

FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Shell eggs, awaiting shipment to the United Kingdom, to which Canada shipped 45,919,376 dozen in 1948. These were valued at \$22,877,000, representing the sixth most important export from this country to Great Britain last year. In addition, Canada shipped 22,184,752 pounds of dried and frozen eggs, valued at \$14,460,871, to the United Kingdom. Shell eggs are now identified by the marking "CANADA" on each egg.

Photo by National Film Board.

Price 10 cents

Devaluation of Pound Sterling Announced Last Sunday by Sir Stafford Cripps

British Chancellor of Exchequer explains reasons for lowering rate from \$4.03 to \$2.80 for the pound—Decision reached before departure for Washington—Confidence in sterling declined, despite higher production and export levels—Some prices of goods sold to dollar areas too high.

(Editor's Note—Although summaries of Sir Stafford Cripps' radio announcement have been widely published, the complete address is reproduced below for the information of readers of *Foreign Trade*, and especially for those who retain their copies for record purposes.)

GOOD evening. I don't think I need tell you that I've just got back from the United States, where I have spent the last fortnight with the Foreign Secretary trying to work out, with our Canadian and American friends, some solution to a very serious problem with which we are all faced.

I expect you've read and heard in the last few months a good deal about the difficulty we, and all the other non-dollar nations, have in earning enough dollars to buy what we need in the way of food and raw materials, especially from America and Canada.

It is referred to as "the dollar shortage" or "the sterling-dollar problem" and in many other ways, and it has been with us more or less ever since before the first World War; but it has become much more intense since the last war and indeed in the last few months our dollar difficulty in the sterling area has become very, very serious indeed.

You'll remember perhaps that, at the beginning of July last, I spoke about it in the House of Commons—and then there was a meeting in London with Mr. John W. Snyder, United States Secretary of the Treasury, and Mr. Douglas Abbott, Finance Minister of Canada—my two opposite numbers—at which we discussed what we could all do to help solve this problem.

These Washington talks we have just finished were a follow-up of those London talks.

Security for Future Involved

During those weeks between July and our visit to Washington our Government has reviewed the whole situation and has made some very important decisions.

It was not only economic troubles with which we were concerned, because without a stable industrial foundation we shall never have a safe defence for our democracy or any security for a peaceful future.

Those decisions Foreign Secretary Bevin and I took to Washington, and the very first thing we did when we arrived there was to tell them in confidence to our United States and Canadian colleagues. They had to do with matters that were entirely our own concern and upon which there was no question of our consulting others, even our best friends.

Let me preface my announcement of those decisions by a word or two of explanation of the importance of the rates of exchange in our overseas trade.

Normally—before the two wars—and at times between them—you could change our pound sterling into other kinds of money, like the American dollar, or French franc, at a fixed rate. Soon after the end of the



Great Britain—Houses of Parliament, Westminster.

Courtesy Travel Association.

last war we came back to this very useful arrangement, which allows traders to know how much they can get, in their own money, if they sell their goods abroad; and what they will have to pay in their own money for goods they import from other countries. So they know where they are in their business.

Exchange Has Influence on Trade

This rate of exchange is one of the things that influence the amount of goods which we can buy and sell for dollars.

Here is a simple example. An English motor car is exported to the United States; its price is 300 pounds sterling. The American buyer will pay \$1,200 if the rate of exchange is \$4 to the pound, but suppose the rate was \$5 to the pound—many years ago it was nearly that—the buyer would have to pay \$1,500; if the rate was only \$3 to the pound—and after the first World War it was at one time very near that—he would only pay \$900.

It is not very difficult to see two consequences of that. First, more Americans would buy that type of car if it cost \$900 than if it cost \$1,200 or \$1,500, and, second, we would buy less in America for \$900 than for \$1,200 or \$1,500.

That shows how important the rate of exchange is to us and particularly to all our traders. Though it has no effect upon the value of sterling in our own country, it does affect the amount we can buy and sell abroad.

With a low rate of exchange we can sell more of our goods abroad and so should be able to earn more dollars in total. High exchange rates tend to hamper our export trade.

With our imports, of course, it is the other way round; high rates of exchange encourage imports and low rates of exchange tend to diminish their amount, because it makes prices of imported goods higher.

So you see our power to earn dollars must depend, to a very large extent, upon dollar rate of exchange of sterling. This is a question which we decide ourselves; it can't be settled for us by others.

In the light of changing circumstances we went into this matter before leaving for Washington. It is a very important and grave matter for our whole future and it is not a decision that can be arrived at lightly.

The Government decided—and we told our American and Canadian colleagues of the decision the first day of our arrival, before starting on any discussions or consultations—to reduce the dollar exchange value of sterling.

Decision Reached on Exchange Rate

In the last few days we have settled what the new rate should be and now I have to tell you of that decision; it is that in place of the present rate, fixed in 1946, of \$4.03 for the pound, the rate will in future be \$2.80 to the pound. We consulted the International Monetary Fund and they agree with our action.

That new rate will come into force tonight. In order to enable the necessary business adjustments to be made, banks will remain closed tomorrow. So will stock exchanges, but industry and all other business, including Post Office savings banks and trustee savings banks, will carry on in the usual way.

Banks and stock exchanges will open on Tuesday as usual. Though we took the decision before the Foreign Secretary and I left for Washington, we did not then announce it because we wanted to tell our American and Canadian friends first and inform all members of the Commonwealth, and also because it takes a little time to arrange these matters. I was also anxious to make the announcement myself here in London.

Now I must tell you why we have taken this step, which is contrary to what I stated on behalf of His Majesty's Government in July last. You will also want to know what sort of effect this change will have upon your income and how you spend it.

Then finally I must impress upon you steps we've got to take to derive the fullest benefit from this change and to avoid any ill effects flowing from it.

Levels of Production and Exports Higher

I am sure I needn't tell you what great progress we have made in this country since the end of the war. We are producing at record levels and exporting half as much again as we were before the war. Our industry and commerce is upon a sound basis of production. Taken as a whole, our export of goods and services we provide were in the first half of the year bringing in enough to pay for our imports.

But despite this, two World Wars have so dislocated world trade that we have been quite unable to earn enough dollars. We have had to help other countries with loans and credits of sterling and we and they have had to depend on loans and credits and gifts of dollars from the United States and Canada.

These countries produce a great many things that we can't buy enough of from the rest of the world, so that we must buy a great many dollar goods unless we are to sacrifice our standard of living altogether. During 1948 we were making good progress towards balancing our dollar accounts, but in the second quarter of this year our dollar receipts, including those of other parts of the Commonwealth—like those of the rest of the world—started to fall off. Our gold reserves began to run away at much too fast a rate, despite the aid we were getting under the Marshall Plan. If we couldn't stop that drain, these reserves, which serve the rest of the sterling area as well as ourselves, would disappear.



Great Britain—Huskisson Dock, Liverpool, through which passes considerable cargo to and from Canada.

We and the sterling countries of the Commonwealth, like Australia, India and so on, all do a lot of business with the dollar area and we pool our dollar earnings. So, though this problem affects the United Kingdom particularly—as bankers for the sterling area—it also affects the whole sterling area, and in fact the whole non-dollar world. Nor can we solve it alone. Dollar countries, in particular, must help us and the rest of the non-dollar world to earn more dollars.

Confidence in Pound Sterling Declined

Of course, when people saw that our reserves were falling rapidly, they began to wonder if their confidence in sterling was well placed. Talk had started last spring about our exchange rates in a way which led to doubt as to whether they were not too high. Once it was suspected that lowering might take place, people tried to turn pounds into gold and dollars by all sorts of devices. That is a very difficult thing to stop and there has been a good deal of it going on latterly. With low reserves we can't afford losses of that kind. We had to take steps to stop it.

That was one reason which convinced us of the need to lower the sterling rate of exchange to the new rate which would stop this drain on our reserves.

It was essential to fix that new rate at a level we could hold; we can always let the rate go up if events prove that we have gone down a bit too low.

Another reason I've already mentioned; we had to increase our power to earn dollars; that is the only permanent solution for our difficulties—earn more dollars.

We must either earn more dollars or spend less—to get balance. To merely cut down our spending and do nothing to increase our earnings is a

policy of desperation and not one that we could adopt. It would deprive us on a large scale of essential food and raw materials, and so reduce our standard of living.

No, we must devise a better way than that. We must sell more goods and services for dollars. This is especially important now before the Marshall Plan, with its dollar aid, comes to an end—as it does in 1952.

By then we must stand on our feet in this matter of dollars, and we must earn enough of them, for unless we do it it will mean lower standards and widespread unemployment.

We have, so far, since the second World War, prevented heavy unemployment that threw a deep shadow over so many of our homes in the years between the two wars. I wonder how many of you realize what a hard and different struggle it has been to maintain that full employment. We must not run any risk of large-scale unemployment. So we in the sterling area and the dollar countries must try and create conditions in which the sterling area is not prevented from earning the dollars we need. This change in the rate of exchange is one of those conditions and the most important one.

In a number of ways we have given direct encouragement to our industries to earn more dollars. We have given our exporters who sell to dollar countries help with export credits; we have sent special representatives to America and Canada; we have given special treatment with raw materials and so on.

We've also done our utmost to increase our productivity so that we could get down our costs and so keep down our prices. We had a good deal of success all through 1948; the gap between our dollar earnings and our dollar payments was gradually closing.

Some Export Prices to Dollar Areas High

Recently, however, that tendency has been reversed. Some of our export prices to dollar markets have been too high, and in a number of cases those markets did not bring a good enough return to encourage our manufacturers and exporters to expand their dollar exports. It was pretty clear, in the light of the experience of the last few months, that without a marked reduction in the dollar price of our exports and an increase in our sales pressure, we were running a most serious risk that our dollar earnings would not be high enough to maintain the flow of essential imports so as to keep up our standard of production and living.

In the old days, this reduction in price would have been forced by creating unemployment and bankruptcy. The unemployed wouldn't have needed any imported materials, for they had no work; nor would they have been able to buy much food, for they had no wages. That would have reduced overseas expenditure. And when enough people were unemployed, fear and misery would have made it possible to cut down the general wage level, and bankruptcy would have forced cutting down of other industrial costs. In that way our goods would have become cheaper, and so we would eventually have got a greater volume of sales.

There can be no question of this Government accepting such a policy. Our deepest conviction is that the productive powers of the whole people must be used to the full and that poverty in the midst of plenty—no jobs, no wages, no goods for those who ask only for jobs to produce goods—must never return if anything that we can do will prevent it.

Over the last year or two we have repeated over and over again that the rapid increase in productivity was the best way to reduce our costs, and so our prices. We have improved our productivity, but not quickly enough. Time is now so short and our reserves have got so low

that a change in the dollar rate of exchange is the only way in which we can get our prices down quickly enough. We had hoped that growth of our productivity and other improvements would have made this unnecessary, but events have moved too fast.

Effects on British People Outlined

Now I turn to deal with how this change is going to affect you and me.

It won't alter what is known as the internal value of the pound. Your savings, your wages and salaries will buy you just as much as they did before, of all things that we produce ourselves, or that we buy from other countries who make a similar change in their dollar rate of exchange. All such prices should remain unaffected.

Where it will make a difference is where we have to pay more sterling for the same quantity of dollar goods. Such goods will cost more in pounds, shillings and pence.

The most important change from the point of view of our cost of living will be due to the wheat and flour we import from North America and from which a great part of our bread is made.

You may remember that I said, at the time of the budget, that we could not afford to provide any more than 465,000,000 pounds that we are already paying annually by way of subsidies on our food. That still holds good; we can't afford to cancel out this increase in the sterling price of wheat by more subsidy. So we must increase the price of bread and flour sufficiently to offset the increased cost.

The four-and-a-half pence loaf will have to go up to six pence, and flour correspondingly, in about fourteen days' time, unless there are changes made in other exchange rates which make a smaller increase sufficient.

This increase will represent a rise in the cost of living index figure by nearly one point, unless it is offset by reductions in other items.

Apart from this increase in the price of bread, there should not be any noticeable increase in other retail prices, at any rate for the time being. Over the next few months there may be some justifiable reason for an increase in the price of a few articles which are made mainly from imported dollar raw materials, that is if prices don't fall. But we must wait and see what happens.

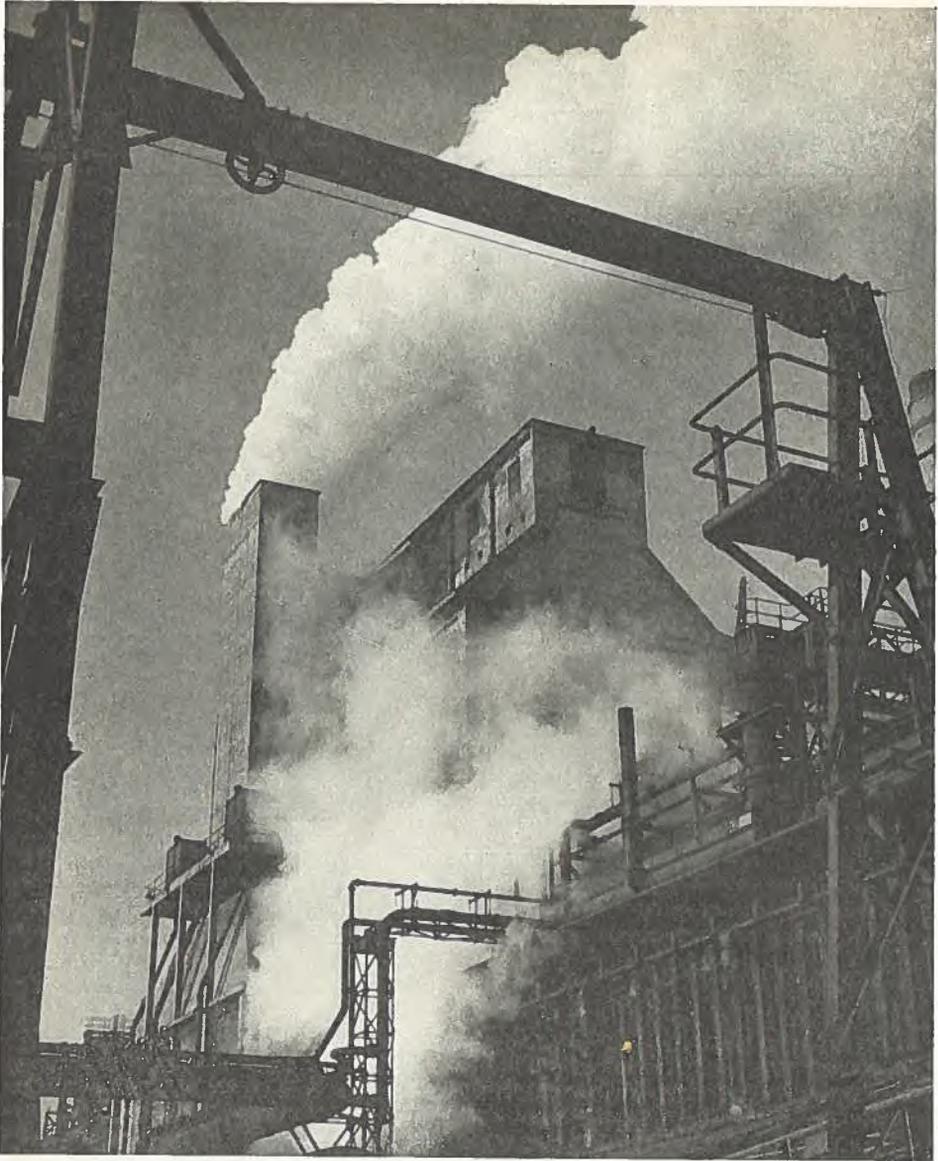
Profiteering Will Not be Tolerated

An important fact I want to bring home to you all is that there is no reason whatsoever for any immediate increase in any prices in shops—except bread—and we shall not tolerate anyone taking advantage of the situation for their own profiteering. This increase in the cost of living is a vital contribution to the success of the national effort to balance our dollar trade. So it follows that the change gives no reason for any increase in personal incomes whether from wages, salaries, profits or any other source.

The stark fact is this. We cannot avoid large scale unemployment unless we put a stop on many wage, salary or other personal income increases until we see how things are turning out and we have been able to realize the full benefit of this new exchange rate.

Generally speaking, the only other parts of the world which will be directly covered by our decision are colonies. We are satisfied that what we are doing is in their best interests as well. All Commonwealth countries have been consulted and they will separately announce any action which they propose to take.

Now for my last point. I've told you what we hope to get out of this change by way of increased dollar earnings and more stable sterling.



Great Britain—Co-operation of public in maintaining production in all industries without raising costs.

It is essential—and I really mean essential—that none of us should do anything that will diminish in any way its effectiveness.

You see if any of us were to take steps that tended to increase the cost of production, and so prices of our manufactures, we should be acting contrary to the very purpose for which we are making this change. Our sacrifices would be thrown away.

Our aim is to hold our costs of production steady while we decrease the rate of exchange. Then whatever effects, we all share and share alike—everyone in the country—and we do not pick upon special individuals or special industries to bear the whole burden through large scale unemployment, as happened after the first World War, but if some of us were

to try and give ourselves special protection against possible price increases, or were to take advantage of this event to try and profiteer or improve our relative position compared to our fellow citizens, then the result could only be to make the whole weight of any increases in price fall upon others.

Our whole idea is to spread whatever burden there is fairly over everyone.

So we must avoid anything that increases the cost of production. Indeed, we must continue with as much or even more vigour than ever to drive for greater efficiency and lower costs of production. This change is not instead of all policies we have already been following to earn more dollars, but in addition to them, because they of themselves have not been effective enough.

I do appeal most earnestly and with all my strength to our manufacturers and exporters to redouble their efforts to sell their goods in dollar markets. There is not the slightest doubt that great opportunities for good returns now exist in dollar markets for the right goods if they are sold in the right way.

This drastic change is only an alternative and it offers us a chance of great success, but only if we all play the game and don't try to take advantage of one another, and if we take fair shares of our difficulties as well as of our benefits.

American and Canadian Help Appreciated

These steps that we ourselves have decided upon will be supplemented by those agreed in Washington in the most frank and co-operative talks in which I have ever taken part. Our American and Canadian friends who have already given us such great temporary help have expressed themselves as ready to work with us for permanent strengthening and stabilization of sterling, which they recognize as the most important international trading currency. They are willing, too, to make their contribution towards an increase in our dollar earnings which is the essential basis for a high level of trade between the sterling and dollar areas.

This is great encouragement both to us and to all free democracies of the world. It gives us convincing hope that with our own efforts, thus made effective, we shall finally emerge successfully out of our postwar economic difficulties.

We thus start upon another stage in the magnificent struggle of our people to overcome the crushing difficulties imposed upon them by their sacrifices in the World War. We have so far splendidly succeeded, and it is no time now to falter or hold back. In the light of renewed promises of co-operation from members of the Commonwealth, from the United States and from our friends in Western Europe, we have on your behalf accepted the challenge of the times for fresh and decisive action, convinced that it will bring us still nearer to our goal of happiness and prosperity for our people.

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.

Netherlands Plans for Increase In Exports to Dollar Areas

Chief Trade Commissioner, in New York, with four additional trade representatives, to be appointed—Dutch exporters to be given disposal of 10 per cent of net dollar proceeds from sales to Canada or United States.

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

THE HAGUE, September 6, 1949.—The Netherlands Minister of Economic Affairs today announced a plan by which it was hoped that exports to dollar countries would be increased. He pointed out that the Dutch dollar balance deficit was now seven times as great as prewar and, if Holland did not want to reduce her living standards materially, a substantial increase in exports to the dollar area would have to be made. The Minister stressed the point that the government was desirous of giving the greatest possible freedom to industry in carrying out the plan, and stated that Netherlands trade organizations in the Western Hemisphere would be reinforced by the appointment of a Chief Trade Commissioner in New York, with four other trade commissioners spread over different parts of the country. These official representatives will co-operate closely with existing Netherlands organizations in the Western Hemisphere.

Mr. L. Smit, formerly managing director of the Philips Electrical Works, at Eindhoven, has been charged with carrying out the scheme. His title will be Director of Export Promotion, and he will be assisted by an advisory committee of representatives from industry and business.

The importance of combined sales efforts in exporting to dollar areas has been stressed, and financial help has been promised to such organizations. Support was also promised for all suitable plans for increasing Dutch exports, either visible or invisible, submitted to the government by private industrial concerns.

Probably the point of most interest to exporters is the fact that the government has decided, as from September 7, that Dutch exporters to Canada and the United States will be given the disposal of 10 per cent of the net dollar proceeds obtained by them from the sale of goods to either Canada or the United States. This decision carries with it an unconditional right to a licence to meet, out of the 10 per cent, expenses payable abroad on account of services received, such as those of propaganda and publicity, market research, non-customary commissions, traveling and representation and the like, as well as for the importation of and payment for goods to be purchased by the exporter.

In concluding his announcement, the Minister emphasized the point that if Holland wanted to compete in the Western Hemisphere, lower prices, better quality and increased efforts were required.

Rupunini District of British Guiana Being Developed

Port-of-Spain, August 22, 1949.—(FTS)—Development of the Rupunini District, in the hinterland of British Guiana, has been furthered by the completion of another 105 miles of motor trail. This makes a total of 285 miles of road and 14 airstrips in the district, and it is now possible to travel by motor over the entire length of the savannah areas, a journey which formerly took seven days on horseback. As a result, balata can be transported to Georgetown at one-third the previous cost, and it arrives in much better condition. The new road and air facilities also will permit larger shipments of beef from this rich cattle country.

Many Foreign Governments Served by Canadian Commercial Corporation

Purchases during twelve months ending last March aggregated \$35,740,670—Other contracts of foreign trade character placed during year raised total to \$201,657,727—Some 65,308 contracts placed in interests of national defence.

FOREIGN governments purchased, through the Canadian Commercial Corporation, a wide variety of products during the twelve months ending last March, the total value of such purchases amounting to \$35,740,670. These included metals, industrial, agricultural and automotive equipment, chemicals, communications and electrical equipment, ships, ammunition, fertilizer, foodstuffs, petroleum products, aircraft, medical stores and clothing, and textiles.

Services of the Canadian Commercial Corporation were retained in this connection by governments of the following countries: China, Czechoslovakia, United States, Indonesia, Netherlands, Portugal, Pakistan, India, Mozambique, United Kingdom, British and American Zones of Germany, France and South Africa, as well as by the International Refugee Organization, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund and the United Nations Relief for Palestine Refugees.

During the latter part of 1948, the Corporation purchased some 15,000,000 pounds of butter from Australia, Denmark and New Zealand. This was valued at \$11,000,000, and was sold at authorized ceiling prices to Canadian packers and creameries, the trading loss sustained by the Corporation being reimbursed by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. The Corporation was also directed by the Minister of Trade and Commerce to purchase tin to the value of \$2,788,494, to be stored against possible future requirements. Other contracts placed by the Corporation during the year in connection with foreign trade amounted to \$1,717,745, bringing the total business conducted during the twelve months to \$201,657,727.

Purchases, manufactures, service and construction, arranged by the Corporation in the interest of national defence, amounted to \$145,033,051, and involved the placement of some 65,308 contracts. This work was carried out at a cost of \$773,811, or .53 per cent of the total contract value, according to the third annual report of the Corporation. Contracts for the construction of 1,624 houses, required by the Department of National Defence, were negotiated and awarded, the aggregate value of these being \$16,550,600. The completion of this program will involve the placement of additional contracts, involving an expenditure of \$3,600,000.

New Industrial Promotion in American Virgin Islands

Port-of-Spain, August 22, 1949.—(FTS)—New legislation has recently been enacted by the municipal councils of the American Virgin Islands to encourage the establishment of new industries and to promote tourism. In particular, it is hoped that this will result in the development of self-sustaining industries based on the natural resources of the islands. Provision is made for exemptions from the payment of real property taxes, trade and excise taxes, and licence fees for a period of eight years for new industries with a demonstrable capital of at least U.S.\$12,000. Industrial subsidies also are provided for during this period in an amount equal to 75 per cent of the income tax actually paid. Similar concessions are also made to hotels with a capitalization of at least U.S.\$120,000.

Fisheries of Norway Achieved New Record Catch During Past Year

Total yield was 1,333,440 tons, to which winter herring fishery largely contributed—Cod fishery was disappointing, and other fisheries less satisfactory—New high figure set for exports of fish and fish products.

By Shirley G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary for Canada

OSLO, September 1, 1949.—Records were achieved last year by the Norwegian fisheries, which produced a total catch of 1,333,440 tons. This high figure was largely due to the winter herring fishery, which yielded more fish than in any previous year. The cod fishery, on the other hand, was disappointing in the first half of 1948, while the summer herring fisheries, the bank fisheries and the ordinary coastal fisheries were also less satisfactory than in former years, due to unfavourable weather conditions. Despite reductions in returns for the latter fisheries, the total yield was highly satisfactory.

The winter herring fishing commenced on January 15, 1948, with good weather conditions. Those continued almost entirely throughout the fishing period, and, as an extraordinarily large number of fish were in the general fishing waters, these two factors created favourable conditions for the fishery. Some 4·1 million Hl. of large herring were taken, as compared with 3·2 million Hl. in the same period in 1947. The spring herring fishery was better than anticipated, amounting to 4·7 million Hl., as compared with 2·1 million Hl. in 1947. Thus, the total catch amounted to 8·8 million Hl., which was some 3·5 million Hl. greater than during any previous season.

Norwegian Catch of Herring

	(’000 Hl.)
1948	8,809
1947	5,315
1946	3,846
1945	3,759
1944	3,227
1943	2,456
1942	2,725
1939	4,435

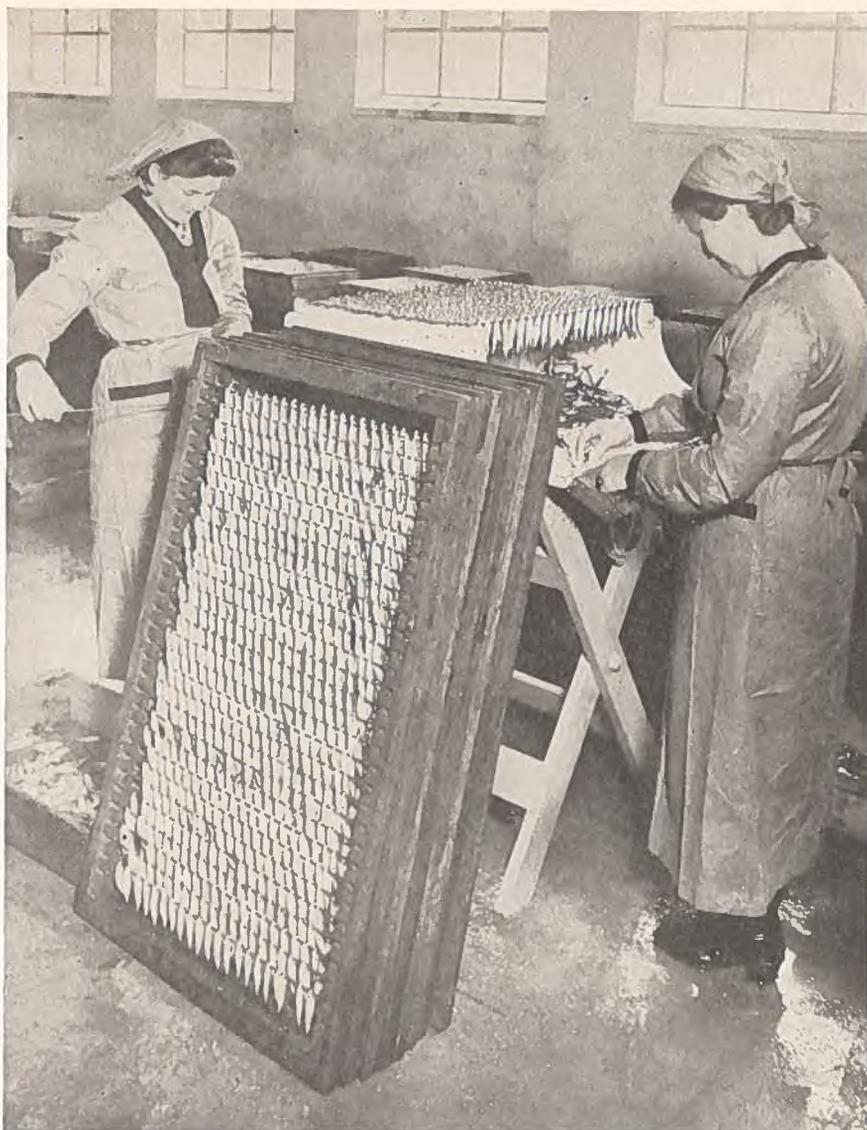
A survey of the distribution of the total herring caught, according to its utilization in 1948, 1947, and in the previous record year of 1938, is indicated herewith:

Distribution of Herring Catch

	1948	1947	1938
		(’000 Hl.)	
Fresh herring exported and frozen	1,310	1,021	793
Salted herring	1,271	1,108	293
Canned goods	192	184	116
Herring oil and herring flour	5,798	2,832	3,820

Largely due to very bad weather conditions, the summer herring fisheries in 1948 were unsuccessful. The catch of fat herring last year was 193,000 Hl., and that of small herring, 944,000 Hl., compared with 218,000 and 502,000 Hl. respectively in 1947.

As in the previous year, the size and fat content of sprat were not considered thoroughly desirable, and, in general, the season was not very good. A total of 8,800 tons of sprats, valued at 5·8 million Kr., were taken, as compared with 9,083 tons in 1947.



Norway—Preparing brisling for smoking, in canning factory at Stavanger.

Herring Catch Around Iceland Higher

There was more than a 25 per cent increase in the number of vessels employed in fishing around Iceland in 1948, their number totalling 258, as compared with 201 in the previous year. In general, weather conditions during the fishing were good, but on the homeward voyage a number of vessels lost deck cargo. The fleet left Norwegian waters in the beginning of July, and all were home by the end of September.

Iceland Herring Catch

	1948	1947	1936
		(^{'000} barrels)	
Catching trips	276.0	221.0	203.0
Total catches	206.9	191.3	247.2

Cod fishing in Norway takes place almost entirely during the first half of the year, and is one of the most important of this country's fisheries. Due to the particularly rich cod fishery in 1947, and the hope for extended sales' possibilities, the fishery in 1948 was, consequently, looked upon with great expectations. Much improvement took place in the equipment used, as compared with the previous years, and a larger number of boats were engaged. Nevertheless, profits were small due to very bad weather conditions. Nor were the fish running in such large quantities as in 1947.

Catch of Cod Fisheries

	1948	1947	1946	1939
		('000 tons)		
Stockfish	24.1	59.1	50.9	83.7
Klip-fish	69.9	129.9	105.5	120.4
Fresh cod	39.7	40.0	25.3	10.1
		('000 Hl.)		
Medicinal cod liver oil	55.5	110.7	99.9	92.6
Liver for other liver oils	4.1	4.9	3.7	1.8
Salted roe	20.7	39.4	62.8	59.6
Canned and iced roe	26.3	30.0	18.8	18.9

During recent years, the billet, both salted and fresh, has become quite popular as an edible fish on the domestic market and, in consequence, greater quantities are being sold. Despite adverse weather conditions, the catch was good, largely due to improved catch techniques. About 42,000 tons were caught during the year.

Trawler Fishing More Extensive

Although a hardy political perennial in Norway, it appears likely that trawler fishing in this country has come to stay. During 1948, eleven large trawlers were engaged in fishing along the banks of the Northern Norwegian coast, which is an extension from the immediate postwar years of several vessels. The season was unexpectedly short, and the catch amounted to only 5,065 tons of salted fish, 2,645 tons of other fish, and 448.7 tons of cod liver oil. Smaller trawlers, about 100 in number, carried out trawling operations during the year in the North Sea. Although this fishery is believed to have been profitable, the catches were somewhat disappointing, amounting to 60,189 Hl. of herring, valued at 3.5 million kroner.

As the coastal cod fisheries were considered unsuccessful, more remote waters were plied by a number of fishermen. The fishing, however, was modest, probably due to the price considerations which did not tempt fishermen to show much zeal.

Longlining at Bjørnøya and at Spitzbergen was less favourable than in previous years. This was largely due to the presence of many trawlers, which made this type of fishing difficult, as well as the fact that there were smaller quantities of fish in the fishing waters. Some 74 fishing trips were made, which brought home catches mostly of cod to a total value of 1,139,754 kroner.

Extensive planning had been made for fishing in the West Greenland area. Consideration was given to the equipping of a mother ship, but, due to the low price for salted fish, this plan met with scant approval from the fishermen. During the year, a Norwegian scientific expedition visited West Greenland, and large quantities of cod were reported in those waters. It has been the view of Norwegian longlining fishermen for a considerable period that the catch fields off West Greenland were preserved to longliners owing to the bottom conditions, and that trawlers might not operate in those areas. Nevertheless, during the shortage of fish in the autumn of 1948, several British trawlers made trips to this area, and have reported excellent results.

Other Norwegian Fisheries Reviewed

In the first year or two after the war, good supplies of ling and cusk abounded on the banks, but in 1948 the fishing for these types was not as satisfactory as in the preceding years, largely due to wind. It is estimated that these fisheries totalled only about 11,000 tons.

Fishing for mackerel in Norwegian waters is carried out both in the spring and summer periods, and in 1948 the catch was comparatively good, totalling 13,000 tons, as against 13,700 tons in the previous year. The comparative values of these catches were 6.7 million kroner and 7.55 million kroner respectively.



Norway—Rugged ridges of the Lofoten Islands, a partially submerged mountain range, furnish a background for this photograph of a fishing fleet.

The catches of and profits from herring sharks in 1948 were not satisfactory. About 1,700 tons, as compared with 2,000 tons in 1947, were taken. During the present year, a test fishery is being carried out, and search is being made for new fields.

Fishing for crab has been carried out with great intensity in both 1948 and 1949, due to the possibilities of selling crabmeat in tins to the British market. A total of 7,000 tons of crab were caught in 1948.

Exports of Fish and Products Set Record

As the fisheries of Norway are so important to the general economy of this country, various kinds of fish bulk large in Norwegian export figures, particularly to other European countries and Latin countries in Europe and the Americas. As trade between Norway and all other European countries, as well as a number of others overseas, in the post-war period is carried out under bilateral trade arrangements, most of the export sales of Norwegian fish have been made on a basis of two-way trade agreements.

Total exports of fish and fish products in 1948 amounted to 555.4 million kroner, the largest figure on record. Although early reports from the fisheries in 1949 have not indicated any advances, it is anticipated that an export figure within striking distance of that for 1948 will be attained. The importance of the Norwegian fisheries in the overall export picture is set forth below:

Exports of Fish and Products

Fresh herring	(⁰ 00 tons)
Frozen herring	108.5
Fresh fish	22.5
Frozen fish	31.8
Stockfish	30.0
Klipfish	12.0
Salted fish	37.6
Salted herring	6.9
Tinned goods	106.9
Herring and fish flour	33.8
	15.4
Medicinal cod liver oil	(⁰ 00 Hl.)
Other cod liver oils	68.3
	285.8



Guatemala City Will Require Imported Foodstuffs for Visitors in February

Influx of some 20,000 persons expected for Olympic games, being held for athletes from countries bordering on Caribbean—Housing also presents problem.

By J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—White circle in above air photograph indicates location of the office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Guatemala City.)

GUATEMALA CITY, August 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Foodstuffs in large quantities will be required to feed the large "floating" population that is expected to assemble here next February and March for the Olympic games being staged for athletes from countries bordering on the Caribbean Sea. Much of the food will have to be imported, as it is unlikely that the domestic supplies will be sufficient to meet the requirements of some 20,000 visitors, in addition to the existing population of Guatemala City.

Canadian exporters of such items as apples, potatoes, canned fish, and other canned products should be in a position to introduce their goods on this occasion, and also to bring their brands to the attention of visitors attending the games as competitors or spectators. It is suggested that interested firms should communicate with their local agents as soon as possible. Those not already represented in this country are invited to communicate directly with the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, furnishing price lists and samples.

Arrangements have been completed for the construction of a stadium, which is expected to compare favourably with anything of a similar

character in Central or South America. The government has made the necessary funds available, and is supplying technical assistance and building materials. It is reasonable to believe, therefore, that the stadium will be ready in plenty of time for the games.

Guatemala City is facing the problem of housing the large influx of visitors, as the 20,000 expected represents a significant proportion of the entire population of this capital city. Efforts are being made to ascertain the number of rooms that can be made available in private homes, but it is recognized that temporary accommodation will have to be constructed.

Canadian Films Widely Distributed in Malaya

Singapore, August 4, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Canada has been obtaining some useful publicity throughout Malaya through the distribution of "shorts" produced by the National Film Board. The bulk of the distribution has been carried on by the film sections of the Public Relations Departments of the Singapore and Federation of Malaya governments, while a limited number of showings have also been arranged by the office of the Trade Commissioner in Singapore. Some 35 mm. shorts have also been sold to local film distributors for commercial use.

The widest distribution of these Canadian films has been through mobile film units operated by the Federation of Malaya Government. These units visit all parts of the country, catering to schools and other institutions and giving shows as well in out-of-the-way towns, villages and even on rubber estates and in tin-mining communities. It is estimated that, even with a limited supply of films available at the time, audiences to which these Canadian films were shown by mobile film units during January-June, 1949, numbered some 500,000. To this figure can be added many more thousands of school children and more advanced students, service personnel, staffs of industrial and trading organizations and ordinary individuals in both Singapore and the Federation who have been able to supply their own halls or theatres and projectors.

Postwar Exports From Bizonal Germany Set Record

Frankfurt-am-Main, August 25, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Exports from the Bizonal part of Germany during July, the first month of the fiscal year, not only held their own but climbed to a new high record of \$113 million, despite predictions that a decline was about to set in. This is according to preliminary figures announced by the Joint Export-Import Agency.

These exports were composed of 38,000 individual shipments, the highest number recorded in any month since the end of the war and 9,500 more than in the previous month. The significance of this trend toward a larger number of small transactions, rather than a smaller number of large transactions, is that it shows the constant spread of foreign trade to a greater number of businessmen and the steady approach to a more normal trade pattern. By contrast, in the early days after the war, coal constituted 70 per cent of exports from the Bizonal area.

July exports were \$9 million more than the record set in the previous month, and \$7.6 million, or 6 per cent higher than the OEEC monthly average export target for the 1949-50 fiscal year. In addition, exports from the French Zone are expected to amount to about \$6.5 million.

Exports of coal from the Bizonal area, \$30 million, and invisibles, \$12 million, continued at approximately the same levels as in previous months, so that the gain was attributable entirely to the \$71 million in general exports. This is especially noteworthy because it is on this category of exports that the economic recovery of Germany primarily depends.

Three-Power Economic Talks Are Outlined in Joint Communiqué

Creation of confidence among exporters of sterling area in their ability to retain position in dollar markets considered essential—Provision for broader use of ECA funds believed desirable—Revision of customs procedures contemplated.

WASHINGTON, September 12, 1949.—Representatives of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada have met during the past week to examine the trade and financial relationships between the sterling area and the dollar area. The pound and the dollar are the two principal world trading currencies.

While the development of a satisfactory balance of payments between the two areas is a matter of fundamental concern to the democratic world, it involves many problems which concern in the first instance the governments which are the centres of these two currency systems. The present discussions were held to examine these problems.

It was recognized that the task of working out conditions under which world trade can develop steadily and in increasing freedom will require a strenuous sustained effort, not only on the part of the United States, the United Kingdom and Canada, but also by all other countries desiring the same objectives.

Objectives Set Forth in Previous Pacts

It was agreed that the common aim is to work toward an ultimate solution, which will maintain employment and establish equilibrium of international trade on a mutually profitable basis at high levels. These objectives and general course of action have already been set forth in the United Nations Charter, the Bretton Woods Agreements and the Havana Charter for an international trade organization.

It was the broad purpose of the present meetings to explore, within this general framework, various specific measures which the three governments might take to prevent a serious breakdown in the dollar-sterling relationships which would have led to a crippling limitation of dollar imports into the sterling area and to hasten the achievement of those objectives.

These conversations have carried forward the consultations initiated in London during July 8-10. They have resulted in a clear understanding of the character of the difficulties to be faced and an increasing realization that a fully satisfactory solution will necessitate continuing efforts in many directions. In the course of these conversations it has become possible to discuss with complete frankness specific problems and the types of measures which will have to be taken if the three countries are to achieve their common purpose.

Emergency Actions in Sterling Area Noted

In the early stages of the discussion, attention was given to the immediate problem confronting the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area as a result of the rapid decline of gold and dollar reserves. Note was taken by the three governments of the emergency action which sterling area countries have decided to take to meet this situation. These measures are not pleasant ones; they will cause difficulties and sacrifices for everyone concerned. Nevertheless, they are a temporary necessity, and are recognized as such by all three governments.



United States—Washington, in which representatives of Canada, Great Britain and the United States recently discussed relationships between the sterling and dollar areas. White circle indicates location of Canadian Embassy.

Photo by United States Navy.

The ministers were in complete agreement that no permanent solution to the problem could be found in the emergency steps contemplated. A more fundamental attempt would have to be made by all concerned to expand the dollar earnings of the sterling area and to increase the flow of investment from the North American continent to the rest of the world, including the sterling area.

This more fundamental attempt would involve both separate actions of the three countries operating individually, and joint action by the three acting in co-operation with each other.

In approaching these possibilities of individual and joint action on the sterling-dollar problem, there was common agreement that this action should be based on the assumption that extraordinary aid from the North American continent would have to come to an end by the middle of 1952. This would require that the sterling area increase its dollar earnings so as to pay its way by 1952. This would require in the sterling area the creation of appropriate incentives to exporters to the dollar area and a vigorous attack upon costs of production to enhance the competitive position of sterling area products. Maximum efforts would be made to direct exports to the dollar area and build up earnings from tourism and other services.

Creation of Confidence Among Exporters Desirable

As a part of this export campaign by the sterling area countries, it was recognized that an essential element was the creation of a feeling of confidence on the part of sterling area exporters. They must feel that they will be afforded the opportunity to remain in the markets of the United States and Canada in which they will have gained a place, and that the minimum of difficulties will be placed in their way in entering those markets.

On their part the creditor countries undertook to facilitate, to the greatest extent feasible, an expansion of dollar earnings by debtor countries, including the sterling area. It was agreed that the United States and

Canada should reduce obstacles to the entry of goods and services from debtor countries, in order to provide as wide an opportunity as possible for those countries to earn dollars through the export of goods and the provision of services, including tourism.

It was recognized that such a policy would be in the interest of producers in the United States and Canada, for only in this way can the future level of trade provide adequately for those sectors of the American and Canadian economies which depend in considerable part upon foreign markets.

Wide Range of Discussions Took Place

The discussion of possible individual and joint actions, both long-run and short-run, ranged over a wide field. In addition to the question of dollar earnings of the United Kingdom and the rest of the sterling area, mentioned above, the ministers gave special attention to the following subjects:

1. Overseas investment.
2. Commodity arrangements and stockpiling.
3. Limitations on items which may be financed under present Economic Co-operation Administration procedures.
4. Customs procedures.
5. Tariff policy.
6. Liberalization of intra-European trade and payments.
7. Sterling balances.
8. Petroleum.
9. Shipping.
10. Provisions for continuing consultation.

A working group on overseas investment reviewed both recent experience and future prospects for the flow of productive investment, both private and public, from North America to overseas areas, especially underdeveloped countries. It was agreed that a high level of such investment could make an important contribution toward reducing the sterling-dollar disequilibrium and that every aspect of this problem should be explored on a continuing basis.

In order to initiate this work, the President's Committee for Financing Foreign Trade will be asked immediately to explore possible lines of action in co-operation with corresponding groups of British and Canadian financial and business representatives. While dealing with all aspects of private and public investment, the committee will be expected to address itself especially to the problem of incentives and of providing a suitable environment for a high level of private investment.

A working group on commodity arrangements and stockpiling gave special attention to rubber and tin. The Canadian representatives stated that the Canadian Government was prepared to take steps to increase reserve stocks of tin and rubber in Canada. The United States representatives reported that the United States Government was prepared to open to natural rubber a substantial additional area of competition, including a modification of the government order relating to the consumption of synthetic rubber. The United States would review its stockpiling program, with particular reference to rubber and tin.

Broader Use of ECA Funds Considered

Special attention was given by another group to the practical difficulty being experienced by the United Kingdom in making fully effective use of its Economic Co-operation Administration aid to cover its dollar deficit.

This difficulty arises out of the fact that, although the United Kingdom needs dollars to pay for goods in the United States, to make settlements with other countries, to pay for services, and for other purposes, the types of transactions which may be financed by ECA dollars have been definitely limited.

It has been agreed that, in order to carry out the basic purposes of the Economic Co-operation Act, it will be necessary for the United Kingdom to finance with its share of ECA funds a wider range of dollar expenditures than has hitherto been eligible, both within and outside the United States.

After careful examination of the dollar expenditures proposed to be made or authorized by the United Kingdom, it appears that eligibility requirements can be broadened to the extent required within the limits set by the Economic Co-operation Act. This would broaden the use but not increase the amount of ECA funds allocated to the United Kingdom.

Revision of Customs Procedures Contemplated

In the consideration of measures which creditor countries might take to reduce barriers to trade, it was recognized that customs procedures may create obstacles, psychological as well as actual.

Technical discussions of this subject disclosed that the United States, through administrative action and proposed legislation, was already contemplating constructive steps in this field.

Canadian representatives stated that the Canadian Government would undertake a further review of the administrative operation of its customs act in the light of these discussions.

As to tariff rates, it was noted that high tariffs were clearly inconsistent with the position of creditor countries. There had already been significant and substantial reductions in United States tariffs during the last fifteen years. The policy of the United States Government was to seek further negotiation of trade agreements through which additional reductions might be made, within the framework of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act.

There was agreement that one of the ways in which the competitive position of United Kingdom products might be improved was by a widening of the area in which such products competed freely with those of other countries.

In this connection, as an initial step toward a more general liberalization, the United Kingdom delegation outlined its proposals for liberalizing trade with countries with which it did not have balance of payments difficulties, and raised the question whether the provisions of Section 9 of the Anglo-American Financial Agreement and Article 5 of the Anglo-Canadian Financial Agreement presented an obstacle to such a plan.

It was the view of the United States and Canadian delegations that such liberalization of United Kingdom import regulations should be considered, since the United Kingdom shortage of dollars should not in itself force the United Kingdom to reduce its purchases from areas with which it does not have a shortage of means of payment.

It was agreed that any United Kingdom import regulations as they affect United States and Canadian products would be the subject of continuing review by representatives of the three governments through continuing facilities for consultation.

Sterling Balances of Other Countries Discussed

A further subject which was discussed was the United Kingdom liability represented by the sterling balances of other countries.

A large number of countries has been accustomed to hold either all or part of their foreign exchange reserves in the form of sterling. The existence and availability of such holdings is an integral feature of the widespread multilateral use of sterling for the purpose of financing international trade.

One of the problems of the postwar period has been the existence of exceptionally large accumulations of sterling which were built up, mainly during the war, as the result of payments by the United Kingdom for goods and services purchased overseas in furtherance of the common war effort. In June, 1945, these balances amounted to \$13,500,000,000. Since then there have been considerable fluctuations both in the total and in the holdings of individual countries, though the amount outstanding at the end of 1948 was approximately the same as at June, 1945.

In principle, the whole of these balances represents a charge on United Kingdom production of goods and services. In practice, however, a substantial proportion will continue to be held as reserves by the countries concerned. To the extent that the balances are liquidated, some proportion of United Kingdom production of goods and services is used to discharge this liability instead of to pay for current imports of goods and services.

This whole problem in its various aspects, including the necessity to provide capital goods for development, was discussed in a preliminary way on the basis of prior technical examination by the experts of the three governments. It was agreed that this was one of the subjects which concerned other countries and would require further study.

Petroleum and Shipping Subjects for Further Study

Investigation of the ways in which the sterling area could move toward a position in which it could earn its own way led to the discussion of other special problems, including petroleum and shipping—two important elements in the sterling area balance of payments picture. The United Kingdom representatives set forth the facts of the very large dollar deficit which the sterling area presently incurs because of oil transactions, and their desire to reduce this deficit to the minimum possible level.

It was mutually recognized that the question of oil production and refining and geographical distribution raised problems of extreme complexity, involving the protection of legitimate interests of the major producing countries and companies. The ministers recognized that these two questions of petroleum and shipping could not be resolved in the short time available to them, and that further study would be required. In the case of petroleum they agreed to appoint representatives to analyze the facts and to provide the basis for subsequent discussions.

There has been agreement on the objective toward which policies should be directed and agreement on certain immediate steps which will be taken to bring that objective nearer. There are, however, as has been emphasized, a number of questions requiring closer examination than this short conference has allowed.

Provision Made for Continuing Talks

It is proposed, therefore, to continue the examinations, initiated during the conference, of questions on which it is hoped that useful understanding can be reached under the direction of the present ministerial group. These arrangements for continuing consultation—supplementing the usual channels of communication between governments—will be used to keep under review the effectiveness of actions already agreed upon and to prepare for governmental consideration measures which could carry further those adjustments which are considered to be necessary.

In establishing these arrangements for continuing consultation, the three governments wish to emphasize that these arrangements underline rather than diminish their interest in the development of economic co-operation within the entire community of western nations. The tripartite arrangements will not in any way encroach upon, or detract from, the area of competence of the OEEC and other existing organs of international economic collaboration. On the contrary, these arrangements for continuing consultation, by contributing materially to the solution of problems which today adversely affect the working of the entire Organization for European Economic Co-operation group, and yet are not susceptible of solution within that group, will facilitate the progress of economic collaboration in the wider field.

In summary, the ministers of the three countries concerned are satisfied that a real contribution to the solution of the sterling-dollar difficulties has been made by the conclusions recorded above. They are confident that, with sustained efforts on all sides and with the seizure of every opportunity by sterling area exporters to enter into and remain in dollar markets which are open to them, there is the prospect of reaching a satisfactory equilibrium between the sterling and dollar areas by the time exceptional dollar aid comes to an end.

Australia Plans £200 Million Power System

Sydney, July 8, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—A scheme for utilizing five-eighths of the headwaters of the Snowy River for power production will become one of the world's great water engineering projects, and the biggest enterprise of its kind in Australia. The final plan will have sixteen to twenty stations for generating electric power, seven major dams, 81 to 101 miles of tunnel through the Australian Alps and about 500 miles of water race lines.

Near Australia's highest peak, Mt. Kosciusko (7,328 feet), are the sources of three big rivers—the Murray, the Murrumbidgee and the Snowy. The Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers eventually combine and reach the sea in South Australia, but the Snowy River flows into the Pacific Ocean.

The complete plan involves trapping virtually all the headwaters of the Snowy River (about 45 per cent of the river's total volume) and turning them through tunnels in the Alps into the Murray and Murrumbidgee rivers—using them first to generate electricity, and then for irrigation purposes. This would add about 900,000 acre-feet of water to the inland rivers every year, the equivalent of one foot of water over 1,400 square miles of country. It is estimated that some Snowy River water may be supplied for inland irrigation within eight years of the commencement of work and that some electricity may be generated later. The work will take at least 25 years to complete and the estimated cost at this time is approximately £200 million.

Stocks of Natural Rubber Declined Since Start of Year

London, June 30, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Natural rubber production during the first five months of the current calendar year amounted to 585,000 tons, and consumption to 612,500 tons, according to a review of the world position by the Rubber Study Group. There was a decline of 67,500 tons in stocks on hand from the beginning of 1949 to the end of May.

Synthetic rubber production during the same period amounted to 197,500 tons, and consumption to the same amount. Stocks declined 2,500 tons from the beginning of 1949 to the end of May.

Growing Pig Population in United States May Provide Surplus

Total of 96,000,000, due partly to large carry-over last spring—Feed grain supplies per animal largest on record—Heavy slaughter weights continuing.

By G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor for Canada

WASHINGTON, August 20, 1949.—(FTS)—Present estimates of the United States pig population for 1949 indicate a total of 96,000,000, savings from the spring production amounting to 59,000,000. This is an increase of 15 per cent over the corresponding period in 1948, and the second largest net spring yield of any peacetime year. The net spring population was higher in 1942 and 1943, but these were the only other years, the increase at that time being due to substantial feed-grain supplies and government encouragement of pork production for wartime needs.

Pigs saved from the fall production may total 37,000,000, or nine per cent more than that of last fall, and the third largest on record. From the year's total production, between 83,000,000 and 86,000,000 should be available for slaughter in 1950. This will possibly present certain problems to producers, and the United States Government, the effects of which will undoubtedly be felt in Canada.

Heavy slaughter weights are likely to be continued, in view of prospects for the largest amount of feed grain supplies ever available per animal unit in this country. If so, the per caput availability of pork for consumption in 1950 will approximate 75·6 pounds, a figure equal to that of 1946. At prewar average slaughter weights, this would still be 70 pounds per caput. Pork consumption in the United States has been as high as 70 pounds per person only nine times in the past 40 years.

Support Level Will Decline Seasonally

The support level will be \$18.50 in September, and will decline seasonally to \$15.00 or less in December. The present support program at 90 per cent of parity will continue through March, 1950.

Lard production in the 12 months, from October, 1949, to September, 1950, will be correspondingly high, and probably will amount to between 2·8 and 2·9 billion pounds (including farm lard). This would be substantially larger than the 1948-49 production and a record, except for 1943-44, when 3·3 billion pounds were produced.

If hog prices reach the support levels, and present indications are that they may do so late this autumn, the government will be obliged to start buying pork. However, disposal of the surplus presents a further problem, since few countries participating in the European Recovery Plan, particularly the United Kingdom, would welcome "dumping" of fat pork. In any event, it is fairly obvious that any surplus Canada may have, as a result of her increased production and the possibility of the lack of an outlet for the product in the historical sense, will not be welcomed in the United States, even were it possible to compete in price. However, increased pork consumption by the Canadian consumer, and the flow of more beef to the United States might offer a temporary solution to the problem.

Turkey Buys Wheat From Canada To Meet Unusual Deficiency

Severe winter weather followed by a spring drought greatly reduces estimated yield of winter wheat—Total of 4,256,000 bushels purchased in Canada—Application made to ECA for funds to finance wheat requirements.

By G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

(One hectare equals 2.471 acres; one metric ton equals 36.75 bushels)

ISTANBUL, September 2, 1949.—Severe winter weather followed by a spring drought has caused Turkey, a traditional wheat exporter, to buy wheat to augment what is expected to be one of her poorest crops on record. This is indeed a severe blow to the country at a time when she so badly needs foreign exchange for capital development.

To date, a total of 4,256,000 bushels, or 114,000 long tons, have been purchased in Canada, and deliveries are currently taking place at the ports of Istanbul, Izmir and Iskenderun. At one time in Istanbul harbour there were four ships, one a Canadian vessel, the S.S. *Mont Clair*, all with Canadian cargoes—a unique occurrence.

The Turkish purchasing authorities are understood to have been successful in obtaining very low freight rates. Unfortunately, the ships will have to leave Turkish ports with little or no return cargo.

Because the major portion of the wheat produced in Turkey is winter wheat, the early winter of 1948-49 has had an especially serious effect on the production. Unprecedented snow in November cut short the autumn sowing at a stage when only 60 per cent of the normal acreage had been seeded. Sowings made in October have resulted in fair to good crops. Had the spring been normal, part of the loss might have been ameliorated, but extremely dry conditions have militated against a normal yield.

The following figures compare 1948 production with the preliminary estimates of the Agricultural Institute for 1949:

	1948		1949	
	Area Hectares	Production Metric Tons	Area Hectares	Estimated Production Metric Tons
Winter wheat	4,590,000	4,854,000	3,500,000	2,000,000
Mixed wheat and rye	233,000	276,000	200,000	150,000
Total	4,823,000	5,130,000	3,700,000	2,150,000

Main Wheat Imports in to Come from North America

Estimates of the minimum import requirements vary around a mean of 450,000 metric tons. Plans called for the importation from North America of 300,000 tons, of which 114,000 tons have already been purchased in Canada. Negotiations have been in progress with Syria for about two months for the importation of 100,000 tons by barter against Turkish products, largely livestock and lumber. The recent change in government has resulted in unsettling developments, and the outcome is not clear at the moment.

Application has been made to ECA authorities for funds to finance the wheat requirements, and the Minister of State recently stated that the purchase of 78,000 tons had received ECA approval, and a request for an additional 200,000 tons had been made. Approval will save the necessity of selling any significant amounts of gold reserves.

Proportion of ECA Purchases in Canada Lower in Second Year

Procurement authorizations approved during last five months valued at \$118,323,000, representing 29 per cent of total "off-shore" purchases—Figure for seventeen months \$808,419,776, which represents 38 per cent of total "off-shore" purchases by ECA.

PROCURMENT authorizations have been approved by the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, for the purchase in Canada of commodities valued at \$808,419,776. This figure represents the amount made available since the beginning of April, 1948. Procurement authorizations approved during the last five months, from April to August inclusive, represent an expenditure of \$118,323,000.

Total "off-shore" purchases since the beginning of April, 1948, have a value of \$2,152,662,218, of which \$413,492,000 were made in countries other than the United States in the last five months. The Canadian percentage of "off-shore" purchases since the inauguration of this program to assist in the recovery of European countries is 38, whereas the percentage of such purchases in the last five months is approximately 29.

Authorizations approved since April, 1948, for the procurement of commodities in the United States and other countries, have a value of \$6,399,238,317, to which should be added a total of \$564,667,650 to cover the cost of ocean freight.

Total Authorizations, by Countries

	To July 31	To August 31
Rye	\$ 1,308,960	\$ 1,308,960
Miscellaneous meals	675,256	675,256
Linseed oil	1,281,255	1,281,255
Hides and skins	1,301,400	1,301,400
Leather	76,000	76,000
Agricultural equipment except tractors	97,000	97,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	49,000	49,000
Copper	360,740	360,740
Ferro-alloys	295,000	295,000
Non-metallic minerals	101,000	96,000
Canvas	15,120	15,120
Miscellaneous textiles	276,000	276,000
Total	\$ 5,836,731	\$ 5,831,731
Belgium-Luxembourg		
Wheat	\$ 1,298,385	\$ 1,298,385
Barley	1,465,000	1,465,000
Hides and skins	50,000	50,000
Paper and products	39,000	69,000
Aluminum	565,000	565,000
Lead	2,736,000	2,736,000
Zinc	604,000	604,000
Non-ferrous metals, unspec.	1,544,000	1,985,000
Ferro-alloys	700,000	700,000
Non-metallic minerals	225,000	225,000
Total	\$ 9,226,385	\$ 9,697,385
Bizone Germany		
Miscellaneous meals	\$ 632,000	\$ 586,000
Miscellaneous fats and oils	1,909,000	1,814,000
Hides and skins	524,000	544,000
Paper and products	6,188,000	6,188,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	675,000	675,000
Copper	1,196,000	1,196,000
Nickel	1,964,570	1,964,570
Non-ferrous metals, unspec.	182,000	48,000
Cobalt	134,600	134,600
Ferro-alloys	1,585,600	1,585,600
Asbestos	150,000	150,000
Non-metallic minerals	346,000	546,000
Total	\$ 15,486,770	\$ 15,431,770

ECA Authorizations—Continued

	To July 31	To August 31
<i>China</i>		
Fertilizer	\$ 534,169	\$ 534,169
<i>Denmark</i>		
Barley	2,423,800	2,423,800
Miscellaneous meals	119,276	119,276
Fish meal	395,261	395,261
Agricultural machinery	1,499,692	1,874,692
Tractors	378,986	463,986
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	5,600	5,600
Aluminum	415,215	525,215
Copper	569,000	569,000
Lead	144,000	144,000
Zinc	300,000	300,000
Synthetic rubber	60,000	60,000
Ships, complete	1,759,000	1,759,000
Miscellaneous plants and products	130,000	130,000
Total	\$ 8,199,830	\$ 8,769,830
<i>France</i>		
Flaxseed	\$ 2,124,456	\$ 2,124,456
Miscellaneous meals	166,000	166,000
Miscellaneous fats and oils	380,000	380,000
Hog liver	13,740	13,740
Miscellaneous livestock, animal products	25,000	25,000
Lumber and sawmill products	380,000	380,000
Woodpulp	364,500	364,500
Paper and products	660,000	660,000
Machine tools	132,900	132,900
Textile machinery	40,125	40,125
Electrical equipment	28,500	28,500
Agricultural machinery	2,400,000	2,400,000
Precision instruments	29,200	29,200
Trucks	342,700	342,700
Tractors	590,000	590,000
Metal-working machinery	48,000	48,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	11,239,200	11,239,200
Aluminum	1,420,000	1,420,000
Copper	5,727,900	5,727,900
Lead	474,000	474,000
Zinc	3,374,607	3,779,607
Nickel	1,201,000	1,201,000
Non-ferrous metals (decr.)	787,000	787,000
Pyrites	188,000	188,000
Ferro-alloys	2,002,000	2,002,000
Brass	1,014,850	1,007,850
Asbestos	185,000	185,000
Non-metallic minerals	2,972,000	2,972,000
Textile products	1,416,000	1,416,000
Fertilizer	3,140,000	3,140,000
Paraffin wax	119,000	119,000
Rubber, synthetic	391,000	391,000
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	1,520,000	1,520,000
Miscellaneous plants and products	293,000	433,000
Total	\$ 43,615,678	\$ 44,153,678
<i>French North Africa</i>		
Paper and products	\$ 27,000	\$ 27,000
Agricultural machinery	500,000	449,000
Trucks	31,000	31,000
Copper	255,000	255,000
Non-metallic minerals	255,000	95,000
Total	\$ 1,068,000	\$ 857,000
<i>French Overseas Territories</i>		
Fish and products	\$ 150,000	\$ 150,000
Electrical equipment	73,000	73,000
Agricultural machinery	175,000	175,000
Trucks	195,000	195,000
Tractors	50,000	50,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	144,000	144,000
Non-metallic minerals	80,000	80,000
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	118,000	118,000
Total	\$ 985,000	\$ 985,000

ECA Authorizations—Continued

	To July 31	To August 31
<i>French Zone Germany</i>		
Hides and skins	\$ 60,000	\$ 60,000
Miscellaneous livestock	3,000	3,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment (decr.)	130,000	130,000
Aluminum	236,000	236,000
Lead	248,000	248,000
Nickel	145,000	145,000
Ferro-silicon	21,300	21,300
Miscellaneous plants and products	27,000	27,000
Total	\$ 610,300	\$ 610,300
<i>Greece</i>		
Hides and skins	\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000
Leather and products	3,000	3,000
Lumber and sawmill products	920,000	920,000
Paper and products	151,000	155,000
Agricultural machinery	165,000	165,000
Tractors	130,000	130,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	200,000	200,000
Aluminum	105,000	105,000
Non-ferrous metals, unspec.	14,200	14,200
Fertilizer	718	718
Total	\$ 1,958,918	\$ 1,962,918
<i>Iceland</i>		
Wheat flour	\$ 270,000	\$ 270,000
Mixed bread grains	122,000	122,000
Coarse grains, unspec.	132,000	132,000
Paper and products	20,000	20,000
Agricultural machinery	7,000	7,000
Tractors	14,000	14,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment .....	.....	21,000
Nitro-fertilizer	275,000	275,000
Miscellaneous plants and products	45,000	45,000
Total	\$ 885,000	\$ 906,000
<i>Ireland</i>		
Wheat	\$ 1,749,730	\$ 1,726,730
Coarse grains, unspec.	600,750	600,750
Miscellaneous meals	80,065	80,065
Leather	160,000	160,000
Lumber and sawmill products	1,979,748	1,979,748
Paper and products	2,437,510	2,694,510
Electrical equipment	27,150	27,150
Agricultural machinery	293,410	293,410
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	1,401,132	1,401,132
Ferro-alloys (decr.)	290,000	290,000
Non-metallic minerals	64,410	64,410
Miscellaneous textiles	17,935	17,935
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	66,580	66,580
Fruits and vegetables	174,000	174,000
Miscellaneous plants and products	238,580	602,580
Total	\$ 9,001,000	\$ 9,599,000
<i>Italy</i>		
Fish and products	\$ 5,029,000	\$ 5,029,000
Lumber and sawmill products	240,000	240,000
Agricultural machinery	127,000	127,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	500,000	500,000
Copper	188,800	188,800
Nickel	149,000	149,000
Total	\$ 6,233,800	\$ 6,233,800
<i>Netherlands</i>		
Wheat	\$ 3,930,044	\$ 3,930,044
Rye	836,989	836,989
Coarse grains, unspec.	514,370	514,370
Barley	1,507,056	1,507,056
Flaxseed	3,677,078	3,677,078
Miscellaneous meals	1,332,142	1,332,142
Linseed oil	823,752	823,752
Miscellaneous livestock	21,000	21,000
Pulpwood	826,000	826,000
Lumber and sawmill products	598,000	598,000
Machine tools	50,000	50,000
Electrical equipment	89,000	89,000

ECA Authorizations—Continued

	To July 31	To August 31
<i>Netherlands—Continued</i>		
Agricultural machinery	595,000	594,000
Precision instruments	40,000	40,000
Tractors	220,000	216,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	112,000	114,000
Aluminum	2,235,000	2,733,000
Copper	2,340,000	2,939,000
Lead	1,167,000	834,000
Nickel	150,000	150,000
Non-ferrous metals, unspec.	320,000	317,000
Ferro-alloys	574,000	574,000
Brass	50,000	50,000
Non-metallic minerals	330,000	292,000
Wool fabrics	100,000	100,000
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	332,000	343,000
Lecithin (soya)	8,200	8,200
Miscellaneous plants and products	164,000	147,000
Total	\$ 22,942,631	\$ 23,656,631
<i>Norway</i>		
Wheat	\$ 2,385,000	\$ 2,385,000
Rye	295,539	295,539
Coarse grain, unspec.	570,000	570,000
Barley	851,880	851,880
Electrode paste	74,500	74,500
Lead	25,000	25,000
Non-ferrous metals	810,000	2,410,000
Cotton yarn	30,900	30,900
Total	\$ 5,042,819	\$ 6,642,819
<i>Sweden</i>		
Electrical equipment	\$ 22,016	\$ 22,016
Aluminum	717,000	1,527,000
Nickel .....	.....	360,000
Miscellaneous non-ferrous metals	15,000	107,000
Non-metallic minerals	290,000	290,000
Paraffin wax	6,600	6,600
Total	\$ 1,050,616	\$ 2,312,616
<i>Turkey</i>		
Agricultural machinery	\$ 1,923,000	\$ 1,923,000
Tractors	2,051,000	2,148,000
Total	\$ 3,974,000	\$ 4,071,000
<i>United Kingdom</i>		
Wheat	\$246,356,629	\$246,356,629
Wheat flour	58,126,740	58,126,740
Meat (except bacon)	7,750,000	7,750,000
Bacon	46,800,000	46,800,000
Cheese	10,000,000	10,000,000
Hides and skins	50,000	50,000
Leather	900,000	900,000
Fish and products	7,150,000	7,150,000
Lumber and sawmill products	40,379,000	40,379,000
Woodpulp	22,700,000	22,700,000
Paper and products	27,190,000	27,190,000
Textile machinery	459,000	459,000
Electrical equipment	151,000	151,000
Agricultural machinery	3,100,000	3,350,000
Trucks	623,000	723,000
Metal-working machinery	128,000	128,000
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	1,137,000	1,137,000
Aluminum	50,265,000	64,265,000
Copper	51,104,760	54,110,760
Lead	23,691,000	23,691,000
Zinc	24,707,000	24,707,000
Non-ferrous metals, unspec.	6,392,000	6,392,000
Ferro-alloys	12,826,000	12,826,000
Asbestos	2,000,000	2,000,000
Non-metallic minerals	2,433,000	2,433,000
Miscellaneous chemicals and products	2,280,000	2,280,000
Fruits and vegetables	109,000	109,000
Total	\$648,808,129	\$666,164,129
Grand total	\$785,459,776	\$808,419,776

ECA Authorizations, by Commodities

	To July 31	To August 31
<i>Bread Grains</i>		
Wheat	\$255,719,788	\$255,696,788
Rye	2,441,488	2,441,488
Flour	58,396,740	58,396,740
Mixed	122,000	122,000
Total	\$316,680,016	\$316,657,016
<i>Coarse Grains</i>		
Coarse grains (unspec.)	\$ 1,817,120	\$ 1,817,120
Barley	6,247,736	6,247,736
Flaxseed	5,801,534	5,801,534
Miscellaneous meals	3,004,739	2,958,739
Total	\$ 16,871,129	\$ 16,825,129
<i>Fats and Oils</i>		
Linseed oil	\$ 2,105,007	\$ 2,105,007
Miscellaneous fats and oils	2,289,000	2,194,000
Total	\$ 4,394,007	\$ 4,299,007
<i>Livestock and Animal Products</i>		
Meat (excluding bacon)	\$ 7,750,000	\$ 7,750,000
Bacon	46,800,000	46,800,000
Hog liver	13,740	13,740
Cheese	10,000,000	10,000,000
Hides and skins	2,255,400	2,275,400
Leather	1,139,000	1,139,000
Miscellaneous livestock	49,000	49,000
Total	\$ 68,007,140	\$ 68,027,140
<i>Fish and Products</i>		
Fish	\$ 12,329,000	\$ 12,329,000
Fish meal	395,261	395,261
Total	\$ 12,724,261	\$ 12,724,261
<i>Wood and Products</i>		
Pulpwood	\$ 826,000	\$ 826,000
Lumber and sawmill products	44,496,748	44,496,748
Woodpulp	23,064,500	23,064,500
Paper and products	36,712,510	37,003,510
Total	\$105,099,758	\$105,390,758
<i>Industrial Equipment, including Spare Parts</i>		
Machine tools	\$ 182,900	\$ 182,900
Textile machinery	499,125	499,125
Electrical equipment	390,666	390,666
Electrode paste	74,500	74,500
Agricultural machinery	10,882,102	11,455,102
Precision instruments	69,200	69,200
Trucks	1,191,700	1,291,700
Tractors	3,433,986	3,611,986
Metal-working machinery	176,000	176,000
Miscellaneous	15,332,932	15,355,932
Total	\$ 32,233,111	\$ 33,107,111
<i>Metals, Minerals and Alloys</i>		
Aluminum	\$ 55,958,215	\$ 71,376,215
Copper	61,742,200	65,347,200
Lead	28,485,000	28,152,000
Zinc	28,985,607	29,390,607
Nickel	3,609,570	3,969,570
Non-ferrous metals, unspec.	8,490,200	10,486,200
Cobalt	134,600	134,600
Pyrites	188,000	188,000
Ferro-alloys	17,692,600	17,692,600
Brass	1,064,850	1,057,850
Asbestos	2,335,000	2,335,000
Ferro-silicon	21,300	21,300
Non-metallic minerals	7,096,410	7,093,410
Total	\$215,803,552	\$237,244,552
<i>Textiles</i>		
Wool fabrics	\$ 100,000	\$ 100,000
Cotton yarn	30,900	30,900
Canvas	15,120	15,120
Miscellaneous	1,709,935	1,709,935
Total	\$ 1,855,955	\$ 1,855,955

ECA Authorizations—Continued

<i>Chemicals and Products</i>	To July 31	To August 31
Fertilizer	\$ 3,949,887	\$ 3,949,887
Paraffin wax	125,600	125,600
Rubber (synthetic)	451,000	451,000
Miscellaneous	4,316,580	4,327,580
Total	\$ 8,843,067	\$ 8,854,067
<i>Marine Equipment</i>		
Ships, complete	\$ 1,759,000	\$ 1,759,000
<i>Plants and Products</i>		
Fruits and vegetables	\$ 283,000	\$ 283,000
Lecithin (soya)	8,200	8,200
Miscellaneous	897,580	1,384,580
Total	\$ 1,188,780	\$ 1,675,780
Grand total	\$785,459,776	\$808,419,776

Additional ECA Authorizations Announced

Washington, D.C., September 14, 1949. — (FTS)—Procurement authorizations approved by the Economic Co-operation Administration during the week ending September 9 totalled \$18,599,000, which brings the cumulative authorizations for Europe since the beginning of April, 1948, to \$6,534,126,000. Food and agricultural items represented 64 per cent of the commodities authorized for purchase during the week, with industrial items amounting to about 36 per cent.

Twelve countries, in addition to Western Germany and Trieste, received authorizations. They are: Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, France and French territories, Greece, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, Turkey and the United Kingdom.

Among food and agricultural items, the leading commodity group was coarse grains, totalling \$4,965,000 and including \$4,573,000 for corn for Bizone Germany and \$1,159,000 for corn for Ireland. The week's net total included decreases in previous authorizations for corn for France and oats for Austria.

Among industrial items, the leading commodity group was chemicals and related products, including medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations, industrial chemicals other than alcohol, and other chemicals and chemical preparations. The week's total for this commodity group was \$2,314,000, including \$466,000 for industrial chemicals for the United Kingdom from the United States and Canada; and \$1,780,000 for chemicals and chemical preparations for the Netherlands from the United States, Canada and Latin America.

Some of the larger single authorizations approved during the week included: Belgium-Luxembourg, \$1,000,000 for industrial machinery; the French Zone of Germany, \$1,200,000 for rubber and rubber products; the Netherlands, \$1,858,000 for aircraft parts, accessories and ground handling equipment; and Turkey, \$3,999,000 for wheat.

ECA Purchases in Canada Announced

Washington, September 12, 1949.—Procurement authorizations, announced today by the Economic Co-operation Administration, include the following of special interest to Canada:

Agricultural equipment, excluding tractors, valued at \$350,000, for delivery to France on or before September 30, 1950.

Agricultural equipment, excluding tractors (including parts), valued at \$100,000, for delivery to France on or before September 30, 1950.

Motor vehicles, engines and parts, valued at \$20,000, for delivery to France on or before May 31, 1950.

Industrial machinery, including office machines, appliances and parts, valued at \$15,000, for delivery on or before February 29, 1950.

Canadian Dollar Devalued Ten Per Cent, Following British Action

Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, announced government decision to adjust exchange rate—National economy affected by changes in rates of other countries importing largely from Canada—Situation worsened early this year—Closest co-operation prevailed at Washington.

FOLLOWING the decision of Great Britain to devalue the pound sterling, and that of other countries to take similar action, the Canadian Government announced that an "adjustment of ten per cent" in the rate of the Canadian dollar was considered appropriate. After explaining the British action and outlining the impact on Canada, the Hon. Douglas Abbott, Minister of Finance, said in the House of Commons last Monday night that, effective with the opening of business on Tuesday, September 20, the buying rate for United States dollars would be \$1.10 and the selling rate \$1.10½ per U.S. dollar. The buying rate for pounds sterling would be \$3.07¼ and the selling rate \$3.08¾ per pound. Such a change required consultation with, but not the approval of, the International Monetary Fund, he said. This consultation took place on Tuesday.

The Canadian economy is bound to be affected by changes in the exchange rates of countries which take so large a part of our exports, the Minister of Finance pointed out in discussing the effect on this country. We are bound to be affected also by any changes in prices which prevail in our most important markets and sources of supply.

Continuing, he said: "In considering the immediate and prospective impact upon Canada, we have to look particularly at our balance of payments and foreign exchange position. Because of the dislocations in world trade which have prevailed since the end of the war, foreign exchange policy has been a major factor in our affairs. Honourable members will recall the heavy loss in foreign exchange reserves which we experienced during 1947, owing to the inability of our customers in Europe to pay for a large part of their imports from us. The measures which we were obliged to take in November of that year to stop the drain were highly successful. A substantial current account surplus in our balance of payments was achieved during 1948, and our reserves of gold and United States dollars was increased from a low of \$461 millions in December, 1947, to \$998 millions at December 31, 1948.

Situation Worsened Early This Year

"However, at the beginning of 1949 it was clear that the worsening world dollar situation and our rising imports from the United States would result in a sharp reduction in our current account surplus. The current account surplus in our balance of payments has in fact been declining and it is now estimated that, for the year as a whole, it will in any case be very small. Consequently, any developments which tend to bring about a reduction in the total value of our exports or an increase in our imports is likely to create a deficit in our international accounts. Such a deficit would result in a loss of exchange reserves.

"While, as I have said, our exchange reserves have recovered substantially since the end of 1947, they have not been restored to the level which is adequate for our needs. In these circumstances it is highly desirable to pursue policies which would help to prevent a deficit in our trading position.



Parliament Buildings, Ottawa.

"The substantial devaluation of currencies throughout the sterling area, and in many other countries as well, cannot fail to have important implications for our balance of payments position. Many of our exports are bound to face increased price competition in both the non-dollar and dollar markets. At the same time the extensive exchange adjustments abroad will tend to result in an increase in the total value of our imports. While we stand ready to co-operate with the efforts of overseas countries to expand their sales to us, we cannot receive more imports from all sources without going into deficit in our international accounts.

"In these circumstances, the government has decided to adjust the exchange value of the Canadian dollar to the extent considered necessary.

"Canada's basic position will continue to be strong. Our exports have been and will continue to be competitive. Our production is efficient and our costs are relatively low. Because of these underlying factors, the government has felt that an adjustment of 10 per cent is appropriate."

Re-alignment of Some Currencies Foreseen

In commenting on the British action in devaluing the pound sterling, the Hon. Mr. Abbott declared that it was clear for some time that a fairly radical re-alignment of some currencies was a necessary element in the readjustments required to balance international trade. The decision, however, was one which the countries concerned had themselves to take. The action which the United Kingdom had now taken constituted a courageous and positive effort by the British people to do their part in the common endeavours that were necessary to provide the basis for a real and enduring recovery of world trade.

"Since the end of the war we have been confronted with repeated dollar crises, each threatening to produce a breakdown in the economic

relations between the democracies of the western world," he said. "These crises had their origins in the widespread economic dislocations and heavy losses caused by the war. First, there was the work of relief undertaken by UNRRA and the military authorities; then we had the establishment of the two international monetary institutions at Bretton Woods; this was followed by the extension of large loans and credits by the United States and Canada to the United Kingdom and other European countries. Finally, there was the adoption of the Marshall Plan, which has provided further substantial financial help from the United States. These measures have been highly successful not only in averting the incalculable consequences of economic and political collapse, but have been essential elements in the successive stages of physical reconstruction. With the help of these measures the peoples of Western Europe have been able to perform the remarkable feat of repairing, in a few short years, the physical ravages of the most destructive war in history.

"Although physical production has been largely restored, we have continued to face a most serious unbalance in world trade. The so-called dollar shortage has continued to get worse and has become all but universal. How to overcome the widening disequilibrium between the dollar and non-dollar world was the central task of the Washington discussions. Each of the participants was keenly and deeply aware of the consequences of failure. Unless the trend could be reversed, the free world would, through the force of events, divide itself into two economic blocs. With this division there could not be a sound or lasting basis for political co-operation and security.

Closest Co-operation Prevailed at Talks

"The problem was approached in the realization that these great issues were at stake. The atmosphere of co-operation and understanding in which the discussions proceeded could not have been better. Each side was prepared to re-examine its policies in the light of the adjustments that are required. The United Kingdom, the sterling area, and other non-dollar countries had to find ways and new incentives by which their dollar earnings could be quickly and substantially expanded. The dollar countries on the other hand would have to follow policies which would enable that expansion in dollar earnings to take place; and wherever possible undertake the removal of obstacles which stand in the way. The decisions taken by the Government of the United Kingdom to achieve this common purpose were announced yesterday by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. The courses of action adopted by the dollar countries are clearly set forth in the communique issued at the conclusion of the Washington talks. Honourable members will agree that these decisions and courses of action constitute a positive and comprehensive effort to achieve a soundly balanced and expanding world trade upon which the prosperity of Canada so greatly depends.

"The action taken by the Government of the United Kingdom, and followed by many other countries, has, aside from the longer-run effects, important immediate implications for Canada as well. It is clear, now, that a widespread and substantial readjustment of currencies is under way."

Output of Rough Diamonds in French Equatorial Africa Increased

Leopoldville.—(FTS)—Production of rough diamonds in French Equatorial Africa has increased in the past ten years as follows, in carats: 1939, 17,491; 1940, 31,927; 1941, 33,565; 1942, 46,232; 1943, 56,285; 1944, 57,585; 1945, 82,891; 1946, 87,231; 1947, 107,076; and 1948, 118,800.

Tobacco Production in South Africa in Past Season Reaches New Record

Favourable climatic conditions held responsible for high yield of 49,635,000 pounds—Exports amounted to 1,664,000 pounds in year ended last April.

JOHANNESBURG, September 1, 1949.—(FTS)—According to the latest annual report of the South African Tobacco Industry Control Board—a quasi-government organization which controls the marketing, grading and pricing of leaf tobacco—production in the 1948-49 season was 49,634,762 pounds. The average yield since 1939 has been 30 million pounds and the past season's record crop, it is stated, is mainly due to favourable climatic conditions. The crop estimate for 1949-50 is currently placed at 41,374,000 pounds, the estimated decrease being due primarily to the dry mid-season.

A breakdown of the past season's production shows that 54·0 per cent was flue-cured, 19·8 per cent air-cured bright, 19·7 per cent air-cured dark, 4·6 per cent air-cured snuff leaf and 1·9 per cent Turkish type. Average selling prices were 57·4 cents per pound for flue-cured, 35·4 cents per pound for air-cured, and 64·0 cents per pound for Turkish. According to the report, the average selling price in Canada for flue-cured tobacco in 1948 was 41·25 cents per pound. Imports totalled 3,562,297 pounds of leaf tobacco, of which over 3 million pounds were flue-cured from the Rhodesias (2,012,973 pounds), United States (1,099,867 pounds), and Canada (30,000 pounds). The importation of tobacco of all types is now prohibited in terms of the Union's import control scheme. Exports during the year ending April 30, 1949, amounted to 1,663,759 pounds, on which a bounty of nearly \$67,500 was paid to compensate exporters for losses sustained.

Prospects for Malayan Rubber Industry Uncertain

Singapore, August 4, 1949.—The future of Malaya's rubber industry is causing considerable concern in trade and financial circles in this country and the United Kingdom. This is due not only to the prospect that there may be a progressive and substantial decline in the practical value of one of the greatest dollar-earning enterprises in any of the sterling countries but also, from the local viewpoint, that competition from low-priced synthetic and a consequent falling-off in production and exports may lead to an increase in unemployment, a lower living standard and possibly some increase in social and political unrest.

With rehabilitation of rubber estates by no means complete, labour costs some three times higher than before the war and no assurance of a continuance in export demand at current or higher prices, the situation is undoubtedly serious. A possible reflection of the attitude of Malayan producers is indicated by statistics of output during the first half of 1949 which showed a decline of 23,000 tons as compared with that for January-June, 1948. The respective figures were 324,794 and 347,685 tons.

However, United States authorities are understood to have taken several steps to encourage greater use of natural rubber in the manufacture of tires and tubes, while experiments with powdered rubber for road surfacing suggest the possibility of a new market for such a product. The rubber industry itself is making an effort to extend existing markets and to develop new ones, and has under consideration a scheme to publicize the value of rubber in various forms as a raw material for industry in a number of world markets.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	242.0	230.5	189.1	208.6	235.4	237.0
February.....	57.4	59.6	227.2	236.4	153.1	179.5	208.3	205.0
March.....	71.1	73.3	282.7	301.2	178.4	209.0	228.4	216.8
April.....	48.5	50.9	282.9	312.3	178.5	190.9	212.3	237.8
May.....	75.6	67.0	368.4	315.2	197.0	267.8	282.3	272.9
June.....	73.3	66.0	343.2	322.8	166.7	272.7	233.5	255.1
July.....	74.4	66.2	278.7	282.7	188.7	236.6	250.9	241.3
August.....	77.1	69.1	257.0	295.0	242.7	221.3	224.1	.....
September.....	76.8	72.2	264.6	220.8	169.8	218.6	283.0	.....
October.....	91.3	88.2	314.0	227.9	204.2	250.8	307.0	.....
November.....	95.0	86.0	312.5	238.6	232.2	253.1	293.9	.....
December.....	81.3	68.9	266.9	234.8	211.9	266.2	316.4	.....
Total.....	884.5	837.6	3,440.0	3,218.3	2,312.2	2,774.9	3,075.4	1,665.9

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	126.4	129.7	140.3	173.8	206.1	223.8
February.....	42.9	47.0	138.4	112.4	117.0	177.1	182.2	206.0
March.....	59.1	65.1	150.8	132.5	139.9	208.9	197.1	235.9
April.....	45.3	48.9	137.5	133.8	160.8	225.6	226.7	242.7
May.....	66.1	67.1	159.0	143.8	164.2	240.3	225.1	250.5
June.....	60.5	58.9	152.5	146.5	157.7	231.1	233.0	250.5
July.....	57.6	55.8	148.5	138.7	161.6	226.8	225.1	230.9
August.....	57.9	57.0	157.3	128.1	163.2	204.6	206.5	.....
September.....	59.6	56.4	159.7	122.3	156.1	208.1	221.7	.....
October.....	68.6	63.9	160.1	134.4	186.4	254.5	243.4	.....
November.....	70.1	63.3	141.6	142.4	198.2	229.1	238.2	.....
December.....	52.2	44.3	127.2	121.2	181.9	194.2	232.0	.....
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,758.9	1,585.8	1,927.3	2,573.9	2,636.9	1,640.3

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0+	+ 21.8+	+ 119.6+	+ 104.2+	+ 51.0+	+ 36.7+	+ 33.0+	+ 15.2
February.....	+ 15.3+	+ 13.5+	+ 90.9+	+ 128.0+	+ 37.7+	+ 4.7+	+ 28.1+	+ 1.2
March.....	+ 13.0+	+ 9.2+	+ 139.2+	+ 174.5+	+ 40.0+	+ 3.0+	+ 33.9-	+ 16.9
April.....	+ 4.0+	+ 2.6+	+ 149.2+	+ 184.3+	+ 19.5-	+ 32.2-	+ 11.6-	+ 2.4
May.....	+ 10.6+	+ 0.8+	+ 211.8+	+ 174.9+	+ 34.6+	+ 30.9+	+ 62.4+	+ 25.1
June.....	+ 13.8+	+ 7.9+	+ 193.5+	+ 180.7+	+ 11.1+	+ 45.3+	+ 3.0+	+ 6.9
July.....	+ 17.9+	+ 11.4+	+ 133.3+	+ 147.4+	+ 29.6+	+ 12.8+	+ 28.4+	+ 12.8
August.....	+ 20.3+	+ 12.9+	+ 101.9+	+ 172.5+	+ 82.8+	+ 20.3+	+ 20.0	.....
September.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.7+	+ 107.6+	+ 102.7+	+ 15.8+	+ 13.4+	+ 64.4	.....
October.....	+ 23.8+	+ 25.3+	+ 158.4+	+ 98.5+	+ 20.2-	+ 0.8+	+ 66.0	.....
November.....	+ 26.2+	+ 23.5+	+ 175.9+	+ 98.8+	+ 37.0+	+ 26.9+	+ 58.2	.....
December.....	+ 30.3+	+ 25.6+	+ 142.9+	+ 115.2+	+ 32.4+	+ 76.7+	+ 87.3	.....
Total.....	+ 212.5+	+ 171.2+	+ 1,724.2+	+ 1,681.6+	+ 411.9+	+ 237.8+	+ 473.1+	+ 41.9

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts. The value of "Foreign Exports" is not included under the tabular heading "Canadian Exports", for which reason figures showing the balance of trade do not represent the difference between those for export and imports.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	94.8	83.2	51.1	50.5	64.9	55.8
February.....	23.6	27.3	78.2	67.5	37.9	44.9	51.7	44.1
March.....	26.4	27.8	110.4	108.8	50.5	47.6	59.2	39.5
April.....	16.4	18.8	101.2	109.1	41.0	43.1	44.4	63.0
May.....	30.5	27.9	140.2	115.6	54.9	90.5	85.1	72.4
June.....	28.9	25.6	127.9	94.6	30.6	76.2	54.2	60.7
July.....	30.5	25.8	104.9	83.9	40.4	69.4	56.3	70.6
August.....	31.3	26.7	90.2	66.6	71.9	66.0	52.5	.....
September.....	30.8	28.9	94.4	58.8	54.3	54.5	47.9	.....
October.....	38.4	36.0	112.6	56.3	47.7	66.8	65.6	.....
November.....	41.4	35.8	102.2	52.4	57.9	69.3	56.7	.....
December.....	30.0	25.5	77.9	66.4	59.4	72.5	48.5	.....
Total.....	353.6	339.7	1,235.0	963.2	597.5	751.2	686.9	406.2

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	7.1	9.4	20.1	14.3	21.6	25.4
February.....	8.1	8.8	6.7	6.7	13.0	10.5	17.9	22.9
March.....	10.9	11.5	9.8	9.3	14.4	13.8	21.6	28.3
April.....	8.4	9.2	8.4	12.0	21.2	12.7	24.6	30.1
May.....	12.7	11.9	13.0	15.2	18.8	15.2	27.4	29.5
June.....	10.8	9.2	9.4	13.8	23.4	18.1	26.0	27.0
July.....	11.3	9.7	5.9	12.0	21.9	17.7	29.4	29.4
August.....	11.4	10.4	4.6	10.7	14.5	15.1	24.7	.....
September.....	10.5	10.0	7.1	9.6	12.0	15.6	24.1	.....
October.....	11.0	11.6	18.1	12.1	15.6	18.3	20.3	.....
November.....	13.0	11.0	11.1	14.8	14.9	17.8	28.3	.....
December.....	8.0	7.0	9.4	14.9	11.7	20.3	24.6	.....
Total.....	124.0	119.3	110.6	140.5	201.4	189.4	299.5	192.6

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 88.2	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4	+ 30.5
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 72.0	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9	+ 21.4
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 100.7	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7	+ 11.3
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 93.0	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8	+ 33.4
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 127.3	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	+ 57.8	+ 43.4
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 118.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	+ 28.3	+ 34.1
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 99.3	+ 72.2	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	+ 27.1	+ 41.7
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 85.7	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	+ 27.9	.....
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 87.7	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	+ 24.1	.....
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 94.9	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	+ 36.5	.....
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 91.3	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	+ 28.6	.....
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 68.7	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	+ 24.0	.....
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 1,127.5	+ 830.9	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 389.2	+ 215.8

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	85.3	84.7	62.3	79.5	105.0	116.0
February.....	19.7	16.8	91.6	91.5	57.6	69.4	94.8	106.7
March.....	25.9	22.7	97.4	103.3	66.5	83.1	112.5	122.4
April.....	20.1	18.0	120.3	109.1	71.4	88.3	109.2	110.7
May.....	26.1	20.4	131.9	117.2	72.2	79.8	114.7	121.2
June.....	25.1	20.0	111.2	112.3	66.5	82.0	109.8	113.9
July.....	25.9	21.0	98.8	102.7	74.8	82.1	118.9	104.4
August.....	28.3	25.3	86.0	112.6	75.0	81.4	114.0	.....
September.....	29.4	25.1	110.5	84.8	69.6	87.5	162.0	.....
October.....	33.5	28.0	123.0	88.4	99.1	102.4	148.9	.....
November.....	31.9	28.4	118.9	101.2	89.2	92.9	163.3	.....
December.....	33.3	24.7	126.4	88.9	83.9	106.0	147.8	.....
Total.....	321.3	270.5	1,301.3	1,197.0	887.9	1,034.2	1,501.0	795.3

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	106.3	101.8	97.4	136.4	150.0	164.8
February.....	27.9	31.2	115.8	92.8	86.0	138.4	136.8	148.8
March.....	38.0	42.9	123.3	105.3	100.1	165.1	138.3	169.0
April.....	29.2	31.4	114.4	102.7	114.8	181.6	159.5	177.3
May.....	38.3	40.5	127.0	104.8	113.4	184.7	145.0	172.1
June.....	36.4	37.1	122.2	110.7	106.6	174.7	154.9	176.9
July.....	33.4	34.1	124.0	103.5	112.5	168.9	149.5	160.3
August.....	33.7	35.3	138.3	96.8	123.1	155.3	136.1	.....
September.....	36.2	34.7	135.6	89.6	115.8	163.0	152.7	.....
October.....	42.5	38.5	121.4	101.3	140.4	190.4	160.2	.....
November.....	40.8	37.6	116.1	103.3	149.5	174.4	163.4	.....
December.....	33.6	29.2	102.9	89.9	145.6	141.7	159.4	.....
Total.....	418.7	424.7	1,447.2	1,202.4	1,405.3	1,974.7	1,805.8	1,169.0

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 18.3	- 15.0	- 33.2	- 55.8	- 43.2	- 47.3
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 22.7	+ 1.9	- 27.1	- 67.1	- 40.4	- 40.6
March.....	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 19.4	+ 1.7	- 32.4	- 80.2	- 24.2	- 44.9
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	+ 9.0	+ 10.1	- 41.9	- 91.6	- 48.0	- 65.1
May.....	- 11.0	- 19.5	+ 6.8	+ 15.0	- 39.9	- 102.7	- 28.7	- 49.1
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 9.0	+ 3.8	- 38.5	- 90.5	- 43.5	- 61.3
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 23.3	+ 1.5	- 35.9	- 84.9	- 28.6	- 54.2
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 50.4	+ 18.2	- 45.6	- 71.6	- 20.3	.....
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 23.0	- 2.3	- 44.7	- 73.8	+ 11.4	.....
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	+ 5.2	- 9.9	- 39.4	- 86.2	- 9.6	.....
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	+ 6.4	- 0.1	- 58.1	- 79.8	+ 1.5	.....
December.....	- 0.7	- 3.7	+ 25.9	+ 0.1	- 60.1	- 33.9	- 9.9	.....
Total.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 112.7	+ 25.0	- 496.7	- 918.1	- 283.6	- 362.5

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	9.7	29.4	29.4	69.3	168.5	192.6
America.....	3.0	6.8	7.4	12.4	28.0	34.6
Africa.....	0.3	3.6	1.1	2.8	18.4	12.1
Asia.....	1.8	3.9	4.7	13.5	42.6	37.5
Oceania.....	1.6	3.2	2.0	9.3	20.5	23.2
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16.5	46.9	44.6	107.3	278.1	300.1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	34.1	150.1	160.4	249.6	1,036.6	1,170.1
Latin America.....	1.4	21.3	16.8	8.4	128.4	103.2
Europe.....	3.2	5.3	6.3	21.3	33.4	51.0
Other Foreign.....	0.7	1.5	2.9	5.9	18.7	15.9
Total Foreign Countries	39.3	178.2	186.3	285.2	1,217.1	1,340.2
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	55.8	225.1	230.9	392.5	1,495.2	1,640.3

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	9,747	29,377	29,376	69,257	168,508	192,584
Gibraltar.....		1	3	16	28	41
Ireland.....						10
Malta.....	1			1		
Total Europe	9,748	29,378	29,379	69,274	168,536	192,635
America:						
Newfoundland.....	409	1,301		1,151	4,668	(a) 918
Bermuda.....	5	6	45	55	25	122
Barbados.....	393	959	180	1,070	4,010	2,522
Jamaica.....	619	696	1,937	3,196	5,266	9,670
Trinidad and Tobago.....	372	1,525	3,702	1,799	5,139	11,774
Bahamas.....		4	46		306	543
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	414	111	26	1,779	207	165
British Honduras.....	29	17		47	455	201
British Guiana.....	768	2,155	1,479	3,347	7,938	8,731
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America	3,009	6,774	7,415	12,444	28,014	34,646
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....			6		1	32
Union of South Africa.....	32	182	157	556	1,806	2,559
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		20	117	1	127	309
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	184	1,655	460	562	6,822	4,777
Nigeria.....		612	44	357	3,774	2,444
Sierra Leone.....	1	1		10	5	
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....		8	2	11	11	13
British East Africa.....	100	1,125	305	1,328	5,898	1,989
Total Africa	317	3,603	1,091	2,825	18,444	12,123

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

(a) January-March, 1949. Newfoundland foreign trade included from April 1, 1949: July, \$2.7 million; four months ended July, \$8.3 million.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Conc. (Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	520	{ 1,458 18 }	{ 2,338 68 }	4,724	{ 23,053 619 }	16,030 837
Pakistan.....				221		
Burma*.....	63			2,080	6,256	7,108
Ceylon.....	275	746	834	7	294	884
Aden.....			356	5,723	11,350	11,388
British Malaya.....	912	1,578	843	96	30	21
Other British East Indies.....	2			482	947	1,219
Hong Kong.....	52	71	257	124	25	
Israel†.....	3					
Total Asia.....	1,827	3,871	4,696	13,457	42,574	37,487
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,072	2,361	1,673	4,584	11,018	13,673
New Zealand.....	340	888	314	3,380	6,812	5,914
Fiji.....	201			1,319	2,685	3,629
Other Oceania.....				16		
Total Oceania.....	1,613	3,249	1,987	9,299	20,515	23,216
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	16,516	46,874	44,569	107,298	278,082	300,106
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	34,051	149,499	160,254	249,434	1,033,966	1,169,041
Alaska.....	9	127	108	49	874	452
American Virgin Islands.....			1		11	4
Hawaii.....	20	35		88	474	168
Puerto Rico.....		435	43	1	1,291	405
United States Oceania.....						
Total United States and Possessions.....	34,080	150,096	160,406	249,572	1,036,616	1,170,070
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	40	375	170	1,157	5,104	2,219
Bolivia.....			192	8		229
Brazil.....	36	2,179	1,379	388	12,001	10,582
Chile.....		8	7	73	246	388
Colombia.....	769	520	800	3,050	4,836	5,740
Costa Rica.....	7	272	206	39	2,181	1,493
Cuba.....	36	1,755	463	253	12,116	3,912
Dominican Republic.....		1,559	279		7,976	3,521
Ecuador.....	2	178	327	16	356	744
El Salvador.....	1	109	146	7	1,001	845
Guatemala.....	11	1,014	891	62	5,242	3,144
Hayti.....	1	22	32	50	119	512
Honduras.....		695	743	6	3,066	3,596
Mexico.....	8	2,662	1,554	424	19,632	9,435
Nicaragua.....		21	33		151	86
Panama.....		114	21	12	478	1,259
Paraguay.....	5	40	32	53	204	161
Peru.....	369	21	19	1,863	162	1,489
Uruguay.....	11	216	202	59	502	483
Venezuela.....	71	9,558	9,275	883	53,015	53,384
Total Latin America.....	1,367	21,318	16,771	8,403	128,388	103,222
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		33	18	83	227	150
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	441	1,074	1,058	3,210	7,210	12,571
Bulgaria.....						1
Czechoslovakia.....	245	456	618	1,660	2,505	4,876
Denmark.....	16	72	40	96	1,214	1,412

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

†See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe—Con.						
Estonia.....	2			14		2
Finland.....	3	8		40	18	22
France.....	427	1,044	1,162	3,065	6,408	7,671
Germany.....	912	87	525	5,034	536	4,284
Greece.....	1	7	22	16	115	92
Hungary.....	10	1	2	104	83	43
Iceland.....		3	11		19	28
Italy.....	212	897	807	1,361	3,849	5,383
Latvia.....	2		1	7		3
Lithuania.....						2
Netherlands.....	212	321	478	1,735	2,484	4,137
Norway.....	78	76	119	370	393	540
Poland.....	12	2	25	138	10	86
Portugal.....	13	90	90	130	614	724
Azores and Madeira.....	13	29	46	88	173	367
Roumania.....	2	1		18	12	3
Spain.....	39	103	140	498	1,595	1,203
Sweden.....	176	323	301	1,350	1,709	2,118
Switzerland.....	243	681	798	2,089	4,193	5,229
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	92			193		4
Yugoslavia.....		2	1	12	2	13
Total Europe.....	3,151	5,310	6,262	21,313	33,371	50,964
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....			2			2
Arabia.....			713			4,763
Belgian Congo.....			14	1	970	407
Burma*.....					6	32
China.....	206	364	559	1,516	3,135	2,227
Greenland.....				253		
Egypt.....	22	16	18	349	1,439	131
Ethiopia.....				2	16	21
French Africa.....	19	4	2	40	9	14
French East Indies.....	23			139		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....			66			68
French West Indies.....			72	1	45	99
Madagascar.....	2		1	33	22	9
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	2	1	8	4	7
Iran.....	6		23	26	73	204
Iraq.....	5	19	22	71	658	400
Transjordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						
Indonesia.....	15	37	201	338	189	1,020
Israel†.....			38			268
Japan.....	388	108	398	2,723	531	2,229
Korea.....				1		
Liberia.....	5			21	7	7
Morocco.....		13	14	35	135	91
Netherlands Guiana.....			41		556	256
Netherlands Antilles.....		253	434		4,417	958
Philippine Islands.....	11	627	133	275	5,669	1,453
Portuguese Africa.....			77		77	84
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam.....	1		15	9	40	59
Canary Islands.....	2	1		8	5	9
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....		2	2	9	13	22
Turkey.....		56	34	64	704	1,062
Total Other Foreign.....	706	1,502	2,880	5,923	18,720	15,902
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	39,307	178,225	186,320	285,217	1,217,093	1,340,160
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	55,823	225,099	230,889	392,515	1,495,175	1,640,266

* See Commonwealth countries prior to 1948. †See Commonwealth countries prior to January 1, 1949.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Peru Permits Imports of Plastics

Lima, Peru, August 31, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—A Peruvian decree of August 3, 1949, permits the importation into Peru of certain plastics, subject to foreign exchange in payment thereof being purchased on the free market. This action was taken on the basis of a recommendation that these plastics are necessary for the development of industry in Peru. The plastics to which this relaxation applies are those in a semi-manufactured condition, coloured or not, in blocks, bars, rods, tubes, sheets or plates of the following types: Artificial plastics with a basis of cellulose derivatives, such as ethylcellulose, acetylcellulose, pyroxilin or nitrocellulose, celluloid and the like; artificial plastics with a basis of casein, formol, urea, phenols and cresols, such as galalith, bakelite and the like; other unspecified artificial plastics with a basis of synthetic and other materials. Also included are artificial plastics, manufactured into flexible leaves, without core of textile material, in pieces or rolls, of a single colour, imitating rubber, for draw sheets and the like.

Additional Products May be Imported by Colombia

Bogotá, September 5, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—Additional articles, authorized for importation by Colombia and chargeable against commercial quotas granted for the first six months of 1949, are as follows: Corks, drawing paper, safety paper for checks, celluloid caps or bands, iron for horse shoes, iron and steel sheets, galvanized and corrugated, horse shoe nails, enameled chamber pots, iron tips for heels of shoes, ice boxes or refrigerators, fumigators, watches and clocks of ordinary metals, replacement parts for stoves and heaters, false teeth, except those of fine metals, photographic apparatus and parts, radio pick-ups, 33½ and 45 r.p.m., separate parts for musical instruments and apparatus, adding machines, nitric acid, oily acids, olein and palmitine, oils and greases for tanning, parts for fountain pens, except gold pen points.

Mexico Requires Licences for Cellulose Pulp

Mexico City, September 7, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—By a decree issued September 5, 1949, licences, issued by the Ministry of National Economy, are required for the importation into Mexico of cellulose pulp covered by the three following tariff designations: cellulose pulp in sheets, unbleached, perforated at intervals of not more than 15 centimetres, for paper-making; cellulose pulp, pressed, weighing more than one kilogram per square metre, even containing up to 25 per cent of mineral materials; and cellulose sheets weighing more than 700 grammes per square metre, being between 70 and 90 centimetres in length, and between 50 and 70 centimetres in width, provided they show a raised check pattern.

Commercial Agreement with Ecuador Extended

Quito, September 16, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—The commercial *modus vivendi* between Canada and Ecuador, which was to have expired on September 21, three months after notice of its termination had been given, has been extended to December 21, 1949. It is expected that negotiations for a new commercial agreement between the two countries will shortly be undertaken. The existing agreement was concluded on August 26, 1941.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*Concluded*

Life of Uruguayan Import Licences Extended

Buenos Aires, September 8, 1949.—(FTS)—Modifications in the Uruguayan control regulations were approved on June 22, 1949. The only change of interest to exporters is in the period during which import licences may be utilized. Previous regulations provided that licences must be used within 240 days from the date of issue. The new regulations specify that the import licences, covering goods from neighbouring countries, must be used within 120 days, while licences from other countries have a life of 360 days or nearly one year. In addition, it is provided that, if a permit expires while the merchandise is en route, the permit will be regarded as automatically extended to the date of arrival of the merchandise. In all cases, application for clearance must be made to the control authorities within 45 days of arrival of the merchandise. If the goods being imported are capital equipment, then a special term for the permit may be arranged according to the circumstances.

Canadian Wheat Crop Again Estimated

Canada's 1949 wheat crop is now estimated at 371,600,000 bushels. This is almost 20,000,000 bushels below the first estimate in mid-August. This year's production is being obtained from a seeded area estimated at 27,500,000 acres yielding at the rate of 13.5 bushels per acre.

Oat production is currently estimated at 322,000,000 bushels, barley at 125,100,000, mixed grains at 55,000,000, rye at 10,400,000 and flaxseed at 2,300,000 bushels. The outturn of hay and clover is placed at 11,200,000 tons and alfalfa at 2,500,000 tons.

With the exception of oats and rye, the second estimates of production of grain crops, potatoes and hay and clover are somewhat lower than the estimates released on August 16. In the case of most grain crops, abnormally high temperatures during August caused premature ripening over large sections of the Prairie Provinces with attendant losses in both yield and quality. Barley and flaxseed estimates have been lowered by 1,400,000 and 300,000 bushels, respectively, while the estimated production of oats has been increased by 4,700,000 bushels and of rye by 500,000 over the August levels.

These estimates are based on conditions existing at August 31 and, for late crops particularly, which are not harvested until after that date, the estimates should be considered as forecasts which may be subject to significant revisions. A substantial proportion of the country's grain crops had been harvested by the end of August and in these cases the yield estimates are based to a large extent on actual threshing returns. Part of the western grain crop, however, still remains to be cut and threshed, and favourable weather will be required if present yield estimates are to be fully realized.—(*Dominion Bureau of Statistics*)

CANADA PRODUCES

Illustrated brochure, prepared for distribution at the British Industries Fair, in 1948, and revised 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.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

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

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Goderich—Board of Trade.
Granby—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.

Saint John—Board of Trade.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
St. John's—Department of Trade and Commerce, Stott Building.
Stratford—Board of Trade.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Woodstock—Board of Trade.

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.

Woodstock-London—September 24.
Windsor-Walkerville—September 26.
Oshawa-Kingston—September 28.
Gananoque-Brockville—September 29.
Saint John—October 4-5.
Halifax—October 7.
Quebec City—October 12.

Montreal—October 13-29.
Ottawa—October 31-November 1.
Winnipeg—November 7.
Swift Current—November 9.
Calgary—November 10.
Vancouver-Victoria—November 12-18.

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.

Winnipeg—October 17.
Windsor—October 21.
London—October 24.
Goderich, Kincardine—October 25.
Kitchener, Waterloo—October 26.
Elora, Fergus—October 27.
Galt—October 28.
Stratford—October 29.
Brantford—October 31.
Woodstock—November 2.

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

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.

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.

E. H. MAGUIRE, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Santiago, Chile, has returned home on leave, and will commence his tour of Canada on October 3, discussing with businessmen trade conditions in Chile and Bolivia.

Vancouver, Victoria—October 3-14.
Winnipeg—October 17.
Toronto—October 19-November 2.
Guelph—November 3.
Kitchener—November 4.
Hamilton—November 7.
St. Catharines—November 8.
Welland, Niagara Falls—November 9.
Brantford—November 10.

London—November 11.
Windsor—November 14.
Sarnia—November 15.
Kingston, Gananoque—November 17.
Montreal—November 18-December 1.
Quebec City—December 2.
Saint John—December 5.
Halifax—December 7.
Ottawa—December 9-16.

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.

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.

Hamilton—September 23-26.
Fergus-Elora-Guelph—September 27.
Preston-Galt—September 28.

Kitchener-Waterloo—September 29.
Sarnia-Wallaceburg—September 30.

Construction Program Approved for Dominica

Port-of-Spain, August 22, 1949.—(FTS)—Approval of a loan of \$1,684,000 (B.W.I.) for a four-year road construction program in Dominica has been given by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. New roads will be constructed, old tracks improved and steps taken for the development of districts around the productive areas of the island. Plans are also under way for a hydro-electric power plant. The Colony has some of the most beautiful scenery in the British Caribbean and has potentialities as a tourist resort. At present, however, it is one of the least developed, its economy being based mainly on the production and export of limes, lime-concentrate and oil, other citrus fruits and vanilla. Other products include cocoa, copra, bay oil and rum.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

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

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. Exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent mentioned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL

* Calls at Quebec. † Calls at Halifax several days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden— Port Aden.....	{October 5-10 November 5-11	<i>Salawati</i> <i>Myrmidon</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Africa—South and East— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban.....	{October 3-13 Mid-October October 20-23 October 22 November 1-12 November 15	<i>Cargill</i> <i>A Ship</i> <i>Langfonn</i> <i>Thorstrand</i> <i>Cabano</i> <i>Westralia</i>	Elder Dempster March Shipping Shipping Limited Kerr Steamships Elder Dempster Shipping Limited
Beira.....	{October 3-13 November 1-12	<i>Cargill</i> <i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques.. Beira..... Mombasa.....	October 22	<i>Thorstrand</i>	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques...	{October 3-13 October 20-23 November 1-12 November 15	<i>Cargill</i> <i>Langfonn</i> <i>Cabano</i> <i>Westralia</i>	Elder Dempster Shipping Limited Elder Dempster Shipping Limited
Argentina— Buenos Aires.....	{October 1-5 October 19 October 20-25 Late October	<i>Bowmonte</i> <i>Mormacmar</i> <i>Bowplate</i> <i>Highland Prince</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping Cunard Donaldson Furness Withy
Australia— Brisbane..... Sydney..... Geelong..... Melbourne..... Adelaide.....	October 3-7	<i>Port Halifax</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	{October 1-5 October 19 October 20-25 Late October	<i>Bowmonte</i> <i>Mormacmar</i> <i>Bowplate</i> <i>Highland Prince</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping Cunard Donaldson Furness Withy

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent	
Belgium— Antwerp.....	October 3-6	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American	
	October 3-8	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping	
	October 3-10	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
	October 5	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships	
	October 8	<i>Prins Willem V</i>	Shipping Limited	
	October 9	<i>Beavertake (r)</i>	Canadian Pacific	
	October 12	<i>Prins Johan Willem</i>		
		<i>Friso</i>	Shipping Limited	
	October 13	<i>Ravnefjell</i>	Brock Shipping	
	October 14	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited	
	October 14-18	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American	
	October 14-20	<i>Saint Malo</i>	Furness Withy	
	October 17-22	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American	
	October 20	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships	
	October 22	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited	
	October 27	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping	
	Oct. 26-Nov. 2	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
	November 1	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited	
	November 2	<i>Prins Willem III</i>	Shipping Limited	
	November 10	<i>Svaneffjell</i>	Brock Shipping	
November 10-14	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American		
November 12-19	<i>Wanstead</i>	Cunard Donaldson		
November 15	<i>Prins Johan Willem</i>			
	<i>Friso</i>	Shipping Limited		
November 24	<i>Carmelfjell</i>	Shipping Limited		
Ceylon— Colombo.....	(Sept. 30-Oct. 5	<i>Britta</i>	March Shipping	
	October 15	<i>Trelissick</i>	McLean Kennedy	
	November 15	<i>City of Carlisle</i>	McLean Kennedy	
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	October 1-7	† <i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American	
Cuba— Havana.....	October 1-7	† <i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American	
Denmark— Copenhagen.....	(October 3-6	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American	
	October 11	<i>Oris</i>	Brock Shipping	
	October 14-18	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American	
	October 17-22	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American	
	November 6	<i>Hemsefjell</i>	Brock Shipping	
	November 10-14	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American	
	November 22	<i>Makefjell</i>	Brock Shipping	
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo....	October 4-5	*† <i>Otta</i>	Saguenay Terminals	
Egypt— Alexandria..... Port Said..... Suez.....	October 5-10 November 5-11	<i>Salawati</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
		<i>Myrmidon</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
France— Le Havre.....	(October 3-6	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American	
	October 5	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships	
	October 8	<i>Prins Willem V</i>	Shipping Limited	
	October 12	<i>Prins Johan Willem</i>		
		<i>Friso</i>	Shipping Limited	
	October 14	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited	
	October 14-18	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American	
	October 14-20	<i>Saint Malo</i>	Furness Withy	
	October 17-22	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American	
	October 20	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships	
	October 22	<i>Prins Willem V</i>	Shipping Limited	
	November 1	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited	
	November 2	<i>Prins Willem III</i>	Shipping Limited	
	November 10-14	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American	
	November 15	<i>Prins Johan Willem</i>		
		<i>Friso</i>	Shipping Limited	
	Finland— Helsinki.....	(October 3-6	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
		October 14-18	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
		October 17-22	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American
		November 10-14	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
French Indo- China— Saigon.....	October 1-5	<i>Steel Vendor</i>	Isthmian Steamships	

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent				
Germany— Hamburg.....	October 3-6	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American				
	October 3-8	<i>Mont Alla</i>	Montreal Shipping				
	October 3-10	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson				
	October 8	<i>Prins Willem V</i>	Shipping Limited				
	October 12	<i>Prins Johan Willem Friso</i>	Shipping Limited				
	October 14	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited				
	October 14-18	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American				
	October 17-22	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American				
	October 22	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited				
	Oct. 26-Nov. 2	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson				
	November 1	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited				
	November 2	<i>Prins Willem III</i>	Shipping Limited				
	November 10-14	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American				
November 12-19	<i>Wanstead</i>	Cunard Donaldson					
November 15	<i>Prins Johan Willem Friso</i>	Shipping Limited					
Hong Kong.....	October 1-5	<i>Steel Vendor</i>	Isthmian Steamships				
	October 15-17	<i>City of Coventry</i>	McLean Kennedy				
	Oct. 28-Nov. 13	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson				
India— Bombay..... Madras..... Calcutta..... Cochin.....	October 15 November 15	<i>Trelissick</i>	McLean Kennedy				
		<i>City of Carlisle</i>	McLean Kennedy				
		Indonesia— Batavia..... Samarang..... Soerabaya..... Cheribon.....	October 5-10	<i>Salawati</i>	Cunard Donaldson		
			November 5-11	<i>Myrmidon</i>	Cunard Donaldson		
October 1-5	<i>Steel Vendor</i>		Isthmian Steamships				
November 5-11	<i>Myrmidon</i>		Cunard Donaldson				
Batavia..... Belawan-Deli.....	October 1-5 November 5-11	<i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>Myrmidon</i>	Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson				
				Ireland— Dublin.....	October 11-15	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Japan— Kobe..... Yokohama.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 3	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson				
				Malaya— Penang..... Port Swettenham.....	October 1-5	<i>Steel Vendor</i>	Isthmian Steamships
					October 5-10	<i>Salawati</i>	Cunard Donaldson
November 5-11	<i>Myrmidon</i>	Cunard Donaldson					
Mexico— Veracruz..... Tampico.....	October 1-7	† <i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American				
				Netherlands— Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	October 3-6	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
October 3-8	<i>Mont Alla</i>	Montreal Shipping					
October 3-10	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson					
October 5	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships					
October 8	<i>Prins Willem V</i>	Shipping Limited					
October 12	<i>Prins Johan Willem Friso</i>	Shipping Limited					
October 13	<i>Ravnefjell</i>	Brook Shipping					
October 14	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited					
October 14-18	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American					
October 17-22	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American					
October 20	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships					
October 22	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited					
Oct. 26-Nov. 2	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson					
October 27	<i>Rulensfjell</i>	Brook Shipping					
November 1	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited					
November 2	<i>Prins Willem III</i>	Shipping Limited					
November 10	<i>Svaneffjell</i>	Brook Shipping					
November 10-14	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American					
November 12-19	<i>Wanstead</i>	Cunard Donaldson					
November 15	<i>Prins Johan Willem Friso</i>	Shipping Limited					
November 24	<i>Carmelfjell</i>	Brook Shipping					

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands-Antilles— Willemstad.....	October 1-7	† <i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American
New Zealand— Auckland.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 5	<i>Port Lyttleton</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....	November 26	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland— Belfast.....	{October 8-12 October 23-27	<i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Norway— Oslo.....	{October 3-6 October 11	<i>Laholm</i> <i>Orris</i> <i>Erland</i> <i>Vasaholm</i> <i>Hemsefjell</i> <i>Polykarp</i> <i>Makefjell</i>	Swedish American Brook Shipping Swedish American Swedish American Brook Shipping Swedish American Brook Shipping
Kristiansand.....	{October 14-18 October 17-22		
Stavanger.....	November 6		
Bergen.....	{November 10-14 November 22		
Pakistan— Karachi.....	{Sept. 30-Oct. 5 October 15 November 15	<i>Britta</i> <i>Trelissick</i> <i>City of Carlisle</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Chittagong.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 5	<i>Britta</i>	March Shipping
Philippines— Manila.....	{Oct. 28-Nov. 3	<i>Mcnestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Cebu.....			
Manila.....	{October 1-5 October 15-17	<i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>City of Coventry</i>	Isthmian Steamships McLean Kennedy
Poland— Gdynia.....	{October 6-10 October 17-22 Oct. 27-Nov. 1	<i>Erland</i> <i>Vasaholm</i> <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American Swedish American Swedish American
Gdansk.....			
Puerto Rico— San Juan.....	{October 1-7 October 4-5	† <i>Svaneholm</i> *† <i>Otta</i>	Swedish American Saguenay Termina's
Saudi Arabia— Jeddah.....	Sept. 30-Oct. 5	<i>Britta</i>	March Shipping
Siam— Bangkok.....	October 1-5	<i>Steel Vendor</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore.....	{October 1-5 October 5-10 October 15-17 November 5-11	<i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>Salawati</i> <i>City of Coventry</i> <i>Myrmidon</i>	Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson
Sweden— Gothenburg.....	{October 3-6 October 14-18 October 17-22 November 10-14	<i>Laholm</i> <i>Erland</i> <i>Vasaholm</i> <i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American Swedish American Swedish American Swedish American
Malmö.....			
Norrköping.....			
Stockholm.....			
United Kingdom— Avonmouth.....	{October 10-15 October 12-19 October 21-26 Oct. 28-Nov. 4	<i>Montreal City</i> <i>Delilian</i> (r) <i>Bristol City</i> <i>Dorelian</i> (r)	Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson
Swansea.....			
Glasgow.....	{October 2-8 October 9-16 October 23-30	<i>Salacia</i> (r) <i>Laurentia</i> (r) <i>Lismoria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	{October 4-7 October 17-21 October 20-25	<i>Bassano</i> (r) <i>Consuelo</i> (r) <i>Triberg</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy March Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM MONTREAL—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Con.			
Leith.....	October 7-12	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....			
	(October 6-10)	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	October 7	<i>Empress of France</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	October 8-12	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
	October 10	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
	October 11-15	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	October 12-19	<i>Valacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	October 20-25	<i>Triberg</i>	March Shipping
	October 21	<i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	October 23-27	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
	Oct. 28-Nov. 4	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	October 28	<i>Empress of France</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	(October 1-10)	<i>Seaboard Queen</i>	March Shipping
	October 3-10	<i>Vandalia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	October 9	<i>Beaverlake</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	October 10-17	<i>Asia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	October 13	<i>Ravnefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
London.....	October 19	* <i>Beaver Glen</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	October 21-27	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	October 27	<i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	October 27	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	November 10	<i>Svanefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	November 24	<i>Carmelfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
	(October 5-8)	<i>Manchester Progress</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	October 12-15	<i>Manchester Shipper</i> (r)	Furness Withy
	October 19-22	<i>Manchester Trader</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	(October 1-5)	<i>Bowmonte</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	October 19	<i>Mormacmar</i>	Montreal Shipping
	October 20-25	<i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	Late October	<i>Highland Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	October 1-7	† <i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello.....			
Maracaibo.....	October 4-5	*† <i>Otta</i>	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Jamaica.....	(October 14)	† <i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
	October 24	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	November 4	† <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
	November 14	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
	November 4	† <i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....			
Barbados.....	October 5-14	† <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	October 11-20	† <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	October 18-24	† <i>Canadian Challenger</i> (r)	Canadian National
Dominica.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 3	† <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 3	<i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	November 9-15	† <i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	November 13-22	† <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	November 18-25	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....			
Trinidad.....			

DEPARTURES FROM QUEBEC

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	(October 2-6)	<i>Scythia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
	October 20-24	<i>Franconia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	October 22-27	<i>Samaria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom— Liverpool.....	October 11-15	<i>Nova Scotia</i> (r)	Furness Withy Furness Withy
	October 24-29	<i>Newfoundland</i> (r)	
Southampton.....	October 13	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
	November 3	<i>Aquitania</i>	
	November 24	<i>Aquitania</i>	

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 Canadian Transport Dingwall Cotts
	October	<i>Ruysdael</i>	
	November 11	<i>Raki</i>	
Argentina— Buenos Aires.....	November 5	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia— Sydney..... Melbourne..... Sydney.....	Late October	<i>Ventura</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	Early November	<i>Sierra</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	October 20	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Belgium— Antwerp.....	October 11	<i>Paraguay</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
	October 26	<i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	
	Early November	<i>Wyoming</i>	
	November 7	<i>Seattle</i> (r)	
	November 29	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r)	
Burma— Rangoon.....	October 14	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Canal Zone— Balboa..... Panama City..... Cristobal.....	October 7	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
	October 10	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	
	October 27	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	
	November 6	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	
	November 11	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	
	November 17	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	
	November 20	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	
Ceylon— Colombo.....	October 24	<i>Hoperidge</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
	November 4	<i>Radja</i>	
	November 24	<i>Höegh Merchant</i>	
Chile— Arica..... Antofagasta..... Valparaiso..... Antofagasta..... Valparaiso.....	November 6	<i>Santa Juana</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
	November 11	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	
	November 5	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
China—			
Shanghai.....	October 6-7 November 11-12	Washington Mail (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Tsingtao.....		Java Mail	Canadian Blue Star
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....	October 14-14	American Mail	Canadian Blue Star
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	October 7	Coastal Adventurer	Gardner Johnson
	October 10	Don Anselmo	Empire Shipping
	October 27	Coastal Nomad	Gardner Johnson
	November 17	Gunner's Knot	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	Anchor Hitch	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil.....	November 6	Santa Juana	Gardner Johnson
	November 11	Santa Leonor	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad.....	October 10	Don Anselmo	Empire Shipping
La Libertad.....	October 7	Coastal Adventurer	Gardner Johnson
	October 27	Coastal Nomad	Gardner Johnson
La Union.....	November 17	Gunner's Knot	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	Anchor Hitch	Gardner Johnson
Fiji—			
Suva.....	October 20	Aorangi	Canadian Australasian
	October	Vesteroy	Empire Shipping
France—			
Le Havre.....	Early November	Wyoming	Empire Shipping
Bordeaux.....			
Dunkirk.....			
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	October 11	Paraguay (r)	Gardner Johnson
	October 26	Golden Gate (r)	Gardner Johnson
	November 7	Seattle (r)	Gardner Johnson
	November 29	Bio Bio (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guatemala—			
San Jose.....	October 7	Coastal Adventurer	Gardner Johnson
	October 10	Don Anselmo	Empire Shipping
Guatemala City.....	October 27	Coastal Nomad	Gardner Johnson
	November 17	Gunner's Knot	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	Anchor Hitch	Gardner Johnson
Hawaii—			
Honolulu.....	October 20	Aorangi	Canadian Australasian
Hong Kong.....			
	October 6-7	Washington Mail (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	October	Serampore	Johnson Walton
	October 10	Vesteroy	Empire Shipping
	October 14-15	American Mail	Canadian Blue Star
	November 11-12	Java Mail	Canadian Blue Star
India—			
Bombay.....	October 24	Hoperidge	Dingwall Cotts
	November 24	Höegh Merchant	Dingwall Cotts
Madras.....	October 14	Manoeran	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	November 14	Zeeman	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay.....	November 4	Radja	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Indonesia—			
Batavia.....	October 14	Manoeran	Dingwall Cotts
	October 24	Hoperidge	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang.....	November 4	Radja	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	November 14	Zeeman	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon.....	November 24	Höegh Merchant	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa.....	October 15	Stromboli	Empire Shipping
Naples.....			
Venice.....			

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Japan— Yokohama.....	{October 6-7 October 14-15 October November 3-4 November 11-12	<i>Washington Mail</i> (r) <i>American Mail</i> <i>Beaver State</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>Java Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Anglo Canadian Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
Malaya— Penang..... Port Swettenham..}	November 4	<i>Radja</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Mexico— Manzanillo..... Acapulco.....	{October 7 October 27 November 17 November 20	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Netherlands— Rotterdam..... Amsterdam.....}	Early November	<i>Wyoming</i>	Empire Shipping
New Caledonia— Noumea.....	November	<i>Thorscape</i>	Empire Shipping
New Hebrides— Port Vila.....	November	<i>Thorscape</i>	Empire Shipping
New Zealand— Auckland..... Wellington.....	{October 20 Early November Late October	<i>Aorangi</i> <i>Sierra</i> <i>Ventura</i>	Canadian Australasian Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Pakistan— Karachi.....	{October 24 November 24	<i>Hoperidge</i> <i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Persian Gulf.....	{October 24 November 24	<i>Hoperidge</i> <i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Peru— Callao..... Mollendo.....	{November 6 November 11	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r) <i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Philippines— Manila..... Iloilo..... Cebu.....	{October 6-7 October 10 October 14-15	<i>Washington Mail</i> (r) <i>Vesteroy</i> <i>American Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star Empire Shipping Canadian Blue Star
Manila.....	{October October 14 October 24 November 3-4 November 4 November 11-12 November 14 November 24	<i>Serampore</i> <i>Manoeran</i> <i>Hoperidge</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>Radja</i> <i>Java Mail</i> <i>Zeeman</i> <i>Höegh Merchant</i>	Johnson Walton Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Canadian Blue Star Dingwall Cotts Canadian Blue Star Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Samoa— Apia.....	November	<i>Thorscape</i>	Empire Shipping
Pago-Pago.....	{Late October Early November	<i>Ventura</i> <i>Sierra</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Singapore.....	{October 14 October 24 November 3-4 November 4 November 14	<i>Manoeran</i> <i>Hoperidge</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>Radja</i> <i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Canadian Blue Star Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands— Papeete.....	November	<i>Thorscape</i>	Dingwall Cotts

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Sweden—			
Gothenburg.....	October 11	<i>Paraguay (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Malmö.....	October 26	<i>Golden Gate (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Norrköping.....	November 7	<i>Seattle (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	November 29	<i>Bio Bio (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Trieste.....	October 15	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—	Mid-October	<i>Pacific Importer</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	Early November	<i>Pacific Shipper (r)</i>	Furness Withy
	Early November	<i>Pacific Nomad</i>	Furness Withy
	Mid-November	<i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Withy
	October	<i>Madras City</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	October	<i>Bradford City</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	October	<i>Chumleigh</i>	Seaboard Shipping
Unstated Ports.....	October	<i>Gulfside</i>	Seaboard Shipping
	October 11	<i>Paraguay (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	November 7	<i>Seattle (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	October 26	<i>Golden Gate (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	November 29	<i>Bio Bio (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Liverpool.....	October	<i>Carmia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Glasgow.....			
Venezuela—	October 7	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
Maracaibo.....	October 10	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Puerto Cabello.....	October 27	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
La Guaira.....	November 17	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
	November 20	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson

Services to Newfoundland

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

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.

Tenders Called for Electrical Equipment

Tenders have been called for 110 kv. potential transformers, required for the Haywards Sub-station, in New Zealand. Copies of the specifications may be obtained on application to the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, quoting File 29048.

The tenders close with the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, on February 14, 1950.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

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

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

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia—C. R. Gallow (5240)

Commonwealth (4404)

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

Latin America—A. Savard (7641)

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

Newfoundland Representative—W. F. Rendell, Stott Bldg., St. John's, Newfoundland.

Agricultural Officer (6800)

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

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

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Agricultural and food processing equipment and aircraft, J. D. Moorman (7168)

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

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

Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (7060)

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

Non-ferrous metals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

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

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

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

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4447)

Paper and products, E. Clarke (6974) and N. R. Chappell (7366)

Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4447) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

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

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

General products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (3209)

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

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

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

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

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

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

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

Beverages and grocery products, E. B. Paget (4161)

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

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

Non-metallic minerals, A. S. Langdon (6905)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

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

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

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

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeehin (5642)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News Section—A. H. Newman (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Territory includes 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—R. E. GRAVEL, 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—C. B. BIRKETT, 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 Verones.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

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

- Argentina**—Erasto M. Villa, Commercial Counsellor, Argentine Embassy, 193 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone 6-2351.
- Australia**—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.
F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TA1low 1177.
- Belgium**—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.
- Bolivia**—Paul Viau, Consul, 5612 Canterbury Avenue, Montreal. Telephone—ATLantic 3544.
- Brazil**—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 4th floor, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.
A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Suite 111, Aldred Building, 505 Place d'Armes, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 8627.
- British West Indies and British Guiana**—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.
- Chile**—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.
Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.
- China**—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.
- Colombia**—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.
- Cuba**—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.
- Czechoslovakia**—Dr. Miroslav Mares, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 171 Clew Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.
- Denmark**—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.
- Dominican Republic**—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.
- Ecuador**—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.
- France**—Pierre Queuille, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.
Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.
Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.
- Greece**—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.
- Haiti**—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.
- India**—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.
- Ireland**—Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.
- Italy**—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.
- Lebanon**—Madim Deméckie, Consul-General, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.
- Mexico**—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.
- Netherlands**—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.
H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate General, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9682.
A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

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

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

Pakistan—Teodosio Cabada, Minister Counsellor for Economic Affairs, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone —2-6411.

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

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

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

Spain—Vicente Trelles, Consul, 451 Mount Pleasant Avenue, Montreal, 6. Telephone—Fitzroy 6531.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CANADIANS AS CONSUMERS

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

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director, J. S. Irvin (3924)

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

Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)

Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

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

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

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

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

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

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

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

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

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

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

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

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

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.

Foreign exchange quotations were suspended on Monday, September 19. Those available on September 20 are shown below. It is expected that the remaining quotations will be available for publication in the October 1 issue of *Foreign Trade*.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Sept. 20
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	-2977	.....
		Free	-2085	.....
Australia.....	Pound	....	3-2240	2-4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc	....	-0228	.....
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	....	-0238	.....
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar	....	-8396	-6417
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	....	-0544	-0598
Burma.....	Rupee	....	-3022	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee	....	-3022	-2310
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	-0517	-0569
		Export	-0323	-0355
Colombia.....	Peso	....	-5128	.....
Costa Rica.....	Colon	....	-1800	-1980
Cuba.....	Peso	....	1-0000	1-1000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	....	-0200	.....
Denmark.....	Krone	....	-2084	-1592
Dominican Republic.....	Peso	....	1-0000	1-1000
Ecuador.....	Sucre	....	-0740	.....
Egypt.....	Pound	....	4-1330	3-1587
El Salvador.....	Colon	....	-4000	-4400
Fiji.....	Pound	....	3-6306	2-7748
Finland.....	Markka	....	-0062	-0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc	Off.	-0037	.....
		Free	-0030	.....
French Empire—African.....	Franc	....	-0073	.....
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	....	-0201	.....
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark	....	-3000	.....
Guatemala.....	Quetzal	....	1-0000	1-1000
Haiti.....	Gourde	....	-2000	-2200
Honduras.....	Lempira	....	-5000	-5500
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	....	-2519	-1925
Iceland.....	Krona	....	-1541	.....
India.....	Rupee	....	-3022	-2310
Iran.....	Rial	....	-0312	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar	....	4-0300	.....
Ireland.....	Pound	....	4-0300	3-0800
Israel.....	Pound	....	3-0000	.....
Italy.....	Lira	....	-0017	.....
Jamaica.....	Pound	....	4-0300	3-0800
Japan.....	Yen	....	-0028	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre	....	-4561	.....
Mexico.....	Peso	....	-1157	-1273
Netherlands and Indonesia.....	Florin	....	-3769	.....
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin	....	-5308	.....
New Zealand.....	Pound	....	4-0150	3-0800
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba	....	-2000	-2200
Norway.....	Krone	....	-2015	-1540
Pakistan.....	Rupee	....	-3022	.....
Panama.....	Balboa	....	1-0000	1-1000
Paraguay.....	Guarani	....	-3200	.....
Peru.....	Sol	....	-1538	.....
Philippines.....	Peso	....	-4975	-5500
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo	....	-0400	.....
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar	....	-4702	-3593
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta	....	-0916	.....
Sweden.....	Krona	....	-2783	-2126
Switzerland.....	Franc	....	-2336	-2570
Thailand.....	Baht	....	-1000	.....
Turkey.....	Lira	....	-3571	.....
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	....	4-0300	3-0800
United Kingdom.....	Pound	....	4-0300	3-0800
United States.....	Dollar	....	1-0000	1-1000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	-6583	-7241
		Uncontrolled	-5618	-6180
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	-2985	-3289
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar	....	-0200	.....