

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, SEPTEMBER 3, 1949

Published Weekly by
FOREIGN TRADE SERVICE
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Lunenburg schooner unloading Eastern Canadian lumber at St. John's. These sailing vessels, survivors of a bygone era, ply between Nova Scotia ports and Newfoundland, carrying miscellaneous cargo. In the background is Signal Hill and Cabot Tower, which dominate the Narrows of St. John's harbour. Control centre of the harbour, all inbound and outbound ships report to the Tower.

Price 10 cents

Economy of Argentina Suffers From Inflationary Tendency

According to official estimate, Argentina is better off economically than 32 other countries, and worse off than 15—Shortage of hard currencies and reduced foreign trade contributory factors—Equipment replacement and raw material costs much higher—Devaluation of the peso a possibility.

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on financial conditions in Argentina, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

By H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One peso equals approximately 20 cents Canadian)

BUENOS AIRES, August 4, 1949.—Economic conditions in Argentina continue to develop along anticipated lines. Inflation is increasing at a noticeable, though not necessarily dangerous, rate, estimated at about 2 per cent a month during 1948. It is not possible to compare the position of Argentina with that of other countries owing to the lack of Argentine statistics, which have not been published since May, 1948, but an unofficial estimate, based on retail prices, indicates that Argentina is better off than thirty-two other countries and worse off than fifteen others.

The sharp decrease in postwar reserves of gold and foreign exchange has been an important factor contributing to inflation. Then, too, it will be recalled that, after the war, Argentina was favoured with a world demand for agricultural produce at high prices, which, in addition to their inflationary effect within Argentina, resulted in over-optimism in government circles as to future sales. The decline in exports that became especially marked in 1948 and the heavy increase in imports during 1946-47, combined with the repatriation of overseas indebtedness and the purchase of foreign capital investments in Argentina, produced a substantial net adverse balance of payments in 1947 and 1948. The adverse effects are very marked in the heavy deficit of hard currencies, such as dollars, with which the country might purchase its requirements, whereas the favourable balance in some soft currencies cannot always be converted into useful goods.

Although experiencing conditions of inflation, Argentina has its production facilities fully employed in industry, commerce and even in agriculture. Unemployment is a negligible factor. The combination of steadily increasing inflation, a marked decrease in overseas trade and full employment makes for a position which can too easily break down and expose weaknesses in the financial structure which, although at present sufficiently obscured, should not be ignored. For example, reduced foreign trade makes it difficult to obtain the many imported raw materials for industry, with a resultant adverse effect on industry and employment.

Replacement Costs Higher

According to the annual report of an Argentine stock company, published in April, the replacement and renewal of fixed assets which had originally cost that firm some twenty-eight million pesos would now cost about seventy-five million pesos. This condition of decapitalization is occupying the attention of business management in all sectors of Argentine

industry, and probably of industry in other countries. There is a disparity between the earnings of industry and the cost of re-equipment and raw materials, which is not usually serious when the earnings of industry are relatively high but becomes so when net earnings are reduced. Increased wage rates, followed by more increases, have adversely affected Argentine economy in recent years and continue to do so. The recent removal of subsidies, which have kept down the prices of staples such as meat, soap, milk, cooking oil and other essentials, and the resultant increase in the cost of living will undoubtedly bring further demands for wage increases. The Argentine Government has endeavoured to keep prices down, to force employers to absorb increased costs, to make profits bear the burden of higher taxation and the incidence of social welfare obligations, including dismissal indemnities. This must have the effect of reducing industrial and other income and of increasing the cost of plant renewal and replacement of raw material stocks.

Population Moves from Farms to Cities

During recent years there has been a substantial movement of population from the rural areas to the cities—from the farms to industrial employment. Many of these moves are so recent that unemployment could even yet reverse the population trend were it not for the fact that there has been a reduction in agricultural production, and the former level of agricultural employment has not been maintained. Industrial unemployment can readily result in more serious difficulties. Shortages in Argentina are still forcing prices upward, and production costs in industry, agriculture and commerce are rising. The high level of domestic prices makes an attractive market, but freedom to trade is curtailed by the shortages of foreign exchange and the operation of the exchange permit system.



Congress Square in Buenos Aires, with the National Congress Building in the background.

Devaluation of the Argentine Peso a Possibility

A modification of the exchange value of the peso is an obvious possibility of immediate compensation for high costs of production. The trade of Argentina with the United States and with Canada has always involved a deficit for Argentina, which has inadequate production to provide sufficient exports to build up dollar requirements in North America while at the same time requiring large quantities of so many commodities, from the United States especially, which are difficult to obtain elsewhere.

Being unable to purchase freely in North America, Argentina has entered into a series of bilateral agreements with other countries, especially in Europe. These treaties have been of some assistance in providing manufactured goods which might not otherwise have been obtainable. This series of treaties includes the 1949 Anglo-Argentine convention and certain revisions of other agreements. Under bilateral agreements prices are in many cases permitted to increase, and their implementation must therefore have its effect on the inflationary situation in Argentina.

It is estimated that the internal purchasing power of the Argentine peso has declined to at least one-third of its 1943 value, with a resulting increase of not less than 200 per cent in the cost of living. At the same time the peso has fluctuated only slightly on the official exchange market. This would be reasonable if inflation and the rise in production costs had followed the same pattern as in some other countries, especially those which are important to the foreign trade of Argentina. The fact is that the disparity between the internal purchasing power of the peso and its value on the official exchange market is an important factor tending toward devaluation, even though such a measure would be ineffective unless costs of production are stabilized at the same time. However, Argentine authorities are continuing the policy of maintaining the present exchange rates, the only changes permitted being in the application of the special rate for exports, which is intended to encourage sales abroad of certain exports by providing the exporter with more pesos per unit of foreign exchange than he would otherwise receive.

Exchange Margin Fund Shows Surplus

Late in July the Treasury published information regarding the state of the Exchange Margin Fund at the end of 1948. This showed the profit for that year at 634.8 million pesos as compared with the 1947 net of 676.4 million; the accumulated profits on official exchange dealings aggregated 2,763.2 million pesos since the inception of the fund in 1934. Disbursements during 1948 totalled 725.9 million pesos, or 91.9 million pesos more than profit, the difference being made up from the available balance of 138.8 million held at the end of 1947, which was therefore reduced to 47.7 million pesos at the end of 1948. The heaviest single disbursement from the fund was 620 million pesos transferred to the Treasury under general revenue.

The Exchange Margin Fund is derived from the Government's profit from monopoly of official exchange dealings and represents the difference between the aggregate peso equivalent on purchases of foreign exchange in the official market and on sales in the same market. All official rates are fixed by the Argentine Central Bank, and the system resembles that in force in parts of Europe between the world wars. Exchange rates are fixed on both imports and exports and are varied, as occasion requires, for purposes of encouraging or discouraging the importation or exportation of the commodities concerned. The rates at present in force in respect of the United States dollar are:

Exchange Rates for Argentine Peso

	Pesos per U.S.\$100
Exports—	
Regular products Basic buying rate	335.82
Non-regular products ... Preferential buying rate	398.01
Manufactures Preferential buying rate	500.00
Imports—	
General Basic selling rate	422.89
Prime necessities Preferential selling rate	373.13
Luxuries Special selling rate	493.50
Non-commercial—	
Cash transfer Official "free" market rate ..	*482.50
Banknotes Selling rate only	"Free" rate plus not (No buying rate estab- lished) more than 10 per cent.

* Narrow margin on buying and selling; minor fluctuations.

Netherlands Again is Self-sufficient In Nitrogenous Fertilizer Supplies

Prewar position as producer and exporter lost as a result of war damage to factories—Production now meets domestic requirements, but only small export surplus will be available.

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

THE HAGUE, August 23, 1949.—Although limited quantities of sulphate of ammonia had been produced in the Netherlands before 1929, the development of the Netherlands nitrogen industry dates from that year. Shortly after 1930 the output was sufficient to meet domestic requirements in nitrogenous fertilizers. In view of international agreements, however, considerable amounts of nitrogenous fertilizers, including Chile saltpetre and lime nitrogen, which are not produced locally, were imported! As a result, Netherlands producers were soon able to secure an important position on the various export markets.

In consequence of widespread damage to factories, the output was greatly reduced in the period 1940 to 1945. Furthermore, imports were restricted immediately after the war because of the world scarcity of nitrogenous fertilizers and the Netherlands lack of foreign exchange. It was, therefore, necessary to maintain strict rationing until July 1, 1949.

The following tables show the domestic production and consumption of nitrogenous fertilizers (in metric tons of pure nitrogen) in selected years:

Netherlands Production and Consumption of Fertilizers

	Production	Consumption
	Metric Tons	
1929-1930	14,625	61,500
1930-1931	53,188	43,100
1935-1936	83,527	63,800
1938-1939	98,705	96,700
1944-1945	13,431	23,521
1945-1946	34,684	76,572
1946-1947	57,540	106,470
1947-1948	77,151	116,244
1948-1949	86,079	*116,000

* Estimated.

Netherlands production is now again large enough to meet domestic requirements. It is estimated that during the period July 1, 1949, to June 30, 1950, the total output of pure nitrogen will amount to approximately 137,000 metric tons, of which 127,000 tons are for local consumption, but these figures indicate that only a small quantity will be available for export during the current season.

Postwar Improvement Recorded By Netherlands Dairy Industry

Output greater and exports in 1948 were 40 per cent of aggregate prewar total—Greater availability of feedstuffs followed by increase in livestock population—Exports of dairy products expected to increase—Government policy based on fixing prices in relation to costs of production.

By J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary for Canada
(Agricultural Specialist)

(One florin or guilder equals \$0.3769 Canadian; one kilo equals 2.2 pounds; one metric ton equals 2,204 pounds.)

PARIS, July 6, 1949.—Dairy production in the Netherlands has increased substantially since the conclusion of hostilities, and exports of dairy products during the past year were approximately 40 per cent of the aggregate total before the war. It would appear that additional surpluses will be available in the near future, as much attention is being devoted to the improvement of grasslands, to the production of root crops with a higher proportion of dry matter, and to increasing the number of dairy cattle.

Livestock production in the Netherlands, and the dairy industry in particular, have provided that country with a large proportion of its revenue. Exports of butter, cheese and condensed or powdered milk between 1934 and 1938 averaged 277,950 metric tons, valued at 94,970,000 florins, per annum. This represented more than half of the total butter production, amounting to over 100,000 tons, half the total cheese production of 120,000 tons and practically the entire production of condensed milk, amounting to 150,000 tons, and 15,000 tons of powdered milk.

This production, however, was dependent on the importation of large quantities of feeding-stuffs, amounting to approximately 1,800,000 tons annually during the period 1934-38. As a result of the last war, feeding-stuffs became unobtainable from abroad, resulting in the curtailment of livestock production. The cattle population decreased by 25 per cent during the war years, and the total milk production was reduced from 5,325,000 tons in 1938 to 2,546,000 tons in 1945.

Livestock Population Increased

Since the end of the war, as imported feedstuffs became available, there was a steady increase in the livestock population, particularly in the number of milk cows. In 1939 the total number of milk cows or cows in calf amounted to 1,566,000; in 1944 this number had dropped to 1,162,000, and in 1948 it had reached 1,324,000. In addition to the considerable reduction in the number of milk cows during the period of feed shortages, there was also a marked decrease in the yield per cow, which dropped from 3,520 kilos in 1939 to 2,223 kilos in 1944 and 2,143 kilos in 1945. In the last three years there has been a gradual increase in the milk yield per cow, which reached 3,387 kilos in 1948 as compared with 2,738 kilos in 1947. The considerable increase in the last year was largely due to exceptionally favourable weather conditions and ideal pastures, coupled with a mild winter and a greater availability of concentrates.

Total Netherlands Dairy Production

	Milk	Butter	Cheese	Condensed milk		Powdered milk	
				Whole	Skimmed	Whole	Skimmed
	Metric Tons						
1939	5,512,000	108,500	120,800	86,100	56,900	15,700	21,300
1945	2,546,000	38,600	37,400	nil	nil	nil	1,200
1947	3,630,000	52,700	64,300	36,100	nil	5,300	10,300
1948	4,485,000	70,700	80,500	62,200	nil	5,300	19,100

Netherlands Exports of Dairy Products

	Butter	Condensed and Powdered Milk	
		Cheese (Metric Tons)	
1939	56,434	51,951	159,620
1946	24	2,297	10,342
1947	552	14,687	37,947
1948	24,082	22,728	55,108

Government policy with respect to the dairy industry is based on the fixing of prices in relation to the cost of production. A price is set for all milk delivered to factories or distributors. In 1947-48 this price was 0.183 guilders per kilo for milk containing 3.3 per cent butter fat, and in 1948-49 it was 0.175 guilders per kilo with the same butter-fat content. The reduction in price was possible as a result of the increased production referred to previously.

There are also fixed prices to the consumers as follows: milk containing 2.5 per cent butter fat, 0.21 guilder per kilo; butter, 4.48 guilders; Gouda cheese, 2.30 guilders; Edam cheese, 2.10 guilders.

A subsidy to the consumer of 0.24 guilder per kilo is granted for butter only.

ERP Deliveries to Bizonal Germany Show Upward Trend

Frankfurt am Main, August 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Deliveries to the Bizonal part of Germany under the European Recovery Program amounted to \$27,500,000 during July, approximately half of which were industrial commodities. Total deliveries for the month exceeded the June figure by more than \$3,000,000 and brought the overall figure for deliveries to the Bizonal area since the inception of the program to \$318,417,000.

A trend towards increased deliveries of industrial commodities was continued during July, which saw the arrival of United States tobacco valued at \$2,512,000; hides and skins from other Western Hemisphere countries valued at \$2,479,000; \$1,034,000 in United States industrial chemicals; \$2,954,000 in Canadian wood pulp, and \$1,038,000 worth of the same commodity from the United States; another vital order from the United States was for industrial machinery valued at \$960,000.

Other important industrial deliveries under ERP during July included crude oil from Saudi Arabia, Chilean copper, and United States tallow.

Most important among food and agricultural deliveries for the month were United States bread grains, \$2,099,000; United States coarse grains, \$1,417,000; copra from the Philippines, \$1,398,000; sugar from other Western Hemisphere countries, \$3,624,000, the latter being the largest single commodity delivery for the month.

Additional food deliveries from the United States included meats, \$634,000; dried eggs, \$762,000; and peanuts, \$105,000.

Contracts completed during July totalled \$26,540,000 and called for the import of the following goods: Tobacco, \$5,865,000; cotton, \$10,302,000; wool, \$5,000,000; hides and skins, \$3,761,000; crude oil and petroleum, \$738,000; industrial machinery, \$613,000; and sugar, \$600,000.

Of the \$318,417,000 in deliveries to date under ERP, food and agricultural commodities accounted for \$166,477,000 and industrial commodities \$131,107,000. Ocean freight costs were \$20,833,000.

Highly Favourable Year Reported For Mexican Pineapple Industry

Current crop estimated at 100,000 tons, of which about 50 per cent will be canned—Mexican production of canned pineapple has helped to meet postwar shortage—United States and Canada have been principal markets for Mexican canned pineapple and juice.

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

(One peso equals \$0.1157 Canadian)

MEXICO CITY, August 12, 1949.—Mexico once again has an excellent crop of pineapples, estimated at 100,000 tons, of which about 50 per cent will be canned. Harvesting takes place during June to August and is now just about completed. Because of extended shipping strikes in Hawaii, the Mexican packers are having no difficulty in booking orders at attractive prices, and several report that already their full production has been completely sold out.

While pineapple has been grown for many years in Mexico, principally in the states of Veracruz and Oaxaca along the Gulf of Mexico, where a tropical climate prevails, it was not until 1943 that the first pineapple cannery was set up in this area, as previously this fruit had only been preserved in small quantities by canneries in Mexico City, which processed other fruits as well. Because of the natural sweetness and high quality of Mexican pineapple, its popularity has grown rapidly in the United States and Canada, thereby increasing the demand and resulting in much more land being devoted to its cultivation. While there were an estimated 3,000 hectares (of 2.47 acres) planted with pineapple in 1943, the area has been almost doubled, with an abundance of good land still available. Packing plants have increased to a total of seven, including one recently completed by the producers of the "Dole" brand in Hawaii, which, it is reported, will eventually be expanded to preserve 50,000 tons per season.

Credit for much of the expansion since 1946 goes to the semi-governmental financial institution the Banco Nacional de Comercio Exterior, which has helped to finance both growers and canners in an effort to increase exports and earn badly needed United States dollars for the national treasury. Inspectors of this organization estimate that in 1948 about 60 per cent of total production was canned in the following proportions:

Canned Pineapple Production, 1948

Type	Size	Number of Cases
Crushed unsweetened	10	161,227
Crushed unsweetened	2	2,114
Crushed sweetened	10	77,668
Crushed sweetened	2½	217
Crushed sweetened	2	90,634
Sliced sweetened	2½	15,105
Sliced sweetened	2	3,375
Tidbits unsweetened	10	25,858
Chunks sweetened	10	670
Juice unsweetened	10	1,111
Juice unsweetened	2	31,702
Total		409,681

Canned Production Helps Meet Shortage

Prior to the war about \$300,000 worth of fresh pineapple was imported into Canada annually, principally from Cuba and the United States, and these two countries continued throughout the war and up to the end of 1947 to hold the market in this trade. At that time fresh pineapple was prohibited entry into Canada under the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. In the 1930's, the Straits Settlements supplied about 80 per cent of the canned pineapple used in Canada, total imports of which averaged about \$700,000 per annum, while Hawaii supplied practically all of the juice brought in, valued at approximately \$150,000 in 1939. Because of enemy action, the Straits Settlements was eliminated as a supplier of canned pineapple, resulting in a heavy shortage in the postwar years, Mexico became a supplier for the first time in 1948 with shipments to Canada valued at \$139,448 as well as juice to the amount of \$89,634, according to the official Canadian import statistics.

Exports of Mexican canned pineapple and juice are chiefly to the United States and Canada, although since November, 1947, only crushed and sliced pineapple, with sugar added, is admitted to the Dominion. According to Mexican statistics, 6,077,271 gross kilos (of 2.2 pounds) of pineapple juice and canned pineapple were exported in 1948 as follows:

Exports of Canned Pineapple and Juice in 1948

	Kilos	Pesos
Canada	1,716,040	1,609,383
United States	4,273,471	5,155,224
Guatemala	339	575
Colombia	20,000	22,795
Venezuela	308	505
Germany	354	343
Belgium	65,426	114,279
Denmark	20	34
Spain	502	521
France	529	553
Low Countries	176	150
Roumania	4	12
Japan	100	97
French East Africa	2	8
Total	6,077,271	6,904,479

Despite the noteworthy growth of the pineapple industry in the past six years, there are still many shortcomings to be overcome. Some of the plants are still using outmoded equipment, and handling and packing could stand improvement. Lack of trained workers is another handicap. The introduction of more mechanical agricultural equipment is highly desirable, and more attention should be given to the use of fertilizers. However, these drawbacks are gradually being overcome and, with two prosperous years such as 1948 and one assured for 1949, many packers and growers will find themselves in a financial position to undertake the necessary improvements.

Many Exhibits Expected for Fall Gift Shows

Space has been booked for more than 125 exhibits in the National Fall Gift Shows, to be held in Toronto at the King Edward Hotel from September 13 to 16, and in Montreal, at the Mount Royal Hotel from September 26 to 29. Retail merchants, more than 2,500 of whom visited these trade shows last spring, come to sound out the market and to shop for such items as chinaware, glassware, leather-goods, lamps and chandeliers, household accessories, silverware and jewellery, giftware lines and novelties, handicraft and special order handmade merchandise, stationery, linens and smoking sundries.

Current Australian Wheat Yield Exceeds Average Prewar Crop

Although 14 per cent below record crop of 1947, the 1948-49 yield is estimated at 23 per cent above the prewar average—Total of 189,670,000 bushels expected from 13,028,000 acres sown—Production of sorghum to be expanded under Queensland-British Food Corporation plan—Most other crops satisfactory.

By M. R. Dale, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

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

SYDNEY, July 8, 1949.—From an estimated area of 13,028,000 acres, Australia expects to harvest a crop of 189,670,000 bushels of wheat, an average yield of 14.56 bushels per acre. Although nearly 14 per cent, or more than 30 million bushels, below the record crop of 1947, the 1948-49 crop is 23 per cent, or more than 35 million bushels, above the immediate prewar average.

Australian Wheat Crop, by States, 1948-49*

State	Estimated	Estimated	Average yield
	area sown Acres	production Bushels	per acre Bushels
New South Wales	4,280,000	66,000,000	15.42
Victoria	3,100,000	48,000,000	15.48
Queensland	630,000	14,100,000	22.38
South Australia	2,070,000	25,100,000	12.13
West Australia	2,935,000	36,250,000	12.35
Tasmania	8,000	120,000	15.00
Australian Capital Territory	5,000	100,000	20.00
Total	13,028,000	189,670,000	14.56

*All figures are estimates, subject to revision; final figures will be issued later in the year.

A feature of the 1948-49 harvest was the exceptionally high general quality of the wheat harvested. This applied particularly to the New South Wales crop.

Wheat and Flour Exports Lower

Wheat and flour exports during the four months January to April amounted to 40,251,574 bushels (expressed in terms of wheat), made up of 25,607,590 bushels of wheat and 305,083 tons of flour. These figures were substantially below exports in the same period of 1948, despite the heavy crop and a moderate carryover of the previous season's wheat.

The Australian Wheat Board's quotation for wheat for export at April 30 was 14s. 11½d. per bushel, f.o.r. principal ports. The price for local consumption was 6s. 8d. per bushel, f.o.r. Sydney (and other principal ports).

The sale of 60 million bushels of Australian wheat to the United Kingdom has been announced. Of this amount, 25 million bushels will be exported as flour. Details of the prices are as follows: 13s. 8d. (Australian currency) per bushel for shipments made prior to March 31 last, 12s. 10½d. for shipments between April 1 and July 31, and a price to be fixed in June

for later shipments. Although sold to Britain, a portion of the wheat will be delivered to certain destinations in the Middle East, the Persian Gulf and elsewhere for which Britain accepts the responsibility of supply. The price to those Middle East and Persian Gulf destinations (Egypt excepted) will be 4½d. (Australian) per bushel more than the figure quoted above, and for other Eastern destinations it will be 1s. per bushel more.

Wheat Stabilization Plan in Operation

The Wheat Stabilization Plan, details of which were approved last year, is now in operation, and growers were, in effect, guaranteed 6s. 8d. per bushel (bulk basis), f.o.r. Sydney, for their 1948-49 wheat. As the guaranteed price is based on production costs, it would appear certain that the guarantee for the forthcoming 1949-50 crop will be greater than 6s. 8d., probably about 7s. per bushel, due to the fact that there has been a substantial rise in costs during the past year.

Realizing this, it is likely that growers will seed a somewhat larger area in this current season than last year, particularly in view of the fact that seasonal conditions since the harvest, although variable, have been generally favourable, particularly in New South Wales, the largest wheat-producing state. Both Western Australia and South Australia have experienced some dry spells, as have some areas in the eastern states but, in general, crop preparations have been carried out under above-average seasonal conditions. Sowing began during April and will be completed during June, and it is likely that the total area will be 14,000,000 acres.

With regard to the International Wheat Agreement, little can be reported until the terms of the agreement are fully discussed by the governments concerned.

Production of Sorghum Being Expanded

The progress of the Queensland-British Food Corporation plan, one of the greatest development projects attempted by British enterprise in Australia, has exceeded expectations. Having increased the area by 69,810 acres, the corporation now has a total of 383,000 acres in Central Queensland's mid-west.

No limit was placed on the amount of grain sorghum to be grown in Central Queensland, and the objective is 250,000 acres of cultivated land. It is desirable that the area for the scheme be large, so that some of it can be used as grazing or "resting" land, alternating with crops. It will take some time to reach the objective of 250,000 acres, but a substantial start has been made with this year's crop, most of which is to be harvested from about 30,500 acres. From the total acreage in Queensland (approximately 55,000) the yield should be about 1,500,000 bushels. According to current indications, a large proportion of the area should yield 30 to 40 bushels to the acre. On some of the best sections the average is expected to exceed 60 bushels to the acre.

During harvesting it is expected that each of twenty-nine tractor-hauled headers will strip about 25 acres a day. The grain will be railed to Queensland ports for shipment to Britain to be used in pig-raising, as the establishment of 200 pig farms (with an annual long-range production of approximately half a million pigs) has only begun. The Gulf of Carpentaria country may become a vast producer of other summer-grown crops in addition to sorghum. Here, in the heart of one of the biggest beef-cattle grounds in Australia, the suitability of sorghum on open black soil plains is to be investigated by trial plantings. The experimental plots will include seventy new sorghum crosses, several promising varieties of the oil-bearing sunflower and leguminous plants, including soya bean.



Harvesting wheat in New South Wales, Australia.

Photo courtesy Sydney Morning Herald.

Cool conditions early in the season adversely affected the rice crop in New South Wales, but it improved towards harvesting and, at the end of March, conditions were reasonably good. The total yield is expected to approximate 50,000 to 55,000 tons (slightly greater than last year's) from an area of 33,000 acres.

Yields of apples have been light, and damage from hail, black spot and russeting was widespread. Tasmania, usually considered the apple state, reported one of the lightest yields on record.

A big drop in the export of Australian apples is expected, and it has been estimated that supplies for the British market this year will not exceed 1,250,000 cases; the original estimate was 3,000,000 cases.

Some compensation will be afforded Australian growers by a shipment of 2,000 tons of canned apples, for which there is a demand in the United Kingdom.

The stone fruit season was almost finished at the end of March and, generally, yields were only fair.

Rains during the summer benefited citrus groves, and prospects for the coming crop are regarded as fairly satisfactory.

Heavy supplies of bananas and pineapples reached the market during the summer and, although some damage was reported from cyclones, the plantations benefited from the seasonal rains.

The dried vine-fruit crop was disappointing, largely as a result of the wet, humid conditions during the drying period. As a result, much of the fruit was diverted to wineries, and the latest estimate of the crop is approximately 65,000 tons of dried fruit.

Sugar Exports Higher

After the dry conditions of the early summer, the rains throughout the sugar belt in the first three months of 1949 were particularly welcome, and crops made good progress. Shipments of sugar from North Queensland for the year ended March 31, 1949, were 327,000 tons more than for the previous twelve months. Stocks on hand at the end of March were 96,632 tons as compared with 139,460 tons a year earlier. Indications are that the next harvest will be another bumper one, and it is expected that exports to Britain will exceed those of the last few years.

Tobacco yields for the season were better than at first anticipated, but some cyclone damage was reported from Queensland, and the quality in Western Australia was affected by blue mould. A bright future has been predicted for the tobacco industry in North Queensland. A special scheme has been undertaken whereby ex-servicemen will be trained in tobacco production. It is expected that the final results of this scheme will contribute 10,000 pounds of good-quality leaf for local consumption.

Hong Kong Agriculture Department Devoted to Raising Food Output

Functions of department differ from many agricultural administrations in East—Activities confined to increasing and improving Colony's food supply—Cheap food in quantity essential to Hong Kong population—Large measure of success achieved.

By T. R. G. Fletcher, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

HONG KONG, July 22, 1949—Hong Kong's first agricultural department was established following the re-occupation of the colony by the British authorities in September, 1945. The Department's terms of reference are different from those of many agricultural administrations in the East, for Hong Kong has no large estates financed by foreign capital and devoted to the raising of cash crops for export. Instead, all the arable land is used for the production of rice and vegetables for local consumption. Consequently, the Department's activities bear no relation to the revenue of the Colony, but rather are confined to improving the food supply.

Cheap food in quantity is essential to the one and a half million poor Chinese in the Colony and, while Hong Kong is manifestly incapable of becoming self-sufficient in rice, there was good reason to believe that the production of vegetables could be increased enormously, especially in the farms in the New Territories.

The Department's objectives, therefore, were to increase vegetable production both in quantity and quality; facilitate the collection, marketing and sale of this produce; and keep the retail prices as low as possible.

Many Problems to be Solved

The problems were to supply an efficient marketing service, augment the supply of fertilizers, and supply the seeds of proved strains of vegetables. Parallel to these activities, it was necessary that demonstration grounds and continuous contacts with the farmers be established. Since pig-breeding is complementary to vegetable growing, a demonstration piggery was to be started, with good strains of crossbred boars on stud, to encourage pig-raising.

Progress to date is very creditable. The Department set up in 1945 the Government Wholesale Marketing Organization, which as the benevolent monopoly provides for the collection and transport of the Colony's produce to a government wholesale market where food is sold by public auction under supervision. This effectively cuts out the oldtime middleman, who had consistently exploited the small farmer, and provides a fairer system of marketing which has definitely benefited both the producer and the consumer.

Attention has been given to the problem of fertilizers. By custom, the use of nightsoil is very great, but in its raw state this fertilizer is highly dangerous from the point of view of health. Nevertheless it is the most practicable from the standpoint of supply. As a result of the successful three-year operation of a pilot plant in the New Territories, a scheme is now under consideration to build a large fertilizer plant to take the entire output of nightsoil of the Colony and, by rendering it pathologically harmless by maturation, make safe fertilizer available in quantity.

Agricultural Station in Operation

An agricultural station has been operating for three years and many varieties of vegetables have now been tested, recommended or discarded. Attention has also been given to methods and techniques. Coincidental with this station is the demonstration piggery, still in its infancy, and further, at a central location in the New Territories is a separate vegetable demonstration area, to which groups of farmers are brought periodically for instruction. Lastly, a veterinary service has been launched to combat rinderpest and swine fever for the first time.

As evidence of the results being achieved, three-quarters of all the vegetables eaten in 1948 on Kowloon side, half the population, were grown in the Colony.

Ghent Fair Opens September 10

The fourth International Fair of Ghent, the Belgian Autumn Fair, will be held in Ghent from September 10 to 17. A feature of this fair will be a "Foreign Sample Section" for foreign manufacturers unable to attend, but who wish to display their goods under favourable conditions.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	26.2	57.3	71.8	189.8	421.7	413.7
America.....	1.8	9.0	3.1	12.2	63.9	35.7
Africa.....	2.3	7.4	10.1	11.5	47.6	55.5
Asia.....	0.4	6.7	10.6	5.0	28.5	70.6
Oceania.....	4.8	3.1	5.1	29.9	30.5	28.6
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	35.5	83.5	100.6	248.4	592.2	604.1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	21.2	119.3	105.0	140.0	768.2	802.0
Latin America.....	1.1	11.2	7.2	10.2	70.3	70.3
Europe.....	7.1	33.4	22.2	36.7	177.4	136.5
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.3	3.5	6.3	17.9	42.9	53.1
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	30.7	167.3	140.7	204.8	1,058.8	1,061.9
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	66.2	250.9	241.3	453.2	1,651.0	1,665.9

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	25,796	56,340	70,555	186,725	415,709	406,159
Eire.....	388	476	512	2,869	4,806	4,498
Gibraltar.....			4	2	3	271
Malta.....	20	527	691	230	1,199	2,744
TOTAL EUROPE.....	26,204	57,343	71,762	189,826	421,717	413,672
America:						
Newfoundland.....	593	5,053		4,102	28,592	(a) 9,229
Bermuda.....	116	193	204	783	2,356	2,276
Barbados.....	89	420	477	591	3,227	3,222
Jamaica.....	373	1,015	600	2,568	8,615	5,020
Trinidad and Tobago.....	283	991	935	2,039	9,603	7,748
Bahamas.....	146	212	169	1,100	2,346	1,409
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	32	410	371	1,100	3,336	2,844
British Honduras.....	32	9	17	166	530	365
British Guiana.....	118	712	307	815	5,340	3,612
Falkland Islands.....						6
TOTAL AMERICA.....	1,750	9,015	3,080	12,164	63,945	35,731
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		69	146		295	451
Union of South Africa.....	2,173	6,620	9,582	9,874	41,052	50,249
Other British South Africa.....		1	2		4	7
Southern Rhodesia.....	71	195	150	718	1,491	1,720
Gambia.....	2		1	14	25	3
Gold Coast.....	23	163	64	80	1,175	823
Nigeria.....	16	128	15	52	638	923
Sierra Leone.....	20	2	28	127	520	187
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	4	1	1	196	38	24
British East Africa.....	39	197	99	438	2,324	1,092
TOTAL AFRICA.....	2,348	7,376	10,088	11,499	47,562	55,479

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

Newfoundland Foreign Trade included from April 1, 1949; July—\$10.5 million; January-July—\$23.4 million. (a) January to March, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.						
Asia:						
India.....	114	4,043	8,591	1,607	14,791	50,228
Pakistan.....		258	777		1,149	10,407
Burma*.....	5			92		
Ceylon.....	9	108	230	135	996	1,555
Aden.....	2	189	1	59	749	34
British Malaya.....	94	758	279	1,616	4,840	3,447
Other British East Indies.....	1			4	16	1
Hong Kong.....	180	1,188	747	1,462	4,910	4,886
Israel.....	16	193		71	1,029	
TOTAL ASIA.....	421	6,737	10,625	5,046	28,480	70,558
Oceania:						
Australia.....	3,088	1,949	3,538	20,183	19,560	20,177
New Zealand.....	1,595	1,086	1,548	9,393	10,332	8,078
Fiji.....	70		1	249	438	363
Other Oceania.....		29		42	122	15
TOTAL OCEANIA.....	4,753	3,064	5,087	29,867	30,452	28,633
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	35,476	83,537	100,640	248,402	592,158	604,074
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	20,959	118,930	104,391	138,962	764,980	795,251
Alaska.....	7	32	66	59	174	567
American Virgin Islands.....	3	1	1	19	63	66
Hawaii.....	148	181	68	777	1,824	3,438
Puerto Rico.....	44	92	470	183	943	2,528
United States Oceania.....		35		3	196	104
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	21,161	119,271	104,996	140,003	768,180	801,954
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	283	1,636	226	2,678	11,413	1,858
Bolivia.....	17	109	81	73	607	752
Brazil.....	283	3,838	1,083	2,151	16,301	10,204
Chile.....	13	149	458	347	1,823	2,177
Colombia.....	72	464	474	596	5,122	4,947
Costa Rica.....	7	83	82	59	565	951
Cuba.....	90	883	652	586	6,293	7,177
Dominican Republic.....	10	165	160	242	1,240	1,133
Ecuador.....	2	126	43	22	652	968
El Salvador.....	4	66	54	28	636	477
Guatemala.....	5	103	84	65	889	747
Haiti.....	21	99	107	83	876	949
Honduras.....	5	33	24	102	354	393
Mexico.....	126	1,272	948	1,520	9,278	8,326
Nicaragua.....	4	27	36	56	347	386
Panama.....	15	306	838	195	1,486	10,892
Paraguay.....	3	254	8	9	307	63
Peru.....	68	182	402	550	1,498	4,134
Uruguay.....	13	671	132	135	2,457	1,448
Venezuela.....	36	686	1,333	735	8,204	12,315
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,077	11,152	7,225	10,232	70,348	70,297
Europe:						
Albania.....	1			6	40	
Austria.....		26	88	8	2,411	2,971
Belgium and Luxemburg.....	1,183	2,671	7,225	4,261	17,250	27,508
Bulgaria.....	1	13	29	6	105	78
Czechoslovakia.....	963	650	238	2,433	9,630	2,178

* See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

† See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
Europe—Con.						
Denmark.....	71	2,270	128	717	4,430	2,664
Estonia.....				1		
Finland.....	44	245	23	237	1,733	387
France.....	938	15,144	3,898	5,331	47,233	26,714
Germany.....	1,090	1,350	3,188	6,996	8,200	20,681
Greece.....	366	412	364	1,403	6,575	1,426
Hungary.....		19	4	1	477	70
Iceland.....	2	31	4	10	1,328	696
Italy.....	188	1,544	1,302	866	16,842	7,193
Latvia.....	1			157		
Lithuania.....	143			239		
Netherlands.....	1,120	4,119	1,270	5,728	24,171	8,186
Norway.....	679	805	2,044	4,078	13,144	10,888
Poland.....	26	897	158	506	3,752	412
Portugal.....	12	303	197	90	1,773	5,697
Azores and Maderia.....			7	2	63	48
Roumania.....	4	136	3	27	312	74
Spain.....		62	74	19	447	230
Sweden.....	252	934	414	2,607	5,478	2,939
Switzerland.....	46	1,445	1,478	398	10,899	15,214
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....			1	604	95	32
Yugoslavia.....	1	342	14	6	986	175
TOTAL EUROPE.....	7,131	33,418	22,151	36,737	177,374	136,461
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....		11	2		36	5
Arabia.....			88			2,409
Belgian Congo.....	1	184	179	51	1,105	1,444
Burma*.....		9			114	49
China.....	336	986	641	1,644	16,998	8,662
Greenland.....		14	2		44	11
Egypt.....	32	456	40	199	3,769	3,906
Ethiopia.....		25	1		70	30
French Africa.....	5	102	41	403	1,662	1,945
French East Indies.....	2	21	6	15	279	147
French Guiana.....				4	104	122
French Oceania.....	10	4	47	56	35	173
French West Indies.....	21	12	1	106	511	27
Madagascar.....		15	1	4	375	55
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	20	94	102	141	627	688
Iran.....		79	38	38	353	1,368
Iraq.....	5	4	9	30	653	350
Transjordan.....			16			168
Tripoli.....					1	11
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	661	220	730	10,700	2,499	2,809
Korea.....		2			22	19
Liberia.....	1	5	11	15	81	86
Morocco.....	9	36	143	61	504	737
Indonesia.....	45	587	130	424	4,194	3,065
Netherlands Guiana.....	3	15	95	22	443	480
Netherlands Antilles.....	15	59	121	129	1,352	1,169
Israel†.....			1,377			6,677
Philippine Islands.....	99	287	937	848	3,603	6,909
Portuguese Africa.....	64	64	435	1,015	2,134	2,225
Portuguese Asia.....		2	6		42	159
Siam.....	2	43	36	13	300	399
Canary Islands.....			4	2	1	33
Spanish Africa.....			2		42	12
Syria.....	8	27	28	36	218	2,855
Turkey.....		121	1,028	1,903	753	3,931
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	1,339	3,484	6,297	17,859	42,924	53,135
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	30,705	167,327	140,668	204,829	1,058,825	1,061,852
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	66,181	250,864	241,309	453,231	1,650,983	1,665,926

* See British Countries prior to 1948.

† See British Countries prior to 1949.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	14.2	46.1	61.6	89.1	321.6	425.0
Animals and Animal Products.....	9.8	26.4	25.5	64.0	223.5	163.0
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.3	5.7	2.0	7.7	26.7	17.5
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	18.9	82.1	70.4	113.6	535.5	478.6
Iron and Products.....	5.5	23.2	28.3	39.9	155.5	183.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	11.5	30.9	34.6	101.1	221.1	251.9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.2	7.6	6.0	13.4	49.0	35.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.3	6.4	3.9	12.9	47.6	42.8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.5	22.4	9.0	12.5	70.5	69.0
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	66.2	250.9	241.3	453.2	1,651.0	1,665.9
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	337	1,060	752	3,877	2,654	4,555
Vegetables.....	307	390	268	1,962	4,241	2,640
Wheat.....	7,455	21,613	40,760	37,948	118,727	242,105
Grains, other.....	1,104	3,231	2,779	6,217	26,957	22,060
Flour of wheat.....	1,375	6,006	7,498	10,640	69,900	57,556
Farinaceous products, other.....	899	1,851	1,161	6,005	14,730	7,639
Sugar and products.....	294	782	671	1,188	3,831	4,033
Alcoholic beverages.....	938	2,470	2,555	5,868	14,916	19,508
Vegetable fats and oils.....	17	1,687	874	73	8,846	9,625
Rubber and products.....	1,103	3,101	2,529	7,819	19,277	16,096
Seeds.....	4	2,048	833	1,120	21,117	25,439
Tobacco.....	79	134	115	4,854	6,066	6,502
Vegetable products, other.....	257	1,696	771	1,486	10,379	7,245
Total.....	14,171	46,067	61,566	89,056	321,641	425,002
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle.....	868	3,027	4,691	5,041	15,513	27,948
Other animals, living.....	96	1,355	170	875	6,831	3,765
Fish and fishery products.....	2,113	7,301	7,242	13,702	48,879	43,839
Furs and products.....	659	1,502	1,025	9,264	16,762	14,809
Leather and products.....	453	649	592	2,837	8,359	4,256
Bacon and hams.....	2,549	3,635	636	19,449	57,101	10,229
Meats, other.....	313	1,793	2,218	2,698	23,265	18,690
Cheese.....	1,693	55	5,363	3,611	1,749	9,236
Milk products, other.....	443	1,785	712	2,195	7,444	6,686
Eggs, shell and processed.....	13	3,556	932	139	23,930	9,435
Animal products, other.....	602	1,786	1,870	4,169	13,633	14,101
Total.....	9,804	26,442	25,451	63,980	223,466	162,995
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products.....	225	717	591	1,549	5,281	3,917
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	9	148	185	65	1,135	1,186
Wool and products.....	117	2,978	285	658	6,065	2,533
Artificial silk and products.....	287	593	239	1,332	5,071	1,261
Textile products, other.....	684	1,291	732	4,100	9,176	8,643
Total.....	1,322	5,727	2,032	7,704	26,728	17,539
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	3,454	17,267	12,522	19,412	111,355	80,431
Pulpwood.....	2,076	5,255	3,103	6,305	21,962	17,799
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,886	6,107	4,096	9,689	42,742	26,225
Wood pulp.....	1,868	18,781	12,424	15,262	123,398	100,120
Manufactured wood, other.....	262	709	365	1,814	4,410	3,320
Newsprint paper.....	8,724	31,026	36,037	55,747	209,182	236,713
Paper, other.....	608	2,535	1,637	4,835	19,582	12,287
Books and printed matter.....	66	462	210	520	2,845	1,685
Total.....	18,945	82,142	70,394	113,585	535,476	478,580

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

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore.....		537	2,077		1,709	4,693
Ferro-alloys.....	21	1,785	1,176	635	14,300	13,970
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	160	147		2,160	1,612	1,784
Rolling mill products.....	1,418	2,069	1,765	3,157	12,537	9,054
Locomotives and parts.....		12	4,180	236	3,017	12,504
Farm machinery and implements.....	553	6,655	8,064	5,832	42,735	69,356
Hardware and cutlery.....	160	487	304	1,122	3,202	2,681
Machinery (except farm).....	777	2,887	2,605	6,132	23,252	19,577
Automobiles, freight.....	514	2,820	2,456	4,869	12,140	7,218
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,229	868	1,961	10,390	9,411	9,550
Automobile parts.....	132	904	965	1,849	9,278	6,368
Railway cars and parts.....		721	1,261	12	2,497	11,602
Iron products, other.....	515	3,314	1,527	3,458	19,776	14,609
TOTAL.....	5,481	23,204	28,341	39,853	155,466	182,965
Non-ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products.....	980	8,533	8,427	12,539	61,444	51,498
Brass and products.....	81	376	153	575	3,017	3,615
Copper and products.....	4,042	5,762	7,776	29,245	43,678	50,186
Lead and products.....	544	2,938	2,573	4,740	16,049	24,833
Nickel.....	3,493	5,103	8,215	29,999	42,991	57,133
Precious metals, except gold.....	907	2,616	1,662	13,555	14,977	16,671
Zinc and products.....	826	2,864	4,239	6,249	19,740	33,514
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	338	1,063	709	2,529	10,235	7,239
Non-ferrous products, other.....	268	1,676	885	1,713	8,937	7,190
TOTAL.....	11,479	30,930	34,637	101,145	221,068	251,880
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	1,143	3,275	3,582	6,762	22,648	13,092
Coal.....	88	701	246	822	4,856	1,955
Petroleum and products.....	94	928	14	365	4,648	1,605
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	242	1,123	826	2,560	7,538	7,616
Non-metallic products, other.....	593	1,551	1,381	2,916	9,290	10,919
Total.....	2,159	7,578	6,048	13,425	48,980	35,187
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	74	496	179	710	3,474	1,758
Medicinal preparations.....	155	373	173	833	2,207	1,165
Fertilizers.....	313	2,740	1,783	5,131	20,992	24,223
Paints and varnishes.....	70	460	348	521	3,590	2,360
Calcium compounds.....	24	191	88	279	1,637	1,319
Soda and sodium compounds.....	296	546	275	2,332	2,974	2,290
Chemical products, other.....	359	1,608	1,027	2,161	12,737	9,669
Total.....	1,291	6,414	3,872	11,999	47,612	42,782
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods.....	68	201	80	213	956	295
Films.....	311	456	207	2,543	2,557	2,094
Ships and vessels.....		17,195	2,823	188	35,923	28,000
Aircraft and parts.....	61	437	2,900	2,555	7,878	9,554
Electrical energy.....	357	264	417	2,418	2,504	3,150
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	165	479	420	1,114	3,678	3,080
Miscellaneous, other.....	386	1,139	838	2,193	5,365	11,411
Donations and gifts.....		615	244		4,824	5,201
Non-commercial articles.....	180	1,573	1,037	1,260	6,861	6,209
Total.....	1,529	22,360	8,966	12,484	70,545	68,994

CANADA PRODUCES

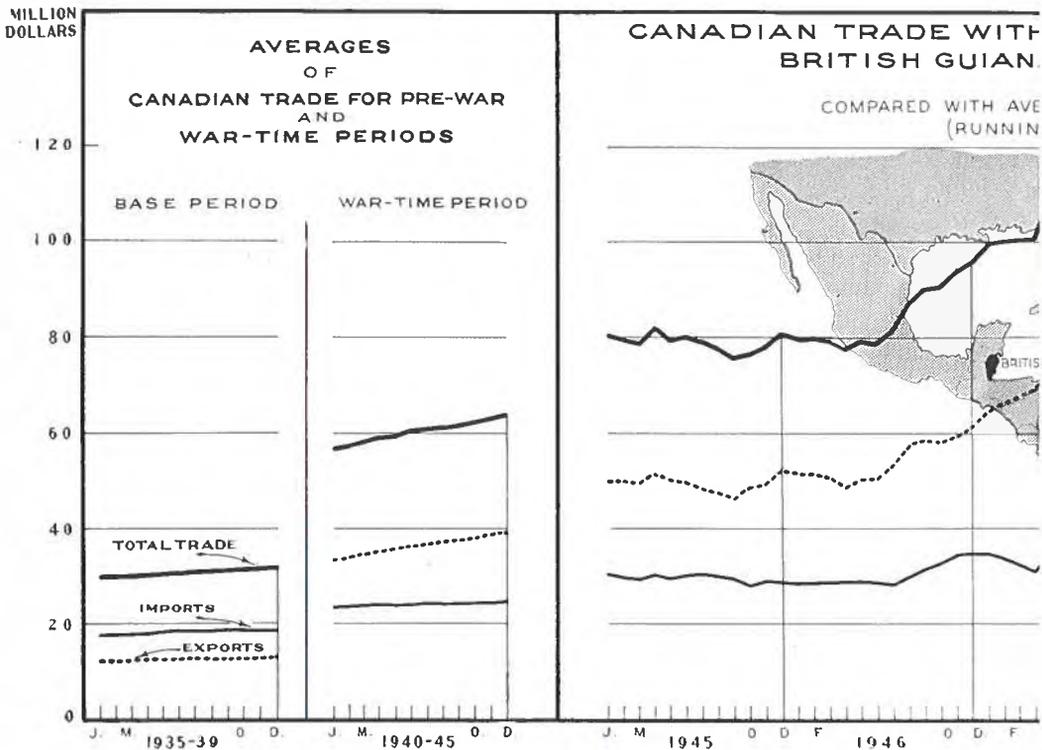
Illustrated brochure, prepared for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1949, is obtainable for 25 cents a copy from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH

Canadian Exports

Country	Twelve Months ended May					
	Average 1935-39		1948		1949	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Bermuda.....	1,348	10.9	4,897	6.6	4,043	7.7
British Guiana.....	1,235	10.0	9,814	13.2	7,482	14.3
British Honduras.....	251	2.0	1,090	1.5	1,057	2.0
British West Indies—						
Bahamas.....	1		4,059	5.5	2,799	5.3
Barbados.....	1,140	9.3	7,816	10.5	5,800	11.1
Jamaica.....	3,716	30.2	17,734	23.8	9,051	17.3
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	1		7,016	9.4	5,970	11.4
Trinidad and Tobago.....	3,059	24.8	22,003	29.6	16,193	30.9
Other.....	1,567	12.7	Nil		Nil	
TOTAL.....	12,316	100.0	74,429	100.0	52,394	100.0

¹ Included with "Other".



Canadian trade with the British West Indies, for trade statistical purposes, includes trade with British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward

BRITISH WEST INDIES

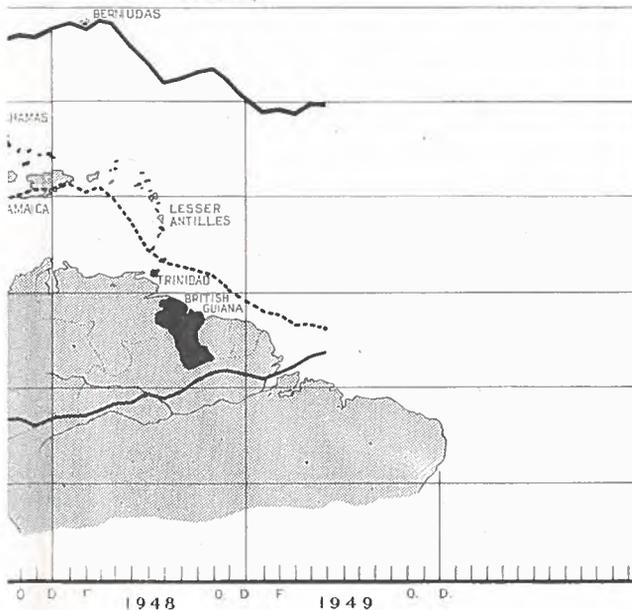
Canadian Imports

Country	Twelve Months ended May					
	Average 1935-39		1948		1949	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Bermuda	112	0.6	58	0.2	194	0.4
British Guiana	5,116	28.1	15,062	40.8	15,391	32.6
British Honduras	82	0.5	586	1.6	597	1.3
British West Indies—						
Bahamas	1		676	1.8	711	1.5
Barbados	3,586	19.7	5,472	14.8	6,238	13.2
Jamaica	5,226	28.7	9,129	24.7	11,412	24.2
Leeward and Windward Islands	1		193	0.5	329	0.7
Trinidad and Tobago	2,304	12.7	5,736	15.5	12,357	26.2
Other	1,784	9.8	Nil		Nil	
TOTAL	18,209	100.0	36,913	100.0	47,230	100.0

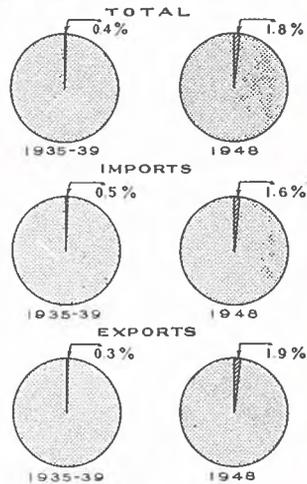
¹ Included with "Other".

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

BRITISH WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, AND BRITISH HONDURAS 1935-49 FOR BASE AND WAR-TIME PERIODS (SIX-MONTH TOTALS)



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH BRITISH WEST INDIES, BERMUDA, BRITISH GUIANA, BRITISH HONDURAS TO TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD COMPARED WITH LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



Includes the following territories: Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Leeward and Windward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago.

Ending of Lumber Export Quotas Affects Industry Across Canada

Regulation of Canadian lumber exports through quota system to be discontinued September 6—Relaxation also applies to manufactured products, such as flooring, millwork, window sash and doors—Items formerly on quota list still require export permits—Supplies adequate for domestic and export markets.

EFFECTIVE September 6, the regulation of lumber exports through quotas will be discontinued, Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced on August 29. This relaxation, which applies also to such items as flooring, millwork, window sash, and doors, affects the entire industry throughout Canada.

As a precautionary measure to ensure adequate supplies of lumber and lumber products for Canadian requirements, permits will still be required for export of the items formerly on the quota list. Mr. Howe stated that the removal of export quotas reflects the satisfactory supply situation existing today. It is the first major change in lumber export policy since the end of the war.

"During the long period of quota controls, the Government has received truly splendid co-operation from the entire lumber industry and from its various associations," said Mr. Howe. "We are assured that this co-operation will continue and that the industry will keep on supplying all Canadian requirements for housing and other purposes."

The Government policy on lumber allocations and exports has been administered by Timber Control since its establishment in 1940 with H. R. MacMillan, of Vancouver, as the first Timber Controller. The present Timber Controller is G. H. Rochester, of the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.



Douglas fir lumber, one of Canada's major export commodities.

Ireland Concludes Trade Pacts With European Countries

Bilateral policy adopted to expand foreign trade—Agreements with France, Sweden and the Netherlands in force, and one with Western Germany in prospect—Agreement signed with Switzerland with respect to exchange of employment facilities.

By George Shera, Office of the Commercial Secretary for Canada

DUBLIN, July 14, 1949.—Through bilateral trade agreements within the spirit of OEEC, the Republic of Ireland continues its efforts to expand its trade with other European countries. The trade agreement between Ireland and France, which was signed in Dublin in June, 1948, has been extended for another year, trade relations between Ireland and Sweden have been defined in a trade agreement on broad lines, and preliminary discussions have taken place with Western Germany with a view to the negotiation of a trade agreement with that territory. The trade pact between Ireland and the Netherlands continues in force until July, 1949, and it is possible that a new agreement, now under discussion, will extend trade between the two countries. An agreement has also been signed with the Government of Switzerland with respect to the exchange of employment facilities.

The agreement with France provides for the maintenance for a further year of the general provisions of the trade agreement concluded between the two countries in June, 1948, and for a considerable relaxation of the controls which hampered a fuller development of trade in the past year. The French Government undertakes to grant increased facilities for the admission into France of Irish industrial goods, including tweeds and stout, and of agricultural and fishery products, and has intimated that increased supplies of fertilizers will be available from France in the coming year as well as other goods and materials required by Ireland for her recovery program. The Irish Government undertakes further to relax the exchange control restrictions on the purchase of goods from France and the French monetary area.

Imports from France into Ireland have always greatly exceeded exports thereto from this country, but some efforts are being made towards closing the gap. The value of imports has been reduced from £2,075,542 in 1947 to £1,143,894 in 1948, while that of exports has risen from £184,688 in 1947 to £207,653 in 1948. Last year's agreement provided for making available 5,000 head of Irish cattle to France, but only a small proportion of this number was actually purchased. Linen, tweed, shell-fish, wool and woollen tissues, and seed potatoes were also among the commodities for which it was hoped to find a market in France. From France, Ireland obtains fruit and vegetables, wine and spirits, steel and iron manufacture and fertilizers.

Trade Agreement with Sweden Signed on June 25, 1949

Conversations which have been taking place between the Governments of Ireland and of Sweden have resulted in a trade agreement on broad lines, which was signed in Dublin on June 25, 1949. The two governments undertake to accord all reasonable facilities for the admission into their respective countries of products traditionally imported from the

other country and to consider favourably applications for the admission of products to the export of which the Government of the other signatory attaches particular importance.

Sweden is an important source of supply for many commodities which in normal times would be obtained partially from the dollar area, such as paper, pulp, timber, machinery, plywood, and wallboard, and increased purchases from Sweden are one indication of Ireland's efforts to conserve dollars. In the first five months of 1949, imports into Ireland from Sweden totalled £1,123,736 as compared with £979,979 in the first five months of 1948. In the same period Irish exports to Sweden rose from £31,810 in 1948 to £87,417 in 1949. Total imports from Sweden in 1948 were valued at £2,371,946, an increase over the 1947 figure of £2,202,026, but exports to Sweden show a marked increase, from a total of £53,448 in 1947 to £153,060 in 1948. The goods which Sweden purchased from the Republic included textiles, knitted goods, wool, tweeds, motor tires, elastic braids, and soft toys. Irish industrialists are of the opinion that the market for Irish products in Sweden can be greatly expanded by advertising.

Agreement with Western Germany Possible

A delegation from the Irish Government went to Frankfurt in June, 1949, for preliminary discussions which, it is hoped, may lead to a trade agreement with Western Germany. The market which this territory might offer for canned meat would be extremely valuable to Ireland, which has for some time been seeking an outlet for this product, the production of which could be greatly increased. The British Ministry of Food's offer of 1s. 5½d. per pound for canned beef was rejected by the meat canners as uneconomic, and an alternative market is therefore being sought. Tweeds and other woollen goods will also be offered in exchange for the steel products which Ireland would like to import in return.

A deputation from the Turf Development Board is also in Germany at present investigating the methods employed there in the mechanical production of turf (peat), and it is possible that some machines of a type adapted for use in this country may be purchased.

Trade with the Netherlands Increasing

Irish exports to the Netherlands have shown a marked increase in the last year, chiefly because of heavy purchases of Irish cattle during 1948, but the range of goods which Ireland can now offer is likely to result in a steady expansion. Among the goods which the Netherlands was committed to accept in last year's agreement on a quota basis were tweeds, wool-felt hoods, poplin ties, feathers, cordage, plasterboard and gypsum, toys, gloves, embroidered linen, plastic goods, brushes and sports goods, in addition to livestock, raw wool and foodstuffs. Imports from the Netherlands, together with those from the Netherlands Antilles and Indonesia, were valued at £4,929,568 in 1947, increasing to £5,128,127 in 1948. Irish exports to the Netherlands were valued at £962,975 in 1947, and in 1948 the figure (including a small shipment worth £1,054 which was exported to the Netherlands Antilles) was £1,721,918. A comparison of these figures with those for 1938 exemplifies Ireland's successful effort to increase her trade with other European countries within the framework of ERP. In 1938, exports from Ireland to the Netherlands were valued at £78,427, and the value of imports therefrom was £471,570.

A recent exchange of notes between the Government of Ireland and the Government of Switzerland led to agreement in regard to the exchange of employment facilities, which should greatly simplify the difficulties of students in commerce or the professions seeking to hold employment while continuing their studies. The provisions set out in this agreement will no doubt be taken advantage of by the Irish Tourist industry to arrange for the training of executives and employees in the tourist trade, which is now recognized as one of Ireland's major industries.

New Business Trends in Singapore

Singapore, July 15, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—The Economic Secretary has warned Singapore business firms, particularly trading organizations, that postwar conditions of operating in a seller's market has ended and that all such companies can henceforth expect to survive only if they run their business on sound and competitive lines. Support for such advice comes from a statement by the Registrar of Business Names to the effect that 237 organizations in Singapore went out of business during the first half of the current year. Many of these concerns are believed to be importers, exporters or agents who found it possible to operate on a casual or speculative basis in the postwar market but who cannot compete with established traders under the current comparatively normal conditions. Further support for this estimate of the general trend in business conditions in Singapore is indicated in the returns from entertainment tax, which showed a heavy decline from 1947 to 1948, widespread statements by retailers reporting a general slackening in demand for consumer goods, and the gradual reversion of some branches of the retail trade to instalment buying.

D. A. Bruce Marshall, Agricultural Specialist, Posted to The Hague

D. A. BRUCE MARSHALL has been appointed Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist) at The Hague, the Netherlands, and he will arrive at his new post early in September. In addition to the Netherlands, his territory will include Belgium, Luxembourg and Denmark.

Before joining the Trade Commissioner Service in September, 1948, Mr. Marshall was employed by the Department of Agriculture, in charge of the foreign section of the Economics Division. He was editor of "Agriculture Abroad", and was also responsible for the development of "Overseas Report". From 1938-40 he was employed with the Economics Division in the Edmonton office of the Federal Department of Agriculture.

Born in Edmonton, Bruce Marshall graduated from the University of Toronto with a B.A. degree, and received his B. Litt. (Agri. Economics) degree from Oxford University. During the war, he served in the RCAF in Canada and with the Military Government in Germany. He was posted to the Hamburg Regional Food Team, with responsibility for the transportation and distribution of foodstuffs. In September, 1945, he prepared a report on the Danish bacon industry, at the request of the Department of Agriculture.



D. A. Bruce Marshall

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.	Saint John—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.	Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.	Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.	Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.	St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.	St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Goderich—Board of Trade.	Stratford—Board of Trade.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.	Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Halifax—Board of Trade.	Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.	Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.	Welland—Board of Trade.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.	Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.	Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Moncton—Board of Trade.	Woodstock—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.	

L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, has returned home on leave, and is now touring Canada from coast to coast, to meet businessmen interested in trading with the Belgian Congo, Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Toronto—September 1-17.	Saint John—October 4-5.
Guelph-Kitchener—September 19.	Halifax—October 7-29.
Galt-Brantford—September 20.	Quebec City—October 12.
Hamilton—September 21-22.	Montreal—October 13-29.
St. Catharines-Welland—September 23.	Ottawa—October 13-November 1.
Woodstock-London—September 24.	Calgary—November 7-29.
Windsor-Walkerville—September 26.	Vancouver-Victoria—November 9-17.
Oshawa-Kingston—September 28.	Swift Current—November 19.
Gananoque-Brockville—September 29.	Winnipeg—November 21.

C. J. VAN TIGHAM, 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 Tigham will proceed to São Paulo, Brazil, as Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, succeeding Mr. J. C. Depocas in that post.

Calgary—September 15.	Woodstock—November 2.
Vancouver, Victoria—September 19-24.	Hamilton—November 3-4.
Winnipeg—October 18.	Niagara Falls—November 5.
Windsor—October 22.	St. Catharines—November 7.
London—October 24.	Welland—November 8.
Goderich, Kincardine—October 25.	Toronto—November 9-19.
Kitchener, Waterloo—October 26.	Batawa, Deseronto—November 21.
Elora, Fergus—October 27.	Kingston, Brockville—November 22.
Galt—October 28.	Ottawa—November 22-23.
Stratford—October 29.	Pembroke, Douglas—November 24.
Brantford—October 31.	New York City—November 27.

C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Sydney, Australia, has returned home on leave, and is now touring Canada, visiting businessmen interested in trading with Australia.

Toronto—September 2-16.
St. Catharines, Welland—September 19-20.
Hamilton—September 21-22.
London—September 23-24.
Windsor—September 26-27.

Toronto—September 28.
Ottawa—September 29-30.
Winnipeg—October 3-4.
Vancouver-Victoria—October 11-20.

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.

FREDERICK H. PALMER, who has returned from Stockholm, Sweden, where he was Commercial Counsellor for Canada and Charge d'Affaires at the Canadian Legation, is now on tour in this country, prior to his departure next November for Manila, in the Philippine Islands, to open a new office for the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.

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 11.
Edmonton—October 13.
Vancouver-Victoria—October 18-29.

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.

Vancouver-Victoria—September 1-9.
Edmonton—September 12.
Winnipeg—September 14.
Windsor-Walkerville—September 16-17.
London—September 19.
Brantford—September 20.
Welland-Niagara Falls—September 21.

St. Catharines-Merriton—September 22.
Hamilton—September 23-26.
Fergus-Elora-Guelph—September 27.
Preston-Galt—September 28.
Kitchener-Waterloo—September 29.
Sarnia-Wallaceburg—September 30.

Trinidad Trade Fair to be Held in October

Port-of-Spain, July 4, 1949.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Trade Fair will be held from October 1 to 15 at Port-of-Spain. Approximately 400,000 square feet of space are being used for exhibition booths and entertainment sections. This trade fair is international, with Caribbean, British Empire and foreign firms participating.

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.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Unauthorized Imports into India Subject to Higher Penalties

Bombay, August 4, 1949.—(FTS)—The Government of India has recently announced that imports not covered by a general or specific licence will be subjected to severer penalties in future. Goods originating in or consigned from dollar and hard-currency areas, which have not been authorized by the granting of an import licence, and goods which have been imported in excess of the value of licences granted will be confiscated without option of redemption. In respect of items of machinery, however, excess imports over the value of licences will not be absolutely confiscated but may be recovered on payment of a fine.

Where goods are ordered to be confiscated or allowed release on the payment of a penalty, importers will be given the option of re-exporting the goods within three months from the date of import or paying a suitable penalty under certain conditions.

No payments will be permitted ordinarily to exporters abroad in respect of unauthorized importation, and any amount which an importer might have to pay to such an exporter will be required to be paid into a blocked account in his name in the Reserve Bank of India.

New Immigration Law Affects Travellers to Belgian Congo

Leopoldville, July 30, 1949.—(FTS)—Prospective visitors to the Belgian Congo are notified of the following new regulations under the Immigration Law passed in June:

Visas are required for all passports and the validity of the passport itself must run four months beyond the expiry date of the Congo visa. Applicants for a visa must also produce a police certificate to the effect that they have never been convicted of an offence. This must be issued not less than three months before the application.

In exceptional cases Consuls may accept a "certificate of morality" issued by a banker or director. Other necessary documents are: A medical certificate declaring that the bearer is free from all contagious diseases and symptoms of mental or epileptic diseases; and vaccination and yellow fever certificates.

Travellers intending to stay more than 15 days must have two photographs for a Congo immigration card. Visas are not required, however, for air passengers in direct transit through the Belgian Congo.

Applicants for residential visas are warned that formalities take from two to four months. The following "cautionnement" must now be deposited, effective June 1, 1949, in the country where the visa is granted: Husband, 50,000 francs; wife, 25,000 francs; children, 14 years and over, 25,000 francs.

Businessmen proceeding to the Belgian Congo with the intention of selling goods or taking orders will require a licence which costs between \$114.20 (5,000 francs) and \$200. The amount will depend upon the commissions received at the conclusion of the trip, but in no case is it less than 5,000 francs. In addition to this licence, a "cautionnement" deposit of 10,000 francs must be made. This is returnable only after the applicant has personally presented himself before the Department of Finance to certify the volume of business transacted, the amount of commissions received, and the expenses incurred during his stay in the Belgian Congo.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by the is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press. steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and

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 Quebec. † Calls at Halifax several days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden— Port Aden	September 15-21	<i>Mentor</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-South and East—			
Cape Town	September 15-20	<i>Shelbourne County</i>	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth	September 22	<i>Thorsisle</i>	Kerr Steamships
East London	September 25	<i>Catrine</i>	Shipping Limited
Durban	October 3-13	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
	October 22	<i>Thorstrand</i>	Kerr Steamships
Beira	October 3-13	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	September 22	<i>Thorsisle</i>	Kerr Steamships
Beira	October 22	<i>Thorstrand</i>	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa			
Lourenço Marques...	September 25	<i>Catrine</i>	Shipping Limited
Argentine—			
Buenos Aires	September 17	<i>Mormacisle</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 6-14	<i>Mont Gaspé</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 13	<i>Carmelfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	September 19	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
	September 21	<i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	September 22-26	<i>Rouen</i>	Furness Withy
Belgium—			
Antwerp	September 24	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
	September 27	<i>Ornefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	September 27	<i>Prins Willem Van Oranje</i>	Shipping Limited
	Sept. 27-Oct. 5	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
	October 1-6	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	October 6-10	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
	October 14-20	<i>Saint Malo</i>	Furness Withy
Brazil—			
Sao Salvador	September 17	<i>Mormacisle</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rio de Janeiro			
Santos			
China—			
Shanghai	September 15	<i>Rockside</i>	March Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	September 15-21	† <i>Vigoer</i>	Swedish American
Cuba— Havana.....	{September 13-17 September 14-19	<i>Eika</i> † <i>Stegholm</i>	Federal Commerce Swedish American
Santiago.....	September 16-17	*† <i>Askepot</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark— Copenhagen.....	{September 13 September 28 October 6-10	<i>Makefjell</i> <i>Ternefjell</i> <i>Erland</i>	Brock Shipping Brock Shipping Swedish American
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo....	September 16-17	*† <i>Askepot</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt— Alexandria..... Port Said..... Suez.....	{September 15-21	<i>Mentor</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Finland— Helsinki.....	October 6-10	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
France— Le Havre.....	{September 19 September 22-26 September 24 September 27 October 6-10 October 14-20	<i>Prins Maurits</i> <i>Rouen</i> <i>Hada County</i> <i>Prins Willem Van</i> <i>Oranje</i> <i>Erland</i> <i>Saint Malo</i>	Shipping Limited Furness Withy Canada Steamships Shipping Limited Swedish American Furness Withy
Germany— Hamburg.....	{September 6-14 September 19 September 27 Sept. 27-Oct. 5 September 22-26 October 1-6 October 6-10	<i>Mont Gaspe</i> <i>Prins Maurits</i> <i>Prins Willem Van</i> <i>Oranje</i> <i>Mont Alta</i> <i>Rouen</i> <i>Beckenham</i> <i>Erland</i>	Montreal Shipping Shipping Limited Shipping Limited Montreal Shipping Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson Swedish American
Haiti— Port au Prince	September 16-17	*† <i>Askepot</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	Oct. 28-Nov. 1	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan— Karachi..... Bombay..... Madras..... Calcutta.....	{September 15 September 15-20	<i>Rockside</i> <i>City of Glasgow</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy
Indonesia— Batavia..... Samarang..... Soerabaya..... Cheribon..... Belawan-Deli.....	{September 15-21	<i>Mentor</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Ireland— Dublin.....	September 24-28	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin..... Cork.....	{September 14-19 September 25	<i>Lord O'Neill</i> <i>Irish Cedar</i>	McLean Kennedy Shipping Limited
Italy— Genoa..... Naples.....	{September 20-27	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports...	September 12-16	<i>Lago Rosa</i>	Furness Withy
Japan— Yokohama.....	September 15	<i>Rockside</i>	March Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malaya— Penang..... Port Swettenham..}	September 15-21	<i>Mentor</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean— Central and Western Areas.....	September 20-27	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico— Veracruz..... Tampico.....}	September 14-19	† <i>Stegholm</i>	Swedish American
Veracruz.....	September 13-17	<i>Eika</i>	Federal Commerce
Netherlands— Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	September 6-14	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 13	<i>Carmelfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	September 19	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
	September 24	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
	September 27	<i>Ornefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	September 27	<i>Prins Willem Van Orange</i>	Shipping Limited
	Sept. 27-Oct. 5	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
	October 1-6	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	October 6-10	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Netherlands Antilles— Willemstad.....	September 15-21	† <i>Vigoer</i>	Swedish American
Curaçao..... Aruba.....}	September 20	*† <i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand— Auckland..... Napier..... Wellington..... Lyttelton..... Dunedin.....}	September 24-28	<i>Port Lyttleton</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand
Northern Ireland— Belfast.....	September 20-25 September 27-30	<i>Ramore Head Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Norway— Oslo..... Kristiansand..... Stavanger..... Bergen.....	September 13 September 18 September 25 September 28 October 6-10	<i>Makefjell Lyngensfjord Topdalsfjord Ternefjell Erland</i>	Brock Shipping Kerr Steamships Kerr Steamships Brock Shipping Swedish American
Trondheim.....	September 18 September 25	<i>Lyngensfjord Topdalsfjord</i>	Kerr Steamships Kerr Steamships
Philippines— Manila..... Cebu.....}	Oct. 28-Nov. 1	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Poland— Gdynia..... Gdansk.....}	October 6-10	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Puerto Rico— San Juan.....	September 15-21 September 20	† <i>Vigoer</i> *† <i>A Ship</i>	Swedish American Saguenay Terminals
Singapore.....	September 15-21	<i>Mentor</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden— Gothenburg..... Malmo..... Norrkoping..... Stockholm.....}	October 6-10	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	September 13-19	<i>Dorelian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea.....	September 21-26	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
	Sept. 28-Oct. 4	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	September 18-25	<i>Lismoria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Leith.....	September 9-14	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....			
Liverpool.....	September 15-22	<i>Seaboard Trader</i>	March Shipping
	September 16	<i>Empress of France</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	September 14-19	<i>Lord O'Neill</i>	McLean Kennedy
	September 18-24	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	September 20-25	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
	September 24-28	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
	September 27-30	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
	Sept. 28-Oct. 4	<i>Fort Cadotte</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	September 29	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
	September 30	<i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	September 13	<i>Carmelfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	September 15	* <i>Beaverglen</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	September 15-22	<i>Seaboard Trader</i>	March Shipping
	September 21	<i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	September 27	<i>Ornefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Manchester.....	September 12-16	<i>Manchester Port</i> (r)	Furness Withy
	September 21-24	<i>Manchester City</i> (r)	Furness Withy
	Sept. 28-Oct. 1	<i>Manchester Regiment</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	September 17	<i>Mormacisle</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello.....	September 15-21	† <i>Vigoer</i>	Swedish American
La Guaira.....			
Maracaibo.....	September 20	*† <i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Las Piedras.....	September 20	*† <i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Jamaica.....	September 16-17	*† <i>Askepot</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Jamaica.....	September 24	† <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	October 4	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
	October 14	† <i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
	October 24	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	September 6-15	† <i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....			
Bermuda.....			
British Guiana.....			
Dominica.....			
Grenada.....			
Montserrat.....			
St. Kitts.....			
St. Lucia.....			
St. Vincent.....			
Trinidad.....			
	September 14-23	† <i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
	September 20-29	† <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
	Sept. 25-Oct. 2	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
	October 4-13	† <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
	October 5-14	† <i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
	October 18-27	† <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships

DEPARTURES FROM QUEBEC

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	September 22-26	<i>Franconia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	September 18-22	<i>Samaria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba— Santiago.....	September 9-13	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo.....	September 9-13	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Haiti— Port au Prince.....	September 9-13	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica— Kingston.....	September 9-13	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
United Kingdom— Liverpool.....	September 10-14 September 24-28	<i>Nova Scotia</i> (r) <i>Newfoundland</i> (r)	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Southampton.....	September 22	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT JOHN

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom— Manchester.....	September 23-27	<i>Manchester Division</i> (r)	Furness Withy

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

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

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-South and East— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban..... Lourenço Marques..	October 10	<i>Silverteak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina— Buenos Aires.....	October 5	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia— Sydney..... Melbourne..... Adelaide.....	Mid-September October	<i>Narrandera</i> <i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Sydney..... Melbourne.....	Early October Late October	<i>Sonoma</i> <i>Ventura</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Belgium— Antwerp.....	September 21 October 11 October 15 October 26	<i>Los Angeles</i> (r) <i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>Wyoming</i> <i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	October 5	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Canal Zone— Balboa..... Panama City.....	{September 26 October 7 October 27	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r) <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Cristobal.....	{October 7 October 27	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Ceylon— Colombo.....	September 23	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Chile— Arica..... Antofagasta..... Valparaiso.....	September 26	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta..... Valparaiso.....	October 5	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
China— Shanghai..... Tsingtao..... Taku Bar.....	October 6-7	<i>Washington Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai.....	{September 23-24 October 14-15	<i>Canada Mail</i> <i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	{October 7 October 27	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura.....	September 26	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica— Puntarenas.....	{Early October October 7 October 27	<i>Don Anselmo</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Cuba— Havana..... Santiago.....	Late September	<i>Triton</i>	Empire Shipping
Ecuador— Guayaquil.....	September 26	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador— La Libertad.....	Early October	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
La Libertad..... La Union.....	{October 7 October 27	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Fiji— Suva.....	{September 19 October	<i>Thor I</i> <i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
France— Le Havre..... Bordeaux..... Dunkirk.....	October	<i>Wyoming</i>	Empire Shipping
Germany— Hamburg.....	{September 21 Late September October 11 October 26	<i>Los Angeles</i> <i>Pacific Fortune</i> (r) <i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Furness Withy Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Guatemala— San Jose..... Guatemala City.....	{Early October October 7 October 27	<i>Don Anselmo</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Hong Kong	{September 23-24 October 6-7 October 14-15	<i>Canada Mail</i> <i>Washington Mail</i> (r) <i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
India and Pakistan— Bombay..... Karachi.....	{September 23	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia— Batavia..... Samarang..... Soerabaya..... Cheribon.....	{September 23	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Israel— Haifa..... Tel-Aviv.....	{Late September	<i>Triton</i>	Empire Shipping
Italy— Genoa..... Naples..... Venice.....	{October	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
Japan— Yokohama.....	{September 23-24 Sept. 30-Oct. 1 October 6-7 October 14-15	<i>Canada Mail</i> <i>Island Mail</i> (r) <i>Washington Mail</i> (r) <i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
Mexico— Manzanillo..... Acapulco.....	{October 7 October 27	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Netherlands— Rotterdam..... Amsterdam.....	{October	<i>Wyoming</i>	Empire Shipping
New Zealand— Wellington.....	Late October	<i>Ventura</i>	Dingwall Cotts
New Caledonia— Noumea.....	{September 19 October	<i>Thor I</i> <i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
New Hebrides— Port Vila.....	October	<i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping
Panama— Balboa..... Panama City.....	{Early October	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Persian Gulf	September 23	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Peru— Callao..... Mollendo.....	{September 26 October 5	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r) <i>Hindanger</i>	Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping
Philippines— Manila..... Iloilo..... Cebu.....	{September 23-24 Sept. 30-Oct. 1 October 6-7 October 14-15	<i>Canada Mail</i> <i>Island Mail</i> (r) <i>Washington Mail</i> (r) <i>American Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
Samoa— Apia.....	{September 19 October	<i>Thor I</i> <i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Society Islands— Pago-Pago.....	{Early October Late October	<i>Sonoma</i> <i>Ventura</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Papeete.....	{September 19 October	<i>Thor I</i> <i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Concluded

Destination	Loading Days	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Sweden—			
Göteborg.....	September 21	<i>Los Angeles</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Malmö.....	October 11	<i>Paraguay</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Norköping.....	October 26	<i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Stockholm.....			
Trieste.....	October	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Manchester.....	(Sept. 17–Oct. 2 Sept. 24–Oct. 9 Late September Mid-October	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i> <i>Lake Atlin</i> <i>Pacific Fortune</i> (r) <i>Pacific Importer</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping Furness Withy Furness Withy
Cardiff.....	Early September	<i>Welsh Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....			
Liverpool.....	Mid-September	<i>Pacific Liberty</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....			
Unstated Ports.....	(Mid-September Mid-September September 21 October 11 October 26	<i>Loch Avon</i> <i>Cape Ortelgal</i> <i>Los Angeles</i> (r) <i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Royal Mail Lines Anglo-Canadian Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	October 5	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo.....	(Early October	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Puerto Cabello.....	October 7	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
La Guaira.....	October 27	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson

Services to Newfoundland

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.

Charlottetown to Corner Brook, etc.	Fortnightly.....	PEI Industrial Corporation
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.

Canada Ships Palomino Horses to Britain

Eight Palomino horses, bred in Oakville, Ont., were shipped last week to Britain, where they will start a new life under the "Big Top", with an English circus. Palominos are of Arabian blood, and were originally brought to America by Cortez in 1519. Traditionally, Britain is a large exporter of Palominos.

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, 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 am Main—B. J. BACHAND, Canadian Commercial Representative, Canadian Consulate, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse.

Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt-Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vasilissis Sophias Avenue.

Territory includes Israel.

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—R. K. THOMSON, Acting 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, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

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

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

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

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

Turkey

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

United Kingdom

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and 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 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 Aug. 23	Nominal Quotations Aug. 30
Argentina.....	Peso	Off. Free	-2977	-2977
			-2085	-2085
Australia.....	Pound		3-2240	3-2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc		-0228	-0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano		-0238	-0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar		-8396	-8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0544
Burma.....	Rupee		-3022	-3022
Ceylon.....	Rupee		-3022	-3022
Chile.....	Peso	Off. Export	-0517	-0517
			-0323	-0323
Colombia.....	Peso		-5128	-5128
Costa Rica.....	Colon		-1800	-1800
Cuba.....	Peso		1-0000	1-0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna		-0200	-0200
Denmark.....	Krone		-2084	-2084
Dominican Republic.....	Peso		1-0000	1-0000
Ecuador.....	Sucre		-0741	-0741
Egypt.....	Pound		4-1330	4-1330
El Salvador.....	Colon		-4000	-4000
Fiji.....	Pound		3-6306	3-6306
Finland.....	Markka		-0062	-0062
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc	Off. Free	-0037	-0037
			-0030	-0030
French Empire—African.....	Franc		-0073	-0073
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc		-0201	-0201
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark		-3000	-3000
Guatemala.....	Quetzal		1-0000	1-0000
Haiti.....	Gourde		-2000	-2000
Honduras.....	Lempira		-5000	-5000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar		-2519	-2519
Iceland.....	Krona		-1541	-1541
India.....	Rupee		-3022	-3022
Iran.....	Rial		-0312	-0312
Iraq.....	Dinar		4-0300	4-0300
Ireland.....	Pound		4-0300	4-0300
Israel.....	Pound		3-0000	3-0000
Italy.....	Lira		-0017	-0017
Jamaica.....	Pound		4-0300	4-0300
Japan.....	Yen		-0028	-0028
Lebanon.....	Piastre		-4561	-4561
Mexico.....	Peso		-1157	-1157
Netherlands and Indonesia.....	Florin		-3769	-3769
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin		-5303	-5303
New Zealand.....	Pound		4-0150	4-0150
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba		-2000	-2000
Norway.....	Krone		-2015	-2015
Pakistan.....	Rupee		-3022	-3022
Panama.....	Balboa		1-0000	1-0000
Paraguay.....	Guarani		-3200	-3200
Peru.....	Sol		-1538	-1538
Philippines.....	Peso		-4975	-4975
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo		-0400	-0400
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar		-4702	-4702
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta		-0916	-0916
Sweden.....	Krona		-2783	-2783
Switzerland.....	Franc		-2336	-2336
Thailand.....	Baht		-1000	-1000
Turkey.....	Lira		-3571	-3571
Union of South Africa.....	Pound		4-0300	4-0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound		4-0300	4-0300
United States.....	Dollar		1-0000	1-0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	-6583	-6583
		Uncontrolled	-5018	-5018
Venezuela.....	Bolivar		-2985	-2985
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar		-0200	-0200