushel would be collected on flaxseed imported into the United States until 30 days following a proclamation by the President, declaring that the then existing abnormal situation in respect to the flaxseed trade had terminated.

Restricted Mail Service Resumed to Chinese Provinces

Surface mail, except parcel post, may now be sent to the following Chinese Provinces: Fukien, Kwangsi, Kwangtung, Hunan, Ningsia, Kansu, Kweichow, Sikang, Sinkiang, Suiyuan, Szechewan, Tsinghai, Yunnan and Taiwan. Air mail service is available only to the provinces of Fukien, Kwangsi and Kwangtung. Parcel post service is still suspended to all destinations in China.

Native Co-operative Movement Formed in Belgian Congo

Leopoldville, April 20, 1949.—(FTS)—Two native co-operative organizations have been formed under the auspices, and with the full support, of the government of the Belgian Congo. The purpose of these, the first two of a proposed series of groups, is to permit the members to improve the produce of their common land, establish a fair division of profit and facilitate the acquisition of seed and agricultural tools and machines.

For over a year a government mission has been studying the best means of adapting the co-operative movement to the Congolese economic, agricultural and tribal systems. These studies have taken the mission to various parts of the Colony, as well as to the neighbouring territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika. They have examined the nature and developments of co-operative movements in other countries in Africa and elsewhere, including the United Kingdom, the United States and Canada.

It is understood that portable chain saws and agricultural hand tools may be purchased on behalf of the co-operatives to improve production methods. Canadian firms wishing to offer such equipment should send literature and prices in Canadian dollars, preferably c.i.f. Matadi, to the Directeur Général, Service de l'Agriculture, Gouvernement Général, Leopoldville.

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.

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.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
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.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

C. Blair Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Guatemala City 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.

Vancouver—June 20-25.
Ottawa—June 30.

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

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.

Galt-Preston—June 20.
Winnipeg—June 23.
Vancouver-Victoria—June 27-July 2.
Ottawa—July 14-16.

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.

St. Catharines—June 20.
Welland—June 21.
Windsor—June 22.
Sarnia—June 23.
Winnipeg—June 27-28.
Regina—June 29.
Swift Current—June 30.
Calgary—July 4.
Vancouver—July 6-13.

Paul Vernon McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Zealand, has returned home on leave, and commenced his tour of Canada at Saint John, N.B., after attending the convention at St. Andrew's, N.B., of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association

Bathurst—June 20.
Quebec City—June 23.
Thetford Mines—June 24.
Granby—June 25.
Montreal—June 27-July 9.
Ottawa—July 11-16.
Brockville—July 18.
Toronto—July 19-30.
Hamilton—August 2-3.
Brantford—August 4.
Kitchener—August 5-6.
London—August 8.
Windsor—August 9-10.

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

Toronto—June 11-21.
Saint John—June 23-24.
Halifax—June 27-28.
Quebec—June 29-30.

C. J. 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 with 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.

Montreal—June 16-30.

Pig Population in Denmark Increasing Rapidly

Oslo, May 3, 1949.—(FTS)—Denmark has a pig population of 2,200,000, according to the livestock census taken on March 26, 1949, which represents an increase of 100,000 since the last census. Bacon exports for the calendar year are estimated at between 110,000 and 120,000 metric tons, compared with 41,000 metric tons in 1948 and the 1935-39 average of 185,000 metric tons. The sharp increase in the pig population is doubtless closely connected with the large potato inventories in certain parts of Denmark. This is indicated by the fact that suckling pigs in these regions are priced at as much as 130 kroner each, compared with 100 kroner each in regions short of potatoes. The increase in livestock holdings in several centres appears to have given rise to keen interest in the creation of grain reserves. Consequently, the price of coarse grain in private trade recently increased sharply; at present, it is 10 per cent above the price at which imported grain can be sold.

Total livestock holdings have gone up about 4 per cent in relation to March last year, but this figure is still 6 to 8 per cent below the level of March 1947. The number of milk cows has increased 130,000 in the last three months, the present total being 1,605,000. Although some of this increase is seasonal, overall butter production will be improved.

At this same census, the number of hens in Denmark was estimated at 12,349,000, and chickens at 5,386,000. This gives a total of nearly 18 millions, compared with less than 14 millions at the same time last year. Egg production can be expected to reach prewar volume during the summer and fall, which means that Danish poultry farmers will be first group of the livestock producers to reach prewar production standards.

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—			
Cape Town	July 8–16	*A Ship*	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth	July 15	*A Ship*	March Shipping
East London	July 18–28	*Fort Nottingham*	Elder Dempster
Durban	July 25	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	June 29–July 2	*Scottish Prince*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	July 2–5	*Bowmonte*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	July 6	*Mormacgulf*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	July 23	*Mormacpenn*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane	June 23–30	*Ashburton*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney			
Melbourne	August 6	*Port Saint John*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Adelaide			
Fremantle			
Belgium—			
Antwerp	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 2	*Carmelfjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 3	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	July 5–10	*Kent County*	Canada Steamships
	July 12	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	July 12–19	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 15–20	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	July 15–20	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	July 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	July 28	*Ranefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 28–Aug. 2	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	June 29–July 2	*Scottish Prince*	Furness Withy
Santos	July 2–5	*Bowmonte*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 6	*Mormacgulf*	Montreal Shipping
	July 23	*Mormacpenn*	Montreal Shipping
	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Bahia	July 23	*Mormacpenn*	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
British Honduras—			
Belize	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	June 20–30	*City of Norwich*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	July 15–20	*A Ship*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	July 20–22	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
Colombia— Barranquilla	Late June	*Ciudad de Manizales*	Canadian Ajax
	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
	July 18–23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
Cuba— Havana	July 1–6	**Tidaholm*	Swedish American
	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
	July 5–10	*Federal Mariner*	Federal Commerce
Denmark— Copenhagen	June 27–30	*Signeborg*	Montreal Shipping
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 2	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 8–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	July 20	*Makefjell*	Brock Shipping
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
	August 4	*Ternefjell*	Brock Shipping
Egypt— Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	July 6–11	*Aardijka*	Cunard Donaldson
Finland— Helsinki	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 8–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
France— LeHavre	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 12	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	July 15–20	*Grey County*	Canada Steamships
	July 15–20	*Rouen*	Furness Withy
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	July 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	July 28–Aug. 2	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Marseilles	July 20–25	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
French Indo China—			
Saigon	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Streamships
Germany— Hamburg	June 26–July 3	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29–July 7	*Mont Rolland*	Montreal Shipping
	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 1	*Prins Willem IV*	Shipping Limited
	July 12	*Prins Willem III*	Shipping Limited
	July 12–19	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Shipping Limited
	July 19	*Prins Maurits*	Shipping Limited
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	July 4–6	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Hong Kong	July 2–8 July 20–22	*Steel Age* *City of Poona*	Isthmian Steamships McLean Kennedy
India and Pakistan— Karachi Bombay Madras Calcutta Cochin	June 20–30 July 15–20	*City of Norwich* *A Ship*	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Indonesia— Batavia Samarang Soerabaya Cheribon Belawin-Deli	July 6–11	*Aardijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Batavia Belawan-Deli	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Ireland— ublin Dublin	June 29–July 2 July 26–30	*Ramore Head* *Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Italy— Genoa Naples	July 12–18	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
Malaya— Penang Port Swettenham	July 2–8 July 6–11	*Steel Age* *Aardijk*	Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean— Western and Central Areas	July 12–18	*Marchport*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico— Veracruz	July 5–10	*Federal Mariner*	Federal Commerce
Veracruz Tampico	July 1–6	**Tidaholm*	Swedish American
Netherlands— Amsterdam Rotterdam	June 25–30 June 26–July 3 June 29–July 5 June 29–July 7 July 1 July 2 July 5–10 July 12 July 12–19 July 15 July 15–20 July 15–22 July 19 July 28 July 28–Aug. 2 August 3–10	*Hada County* *Beckenham* *Tunaholm* *Mont Rolland* *Prins Willem IV* *Carmelfjell* *Kent County* *Prins Willem III* *Beaconsfield* *Ornefjell* *Grey County* *Krageholm* *Prins Maurits* *Ravnefjell* *Brant County* *Vasaholm*	Canada Steamships Cunard Donaldson Swedish American Montreal Shipping Shipping Limited Brock Shipping Canada Steamships Shipping Limited Cunard Donaldson Brock Shipping Canada Steamships Swedish American Swedish American Brock Shipping Canada Steamships Swedish American
Netherlands Antilles— Willhelmstad	July 18–23	*Laholm*	Swedish American
New Zealand— Auckland Wellington Lyttleton Dunedin	June 28–July 7 August 20	*Port Quebec* *City of Calcutta*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland— Belfast	July 14–18	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Norway—			
Oslo, Kristiansand, Stavanger, Bergen	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 8–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Oslo, Stavanger, Bergen	July 2	*Hemsefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 20	*Makefjell*	Brock Shipping
	August 4	*Ternefjell*	Brock Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
Manila	July 20–22	*City of Poona*	McLean Kennedy
Poland—			
Gdynia, Gdansk	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 8–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Gdynia	June 27–30	*Signeborg*	Montreal Shipping
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan	July 18–23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
Singapore	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
	July 6–11	*Aardijk*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	June 29–July 5	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
	July 8–12	*Vigoer*	Swedish American
	July 15–22	*Krageholm*	Swedish American
	August 3–10	*Vasaholm*	Swedish American
Gothenburg, Malmo, Stockholm	June 27–30	*Signeborg*	Montreal Shipping
Thailand—			
Bangkok	July 2–8	*Steel Age*	Isthmian Steamships
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	July 1–7	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 4–9	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
	July 10–16	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea	July 4–9	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	June 26–July 4	*Laurentia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 10–18	*Lismoria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 24–31	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 30–Aug. 7	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	July 20–24	*Bassano* (r)	McLean Kennedy
	July 24–28	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	June 28–July 3	*Fort Cadotte*	Cunard Donaldson
	June 29–July 2	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
	June 30	*Beaverburn*	Canadian Pacific
	July 8	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	July 14–18	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 14–18	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
	July 14–21	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	July 23–30	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 24	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
	July 26–30	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
London	July 2	*Carmlfjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 3	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	July 12–19	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 15	*Ornefjell*	Brock Shipping
	July 18–25	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	July 24	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
	July 26–Aug. 2	*Asia*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 28	*Ravnefjell*	Brock Shipping

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—Con.			
Manchester	June 29-July 2	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
	July 6-9	*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy
	July 13-16	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Leith, Newcastle	June 28-July 4	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	June 29-July 2	*Scottish Prince*	Furness Withy
	July 2-5	*Bowmonte*	Cunard Donaldson
	July 6	*Mormacgulf*	Montreal Shipping
	July 23	*Mormacpenn*	Montreal Shipping
	August 16	*Mormacsaga*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello, La Guaira, Maracaibo	Late June	*Ciudad de Manizales*	Canadian Ajax
	July 18-23	**Laholm*	Swedish American
West Indies—			
Jamaica, Bahamas	July 6	*Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	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
	July 23-Aug. 1	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	August 2-11	*Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National
	August 12-21	*Canadian Cruiser* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Quebec

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	July 5-6	*Tabinta*	Furness Withy
	July 29-30	*Volendam*	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	July 4-6	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	July 28-Aug. 2	*Franconia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 10-14	*Samaria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London	July 24-28	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Halifax

*Calls at Saint John a few days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	July 1-2	**Songa*	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Santiago	June 28-30	*Magister*	Pickford and Black

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	June 28-30	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Ciudad Trujillo	July 1-2	**Songa*	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	June 28-30	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
Jamaica—			
Kingston	June 28-30	*Magister*	Pickford and Black
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	July 9-14	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	July 23-28	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
Southampton	July 2	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	July 23	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
La Guaira Puerto Cabello Maracaibo	July 1-2	**Songa*	Saguenay Terminals

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—			
Cape Town Port Elizabeth East London Durban Lourenço Marques	July 2 August 8	*Silveroak* *Limburg*	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney Melbourne Adelaide	July 23 Mid-August	*Mattawunga* *Goonawarra*	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Sydney Melbourne	July 3	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Sydney	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Belgium—			
Antwerp	July 5 July 18 July 19 August 11 August 23	*Paraguay* (r) *Golden Gate* (r) *Valognes* *Bio Bio* (r) *Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro Santos	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Burma—			
Rangoon	July 5	*Höegh Silvercloud*	Dingwall Cotts

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Canal Zone— Balboa, Cristobal	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Balboa, Panama City	August 1	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon— Colombo	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile— Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 1	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
China— Shanghai	July 1–2	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai	July 14–15	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Colombia— Barranquilla	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 1	*Santa Juana*	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica— Puntarenas	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Cuba— Havana, Santiago	Mid-July	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping
Cyprus— Morphou Bay	Mid-July	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping
Ecuador— Guayaquil	July 14	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 1	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador— La Libertad	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Fiji— Suva	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Suva	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
France— Le Havre	July 19	*Valognes*	Empire Shipping
Germany— Hamburg	July 5	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 23	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala— San Jose	July 7	*Don Anselmo*	Empire Shipping
	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Hawaii— Honolulu	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Hong Kong	July 1–2 July 14–15 July 29	*Java Mail* *Oregon Mail* (r) *Mongabarra*	Canadian Blue Star Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay Calcutta	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras Calcutta	July 5	*Höegh Silvercloud*	Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia—			
Batavia Soerabaya Samarang Cheribon	July 5 July 18	*Höegh Silvercloud* *Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Israel—			
Haifa	Mid-July	*Aristotelis*	Empire Shipping
Italy—			
Genoa Naples Venice	Late July	*Leme*	Empire Shipping
Japan—			
Yokohama Kobe Nagoya	July 1–2 July 14–15	*Java Mail* *Oregon Mail* (r)	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang Port Swettenham	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Mexico—			
Manzanillo Acapulco	July 10 July 28 August 11	*Anchor Hitch* *Coastal Adventurer* *Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam Rotterdam	July 19	*Valognes*	Empire Shipping
New Caledonia—			
Noumea	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides—			
Port Vila	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland	July 3	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts
Auckland	July 22	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Peru—			
Callao Mollendo	July 1 July 14 August 1	*Falkanger* *Santa Flavia* (r) *Santa Juana* (r)	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Philippines—			
Manila Iloilo Cebu	July 1–2 July 14–15	*Java Mail* *Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
Manila Iloilo	July 5	*Höegh Silverwood*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila Cebu	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Samoa—			
Apia	Late July	*Thorscape*	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago	July 3	*Sierra*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Singapore	July 18	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands— Papeete	Late July	*Thorscape*	Dingwall Cotts
Sweden— Stockholm, Gothenburg	July 5	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 23	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
United Kingdom— Manchester	Early July	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Withy
Manchester	Mid-August	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	July 5	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	July 18	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	August 23	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Uruguay— Montevideo	July 1	*Falkanger*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela— Maracaibo	July 10	*Anchor Hitch*	Gardner Johnson
	July 28	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
	August 11	*Coastal Nomad*	Gardner Johnson
Maracaibo, Puerto Cabello, La Guaira	July 7	*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

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 Thailand.

South Africa

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

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

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

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

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, 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 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 June 7	Nominal Quotations June 13
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	....	·1214	·1235
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
Singapore	Straits Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Spain and Colonies	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Thailand	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
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	·0200