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COVER SUBJECT—Nova Scotia apples, mostly Cox Orange, being unloaded in Belfast. It was expected that the shipment of 12,000 barrels would be absorbed in Northern Ireland, but the British Ministry of Food subsequently shipped part of the consignment to England. Reports from Dublin indicate that the apple crop in Ireland was heavy this year, and that growers might have difficulty in disposing of their apples. The British Ministry of Food undertook to purchase from the Nova Scotia Marketing Board a total of 400,000 barrels of apples during the 1949 season, and to buy 434,000 boxes of British Columbia apples from the B. C. Tree Fruits, Limited.

Photo by Belfast Telegraph.

Price 10 cents

New Zealand Will Likely Change Domestic and External Policies

Reasonable to assume that new legislation will be introduced by new government—Unlikely to be any immediate increase in imports from dollar area—Change anticipated in administration of import controls.

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

WELLINGTON, December 14, 1949.—Although no accurate forecast of changes resulting from the recent general elections in New Zealand can yet be made, it is reasonable to assume that the new government will introduce legislation affecting the domestic economy and the external relations of this country. It is unlikely that there will be any immediate increase in imports from the dollar area. New Zealand has a large adverse balance with that area, and it is not expected that the new government will withdraw funds from the dollar pool with which to purchase goods not considered absolutely essential.

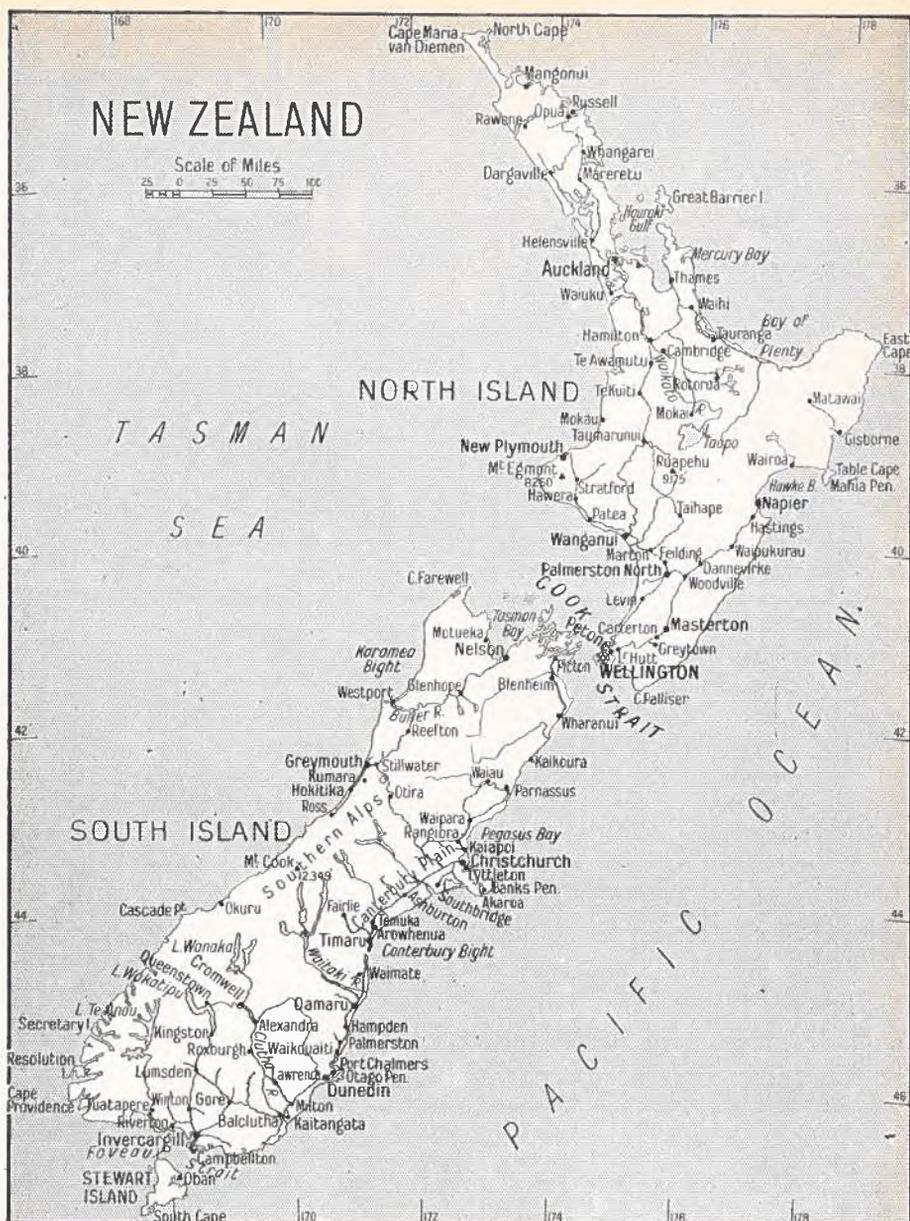
A change is anticipated in the administration of import controls, especially as the Department of Industries and Commerce and the Department of Customs are now responsible to one minister. In fact, it is not unlikely that the Department of Industries and Commerce will assume a larger measure of responsibility in granting licences, in accordance with recommendations of its own commodity officers. There should also be a greater degree of decentralization in the granting of licences. Heretofore, it is understood, every import licence involving the expenditure of dollars had to receive the approval of the Minister of Customs, which involved delays.

Changes are also expected in the import licensing system involving the sterling area. Licences have been granted for particular countries in the sterling area, and could not be used to provide for imports from other sterling countries. Supporters of the National Party have long advocated that import licences should be granted for the sterling area as a whole, and be freely interchangeable, thereby enabling importers to take advantage of lower prices, better deliveries and quality.

Import Advisory Board Considered

It is likely that a board or commission will be established during the next six months to advise the government on matters pertaining to import licences and tariffs. While some variations have been recommended by various organizations during the past few years, it is not quite clear what form the board or commission will take. In any event, it will probably comprise representatives of the farming community, manufacturers, importers and consumers. Nor is there any indication whether it will have executive, administrative or purely advisory powers.

From a long-term point of view, there are several developments which should help New Zealand's trading position. Among the most obvious is the return to overseas borrowing, particularly within the sterling area, although this will probably have to be deferred until more favourable conditions exist on the London market. The policy of the Labour Party has been to avoid overseas borrowing and, in fact, during the past few years it has repatriated large sums of overseas debt from current trading receipts. This has resulted in a reduction in funds avail-



Canadian Geographical Society Map.

able for imports. Consequently, New Zealand is still a country of shortages, particularly of luxury goods, but also of many goods which Canadians consider essentials.

The question of raising dollar loans was suggested by the Minister of Finance some months ago, when he said that inquiries had been instituted in Canada and the United States with a view to borrowing dollars for essential capital equipment. He has not, however, commented further on these proposals, and there are no reports of such inquiries being made from authoritative sources in Canada or the United States. When this question was raised by the Labour Finance Minister, the then

opposition party opposed the suggestion, maintaining that, while New Zealand was running large annual deficits with the dollar area, the move was unwise. Furthermore, at that time they felt dollar loans should only be made by the United Kingdom on behalf of the sterling area as a whole, rather than each individual country negotiating loans. It would, therefore, appear that the new government will not at present pursue the question of dollar loans. While New Zealand is not a party to the Bretton Woods Agreement, it would be necessary to raise such loans through private channels or at least through private agreements with either the United States Government or the Canadian Government.

Uneconomic Industries to Receive Less Protection

Another step of interest to Canadian business should be the withdrawal or at least curtailment of complete protection for many of New Zealand's industries that are undoubtedly uneconomic. The present set-up provides that, if goods are manufactured locally, no import licences will be granted for similar goods, which means that many industries are operating without competition and are being heavily subsidized. While this situation is not likely to change very rapidly, it would probably be met by refusing protection to new industries which are likely to prove uneconomic over a long period, together with a gradual reduction in subsidies and an increase in import licences for competitive lines. Some change is expected in the composition of the import program, with a reduction in imports of producers' goods and an increase in consumer goods. The farmers are a strong pressure group behind the National Party and they would favour this change.

There will no doubt be a deferment of many public works programs, which have been pursued by the Labour Government with a view to maintaining the present position of over-employment in the country. This has tended to decrease the labour force available in other industries, and has no doubt resulted in a lower production of consumer goods and also of exportable goods which would have provided overseas funds for imports.

Argentina Holds First Auction Sale of United Kingdom Bulls

Buenos Aires, December 20, 1949.—(FTS)—The first auction sale of imported bulls from the United Kingdom was held in Buenos Aires on December 15 and 16. These sales are usually held earlier in the year, during the week of the Palermo Show in August. However, due to the holdup of import permits, the reduced number of imports did not arrive in time.

Attendance was good, but bidding was somewhat slow, and prices did not reach expectations. This was attributed to the late date of the sale. The eleven Aberdeen Angus bulls averaged 32,818 pesos each, with a top price of 85,000 pesos. The seven Hereford bulls sold at an average of 33,285 pesos, with a top price of 73,000 pesos. More interest was shown in the Shorthorn sales during the second day, and bidding was more active, particularly on *Calrossie Rescue*, auctioned at 130,000 pesos, the top price for the sales. The 41 Shorthorn bulls sold for an average of 22,914 pesos, a figure higher than the average last year, at which time 88 bulls averaged 13,920 pesos.

Imports of purebred livestock come under the basic exchange rate of 17.04 pesos to one pound.

Netherlands Economic Activity Being Directed to All Fronts

Progress recorded in national, Benelux, European and international spheres — Domestic achievements in past year include balanced budget, substantial decrease in subsidies, and complete derationing of necessities—Results from devaluation favourable.

By V. L. Chapin, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

THE HAGUE, December 14, 1949.—Netherlands economic activity during the past year can be considered as having centred itself in four separate spheres which, for the purposes of this survey, will be termed (a) the national sphere, (b) the Benelux sphere, (c) the regional or European sphere, (d) the international sphere.

Economic activity on the home front has been directed towards setting the Netherlands economic house in order. Principal among the achievements during the year are a balanced budget—on ordinary service—for the first time since the war, a substantial decrease in subsidies, and the complete derationing of the necessities of life with a few minor exceptions. Provision has been made through a 5.7 billion guilder investment plan for industrial expansion to thwart the mass unemployment which threatens, due to an expanding labour force. Of equal or greater importance is the expectation that this industrial expansion, which is to be completed before Marshall aid ends, will increase net industrial production by 1½ billion guilders; an amount sufficient to permit the Dutch to achieve a balance of international payments by 1952-53.

Results from Devaluation of Guilder Far-reaching

Perhaps the most dramatic economic event on the home front has been the recent devaluation of the guilder, which is estimated to have far reaching and beneficial effects, despite short-term inconveniences. The devaluation measure was accompanied by an immediate application of price pegs in order to maintain existing price levels. When these have served their purpose of cushioning the shock of increased prices, due to more costly imports, they are to be gradually eliminated.

Finally, mention must be made of the 1949 tax law, which serves to encourage the private investor and stimulate business in general by making provision for a larger distribution of dividends, greater depreciation allowances and, in special cases, the writing off of substantial portions of plant and equipment for taxation purposes.

During the year the Benelux countries moved a little nearer to economic union with the establishment on October 1 of a temporary phase of economic relations, known as the "Pre-Union". But despite this apparent success, economic union is still beyond the grasp of Belgium and Holland and is likely to remain so until a solution is found to the balance of payments position between the two countries. Holland's relative trading position with Belgium and the United Kingdom is not unlike that of Canada's with the United States and the United Kingdom. The Netherlands have a favourable trade balance with the United Kingdom but an unfavourable trade balance with Belgium. Unfortunately for the develop-

ment of economic union, the Belgians also hold sterling balances and are not prepared to increase these by allowing the Dutch to cover their net indebtedness with sterling. Some progress has been made under the pre-union agreement but the Dutch, of necessity, must continue to hold the line against a large portion of potential Belgian imports until a solution is found to the monetary problem. As long as there are trade restrictions which result from monetary difficulties there can be no economic union.

* Economic activity in the European sphere has centred around the Netherlands membership in the O.E.E.C. and her participation in the regional talks concerning Fritalux, or, as the Dutch and Belgians prefer to call it, "Fibenel"*. With reference to Netherlands participation in the O.E.E.C., it will suffice to say that this country has been a very active member, often taking the lead and at all times showing a high degree of co-operation.

As a participant in the recent talks in Paris, convened for the purpose of considering the practicability of establishing an economic union between the Benelux countries, Italy and France, the Netherlands did not accept the Petsche plan, principally because no provision was made for the inclusion of the United Kingdom. Here, as in the Benelux Economic Union, the Dutch are of the opinion that without British participation, payments difficulties are bound to arise, and accordingly put forward a plan of their own, known as the Netherlands Plan. The Dutch view of the regional economic arrangement is that it should be broader in scope than the French plan and include all member governments of the O.E.E.C., with the hope that this plan would eventually expand to an even larger territory. According to the Netherlands plan, regional trade should be completely freed from all restrictions, provision made for circular payments, a monetary fund established and all currencies to circulate freely. Capital movement would, however, for the time being, be restricted.

Trade Conducted on Bilateral Basis

During 1949 the entire trade of the Netherlands, with the exception of that between Canada and the United States, continued to be conducted on a bilateral basis. This area of bilateralism knows no political frontiers and agreements have been concluded with a variety of countries in all corners of the world, including many of those behind the Iron Curtain. The deficit in the Netherlands balance of payments is approximately 1.5 billion guilders. The major portion of this debt is presently being covered by Marshall aid. Before Marshall aid ends, however, the industrialization scheme will, it is hoped, increase net industrial production by an amount sufficient to cover this deficit. This in itself, however, will not solve the dollar problem and rather than sit back and wait until a system has been worked out allowing for multilateral payments, the Dutch are conducting a very active export drive to the United States and Canada. The Netherlands Government has encouraged Dutch exporters to participate in this export drive by allowing them to retain 10 per cent of their dollar earnings for unrestricted private use. By this measure, coupled with devaluation and an increased trade promotional staff in the North American countries, it is expected that dollar earnings will appreciate considerably over the next year.

As a result of the Round Table Conference, Indonesia will achieve complete sovereignty before the end of the year and the economic affairs of that country will then pass from Dutch to Indonesian hands. This has,

* A combination of France, Italy and the Benelux countries.

of course, resulted in pessimism in some quarters but much consolation has been derived from the guarantees established for Dutch capital in the Indies and the fact that the Netherlands will still remain an important processor of, and distribution centre for, Indonesian products.

German-Dutch trading relations have taken a very favourable turn during the year, so favourable in fact that when the Netherlands published its O.E.E.C. list of products which could be imported free from control, the privilege was not granted to Western Germany because the existing trade agreement was of such a nature that the two countries already possessed a "satisfactory" manner of conducting trading relations.

Country Moving Forward on All Economic Fronts

The conclusion to be drawn from the foregoing is that the Netherlands is steadily moving forward on all economic fronts. Having achieved, through sacrifice and careful economic planning, stability on the home front, it is driving on with the hope of gaining these same achievements in the European and international spheres. It is fair to say that the Dutch have laid the groundwork upon which a successful economic future could be built. What remains yet to be done is, to a large degree, beyond their control and rests with the hope that the international machinery presently being reconstructed to promote multilateral trade and payments will begin functioning in the near future.

Exports from Ruanda-Urundi Increased

Leopoldville, November 24, 1949.—(FTS)—Exports of the principal products from Ruanda-Urundi have risen from a total value of 117 to 440 million francs. As a result, the natives improved their purchasing power and during 1948 were able to buy 336 million francs worth of imported goods, as compared with 201 million francs in 1947. The coffee plantations continue to be the natives' chief source of income although the improved quality of the local cotton has given the native growers an opportunity to gain larger profits from their crops.

Differences in Time Around the World

Differences in time between Ottawa and a number of countries with which Canada maintains commercial relations are indicated in the following table, for the information of firms and individuals that are required from time to time to communicate with their agents by cable:

Ottawa—12 o'clock noon, E.S.T.

Argentina—1:00 p.m.	Czechoslovakia—6:00 p.m.	Mexico—10:00 a.m.	Spain—5:00 p.m.
Australia (Canberra) —3:00 a.m. next day.	Denmark—6:00 p.m.	Netherlands—5:20 p.m.	Sweden—6:00 p.m.
Belgium—5:00 p.m.	Egypt—7:00 p.m.	Newfoundland—1:29 p.m.	Switzerland—6:00 p.m.
Bermuda—12:41 p.m.	France—5:00 p.m.	New Zealand—4:30 a.m. next day.	Turkey—7:00 p.m.
Bolivia—12:27 p.m.	Germany—6:00 p.m.	Norway—6:00 p.m.	U.S.S.R. (Moscow)—7:00 p.m.
Brazil—2:00 p.m.	Greece—7:00 p.m.	Palestine—7:00 p.m.	United Kingdom—5:00 p.m.
Bulgaria—7:00 p.m.	Haiti—12:00 noon.	Panama—12:00 noon.	United States (Washington)—12:00 noon.
Chile—1:00 p.m.	Hungary—6:00 p.m.	Peru—12:00 noon.	Uruguay—1:30 p.m.
China (Shanghai, Peking)—1:00 a.m. next day.	Ireland (Dublin)—4:35 p.m.	Poland—6:00 p.m.	Yugoslavia—6:00 p.m.
Colombia—12:00 noon.	Italy—6:00 p.m.	Portugal—5:00 p.m.	
Cuba—12:00 noon.	Jamaica—12:00 noon.	Roumania—7:00 p.m.	
	Japan—2:00 a.m. next day.	South Africa—7:00 p.m.	

Flax an Important Crop in Several Areas of Western United States

First produced in 1934—Greatest expansion in California and Arizona—Area accounted for 11 per cent of total domestic production in 1948—Arizona leads in yield per acre—Supply exceeds domestic requirements, resulting in lower prices.

By Harry A. Scott, Consul General for Canada

SAN FRANCISCO, November 28, 1949—Flaxseed has developed from a minor specialty and experimental crop into one of considerable importance in several areas of the Western United States, during the past fifteen years.* Commercial production was first recorded in 1934. Since then small quantities have been produced in Washington, Oregon and Idaho, but the big increases have been in California and Arizona, where acreages are much larger. By 1948 this production had increased to over 11 per cent of the total domestic output, and 1949 production should account for about the same percentage of the national total.

In California, the largest western and fourth ranking national producer, tests had been carried on for some years before 1934 at the Imperial Valley Field Station. Of many varieties tested, the Punjab type, which had been imported from India, stood out as superior to all others. In 1933, a total of 350 acres was harvested, all the seed being saved for commercial planting the following year, when 11,000 acres were sown to flax. By 1939, plantings had increased to 114,000 acres, and in 1943 a record 310,000 acres were planted. In 1948, planted acreage was down to 201,000 but, because of a record yield of 24.5 bushels per acre, production reached an all-time high of 4,851,000 bushels. During the last five years California production has averaged about 8 per cent of the United States total output.

Several Factors Contribute to Expansion

Several factors have contributed to the recent rapid expansion of commercial flaxseed production in California: (1) The Punjab variety has been developed and has demonstrated its adaptability to conditions in the Imperial Valley and other parts of the state; (2) the relatively low price of other grains has encouraged flaxseed production; (3) a market for the domestic product was fairly well assured, since so much of the national supply was imported; (4) cottonseed-oil mills, located in the cotton-growing areas of the state, were readily available for use in crushing the oil from the flaxseed and, since flaxseed is harvested during May, June and July, and cotton from November through January, these mills can be used during a time when there is little demand for crushing cotton-seed; (5) little additional equipment is needed, since the tillage and harvesting equipment required for flax is practically the same as for other small grains.

The Punjab variety was developed for use where flax is raised as a winter crop under irrigation. It is planted in late fall or early winter and is ready for harvest the following summer. The full season extends from May to September, but the main harvest period is in June and July. An

* Based on a summary recently issued by the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.

important factor in the success of the industry has been the extensive use by farmers of improved cultural methods of seeding, weeding, harvesting and crop rotation. As with so many other crops, yields are high in California, averaging about twice that of the country as a whole, normally 18 to 19 bushels per acre as compared with a United States average of 9 bushels. The seed is of a higher quality—high oil content of good drying quality—than is raised generally in the United States, and this, along with its earlier marketing than in the Midwest, accounts to a large extent for the higher average prices paid for California and other western flaxseed.

Arizona Leads in Yield per Acre

Commercial plantings of flaxseed began in Arizona in 1939, and expansion of the industry since then has been similar to that in California, though on a smaller scale. Production has increased faster than acreage because of increases in yields per acre. Arizona's yields are higher than that of any other flax-producing state, the 1948 yield being three times the national average. Even so, Arizona raises only 1 to 2 per cent of the nation's crop each year. Nearly all the state's flaxseed is grown in Yuma County, where growing conditions are much the same as in California's Imperial Valley. However, average flax acreage per farm, is somewhat less, amounting to only 75 acres in 1945.

Flaxseed has been grown on a limited scale in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho for more than 40 years. As a spring crop, it competes for land with the spring-sown grains, which probably accounts for the marked fluctuations in production. Over the last ten years there has been no increasing trend in production in any of these states, indicating that flaxseed has not attained the same importance as in California and Arizona.

The high level of support offered for the 1947 and 1948 crops (\$6 a bushel) was designed to make the United States independent of foreign sources of supply. The record 1948 crop resulted in supplies considerably in excess of demand. Hence reduced production was recommended for 1949, and the support price for the 1949 crop was reduced to 90 per cent of parity or about \$3.99 per bushel. Instead of the three million acres recommended, however, plantings for the 1949 crop totalled nearly five million, slightly larger than last year. In this area California farmers planted the same acreage as in 1948, but Arizona put in one-third more acreage. Despite increased acreage, a less favourable growing season reduced the nation's crop by about 20 per cent from last year's bumper production. This reduced production, estimated at 41.5 million bushels, will be added to a record July 1 carryover of 19.2 million bushels to produce a prospective record United States flaxseed supply of almost 61 million bushels. The over-supply situation was rendered more serious by a large carryover of linseed oil in crushers' hands on July 1, the equivalent of 19 million bushels of flaxseed.

The total supply of flaxseed and linseed oil, equivalent to 80 million bushels, is more than enough to meet two years' domestic requirements. It is doubtful whether this total will be swelled appreciably by imports during the 1949-50 season, since increased domestic production in recent years has changed this country from a leading importer to an exporting area. An additional factor restricting imports is the recent restoration of the 50 cents per bushel import duty of flaxseed.

Though the excessively large 1949-50 supply of flaxseed will provide an exportable surplus, it is doubtful whether exports will be large enough to appreciably ease the over-supply. Last year's exports of oil and seed amounted to well over five million equivalent bushels, the third largest

export quantity on record. However, world flaxseed production has increased in recent years, and two leading exporting areas have heavy surpluses. Canada's present supply is large, but 1949 production is estimated at 86 per cent below last year's. Argentina likewise has an over-supply, but a recent reduction in the price of linseed oil should result in her exports moving into world markets more readily.

Reflecting large prospective supplies, moderate demand and the lower support for this year's crop, flaxseed prices are starting the 1949-50 crop year at materially lower levels than last season. At mid-September the per bushel price quoted in San Francisco was \$3.90 as compared with \$6.25 a year ago and a support price for the California crop of \$4.14.

Prospects for flaxseed over the next few years are difficult to analyze because of the many variable factors affecting the crop. Being a minor crop and seldom representing the major source of a farmer's income, it is not grown so extensively year after year. Since it competes with major crops for production resources, the factors affecting these competitive crops influence the outlook for flaxseed. In many areas it is used as a nurse crop or has a definite place in a cropping sequence. Until recently, dependence upon foreign sources of supply made world flaxseed conditions of vital importance to domestic producers. With current excessive domestic supplies, world trade in flaxseed now will adversely affect marketing of some of the United States exportable surplus. Since the price of flaxseed is presently supported, flaxseed prices are largely dependent upon government price-support policies.

Prices and Competing Crops Determine Prospects

For the immediate future, therefore, the price farmers may expect to receive for flaxseed is in the hands of the government. But it is not so much the price which influences a farmer's actions but rather the relationship between the prices of flax and competing crops, usually based on current prices. Over the last twenty years, flaxseed-wheat price ratios have ranged from 1.7 to 3, averaging 2.2. It now appears that ratios for the next few years will be much lower than in the past.

In California and Arizona, where flax competes more with barley than with wheat, flaxseed-barley price ratios have varied from 2.7 to 4.7 in recent years. Like flaxseed, barley support is at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture. Barley prices would have to drop to around 90 cents next year, which seems unlikely, to result in a ratio of even 2.7, and higher prices would lower the ratio still further. Flaxseed, therefore, will probably not be able to compete well with barley, at least on a price basis, since production costs are considerably greater for flaxseed. The 33 per cent drop in flaxseed support will also put this crop in a much less favourable position as compared with other competing cash crops in these areas. Though the flaxseed-barley price outlook appears unfavourable to flaxseed, respective yields are favourable. While barley yields equal the United States average, flaxseed yields in both California and Arizona have been at least twice the United States average. Another factor possibly favourable to flaxseed production in these two states is the probability of marketing quotas being imposed on cotton next year, and cotton competes for land with flaxseed.

Though some reduction in United States plantings is probable in the next few years, primarily because of lower prices, no sharp drop in production is expected. Plantings will be shifted to the highest producing land, and farmers who know how to get high yields will probably grow

it. Cultural improvements and better varieties should also result in higher average yields. Even with a reduction in production, total domestic supplies should be adequate to meet domestic requirements for several years. With the 1949-50 total supply of seed and oil equal to two years' domestic requirements, the carryover for the next few years should be sufficient to offset even a sharp drop in production.

Since the chief use of flaxseed is for linseed oil, and since most linseed oil is used as a drying oil, the demand for domestic flaxseed is largely dependent upon the demand for linseed as a drying oil. Several economic factors will affect this demand. The use of linseed and other drying oils seems to follow closely the ups and downs in industrial production and building activity, more closely than those of the former than of the latter. Because there is still a backlog of needed construction, however, building activity may be the stronger factor in the demand for drying oils during the next several years. Increased new construction would also increase the demand for linoleum and oilcloth, making the immediate outlook for drying oils in the United States bright.

Even though there is an immediate demand for drying oils, the demand for linseed oil may not be so favourable because of increasing competition from substitute oils. Much of this substitution is the result of the relatively high prices of linseed oil, particularly when compared with the price of soybean oil. Not only has the use of soybean as a drying oil sharply increased, but substantial quantities of dehydrated castor oil, as well as fish oil, are being used. As long as the price differential between soybean and linseed oil continues, increasing competition may be expected, even though linseed oil is preferred over most other oils because of its greater adaptability for diversified uses.

Foreign sources of supply which were so important before the war could again become a strong competitive factor. At present, however, the import duty of 50 cents per bushel on flaxseed and 4½ cents per pound on linseed oil discourages imports.

Because of the extremely high yields obtained, California and Arizona will continue to have an advantage as compared with other producing areas. But strong competition from many specialized cash crops will make relative prices important. When flaxseed prices are relatively high, as they have been recently, acreage will be large, but, when prices are relatively low, sharp cuts in acreage can be expected.

Flax for Fiber Produced in Oregon

Almost all the fiber flax produced commercially in the United States is grown in Oregon, especially in the Willamette Valley, where crop records date back to 1844. Flax raised for fiber requires an abundance of moisture, cool weather during the growing season, and deep, fertile, well-drained soil. In Oregon it is seeded in March and April and harvested in late July and in August.

Flax processing in this area is carried on in plants located near the producing areas. Most of the resulting fiber is used for various kinds of thread and twine, though some of it is suitable for weaving coarser linen fabrics. In other parts of the country linen mills depend almost entirely on foreign-grown supplies, competition from which, both on the basis of costs and quality of fiber, has had a limiting effect on the Oregon industry.

Production of flax fiber increased greatly during the war when imports were cut off, and in 1942 a record 37,000 tons were grown. Since then there has been a considerable decline each year, and in 1948 only 3,400

tons, somewhat below the prewar average, were produced. The future of the industry in Oregon depends to a large extent on the ability of growers to produce, ever more efficiently, a fiber of high quality which can better compete with foreign-grown fiber.

Laboratory to Combat Migratory Locusts Opened in Northern Rhodesia

Leopoldville, November 24, 1949.—The Council of the International Service for Control of Migratory Locusts recently met at Abercorn, Northern Rhodesia. This Service, with headquarters at Abercorn, is headed by a Belgian, Mr. Bredo. The meeting marked the opening of new laboratories where migratory locusts of all kinds will be studied in view of developing more effective methods to fight these insects which, in the past, have done great harm to plantations in Central Africa. This Council was founded in September, 1949, and the following countries are members: Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia, the Union of South Africa, the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.

R. D. Macdonald Joins CCC Washington Office

The Canadian Commercial Corporation has announced that Mr. R. D. Macdonald, of the Department of Trade and Commerce, has joined the Washington office of the corporation.

Well known to the construction industry before the war, he supervised the field operations of a large number of wartime construction contracts for the Department of Munitions and Supply; and, through his association with aviation activities, became director of the aircraft division of its Washington office.

After the war, on returning to Canada, Mr. Macdonald organized the aircraft, radio and research divisions of the War Assets Corporation, and returned to the United States in 1945 to become assistant to the president of Philco International Corporation, and director of the Babb Company (Canada) Limited. For the past several months he has been engaged with the Department of Trade and Commerce in connection with industrial defence planning.

Jamaica Turns Over Baking Flour to Trade

Kingston, November 25, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective December 1, 1949, the Government of Jamaica transferred flour for baking to private trade channels. The amount of baking and/or cake flour imported into the island (at present from Canada) will continue to be within the approved ceiling for 1950 imports of that commodity.

Requirements from time to time will be presented by the Food Trade Committee and tenders called for by public notice of the Trade Administrator in the same manner as for counter flour. Any person can tender.

Tenders will be opened by the Trade Administrator and the Food Committee and, other factors being equal, the lowest tender will be accepted.

The successful tenderer will proceed to purchase and, in due course, the flour will be handed over to the trade and distributed strictly on the basis of existing quotas fixed by the Trade Control Department.

Bakers' quotas are at present being examined with a view to a re-allocation on the basis of existing requirements. Revised quotas should be ready for issue for the quarter commencing January, 1950.

Twenty-Five Additional Items Are Removed From Export Control

*More favourable domestic supply position makes action possible—
Number of countries under area control have been increased.*

TWENTY-FIVE additional items have been removed from export control, as a result of the improved domestic supply position. From a wartime peak of 1,109, the number has been reduced to approximately one hundred, consisting of strategic materials, primary steel and building requisites still in short supply. The items removed from export control are as follows:

- Rice, rice flour and rice meal.
- Horses.
- Horsemeat.
- Poultry.
- Eggs.
- Jute and jute products.
- Lumber.
- Piling and poles.
- Doors, sash and millwork.
- Flooring.
- Prefabricated houses.
- Pickets.
- Plywood.
- Railway ties.
- Shims.
- Metal drums.
- Metal fence posts.
- Storage tanks.
- Furnaces.
- Stoves.
- Non-ferrous conduit and cable.
- Tin and tin products, except tinplate.
- Asbestos products.
- Asphalt products.
- Paraffin wax.

Number of Countries Under Area Control Increased

To provide adequate export control of strategic materials without adding to the list of items under export control, the number of countries under area control has been increased. Export permits are required for all shipments to these destinations: Borneo, Burma, China, Hong Kong, Indo-China, Indonesia, Israel, Japan, Korea, Luchu Islands, Macao, Federation of Malaya, New Guinea, the Philippine Islands, Singapore, Syria, Thailand (Siam) and Timor.

In order to prevent Canada being used as a "back door" for the evasion of export regulations in other countries, the following group has been added to the schedule of goods under export control:

Group 9—Goods originating outside Canada. All goods originating outside Canada, when tendered for export in the same condition as when imported, without further processing or manufacturing in Canada, with the exception of:

(a) Goods in transit in bond on a through bill of lading originating outside Canada, clearly indicating the ultimate destination of the goods to be a third country.

(b) Goods consigned to the United States of America, as the country of ultimate destination and not specifically listed in this schedule.

A general permit, No. SPL. 1597, has been issued exempting non-essential goods, so that export permits will be required only for strategic goods imported into Canada.

Trade of Paraguay Has Continued Stable in the Postwar Period

Official statistics available for 1946 and 1947 and preliminary figures for 1948 and first six months of 1949—Imports from Canada in 1946, with total value of G105,679, comprised a wide variety of products—Trade figures affected by necessity for transshipment in United States ports.

By H. E. Lemieux, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Buenos Aires

[One Guarani (G) equals approximately 32.2 cents Canadian]

BUENOS AIRES, November 30, 1949.—According to recently published official statistics of Paraguay's foreign trade in 1946 and 1947, the total value of exports in the latter year was G65,703,069, a reduction from G82,-666,933 in the preceding twelve-month period. On the other hand, imports increased in value to G68,087,000 in 1947 from G65,721,000 in 1946. There was no noteworthy change in the general pattern of the country's foreign trade as between the two years, sources of supply and purchasing countries being the same in both periods.

Preliminary trade returns for 1948 and the first six months of 1949, detailed figures for which are not yet available, indicate a fair increase in the value of Paraguay's foreign trade as compared with values for the two preceding years. The recorded value for imports in 1948 was G75,238,000, and for exports it was G87,098,000. For the January-June period of 1949 the values were G45,280,000 for imports and G51,785,000 for exports.

Latest Detailed Statistics are for 1946

Imports into Paraguay from Canada in 1946, the latest year for which detailed statistics are available, had a total value of G105,679. They comprised mainly electrical machinery and apparatus, G41,027; paper, cardboard and manufactures thereof G14,826; cameras, films, scientific and medical instruments, explosives and other miscellaneous items, G14,059; pharmaceutical and medicinal chemicals, G8,333; vehicles and parts, including locomotives and traction motors, G4,791; glass and manufactures thereof, G4,511; copper, bronze and manufactures thereof, G4,250; paints and varnishes, G2,920; manufactures of iron and steel in general, G2,770; mercury, aluminum, pewter, lead, zinc, etc., G1,985; beverages, fruit juices, liquors, etc., G1,972.

Paraguayan Imports, by Countries

	1946	1947
Argentina	G30,895,862	G23,683,900
United States	13,795,890	19,889,738
Brazil	9,174,666	10,134,396
United Kingdom	4,765,943	4,114,276
Uruguay	2,927,565	1,718,134
Sweden	776,112	867,533
Switzerland	595,606	1,561,988
British West Indies	578,924	577,874
Mexico	477,138	802,522
Belgium	229,293	1,425,471
Spain	107,327	809,175
Peru	106,199	2,738
Norway	105,748	276,599
CANADA	105,678	124,333

The principal suppliers of electrical machinery and apparatus in 1946 were: United States, G453,414; Argentina, G239,400; and United Kingdom, G128,557.

Paper, cardboard and manufactures thereof were imported to the value of G1,596,000 and came chiefly from: Argentina, G626,005; Sweden, G438,987; United States, G293,150; and Norway, G70,757.

Pharmaceutical and medicinal chemicals were bought principally from: United States, G1,474,307; Argentina, G925,226; Brazil, G181,526; United Kingdom, G176,546; Switzerland, G59,306; Uruguay, G43,564; Bolivia and Chile, G43,182 and G26,534 respectively.

Imports in the "miscellaneous" group included cameras, films, scientific and musical instruments, explosives, etc., and amounted to G1,776,000; the United States accounting for G829,000, Argentina for G488,000, and Brazil for 223,000.

Paraguayan purchases of automotive products, including repair parts, totalled G4,149,080, of which the United States supplied to a value of G3,305,084 and the United Kingdom G370,965; Brazil and Argentina accounted for G269,004 and G169,582 respectively.

Copper, bronze and manufactures thereof came mainly from Argentina, G240,312; and the United States, G53,028.

Glass, crystal and manufactures thereof represented a total import value of G493,000 and came chiefly from: Argentina, G307,810; United States, G132,302; and United Kingdom G24,492.

Paint and varnishes were supplied by Argentina to the value of G255,556; United States, G147,134; United Kingdom, G49,355; and Uruguay, G33,133.

Manufactures of iron and steel in general were imported principally from: United States, G1,076,132; Argentina, G979,815; United Kingdom, G134,022.

Mercury, aluminum and pewter were imported from the United Kingdom to a value of G360,798; United States, G184,114; Peru, G82,337; and Argentina, G71,640.

Imports of beverages, fruit juices and liquors had an aggregate value of G21,405,000 and were supplied almost entirely by Argentina, G20,102,536, but the United Kingdom accounted for G63,959, the United States for G16,661, and Chile for G10,290.

The principal purchasers of Paraguayan commodities have kept the same order of importance in 1946 and 1947, but there were slight variations in values from one year to another:

Paraguayan Exports, by Countries

	1946	1947
Argentina	G21,896,746	G26,593,510
Argentina, in transit	33,982,012	22,603,866
United Kingdom	9,395,542	6,344,800
Uruguay	6,437,896	4,793,605
Uruguay, in transit	4,370,606	2,616,386
United States	3,285,144	1,421,756
Holland	1,291,427	553,812
Belgium	966,038	12,930
Italy	329,515	161,104
Sweden	163,344	nil
Norway	151,061	123,188
CANADA	nil	48,938

Because of the geographical situation of Paraguay, transshipment or both incoming and outgoing supplies is necessary, and Paraguayan foreign trade statistics show the bulk of import and export values under the heading "in transit" through Argentina and Uruguay. Exports from Paraguay,

to Canada, as well as imports from the Dominion, often lose their identity and are recorded under "in transit" values or are credited to the United States because of the amount of Canadian-Paraguayan trade channelled through New York brokers. This results in wide discrepancy between official Paraguayan and Canadian statistics.

Unemployment Figures for Belgium And Luxembourg Rose in October

Total of 194,744 unemployed and 51,290 partly unemployed for the week ending October 15, 1949—Public works program is expected to commence shortly—Government making money easier and is reducing taxation.

By W. Gibson-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of four reports on economic conditions in Belgium and Luxembourg, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*.)

BRUSSELS November 1, 1949.—Unemployment figures for the week ending October 15 had risen to 194,744 unemployed and 51,290 partly unemployed. The figure for total unemployment, however, includes some 32,000 workers who live on the Franco-Belgian frontier, and who are normally employed in France, whose wages have been upset by the devaluations. It also is reported to include a substantial number of females who became registered as workers during the abnormal conditions obtaining immediately after the war, but who might now be more properly considered as housewives. The number of unemployed represents approximately 10.68 per cent of all workers coming under the unemployment insurance scheme.

Until recently, this unemployment was concentrated largely in the textile, leather and glass industries, but some recovery has occurred in the important textile sector, whereas weakness is now beginning to show in the metallurgical field. The long-heralded public works program is expected to be put under way shortly, and a very successful issue of 4 per cent treasury certificates, the subscription list for which was closed on October 26, brought in 8,500,000,000 francs (approximately U.S.\$170,000,000), which will be used chiefly for this purpose. The government hopes to absorb in this way some of the unemployed whose numbers would otherwise tend to increase with the winter season.

Travellers often remark that the physical aspect of Belgian buildings is in sharp contrast to the financial and business prosperity of the country. It is a fact that very little postwar reconstruction and re-equipment has been carried out in Belgium for several reasons. Now that the postwar boom, particularly in metallurgical products, seems to be flattening out, it would seem an opportune time to commence public works.

Government Taking Measures to Make Money Easier

The government is also bringing in measures to make money easier and is reducing taxation, steps which should have salutary effects on unemployment. As the country is now entering the winter season, a time when unemployment usually increases, it is a primary preoccupation of the new government to combat any rise in the number of jobless above the present high levels.

For several reasons, private savings in Belgium have not reached satisfactory levels. With one eye on the unemployment figures, the government is directing considerable attention to encouraging savings, by moderating amongst other steps its tax rates. It is hoped that, at the same time, this move will make more efficient tax collection methods feasible, as an aid in balancing the budget and as a source of funds to combat unemployment.

It is also planned shortly to reopen the commodities futures market. The bond market has been very weak since the war, partly as a result of deliberate government steps to combat inflation. Since the world price level, including the Belgian, has, for some months, ceased to advance, and since the government is betting that the devaluations will not bring a reappearance of inflationary pressure, it has now been decided to reverse the policy. The rediscount rate is reduced, and the private banks' reserve requirements are eased. It is hoped that this new policy of wooing the investor will create work throughout the country.

Canada Second Largest Source of Supply for Imports into Mexico

Canadian market also second best outlet for Mexican exports—Canada-Mexico trade totalled approximately 212 million pesos from January to September, 1949, as compared with 15 million pesos for the year 1939—Imports into Mexico from Canada increased.

By D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

MEXICO CITY, December 16, 1949.—Canada has established herself as Mexico's second greatest source of supply, according to preliminary figures for the first nine months of 1949. At the same time, Canada was also the second best customer for Mexican products. The United States continues to dominate the Mexican foreign trade position for reasons both geographical and penetrative. Total reciprocal Canadian-Mexican trade for the period January-September, inclusive, 1949, amounted to approximately 212 million pesos compared with 15 million pesos for the entire calendar year 1939.

A breakdown by countries of destination of Mexican exports for the first nine months of 1949 as per the first ten countries in order of importance is as follows:

Mexican Exports, by Main Countries

	January to September, 1949 (Pesos)
United States	1,831,535,059
CANADA	120,000,000
Great Britain	67,613,493
China	663,637,974
Arabia	51,743,850
Belgium	50,556,178
France	49,336,212
Russia	39,255,242
Cuba	33,709,510
Netherlands	31,179,909
Other countries	232,969,054
Total	2,571,536,481

Canada has a very considerable advantage this year over the third best customer, Great Britain. The main products exported by Mexico to Canada are: raw cotton; sisal or henequen; fresh citrus fruits, particularly oranges; canned pineapples; bananas; coffee; and peanuts. Total Mexican exports for the first nine months of 1949 amounted to 2,571,536,481 pesos, compared with 2,320,000,000 pesos for the nine months of 1948. Canadian imports from Mexico for the first nine months of 1949 total 120,000,000 pesos compared with 154,000,000 pesos in 1948.

A breakdown by countries of origin of Mexican imports for the first nine months of 1949, as per the first ten countries in order of importance, is as follows:

Mexican Imports, by Main Countries

	January to September, 1949 (Pesos)
United States	2,247,512,811
CANADA	90,680,000
Great Britain	63,228,696
Switzerland	35,666,841
Sweden	32,517,027
Australia	18,699,681
France	18,344,294
Italy	14,280,137
Belgium	12,131,347
Strait Settlements	11,986,136
Other countries	221,760,334
Total	<hr/> 2,766,807,304

The main Canadian exports to Mexico include newsprint, whisky, upper leathers, sulphite pulp, ferro-manganese, agricultural machinery including threshing machines and tractors, electric washing machines and parts, mining machinery, insulated copper wire, soda and sodium compounds, synthetic resins and motion picture films. Numerous additional manufactured items in small quantities are being established in the Mexican market through agencies.

Canadian Exports to Mexico Increased

Canadian exports to Mexico, as noted above, total 90,680,000 pesos for the first nine months of 1949, as compared with 78,000,000 pesos for the corresponding period in 1948.

It has been necessary to use official Canadian Bureau of Statistics figures for Canadian-Mexican reciprocal trade for the reason that all rail shipments into and out of Mexico for Canada are shown as going to or originating in the United States. For this reason, United States statistics have had to be reduced by the difference between official Canadian Government figures and those of the Mexican Government.

There is no reason to believe there will be any changes in the Mexican-Canadian reciprocal trade position for the calendar year 1949, particularly as Canada is one of the few countries which, for the past four years, has had each year a higher trade development with this country. It is of further interest that the Canadian-Mexican Most-Favoured-Nation Trade Agreement, signed in February, 1946, is working out most satisfactorily.

Steamship Services Connect Canada and Mexico

Until three years ago there had never been a direct steamship line between Canada and Mexico, while today there are five lines operating



Mexico—Palace of Fine Arts in Mexico City.

to this country. From the east coast of Canada, the Federal Steamship and Navigation Company, the Swedish-American Line and Saguenay Terminals maintain regular service, while C. Gardner Johnson Limited and Empire Shipping Company Limited operate from the west coast.

Great Britain Signs Contract for Australian Poultry

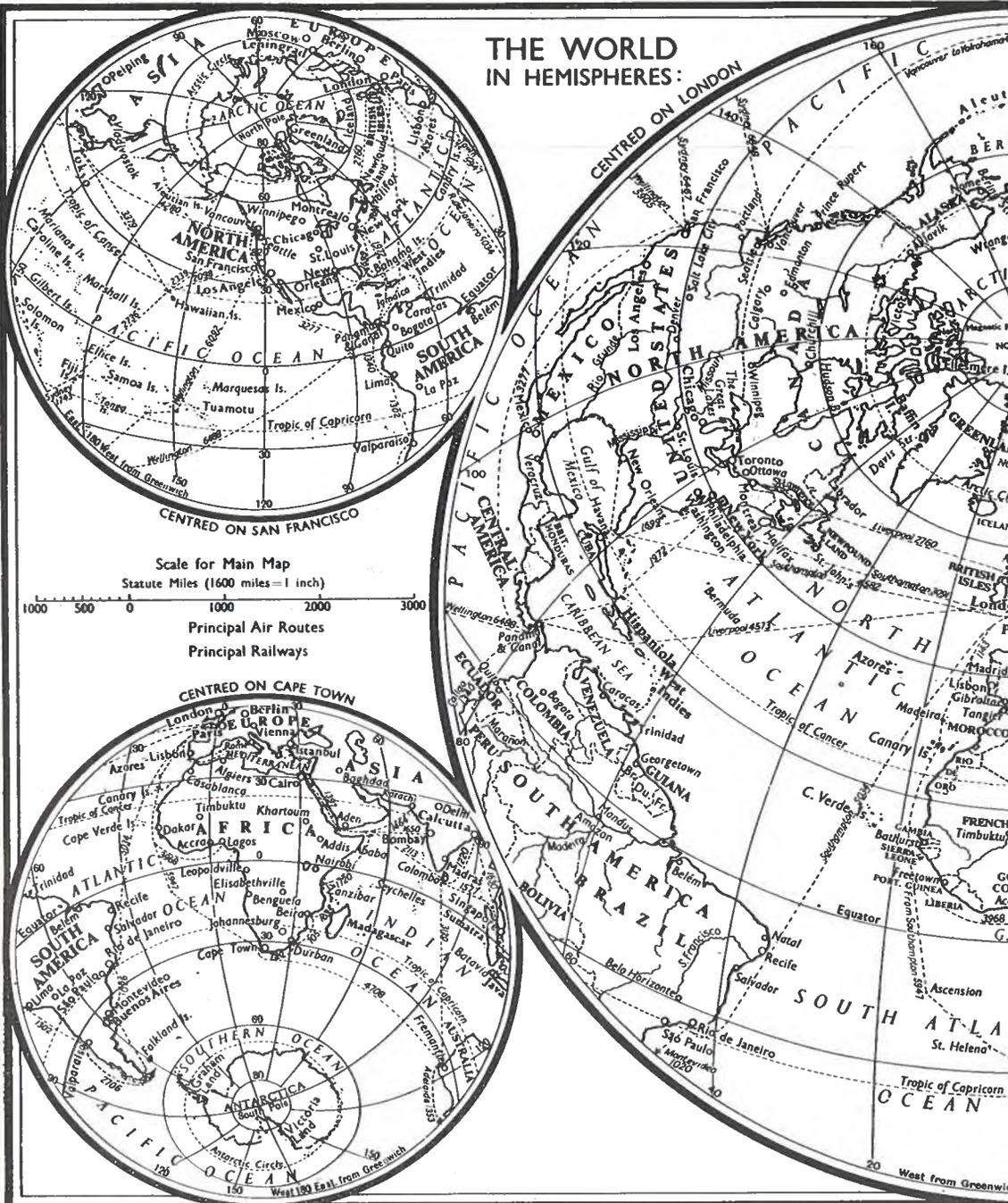
Sydney, N.S.W., November 5, 1949.—(FTS)—Great Britain has entered into an agreement with Australia for the purchase of 12,000 tons of poultry, the contract to be terminated on an agreed date, and to coincide so far as possible with decontrol, if and when decontrol is announced. In view of the fact that the sale of poultry in the United Kingdom may be decontrolled early next summer, the British Government is not prepared to enter into a firm contract to cover shipments for a full twelve months from October 1, 1949, the date from which the contract operates.

The 1948-49 contract prices will apply to shipments up to December 31, 1949, and prices for January shipment will be agreed November 1st; February shipment December 1st; and so on.

For the first three months the contract prices will therefore be as follows:—Boiler fowls, $2/3\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; ducks, $2/6$ per lb.; chickens, $2/8\frac{1}{2}$ per lb.; turkeys 1st Grade, $2/11$ per lb.; turkeys 2nd Grade, $2/9\frac{1}{8}$ per lb. These prices are the Australian currency equivalent of the prices in the contract which are expressed in sterling f.o.b., Australian port of shipment.

After decontrol in the United Kingdom, prices must be those which each importer can obtain for his particular shipper and will depend on market prices in the United Kingdom at the time.

THE WORLD IN HEMISPHERES:

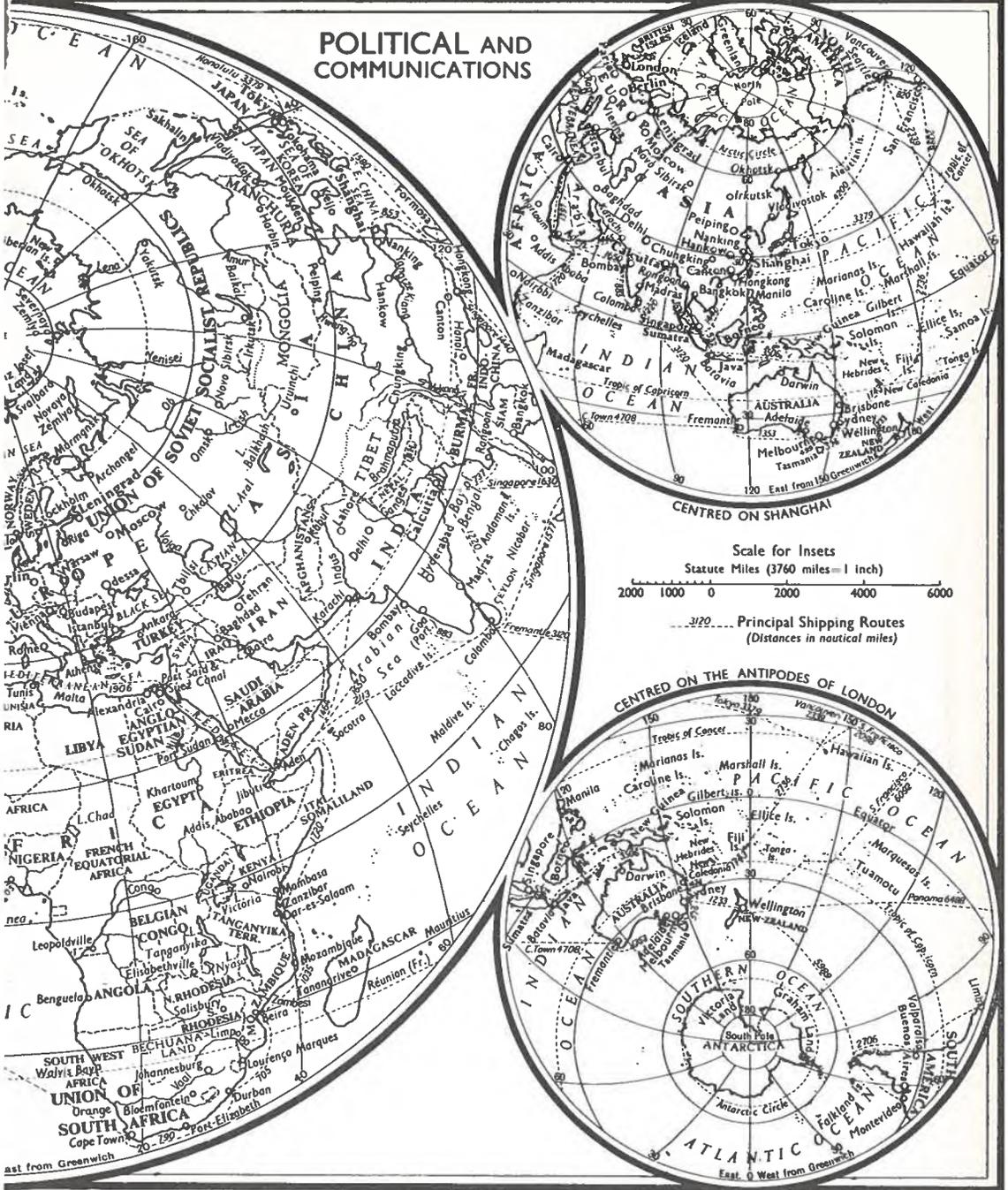


Director Visits Seven Offices

Trade relations between Canada and various countries in the Middle and Far East will be discussed by members of a Canadian Mission, headed by the Hon. L. B. Pearson, Minister of External Affairs, which left Ottawa on January 2 for Colombo, Ceylon, where a Commonwealth Conference will be held. The R.C.A.F. "North Star" aircraft, in which members of the mission are travelling, is due in Colombo today, after calling at the Azores, Gibraltar, Malta, Baghdad and Karachi.

George R. Heasman, Director of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner Service, will discuss problems concerning the development of trade in

POLITICAL AND COMMUNICATIONS



Scale for Insets
 Statute Miles (3760 miles = 1 inch)
 2000 1000 0 2000 4000 6000
 --- 3120 --- Principal Shipping Routes
 (Distances in nautical miles)

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Trade Commissioner Service

New Delhi and Bombay, India; Singapore; Manila, Philippine Islands; Hong Kong and Tokyo. T. N. Beaupré, Executive Assistant to the Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce, is acting as adviser on trade matters to Mr. Pearson at the Commonwealth Conference.

The itinerary of the Canadian Mission, after leaving Colombo, is as follows: Arrive Karachi, 3.20 p.m. January 19; arrive New Delhi, 12.20 p.m. January 22; arrive Rangoon, 6 p.m. January 25; arrive Singapore, 5 p.m. January 26; arrive Hong Kong, 5 p.m. January 28; arrive Tokyo, 4.40 p.m. January 30; arrive Wake Island, 8 p.m. February 3; arrive Honolulu, 10 p.m. February 3; arrive San

Great Britain Principal Supply Source for Trinidad in First Half of Past Year

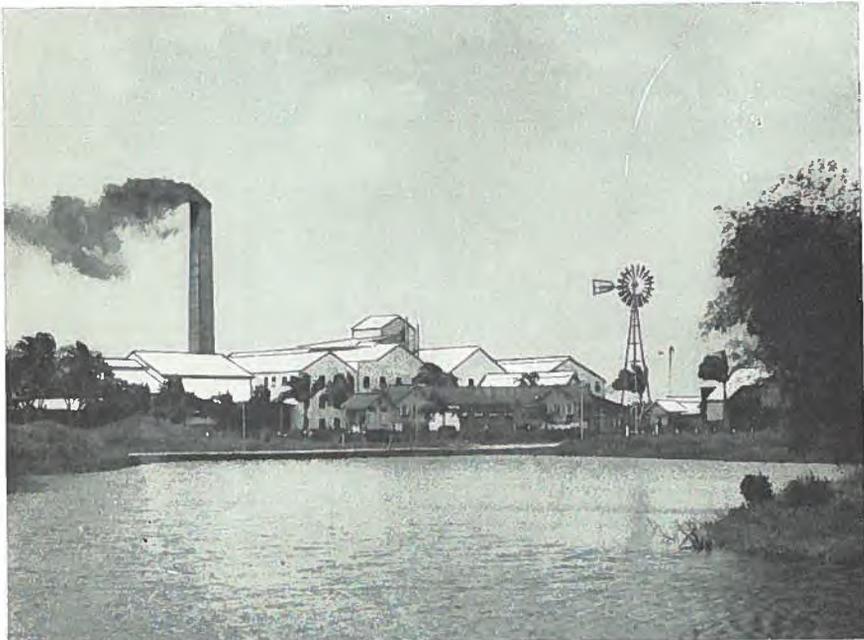
Purchases amounted to \$29,449,833—While exports to Canada greater than to United States, imports from Canada have fallen progressively since 1947—Adverse balance of trade reduced—Heavy fall in value of cocoa and fuel oil shipments offset by rise in sugar exports.

By D. H. Cheney, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

PORT OF SPAIN, November 15, 1949.—Great Britain was the principal source of supply for Trinidad during the first six months of the current calendar year, imports from that country having a value of \$29,449,833. The United States was in second place, with sales valued at \$13,540,689, while purchases from Canada amounted to \$9,634,232. The United Kingdom was the best customer for products of this colony, shipments to that country having a value of \$25,570,625, while exports to Canada amounted to \$10,969,177. The United States was in third place, with purchases from Trinidad of \$2,218,502. Although the exports of this colony to Canada since the war have been much greater than to the United States, purchases from Canada have fallen progressively since the fourth quarter of 1947, and are now well below the value of goods obtained from the United States.

Moderate expansion in the value of both imports and exports was noted during the six-month period. The balance of trade continues unfavourable, but it has dropped from \$10,500,000 in the first six months of 1948 to \$5,500,000 in the corresponding period this year. Imports for the first half of 1949 were valued at \$76,500,000, which is an increase of nearly \$19,000,000 over that for the corresponding period last year. The

Trinidad—Sugar factories similar to this one will soon be engaged in processing the current crop of sugar cane.



largest increases were recorded by crude petroleum, machinery and tubes, and pipes and fittings of iron and steel. There is no particular significance in the petroleum figures, as this commodity is exported in refined form. Some slight expansion in industry, particularly in the oil industry, is indicated in the increased imports of machinery and fittings, amounting to \$3,000,000.

The most significant changes in the export picture are a heavy fall in the value of cocoa and fuel oil, offset by an even heavier rise in the value of sugar exports. In the case of the first two, changes are the result of downward price movements. Consequent to the drop in fuel oil prices during the past year and, in spite of the fact that the volume of fuel oil exported was 41,600,000 gallons higher, total value fell by approximately \$3 million or 14 per cent. Total value of cocoa exports fell by 50 per cent and volume exported by 35 per cent.

Sugar exports jumped by 92 per cent both in value and volume, contributing an additional \$7.5 million to current receipts for the period. One further significant development was the sharp rise in exports of coffee from the colony. Coffee shipments increased from 13 hundredweight in January to June, 1948, to 17,521 hundredweight during the corresponding period of 1949. Revenues from this source for the period were \$413,565 as compared with only \$528 in the same six months of 1948. Total value of exports of domestic produce during the six months ended June 30 was \$68 million as compared with almost \$65 million in 1948.

Total value of the colony's exports depends on the price levels of oil and sugar products to such a degree that a small change in these may have serious consequences for the balance of payments position. Although sugar prices are expected to remain stable in the immediate future, there is much uncertainty regarding the future trend of oil prices. This condition is naturally a cause for concern. If the tendency of economic activity and prices in these industries should be downward, then a heavy negative balance will soon follow. However, with petroleum prices tied to the United States dollar, the recent devaluation is likely to affect favourably the revenues of both the oil companies and the Trinidad Government.

Production of crude oil in the colony for the period amounted to 10,182,279 barrels, representing an increase of 2.4 per cent over the corresponding period in 1948. At the present time twelve oil companies are operating in Trinidad in some fifteen producing fields. Turning to natural asphalt, 68,811 tons were produced, of which 60,849 tons valued at \$2,548,487 were exported.

Throughout the period the cost-of-living index, mainly covering the lower income groups, remained stable at 227 (1935 equals 100). The latest returns from the Statistics Department, however, indicate a present index figure of 228. The one point increase is mainly attributable to increased prices of articles in the food group.

Netherlands Will Use ECA Funds to Build Hotels

Six new hotels will be built by the Netherlands in 1950, at a cost of 7,500,000 guilders, partly financed with ECA dollars. The hotels will be built principally to accommodate foreign tourists, especially Americans. Foreign tourists this year spent more than 30,000,000 guilders in Holland.

One of the new hotels will be built in Amsterdam, with a capacity of 200 guests, and one in The Hague. Two hotels in Rotterdam will be rebuilt. The Sonsbeek hotel in Arnhem and the Hotel de Boer in Middelburg, both destroyed during the war, will be rebuilt with loans from the Netherlands government.—(*Netherlands Trade and Industry Bulletin.*)

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodity	November			January—November		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
MAIN GROUPS						
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	25.9	80.6	94.3	172.8	559.0	700.2
Animals and Animal Products.....	12.2	45.0	40.2	107.6	402.0	299.8
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.0	3.2	1.4	12.1	42.4	23.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	19.9	81.4	80.5	193.9	872.4	794.0
Iron and Products.....	4.2	26.1	25.1	55.8	247.6	266.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	17.0	35.7	30.1	167.2	360.7	385.8
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.7	9.4	7.9	22.8	85.2	65.5
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.6	6.5	5.0	18.1	73.8	63.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.3	6.0	7.7	18.4	116.0	108.1
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	86.0	293.9	292.3	768.7	2,759.0	2,707.4
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	3,064	2,000	2,328	11,450	8,821	11,647
Vegetables.....	1,357	1,290	1,156	5,848	8,555	5,892
Wheat.....	12,727	32,774	48,377	80,346	214,635	398,544
Grains, other.....	2,112	12,477	19,421	12,046	55,665	56,226
Flour of wheat.....	1,561	12,253	8,427	16,480	113,869	90,191
Farinaceous products, other.....	1,235	1,172	1,061	10,979	19,805	11,407
Sugar and products.....	168	427	441	1,942	5,565	5,091
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,278	3,899	3,397	9,643	26,181	31,775
Vegetable fats and oils.....	24	1,041	850	152	13,490	11,799
Rubber and products.....	1,285	2,785	1,922	13,755	30,328	24,218
Seeds.....	567	8,529	5,689	2,430	38,530	33,754
Tobacco.....	141	345	95	5,121	7,637	8,150
Vegetable products, other.....	400	1,634	1,087	2,653	15,920	11,509
TOTAL.....	25,919	80,626	94,252	172,844	559,002	700,204
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle.....	1,231	14,219	9,514	8,611	67,966	55,110
Other animals, living.....	127	1,786	1,030	1,301	12,301	6,545
Fish and fishery products.....	2,872	7,308	10,348	24,315	78,220	84,387
Furs and Products.....	475	704	494	11,899	21,844	18,376
Leather and products.....	612	967	606	5,161	11,949	6,736
Bacon and hams.....	2,784	1,699	5,334	28,747	67,063	18,242
Meats, other.....	693	10,083	6,588	4,860	55,958	38,473
Cheese.....	1,801	2,095	193	10,784	11,387	16,060
Milk products, other.....	389	1,671	1,661	4,154	16,929	11,617
Eggs, shell and processed.....	120	2,399	1,413	465	38,265	20,631
Animal products, other.....	1,134	2,070	3,049	7,316	20,113	23,577
TOTAL.....	12,239	45,000	40,231	107,604	401,996	299,752
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton products.....	255	1,045	137	2,389	9,438	4,939
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	1	212	121	81	1,744	1,746
Wool and products.....	124	579	544	1,243	11,227	4,909
Artificial silk and products.....	118	372	161	2,051	6,835	1,956
Textile products, other.....	532	945	454	6,358	13,108	10,234
TOTAL.....	1,030	3,153	1,416	12,121	42,353	23,784
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	3,475	15,490	17,419	32,589	182,805	145,227
Pulpwood.....	735	3,917	3,062	13,122	40,566	28,754
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,291	6,375	4,674	15,994	68,528	46,706
Wood pulp.....	2,493	17,604	15,106	25,396	193,454	155,020
Manufactured wood, other.....	241	442	311	2,700	6,804	5,118
Newsprint paper.....	10,839	34,533	38,583	95,565	345,451	393,177
Paper, other.....	753	2,767	1,111	7,602	30,655	17,569
Books and printed matter.....	100	231	185	885	4,086	2,444
TOTAL.....	19,927	81,359	80,450	193,853	872,351	794,014

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodity	November			January—November		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore.....		1,063	2,069	1	5,241	13,860
Ferro-alloys.....	175	1,827	879	1,055	21,775	18,054
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	140	258	1,140	2,546	2,508	4,312
Rolling mill products.....	277	2,418	3,034	4,685	21,062	14,040
Locomotives and parts.....	3	1,761	5,730	240	5,637	22,130
Farm machinery and implements.....	425	5,180	4,900	7,591	66,383	87,179
Hardware and cutlery.....	194	429	270	2,035	4,753	4,054
Machinery (except farm).....	964	3,474	2,057	9,091	36,145	29,040
Automobiles, freight.....	159	1,707	888	6,457	16,548	11,518
Automobiles, passenger.....	957	3,162	686	13,778	16,570	14,574
Automobile parts.....	127	759	841	2,465	13,311	9,661
Railway cars and parts.....	138	256	1,459	156	5,920	18,641
Iron products, other.....	657	3,824	1,161	5,708	31,745	19,586
TOTAL.....	4,217	26,117	25,116	55,807	247,598	266,649
Non-ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products.....	2,022	9,220	2,720	21,847	96,735	82,413
Brass and products.....	149	601	157	993	4,307	4,104
Copper and products.....	5,742	6,482	7,136	48,818	70,893	80,083
Lead and products.....	627	4,659	3,036	8,200	30,680	37,042
Nickel.....	5,647	5,530	7,898	49,716	66,499	84,946
Precious metals, except gold.....	1,673	1,922	2,067	21,928	23,272	23,881
Zinc and products.....	593	3,984	5,532	8,982	37,615	52,043
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	334	1,322	958	3,850	15,112	11,087
Non-ferrous products, other.....	263	1,964	646	2,862	15,631	10,215
TOTAL.....	17,048	35,684	30,149	167,195	360,744	385,813
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	1,445	3,784	4,663	11,967	37,634	32,167
Coal.....	215	1,781	519	1,430	10,145	3,320
Petroleum and products.....	127	873	209	746	8,244	2,186
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	273	1,139	690	3,579	12,181	10,635
Non-metallic products, other.....	676	1,861	1,865	5,101	17,005	17,161
TOTAL.....	2,736	9,437	7,947	22,824	85,209	65,469
Chemicals and Allied Products						
Acids.....	143	428	219	1,235	5,375	2,504
Medicinal preparations.....	165	218	158	1,435	2,949	1,841
Fertilizers.....	582	3,310	2,568	6,617	33,593	35,579
Paints and varnishes.....	85	529	231	839	5,608	3,332
Calcium compounds.....	50	152	78	450	2,560	1,782
Soda and sodium compounds.....	291	406	307	3,783	4,596	3,643
Chemical products, other.....	287	1,455	1,422	3,704	19,131	14,897
TOTAL.....	1,603	6,498	4,982	18,062	73,812	63,578
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods.....	58	111	46	497	1,730	547
Films.....	181	474	100	3,308	3,546	2,680
Ships and vessels.....	8	42	1,021	200	59,191	37,624
Aircraft and parts.....	35	809	1,979	2,774	10,730	24,498
Electrical energy.....	368	275	411	3,832	4,101	4,657
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	248	766	454	1,938	6,638	4,558
Miscellaneous, other.....	124	1,622	2,268	3,432	9,422	16,953
Donations and gifts.....		565	422		7,579	6,400
Non-commercial articles.....	238	1,366	1,032	2,403	13,019	10,232
TOTAL.....	1,261	6,030	7,734	18,386	115,955	108,148

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

Wide Variety of Farm Machinery Featured at Exhibition in London

Smithfield Show and Agricultural Machinery Exhibition revived after a lapse of eleven years—Examples of almost all types of machinery needed to increase agricultural output on display—Over 300 exhibitors occupied 220,000 square feet of floor space at Earls Court when show opened on December 5.

By R. W. Blake, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada
(Agricultural Specialist)

LONDON, December 15, 1949.—Displays of farm equipment featured the Smithfield Show and Agricultural Machinery Exhibition, which was revived this month after a lapse of eleven years. The fine array included small power-driven rotary hoeing machines, cement mixers, trucks, self-propelled combines, tractors and grass dryers. In fact, there were examples of almost everything needed in these times to increase agricultural production and to establish an important export industry. Over three hundred exhibitors occupied the 220,000 square feet of floor space available at Earls Court, where the show was opened on December 5. The craftsmanship and quality of the machines and implements on display were excellent.

Mr. Tom Williams, Minister of Agriculture, discussed the revolutionary development of agriculture through mechanization during the past decade. "Our factories, some of them established by friends from overseas, were making nearly all the machinery we required, and output was eight times that before the war," he said. "What we had done for Britain we could do for other countries, if they would tell us what they wanted, taking standard products, if possible, to keep down production costs."

The Massey-Harris Company, Limited, with factories at Manchester, in England, and Kilmarnock, in Scotland, is producing machinery for the home market and exporting to 37 countries. Relatively little Canadian content is incorporated, and before long it is expected that none will appear in the machines. Ford has a large domestic and export business and, since devaluation of the pound sterling, substantial shipments of Fordson tractors have been made to Canada. The International Harvester Company of Great Britain, Limited, Allis-Chalmers, Nuffield's, David Brown's, Marshall's, Ransome's and Ferguson's, to mention only a few firms, all reported full order books, and were enthusiastic in their comments about the exhibition.

Interest Shown in Canadian International Trade Fair

A new partnership has been effected between the livestock and agricultural machinery interests, the show having been organized by a joint committee of the Smithfield Club, the Agricultural Engineers' Association and the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders. Although the number of entries in the livestock classes was somewhat disappointing, the large display of agricultural machinery was impressive. The British Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers Export Association had an office at Earls Court, and was actively engaged in canvassing exhibitors who might consider participation in the composite display of British agricultural machinery at the Canadian International Trade Fair, to be held next summer.

Manufacturers of two new machines, which seemed suitable for use in Canada, expressed interest in that export market. One was a French two- or three-row potato planter being manufactured in this country by a firm that has obtained sole rights to the machine. It is quite simple, having an automatic feed and an auxiliary feed with a device that ensures no misses in planting. The other machine crushes fodder without cutting it, and blows the feed into a silo. It is claimed that silage thereby produced has a higher percentage of protein than silage put up in the normal manner, without the use of preservatives, the resulting product being highly resistant to mould formation.

Advances in the use of the hydraulic lift and the practice of mounting equipment on tractors were noted at the show. Much progress has been made in the last ten years in the production of chemical weed killers, and in the design of machines for their application. A large variety of sprayers were on view, ranging from the small portable machine to the 450-gallon autoblaster.

Eleven breeds of cattle, sixteen of sheep and nine of pigs were represented at the show, together with classes for cross-breds and carcass exhibits. Although prizes aggregated £7,000, there were only token entries in some of the classes and some had no entries. There were 126 cattle, 73 pens of three sheep and 90 pens of two, and 43 single pigs entered. The supreme championship in the cattle classes was won by a Shorthorn x Angus-Shorthorn cross-bred steer, closely followed by an Aberdeen-Angus heifer.

The show attracted an attendance of 42,623, which is nearly double that for the last show, in 1938. Although these figures may not seem high, as compared with those for some other shows in London, it is believed that a larger percentage of the visitors had a real interest in the exhibits. The success achieved this year will probably result in a bigger and even better show next year.

Indian Sea-borne Balance of Trade Figures Show Deficit

Figures for the sea-borne trade of India between April, 1949, and September, 1949 are: In April total imports were \$105,100,000, total exports (including re-exports) \$71,700,000, balance of trade, minus \$33,400,000; in May, total imports were \$131,600,000, total exports \$60,400,000, balance of trade, minus \$71,200,000; in June, imports \$122,800,000, exports \$62,200,000, balance minus \$60,600,000; in July, imports were \$116,500,000, exports \$64,900,000, balance, minus \$51,600,000; in August, imports were \$103,900,000, exports \$73,000,000, balance, minus \$30,900,000; in September, imports were \$78,700,000, exports \$71,800,000, balance, minus \$6,900,000. The sea-borne trade figures given above do not include overland trade with Pakistan, and therefore exclude most of India's imports of raw jute.

India's deficit trade balance in September, 1949, was down to about one-tenth of the deficit incurred in May of this year—from \$71,200,000 in May, the adverse balance had declined to \$6,900,000 in September. The improvement has been brought about by an increase in exports and a decline in imports owing to the removal of certain items from the Open General License Lists in the months of May, August, and September.—
(*India Commercial News*)

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Ireland Imposes New Duty on Certain Elastic

Dublin, December 5, 1949.—(FTS)—Effective November 30, 1949, Ireland imposed a new import duty on elastic as follows: All elastic (other than elastic cord) which is imported in the piece or in lengths and is covered with or contains textile material and exceeds one inch in width but does not exceed two inches in width and which is not knitted, full rate 37.5 per cent ad valorem; Canada and United Kingdom, 25 per cent ad valorem. Imports of elastic less than one inch in width are dutiable at 80 per cent ad valorem irrespective of country of origin (tariff reference No. 77). Elastic over two inches in width still enters the country duty free.

Service to Korea for Commercial Parcels Resumed

Parcel post service to Korea has been extended to include commercial parcels weighing up to 11 pounds. Parcels cannot be insured.

Belgian Fruit Crop at Record High

The Hague, December 15, 1949.—(FTS)—The Belgian fruit crop is estimated at 730,550 metric tons, which is a record and 788 per cent higher than the low average for 1936-38. The crop in 1947 was 520,300 tons, and that for 1948 was 178,275 tons. About 52 per cent of the orchard area in Belgium is planted to apples. The importation of apples into Belgium is prohibited at present, though shipments may be resumed in the early part of 1950.

Tractor Plant to be Built in India by Canadian Firm

Canadian technicians are expected to arrive in India shortly to set up a plant for producing tractors. About \$30,000 will likely be invested in this country by a Canadian tractor firm, together with certain American industrialists, to put the scheme in operation. According to the present program, 2,000 diesel tractors will be manufactured in the next three years.—(*Indian Agricultural Journal*)

Visas Not Required to Visit the Netherlands

Effective January 1, Canadian visitors to the Netherlands who hold valid Canadian passports will not be required by the Netherlands authorities to be in possession of a visa provided they do not intend to remain in the Netherlands for more than three months.

This relaxation of the Netherlands visa requirements is the result of an agreement just concluded between Canada and the Netherlands under which Netherlands citizens coming to Canada from the Netherlands may receive from the Canadian Embassy at The Hague multi-entry visas, free of charge and valid for an unlimited number of entries to Canada during a period of one year from the date of issue of the visas.

The agreement in no way exempts Canadian and Netherlands citizens from the necessity of complying with the immigration and residence regulations of the Netherlands and Canada.



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 HALIFAX

* Calls at Saint John.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden— Port Aden.....	February 9-14	<i>Adrastus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Argentina— Buenos Aires.....	January 19-23	<i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... } Santos..... }	January 19-23	<i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Ceylon— Colombo.....	January 16	<i>Jalakala</i>	Robert Reford
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	January 20-26	* <i>Svanholm</i>	Swedish American
Cuba— Santiago.....	January 15-20	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo.....	January 15-20	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Egypt— Alexandria..... } Port Said..... } Suez..... }	February 9-14	<i>Adrastus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
French Indo-China— Saigon.....	(January 14-18 January 23-28)	<i>Steel Rover</i> <i>Gertrude Maersk</i>	Isthmian Steamships Robert Reford
Haiti Port-au-Prince.....	January 15-20	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Hong Kong	(January 23-28 January 27-31)	<i>Gertrude Maersk</i> <i>Agamemnon</i>	Robert Reford Cunard Donaldson
India— Bombay..... } Madras..... } Calcutta..... } Cochin..... }	January 16	<i>Jalakala</i>	Robert Reford

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Indonesia—			
Batavia.....	Jan. 28–Feb. 2	<i>St. Augustine Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Soengei-Gerong.....			
Soerabaya.....			
Belawan-Deli.....			
Batavia.....	January 14–18	<i>Steel Rover</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Belawan-Deli.....			
Batavia.....	February 9–14	<i>Adrastus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....			
Soerabaya.....			
Cheribon.....			
Israel—			
Tel-Aviv.....	Jan. 28–Feb. 2	<i>St. Augustine Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Haifa.....			
Japan—			
Kcelung.....	January 23–28	<i>Gertrude Maersk</i>	Robert Reford
Malaya—			
Penang.....	January 14–18	<i>Steel Rover</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Port Swettenham.....	January 23–28	<i>Gertrude Maersk</i>	Robert Reford
	Jan. 29–Feb. 2	<i>St. Augustine Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
	February 9–14	<i>Adrastus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands			
Antilles—			
Willemstad.....	January 20–26	* <i>Svanholm</i>	Swedish American
Pakistan—			
Karachi.....	January 16	<i>Jalakala</i>	Robert Reford
Philippines—			
Manila.....	January 14–18	<i>Steel Rover</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Iloilo.....	January 23–28	<i>Gertrude Maersk</i>	Robert Reford
Cebu.....	January 27–31	<i>Agamemnon</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Puerto Rico—			
San Juan.....	January 20–26	* <i>Svanholm</i>	Swedish American
Saudi Arabia—			
Jeddah.....	January 16	<i>Jalakala</i>	Robert Reford
Siam—			
Bangkok.....	January 14–18	<i>Steel Rover</i>	Isthmian Steamships
	January 23–28	<i>Gertrude Maersk</i>	Robert Reford
Singapore.....	January 14–18	<i>Steel Rover</i>	Isthmian Steamships
	January 23–28	<i>Gertrude Maersk</i>	Robert Reford
	Jan. 29–Feb. 2	<i>St. Augustine Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
	February 9–14	<i>Adrastus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	January 18–23	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....			
	January 18–23	<i>Nova Scotia (r)</i>	Furness Withy
	January 22	<i>Franconia (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	January 23–28	<i>Seaboard Trader</i>	March Shipping
	February 1–6	<i>Newfoundland (r)</i>	Furness Withy
	February 26	<i>Franconia (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	February 4–9	<i>Samaria (r)</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	January 19–23	<i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	January 20–26	* <i>Svanholm</i>	Swedish American
Maracaibo.....			
Puerto Cabello.....			

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	January 12-22 January 17-24 Jan. 26-Feb. 5 February 1-7 February 9-19 February 18-24 March 2-9	<i>Alcoa Patriot</i> * <i>Canadian Challenger</i> <i>A Ship</i> * <i>Lady Rodney (r)</i> <i>A Ship</i> * <i>Lady Nelson (r)</i> * <i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Alcoa Steamships Canadian National Canadian National
Barbados.....			
Bermuda.....			
British Guiana.....			
Dominica.....			
Grenada.....			
Montserrat.....			
St. Kitts.....			
St. Lucia.....			
St. Vincent.....			
Trinidad.....			
Jamaica.....	January 15-20	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	January 31	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	February 14	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
	February 28	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT JOHN

* Calls at Halifax.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East—			
Cape Town.....	January 30	<i>Sagaland</i>	Shipping Limited
Port Elizabeth.....	January 28	<i>Thorstrand</i>	Kerr Steamships
East London.....	February 4-14	<i>Cambraj</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	February 20	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques.....	March 20	<i>Thorsisle</i>	Kerr Steamships
Beira.....			
Mombasa.....	January 28	<i>Thorstrand</i>	Kerr Steamships
	February 20	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
	March 20	<i>Thorsisle</i>	Kerr Steamships
Australia—			
Brisbane.....	January 15-24	<i>Ottawa Valley</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Geelong.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
	January 16-23	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
	February 1-4	<i>Rouen</i>	Furness Withy
	February 2	<i>Prins Philips Willem</i>	Shipping Limited
Belgium—	February 5	* <i>Beavercove (r)</i>	Canadian Pacific
Antwerp.....	February 9	* <i>Beaverglen (r)</i>	Canadian Pacific
	February 9-15	<i>Wanstead</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	February 13	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
	February 15	* <i>Beaverlake (r)</i>	Canadian Pacific
	March 5	* <i>Beaverdell (r)</i>	Canadian Pacific
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	January 27-28	* <i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	January 27-28	* <i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
France—			
Le Havre.....	February 1-4	<i>Rouen</i>	Furness Withy
	February 2	<i>Prins Philips Willem</i>	Shipping Limited
	February 13	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Marseilles.....	January 20-24	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	January 16-23	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
	February 2	<i>Prins Philips Willem</i>	Shipping Limited
	February 9-15	<i>Wanstead</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	February 13	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT JOHN—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Ireland Dublin.....	January 20-24	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Italy— West Coast Ports...	January 20-24	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Netherlands— Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	{ January 16-23 February 2 February 9-15 February 13	<i>Mont Sandra</i> <i>Prins Philips Willem</i> <i>Wanstead</i> <i>Prins Alexander</i>	Montreal Shipping Shipping Limited Cunard Donaldson Shipping Limited
Netherlands Antilles— Curaçao..... Aruba.....	{ January 27-28	*A Ship	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand— Auckland..... Wellington..... Lyttleton..... Dunedin.....	{ January 16-21	<i>Tento</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
United Kingdom— Avonmouth.....	{ January 11-17 Jan. 30-Feb. 6 February 11-17 February 20-27	<i>Delilian</i> (r) <i>Moveria</i> (r) <i>Dorelian</i> (r) <i>Delilian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	{ Jan. 30-Feb. 6 February 11-17	<i>Salacia</i> (r) <i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Leith..... Newcastle.....	{ January 25-30	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	{ January 18 January 20-24 January 20-26 January 23 February 5 February 8-15 February 15 Feb. 27-Mar. 3 February 24 March 1 March 22	<i>Empress of France</i> (r) <i>Ramore Head</i> <i>Arabia</i> (r) * <i>Beaverburn</i> (r) * <i>Beaverford</i> <i>Vandalia</i> * <i>Empress of France</i> (r) <i>Arabia</i> (r) * <i>Beaverburn</i> * <i>Empress of France</i> (r) * <i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific
London.....	{ January 24-30 February 3-9 February 5 February 9 February 15 March 5	<i>Vulacia</i> (r) <i>Asia</i> (r) * <i>Beaver Cove</i> (r) * <i>Beaver Glen</i> (r) * <i>Beaver Lake</i> (r) * <i>Beaver Dell</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	{ January 18-21 January 25-28	<i>Manchester</i> <i>Commerce</i> (r) <i>Manchester Port</i> (r)	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Venezuela— Puerto Cabello..... La Guaira.....	{ January 27-28	*A Ship	Saguenay Terminals

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban.....	{ February 10	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina— Buenos Aires.....	{January 21 February 5	<i>P. & T. Forester</i> <i>Hindanger</i>	Kingsley Navigation Empire Shipping
Australia— Sydney..... Melbourne..... Adelaide.....	January 26	<i>Sonoma</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Belgium— Antwerp.....	{January 19 January 26 January 29 Late January Late January February 2	<i>Cotton State</i> <i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>Washington</i> <i>Laurits Swenson</i> <i>Trondanger</i> <i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Anglo-Canadian Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Anglo-Canadian Canada Shipping Gardner Johnson
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	{January 25 February 5	<i>Moore MacRae</i> <i>Hindanger</i>	Balfour Guthrie Empire Shipping
Santos.....	January 21	<i>P. & T. Forester</i>	Kingsley Navigation
Ceylon— Colombo.....	{February 3 March 3	<i>Høegh Silvermoon</i> <i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Chile— Antofagasta..... Valparaiso..... San Antonio.....	February 5	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
China— Shanghai.....	{January 19-20 Jan. 31-Feb. 1 February 10-11 February 16-17	<i>Java Mail</i> <i>Ocean Mail</i> (r) <i>Island Mail</i> (r) <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	February 3	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Costa Rica— Puntarenas.....	February 3	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
El Salvador— La Libertad.....	February 3	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Fiji Islands— Suva.....	March	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
France— Le Havre.....	{January 19 Late January	<i>Cotton State</i> <i>Trondanger</i>	Anglo-Canadian Canada Shipping
Le Havre..... Bordeaux..... Dunkirk.....	January 29	<i>Washington</i>	Empire Shipping
Germany— Bremen.....	January 19	<i>Cotton State</i>	Anglo-Canadian
Bremen..... Hamburg.....	January 29	<i>Washington</i>	Empire Shipping
Hamburg.....	{January 26 February 2	<i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Guatemala— San Jose.....	February 3	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Hawaii— Honolulu.....	{Late January Late January	<i>Hawaiian Forester</i> <i>Hawaiian Logger</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent	
Hong Kong	{ January 19-20	<i>Java Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
	{ Late January	<i>Oregon</i>	Dodwell Company	
	{ Late January	<i>Charles E. Dant</i>	Dodwell Company	
	{ Jan. 31-Feb. 2	<i>Ocean Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
	{ February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping	
	{ February 4	<i>Nikobar</i>	Johnson Walton	
	{ February 10-11	<i>Island Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
India—	{ February 16-17	<i>Oregon Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
	{ February 28	<i>Tranquebar</i>	Johnson Walton	
Bombay	{ February 3	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
	{ March 3	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
Madras.....	{ February 14	<i>Silverwalnut</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
	{ March 14	<i>Samarinda</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
Indonesia—	{ February 3	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
	{ February 14	<i>Silverwalnut</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
Soerabaya.....	{ March 3	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
	{ March 14	<i>Samarinda</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
Italy—	{	<i>Tritone</i>	Empire Shipping	
				Genoa.....
				Naples.....
				Venice.....
Japan—	{ January 20	<i>Java Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
	{ Late January	<i>Oregon</i>	Dodwell Company	
	{ Late January	<i>Charles E. Dant</i>	Dodwell Company	
	{ Jan. 31-Feb. 2	<i>Ocean Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
	{ February 10-11	<i>Island Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
	{ February 16-17	<i>Oregon Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
	{ February 24-25	<i>India Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
Yokohama.....	{	<i>Sea Splendor</i>	Anglo-Canadian	
				Kobe.....
Korea—	{ January 19-20	<i>Java Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
	{ Jan. 31-Feb. 1	<i>Ocean Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star	
Malaya—	{ February 3	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
	{ March 3	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
Mediterranean—	Mid-February	<i>Green Mountain State</i>	Anglo-Canadian	
				Western and Central Areas.....
Netherlands—	{	<i>Washington</i>	Empire Shipping	
				Rotterdam.....
Amsterdam.....	{	<i>Cotton State</i>	Anglo-Canadian	
Rotterdam.....	{			
Late January	{	<i>Trondanger</i>	Canada Shipping	
	{			
New Caledonia—	March	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping	
				Noumea.....
New Hebrides—	March	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping	
				Port Vila.....
Norway—	Late January	<i>Laurits Swenson</i>	Anglo-Canadian	
				Unstated Ports.....
Pakistan—	{ February 3	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
	{ March 3	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
Persian Gulf	{ February 3	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i>	Dingwall Cotts	
	{ March 3	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts	

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Peru— Callao..... Mollendo.....	February 5	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Philippines— Manila..... Iloilo..... Cebu.....	{ January 19-20 Late January Late January Jan. 31-Feb. 1 February 16-17 February 24-25	<i>Java Mail</i> <i>Oregon</i> <i>Charles E. Dant</i> <i>Ocean Mail</i> (r) <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>India Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star Dodwell Company Dodwell Company Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
Manila.....	{ January 21 February 3 February 10-11 February 14 March 14	<i>Constitution State</i> <i>Høegh Silvermoon</i> <i>Island Mail</i> (r) <i>Silverwalnut</i> <i>Samarinda</i>	Anglo-Canadian Dingwall Cotts Canadian Blue Star Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Manila..... Cebu.....	{ February February 4 February 28 March 3	<i>A Ship</i> <i>Nikobar</i> <i>Tranquebar</i> <i>Salatiga</i>	Empire Shipping Johnson Walton Johnson Walton Dingwall Cotts
Samoa— Apia.....	March	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
Singapore.....	{ Mid-January February 3 February 14 March 3 March 14	<i>Castleville</i> <i>Høegh Silvermoon</i> <i>Silverwalnut</i> <i>Salatiga</i> <i>Samarinda</i>	Balfour Guthrie Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands— Papeete.....	March	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
Sweden— Stockholm..... Gothenburg..... Malmo.....	{ January 26 February 2	<i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Tonga— Nukualofa.....	March	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
Trieste.....	January 22	<i>Tritone</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom— Manchester.....	January 19	<i>Pacific Liberty</i>	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports.....	{ Jan. 23-Feb. 3 January 26 January Late January Late January February 2 Early February Early February Mid-February	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i> <i>Paraguay</i> (r) <i>A Ship</i> <i>Loch Ryan</i> <i>Loch Garth</i> <i>Golden Gate</i> (r) <i>Reynolds</i> <i>Seapool</i> <i>Durango</i>	Canada Shipping Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Royal Mail Lines Royal Mail Lines Gardner Johnson Canada Shipping Canadian Blue Star Royal Mail Lines
London.....	Late January	<i>Colombia Star</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Liverpool..... Glasgow.....	Early February	<i>Laurentia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Uruguay— Montevideo.....	{ January 25 February 5	<i>Moore MacRae</i> <i>Hindanger</i>	Balfour Guthrie Empire Shipping
Venezuela— Maracaibo..... Puerto Cabello..... La Guaira.....	February 3	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Puerto Cabello.....	January 21	<i>P. & T. Forester</i>	Kingsley Navigation

Services to Newfoundland

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

Charlottetown to Corner Brook, etc.	Fortnightly.....	PEI Industrial Corporation
Halifax to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Clarke Steamships
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
Halifax to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Blue Peter Steamships
North Sydney to Port aux Basques...	Daily, except Sunday	Canadian National Railways
Saint John to St. John's.....	Weekly.....	Furness Red Cross Line
Saint John and Halifax to St. John's..	Every three weeks...	Blue Peter Steamships
Saint John to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Blue Peter Steamships
Saint John to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Clarke Steamships

Residential Status for Exchange Control of Persons Moving to Canada

Any person living in Canada on or after September 15, 1939, is considered to be a "resident" for the purposes of transactions to which the Foreign Exchange Control Act applies, unless the Board determines that he is a "non-resident". When a person enters Canada to remain permanently, or for an indefinite period (such as when he comes to Canada to live and work), he automatically acquires the status and obligations of a resident under the Act.

A resident must sell any foreign exchange which he has, or to which he may become entitled, to a bank in Canada. During the first ninety days after his entry, however, he may convert foreign exchange in his possession into Canadian dollars outside of Canada, and transfer his funds to Canada in that form. But, such foreign exchange may not be used to acquire Canadian or foreign securities outside of Canada after the date of his entry.

He must apply to a bank in Canada for any foreign exchange desired to make payments to non-residents, or for permission to pay Canadian dollars to non-residents, whether by sending cheques or other instruments from Canada, or by paying funds to, or the accounts of, non-residents in Canada.

He may deal in foreign securities only through a bank, trust company, investment dealer or stockbroker in Canada in accordance with current regulations.

Persons who have become Canadian residents may, upon application to the Board through a bank, obtain the necessary foreign exchange to meet outstanding commitments, such as insurance premiums, club fees, taxes, mortgage payments, etc., if incurred before entering Canada, and if, in the case of capital obligations, they cannot be met from foreign assets. Consideration is also given to applications for reasonable amounts of foreign exchange to maintain relatives outside Canada, including educational expenses of children, Christmas and birthday gifts, etc. Foreign exchange may also be obtained for travel, payment for imported goods and other purposes, in accordance with the current regulations applicable to residents generally.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

Argentina

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

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

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

Australia

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

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—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 Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Territory includes Luxembourg.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—D. W. JACKSON, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edifício Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril, 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—Acting 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).

Territory includes Taiwan (Formosa).

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.

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.

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.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

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, 4 Aurangzeb Road. Address for letters: 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.

Territory includes Korea.

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.

The Hague—D. A. B. MARSHALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Territory includes Belgium, Denmark and Luxembourg.

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.

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, 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, 5th Floor, Grand Parade Centre Building, Adderley Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

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

Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

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

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

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

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

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. HUGHES, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Istiklal Caddesi, Lion Magazasi yaninda, Kismet Han No. 3/4, Beyoglu, Istanbul. 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, Sleighting, London.

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

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

Cable address, Sleighting, 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—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Agricultural Secretary, 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, Esquira Veroes. Address for letters: Apartado 3306.

Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Sept. 17	Nominal Quotations Dec. 23	Nominal Quotations Jan. 3
Argentina.....	Peso	Official	.2977	.3275	.3275
		Free	.2085	.1221	.1221
		Export	.....	.....	.0515
Austria.....	Schilling	.....	.....	.....	.....
Australia.....	Pound	.....	3.2240	2.4640	2.4640
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc	.....	.0228	.0220	.0220
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	.....	.0238	.0262	.0262
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar	.....	.8396	.6417	.6417
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	.....	.0544	.0598	.0598
Burma.....	Rupee	.....	.3022	.....	.....
Ceylon.....	Rupee	.....	.3022	.2310	.2310
Chile.....	Peso	Banking	.0233	.2056	.2056
		Official	.0323	.0355	.0355
Colombia.....	Peso	.....	.5128	.5641	.5641
Costa Rica.....	Colon	.....	.1800	.1980	.1980
Cuba.....	Peso	.....	1.0000	1.1000	1.1000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	.....	.0200	.0220	.0220
Denmark.....	Krone	.....	.2084	.1592	.1592
Dominican Republic.....	Peso	.....	1.0000	1.1000	1.1000
Ecuador.....	Sucre	.....	.0740	.0815	.0815
Egypt.....	Pound	.....	4.1330	3.1587	3.1587
El Salvador.....	Colon	.....	.4000	.4400	.4400
Fiji.....	Pound	.....	3.6306	2.7748	2.7748
Finland.....	Markka	.....	.0062	.0048	.0048
France, Monaco and French North Africa.....	Franc	Official	.0037	.0032	.0032
French Empire—African.....	Franc	.....	.0073	.....	.0063
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	.....	.0201	.....	.0174
Germany.....	Deutsche Mark	.....	.3000	.2619	.2619
Guatemala.....	Quetzal	.....	1.0000	1.1000	1.1000
Haiti.....	Gourde	.....	.2000	.2200	.2200
Honduras.....	Lempira	.....	.5000	.5500	.5500
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	.....	.2519	.1925	.1925
Iceland.....	Krona	.....	.1541	.1178	.1178
India.....	Rupee	.....	.3022	.2310	.2310
Iran.....	Rial	.....	.0312	.....	.....
Iraq.....	Dinar	.....	4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
Ireland.....	Pound	.....	4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
Israel.....	Pound	.....	3.0000	.....	.....
Italy.....	Lira	.....	.0017	.0018	.0018
Jamaica.....	Pound	.....	4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
Japan.....	Yen	.....	.0023	.....	.....
Lebanon.....	Piastre	.....	.4561	.....	.....
Mexico.....	Peso	.....	.1157	.1273	.1273
Netherlands.....	Florin	.....	.3769	.2895	.2895
Netherlands Antilles.....	Florin	.....	.5308	.5833	.5833
New Zealand.....	Pound	.....	4.0150	3.0800	3.0800
Nicaragua.....	Cordoba	.....	.2000	.2200	.2200
Norway.....	Krone	.....	.2015	.1540	.1540
Pakistan.....	Rupee	.....	.3022	.3325	.3325
Panama.....	Balboa	.....	1.0000	1.1000	1.1000
Paraguay.....	Guarani	.....	.3200	.....	.....
Peru.....	Sol	.....	.1538	.0693	.0682
Philippines.....	Peso	.....	.4975	.5500	.5500
Portugal and Colonies.....	Escudo	.....	.0400	.0385	.0385
Singapore.....	Straits Dollar	.....	.4702	.3593	.3593
Spain and Colonies.....	Peseta	.....	.0916	.1008	.1008
Sweden.....	Krona	.....	.2783	.2126	.2126
Switzerland.....	Franc	.....	.2336	.2564	.2561
Thailand.....	Baht	.....	.1000	.....	.....
Turkey.....	Lira	.....	.3571	.....	.....
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	.....	4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
United Kingdom.....	Pound	.....	4.0300	3.0800	3.0800
United States.....	Dollar	.....	1.0000	1.1000	1.1000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	.6583	.7241	.7241
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	.....	.2985	.3289	.3289
Yugoslavia.....	Dinar	.....	.0200	.....	.....