

FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Admiralty Arch, London, in the shadow of which important discussions on the financial position of Great Britain were recently conducted by ranking cabinet ministers of the Commonwealth. On this site, fifty-two years ago, was erected a great archway to commemorate the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, consisting of products from many countries of the British Empire. Memories of this notable occasion were recalled recently, when a sample of Canadian wheat that formed part of the display was brought to Canada House, in Trafalgar Square. After surviving the London blitz and other vicissitudes, this has been returned to Ottawa for germination tests. (A report on the presentation of this sample appears on page 201.)

Price 10 cents

Additional Items Removed From Canadian Export Control List

Agricultural implements, antimony, cocoa beans, electrical supplies, fertilizers, potatoes and sugar now subject only to area controls—Number of items requiring export permits reduced from peak of 1,109 to 137, including equipment and elements used in atomic research.

CONTROLS over the exportation of agricultural implements, antimony, cocoa beans, electrical supplies, fertilizers, potatoes and sugar have been removed, effective July 20, 1949. The free movement of these commodities to any destination is no longer subject to restrictions, provided permits are available for the importation of such items as may be under control in other lands. The number of items for which export permits are now required has been reduced to 137 from a peak of 1,109 at the end of 1944, when wartime conditions demanded the imposition of stringent controls over the shipment of many products.

Grains and grain products are still subject to export control, and are included in the total, due to the fact that freight assistance, paid by the Department of Agriculture on coarse grains for domestic consumption, is collectable in the event of such grains being exported. Timber and certain building materials, which are in short supply, require permits, but the number of steel items still under export control has been reduced to a minimum.

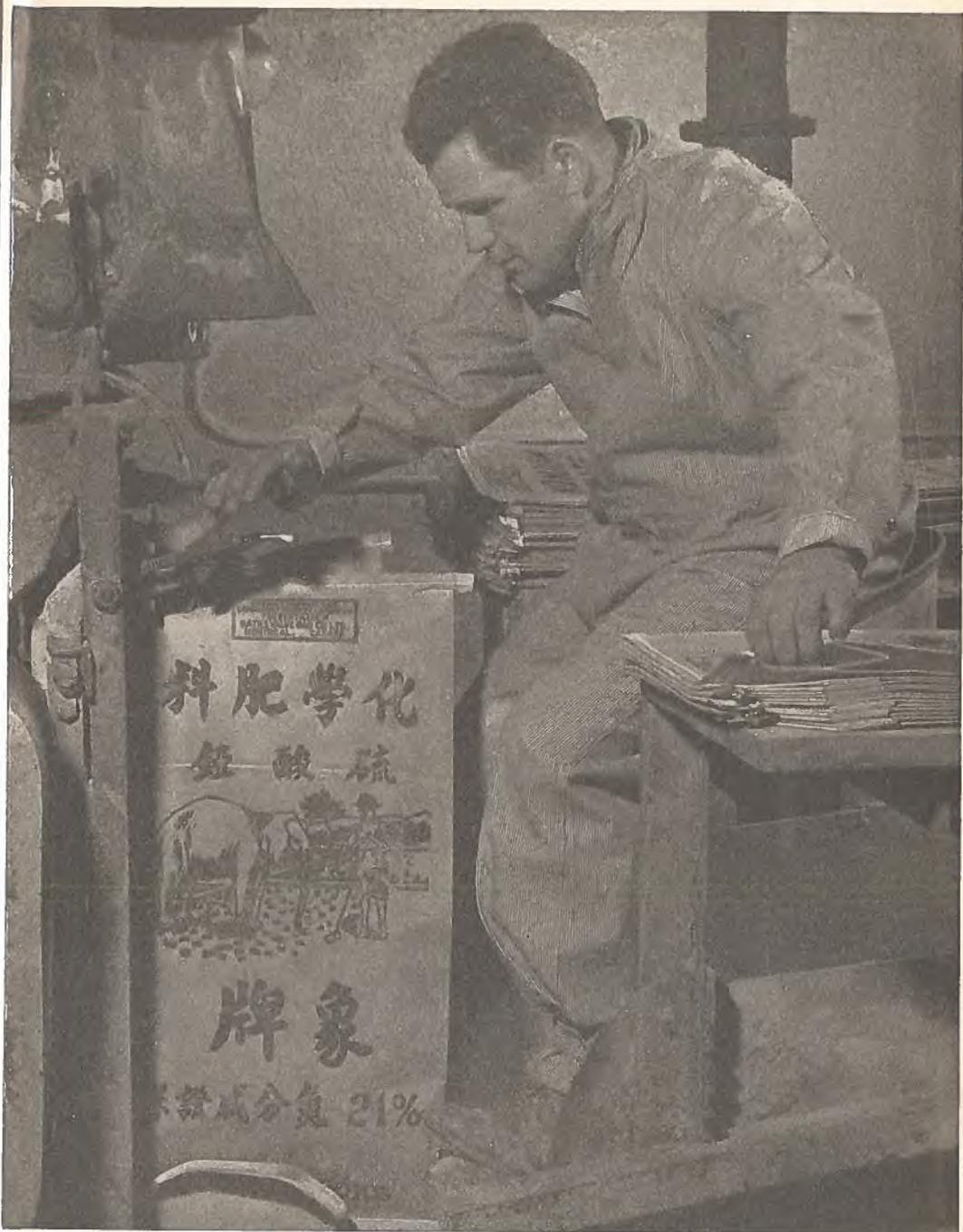
Recent developments in atomic research have resulted in the addition to the list of restricted products certain strategic equipment and elements, such as uranium and plutonium. Consequently, the list is longer than would otherwise be the case, though the value of Canada's exports is not materially affected by the inclusion of such items. They are in a class by themselves, and have been made subject to export control for national defence reasons. The list has also been revised to include certain munitions and equipment required by the armed forces, though this has little effect on the foreign trade of Canada.

Commodity Shipments to Specified Areas Restricted

Commodity shipments to countries participating in the European Recovery Program, and to certain other specified countries, are still subject to the area controls that were established in July, 1948. This situation will be reviewed in the near future, however, in an effort to reduce to a minimum the necessity for issuing individual export permits for non-strategic materials.

Regulations of the Export Permit Branch have been revised, with a return of more normal trading conditions and the elimination of many restrictions, and will shortly be available in their abbreviated form. Factors contributing to the revision of these regulations include the abolition of permit fees, the termination of the British economic blockade, the abolition of certain licence requirements, certificates of essentiality, and the refund of subsidy payments, together with the union of Newfoundland with the other nine provinces of Canada. The number of regulations still in effect is 23, as compared with a total of 49 at one time.

During the first six months of the current calendar year, 43,960 export permit applications were received, and 42,922 permits were issued. The all-time high was reached in the 1946-47 fiscal year, when 186,326 export



Fertilizer, one of the items manufactured in this country that was recently removed from export control. Shipments, valued at \$36,374,000, were made last year to forty-four countries. The number of items for which exports permits are now required has been reduced to 137 from a peak of 1,109 at the end of 1944.

Courtesy Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited.

permit applications were received and 154,727 were issued. Area control operations now account for between 60 and 75 per cent of the work performed by the Export Permit Branch.

Approximately \$10,000,000 were collected since 1943 in refund subsidy payments, grain equalization fees and freight assistance.

Export permits are not required for casual purchases by tourists, up to a value of \$400, and consisting of goods normally carried as baggage. Purchases of foodstuffs and building materials for export may not exceed \$25 in value, and no permits will be issued for the exportation of strategic materials by tourists.

Items Requiring Permits

Export permits are presently required for the following products, listed in eight groups:

Agricultural and Vegetable Products

Cereal and bakery products:

Biscuits.

Breakfast cereals (except oatmeal and rolled oats).

Macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, noodles and other alimentary paste products.

Grains and grain products:

Barley (except pot and pearl).

Oats (except rolled oats, oat groats or hulled oats, oat middlings, shorts or oatmeal).

Rye.

Wheat, wheat flour, wheat bran, wheat shorts, wheat middlings, wheat germ, wheat germ middlings.

Mixed feeds of all kinds, including any mixture containing any grains listed in this item, but not including cake meal or other vegetable protein feeds.

Rice, rice flour, rice meal.

Screenings of any grain or flaxseed.

Animals and Animal Products

Live animals and poultry:

Hogs, except purebred stock, when accompanied by documents from the National Livestock Records, giving proof of registration.

Horses, of a value of \$40 or less per head, if exported from New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Prince Edward Island or Quebec.

Poultry, in a lot exceeding \$15 in value.

Dressed animals, poultry and products:

Hogs, dressed, and other edible pork products (except brains, casings, ears, feet, hearts, hog bungs, hog bung caps, kidneys, livers, scalps, skins, snouts, stomachs, tails, and ground or comminuted canned pork products).

Horsemeat.

Poultry, in a lot exceeding \$15 in value.

Animal products:

Glands and glandular organs, n.o.p.

Glandular products in all forms, whether concentrated, liquid or desiccated, including ox gall (or ox bile), sheep gali, hog gall, and spleen.

Pancreas (bovine).

Rennet, rennet preparations.

Stomachs (calves).

Eggs:

Eggs in the shell, whole eggs, egg yolks or egg albumen, whether dried, evaporated, desiccated, powdered, frozen or otherwise prepared.

Dairy products:

Butter.

Cheese.

Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products

Fibres:

Jute burlaps, jute bags and other manufactures of jute, except when used.

Wood and Wood Products

NOTE.—The abbreviation U.K. after an item indicates that no permit is required to ship the item indicated to the United Kingdom.

Logs and lumber of the following species of wood:

Birch (U.K. logs and lumber).

Cedar (U.K. lumber).

Wood and Wood Products—Concluded

Logs and lumber of the following species of wood:

- Douglas fir (U.K. lumber).
- Hemlock (U.K. lumber).
- Hardwood, n.o.p.
- Maple (U.K. logs and lumber).
- Spruce (U.K. lumber).
- Softwood, n.o.p. (U.K. lumber).
- White pine (U.K. lumber).
- Piling and poles of any species of wood.

Manufactured products:

- Doors, sash, millwork.
- Flooring of all kinds.
- Houses, pre-fabricated or pre-cut.
- Mill waste, sawdust and hog fuel, if exported from British Columbia.
- Pickets.
- Plywood (U.K.).
- Railway ties.
- Shims, hardwood track.
- Veneers (U.K.).
- Wallboards, building boards.

Pulpwood, of the following species:

- Balsam.
- Hemlock.
- Jack pine.
- Poplar.
- Spruce.

Iron and Steel and Their Products

Primary products:

- Castings, forgings.
- Ingots.
- Pig iron.
- Scrap iron and scrap steel of all kinds.

Rolling mill products of all kinds, including:

- Bands.
- Bars.
- Hoops.
- Piling.
- Plates, coated or uncoated.
- Rails.
- Rods.
- Sheets, coated or uncoated.
- Steel alloys, including stainless steel.
- Strips.
- Structural steel products, including those fabricated.
- Tie plates, track material.
- Tin mill black plate.
- Tin plate, terne plate.

Machinery and parts:

- Ball bearings, roller bearings, bearing parts.
- Lathes, glass working.

Manufactured products:

- Centrifuges, with peripheral speed exceeding 1000'/sec.
- Drums and similar containers, unfilled, new or used.
- Electrical conduit.
- Fence posts.
- Hardware for builders, furniture makers or cabinet makers.
- Lathes, glass working.
- Lavatories, sinks, plumbing fixtures.
- Nails and staples made from wire.
- Pipes and tubes of all kinds, pipe fittings.
- Precision instruments, being gauges, balancing machines, measuring machines or testing machines as used for laboratory or scientific purposes; atomic energy equipment, radiation detection equipment, and components.
- Pumps:
 - (a) stainless steel.
 - (b) vacuum, mechanical (dry) with capacity greater than 20 cfm., capable of producing a vacuum of 1 mm. of mercury pressure.
 - (c) vacuum diffusion (mercury and oil types).
- Shingles, lath, corrugated roofing.
- Storage tanks.
- Wire, wire rope and wire fencing, coated or uncoated, plain or stranded, wire n.o.p.

Heating apparatus:

- Furnaces of all kinds, including induction furnaces for melting metals under vacuum.
- Stoves of all kinds.

Non-Ferrous Metals and Their Products

Aluminum nails and staples.

Manufactured products:

- (a) Electrical equipment, as follows, and parts for same.
Cable, conduit.
Electrolytic cells for production of fluorine.
- (b) Hardware for builders, furniture makers or cabinet makers.
- (c) Plumbing fixtures and fittings.
- (d) Precision instruments, being gauges, balancing machines, measuring machines or testing machines, as used for laboratory or scientific purposes; atomic energy equipment, radiation detection equipment and components.

Radioactive substances:

- (a) Radioactive elements, including uranium, thorium, plutonium, neptunium, actinium, radium, polonium, radon and all alloys, salts and compounds containing same.
- (b) Radioactive isotopes, including radioactive lead, radioactive phosphorus (also known as Phosphorus 32) radioactive carbon, radioactive cobalt, radioactive iodine and all salts and compounds containing same.
- (c) Ores and concentrates of uranium and thorium including pitchblende, uraninite, carnotite, monazite.
- (d) Products as follows: Manufactured articles containing uranium or thorium, including incandescent mantles, paints containing radium in any form, radium luminous and radium fluorescent compounds.

Beryllium, in form of ores (including beryl), oxides, metal, alloys or salts.

Gallium metal, salts and compounds.

Rare earth metals and their compounds, including lanthanum and cerium (except in lighter flints and abrasives).

Tin:

Alloys, fabricated or semi-fabricated.

Babbit metal, type metal, brass metal, bronze metal and manufactured products of any such metal containing tin.

Salts and compounds.

Tin metal in any form, including scrap and tinplate scrap.

Zirconium oxide in all its forms.

Non-metallic Minerals, Chemicals and Their Products

Asbestos products, as follows, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value:

Building products, n.o.p.

Roofing products, shingles.

Wallboards.

Asphalt or tar products, as follows, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value:

Floor tile.

Roofing products, shingles.

Siding products.

Building or sheathing papers, dry, saturated or laminated, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value.

Carbon black.

Coal, mineral coke.

Deuterium (heavy hydrogen) and all compounds containing same, including heavy water.

Diffusion pump oils, including silicon diffusion pump fluids.

Fluorine and all compounds containing same except hydrofluoric acid and fluorspar.

Gypsum products:

Lath, sheathing, wallboards.

Helium gas.

Lavatories, sinks and other plumbing fixtures, in a lot exceeding \$25 in value.

Petroleum products:

Blending agents or anti-knock compounds of petroleum origin.

Gas oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil.

Gasoline and other motor fuels, including aviation motor fuel.

Kerosene.

Paraffin wax.

Arms, Ammunition, Implements or Munitions of War: Military, Naval or Air Stores

Arms, ammunition and munitions of war of all kinds (except arms and ammunition designed solely for sporting purposes) and parts therefor.

Military tanks, armoured vehicles and armoured trains, parts therefor.

Naval vessels of all kinds and equipment and parts therefor.

Aircraft of all kinds and equipment and parts therefor, including parachutes and rafts.

Military or naval fire control equipment, optical instruments and apparatus, aerial cameras and searchlights, parts therefor.

Radar and other wireless object detection apparatus, wireless field communication equipment, parts therefor.

**Arms, Ammunition, Implements or Munitions of War:
Military, Naval or Air Stores—Concluded**

Chemical warfare agents and apparatus, parts therefor.
Explosives and propellents of all kinds.
Plans, specifications and other documents showing the design or construction of any articles in this group.

Countries for Which Export Permits Are Required

Aegean Islands (including Dodecanese Islands).	Luxembourg.
Albania.	Monaco.
Andorra.	Netherlands.
Austria.	Norway.
Belgium.	Poland and Danzig.
Bulgaria.	Portugal (including Azores and Madeira Islands).
Czechoslovakia.	Rumania.
Denmark (except Greenland).	San Marino.
Egypt.	Saudi Arabia.
Estonia.	Spain and possessions (including Balearic Islands, Canary Islands, Spanish Morocco, Ceuta, Melilla, Ifni, Rio de Oro, Spanish Guinea, including Rio Muni and Fernando Po, Annobon, Corsico and Elobey Islands).
Finland.	Sweden.
France (including Corsica).	Switzerland.
French North Africa (including Algeria, Tunisia and French Morocco).	Tangier (including the International Zone).
Germany.	Trans-Jordan (Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan).
Greece.	Trieste (Free Territory).
Hungary.	Turkey (Asiatic and European).
Iceland.	Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (European and Asiatic).
Iran.	Vatican City.
Iraq.	Yemen.
Ireland.	Yugoslavia.
Israel.	
Italy, and its Mediterranean Islands.	
Latvia.	
Lebanon.	
Liechtenstein.	
Lithuania.	

British Gold and Dollar Reserves Declined

London, July 14, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Gold and dollar reserves of the United Kingdom declined from £ 471,000,000 to £ 405,000,000 during the three months ended in June, which was responsible for the decision of the British Government to halt purchases from dollar areas for the next three months, other than those covered by contracts.

Imports from the dollar area during the first half of the current year were valued at £ 207,000,000, which is approximately the same as the figure estimated in an economic survey. Exports were valued at £ 88,000,000, which is £ 12,000,000 below the target total. The balance of other payments was £ 18,000,000 less than the estimate, with the result that the deficit with the dollar area was £ 30,000,000 more than anticipated for the six-month period. Similarly, the dollar deficit for the rest of the sterling area exceeded the estimate by £ 22,000,000, which brings the aggregate for the entire sterling area to £ 52,000,000.

Gold and dollar payments to non-dollar countries were £ 8,000,000 better than was anticipated at the beginning of the year, with the result that the net gold and dollar deficit was £ 44,000,000 greater than estimated, representing the difference between the actual deficit of £ 239,000,000 and the target figure of £ 195,000,000.

Gold and Dollar Deficit in Sterling Area

	Jan.-June Totals	Target Totals	Differ- ence
United Kingdom:			
Imports	-207	-207	
Exports	+ 88	+100	- 12
Other payments and receipts (net)	- 41	- 23	- 18
United Kingdom deficit with dollar area...	-160	-130	- 30
R.S.A. deficit with dollar area	- 37	- 15	- 22
Gold and dollar payments to non-dollar countries	- 42	- 50	+ 8
Total net gold and dollar deficit	-239	-195	- 44

Malayan Trade with Canada is Materially Higher This Year

Imports amounted to S\$6,934,922 in first quarter of 1949, compared with S\$4,987,746 in same period of 1948—Exports to Canada valued at S\$14,443,982, as against S\$11,871,344 in first three months of last year—Import controls on goods from Canada more severe.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One Straits dollar equals \$0.47 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, June 1, 1949.—Trade between Canada and Malaya increased substantially during the first quarter of the current calendar year, as indicated by the published values of exports and imports. Imports amounted to S\$6,934,922, compared with S\$4,987,746 in the corresponding period last year, while exports to Canada were valued at S\$14,443,982, as against S\$11,871,344 in the first three months of 1948. These increases are of particular interest, in view of the recent drastic revisions in the import controls of Malaya, as these apply to purchases of commodities from dollar areas. The situation is attributed to an increase in shipments to this market before the expiration of import licences. Subsequent trade returns are likely to show progressive declines from the values recorded during the past two years.

Japan and Germany are becoming increasingly important as sources of supply, imports from Japan during the first three months of this year being valued at S\$9,232,768, as compared with S\$2,725,599 in the corresponding period last year. Imports from Germany rose from S\$28,511 to S\$1,626,584 over the same period. As a result of import and exchange controls, certain goods of Japanese and German origin will undoubtedly replace Canadian products in this market. It may also be assumed that many Canadian branded items, familiar in the wholesale and retail trades, will only be re-established after the passage of much time.

Import and exchange controls on the importation of goods from Canada and other dollar areas are more severe than ever before. Even in the case of condensed and evaporated milk, items of high essentiality, import licences have been recalled for review, and no further purchases from Canada will be permitted, except in the event of irrevocable credits having been established. Meanwhile, the consumer is forced to pay 20 per cent more for goods originating in Europe than the prices quoted for Canadian products of a similar character.

Foreign Trade Considerably Higher

Malaya's foreign trade for the January-March quarter of 1949 reached a considerably higher value than during the corresponding months of 1948. The figure was S\$884,574,430, an increase of S\$92,333,170 over the 1948 total of S\$792,241,260. The quarterly figure for imports in 1949 was S\$445,794,555, while that for exports was S\$438,779,875. As compared with 1948, export values increased by more than S\$56,000,000, while the increase in imports was approximately S\$36,000,000.

It has been recently reported in Singapore that government control over the flour trade, in force since the re-occupation, is to be discontinued as from September 1, 1949. These controls have involved govern-



Singapore—One of five graving docks owned and operated by the Singapore Harbour Board, which repaired and painted 306 ships, of 600,170 gross tons, during the twelve months ending June, 1948.

ment-to-government purchases and local distribution by government-appointed representatives. Prices have, of course, been fixed and will probably remain under supervision for an indefinite time.

This de-control of flour imports and distribution is hardly likely to assist Canadian trade as supplies are likely to be freely available from Australia and import regulations will continue to apply to flour imports from Canada as with regard to most other commodities. Except in the event of a shortage of Australian supplies, therefore, the outlook for a revival in this business is generally as discouraging as in the case of most other commodities.

Singapore's flour import trade has reached proportions in recent years which have been far in excess of any previous figures and are a clear indication of the shortage of rice supplies. A reliable figure of Malaya's annual demand for flour at a time when rice imports have been restricted and uncertain is 120,000 tons. At the moment, however, stocks are mounting and these government-owned supplies will have to be liquidated before private trading can be resumed on a profitable basis.

Malaya's second most important industry, tin mining and smelting, may soon have to accept lower prices for its metal than have been paid for the last year or more. The suggestion has been made that the price, fixed by the Ministry of Supply in London, of slightly over £500 might be reduced by as much as 20 per cent, but it seems improbable that there will be any such precipitate action. Lower prices for Malayan tin are, however, likely to be apparent in the reasonably early future.

Exports of Sawn Lumber Improved Substantially

Malaya's exports of sawn lumber are showing substantial improvement. The country has, of course, substantial resources, but a large part



Singapore—Crude rubber stored in a Singapore warehouse awaiting shipment. Continued weakness in the rubber market has been shown in recent weeks and prices have fallen to the lowest figure recorded for almost two years.

of them is inaccessible and the cost of selection and transport to mills in the main ports is excessive. The point is illustrated by the fact that large quantities of firewood and charcoal are imported from adjacent islands in Indonesia. As compared with the 12 months of 1948, however, when exports of wood and timber were valued at S\$4,945,000, shipments during January-March, 1949, were worth no less than S\$2,006,000, most of this being sawn timber shipped to Great Britain, Middle East, Australia, India and other adjacent markets. With raw material supplies improving, it seems likely that this export trade in sawn timber of Indonesian and local origin is likely to show continued improvement. This is particularly so when demand in export markets is keen and when various mills whose operations are at present hampered by bandit activity can resume normal working.

Fruit canning is another Malayan industry giving promise of further development. To date, this industry has been concerned almost exclusively with pineapple and an encouraging stage in rehabilitation from war damage has already been reached. It is now proposed to extend such activity to include the canning of papayas and other indigenous fruits. Any such development will depend for success on detailed experiments into mass production of the fruits and careful cultivation of export markets. There seems to be no reason why considerable expansion in the fruit-growing and fruit-canning industry in this fertile country should not be feasible and profitable.

Continued Weakness Shown by Singapore Rubber Market

The Singapore rubber market has shown continued weakness during recent weeks and prices have fallen to the lowest figure recorded for almost two years. This has been due to a combination of causes, such as continued competition from synthetic rubber, forced sales by Indonesia and reports of a possible devaluation of sterling. Meanwhile exports during January-March fell off in value from S\$209,000,000 to S\$198,000,000.

The industry is, of course, in a much better position now than in 1947 to withstand the influence of market fluctuations. However, this is small consolation when production is still hampered by bandit operations, when labour costs show no signs of falling and when the perpetual use of synthetic in the United States and various other markets appears certain. One very important step now being taken to ensure greater appreciation of natural rubber in world markets is the preparation of legislation to provide for grading, thus giving the overseas buyer an assurance, which he has not had to date, that he will get substantially what he has paid for.

Some interesting details of shipping and ship repair work in Singapore harbour are included in a report for the year ended June, 1948, just issued by the Singapore Harbour Board. During the year reviewed a total of 2,100 vessels were berthed at the Board's wharves of a net registered tonnage of 5,558,517. Both these figures are considerably below corresponding data for prewar years. In the case of cargo handled, the inward and outward figures of tonnage of 1,848,828 and 1,366,022 are just below previous records. The Board's dockyard department handled 306 vessels of a gross tonnage of 600,170 for repairs and painting. Continued work on repairs and the provision of improved space and equipment for berthing and dry-dock work promise to give Singapore as good or better facilities than are available elsewhere in South-East Asia or adjacent areas.

Comparatively little can be said about banditry throughout Malaya except that such lawlessness continues, but its suppression is proceeding satisfactorily. In a recent statement, the Government of the Federation of Malaya set the number of its force of regular and auxiliary police at 72,000. With the addition of substantial military forces and several R.A.F. squadrons, it will be seen that, with the problem still unsolved, it is one of unusual importance. Although progress is being made, the final extermination or surrender of the bandit forces cannot be expected for some considerable time.

R. W. MacLean Appointed Director of Standards Division

Roderick W. MacLean, Executive Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, has been appointed Director of the Standards Division, and succeeds A. F. Gill, who recently resigned to return to private business. Mr. MacLean will be responsible for the administration of the Weights and Measures Inspection Service, the Electricity and Gas Inspection Service and the Precious Metals Marking Act. In addition, he will direct and superintend the work connected with applications for the use of the National Trade Mark, and for the establishment of commodity standards.

Born in Greenwood, B.C., Mr. MacLean received his Bachelor of Commerce degree from McGill University, in 1934, and was called to the Bar of Ontario in 1937. He served with the R.C.A.F. during the war as a pilot instructor. While in the public service, Mr. MacLean was successively Assistant Private Secretary to the Minister of Finance, Solicitor in the War Supply Board and the Department of Munitions and Supply, Assistant Secretary in the Department of Munitions and Supply, and Secretary in the Department of Reconstruction and Supply. He then came to the Department of Trade and Commerce as Executive Assistant to the Minister.

New Zealand to Discontinue Rationing Of Mineral and Organic Fertilizers

To take effect on July 1, 1949—Available supplies more nearly meet the requirements—Distributors will have to safeguard the interests of farmers in remote areas.

By Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada
(Agricultural Specialist)

WELLINGTON, June 28, 1949.—Available supplies of fertilizer more nearly meet the requirements of New Zealand, which will discontinue rationing of all mineral and organic fertilizers on July 1, 1949. This decision was taken after consideration of the fertilizer situation by representatives of the Department of Agriculture, the New Zealand Dairy Board, the New Zealand Dairy Products Marketing Commission and the New Zealand Meat Producers' Board, which held a joint meeting last March.

The International Emergency Food Council recently approved the de-allocation of all types, which indicates that nitrogenous and potassic fertilizers should also be available in larger quantities. The British Phosphate Commission has indicated that it can supply a reasonable quantity of raw rock during the forthcoming year, and it has been arranged that a total of 450,000 tons of phosphatic rock should be imported during the twelve months commencing on July 1, 1949. This is 75,000 tons more than was used by the manufacturing industry in the current year. In addition, it is expected that there will be larger amounts of basic slag and finely ground rock phosphate available from Belgium and North Africa, respectively.

Although the external supply position is satisfactory, it is recognized that New Zealand will still be faced with the problem of ensuring proper distribution of the manufactured product. Distributors will have to safeguard the interests of farmers in remote areas, otherwise the decision that has been reached will have to be reconsidered.

Hon. E. L. Cullen, Minister of Agriculture, declared that the limited amount of fertilizer available had been used to the best advantage during the difficult years through which New Zealand had passed, and could not have been done without the full co-operation of all sections of the trade. In addition to transportation difficulties, which will continue for some time, there is limited storage capacity at the various plants for the manufactured product. In order to ensure maximum production, deliveries from the works will have to be spread throughout the year. Farmers, on their part, must co-operate, otherwise delays in the delivery of fertilizers will be unavoidable.

British Bulk Buying of Metals Continues

London, July 14, 1949.—(FTS)—Great Britain will continue the purchase in bulk of copper, lead and zinc, as it is maintained that any decision of the government to abandon bulk buying from Commonwealth countries would endanger supplies from such sources and make the United Kingdom even more dependent on supplies from dollar areas. For this reason, the British Government will not approve the re-opening of the London Metal Exchange for the purchase of these non-ferrous metals, following representations made by commercial and industrial concerns.

Canadian Wheat On Display at Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria Returned

Preserved in hock bottle, sample formed part of an archway of Empire produce on the site of the present Admiralty Arch—Salvaged from ruins after air raid, and presented to officials at Canada House.

LONDON, June 15, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Canadian wheat, which was shipped to Great Britain more than fifty years ago, has been returned to Canada for germination tests and possible display purposes. It formed part of an exhibit of various products grown throughout the British Empire, erected during the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria on the present site of the Admiralty Arch, in Whitehall, London. After the celebrations, the component parts of this display were distributed to anyone interested in

Great Britain—Sample of Canadian wheat, which formed part of an exhibit arranged for the Diamond Jubilee of Queen Victoria, in 1897, has been returned to Canada for germination tests.



such souvenirs. Some of the Canadian wheat was secured by Mr. W. E. Nicholls, who now lives in Tottenham, in the north end of London. He placed it in a hock bottle, obtained from a brother who was employed with a firm of wine importers, and recently called at Canada House with his treasure, thinking it might be of some use or possible interest.

Mr. Nicholls was tempted to dispose of his souvenir on several occasions, especially when taunted by his friends for keeping such a "useless and unglamorous object", as it was called. With the caution of one who comes from a family of sixteen, he preserved this bottle of Canadian wheat. It was even salvaged from the ruins of his home, which suffered destruction during an air raid in January, 1942. Incidentally, it was one of the few things recovered from the wreckage. Mr. Nicholls explained that he had to move to another part of London, where he was on ambulance duty during the war, and was only recently able to rebuild his home and move in. His bottle of Canadian wheat was also returned, its sentimental value greatly enhanced.

The display took the form of an archway, supported by columns of wood from Empire countries, and surmounted by the word "Welcome". Set into the framework of this arch were four glass-enclosed cases, in which were exhibited the various products of countries over which Queen Victoria ruled, such as wheat and fruit, from Canada, wool from Australia and New Zealand, cotton and jute from India, and numerous other items. After two weeks, the archway was dismantled, and the components were either given to anyone who would take them away, or discarded.

Commenting on his experiences at the time, Mr. Nicholls recalled that he sat on one of the lions in Trafalgar Square to watch the procession. He saw little, however, because of the wooden stands that were erected along the route for the convenience of spectators who could pay for seats. Being only a boy of thirteen in 1897, the son of a coal heaver, he said that he considered himself lucky if he was given a penny a week to spend. Continuing, Mr. Nicholls observed that anyone who believed those were "the good old days" was welcome to them. He had been unable to rent a seat from which to watch the Queen drive by.

Canadian Horse Meat Shipped to Hong Kong

Horse meat, canned in Swift Current, Sask., was shipped recently from Vancouver to Hong Kong, a market for this product having been developed in the Far East. It is expected that this initial shipment will be followed by others, and that further purchases will be made by buyers in the Belgian Congo.

Canadian Sales to British Guiana Decline

Reference was made in the July 16, 1949, issue of *Foreign Trade* to a decline in Canadian sales to British Guiana during the first four months of this year. The sub-heading over a table of statistics, which read "Trade of Trinidad and Tobago", should have read "Trade of British Guiana", as follows:

Trade of British Guiana

	Imports		Exports	
	1948	1949	1948	1949
Canada	\$ 3,918,470	\$ 2,774,703	\$ 4,497,793	\$ 5,585,374
United Kingdom	4,504,225	7,514,786	4,492,909	7,248,464
Foreign countries	4,260,183	4,205,864	786,923	757,107
Total	\$14,256,191	\$15,992,048	\$11,024,944	\$15,140,042

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.9	27.4	29.5	50.3	113.1	136.3
America.....	3.6	7.0	7.5	6.7	16.4	19.9
Africa.....	0.8	2.2	1.6	2.2	10.4	8.4
Asia.....	2.1	9.7	5.9	8.9	28.6	28.4
Oceania.....	1.2	4.0	5.2	6.4	13.8	16.4
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	19.7	50.3	49.7	74.4	182.4	209.3
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	40.5	145.3	172.3	178.4	730.8	832.7
Latin America.....	2.3	18.5	16.9	5.6	87.4	70.5
Europe.....	3.6	7.2	8.1	15.2	22.3	35.7
Other Foreign.....	1.0	3.8	3.5	4.1	14.2	10.7
Total Foreign Countries.....	47.4	174.8	200.8	203.3	854.7	949.5
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	67.1	225.1	250.5	277.7	1,037.1	1,158.9

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	11,930	27,424	29,468	50,269	113,127	136,254
Gibraltar.....	1	3	1	9	22	39
Ireland.....						
Malta.....			1			8
Total Europe.....	11,931	27,427	29,470	50,278	113,149	136,301
America:						
Newfoundland.....	208	303		449	2,398	(a)918
Bermuda.....	15	4	6	26	11	66
Barbados.....	215	1,325	276	344	2,105	1,956
Jamaica.....	835	2,019	2,287	1,766	3,866	5,721
Trinidad and Tobago.....	863	1,558	4,148	1,154	2,591	5,921
Bahamas.....	636	3	108	1,042	290	353
Leeward and Windward Islands.....		18	23		75	96
British Honduras.....	7	4	23	15	423	186
British Guiana.....	847	1,743	677	1,919	4,625	4,637
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	3,626	6,977	7,548	6,715	16,384	19,854
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....			3		1	21
Union of South Africa.....	210	337	395	508	1,342	1,922
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		32	110	1	84	144
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	192	609	718	199	3,547	3,060
Nigeria.....	5	689	125	357	1,740	2,074
Sierra Leone.....	1	1		7	1	
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3		1	8	3	7
British East Africa.....	402	548	250	1,087	3,704	1,203
Total Africa.....	813	2,216	1,602	2,167	10,422	8,431

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

Imports into the Province of Newfoundland included from April 1, 1949: May—\$2.2 million; April-May—\$3.1 million.

(a) January March, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	658	6,963	2,514	3,264	15,488	11,462
Pakistan.....		407	247		479	497
Burma*.....	58			87		
Ceylon.....	370	731	1,417	1,394	3,817	5,152
Aden.....	3		176	7	144	527
British Malaya.....	1,001	1,344	1,375	3,622	7,881	9,945
Other British East Indies.....	8	6		31	30	17
Hong Kong.....	49	231	124	379	779	756
Israel †.....	2	3		118	25	
Total Asia.....	2,149	9,685	5,853	8,902	28,643	28,356
Oceania:						
Australia.....	546	2,254	2,049	2,607	7,214	8,872
New Zealand.....	539	608	1,971	2,939	4,384	4,604
Fiji.....	83	1,111	1,160	816	2,200	2,926
Other Oceania.....				16		
Total Oceania.....	1,168	3,973	5,180	6,378	13,798	16,402
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	19,688	50,279	49,653	74,437	182,308	209,344
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	40,520	144,066	172,069	178,301	729,550	831,931
Alaska.....	2	198	13	33	702	272
American Virgin Islands.....			1		10	3
Hawaii.....	16	98	76	50	386	166
Puerto Rico.....	1	52	131	1	134	348
United States Oceania.....						
Total United States and Possessions.....	40,539	145,314	172,290	178,385	730,782	832,720
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	186	381	490	1,040	4,603	1,595
Bolivia.....	2			8		37
Brazil.....	36	1,816	1,300	233	8,025	7,848
Chile.....	2	66	28	72	212	364
Colombia.....	1,124	492	646	1,582	3,489	4,101
Costa Rica.....	3	411	271	25	1,376	846
Cuba.....	83	2,145	668	169	8,151	3,003
Dominican Republic.....		450	43		4,980	3,220
Ecuador.....	2	5	59	11	140	224
El Salvador.....		43	161		790	609
Guatemala.....	8	645	622	40	3,495	1,608
Haiti.....		1	154		96	292
Honduras.....		658	562	6	1,862	2,257
Mexico.....	91	2,610	1,676	408	15,732	6,983
Nicaragua.....		26	6		120	44
Panama.....	10	74	2	11	365	1,084
Paraguay.....	2	42	25	41	161	75
Peru.....	481	30	708	1,357	111	1,280
Uruguay.....	27	50	189	39	256	242
Venezuela.....	239	8,602	9,304	514	33,425	34,740
Total Latin America.....	2,296	18,547	16,914	5,556	87,389	70,452
Europe:						
Albania.....	2			2		
Austria.....		21	47	83	103	102
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	518	1,479	2,351	2,309	4,230	8,860
Bulgaria.....						1
Czechoslovakia.....	246	515	931	1,257	1,721	3,429
Denmark.....	12	491	280	68	973	1,315

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

†See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	May			January—May		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe—Con.						
Estonia.....	2			11		1
Finland.....	6	2	17	27	9	21
France.....	535	2,234	1,202	2,201	4,521	5,522
Germany.....	847	112	474	3,304	269	2,178
Greece.....	3	7	13	15	72	52
Hungary.....	22	15	1	87	66	36
Iceland.....		1	3		14	16
Italy.....	244	573	524	985	2,212	3,541
Latvia.....	2			4		1
Lithuania.....						2
Netherlands.....	485	265	703	1,362	1,837	3,155
Norway.....	60	85	89	208	264	328
Poland.....	16	1	19	105	3	41
Portugal.....	51	78	96	101	404	471
Azores and Madeira.....	14	16	67	61	114	279
Roumania.....	10			16	2	3
Spain.....	93	444	132	364	1,255	858
Sweden.....	211	274	467	914	1,211	1,651
Switzerland.....	247	585	643	1,638	3,010	3,794
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	9	1		100	1	2
Yugoslavia.....	1		2	6	1	10
Total Europe.....	3,636	7,199	8,061	15,228	22,292	35,669
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....						
Arabia.....			1,647			3,378
Belgian Congo.....	1	20	14	1	970	358
Burma*.....		6	15		6	32
China.....	251	760	425	1,068	1,827	1,265
Greenland.....						
Egypt.....	130	509	33	310	1,377	106
Ethiopia.....			10	2	14	21
French Africa.....	6		1	18		11
French East Indies.....	24			114		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....						3
French West Indies.....		12	6	1	45	22
Madagascar.....	13		2	22	22	8
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1			7	1	6
Iran.....		22	16	15	49	174
Iraq.....	7		21	58	628	361
Transjordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						
Indonesia.....	28	22	50	204	95	570
Israel*.....			62			199
Japan.....	403	98	412	1,963	369	1,399
Korea.....	1			1		
Liberia.....	11			11		7
Morocco.....	3	3	12	8	31	62
Netherlands Guiana.....			33		459	194
Netherlands Antilles.....		359	499		3,683	503
Philippine Islands.....	55	1,506	135	254	3,936	1,013
Portuguese Africa.....		62			77	6
Portuguese Asia.....						
Siam.....	7	40	9	8	40	43
Canary Islands.....	1			4	4	5
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	1	4	8	7	14
Turkey.....	17	332	136	59	578	921
Total Other Foreign.....	960	3,752	3,542	4,136	14,218	10,681
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	47,435	174,814	200,809	203,309	854,681	949,524
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	67,123	225,093	250,461	277,746	1,037,079	1,158,868

*See British Countries prior to 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	May			January— May		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)						
Main Groups—						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products....	14.4	32.1	32.5	49.6	132.5	142.8
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.0	5.7	5.7	11.6	33.4	34.1
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6.9	34.1	31.5	38.8	149.4	162.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	2.7	6.4	6.9	13.1	31.9	34.1
Iron and Products.....	17.2	66.2	86.5	73.9	324.0	402.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products....	3.6	15.1	13.9	16.5	63.1	72.3
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12.7	45.6	49.0	42.2	204.6	198.3
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3.3	10.0	10.6	13.1	49.3	52.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.5	9.8	13.9	18.9	48.9	59.8
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	67.1	225.1	250.5	277.7	1,037.1	1,158.9
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits.....	2,172	4,344	5,486	7,152	18,930	23,643
Nuts.....	278	4,166	1,628	1,168	14,871	9,468
Vegetables.....	1,038	1,090	2,777	3,828	4,028	10,240
Grains and products.....	2,262	2,306	1,968	7,917	12,442	6,778
Sugar and products.....	3,103	7,695	7,665	6,110	22,975	24,811
Cocoa and chocolate.....	264	1,957	1,236	737	6,626	7,418
Coffee and chicory.....	482	1,552	1,847	1,889	9,286	10,656
Tea.....	835	1,191	2,389	3,760	5,772	9,053
Beverages, alcoholic.....	501	902	1,367	2,112	5,133	8,405
Gums and resins.....	116	529	425	532	2,656	2,268
Oils, vegetable.....	1,326	3,285	1,659	5,875	10,342	9,348
Rubber and products.....	1,138	2,034	2,595	4,004	12,629	13,463
Tobacco.....	231	252	302	843	1,391	1,465
Vegetable products, other.....	617	790	1,108	3,721	5,388	5,777
TOTAL.....	14,363	32,095	32,451	49,649	132,467	142,793
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products.....	131	347	293	742	1,552	2,146
Furs and products.....	514	2,120	1,102	3,456	12,516	10,833
Hides and skins, raw.....	168	543	1,087	1,059	3,704	6,096
Leather, unmanufactured.....	201	439	428	1,016	2,135	2,639
Leather, manufactured.....	162	426	462	1,093	2,512	2,381
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	131	182	144	372	4,936	2,055
Animals and products, other.....	684	1,661	2,208	3,862	6,049	7,982
Total.....	1,991	5,718	5,724	11,599	33,403	34,133
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	1,185	5,674	5,010	5,474	29,078	29,571
Cotton products.....	1,227	6,807	7,249	7,322	30,983	40,184
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	703	4,090	1,661	3,539	11,654	8,807
Silk and products.....	495	390	383	2,782	1,865	2,262
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	786	5,290	4,895	4,813	19,503	17,165
Wool products.....	1,034	6,449	6,092	7,246	28,013	32,192
Artificial silk and products.....	253	2,490	2,925	1,558	11,688	17,290
Textile products, other.....	1,200	2,954	3,260	6,086	16,585	15,106
TOTAL.....	6,883	34,142	31,476	38,821	149,369	162,577
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	494	907	1,325	2,241	5,481	6,056
Wood, manufactured.....	411	1,357	1,266	1,814	6,012	6,276
Paper.....	641	1,561	1,695	3,135	7,447	8,330
Books and printed matter.....	1,160	2,604	2,612	5,907	12,979	13,415
TOTAL.....	2,705	6,429	6,898	13,097	31,918	34,076
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore.....	137	1,406	1,523	270	1,619	1,923
Scrap.....	122	1,068	1,273	328	3,979	3,221
Castings and forgings.....	324	788	1,433	1,051	3,766	6,112
Rolling mill products.....	2,873	6,989	11,122	10,210	33,736	52,486
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	315	1,446	2,950	1,018	6,557	14,009
Wire and chain.....	174	1,109	981	990	4,813	6,710

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodity	May			January—May		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Farm implements and machinery.....	2,363	11,706	17,544	9,891	57,147	80,590
Hardware and cutlery.....	191	858	1,082	917	4,090	5,242
Household machinery.....	300	1,543	938	1,076	6,077	4,606
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	511	1,770	3,159	2,151	7,860	15,332
Business, printing machinery.....	586	2,078	2,151	2,782	11,706	10,795
Other non-farm machinery.....	2,175	13,450	14,063	11,054	73,201	65,648
Tools.....	232	983	965	1,001	4,804	5,084
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,919	2,405	4,860	7,197	6,641	15,961
Automobile parts.....	2,292	8,146	9,743	11,349	42,073	50,417
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	255	1,087	1,970	797	5,340	5,548
Engines and boilers.....	759	4,567	4,514	4,278	23,272	26,453
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	162	529	970	511	3,242	4,130
Iron products, other.....	1,479	4,286	5,227	7,031	24,081	27,899
TOTAL	17,168	66,214	86,467	73,904	324,005	402,167
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminum and products.....	364	1,957	1,608	1,649	4,841	5,585
Brass, Copper, and products.....	300	985	1,258	1,531	4,817	7,005
Tin.....	229	439	186	976	2,112	4,375
Precious metals (except gold).....	216	1,396	1,465	1,331	6,055	8,323
Clocks and watches.....	158	342	411	837	2,166	2,540
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,148	6,126	5,651	5,529	28,317	28,735
Non-ferrous products, other.....	1,137	3,816	3,336	4,657	14,736	15,755
TOTAL	3,553	15,062	13,915	16,510	63,095	72,318
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Clay and products.....	773	2,679	2,849	3,436	12,054	14,232
Coal.....	3,149	10,810	11,436	13,388	61,407	57,502
Coal products.....	340	1,720	1,125	1,384	7,503	5,540
Glass and glassware.....	629	2,930	2,102	2,643	11,324	10,220
Petroleum, crude.....	4,654	15,952	19,091	11,353	68,496	68,808
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,919	7,473	7,383	4,990	29,717	26,906
Stone and products.....	522	1,659	2,238	2,834	5,976	7,561
Non-metallic products, other.....	689	2,331	2,820	2,156	8,120	7,553
TOTAL	12,674	45,554	49,044	42,183	204,597	198,322
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	143	375	343	641	1,664	1,604
Cellulose products.....	144	364	424	754	1,978	2,230
Drugs and medicines.....	346	1,376	1,525	1,607	6,066	6,404
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	256	861	878	1,444	4,122	4,272
Fertilizers.....	464	433	406	983	2,516	2,487
Paints and varnishes.....	318	1,254	1,126	1,405	6,413	5,347
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	785	1,354	1,715	2,650	6,105	7,907
Synthetic resins and products.....	78	1,381	1,157	340	6,724	6,405
Chemical products, other.....	721	2,633	2,982	3,254	13,738	15,987
TOTAL	3,256	10,033	10,555	13,079	49,325	52,642
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films.....	140	243	246	645	1,412	1,611
Toys and sporting goods.....	234	381	547	831	1,325	2,157
Refrigerators and parts.....	200	473	486	764	2,891	3,013
Musical instruments.....	101	345	401	528	1,421	1,761
Scientific equipment.....	382	1,453	1,632	1,704	7,450	8,733
Aircraft and parts.....	359	612	1,525	1,260	3,177	6,568
Works of art.....	80	170	209	505	611	816
Canadian Tourists' purchases.....	701	41	2,065	2,640	199	7,016
Parcels of small value.....	415	521	1,553	1,891	3,032	5,016
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	32	165	236	181	955	910
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	466	750	798	2,089	2,746	3,811
Miscellaneous.....	858	2,412	2,019	3,625	14,153	9,669
Canadian goods returned.....	163	596	554	875	2,735	2,611
Non-commercial articles.....	400	1,687	1,661	1,367	6,792	6,148
TOTAL	4,530	9,847	13,932	18,904	48,899	59,840

Decline in World Price of Copper Has Effect on Chilean Economy

Weakness in copper market, resulting in reduction of price, will be followed by drop in production, increase in unemployment and a decline in foreign exchange income—Barter agreements likely to be extended.

By E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary for Canada

SANTIAGO, July 5, 1949.—Weakness in the world copper market, which has resulted in a reduction in the price for this metal, will be followed by a drop in production, an increase in unemployment and a decline in the amount of foreign exchange available for the purchase of necessary imports. The Minister of Finance has estimated that, if all copper is sold under the new production schedule being introduced, and the price remains at the present quotation of 16 cents a pound, exchange income will be reduced by U.S.\$27,000,000 during the balance of this year, and by U.S.\$44,000,000 in 1950. In addition, he estimates that government revenues will be reduced by 1,000 million pesos this year, and by 1,500 million pesos next year.

The price of copper has been reduced from 23½ cents a pound to 16 cents a pound. Production costs in Chile are said to vary between 12 and 16 cents a pound. Each drop of one cent in the price of this metal entails a loss of U.S.\$4,600,000 in dollar exchange, as copper exports account for about 40 per cent of Chile's foreign exchange income, and represent about 60 per cent of the country's visible exports. Moreover, export taxes of 50 per cent on copper sales, which realize more than 13½ cents a pound, represent about one-third of the revenue derived by the Government of Chile.

Two large American-owned copper mines, at Chuquicamata and Potrerillos, have received permission to reduce production by 30 per cent, which will involve laying off 2,600 workmen. It is expected that the Braden mine, at Sewell, will follow suit, when it completes current contracts within the next few months.

Agitation by United States copper producers for re-imposition of the two-cents per pound tariff on copper is also causing some concern, but it is hoped that strong representations made in Washington by the Chilean Trade Minister will stay this additional blow to the economy of Chile.

Chile Faces Difficult Period of Readjustment

This country will undoubtedly have to face a difficult period of readjustment, as it would appear that both the Internal Budget and the 1949 Exchange Budget were calculated on the assumption that the price of copper would remain firm at 23½ cents throughout the year. A loss of U.S.\$27,000,000 in dollar income this year out of an estimated total of U.S.\$150,000,000 means that Chile's ability to buy from dollar area countries is already reduced by about one-fifth. Some relief, of course, will be gained by lower commodity prices now ruling in world markets. The reduction in government revenues will not be as serious as the loss of foreign exchange, owing to the fact that revenues from other sources have proved to be higher than anticipated for the first months of this year. However, it has already been considered necessary to keep in force emergency tax legislation instituted last year and which was for one

occasion only. Nevertheless, the government is expected to experience great difficulty in balancing the budget as the rising living costs will prevent full recovery of these revenues through increased taxation.

In order to counteract these difficulties from the short-term point of view, the Chilean Government is expected to press the United States Government for a loan to ensure the free movement of essential imports over the readjustment period. Efforts will be intensified to divert purchases to sterling-area countries, as sterling income has been higher than originally estimated owing to sales of wheat and timber to the United Kingdom and Holland. Chile does not possess sufficient commodities competitive in price and quality to increase sales to sterling-area countries, therefore the supply of pounds sterling is expected to become tighter in one or two months.

Extension of Barter Agreements Likely

It is likely that agreements of a barter nature, similar to those recently arranged with the Western Zone of Germany, Denmark and Sweden, will be extended to include other countries. The agreement with Germany provides for an exchange of goods valued at U.S.\$11,350,000. Germany undertakes to provide Chile with a wide range of manufactured articles, some of which are included in Chile's prohibited imports list, and Chile will ship to Germany minerals, dried fruit, vegetables, beans and lentils. Chile has furnished Sweden with apples valued at £ 80,000 in return for manufactured goods, and is shipping electrolytic copper to Denmark in return for diesel motors, electric lathes, etc., valued at U.S.\$55,000.

Internal measures such as a public works program to alleviate unemployment will be undertaken and the press has announced that the Banco Minero, a semi-fiscal agency, will aid the small copper mining companies to the extent of 30,000,000 pesos in the form of production bonuses. If the price of copper continues to decrease, it may be necessary for the Chilean Government to allow the large mining companies a more favourable rate of exchange on their return remittances, which is now fixed at the entirely fictitious rate of 19.37 pesos to the dollar; in other words, the government will forego some of its exchange profits.

Steel Plant Being Erected at Huachipato

Long-term policy will be concentrated on lessening Chile's dependence on exports of copper and nitrate (nitrate accounts for 13 per cent of total exchange income) and higher production will be sought in both manufacturing industries and agriculture. The most important step in this direction is the building of the steel plant at Huachipato, which is expected to produce 235,000 tons of steel per year, an amount sufficient for the country's requirements and which will encourage the establishment of a number of secondary industries in its vicinity. The mill is expected to come into production during the first half of 1950 and an estimated saving of U.S.\$15,000,000 per year in foreign exchange will result.

It is expected that the copper refining plant being erected at Paipote will commence operations in 1951 and thereafter will produce U.S.\$2,000,000 of foreign exchange annually. It has been decided to build an oil refinery, the first in Chile, near Valparaiso, processing crude oil from the newly exploited oil field on the island of Tierra del Fuego, where oil reserves are estimated at 30,000,000 barrels. Even if the production of this field does not prove to be sufficient for the refining capacity, the processing of imported crude oil will save considerable foreign exchange.

Both the steel and refinery projects are under the auspices of the

Development Corporation, a state entity, which has financed the building of the steel plant principally through loans obtained from the United States Export-Import Bank and which plans to obtain necessary funds for the refinery from private sources in the United States.

Agricultural prices, which are fixed by the government, have recently been raised to stimulate production, and intensive efforts are being made to increase mechanization on farms. Factories in production or now being established manufacture practically the full range of consumer goods. These factories operate under the protection of an excessively high customs tariff, but nevertheless help to free Chile from her dependence on outside sources of supply.

Electro-Chemical and Electro-Metallurgical Industries in Norway Reach Prewar Output

Production should be substantially higher by 1952 as continued development encouraged—Plant operations being extended to provide for increased output.

By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One krone equals \$0.2015 Canadian)

OSLO, July 12, 1949.—Production in the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries of Norway during the past year was expected to equal that of 1938, and it was estimated that the output in each of these industries would be substantially higher by 1952. Provision for such increases was set forth in the Norwegian Four-Year Plan, submitted in 1948 to the Organization for European Economic Co-operation, in Paris. These industries were making progress before the war, and received further impetus during the occupation of this country by German forces.

Since the cessation of hostilities, efforts have been made to continue the development of these industries encouraged by the state, while private enterprise has tried to extend plant operations and obtain the necessary repair parts and new equipment to provide for increased production.

Plans of Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk Kvaestofaktieselskab, the largest industrial organization in this country, call for extensions at their plant at Herøya to provide a production of one million tons of calcium of potash annually. These plans include the construction of the Maar Power Station which Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk is building for the Norwegian state, and which will have an annual capacity of one billion kw-hours. The company's building program also includes an ammonia factory at Glomfjord with a capacity of 150 tons of liquid ammonia per 24 hours, and the construction of three ships for the transportation of that chemical between Glomfjord and Herøya.

Large Extension of Existing Plants Required

Increased production at Herøya entails a large extension of existing plants, as present production figures are about one-half of those planned. The carrying out of this program, including the State Power Station at Maar, requires about 350 million kroner. The saltpetre production at Herøya, however, which is anticipated to equal one 50-kilo sack per second the year round, leads industrialists and the state alike to believe that this is a sound investment. A full working force of 1,200 would be required when these plans are completed, and some 3,000 machines will be in operation.



Norway—Ardal Verk, one of the important electrolytic plants in Norway. Production in the electro-chemical and electro-metallurgical industries last year is expected to equal that of 1938.

Photo by Aktuell.

The Norsk Hydro-Elektrisk ammonia plant at Glomfjord is almost fully completed and production is expected to commence during the current month. The construction of this plant began in the autumn of 1947, and has been built at a definitely increased tempo, as compared with other building operations in this country, due to the importance of the industry to the country.

Simultaneously with this construction, the Glomfjord State Power Station is being extended to supply the new factory with 80,000 kws. An indication of the size of this plant is shown by the fact that the electrolytical rooms, the nitrogen plant and the synthetic plant together cover a total area of about 15,000 square metres.

As water and air are the raw products required in the production of ammonia, and as Glomfjord is ideally situated for its sources of raw products, it is anticipated that this ammonia plant, with its annual production of 15,000 metric tons of liquid ammonia, will be able to compete most successfully in world markets.

Calcium Carbide Output Being Increased

Other important plant extensions in these industries are taking place at the Odda Smelting Works at Odda, which is installing a new furnace

to increase calcium carbide production by an additional 32,500 tons per annum, and a new factory at Sørumaasen now producing saccharine, and which is preparing for the manufacture of a number of other chemicals.

The Union Company, one of the largest pulp and paper organizations in Norway, is at present modernizing its chemical works at a cost of some 40 million kroner, of which one-half will be spent on plants in the Drammen area, and one-half on those at Skien and Skotfoss.

In addition to the extension by Falconbridge Nikkelverk A/s, Kristiansand, of their plant to increase the production of nickel and copper about 50 per cent by 1952 to 13,500 tons of nickel and 6,750 tons of copper, a unit is now being built for the refining of nickel sulphate, and markets abroad are at present being surveyed.

Third Canadian International Trade Fair Scheduled for Next Year in Toronto

Fair will be held from May 29 to June 9, and exhibits confined to the Coliseum and Automotive Buildings, in the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds—Continued support of businessmen expected.

PROVISION has been made for the third Canadian International Trade Fair, to be held in Toronto from May 29 to June 9, 1950, an announcement to this effect having been made this week by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce. The exhibits next year will be confined to the Coliseum and Automotive Buildings in the Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, as the Engineering and Electrical Building will not be available for the purpose, reducing the amount of floor space to 180,000 square feet.

Despite various handicaps, occasioned by abnormal and unsettled conditions in the field of international trade, the first and second trade fairs organized by Canada met with an encouraging measure of success. They received considerable support from Canadian and foreign visitors, and served to extend commercial relations between this and other countries. Mr. Howe expressed the hope that, as plans for next year's trade fair mature, it will continue to enjoy the same measure of support from Canadian business, both through individual firms and the many trade associations that assisted the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission and the Trade Fair Administration.

Railway Freight Traffic in Canada Reached New Peak

A new maximum for revenue freight loadings in Canada was established during 1948 when the total reached 112,836,000 tons, exceeding the previous record made in 1947 by 3,766,900 tons or 3.5 per cent. The wartime high in 1944 had been 106,157,000 tons, while in 1939 only 62,791,000 tons were shipped from Canadian stations. The 1948 volume was handled with less than 10,000 more freight cars than were owned by Canadian lines in 1939, when cars in freight service numbered 160,000.

By commodity groups, only agricultural products showed a decline, receding from 25,776,800 tons to 22,371,600 tons. Animals and animal products moved up from 1,775,900 to 1,917,400 tons, while mine products registered the largest gain, increasing over 5,179,000 tons to 37,493,400 tons. Forest products loaded were up 5.2 per cent at 17,971,400 tons, while manufactures and miscellaneous totalled 33,082,100 tons compared with 32,117,600, up three per cent. (*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

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.

Goderich—Board of Trade.

Granby—Chamber of Commerce.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.

Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Moncton—Board of Trade.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce.

Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.

Saskatoon—Board of Trade.

Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.

St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.

St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.

Stratford—Board of Trade.

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.

Woodstock—Board of Trade.

Frederick Herbert Palmer Returns from Stockholm



F. H. Palmer

FREDERICK HERBERT PALMER has returned home from Stockholm, where he was Commercial Counsellor for Canada and Charge d'Affaires at the Canadian Legation. Following a tour of this country, during which he will discuss with businessmen conditions in Sweden and Finland, Mr. Palmer will leave next November for Manila, capital of the Philippine Islands, where he will open a new office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service. Born in Belfast, Ireland, in 1892, Mr. Palmer received his early education in Halifax, where his family previously made their home, attending Dalhousie University and afterwards the Nova Scotia Technical College, from which he received a Bachelor of Science degree in Civil Engineering. He served overseas during the First World War,

and was awarded the Military Cross.

Mr. Palmer joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in 1921, and was posted to New York as assistant trade commissioner in August, 1922. He was transferred to Rotterdam as trade commissioner in November, 1923, and to Milan in August, 1926. Mr. Palmer resigned from the service

in May, 1927, but was re-appointed in February, 1929, being posted to Oslo in March, 1929, as assistant trade commissioner. He was promoted trade commissioner the following month, and transferred to Bristol, England, in July, 1934, and to Melbourne, Australia, in March, 1937. Mr. Palmer made a special investigation trip to Chungking, China, in April, 1945, and returned to Canada the following July. He was appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Stockholm in May, 1946, and the following March was accredited as Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

Halifax—August 11.
 Saint John—August 12-13.
 Sherbrooke—August 15.
 Magog—August 16.
 Granby—August 17.
 Montreal—August 18-27.
 Kingston—August 29.
 Batawa—August 30.
 Hamilton—August 31-September 1.
 Brantford—September 2.

Kitchener—September 16-17.
 London—September 19.
 Windsor—September 20-21.
 Welland, St. Catharines—September 22.
 Toronto—September 23-October 5.
 Ottawa—October 6-8.
 Winnipeg—October 10-11.
 Edmonton—October 13.
 Vancouver, Victoria—October 18-29.

L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Lisbon, Portugal, has returned home on leave, and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen in many of the leading centres trade conditions in Portugal, Spain and other areas in his territory, such as the Azores, Madeira, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Toronto—October 3-15.
 Hamilton—October 17.
 Niagara Falls—October 18.
 St. Catharines; Welland—October 19.

Brantford—October 20.
 Kitchener—October 21.
 Montreal—October 24-November 8.
 Ottawa—November 10.

PAUL V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary for Canada in New Zealand, has returned home on leave, and is touring Canada, discussing with businessmen conditions in New Zealand, Fiji and Western Samoa.

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 is making a tour of Canada, discussing trade conditions in Colombia, Panama and the Canal Zone with businessmen interested in that territory. Mr. Richardson will be completing his tour of Western Canada and Western Ontario during September. Exact details will be published at a later date.

C. J. VAN TICHEM, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Lima, Peru, has returned home on leave and is touring 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.

Calgary—September 15.
 Vancouver, Victoria—September 19-24.
 Winnipeg—October 18.
 Windsor—October 22.
 London—October 24.
 Goderich, Kincardine—October 25.
 Kitchener, Waterloo—October 26.
 Elora, Fergus—October 27.
 Galt—October 28.
 Stratford—October 29.
 Brantford—October 31.

Woodstock—November 2.
 Hamilton—November 3-4.
 Niagara Falls—November 5.
 St. Catharines—November 7.
 Welland—November 8.
 Toronto—November 9-19.
 Batawa, Deseronto—November 21.
 Kingston, Brockville—November 22.
 Ottawa—November 22-23.
 Pembroke, Douglas—November 24.
 New York City—November 27.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

New Brazilian Import Restrictions Announced

Rio de Janeiro, July 19, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—The Bank of Brazil has announced that, up to August 10, 1949, no hard-currency import licences will be granted or renewed except for a limited list of products. The list does not contain any food products or beverages, except codfish and powdered milk. Also excluded are furs, leather, woodpulp, newsprint and other paper, tool steel, drill steel, all household appliances except sewing machines, vehicles, metallic powder, pigments and paints. It seems likely that the list of permitted products, with amendments, will be used beyond August 10, as the basis for granting dollar licences, in which case a sharp decline in Canadian exports to Brazil may be expected.

Imports into Chile Permitted Under Gold Law

Santiago, July 14, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Under provisions of the Chilean Gold Law, the following commodities may be imported during the next six months:

- (a) Raw materials for toilet preparations.
- (b) Ingredients for non-alcoholic beverages.
- (c) Oils and essences, with the exception of those used in the preparation of non-alcoholic beverages and for pharmaceutical use.
- (d) Special paints.
- (e) Raw materials for plastic industry and plastic compounds not produced in the country.
- (f) Automobiles.
- (g) Vehicle accessories and spare parts—unspecified.
- (h) Accessories and spare parts—various.
- (i) Clocks of all kinds, except alarm clocks.
- (j) Accessories and spare parts for radio transmission sets, except transmission valves.
- (k) Accessories and spare parts for refrigerators.
- (l) Photographic material, including virgin cinematograph film, but excepting photographic material for radiographs.
- (m) Razor blades.

Under this law, promulgated on December 2, 1948, importers in Chile may purchase foreign exchange for the importation of specific articles, to be listed at six-months intervals, through the proceeds of the sale to the Central Bank of gold coin, made of gold mined in Chile, bought on the local free market. At the present value of gold on the free market, goods specified will be imported at the rate of 140-150 pesos to the dollar, as compared to the official rate of 31 pesos and the bank rate of 43 pesos.

Iran Announces Import Control Regulations

Cairo, July 19, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Import control regulations for the year ending March 29, 1950, announced by the Iran Government, contain three schedules of goods, unrestricted, restricted and prohibited. For the importation of unrestricted goods importers may obtain credit within the limits of the quota from one of the authorized banks. Import licences will be issued according to quota after arrival of goods. For restricted goods, importers are required to reserve quota before placing orders so that a licence may be issued after arrival of the goods at the Iranian Customs. Importers of restricted goods are also required to deposit 20 per cent of their order with an authorized bank.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

The schedule of unrestricted goods includes powdered milk, specified drugs and chemicals, toilet requisites (excluding toilet soap), motor vehicle casing and tubes, paper-board, wrapping and newsprint paper, industrial, agricultural and road-making machinery and other machines and machinery, electrical apparatus, automobiles and parts (except passenger cars and station wagons), watches and parts, fountain pens, pencils and parts, ordinary pens and pen holders.

(Editor's Note—Further details may be had upon application to the Foreign Tariffs Section, Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.)

Ireland Establishes Additional Import Quotas and Quota Periods

Dublin, July 12, 1949.—(FTS)—Quotas and quota periods for the following items have been announced:

Certain Pneumatic Motor Tires: 5,000 articles, compared with 10,000 articles for the previous six months.

Certain Pneumatic Bicycle Tires: 45,000 articles; previous six months' quota 90,000 articles.

Certain Rubber Boots and Shoes: 450,000 articles, compared with 200,000 articles for similar previous period.

Certain Inner Tubes for Motor Car Tires: 5,000 articles; this amount is identical with that for the previous six months.

Certain Inner Tubes for Bicycle Tires: 35,000 articles, compared with 70,000 articles for previous six months period.

Certain Heeled Rubber Footwear: 10,000 articles; previous six months quota unaltered.

The period fixed in all of the above cases extends from August 1, 1949, to January 31, 1950.

Certain Woven Tissues of Wool or Worsted: 1,500,000 square yards, for the period September, 1949, to February 28, 1950. This amount is unchanged from the previous six months. Prior to June 28, 1949, this quota applied only to woollen and worsted fabrics weighing not less than 7 ounces per square yard, and costing more than 4s. per square yard. Under a recent amendment to the Control of Imports Order, 1949, its scope has been extended to include cloths weighing not less than 4½ ounces per square yard, irrespective of price.

Ireland Imposes Duty on Chains

Dublin, July 15, 1949.—(FTS)—An import tariff of 75 per cent ad valorem, Full Rate, and 50 per cent ad valorem, Preferential Rate (applicable to countries comprising the Commonwealth) was imposed on June 22, 1949, on goods of the following descriptions (formerly free of duty):

Chains which are made of iron or steel wire or rod where the diameter of such wire or rod is not less than one-eighth of an inch and not more than five-sixteenths of an inch, and of which the links are closed by welding or other like process;

Articles made wholly or mainly of chain of the foregoing description but excluding pulley blocks fitted with chains and chain blocks fitted with chains.

The Order carries a provision for importation under licence of the Minister for Industry and Commerce without payment of duty or at a reduced rate of duty.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Mexico Reduces Export Duties and Increases Some Export Valuations

Mexico City, July 12, 1949.—(FTS)—Mexico, by decree published July 4, 1949, reduced the surtax on exports from 15 per cent to 3 per cent ad valorem on products included in 422 tariff items and on 36 other items the surtax on exports was reduced from 15 per cent to rates ranging from 4½ to 10½ per cent ad valorem. Among the products affected are fresh and preserved fruits, vegetables, waxes, cement, natural salts, cotton cloth and manufactures thereof, carpets, manufactures of henequen, fibres, tobacco, chemicals, colours, furniture, cardboard and paper, footwear, hats, aluminum products, scientific and musical instruments, watches, cooking appliances, armaments, matches and many types of machinery and industrial equipment.

Another decree of the same date increased by 25 per cent the official valuation, on which the ad valorem duties are calculated, on 466 items, 179 of which are the same on which the surtax was reduced. Full details of the changes both in the export surtax and the official valuation are on file in the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

United Kingdom Coal Board Had Surplus in 1948

London, June 23, 1949.—(FTS)—The operations of the National Coal Board in 1948 produced a surplus, after payment of capital charges, of £1,651,965. In 1947, there was a deficit of £23,255,586.

The average cost of production in 1948 was 4s. 3d. a ton more than in 1947. At the same time there was an increase of 6s. 11d. a ton in the proceeds of sales, so that the loss of 1s. a ton in 1947 was converted into a profit of 1s. 7·9d. a ton last year. The rise in costs was largely due to the introduction of the five-day week and a general increase in the wages of the lower-paid workers.

Costs continued to rise during 1948, but the curve was flattening out towards the end of the year. In 1949, they have started to fall and the Board will try to accelerate this process. They recognize that the sellers' market for British exports of all kinds is gradually changing into a buyers' market. This means that it will be impossible indefinitely to get 1948 prices for coal exports, and it also means that the coal used in the manufacture of many British goods may make them too dear to compete with goods from other countries. The present high costs of production are regarded as a double threat: to the standard of living of the country and to the security of employment and earnings in the coal industry itself.

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, Dominican Republic, 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.



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 several days later.

* Calls at Quebec.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden— Port Aden.....	August 26-31	<i>Schiedijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-South and East—			
Port Elizabeth.....	{ August 5-13	<i>Grelrosa</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	August 10	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	August 15	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques..	{ August 20-25	<i>Shelburne County</i>	March Shipping
	August 25	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa.....	August 25	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
Argentina— Buenos Aires	{ August 13-17	<i>Bowhill</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	August 16	<i>Mormacsaga</i>	Montreal Shipping
Australia— Adelaide.....	} Late August	<i>Port Wellington</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Brisbane.....			
Sydney.....			
Melbourne.....			
Geelong.....			
Belgium— Antwerp.....	{ August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
	August 7-13	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
	August 14-20	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
	August 16	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	August 17-23	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	August 17-25	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
August 22-26	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships	
Sept 2-5	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American	
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro.....	{ August 13-17	<i>Bowhill</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Santos.....	August 16	<i>Mormacsaga</i>	Montreal Shipping
Bahia.....	August 16	<i>Mormacsaga</i>	Montreal Shipping
Ceylon— Colombo.....	August 10	<i>City of Glasgow</i>	McLean Kennedy
China— Shanghai.....	August 15-20	<i>Rockside</i>	March Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia— Barranquilla	August 15-19	*Polykarp	Swedish American
Cuba Havana	August 23-27	Tidaholm	Swedish American
Curacao— Willemstad	August 15-19	{*Polykarp *Sunprince (v)}	Swedish American Saguenay Terminals
Denmark— Copenhagen	{August 3-10 August 9 August 9-11 August 9-11 August 12	Vasaholm Oris Erland Brush Rangeborg	Swedish American Brock Shipping Swedish American Swedish American Montreal Shipping
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo	August 15	*†Sunprince	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt— Alexandria	{August 2-5 August 12-13	Adrastus Estrella	Cunard Donaldson Saguenay Terminals
Port Said	August 26-31	Schiedijk	Cunard Donaldson
Suez			
Finland— Helsinki	{August 3-10 August 9-11 September 2-5	Vasaholm Erland Brush	Swedish American Swedish American Swedish American
France— Le Havre	{August 3-10 August 7-13 August 14-20 August 22-26 September 2-5	Vasaholm Kent County Sein Grey County Brush	Swedish American Canada Steamships Furness Withy Canada Steamships Swedish American
Marseilles	August 20-25	Capo Vita	Furness Withy
Germany— Hamburg	{August 3-10 August 17-23 August 17-25 September 2-5	Vasaholm Beckenham Mont Alta Brush	Swedish American Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping Swedish American
Hong Kong—	{August 15-20 August 18-21	Rockside Telemachus	March Shipping Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan— Karachi	August 10 August 15-20	City of Glasgow Rockside	McLean Kennedy March Shipping
Bombay			
Madras			
Calcutta			
Cochin			
Indonesia— Samarang	August 26-31	Schiedijk	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya			
Cheribon			
Ireland— Dublin	July 26-30	Lord O' Neill	McLean Kennedy
Italy— Genoa	August 12-13 August 20-25	Estrella Capo Vita	Saguenay Terminals Furness Withy
Naples			
West Coast Ports ..			

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malaya— Port Swettenham	August 26-31	<i>Schiedijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Mexico— Veracruz	August 8-11	<i>Federal Pioneer</i>	Federal Commerce
Tampico	August 23-27	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Netherlands— Amsterdam	August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Rotterdam	August 16	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	August 17-23	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	August 17-25	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 2-5	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Netherlands Antilles— Willemstad	August 8-12	* <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
Curaçao	August 14	*† <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand— Auckland	August 16-21	<i>City of Calcutta</i>	Montreal Aus tralia New Zealand Line
Wellington			
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
New Plymouth			
Norway— Oslo	August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Kristiansand	August 9-11	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Stavenger	August 15	<i>Lyngenfjord</i>	Kerr Steamships
Bergen	September 2-5	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Oslo	August 9	<i>Oris</i>	Brock Shipping
Stavenger			
Bergen			
Trondheim	August 15	<i>Lyngenfjord</i>	Kerr Steamships
Philippines— Manila	August 18-21	<i>Telemachus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Cebu			
Poland— Gdynia	August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk	August 9-11	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
	August 15-20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 2-5	<i>Brush</i>	Swedish American
Puerto Rico— San Juan	August 15-19	* <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
San Juan	August 14	*† <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Singapore—	August 26-31	<i>Schiedijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
South Africa—	August 20-25	<i>Shelbourne County</i>	March Shipping
Sweden— Gothenburg	August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
Malmö	August 8-11	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Stockholm	August 12	<i>Ragneborg</i>	Montreal Shipping
	August 15-20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Norkopping	August 3-10	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
	August 8-11	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
United Kingdom— Avonmouth	August 17-22	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea	August 20-26	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Glasgow	August 14-22	<i>Lismoria (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	Aug. 23-Sept. 4	<i>Salacia (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom— Con.— Leith..... Newcastle.....	August 17-22	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	August 11-15	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	August 12-17	<i>Fort Musquarro</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	August 15-20	<i>Triberg</i>	March Shipping
	August 18-23	<i>Fort Cadotte</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	August 18-25	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	August 9-15	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	August 16	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	August 23-29	<i>Asia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	August 6-9	† <i>Manchester Port</i> (r)	Furness Withy
	August 10-13	<i>Manchester City</i> (r)	Furness Withy
	August 17-20	<i>Manchester Regiment</i> (r)	Furness Withy
	August 24-27	<i>Manchester Progress</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	August 17-22	<i>Cairnesk</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay— Montevideo.....	August 13-17 August 16	<i>Bowhill</i> <i>Mormacsaga</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping
Venezuela— Puerto Cabello..... La Guaira..... Maracaibo..... Las Piedras.....	August 15-19 August 15-16	* <i>Polykarp</i> *† <i>Sunprince</i>	Swedish American Saguenay Terminals
West Indies Jamaica..... Bahamas.....	August 9-18 August 15 August 25	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i> * <i>Canadian Observer</i> <i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National Canadian National Canadian National
Antigua..... Barbados..... Bermuda..... British Guiana..... Dominica..... Grenada..... Montserrat..... St. Kitts..... St. Lucia..... St. Vincent..... Trinidad.....	August 2-11 August 9-18 August 12-21 Aug. 23-Sept. 1 September 6-15	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r) * <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i> * <i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r) * <i>A Ship</i> * <i>A Ship</i>	Canadian National Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Alcoa Steamships Alcoa Steamships

DEPARTURES FROM QUEBEC

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom— Liverpool.....	August 24-29	<i>Franconia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	August 14-18 Aug. 28-Sept. 1	<i>Samaria</i> (r) <i>Scythia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba— Havana.....	August 8-12 Aug. 29-Sept. 2	<i>Stegholm</i> <i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American Swedish American

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Mexico—			
Veracruz.....	August 8-12	<i>Stegholm</i>	Swedish Amercian
Tampico.....	August 29-Sept. 2	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	{ August 9-13 August 23-27 September 10-15	<i>Nova Scotia</i> (r) <i>Newfoundland</i> (r) <i>Nova Scotia</i> (r)	Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy
Southampton.....	August 13	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

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

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East—			
Cape Town.....	August 12	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth.....	August	<i>Tosca</i>	B. W. Greer and Son
East London.....	August	<i>Thetis</i>	B. W. Greer and Son
Durban.....	August	<i>Eugenia Chandris</i>	B. W. Greer and Son
Lourenço Marques.....	September 10	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	{ September 1 Early October	<i>Grenanger</i> <i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney.....	August 10	<i>Yarrowonga</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....	Early September	<i>Narrandera</i>	Empire Shipping
Adelaide.....			
Sydney.....	August 31	<i>Alameda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Melbourne.....	September 21	<i>Sonoma</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	{ August 14 August 21 August 26 August 28 August 31 September 4 September 19 September 31	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r) <i>Brimanger</i> <i>Seattle</i> (r) <i>Wyoming</i> <i>Washington</i> <i>Guyana</i> <i>Los Angeles</i> <i>Winnipeg</i>	Gardner Johnson Canada Shipping Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	September 1	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Santos.....	Early October	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Burma—			
Rangoon.....	{ August 9 September 5	<i>Mapia</i> <i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Canal Zone—			
Balboa.....	August 14	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
Panama City.....	August 23	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal.....	August 31	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
	September 11	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
	September 12	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson
	September 15	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson
Balboa.....	September 5	<i>Glimmaren</i>	Empire Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Chile—			
Arica.....	August 23	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta.....	September 11	<i>Santa Adela</i>	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso.....			
Antofagasta.....	September 1	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso.....	Early October	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Santiago.....	Late August	<i>Erato</i>	Empire Shipping
China—			
Hong Kong.....	{ August 22 October 1	<i>Vingnes</i> <i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Shanghai.....	August 12-13	<i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Colombia.....	{ August 14 August 14 August 31 September 5 September 12 September 15	<i>Don Aurelio</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Glimmaren</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Timber Hitch</i>	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla.....			
Buenaventura.....	{ August 23 September 11	<i>Santa Leonor</i> <i>Santa Adela</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas.....	{ August 14 August 14 August 31 September 5 September 12-15 September 15	<i>Don Aurelio</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Glimmaren</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Timber Hitch</i>	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Cuba—			
Havana.....	Late August	<i>Erato</i>	Empire Shipping
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil.....	{ August 23 September 11	<i>Santa Leonor</i> <i>Santa Adela</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad.....	{ August 14 August 14 August 31 September 5 September 12 September 15	<i>Don Aurelio</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Glimmaren</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Timber Hitch</i>	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
La Union.....			
France—			
Le Havre.....	August 21	<i>Brimanger</i>	Canada Shipping
Bordeau.....	End of August	<i>Washington</i>	Empire Shipping
Dunkirk.....	End of September	<i>Winnipeg</i>	Empire Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	{ August 14 August 26 September 4 September 19	<i>Bio Bio (r)</i> <i>Seattle (r)</i> <i>Guayana</i> <i>Los Angeles</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Guatemala—			
San Jose.....	{ August 14 August 31 September 5 September 12 September 14 September 15	<i>Coastal Nomad</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Glimmaren</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Don Aurelio</i> <i>Timber Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson
Guatemala City....			
Holland—			
Amsterdam.....	August 31	<i>Washington</i>	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam.....	September 31	<i>Winnipeg</i>	Empire Shipping
Hong Kong.....	{ August 5-6 August 11 August 12-13	<i>China Mail (r)</i> <i>Colorado</i> <i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star Dodwell and Co Canadian Blue Star
India and Pakistan—			
Madras.....	August 9	<i>Mapia</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	September 5	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
India and Pakistan —Con.			
Karachi.....	August 10	<i>Höegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay.....	September 10	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay.....	August 18	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Indonesia—			
Batavia.....	August 10	<i>Höegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	August 18	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang.....	September 5	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon.....	September 10	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Israel—			
Haifa.....	Late August	<i>Erato</i>	Empire Shipping
Tel-Aviv.....			
Italy—			
Genoa.....	August 2	<i>Tritone</i>	Empire Shipping
Naples.....			
Venice.....			
Trieste.....			
Japan—			
Yokohama.....	August 8-14	<i>Lake Atlin</i>	Canada Shipping
Kobe.....	August 11	<i>Colorado</i>	Dodwell and Co.
Nagoya.....	August 12-13	<i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
	August 30-Sept. 5	<i>Lake Sicamous</i>	Anglo Canadian
Malaya—			
Penang.....	August 18	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Mexico—			
Manzanillo.....	August 14	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco.....	August 31	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
	September 12	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson
	September 15	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	August 21	<i>Brimanger</i>	Canada Shipping
Rotterdam.....	August 13	<i>Dalerdyk</i>	Royal Mail Line
Amsterdam.....			
New Zealand—			
Wellington.....	August 31	<i>Alameda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Auckland.....	September 21	<i>Sonoma</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Panama—			
Balboa.....	August 14	<i>Don Awelia</i>	Empire Shipping
	September 5	<i>Glimmarén</i>	Empire Shipping
Persian Gulf—			
	August 10	<i>Höegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	September 10	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao.....	August 23	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo.....	September 1	<i>Grenanger</i>	Empire Shipping
	September 11	<i>Santa Adelia</i>	Gardner Johnson
	Early October	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila.....	August 11-22	<i>Colorado</i>	Dodwell and Company
Iloilo.....	August 12-13	<i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Cebu.....	August 22	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
	August 26-27	<i>India Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
	September 10	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	October 1	<i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—Con.			
Manila.....	August 9	<i>Mapia</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo.....	September 5	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	August 18	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu.....			
Manila.....	August 10	<i>Höegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Samoa—			
Apia.....	Early August	<i>Thorscape</i>	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago.....	August 31	<i>Alameda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Pago-Pago.....	September 21	<i>Sonoma</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore.....	August 18	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete.....	Early August	<i>Thorscape</i>	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg.....	August 9-11 August 26	<i>Erland</i> <i>Seattle (r)</i>	Swedish American Gardner Johnson
Malmö.....	August 9-11 September 2-5	<i>Erland</i> <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
Norkopping.....	August 9-11 September 2-11	<i>Erland</i> <i>Brush</i>	Swedish American Swedish American
Stockholm.....	August 9-11 August 14 September 2-5 September 4	<i>Erland</i> <i>Bio Bio (r)</i> <i>Brush</i> <i>Guayana</i>	Swedish American Gardner Johnson Swedish American Gardner Johnson
Trieste—	August 31	<i>Tritone</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Manchester.....	July 27-August 15 August 22 September 17-Oct. 2 September 24-October 9	<i>Lake Chilliwack</i> <i>Pacific Enterprise</i> <i>Lake Minnewanka</i> <i>Lake Allin</i>	Empire Shipping Furness Withy Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Unstated Ports.....	August 4-19 August 13 August 14 August 15-30 Mid August August 24 Late August	<i>Lake Chilliwack</i> <i>Garden State</i> <i>Bio Bio (r)</i> <i>Lake Winnipeg</i> <i>A Ship</i> <i>Cape Howe</i> <i>Alcyone Hope</i>	Empire Shipping Anglo Canadian Gardner Johnson Canada Shipping Empire Shipping Balfour Guthrie Canada Transport
London.....	August 13	<i>Dalerdyk</i>	Royal Mail Lines
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	September 1 Early October	<i>Grenanger</i> <i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo.....	August 14	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Puerto Cabello.....	August 14	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
La Guaira.....	August 31 September 5	<i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Glimmaren</i>	Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping

Production of Sawm Lumber in Canada Increased

Production of sawm lumber east of the Rockies in April is estimated at 79,058,000 feet board measure as compared with 71,866,000 in the corresponding month last year, an increase of 10 per cent. During the first four months of this year, 402,572,000 board feet were produced against 365,-913,000 in the like period of 1948, a rise of 10 per cent. (*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

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 St. John's, via Moncton, N.B., and Sydney, N.S. Boston is likewise connected with St. John's, 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..	Daily, except Sunday	Canadian National Railways
Saint John to St. John's.....	Weekly.....	Furness Red Cross Line
Hamilton to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.
Toronto to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Newfoundland-Great Lakes SS.

Argentina Raises Milk and Cream Prices

Buenos Aires, July 12, 1949.—(FTS)—Although a strike in the dairy industry threatens, the Argentine Government has issued new regulations governing the prices of dairy products. The retail price of pasteurized milk has been raised five centavos, to fifty centavos per litre, effective until September 30, when price controls will be abolished. Producers will receive 25 centavos per litre for milk, compared with 22 centavos formerly. Producers of cream will be paid 7·353 pesos per kilogram of butterfat in July and August, and 8·928 pesos in September, which may be compared with the previous minimum fixed price of 3·20 pesos for extra quality cream. All price controls on milk and butterfat will be abolished after October 1, 1949, although producers have been warned that prices must be kept within reasonable limits. Otherwise, ceilings will be reimposed. There is no control over the retail prices of butter.

Canadian Production and Exports of Cement Higher

Production of Portland cement by Canadian manufacturers in May was 25 per cent higher than in the corresponding month last year, while shipments rose four per cent in the same period.

Output in the month amounted to 1,378,000 barrels compared with 1,099,800 in May last year. During the first five months of this year, 6,218,100 barrels were produced as against 5,255,500 in the similar period last year, an advance of 18 per cent. (*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

Most Dwellings in Newfoundland and Labrador Owner-Occupied

There were 62,293 dwellings in Newfoundland and Labrador at the time of the 1945 census, of which 53,200 were occupied by their owners. The average estimated value of these owner-occupied dwellings was \$1,500, while the average monthly rent of tenant-occupied dwellings at the time of the census was \$18.00. Five and six-roomed dwellings were the most common, with the average number of rooms for all dwellings being 5·5. (*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

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 July 18	Nominal Quotations July 25
Argentina.....	Peso	Off. Free	-2977	-2977
Australia.....	Pound	.....	-2085	-2085
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc	.....	3-2240	3-2240
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	.....	-0228	-0228
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar	.....	-0238	-0238
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	.....	-8396	-8396
Burma.....	Rupee	.....	-0544	-0544
Ceylon.....	Rupee	.....	-3022	-3022
Chile.....	Peso	Off. Export	-0517	-0517
Colombia.....	Peso	.....	-0322	-0322
Costa Rica.....	Colon	.....	-5128	-5128
Cuba.....	Peso	.....	-1800	-1800
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	.....	1-0000	1-0000
Denmark.....	Krone	.....	-0200	-0200
Dominican Republic.....	Peso	.....	-2083	-2083
Ecuador.....	Suere	.....	1-0000	1-0000
Egypt.....	Pound	.....	-0740	-0740
El Salvador.....	Colon	.....	4-1330	4-1330
Fiji.....	Pound	.....	-4000	-4000
Finland.....	Markka	.....	3-6306	3-6306
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc	Off. Free	-0062	-0062
French Empire—African.....	Franc	.....	-0036	-0036
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	.....	-0030	-0030
Germany.....	Franc	.....	-0073	-0073
Guatemala.....	Deutsche Mark	.....	-0201	-0201
Haiti.....	Quetzal	.....	-3000	-3000
Honduras.....	Gourde	.....	1-0000	1-0000
Hong Kong.....	Lempira	.....	-2000	-2000
Iceland.....	Dollar	.....	-5000	-5000
India.....	Krona	.....	-2518	-2518
Iran.....	Rupee	.....	-1541	-1541
Iraq.....	Rial	.....	-3022	-3022
Ireland.....	Dinar	.....	-0312	-0312
Israel.....	Pound	.....	4-0300	4-0300
Italy.....	Pound	.....	4-0300	4-0300
Jamaica.....	Lira	.....	3-0000	3-0000
Japan.....	Pound	.....	-0017	-0017
Lebanon.....	Yen	.....	4-0300	4-0300
Mexico.....	Piastre	.....	-0027	-0027
Netherlands and Indonesia.....	Peso	.....	-4561	-4561
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin	.....	-1157	-1157
New Zealand.....	Florin	.....	-3769	-3769
Nicaragua.....	Pound	.....	-5302	-5302
Norway.....	Cordoba	.....	4-0150	4-0150
Pakistan.....	Krone	.....	-2000	-2000
Panama.....	Rupee	.....	-2015	-2015
Paraguay.....	Balboa	.....	-3022	-3022
Peru.....	Guarani	.....	1-0000	1-0000
Philippines.....	Sol	.....	-3200	-3200
Portugal and Colonies.....	Peso	.....	-1538	-1538
Singapore.....	Escudo	.....	-4975	-4975
Spain and Colonies.....	Straits Dollar	.....	-0403	-0403
Sweden.....	Keseta	.....	-4701	-4701
Switzerland.....	Krona	.....	-0916	-0916
Thailand.....	Franc	.....	-2783	-2783
Turkey.....	Baht	.....	-2336	-2336
Union of South Africa.....	Lira	.....	-1000	-1000
United Kingdom.....	Pound	.....	-3571	-3571
United States.....	Pound	.....	4-0300	4-0300
Uruguay.....	Dollar	.....	4-0300	4-0300
	Peso	.....	1-0000	1-0000
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	Controlled	-6583	-6583
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar	Uncontrolled	-5618	-5618
		.....	-2985	-2985
		.....	-0200	-0200

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

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

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

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia (5249)

Commonwealth (4404)

Europe, K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); R. T. Young (4404)

Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

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

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

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

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

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

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

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

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)

Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)

Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Agricultural and automotive equipment and vehicles, J. D. Moorman (7168)

Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Electrical and electronic equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (5167)

Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)

Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004) and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)

Paper and products, E. Clarke (6974) and N. R. Chappell (6974)

Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)

General products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)

Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

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

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

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Coal, iron and steel, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)

Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)

Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)

Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, F. T. Carten (4965)

Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

G. C. Clarke (3873), G. W. Rahm (6958) and P. E. Jensen (5337)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Commodity research and trade statistics, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Trade services directory, A. J. Langdon (6905)

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

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

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

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

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News Section—A. H. Newman (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris	Kenya	Johannesburg
Angola	Leopoldville	Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Argentina	Buenos Aires	Libya	Rome
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne	Luxemburg	Brussels
Austria	Berne	Madagascar	Cape Town
Azores	Lisbon	Maderia	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica	Malta	Rome
Barbados	Port of Spain	Mauritius	Cape Town
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville	Mexico	Mexico City
Belgium	Brussels	Netherlands	The Hague
Bermuda	New York	Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile	Netherlands Antilles	Caracas, Venezuela
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo	Newfoundland	St. John's
British Guiana	Port of Spain	New Zealand	Wellington
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica	Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Brunei	Singapore	Nigeria	London
Burma	Bombay	North Borneo	Singapore
Canal Zone	Bogotá, Colombia	Northern Ireland	Belfast
Canary Islands	Lisbon	Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Ceylon	Bombay	Norway	Oslo
Chile	Santiago	Nyasaland	Johannesburg
China	Shanghai	Pakistan	Karachi
Colombia	Bogotá	Panama	Bogotá, Colombia
Costa Rica	Guatemala City	Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Cuba	Havana	Peru	Lima
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt	Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Czechoslovakia	Berne	Portugal	Lisbon
Denmark	Oslo, Norway	Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba	Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru	Sarawak	Singapore
Egypt	Cairo	Scotland	Glasgow
El Salvador	Guatemala City	Sierra Leone	London
England	London and Liverpool	Singapore	Singapore
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires	South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
Federation of Malaya	Singapore	South China	Hong Kong
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand	South-West Africa	Cape Town
Finland	Stockholm	Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
France	Paris	Spain	Lisbon
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville	Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
French Guiana	Port of Spain	Sudan	Cairo
French Indo-China	Hong Kong	Sweden	Stockholm
French Morocco	Paris	Switzerland	Berne
French West Indies	Port of Spain	Syria	Cairo
Gambia	London	Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Gibraltar	Lisbon	Tasmania	Melbourne
Gold Coast	London	Thailand	Singapore
Greece	Athens	Trinidad	Port of Spain
Greenland	Oslo	Tunisia	Paris
Guatemala	Guatemala City	Turkey	Istanbul
Haiti	Havana, Cuba	Uganda	Johannesburg
Hawaii	Los Angeles	United States	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong	United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Hungary	Berne	Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Iceland	Glasgow	Venezuela	Caracas
India	New Delhi and Bombay	Wales	Liverpool
Indonesia	Singapore	Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Iran (Persia)	Cairo	Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo	Yugoslavia	Rome
Ireland	Dublin		
Israel	Cairo		
Italy	Rome		
Jamaica	Kingston		

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: Boite 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, Edifício Metropole. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício 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 the Hashemite Kingdom of the Jordan.

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 Vasilissis 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, 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—D. B. MUNDY, 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 the 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 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

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

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esquina Veroes.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

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

Argentina—Erasto M. Villa, Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-7582.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

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

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

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

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th floor, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 8627.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

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

Norway—Jacob Chr. Prebensen, Commercial Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Pakistan—Acting High Commissioner, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone —2-6411.

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

Poland—T. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 89 Fifth Avenue, Ottawa—Telephone—5-7675.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Turkey—Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 352 Frank Street, Ottawa. Telephone—6-3033.

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

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

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

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

M. R. Garner, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2257.

F. I. Lamb, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2257.

E. M. M. Partridge, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2257.

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

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

A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADElaide 2174.

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

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

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

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

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

CANADIANS AS CONSUMERS

Illustrated brochure, prepared for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1949, is obtainable for 25 cents a copy from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director General, J. H. Berry (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)

Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)

Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

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

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

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

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

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

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

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

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

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)