

FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Taj Mahal, the most perfect example of the Mogul style of architecture and considered by many the most beautiful building in the world, is always associated with India, Canada's trade with which will be discussed on the arrival in New Delhi tomorrow of a mission headed by the Hon. L. B. Pearson, Secretary of State for External Affairs. Canadian exports to India during the eleven months ended last November were valued at \$65,927,000, compared with \$24,912,000 in the same period in 1948. Canadian imports from India during the eleven months were valued at \$25,387,000, as compared with \$31,269,000 in the same period of 1948. The Taj Mahal was built in Agra, southeast of New Delhi, by Shah Jehan for his wife, Mumtaz Mahal, between 1632 and 1650, and is estimated to have cost £3,000,000.

Price 10 cents

Spain has had Favourable Trade Balance With Canada for Last Fourteen Years

Newfoundland established good market for salted codfish in Spain over period of years—Recently displaced by Denmark and Norway—Many products being imported from other countries that might be supplied by Canada, and goods that Canadians might obtain from Spain.

By Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on Spain, prepared in advance of the establishment in Madrid next month of an office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service.)

(One gold peseta equals \$0.37)

ECONOMIC conditions in Spain still show the effects of civil war in that country between 1936 and 1939, though some improvement was noted during the Second World War, when extensive purchases at abnormal prices were made by belligerent nations. Foreign trade has declined since 1935, Spanish exports in 1947 amounting to 3,370,000 tons, compared with 6,364,000 tons in 1935, whereas Spanish imports dropped from 5,076,000 tons in 1935 to 2,770,000 tons in 1947. This situation is attributed to a decrease in mineral production, a decline in the sardine catch and an increase in domestic consumption by a larger population, estimated at 28,000,000 in 1948, as compared with 26,000,000 in 1940. Factors of a temporary character include the acute shortage of fertilizers, import restrictions in traditional markets, which affect the sale of semi-luxury items, and high prices in Spain, caused by inflationary pressure.

Prior to the civil war, approximately 65 per cent of Spain's exports comprised fruit and vegetables, 18 per cent minerals and 17 per cent manufactures. Imports consisted of 38 per cent raw materials, 48 per cent manufactures and 14 per cent foodstuffs. There has been an increase in the proportion of imported foodstuffs to the detriment of manufactures, cereals alone accounting for 25 per cent of the total.

According to a survey made in 1948 by the Banco Urquijo, it is estimated that Spain will require imports valued at £170,000,000 during the next few years, in order that the economy of the country may be re-established on a sound basis, £100,000,000 of this amount being assigned for machinery and other industrial equipment, £30,000,000 for raw materials and £40,000,000 for agricultural equipment and other materials.

Prior to the civil war, Canada had a favourable balance of trade with Spain, Canadian exports in 1929, for example, having a value of \$4,740,203, whereas Canadian imports from Spain in that year had a value of \$2,715,027.

Canada has had an unfavourable balance of trade with Spain each year since 1935, and in the first ten months of 1949 Canadian exports were valued at only \$313,804, whereas imports from Spain were valued at \$1,864,765. On the other hand, Newfoundland had a favourable balance of trade with Spain between 1929 and 1947, a good market having been established in Spain for salted codfish from Newfoundland. Denmark and Norway have recently displaced Newfoundland as a source of supply for codfish.

Trade with Spain

	Canadian imports	Canadian exports	Newfoundland imports	Newfoundland exports
1929	\$2,715,027	\$4,740,203	\$ 174,236	\$2,492,054
1930	2,286,265	2,167,707	132,995	2,748,547
1931	1,414,361	570,407	86,859	1,506,739
1932	1,298,663	2,066,980	61,924	730,080
1933	1,053,168	1,886,456	n.a.	n.a.
1934	1,332,194	2,787,380	111,252	1,097,073
1935	1,411,523	1,688,019	99,813	1,376,505
1936	1,129,315	469,160	116,600	1,041,622
1937	939,555	3,638	n.a.	n.a.
1938	793,307	100,938	85,332	29,583
1939	662,516	210,819	n.a.	n.a.
1940	1,110,777	346,824	n.a.	n.a.
1941	519,766	239,679	17,441	738,319
1942	406,270	10,609	29,397	1,395,765
1943	907,708	169,021	10,528	1,975,503
1944	3,024,203	89,801	32,680	2,822,867
1945	4,353,475	991,587	24,476	2,079,006
1946	4,484,445	695,045	16,097	2,986,926
1947	3,002,836	940,594	34,225	2,061,994
1948	2,586,163	596,118	72,050	.....
1949*	1,864,765	313,804	.....	.....

Principal Canadian Imports from Spain

	1946	1947	1948	1949*
Total	\$4,484,445	\$3,002,836	\$2,586,163	\$1,864,765
Olives	1,388,524	880,819	810,307	594,249
Almonds, unshelled	191,260	111,784	.....	128,994
Filberts, unshelled	33,926	43,824	.....	141,182
Almonds, shelled	485,103	259,544	45,527	89,800
Wines	838,778	394,962	311,434	165,493
Cork slabs	833,356	829,350	626,388	396,991
Mercury	14,952	.....	394,433	.....
Tartaric acid	30,251	67,642	39,878	4,615
Salt for fisheries .....	.....	.....	.....	39,462

Principal Canadian Exports to Spain

	1946	1947	1948	1949*
Total	\$ 695,045	\$ 940,594	\$ 596,118	\$ 313,804
Aluminum bars, ingots	373,601	623,152	189,792	59,565
Iron, steel bars .....	.....	8,427	78,895	66,662
Drugs, dyes, chemicals	470	68,599	74,274	.....
Boxes, cartons of paper .....	.....	14,031	27,207	31,859
Soda, sodium compounds	25,947	44,575	7,457	.....
Synthetic resins .....	.....	.....	45,614	16,518
Wheat flour	3,889	32,252	.....	5,263
Films, motion picture .....	.....	42,097	41,791	5,850

Principal Newfoundland Exports to Spain

	1945-46	1946-47
Total	\$2,986,926	\$2,061,994
Codfish, salted	2,854,180	2,055,829

Principal Newfoundland Imports from Spain

	1945-46	1946-47
Total	\$ 16,097	\$ 34,225
Sherry	13,017	9,031
Salt, coarse .....	.....	20,904

* Ten months.

**Origin of Spanish Imports of Interest to Canada
(1947)**

(In dollars. Conversion rate: Gold peseta=\$0.37)

	Spanish import statistics	Canadian export statistics
Wheat flour—		
Total	\$ 168,517	.....
Canada	43,557	\$ 32,252
United States	54,407	.....
Argentina	65,210	.....
Potato starch—		
Total	412,847	.....
Canada .....	.....	30,910
Argentina	111,133	.....
Netherlands	213,867	.....
Fur skins, n.o.p., dressed—		
Total	16,343	.....
Canada .....	.....	2,357
United States	13,064	.....
Sweden	2,238	.....
Pulp sulphite, BL, dissolving—		
Total	3,916,520	.....
Canada .....	.....	18,097
Sweden	2,922,767	.....
Norway	808,418	.....
Newsprint—		
Total	734,336	.....
Canada .....	.....	2,151
Norway	440,782	.....
Sweden	190,627	.....
United States	209,960	.....
Boxes and cartons of paper—		
Total .....	.....	.....
Canada .....	.....	14,031
Books (not in Spanish)—		
Total	224,035	.....
Canada	249	3,567
United Kingdom	82,308	.....
Iron and steel bars—		
Total	470,785	.....
Canada .....	.....	8,427
United Kingdom	122,359	.....
Belgium-Luxembourg	274,195	.....
Reapers, threshers—		
Total	45,775	.....
Canada .....	.....	3,314
United States	40,212	.....
Belgium-Luxembourg	4,266	.....
Ploughs and parts—		
Total	161,039	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....
United States	109,774	.....
United Kingdom	51,264	.....
Sewing machines—		
Total	73,089	.....
Canada .....	.....	4,333
Switzerland	16,439	.....
Italy	48,901	.....
Mining or crushing machines—		
Total	9,827	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....
Belgium-Luxembourg	9,827	.....
Pumps, power, and parts (from less than 100 kg. up to 5,000 kg.)—		
Total	493,553	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....
United States	106,819	.....
United Kingdom	92,585	.....
Switzerland	151,270	.....
Aluminum, bars, ingots, blooms—		
Total	988,160	.....
Canada	582,437	623,152
United States	341,988	.....

Origin of Spanish Imports of Interest to Canada—Concluded
(1947)

	Spanish import statistics	Canadian export statistics
Aluminum wire and cable—		
Total	87,159	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....
Switzerland	87,159	.....
Electric motors and parts, dynamos, trans- formers up to 500 kilogs.—		
Total	1,369,096	.....
Canada .....	.....	1,033
Selenium and salts (tellurium, cerium)—		
Total	5,804	.....
Canada .....	.....	1,700
United States	1,740	.....
Sweden	2,612	.....
Asbestos milled fibres—		
Total	82,481	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....
United States	17,900	.....
United Kingdom	64,414	.....
Asbestos, unmanufactured—		
Total	462,215	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	46,530	.....
British East Africa	401,090	.....
Lubricating oil—		
Total	3,888,758	.....
Canada .....	.....	8,728
United States	2,956,371	.....
United Kingdom	263,208	.....
Netherlands East Indies	587,666	.....
Medicinal preparations and other pharmaceuti- cal specialties—		
Total	1,351,416	.....
Canada	33,907	9,134
United States	644,567	.....
United Kingdom	559,432	.....
Soda and sodium compounds—		
Total	36,774	.....
Canada .....	.....	44,575
United States	10,613	.....
United Kingdom	26,035	.....
Sodium cyanides and other cyanides except calcium—		
Total	148,662	.....
Canada	3,511	.....
United Kingdom	143,449	.....
United States	1,703	.....
Synthetic resins—		
Total	169,238	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....
United States	17,964	.....
United Kingdom	119,822	.....
Films, motion pictures—		
Total	1,203,333	.....
Canada .....	.....	42,097
United States	827,272	.....
United Kingdom	108,376	.....
Aircraft parts—		
Total	145,615	.....
Canada .....	.....	9,208
United States	58,610	.....
United Kingdom	78,576	.....
Rubber, crude—		
Total	6,071,649	.....
Canada .....	.....	.....
United Kingdom	1,222,827	.....
United States	298,527	.....
Miscellaneous items—		
Canada .....	.....	9,966
Total imports from Canada (1947)	\$1,347,842	\$ 940,594

Origin of Canadian Imports of Interest to Spain

	(In dollars)	1947	1948
Lemons, fresh—			
Total		\$2,570,536	\$1,954,838
Spain			13,207
United States		2,433,583	499,857
Oranges, mandarines—			
Total		16,515,998	14,043,153
Spain			21,780
United States		16,416,245	12,563,707
Olives—			
Total		1,038,144	1,004,325
Spain		880,819	810,307
United States		101,304	141,320
Almonds, unshelled—			
Total		155,749	514
Spain		111,784	.....
United States		34,920	514
Filberts, not shelled—			
Total		116,608	5,958
Spain		43,824	.....
United States		67,329	318
Turkey		2,680	5,640
Almonds, shelled—			
Total		609,157	803,887
Spain		259,544	45,527
United States		187,679	166,790
Italy		69,333	532,650
Olive oil, edible—			
Total		404,392	605,691
Spain		31,649	50,139
United States		347,372	140,604
Italy		19,422	306,924
Brandy—			
Total		1,177,447	1,292,804
Spain		10,545	10,111
United States		4,720	12,226
France		654,749	642,416
Wines, not sparkling—			
Total		1,671,207	1,792,726
Spain		394,962	311,434
United States		71,505	47,795
South Africa		296,628	371,487
Fish, salted—			
Total		92,076	139,532
Spain		6,343	9,094
United States		7,558	4,437
Newfoundland		41,424	76,069
Corks, ¾" or less—			
Total		31,765	18,911
Spain		15,849	6,482
United States		7,963	3,474
Portugal		7,953	8,955
Corks, over ¾"—			
Total		228,545	98,490
Spain		94,221	45,068
United States		66,494	13,174
Portugal		67,688	40,128
Cork slabs, boards—			
Total		2,547,809	2,405,205
Spain		829,350	626,368
United States		1,304,461	1,479,568
Portugal		376,790	292,630
Manufactures of corkwood, n.o.p.—			
Total		338,655	384,541
Spain		10,894	7,017
United States		229,736	301,305
Portugal		54,071	41,313
Mercury—			
Total		400,156	600,223
Spain			394,433
United States		348,681	193,520
Tungsten ores—			
Total		75,811	126,519
Spain		51,839	126,519
United States		16,877	.....

Origin of Canadian Imports of Interest to Spain—Concluded

	(In dollars)	1947	1948
Tartaric acid, crystal or powdered—			
Total		335,318	280,110
Spain		67,642	39,978
United States		205,107	64,747
United Kingdom		40,583	133,746
Cream of tartar, in crystals—			
Total		63,827	90,891
Spain		6,032	.....
United States		501	392
United Kingdom		32,489	75,890
Precious stones, unmounted—			
Total		1,111,423	731,927
Spain		52,950	3,553
United States		670,880	399,345
Essential oils, n.o.p.—			
Total		2,223,131	1,901,694
Spain		5,020	6,005
United States		1,982,811	1,522,928
Sportsmen's fishing tackle, n.o.p.—			
Total		1,452,346	719,155
Spain		4,720	6,086
United States		1,146,112	384,995
Rice, uncleaned, paddy—			
Total		3,212,654	3,516,866
Spain	
United States		3,212,654	3,516,866
Anchovies, canned sardines—			
Total		720,236	869,812
Spain	
United States		36,340	17,762
Portugal		65,810	128,966
Tuna fish—			
Total		248,289	138,065
Spain	
United States		56,563	13,053
Peru		181,958	113,917

Destination of Spanish Exports

	(Thousands of gold pesetas)			
	1935	1945	1946	1947
Total	583,446	874,532	791,364	937,178
Canada	3,307	9,228	8,237	6,358
Newfoundland	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
United States	55,942	177,573	147,109	75,544
United Kingdom	126,239	257,017	113,824	129,305
Argentina	31,682	34,339	20,623	45,761
Sweden	8,638	26,354	32,723	20,314
Norway	8,857	4,952	12,481	9,619

Origin of Spanish Imports

	(Thousands of gold pesetas)			
	1935	1945	1946	1947
Total	875,173	862,596	923,048	1,213,593
Canada	9,007	1,706	2,170	3,643
Newfoundland	5,090	8,790	18,940	7,217
United States	146,427	157,549	162,182	107,363
United Kingdom	92,277	36,176	77,275	76,238
Argentina	21,961	88,700	92,473	258,807
Sweden	25,064	18,652	24,985	25,292
Norway	14,223	1,689	18,921	7,059

Trade Agreements with Spain

Canada granted reciprocal most-favoured-nation treatment to Spain under the provisions of the treaty of commerce and navigation between Spain and the United Kingdom, as modified by the Canada-Spain Treaty Act of August, 1928. This treaty is still in force and, consequently, Canadian goods are accorded the rates of the Second, or Conventional, tariff on importation into Spain.

Newfoundland, prior to confederation with Canada, accorded the benefits of the Intermediate Tariff to Spain on a reciprocal basis for so long as Newfoundland goods were granted most-favoured-nation treatment.

Since 1945, Spain has negotiated bilateral agreements with a number of countries. Agreements or negotiations with seventeen countries are listed in the summary prepared by the Spanish Commercial Office in Washington, in June, 1949.

The following outlines the main products involved in some of the recent agreements between Spain and other countries.

Argentina

(October 1946, April 1948, March 1949)

Argentina agreed to supply a minimum of 400,000 tons of wheat and 120,000 tons of corn in 1947; 300,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of corn in 1948; as well as meat, eggs and wool.

Spain agreed to export substantial quantities of textiles, as well as lead, cork, olives, pig iron and machinery.

The revolving credit of 350 million pesos granted Spain for three years in 1946 was replaced in 1948 by credits totalling 1,750 million pesos.

United Kingdom

(June 1948, July 1949)

British exports to Spain, totalling £14 million in 1948, included coal, fertilizer, cod fish, agricultural, road and electrical equipment.

Spanish exports, totalling £31 million in 1948, included iron ores, mercury, olive oil, oranges, lemons, dried fruit, sherry, sardines and cork.

An agreement coming into force July, 1949, was designed to increase annual interchange up to 300 million dollars.

Denmark

(March 1948)

Value of deliveries in each direction to amount to 35 million Danish kroner.

Danish exports to include dried cod fish, casein and machinery, Spanish counter-deliveries to include wool, rayon, resins, cork, fruits.

France

(May 1948, June 1949)

Interchange enlarged by latest agreement to \$107 million.

French exports include coal, electrical and railroad equipment, phosphates.

Spanish exports include mercury, zinc and iron ores, sewing machines, fruit.

U.S.S.R.

The U.S.S.R. recently concluded an agreement with Spain, whereby Russia would supply Spain with wheat and cotton for textiles and wolfram.

Italy

(December 1949)

Exchange of goods to a value of \$27 million, with payments to be made in dollars. Italy will export machine products, railroad equipment, dyes.

Western Germany

(November 1949)

Agreement involves the exchange of goods valued at \$8 million in both directions. A previous agreement (December, 1948) provided for an \$11 million exchange, with Spain supplying ferrous and non-ferrous ores, chemicals and cork, while Western Germany provided machinery, chemicals, electrical equipment, seed potatoes.

Sweden
(July 1948)

Swedish exports to include chemicals, lumber, mechanical pulp, paper and cardboard, tractors, electrical equipment.

Spanish exports to include fluorspar, tungsten ores, cork, lead, mercury, resins, fruits, wines.

On October, 1949, discussions took place for a further exchange of commodities to the value of approximately 70 million kroner.

Foreign Trade is Monopoly of the State in Union of Socialist Soviet Republics

Importation and exportation of goods effected under special licences issued by the Ministry for Foreign Trade—Procedure receives government approval each year—Purchases and sales vested in Russian trade delegations in foreign countries.

By Canadian Trade Commissioner Service

FOREIGN trade in the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics is a state monopoly, the importation and exportation of goods being effected under special licences issued by the Ministry for Foreign Trade. The procedure receives government approval each year. The purchase of imports and the sale of exports is vested in Russian trade delegations in foreign countries, and the various government departments select the state or co-operative organizations authorized, under the direction of the trade delegation, to engage in foreign trade. There are fifteen export organizations, four import organizations and one engaged in both export and import transactions. The co-operative organizations granted the right of "exit to the foreign markets" include Centrosoyus (Central Union of Co-operative Societies) and Selskosoyus.

Property in the Soviet Union is categorized as "state property", which belongs to all the people, or "co-operative and collective farm property," which belongs to co-operative associations or to individual collective farms. The state property consists of the land; mineral deposits; waters; forests; mills; factories; mines; railways; water and air transport; banks; means of communication; large state-owned agricultural enterprises, such as state farms, machine and tractor stations; municipal enterprises; and the principal residential projects. The land occupied by collective farmers is secured to them in perpetuity, provided they use it in accordance with regulations. Collective farmers, members of the Kolkhozy, also have small plots attached to their dwellings, which may be developed for their own use. Peasants unwilling to enter a Kolkhoz may retain their own farms, but they are not permitted to exploit hired labour. The rights of citizens to income from their work and to their savings, their dwellings, furniture, utensils and personal possessions, together with the right of inheritance, are protected by law.

Industry in Soviet Russia is based on state ownership and control, and is administered in accordance with provisions of a decree issued in April, 1923, with modifications. There are over six hundred trusts, of which 291 of the largest embrace approximately 80 per cent of all the state industries. There are a few monopoly trusts, which combine all enterprises in their particular branch of industry throughout the Union. These include the Rubber Trust, Silk Trust, and Urals Asbestos Trust. There are several trusts in some industries, the petroleum and cement industries having four trusts each.

Industrial Expansion in Canada is Proceeding at Phenomenal Pace

Some 260 new plants established from abroad during past two years, of which 180 are branches of well-known United States concerns—Sixty originated in Great Britain—George J. McIlraith reviews developments and indicates nature of assistance made available by governments in Ottawa address.

INDUSTRIAL expansion in Canada is proceeding at a more rapid pace than is generally realized, some 260 new plants having been established in this country from abroad during the last two years. Approximately 180 of these firms are branch plants of well-known United States concerns, sixty being engaged in the development of the oil industry. Some sixty companies originated in Great Britain and twenty in other countries. Most of these firms are now engaged in the production of goods which, in the main, would otherwise have involved an outlay of American dollars, or are committed to such production, and are providing additional employment for some 8,000 Canadians.

This review of the industrial situation in Canada was set forth in an address delivered by George J. McIlraith, Parliamentary Assistant to the Minister of Trade and Commerce, to Industrial Commissioners of the Province of Quebec, meeting in Ottawa on January 6, 1950. It was also explained that forty of the newly established plants, manufacturing products ranging from fluorescent lamps and silicon carbide to fabrics and ceramics, would soon be providing new opportunities for people in Quebec province.

Canada was expanding more rapidly in relation to her gross national product than the United States, the most highly industrialized country in the world, it was pointed out. Canada was spending more on goods and services to improve the standard of living, and also expanding the capital structure of the country at a higher rate than ever before. Total capital investment in 1949 reached a peak of 3.3 billion dollars, and it was expected that the figure for 1950 would be approximately the same.

Individual is Basis of Canadian Philosophy

The address of Mr. McIlraith continues: "The development of industry in Canada must always, in the final analysis, be a product of individual initiative. The individual is the dominant factor in our philosophy of life. In fact, industrialization in Canada means private individuals and private companies starting new businesses or expanding existing ones. In this effort, governments can help, but the help is effective only if sufficient initiative and vision are forthcoming from the business community.

"You may ask, what is the federal government's attitude towards Canadian industrialization. As I see it, the relationship is quite clear. In the White Paper on Employment and Income, issued in 1945, the following statement appears: 'The Government is making every effort to create by all its policies favourable conditions within which the initiative, experience and resourcefulness of private business can contribute to the expansion of business and employment.' As economic conditions change, the government will of course adjust its policies in an attempt to secure the objective of a high level of employment and income in Canada.

"Agencies, such as the Industrial Development Bank, have been created to extend financial assistance to sound industrial enterprises that have been unable to obtain credit from other sources on reasonable terms. The Department of Trade and Commerce maintains commodity officers, in Ottawa, and a number of trade commissioners in many foreign countries for the purpose of promoting foreign trade. We have also created an Industrial Development Division, the function of which is to assist concerns interested in establishing plants in Canada. Other organizations, such as the Dominion Bureau of Statistics and the National Research Council, provide important services to individual firms and government agencies.

"In its relationship with the provinces, the federal government recognizes that many important aspects of the development of resources and of industrial development based on these resources are under provincial jurisdiction. The encouragement of projects with regional and local significance depends, therefore, on regional and local initiative to a great extent. This may be forthcoming from either provincial or municipal governments. The federal government is concerned with the national and international aspects of industrial development, as this affects the nation as a whole. In order to cope with the related problems, a wide range of measures may be involved. These may include tariff adjustments or exchange controls, as well as the allocation of scarce materials and supplies, and import controls. Tax reductions and incentives have frequently been used, while surveys of our natural resources and the provision of economic intelligence have also assisted industry. Although there are many fields in which the federal government, provincial and municipal authorities exercise their jurisdiction independently, there are also many points of contact and mutual interest. Expansion of transportation facilities, such as the proposed development of the international section of the St. Lawrence River, will also resolve special area and industry problems, which transcend provincial boundaries.

"In conclusion, we have excellent resources in Canada, and our people are among the most skilful in the world. If we can bring the two together, and induce our Canadian men and women to apply their skills in the further development of our resources, we have indeed a right to expect that the second half of the twentieth century will bring us higher standards of living than we have ever experienced before, and that we shall be enabled to make our maximum contribution to the betterment of humanity in a peaceful world."

Great Britain and Sweden Sign Agreement

London, December 15, 1949.—(FTS)—Terms of the new agreement between the United Kingdom and Sweden to cover trade and payments during the year 1950 have been announced. The United Kingdom expects again to import from Sweden considerable quantities of timber, pulp, paper and iron ore. Provision has also been made for the import from Sweden of certain manufactured goods, including foodstuffs, woodware and machinery. The level of Swedish exports to the United Kingdom in 1950 is expected to reach £60 million.

The Swedish import program will cover essential articles like coal, coke, steel and oil, as well as a wide variety of United Kingdom products, including machinery and vehicles (£27 million), textiles (£20 million), and chemicals (£6 million).

It is hoped that United Kingdom exports to Sweden will attain a value of at least £73 million over the year.

National Housing Creates Demand For Lumber in Western States

Conditions in industry reflect the fine record established by new national housing starts—Output of some lines of durable goods higher—Agricultural income down as a result of lower prices—Unemployment higher than in 1948 and further increase in prospect.

By Harry A. Scott, Consul General of Canada

(This review is based on a report of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco for the Twelfth District, comprising the western states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.)

SAN FRANCISCO, January 3, 1950.—Lumber was in strong demand in the western states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington during the latter part of 1949, though effects of the decline in the latter part of 1948 were in evidence throughout the first three quarters of the past year. Conditions reflect the fine record established by the new national housing starts. The value of housing starts during the first nine months of last year was slightly ahead of the figure for 1948, as was the number of urban dwellings authorized by permits. In this territory, however, the number of new housing units authorized in urban areas was off 22 per cent. Although figures for the district as a whole are not available, the Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that housing starts during the first nine months of 1949 were down 20 per cent from 1948 in the Los Angeles area and 7 per cent down in the San Francisco area. Recent developments, however, have been more encouraging. The number of authorizations for new urban dwelling units was greater in October than in the corresponding month of 1948. In addition, October marked the third successive monthly increase in the number of units authorized.

Declines in the production of other durable goods in these seven states retarded gains in output during the first nine months of the year under review. However, there have been increases in some lines recently. Steel production declined from the first quarter of 1949 through the summer, but the output has increased in the past few months, with the exception of the strike period. Current demand doubtless reflects the replacement of strike-depleted stocks to some extent, but most western producers are of the opinion that the fourth-quarter demand would have exceeded that of earlier periods, even if no strike had occurred. The furniture and electrical equipment industries have also shown some improvement in recent months. Though substantially off from 1948, the machinery industry has tended to be steady in recent months, in contrast to fairly sizeable declines earlier in the year.

No Improvement in Some Lines

There are some lines, however, which still are not sharing fully in the generally improved outlook. Pre-Christmas department-store trade in December was not far behind a year earlier, in contrast to the first eleven months of 1949, when sales lagged behind 1948 by 7 per cent. Much of the drop in dollar volume during 1949 was due to lower prices, but the decline was large enough to indicate a somewhat smaller physical volume too. Total retail trade, however, has not fallen off so much as department-store sales in 1949, because of the continued high levels of automobile, gasoline, and food sales.

Base-metal mining continues to decline. After some recovery during June, July, and early August, demand and prices weakened and, in the closing months of the year, have shown a further tendency to fall off. The shipbuilding industry does not offer any prospect of early recovery, and aircraft employment has been declining moderately since July. Prior to October, the declines in aircraft employment in Washington were partly offset by gains in California. Starting with October, however, both states have reported moderate declines. Agricultural income also has lagged behind 1948, principally because of lower prices. With most estimates indicating a continued gradual decline in farm prices, and with acreage allotments applicable next year to additional crops, District farm income is likely to continue to decline moderately.

Employment during 1949 has failed to regain the year-ago level, and in November lagged behind 1948 by a little over $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. In addition, the labour force has continued to grow during the past year. As a result, unemployment in November was about 40 per cent higher than a year ago. The increase in unemployment this winter is likely to be less severe, however, than in the winter of 1948-49, when unemployment doubled between November, 1948, and February, 1949. In that period, declining business activity and unusually severe winter weather added to the usual seasonal declines. Nevertheless, the number of jobless probably will still be greater this winter than a year ago. In November of this year, an estimated 450,000 were unemployed out of a labour force of over six million in the three Pacific Coast states. An increase of 250,000 in the number of unemployed would raise unemployment to the February, 1949, peak. Such an increase, though in excess of 50 per cent, is quite likely, in view of the seasonal factors involved, and is less than 5 per cent of the number employed in November. Most of the increase in the number of jobless will result from sharp seasonal cut-backs in agricultural employment, accompanied by the usual winter declines in lumbering and food processing.

The sum of all evidence that can be obtained does not point to a level of economic activity in the next few months comparable to that in the peak months of 1948. On the other hand, there are few indications now of a decline comparable to that experienced in the winter of 1948-49.

Liège International Fair Opens Next April

Liège will hold its next annual international fair from April 29 to May 14, 1950, arrangements being made for exhibits to be displayed in twenty sections pertaining to mining, metallurgy, mechanics and industrial electricity. Detailed information may be obtained from the Manager, Foire Internationale de Liège, 32 Boulevard de la Sauveniere, Liège.

British Scheme to Eradicate Tuberculosis in Cattle

London, December 23, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—The Minister of Agriculture has announced that the scheme for the eradication of tuberculosis in cattle will commence on October 1, 1950. This statement was not expected, as it was generally understood that, under the government's retrenchment policy, the scheme would be shelved for some time. This scheme will likely be put in operation in areas where attested cattle form a high percentage of the total cattle, such as in Wales and Southwest Scotland. It will be a much more costly project to bring England into line.

Seven-Year Plan Evolved by Iran for Development of Country

Expenditure of approximately \$650 million involved—Funds to be distributed equitably among various provinces — Private enterprise to be given clear field—Specific allocation of funds to economic and social sections under plan.

By G. A. Browne, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Karachi

KARACHI, Pakistan.—Plans involving the expenditure of 21,000 million rials, or the equivalent of some \$650,000,000, over a period of seven years have been made for the further development of Iran and the improvement of living conditions for the people of that country. Iran has suffered from low production, a reduction in exports, a decline in purchasing power and a rising cost of living. The wholesale price index last March, for example, was 712 on the basis of 100 in 1935. As it seemed unlikely that any material improvement could be achieved by piecemeal efforts, either by the government or by private investors, it was decided that a co-ordinated plan should be evolved. It is proposed that the available funds should be distributed over the various provinces in such a manner as to ensure more or less equal development in all areas. They will be divided roughly as follows: agriculture and irrigation, 25 per cent; industrial development, 14 per cent; transportation, 23 per cent; communications, 3·5 per cent; petroleum development, 5 per cent; social and municipal reforms, 9 per cent; technical and vocational training, 5 per cent.

For the most part the agricultural plan is concerned with the use of improved seed, fertilizers and mechanized farming aids, the control of plant and animal pests and diseases, as well as extensive irrigation and conservation work. It is proposed that this work be controlled through the formation of agricultural co-operatives. This work is to be begun immediately, but some delay in respect of irrigation will be occasioned by preparatory surveys.

The government's policy is to allow as clear a field as possible to private enterprise, intervening only when it is considered necessary. The following enterprises are under government control:

- (a) The Karaj iron foundry and its subsidiary factories.
- (b) Establishment of self-sufficient cotton, textile and sugar industries.
- (c) The cement industry, which is to be expanded to meet all domestic requirements.
- (d) Government participation is also forecast for the chemical, paper, glass and ceramics, and tool-making industries.

Funds Earmarked for Survey Work

A considerable sum has been earmarked for survey work on transportation and mineral development. Iran is reported to have important mineral resources but transport facilities are poor and geological surveys have been inadequate. Provision is made for the construction of 8,000 kilometres of new roads, harbour and dock expansion, extension of existing railway mileage, construction of fourteen first-class airports, in addition to secondary airfields, and extension of postal, telegraph and telephone services.

Welfare and national health are to receive attention under the plan, which aims at eradicating the causes of the numerous serious diseases which are endemic in Iran. The importance to civic morale and citizenship of good housing is evidenced by the decision to build 30,000 houses under the plan.

The funds for the attainment of planned objectives are expected to accrue from the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company's concession, internal financing by the State Bank of Iran, a loan of \$250 million from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development and from participation by private capital.

The plan will be directed by a supervisory board and administered by the planning organization under an advisory council. Detailed work on each section will be undertaken by government ministries whose responsibilities are analogous to the various sections of the scheme.

Allocations for Various Sections of Plan

	Million rials
Agricultural research and experimental stations	400
Prevention and control of plant pests and animal diseases, and the promotion of animal husbandry	1,100
Conservation of national resources such as forests and pasture lands, etc.	450
Expansion of agricultural production	450
Irrigation and construction of dams	1,850
Payments to the Agricultural Bank for the following objectives:	
Increase in capital of the Agricultural Bank	150
Loans to farmers	400
Participation in the capital of co-operative societies	250
Purchase of agricultural machinery and manufacture of chemical fertilizers	300
Total	5,250
Roads, Railways, Harbours and Airfields—	
Railways	2,500
Construction of new roads and asphaltting of old roads	1,850
Harbours	250
Airfields	400
Total	5,000
Industries and Mines—	
Textile industry	1,200
Sugar industry	450
Iron foundries	450
Chemical industries	250
Cement works, china and glass factories	150
Rug and other miscellaneous industries	250
Mines	250
Total	3,000
Oil—	
Investment in a joint-stock Persian Oil Company	1,000
Post, Telegraph and Telephone—	
Improvement of postal organization	250
Development of telegraphic installations, wireless stations and radio communications	500
Total	750
Social and Municipal Reforms—	
Construction of cheap houses	1,500
Loans to municipalities for the provision of potable water supplies, and installation of power plants	1,000
Preventive measures and promotion of public hygiene	1,500
Government subsidies to technical and industrial schools for technical training, raising the general level of technical skill among craftsmen and peasants, and finding useful work for the unemployed	1,000
Surveys and statistics	300
Construction of towns	200
Other welfare activities	500
Total	6,000
Grand total	21,000

Mexican Budget for Current Year Establishes An All-time Record

Total of 2,746,057,000 pesos is 200 million higher than for 1949—Appropriations higher for nearly all government branches—Taxation to meet expenditures in 1950 estimated at 2,748,000,000 pesos.

By D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

MEXICO CITY, December 19, 1949.—Mexico's federal budget for 1950 is an all-time record, amounting to 2,746,057,000 pesos, an increase of approximately 200 million pesos, as compared with the previous record figure of 2,550,000,000 pesos in 1949. The Finance Minister, in an interview with *El Nacional*, the semi-official daily newspaper, on October 20, stated that the 1950 budget was estimated at 2,500,000,000 pesos, or a small decrease from that of 1949. At that time he informed the press that the outstanding factor would be the elimination of unnecessary spending, in order that the international balance-of-payments position might be improved. Señor Beteta also claimed that the 1949 budget had been balanced as a result of growing agricultural and industrial production throughout the country.

Budget Expenditures

	1949 Pesos	1950 Pesos
Legislative	17,000,000	18,500,000
Presidency	2,330,000	2,350,000
Judicial	8,726,000	10,271,000
Ministry of Interior	14,200,000	17,552,500
Foreign Affairs	32,930,000	41,326,000
Finance	85,000,000	93,200,000
Defence	262,000,000	262,000,000
Agriculture	42,250,000	42,820,000
Communications	442,923,000	482,866,200
National Economy	18,800,000	22,010,000
Public Education	280,000,000	312,283,400
Public Health	126,000,000	129,742,500
Navy	69,300,000	73,620,000
Labour	5,800,000	6,133,700
Agrarian Department	14,080,000	15,150,000
Hydraulic Resources	245,500,000	250,000,000
Attorney General's Office	4,057,000	4,357,000
National Property	6,720,000	6,720,000
Arms Industry	18,183,000	19,590,000
Investments	139,000,000	195,538,000
Additional Expenses	135,000,000	132,177,500
Public Debt	580,000,000	607,848,400
Total	2,550,000,000	2,746,057,000

Comparison with the 1949 budget indicates that 1950 expenditures will be increased in the following cases: the Legislative branch of the government has 1.5 million pesos additional; the Judicial authorities also have 1.5 million more; the Secretariat of the Interior has 2.5 million more, which is stated to be for the purpose of increasing tourist traffic; the Foreign Ministry has been allotted 41 millions instead of 33 millions as in 1949, to compensate for loss of dollar purchasing power of the peso; the Ministry of Finance increase is due in part to its contribution of 8 millions for improvement of the Mexico City airport; National Defence and Agriculture are budgeted for the same amount as in 1949; Com-



Mexico—Corner of the Plaza de Armas in Guadalajara.

munications' budget is up 40 million pesos for the stated purpose of building new highways and improving the telegraphic system; National Economy has been allotted five millions extra for the purpose of the Census; increases in teachers' salaries and the need for new schools has increased the budget of the Secretariat of Public Education by 32 millions, and will also be responsible for payment of the 1.5 million pesos increase in the subsidy of the National University; National Health and Marina both have been allotted about three millions extra; the Agrarian Department will have less money than in 1949; Hydraulic Resources will have 4.5 million pesos more, to cover its commitments on the Falcon Dam on the Bravo River, which is being built in conjunction with the United States, on which 20 million pesos will be spent during 1950; the budget item of Investments includes sums allotted to the National Bank of Ejido Farm Credit and the National Bank of Agrarian Credit (the debts of these

two banks to the Bank of Mexico have been refunded in recent weeks); Investments in 1950 will cost 45 millions more than in 1949; the Public Debts allowance is up by 27 million pesos for reasons of dollar exchange.

Taxation in 1950 to meet the above budget is estimated at 2,748,000,000 pesos, but it will undoubtedly require a considerably higher level of economic activity than indicated in 1949 to balance the 1950 budget.

Mexican Federal Income		
	1949	1950
	Millions of Pesos	
Sources		
Tax on imports	300.0	290.6
Tax on exports	270.0	316.8
Industrial taxes	280.0	280.8
Commercial taxes (business)	270.0	266.5
Income tax	503.0	661.7
Capital tax	12.0	7.3
Tax on insurance premiums	4.0	8.0
Tax on raffles, lotteries, etc.	18.2	12.3
Tax on non-mercantile contracts and documents ...	27.0	24.5
Ten per cent surtax	20.0	35.2
Tax on exploitation of natural resources	320.0	282.9
Taxes on public services	107.5	97.6
Tax on production	46.0	74.6
Utilities tax	200.0	233.0
Taxes on immigration and emigration	4.3	4.0
Taxes on campaigns against plagues .....	.....	1.0
Total	2,382.0	2,597.0

Large Postwar Gifts Made by Great Britain

Postwar gifts by Britain to overseas countries now total £ 400,000,000. This is more than the European Recovery Plan aid she has received to date, and less than £ 100,000,000 short of the loans she herself has made to overseas countries. These latest figures extend to September 30, 1949.

ECA Delivery Dates on Iron and Steel Products Extended

Washington, January 15, 1950.—Owing to the recent steel strikes in the United States, delivery dates on certain iron and steel materials authorized for procurement under the European Recovery Program have been extended. The extensions will apply to contracts covering ECA commodity code number 660, iron and steel mill materials, steel mill products and ferro alloys; and number 680, miscellaneous iron and steel manufactures, as follows:

(a) Deliveries on authorizations approved for the third quarter of 1949 may be made through March 31, 1950, provided that the covering contracts were made on or before September 30, 1949.

(b) Deliveries on authorizations approved for the fourth quarter of 1949 may be made through June 30, 1950, provided that the covering contracts were made on or before December 31, 1949.

(c) If the terminal date specified on a procurement authorization is a date prior to June 30, 1950, deliveries under the procurement authorization may be made through June 30, 1950, provided that the covering contracts were made prior to February 28, 1950.

The extension of these procurement authorizations does not provide for the automatic extension of letters of credit, since the extension of a letter of credit is an arrangement between the exporter, the foreign government and the United States bank holding the letter of commitment. Individual letters of credit may be extended, however, by application from the exporter to his bank, and by his bank to the United States bank holding the letter of commitment.

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.0	28.3	26.5	112.3	274.9	286.8
America.....	1.8	4.7	5.6	21.6	50.4	60.8
Africa.....	0.8	2.1	3.0	4.2	28.2	19.1
Asia.....	2.5	6.3	5.0	21.8	68.7	56.4
Oceania.....	1.8	6.7	5.0	15.1	41.4	41.1
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES	18.0	48.2	45.1	174.9	463.6	464.1
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	37.7	163.8	162.9	395.8	1,649.8	1,802.9
Latin America.....	1.6	16.6	18.8	15.4	204.4	171.7
Europe.....	4.9	7.8	8.3	37.6	58.6	78.6
Other Foreign Countries.....	1.1	1.8	4.5	9.6	28.6	30.5
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	45.3	190.0	194.5	458.3	1,941.4	2,083.7
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	63.3	238.2	239.6	633.2	2,405.0	2,547.8

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	11,027	28,319	26,532	112,260	274,869	286,695
Eire.....	3	4	4	26	75	66
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....		4	5	2	4	18
TOTAL EUROPE	11,030	28,327	26,541	112,288	274,948	286,779
America:						
Newfoundland.....	195	1,821		2,127	10,298	(a)918
Bermuda.....	2	11	2	67	112	139
Barbados.....	274	461	545	2,041	6,181	6,933
Jamaica.....	311	689	760	6,033	9,101	16,408
Trinidad and Tobago.....	98	245	769	2,302	8,990	14,499
Bahamas.....		36	17		441	726
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	{ 135 }	29	83	{ 2,275 }	294	283
British Honduras.....	3		3		69	638
British Guiana.....	824	1,425	3,389	6,664	14,327	20,662
Falkland Islands.....						
TOTAL AMERICA	1,842	4,717	5,568	21,578	50,382	60,778
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....		4	4		15	52
Union of South Africa.....	{ 656 }	911	396	{ 1,511 }	3,522	3,655
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	1	74	4	3	482	797
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		594			628	9,749
Nigeria.....				362	4,939	2,593
Sierra Leone.....			1	11	5	10
Other British West Africa.....						
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	3	16	4	27	34	25
British East Africa.....	100	526	2,629	1,640	9,491	5,408
TOTAL AFRICA	760	2,125	3,038	4,182	28,237	19,119

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

Newfoundland Foreign Trade included from April 1, 1949; November, —\$1.6 million; eight months ended November, —\$15.8 million. (a) January—March, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
(Thousands of Dollars)						
COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES—Contc.						
Asia:						
India.....	823	2,721	2,415	7,571	31,269	25,387
Pakistan.....		20	112		1,171	1,131
Burma*.....	4			268		
Ceylon.....	338	949	1,062	3,386	10,353	10,831
Aden.....	1	979		9	3,825	884
British Malaya.....	1,285	1,606	1,246	9,556	20,300	15,338
Other British East Indies.....	7			123	52	21
Hong Kong.....	64	56	164	708	1,664	2,780
Israel†.....	1	3		129	32	
TOTAL ASIA.....	2,523	6,334	4,999	21,750	68,666	56,372
Oceania:						
Australia.....	1,162	2,852	4,119	8,376	22,850	25,771
New Zealand.....	366	2,562	424	4,435	11,388	8,292
Fiji.....	287	1,273	438	2,232	7,119	7,015
Other Oceania.....				16		
Total Oceania.....	1,815	6,687	4,981	15,059	41,357	41,078
TOTAL COMMONWEALTH COUNTRIES.....	17,970	48,191	45,127	174,858	463,591	464,124
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	37,651	163,423	162,727	395,543	1,646,367	1,800,882
Alaska.....	11	32	28	79	1,171	1,135
American Virgin Islands.....		12	1		36	12
Hawaii.....	10	222	66	139	762	255
Puerto Rico.....		95	32	6	1,476	492
United States Oceania.....			85			85
TOTAL UNITED STATES AND POSSESSIONS.....	37,672	163,784	162,939	395,767	1,649,812	1,802,861
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	209	78	229	2,086	5,505	3,177
Bolivia.....			486	8		2,039
Brazil.....	81	1,924	2,899	717	18,741	18,797
Chile.....		24		134	326	575
Colombia.....	1,010	670	1,894	6,750	7,598	11,673
Costa Rica.....	6	194	210	75	3,046	1,993
Cuba.....	29	2,124	2,002	405	19,295	6,309
Dominion Republic.....		1,161			16,873	3,775
Ecuador.....	2	16	86	26	841	1,105
El Salvador.....	1	35	12	16	1,148	1,049
Guatemala.....	3	478	198	80	7,510	5,477
Haiti.....		18	41	62	151	880
Honduras.....	1	410	636	38	5,673	6,637
Mexico.....	7	1,462	3,445	553	26,045	21,061
Nicaragua.....			14		171	166
Panama.....	1	30	466	16	1,205	2,127
Paraguay.....	2			59	221	364
Peru.....	144	1,177	35	2,855	1,812	1,724
Uruguay.....	30	36	149	132	705	979
Venezuela.....	95	6,470	5,949	1,421	87,506	81,809
TOTAL LATIN AMERICA.....	1,621	16,580	18,751	15,433	204,372	171,716
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....		15	26	83	269	313
Belgium and Luxembourg.....	850	1,595	1,578	5,724	11,829	17,873
Bulgaria.....						1
Czechoslovakia.....	87	537	306	2,473	4,393	6,208
Denmark.....	27	335	174	165	2,336	1,785

*See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1948.

†See Foreign Countries from January 1, 1949.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	November			January—November		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe—Conc.						
Estonia.....	1		7	19	4	11
Finland.....	6	1		64	30	34
France.....	704	1,624	1,169	5,632	11,595	12,085
Germany.....	1,444	531	520	9,483	1,605	6,584
Greece.....	6	6	9	27	130	130
Hungary.....	8	8	4	149	99	72
Iceland.....	2	5	12	3	40	52
Italy.....	445	1,084	1,293	2,437	6,599	8,606
Latvia.....	3	1		14	1	4
Lithuania.....					1	2
Netherlands.....	599	395	389	3,538	5,277	6,467
Norway.....	76	189	244	681	1,042	1,158
Poland.....	41	3	30	241	20	173
Portugal.....	33	160	311	244	1,115	1,256
Azores and Madeira.....	25	59	43	164	350	522
Roumania.....	13	5		38	19	3
Spain.....	89	306	358	747	2,378	2,223
Sweden.....	184	231	271	2,025	2,527	3,198
Switzerland.....	289	694	1,575	3,295	6,935	9,792
U.S.S.R. (Russia).....	1			252	4	11
Yugoslavia.....	9		21	50	4	35
TOTAL EUROPE.....	4,942	7,784	8,340	37,550	58,602	78,598
Other Foreign Countries:						
Afghanistan.....						3
Arabia.....			1,581			9,511
Belgian Congo.....			146	1	1,620	591
Burma*.....					6	32
China.....	247	118	132	2,288	3,766	3,179
Greenland.....				512		
Egypt.....	110	4	10	530	1,481	152
Ethiopia.....		1	8	2	32	47
French Africa.....	4	101	1	60	112	16
French East Africa.....		5		210	9	
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....				1		68
French West Indies.....					51	121
Madagascar.....				34	25	9
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1		1	10	8	11
Iran.....	16	225	6	72	954	276
Iraq.....	113	12	339	195	799	792
Transjordan.....						
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....						
Japan.....	342	601	668	4,171	1,992	4,504
Korea.....				1		
Liberia.....	8			29	7	7
Morocco.....	1	18	9	67	332	139
Indonesia.....	166	469	72	735	2,245	1,378
Netherlands Guiana.....		63			830	326
Netherlands Antilles.....		2	424		6,809	2,932
Israel†.....			48			460
Philippine Islands.....	18	70		375	6,359	4,082
Portuguese Africa.....			121	1	77	212
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam.....				10	79	72
Canary Islands.....	1			13	6	11
Spanish Africa.....		4	3	12	26	426
Syria.....		144	50	226	943	1,149
Turkey.....	69					
TOTAL OTHER FOREIGN.....	1,096	1,837	4,451	9,556	28,568	30,506
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	45,334	189,981	194,483	458,307	1,941,362	2,083,678
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	63,304	238,172	239,609	633,165	2,404,953	2,547,808

*See British Countries prior to 1948.

†See British Countries prior to 1949.

French Production of Fish Shows Upward Trend in Postwar Years

Statistics for 1947 to some extent indicative of development of the industry since the war—Total catch in that year amounted to 337,005,296 kilos as compared with 171,638,200 kilos in 1938.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada

PARIS, December 1, 1949.—Complete statistics of French fish production in 1947, which are to some extent indicative of the development of the industry in the postwar years, have recently been issued. These postwar statistics are not based on the same factors as those issued before the war. Consequently comparisons, have been avoided, although it may be said that the 1938 catch, excluding shellfish, came to about 370,000 metric tons.

Catch of French Fishing Vessels

(In kilograms of 2.2046 lbs.)

	1945	1946	1947
Dry salt cod (Newfoundland)	8,357,229	21,595,623	24,866,272
Cod oil and cod liver oil (litres)	157,440	497,997	458,317
Fresh cod	275,582	2,550,904	3,074,731
Pollack and hake	11,282,288	22,206,500	24,246,300
Turbot	1,533,488	1,200,670	859,926
Brill	402,946	564,545	325,350
Plaice	3,629,125	4,129,958	4,767,508
Soles	1,436,717	1,776,062	2,375,367
Conger-eel	3,186,308	4,359,916	4,841,772
Ray or skate	13,205,775	17,892,122	20,484,799
Mullet, sea-perch or bass	658,767	675,665	705,907
Fresh herring	9,850,591	61,731,393	67,176,997
Salted herring .....	.....	1,085,640	5,386,365
Mackerel	12,987,493	15,702,637	17,198,388
Whiting (pollack, blue mackerel)	8,876,062	15,993,403	20,205,709
Sardines, fresh	13,682,061	24,434,823	15,057,123
Sardines for canning	7,884,006	6,972,124	16,209,285
Sprats	1,130,534	1,741,714	2,634,602
Anchovies	3,987,466	4,128,852	2,245,479
Tuna, fresh	3,539,783	2,935,204	1,351,830
Tuna, for canning	6,394,467	3,464,015	3,689,122
Salmon	6,663	9,879	12,498
Sturgeon	20,081	28,779	7,015
Shad or aloes	70,385	102,389	50,964
Eels	547,901	623,513	902,396
Various fish	41,843,483	57,311,343	61,831,358
Crustaceans (lobster, crayfish, sea-urchins, crabs, etc.)	7,592,572	9,504,296	11,622,981
TOTAL	171,638,200	307,721,592	337,005,296
	1945	1946	1947
Number of fishermen engaged	85,807	92,497	87,630
Number of boats	20,404	21,471	20,542
Tonnage of boats	127,892	161,319	186,531

As shown in the foregoing tables, there has been a very noteworthy increase in production, amounting to almost 100 per cent, since 1945. This is understandable in view of the number of vessels which had been lost during the war and the poor state of the ports and transport generally. However, it was not generally expected that production should have attained almost prewar levels by 1947. It will also be observed that,

during the same period, the tonnage of vessels in use increased by 50 per cent. The number of fishermen engaged in the industry did not increase to any marked extent, and the number of boats remained about the same, showing that the increase in tonnage is attributable to putting into service very large boats, most probably trawlers.

On the basis of the weight of fish taken in 1947, the main French fishing ports are as follows:

Main Fishing Ports of France

	Kilos
Boulogne	51,719,769
Fécamp	26,036,989
Dunkerque	20,208,679
La Rochelle	17,182,742
L'Orient	16,397,118
Concarneau	14,954,420
Douarnenez	14,491,441
Dieppe	13,238,170
Grand-Fort-Philippe	8,222,453
Bordeaux	7,817,934
St. Jean-de-Luz	7,584,258
Les Sables d'Olonne	7,408,002
St. Malo	6,126,586

It will be observed that the thirteen ports listed above accounted for more than two-thirds of the total catch, although many small ports on the coasts of Brittany were important. Boulogne alone accounted for about 15 per cent of the total catch, while the four major channel ports (Boulogne, Fécamp, Dunkerque and Grand-Fort-Philippe) were credited with over 30 per cent of the total.

Boulogne has by no means a proportionate number of fishermen; of a total of about 63,000 for the whole of France, only 1,828 are based on this port. This is an indication that most of the boats are probably large high-seas trawlers, whereas a port like Concarneau, with only one-third the catch of Boulogne, and Douarnenez, with about the same proportion, employ 2,789 and 3,126 fishermen respectively.

The largest single item in the Boulogne catch is herring (33 million kilos), about one-half the total for the country as a whole. Fécamp and Dieppe are the other principal producers.

Most Newfoundland Cod Landed at Fécamp

The largest proportion of Newfoundland codfish is landed at Fécamp, not at St. Malo, which is far behind in importance, in third place, Bordeaux being second.

The principal ports for fresh cod, pollack and hake are L'Orient (nearly 30 per cent of total), La Rochelle, Concarneau and other Bay of Biscay ports. Ray or skate and other flat fish are landed, to the extent of over 20 per cent of the total catch, in La Rochelle, with Les Sables d'Olonnes, L'Orient, Fécamp and Dieppe next in order.

Other species are caught incidentally in most of the important fishing ports.

According to 1947 statistics, the following plants are closely connected with the fishing industry:

	Number of Plants	Number of Workers
Codfish drying	4	84
Canning plants	218	14,873
Salting and smoking	488	4,001
Fertilizer, glue and oil plants	16	139
Seaweed	16	244
Ice plants	79	592
Ships' chandlers	236	1,038
Boat construction	316	1,766

Exchange Controls of South Africa Eased for Soft-currency Imports

Result of improved sterling exchange position following devaluation—Rate of sterling funds returning to South Africa estimated at around £10,000,000 per month—Accrual of sterling, resulting from gold sales in soft-currency areas, estimated at £20,000,000 for first half of 1950.

By S. V. Allen, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—The dual permit system evolved by South Africa for the first half of 1950 was discussed by Mr. Allen in a report appearing in the November 26, 1949, issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

JOHANNESBURG, January 9, 1950.—Import exchange regulations governing overseas purchases from soft-currency areas have been relaxed since the dual permit system for the first half of 1950 was announced, as a result of the improved sterling exchange position of this country, following devaluation. This improvement is attributed in part to the rate at which sterling funds have been returning to South Africa, the amount being estimated at around £10,000,000 per month since devaluation, and also to the accrual of sterling, resulting from gold sales in soft-currency areas, and estimated at £20,000,000 for the first half of 1950.

Although stocks of consumer goods are still at a fairly high level, there are developing shortages which will seriously affect certain traders. In early December, the Minister of Economic Affairs announced that relief to these importers would be granted in the form of a small exchange quota for "general consumer goods not included in the prohibited list". "Restricted Permits" are being issued on the basis of 10 per cent of the f.o.b. value of each applicant's total importations of consumer goods from all sources during the year 1948, but they are usable only for soft-currency payments. This is because the foreseeable hard-currency resources during the first six months of 1950 are earmarked for essential requirements of raw material and capital goods from such sources.

The 10 per cent quota referred to above is being scaled down in individual cases by deduction for excessive imports in 1949. The serious restrictions imposed on dollar imports in November, 1948, and the official encouragement given importers up to February, 1949, to switch their orders to sterling or other soft-currency sources resulted in a heavy flow of goods to the Union between December, 1948, and June, 1949. This has seriously penalized many importers in regard to sterling consumer goods quotas for this year, as the quota is reduced by the amount which 1949 January-August imports exceeded half their imports in 1948. For example, assuming an importer's consumer goods purchases in 1948 from all sources were valued at £100,000 and that, during the first eight months of 1949, his imports were valued at £55,000, £5,000 would be deducted from his 10 per cent quota of £10,000, leaving him with £5,000 for the first six months of 1950. If the 1949 imports were £60,000, he would be allotted no January-June, 1950, quota at all.

Importers Urged to Buy Essential Consumer Items

An appeal has been made by the government to importers receiving "restricted" consumer goods quotas to use the exchange for the purchase of essential and short items not obtainable locally. In particular, they

were asked to keep the needs of the lower and middle income groups in mind. To encourage this, luxury fabrics of specified types have been added to the prohibited list. At the same time, permitted mark-ups on utility piece-goods have been increased to compensate for the loss in trade in higher-priced fabrics and to make it unprofitable to import the latter. The fabrics prohibited importation under sterling consumer goods quotas may still be imported as raw materials for use by manufacturers. Essential medical and pharmaceutical items, for which there are special arrangements, are not affected by this regulation. The prohibited list has also been amended in respect of the maximum prices of silk and nylon hosiery to permit the entry of hosiery priced at 72 shillings per dozen f.o.b. or less, whereas hosiery exceeding 65 shillings in price has been prohibited up to now.

Following the initial allocation in October-December of exchange quotas to raw-material importers and purchases of spare parts and consumable stores, the "Restricted Permits" only have been increased and changed to 150 per cent of the f.o.b. value of total sales or consumption in the first half of 1949, less inventory value and outstanding commitments on September 30, 1949, less the value of permits issued after that date for the importation of similar goods. No importer will receive an allocation in excess of that applied for. Such permits, however, are not being issued to individuals who have negotiated "en bloc" global exchange allocations with the Department of Commerce and Industries. These include the newspaper industry, automobile manufacturers and the fertilizer trade (which are all of interest to Canada), the wine industry and the tea and coffee packing industry.

Part Convertibility of Soft-currency Permits Allowed

No change in the basis of the initial hard-currency "Universal" permits is contemplated at present but, in certain cases, where "Restricted Permits" cannot be used because of difficulties in obtaining deliveries from soft-currency countries, such permits will be partially convertible for hard-currency use. The basis of conversion involves the surrender of up to 50 per cent of the value of the "Restricted Permit" in exchange for a usable hard-currency quota of half the value expressed in South African currency. Thus, an importer with a "Restricted Permit" valued at £1,000 may, subject to specific conditions, receive approval to import from hard-currency sources to the extent of £250. Such quotas would be in addition to the small initial hard-exchange quotas, but it may be assumed that conversion will be approved only on the strength of proof of non-availability from soft-currency sources and local essentiality.

Raw Material Importers May Apply for Soft-Currency Quotas

It is impossible to assess what this will mean to Canadian exporters, but it is expected that a fairly substantial number of raw-material importers will apply for conversion of soft-currency quotas, due to the prospect of unfavourable supply and delivery from some areas during early 1950. Raw material shortages are developing in some industries, and this measure may permit Canadian manufacturers to meet part of their needs, even though to a limited extent. There is still no hope, however, that consumer goods shipments will be received from Canada in the near future, nor are there any indications that the prohibited list, which affects so many Canadian traders, will be altered for the time being.

Canadian Exports to Cook Islands Limited to Several Commodities

Imports from Canada in 1948 valued at N.Z.£2,872, comprising mainly six items—Labour and employment conditions vary widely—Government supervises agricultural industry—High trade level of 1947 maintained in 1948.

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

WELLINGTON, New Zealand.—Canadian trade with the Cook Islands is relatively small, though it is maintained that canned pineapple should be made available for shipment to Canada if canning factories are established. Imports from Canada in 1948 were valued at N.Z. £ 2,872, of which preserved fish represented £ 1,105. Other items were: Radios, £ 827; lamps, £ 678; boots and shoes, £ 129; cordage and rope, £ 89; and tires and tubes, £ 44.

The Cook Islands fall naturally into two distinct groups, the southern and northern. In the former the islands are of volcanic origin, having a hilly or mountainous interior, surrounded by fertile lowlands.

All the islands in this area are surrounded by a coral reef. In addition, most islands have an elevated coral reef—known locally as the makatea—which encircles the islands almost immediately behind the coastline. The soil of the islands in this group is very fertile and suitable for the cultivation of the usual tropical and sub-tropical products.

The islands of the northern group are typical coral atolls, and the soil of the majority is poor, being largely coral sand. Coconut palms thrive, but there is some shortage of other food crops.

Labour and Employment Conditions Vary

Conditions relating to labour and employment vary widely in the Cook Islands, due largely to the differing quality of the arable land. In the northern group the typical Polynesian subsistence economy prevails, the Maoris making sufficient copra to earn some income. In certain of the islands—namely, Penrhyn and Manihiki—pearl shell is an additional source of income.

The islands in the southern group are more fertile and have an adequate rainfall, producing export crops such as citrus fruits and arrow-root.

Apart from some areas in Rarotonga, the standard of housing throughout the group is good, houses being constructed out of native material and thatched with the leaves of the pandanus tree or coconut palm. The native type of construction, although in some respects less hygienic than that of imported building materials, is considered the more suitable type of accommodation. Some use is also made of limestone blocks, but this construction is not favoured for dwellings, due to the poorer ventilation and the dampness sometimes associated with it. There is some indication that increasing use will be made of imported building materials. Construction of European houses for private and official use is proceeding under difficulties resulting from scarcity of materials.

The agricultural administrative organization in the area is headed by a Director of Agriculture, who is to be assisted by a Crop Development Officer and two Orchard Instructors, to be appointed shortly. The amount

of specialization which this arrangement permits is not as great as is desirable, but represents the most satisfactory compromise. The Agriculture Department operates citrus nurseries, banana nurseries, a fruit-inspection scheme and a citrus replanting scheme. It is also responsible for the proper control and oversight of the export of fruit from the group.

The arable land is used for raising domestic crops as well as citrus fruits, tomatoes, and other export products. Due to the limited area of land and the system of communal land tenure, livestock production is a difficult undertaking, and the Maoris show little interest in it. Animal husbandry is being introduced as circumstances permit, and a small consignment of pigs and poultry from New Zealand has been imported by the administration.

There are no forestry resources in Raratonga or in any of the outer islands. The original forest growth was cut out for case-making over forty years ago, and no replanting was done at the time.

At Raratonga growers are encouraged to use fertilizer. To this end, a scheme has been introduced whereby a levy is made of 3d. a case on each case of citrus fruits shipped and 2d. per case for tomatoes. These deductions are kept as credits in the name of the individual shipper, and each year fertilizer to the total amount of the credits is purchased and the individual issues made on this basis. Many growers do not use the fertilizer themselves, but most of it is eventually applied to the soil.

The only secondary industries in the area are an orange-juice factory and a clothing and footwear factory, all in Rarotonga, but it is proposed to build about five small canning factories for pineapples in order to encourage pineapple production. Due to lack of shipping space, it is not possible to export large quantities of fresh pineapples, and in recent years heavy surpluses have been wasted.

High Trade Level Maintained in 1948

The values of both imports and exports in 1947 were maintained in 1948. Imports were valued at £299,849, and exports at £155,098, giving a total trade figure of £454,947. Foodstuffs comprised 32.5 per cent of the imports, and piece-goods and apparel accounted for 18.2 per cent. For the previous year the figures were 33 per cent and 14.3 per cent respectively.

The main exports continue to be citrus fruits, tomatoes and copra, pearl-shell and manufactured goods being next in importance. Citrus-fruit exports in 1948 were below average and were restricted by lack of shipping space. Tomato exports were high, but could have been increased had adequate shipping been available.

Comparative Import Figures

	1946	1947	1948
New Zealand	£ 157,870	£ 201,769	£ 226,427
Australia	5,652	5,301	8,208
United Kingdom	18,504	23,647	48,814
CANADA	1,191	2,743	2,872
United States	8,037	16,501	7,353
Other Countries	4,342	3,282	6,175
Total	£ 195,596	£ 253,243	£ 299,849

Comparative Export Figures

	1946	1947	1948
New Zealand	£ 93,817	£ 149,323	£ 154,584
Australia	1,254	6,951	.....
United States	12,565	245	514
Other Countries	626	2,006	.....
Total	£ 108,262	£ 158,525	£ 155,098

Quantities and Values of Principal Exports

	1946		1947		1948	
	Boxes	£	Boxes	£	Boxes	£
Tomatoes	69,550	47,274	22,048	21,049	61,290	23,469
Orange-juice	Gallons	.....	Gallons	774	Gallons	.....
	Tons		Tons		Tons	
Pearl-shell	48	12,140	131	24,842	114	13,941
Arrowroot	81	4,380	91	4,362	76	4,665
Candlenut .....	.....	.....	277	4,076	171	2,562
Copra	617	16,107	793	35,727	1,168	57,933
	Cases		Cases		Cases	
Citrus fruit	24,833	19,246	56,973	48,515	38,827	36,864
Bananas	54	27	18	18	38	19
Pineapples .....	.....	.....	308	465	600	433
Handicrafts, glassware, etc. ....	.....	4,060	.....	2,911	.....	654
Manufactured goods .....	.....	3,058	.....	12,264	.....	11,328

Netherlands Controls Exports of Seed Potatoes

The Hague, December 19, 1949.—(FTS)—France has authorized the importation from the Netherlands of 15,000 metric tons of table-stock potatoes from the 1949 crop. They will be exported in bulk, accompanied by a certificate of health to the effect that they originated in districts distant at least two kilometres from areas affected by wart. The importation of 10,000 metric tons of fresh vegetables, consisting of cabbage, carrots, beets and leeks, will also be permitted from the Netherlands through specified border stations.

Guaranteed prices for seed potatoes, specified for export, were established by the Netherlands last August, and ranged from 13.90 to 15.20 D.Fl. per 100 kilos for Class "A", 28/35 mm., depending on the variety. Export seed potatoes had to be designated as such, and the grower had to agree that they would not be disposed of in any manner other than through the Export Association. Should the returns to the producer fall below this guaranteed price, the Potato Control Board agreed that they should be taken off the market and disposed of for feed purposes, the producer being reimbursed the difference between the guaranteed price and the fodder price. Potatoes offered to the Export Association may be sold by the central agency to Eastern European countries or through individual exporters to other markets. In each case, the receipts have to pass through a central fund. The grower, under this system, receives the fixed price, augmented by whatever remains when the exporters' margin and equalization charges are deducted.

In order to prevent farmers, who feared a fall in export quotations, seeking the guaranteed price in lieu of export prices and unloading their stocks on the market at one time, it was announced in October that measures would be taken to remove surplus quantities from the export market. Thus it was recently announced by the Office for Agricultural Seeds and Seep Potatoes (a board representing growers' and exporters' interests, with a government-appointed chairman) that, during the week ending December 3, the Purchasing and Selling Office for Agricultural Products would buy seed potatoes that had been offered for export to the Potato Export Association.

Normally the growers in the Netherlands do not wish to store potatoes, preferring to dispose of them as soon as possible. Immediate export markets are limited to certain countries, such as North Africa and Italy, which plant in January. However, with lower production in some countries, it would appear that there will be a market later in 1950 for seed potatoes, as these countries utilize their own normal seed supplies for consumption purposes when crops are short.

Mexican Production of Cement Now Exceeds Domestic Requirements

Production has doubled in last six years—Manufacturers in position to enter export market—Local product compares favourably with those of United States and Canada—Paper bags for packaging made locally, but Canada can supply other items.

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

MEXICO CITY, December 2, 1949.—Production of cement in Mexico has doubled in the last six years, and this country is now in a position to enter the export market, as output is more than enough to meet domestic requirements. There are seventeen producing plants and, while some have come into operation during the last five years, the increase in production is mostly due to expansion programs undertaken by the established companies, who have rebuilt their plants and installed modern machinery. Three of the largest firms are located in Mexico City, the remainder being distributed throughout the country, thus reducing transportation costs to cement consumers.

Production figures show a steady upward curve in recent years as follows: 1942, 560,405 metric tons; 1943, 596,690; 1944, 623,786; 1945, 808,318; 1946, 878,798; 1947, 998,881; 1948, 1,080,173; 1949 (est.) 1,150,000 tons.

Both Portland and puzzolanic cement of good quality are produced in Mexico, specifications being the same as in the United States and Canada. Both dry and wet processes are used, and the final product is mostly gray cement. However, since a considerable amount of tile is used in this country, the white cement required must be imported, most of it coming from the United States. The bulk of production is from limestone formation, but one plant is producing a cement from volcanic ash and its quality is said to be quite satisfactory.

A heavy increase in industrial and residential building in most Mexican cities, both during the war years and the postwar period, has resulted in a greater demand for cement. It is estimated that consumption by government projects, including road-building and irrigation, accounts for 70 per cent of all the cement produced.

Paper bags holding 50 kilos of cement are used by most plants, and both paper and bags are produced by Mexican paper mills. Nevertheless, a substantial proportion of other supplies is imported, including refractories, belting, chains and machine parts, so that good opportunities are afforded Canadian manufacturers whose prices are competitive in these lines.

Iraq Nationalizes Agricultural Machinery

Cairo, December 6, 1949.—(FTS)—Iraq has passed a bill which gives the government a monopoly in the field of agricultural machinery and implements. The "Administration of Agricultural Machinery and Implements", which is to be established under the Minister of Economics, will have complete jurisdiction over the importation, sale, distribution and rent of this type of machinery.

Besides selecting the best type of machinery suitable for the country, the administration will open training courses for drivers and mechanics, erect suitable workshops for repair and maintenance, and establish stores for spare parts.



Trade Fair News

Information of particular interest to firms planning participation in the Canadian International Trade Fair, being held in Toronto from May 29 to June 9, 1950, will be published from week to week in this column.

The following is a brief résumé of advices received at this early date concerning the nature of some of the exhibits to be displayed. For convenient reference, they are listed according to trade classification.

Medical and Hospital Supplies.—A special feature will be the scientific instruments which will be shown as part of the composite United Kingdom display under *Machinery, Engineering and Plant Equipment*. These include microscopes, and instruments of similar application to the medical profession.

Smallwares, Hardware.—This class of goods will have an assortment of new gadgets, improved tools, etc. Although full details on items to be shown are still awaited, articles that will be offered for sale include: paint brushes; garden implements; metalite-aluminum utensils; foils; stampings; metal cups; forged flatwares and cutlery.

Automotive Equipment, Rubber and Petroleum Products, Parts and Accessories.—A new wing of the Coliseum is being prepared as the site of an International Auto Show containing cars and parts from France, England, Italy, Czechoslovakia, United States and Canada.

Marine and Aviation Equipment and Supplies.—Firms from England, Canada and the United States dominate this section at present. Marine and aviation circles will be treated to an assortment of jet engine components from the United States, fuel injection equipment from England and radiators and coolers from Canadian firms.

Farm Implements and Equipment.—A composite exhibit under the aegis of the British Agricultural Machinery Manufacturers Export Association will form a dominating display in this category. It is joined by the agricultural division of the Owen organization of Britain. Poultry raising equipment from the United States includes such things as brooders, feeders, incubators and other farm supplies.

Building Materials, Heating and Plumbing.—As was the case at the 1949 Trade Fair, this section will contain a wide variety of products. To date, firms who have contracted for space will show: boilers, radiators, gas heaters, septic tanks, pressure tanks. There will also be samples of sash balances, for double hung windows, weather stripping, wall boards, veneers and plywoods and aluminum construction material. Both English and Canadian firms are to exhibit prefabricated aluminum houses. Stainless steel sinks will be presented, as will furnaces, oil heaters, lamps, and various pieces of bathroom equipment. Composite displays are projected by British Columbia lumber interests, and eastern plywoods will also be represented.

Iron and Steel, Non-ferrous Metals.—Samples of 50 different structural shapes of aluminum will be displayed by one company in this group, including beer kegs. Copper and copper alloys will be shown along with a variety of wire, wire cables and woven wire cloth. Resistance materials

will be offered, including the Kanthal heat resistant metal originating in Sweden. Many kinds of screens and sieves will be shown as will various alloys, including those for special communications use, nuts and bolts and magnesium castings and extrusions.

Paper, Printing Machinery.—English firms so far have indicated they will have samples of steel cabinets, office furniture and equipment, steel shelving and lockers, filing devices, telephone apparatus, intercommunications systems and factory equipment. They are also bringing rotary printing presses to the fair. Canadian firms that have already reserved space will show steel and wooden office furniture, office systems of various types and supplies. The firms exhibiting printing and stationary equipment will occupy more space at the 1950 fair than during previous fairs. In this section there will also be exhibits of store fixtures and show cases, magazines and books.

Household Furnishings.—French firms will have a composite display of draperies, earthenwares, porcelain wares, furniture and other household furnishings. United Kingdom firms have advised that they will have samples of kitchen utensils, and labour-saving devices, linoleums, rugs and carpets, tiling, aluminum sinks and samples of various interior woodwork. The Canadian products to be shown include: window shade rollers, aluminum awnings, bathroom accessories, aluminum stampings, trays, utensils, cookers, tiles, linoleums, carpets and rugs, sinks and so forth.

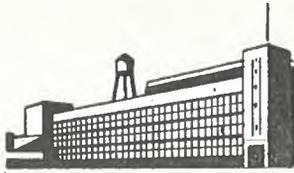
Household Appliances, Musical Instruments.—Only limited details are so far available of the products to be displayed in this group. Cooking ranges, electric gas and other types of stoves will be shown along with the latest type of home laundry equipment, heaters, water filters, radiators and refrigeration equipment. There will be exhibits of the latest in television, radios and record players.

Electrical Tools, Motors and Supplies.—Extensive exhibits in this classification include: carrier telephone and telegraphic equipment, v.h.f. radio systems, transformers, public utilities equipment, industrial and farm electrical equipment, coil-winding machinery, conduits and fittings, insulated wires, time systems, electrical clocks of different types, interference suppressors for radios, testing instruments of various types and numerous other electrical equipment.

Machinery, Engineering and Plant Equipment.—Large composite exhibits from several countries have been added to individual displays. The Canadian Machine Tool Association is preparing a composite exhibit of the products of its members. There will also be Canadian diesels, precision tools, winches for land clearing and logging and rock drilling equipment. The largest single British exhibit is the 35,000 square-foot block taken by the machine tool group on behalf of approximately 100 member firms. Other products from the United Kingdom will include: centrifugal fans, blowers, buckles, rivets, both split and tubular, lathes, machine tools, lifting and loading trucks, portable elevators, gauges, offset printing plates, presses, earth-moving equipment and railway equipment. Space has also been reserved for a composite display of machinery from France.

Revival of Former Trading Procedure in Japan Expected

Tokyo, December 14, 1949.—(F.T.S.)—The Japanese Foreign Exchange Control Commission expects that official approval will be granted shortly for the negotiation of contracts on a c.i.f. basis for exports and an f.o.b. basis for imports, and on a foreign currency basis for marine insurance and freightage.



Industrial Inquiries

Firms in foreign countries consider Canada as a possible market for their products, some of which may be manufactured here for domestic consumption and for export. The following inquiries have been received by the Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, which is in a position to furnish information concerning the company concerned and its products. In submitting requests for further details, the file number should be quoted.

Record of Factory Space is Maintained

The Industrial Development Division, Foreign Trade Service, maintains a record of available factory space for sale or lease, and is prepared to furnish this information to interested firms and individuals. This record is of service to foreign concerns that may be seeking space for branch plants or other purposes.

This service may be enhanced if businessmen will notify the director of this division of space becoming available. The following data should be supplied:

- (a) Name and address of owner or appropriate person to contact, location;
- (b) Total floor area and available land;
- (c) Construction, number of storeys, floor load, head room;
- (d) Facilities, including heat, light, power, elevators, transportation, fire protection, sanitary facilities;
- (e) Asking price or rental, taxes, etc.

Car Vacuum Cleaner—A Belgian firm has invented and patented a small, inexpensive vacuum cleaner for use primarily in cleaning out the inside of motor vehicles, which it claims operates off the exhaust pipe on a "jet" principle. This unit is small and compact, and may be carried in the vehicle. It can be used at any time and at any place, since it requires no electric current. The Belgian firm desires to contact an interested Canadian company with the object of having this unit produced and distributed in Canada on a licence or royalty basis. (File: 5-1528)

Lock Nut—A British firm is offering for production and distribution in Canada on a licence or royalty basis a type of patented lock nut, which was developed primarily for use on aircraft during the last war, but which may be used now in many other applications. (File: 1-954)

Fodder Producing Apparatus—A Belgian firm has offered for production and sale in Canada an apparatus and a solution for the rapid indoor growth of fodder which, according to their statements, is economical and increases the yield of milk and eggs and improves the standard of health of cattle and poultry. They state in part as follows: "The apparatus is used for the indoor cultivation of fresh and tender fodder for farm animals; each compartment produces 100-125 kilos of forage in approximately six days' time." The patentees desire to concede the manufacturing rights in Canada to a reliable Canadian manufacturer. (File: 5-932)

Snow Blower—A Swiss firm has designed a small one-man snow removal machine, which is proving popular in Europe and which is offered for production and sale in Canada on a licence or royalty arrangement. This machine is slightly larger than a power lawn mower and is operated in much the same manner. It is adaptable for the removal of snow from places where heavy snow fighting equipment cannot be used, such as private drives, walks, gas station aprons, park paths, railway platforms and yards and open-air rinks. (File: 29581)

Fastener for Swimming Suit Pouch—A Canadian inventor has patented a waterproof pouch and fastener, for the use of bathers, to hold such objects as cigarettes, matches, car and locker keys, lipstick, etc. It is attached to bathing suits while swimming.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

General Import Permit Issued for Iron and Steel Products

Effective February 1, 1950, iron and steel products listed in the schedule to the Steel Controller's Order No. S.C. 2-49 may be imported into Canada under the Steel Controller's General Permit D.T.C. 503.

Effective February 1, 1950, import permits C.G. 101 will no longer be required for iron and steel products covered by the Steel Controller's Order No. S.C. 2-49.

Certain Tariffs Not Included in Value of Spirits and Tobacco for Duty

Effective January 1, 1950, import duties imposed in respect of rum, whisky, wines and manufactured tobacco in countries entitled to the benefits of the British preferential or most-favoured-nation tariffs will be disregarded in estimating the value for duty of such goods when imported into Canada.

Chilean Exchange Rate Amended

Santiago, January 11, 1950.—(FTS)—As a temporary measure, until the projected economic law is approved by Congress, an exchange rate of 60 pesos to the United States dollar has been fixed for products included in Group II of the Chilean exchange budget. The previous exchange rate was 43 pesos to the dollar. The official rate of 31 pesos to the dollar, which applies to Group I, remains unchanged.

(Editor's Note—Particulars concerning products included in the various groups specified in the Chilean exchange budget are on file in the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. In addition to the two groups mentioned above, there is an extensive list of goods whose import is prohibited.)

Netherlands Cheese to be Exported to United States and Canada

An association for the promotion of Netherlands cheese exports to the United States and Canada will be established shortly. The initiative for the establishment of the new association was taken by the Association of Cheese Exporters and the Federation of Co-operative Dairy Marketing Associations. These organizations are keenly aware of the importance of joint action to boost cheese exports to Canada and the United States.

Total cheese exports from the Netherlands in 1948 amounted to 22,728 tons. Of this total, only 128 tons was shipped to North America.—(*Netherlands Trade and Industry Bulletin*)

DATA FOR EXPORTERS COMPILED

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Belgium, Cuba, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Egypt, Guatemala, Italy, Mexico, Netherlands Antilles, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Surinam (Netherlands Guiana), Sweden, Switzerland and Venezuela. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

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

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

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

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX

* Calls at Saint John.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden— Port Aden.....	{February 15-19 March 15-21	<i>Adrastus</i> <i>Herefordshire</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Africa—South and East— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban.....	February 15-20	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Argentina— Buenos Aires.....	{February 10-15 February 14-15	<i>Bowgran</i> <i>Mormacowl</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping
Belgium— Antwerp.....	February 13-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	{February 10-15 February 14-15	<i>Bowgran</i> <i>Mormacowl</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping
China— Shanghai.....	February 10-15	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	February 6-9	* <i>Vigor</i>	Swedish American
Cuba— Havana.....	February 9-13	* <i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Denmark— Copenhagen.....	{February 12 February 13-20	<i>Mormacmail</i> <i>Tidaholm</i>	Montreal Shipping Swedish American
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo.....	February 2-3	* <i>Sunwell</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt— Alexandria..... Port Said..... Suez.....	{February 15-19 March 15-21	<i>Adrastus</i> <i>Herefordshire</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Alexandria.....	February 3-4	<i>Cyprio</i>	Saguenay Terminals

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Finland— Helsinki.....	{ February 12 February 13-20	<i>Mormacmail</i> <i>Tidaholm</i>	Montreal Shipping Swedish American
France— Le Havre.....	February 13-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
French Indo- China— Saigon.....	} February 2-6 February 10-14	<i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>Steel Traveller</i>	Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships
Haiphong.....			
Germany— Hamburg.....	February 13-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Greece— Piraeus.....	} February 3-4	<i>Cypria</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Salonika.....			
Hong Kong.....	{ February 2-6 February 10-14	<i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>Steel Traveller</i>	Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships
India— Bombay.....	} February 10-15	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Indonesia— Batavia.....	} Jan. 28-Feb. 2	<i>St. Augustine Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Soengoi-Gerong.....			
Belawin-Deli.....			
Soerabaya.....	} February 2-6 February 10-14	<i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>Steel Traveller</i>	Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships
Batavia.....			
Belawan-Deli.....	} February 15-19 March 15-21	<i>Adraustus</i> <i>Herefordshire</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Batavia.....			
Samarang.....			
Soerabaya.....			
Cheribon.....			
Israel— Tel-Aviv.....	} Jan. 28-Feb. 2	<i>St. Augustine Victory</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Haifa.....			
Italy— Genoa.....	February 3-4	<i>Cypria</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Malaya— Penang.....	} Jan. 29-Feb. 2 February 2-6 February 10-14 February 15-19 March 15-21	<i>St. Augustine Victory</i> <i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>Steel Traveller</i> <i>Adraustus</i> <i>Herefordshire</i>	Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham.....			
Mexico— Veracruz.....	} February 9-13	* <i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Tampico.....			
Netherlands— Amsterdam.....	} February 13-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Rotterdam.....			
Netherlands Antilles— Willemstad.....	February 6-9	* <i>Vigor</i>	Swedish American
Curaçao.....	} February 2-3	<i>Sunrell</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Aruba.....			
Norway— Oslo.....	} February 12 February 13-20 February 25	<i>Mormacmail</i> <i>Tidaholm</i> <i>Idefjord</i>	Montreal Shipping Swedish American Kerr Steamships
Kristiansand.....			
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Pakistan— Karachi.....	February 10-15	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Philippines— Manila.....	February 2-6 February 6-9	<i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>Steel Traveller</i>	Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships
Poland— Gdynia.....	February 12	<i>Mormacmail</i>	Montreal Shipping
Puerto Rico— San Juan.....	February 2-3 February 6-9	* <i>Sunwell</i> * <i>Vigor</i>	Saguenay Terminals Swedish American
Saudi Arabia— Jeddah.....	February 10-15 February 15-19 March 15-21	<i>A Ship</i> <i>Adrastus</i> <i>Herefordshire</i>	March Shipping Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Singapore.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 2 February 2-6 February 10-14 February 15-19	<i>St. Augustine Victory</i> <i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>Steel Traveller</i> <i>Adrastus</i>	Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships Cunard Donaldson
Sweden— Gothenburg..... Malmo..... Norrkoping..... Stockholm.....	February 12 February 13-20	<i>Mormacmail</i> <i>Tidaholm</i>	Montreal Shipping Swedish American
Syria— Beirut.....	February 3-4	<i>Cypria</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Thailand— Bangkok.....	February 2-6 February 10-14	<i>Steel Vendor</i> <i>Steel Traveller</i>	Isthmian Steamships Isthmian Steamships
Turkey— Istanbul..... Izmir.....	February 3-4	<i>Cypria</i>	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom— Liverpool.....	February 4-9 February 6-11 February 22-27 February 25-26 February 26	<i>Newfoundland (r)</i> <i>Seaboard Star</i> <i>Nova Scotia (r)</i> * <i>Arabia (r)</i> <i>Franconia (r)</i>	Furness Withy March Shipping Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 2	<i>Bassano (r)</i>	McLean Kennedy
London.....	February 2-3 February 4-9 February 20-24	* <i>Asia (r)</i> <i>Samaria (r)</i> <i>Seaboard Trader</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson March Shipping
Uruguay— Montevideo.....	February 10-15 February 14-15	<i>Bowgran</i> <i>Mormacowl</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping
Venezuela— La Guaira..... Maracaibo..... Puerto Cabello.....	February 6-9	* <i>Vigor</i>	Swedish American
La Guaira..... Puerto Cabello.....	February 2-3	* <i>Sunrell</i>	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies— Antigua..... Barbados..... Bermuda..... British Guiana..... Dominica..... Grenada..... Montserrat..... St. Kitts..... St. Lucia..... St. Vincent..... Trinidad.....	Jan. 26-Feb. 5 February 1-7 February 9-19 February 18-24 March 2-9	<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 Canadian National

DEPARTURES FROM HALIFAX—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.	February 4	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 17	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	March 3	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
	March 17	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
	March 31	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Demerara.....	February 2-3	* <i>Sunrell</i>	Saguenay Terminals

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.....	February 5-14	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	February 20	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
East London.....	February 22-28	<i>Breim</i>	Shipping Limited
Durban.....	March 5-14	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques.....	March 20	<i>Thorsisle</i>	Kerr Steamships
Beira.....			
Mombasa.....	February 20	<i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships
	March 20	<i>Thorsisle</i>	Kerr Steamships
	February 1-4	<i>Rouen</i>	Furness Withy
	February 2-8	<i>Wanstead</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Belgium—	February 5	* <i>Beavercone</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Antwerp.....	February 6	<i>Prins Philips Willem</i>	Shipping Limited
	February 9	<i>Beaverglen</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	February 15	* <i>Beaverlake</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	February 18	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
	February 21-27	<i>Wendover</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	March 5	* <i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Canal Zone—			
Belize.....	February 10-11	* <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Cristobal.....	February 14-15	* <i>Hurworth</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	February 10-15	<i>City of Glasgow</i>	McLean Kennedy
Cuba—			
Havana.....	February 4-7	* <i>Eika</i>	Federal Commerce
	February 10-11	* <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Santiago.....	February 14-15	* <i>Hurworth</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	February 14-15	* <i>Hurworth</i>	Saguenay Terminals
	February 27-28	* <i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
France—			
Le Havre.....	February 1-4	<i>Rouen</i>	Furness Withy
	February 6	<i>Prins Philips Willem</i>	Shipping Limited
	February 18	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Marseilles.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 4	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
	February 14-17	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	February 2-8	<i>Wanstead</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	February 6	<i>Prins Philips Willem</i>	Shipping Limited
	February 18	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
	February 21	<i>Wendover</i>	Cunard Donaldson

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT JOHN—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Guatemala— Puerto Barrios.....	February 10-11	* <i>Sunprince</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti — Port au Prince.....	February 27-28	* <i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong.....	February 25-28	<i>City of Chester</i>	McLean Kennedy
India— Bombay.....	February 10-15	<i>City of Glasgow</i>	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta.....			
Ireland — Dublin.....	February 13-16	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Italy— West Coast Ports...	{ Jan. 30-Feb. 4 February 14-17	<i>Capo Vita</i> <i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Japan— Yokohama.....	February 25-28	<i>City of Chester</i>	McLean Kennedy
Mexico— Veracruz.....	February 4-7	<i>Eika</i>	McLean Kennedy
Netherlands— Amsterdam.....	{ February 2-8 February 6	<i>Wanstead</i> <i>Prins Philips Willem</i> <i>Prins Alexander</i> <i>Wendover</i>	Cunard Donaldson Shipping Limited Shipping Limited Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam.....	{ February 18 February 21-27		
Netherlands Antilles— Curaçao.....	February 27-28		
Aruba.....			
Northern Ireland— Belfast.....	{ February 10-14 February 22-26	<i>Inishowen Head</i> <i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Palestine— Tel-Aviv.....	February 20	<i>Yaffo</i>	J. T. Knight Company
Haifa.....			
Puerto Rico— San Juan.....	February 14-15	* <i>Congo</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Philippines— Manila.....	February 25-28	<i>City of Chester</i>	McLean Kennedy
Pakistan— Karachi.....	February 10-15	<i>City of Glasgow</i>	McLean Kennedy
Singapore.....	February 25-28	<i>City of Chester</i>	McLean Kennedy
United Kingdom— Avonmouth.....	{ Jan. 30-Feb. 6 February 11-17 February 20-27	<i>Moveria</i> (r) <i>Dorelian</i> (r) <i>Delilian</i> (r)	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
Hull.....	February 10-13	<i>Consuelo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	February 7-13	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....			
Liverpool.....	February 5	* <i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
	February 8-15	<i>Vandalia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	February 13-16	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
	February 10-14	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
	February 15	* <i>Empress of France</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	February 22-26	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
	February 24	* <i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
	March 1	* <i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	March 15	* <i>Empress of France</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
March 29	* <i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific	

DEPARTURES FROM SAINT JOHN—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom			
—Con.	February 5	* <i>Beavercove</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	February 9	* <i>Beaverplen</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	February 15	* <i>Beaverlake</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
	March 5	* <i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	February 1-4	<i>Manchester City</i> (r)	Furness Withy
	February 8-11	<i>Manchester Regiment</i> (r)	Furness Withy
	February 15-18	<i>Manchester Progress</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello.....	February 14-15	* <i>Congo</i>	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira.....			
Maracaibo.....			
Puerto Cabello.....	February 27-28	* <i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaria.....			

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—South and East—			
Cape Town.....	February 10	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	February 1	<i>P. & T. Forester</i> (r)	Kingsley Navigation
	February 5	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
	February 14	<i>Mormacdawm</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	February 24	<i>P. & T. Trader</i> (r)	Kingsley Navigation
	March 5	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney.....	February 5	<i>Sonoma</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Melbourne.....	February 10	<i>Goonawarra</i>	Empire Shipping
Adelaide.....	Late February	<i>Ventura</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	March	<i>Parramatta</i>	Empire Shipping
Sydney.....	February 17	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
Hobart.....	February 18	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	February 9	<i>Taranger</i>	Canada Shipping
	February 14-15	<i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
	February 21	<i>Wyoming</i>	Empire Shipping
	February 25-26	<i>Uruguay</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
	March 4	<i>Brandanger</i>	Canada Shipping
	March 6	<i>Winnipeg</i>	Empire Shipping
	March 12-13	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	February 1	<i>P. & T. Forester</i> (r)	Kingsley Navigation
Santos.....	February 5	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
	February 14	<i>Mormacdawm</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	February 24	<i>P. & T. Trader</i> (r)	Kingsley Navigation
	March 5	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Canal Zone—			
Balboa.....	February 3	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Panama City.....	February 13	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson
	February 17-18	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
	February 27-28	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
	March 7-8	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
	March 10	<i>Bullaren</i>	Empire Shipping
	March 12-13	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
	March 28-30	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Canal Zone—Con.			
Balboa.....	{ February 1 February 24	<i>P. & T. Forester</i> (r) <i>P. & T. Trader</i> (r)	Kingsley Navigation Kingsley Navigation
Cristobal.....	{ February 13-14 February 17-18 March 12-13 March 28-30	<i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Balboa..... Cristobal.....	{ February 14	<i>Mormacdawn</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	{ February 3 March 3	<i>Höegh Silvermoon</i> <i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Antofagasta..... Valparaiso..... San Antonio.....	{ February 5 March 5	<i>Hindanger</i> <i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Arica..... Antofagasta..... Valparaiso.....	{ February 27-28 March 7-8	<i>Santa Leonor</i> <i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
China—			
Shanghai.....	{ Jan. 31-Feb. 1 February 10-11 February 16-17	<i>Ocean Mail</i> (r) <i>Island Mail</i> (r) <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	{ February 3 February 13-14 February 17-18 March 10 March 12-13 March 28-30	<i>Don Aurelio</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Bullaren</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura.....	{ February 17-28 March 7-8	<i>Santa Leonor</i> <i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas.....	{ February 3 February 13-14 February 17-18 March 10 March 12-13 March 28-30	<i>Don Aurelio</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Bullaren</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Cuba—			
Havana..... Santiago.....	{ February 10	<i>Erato</i>	Empire Shipping
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	{ February 7 March 27	<i>India</i> <i>Malacca</i>	Johnson Walton Johnson Walton
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil.....	{ February 27-28 March 7-8	<i>Santa Leonor</i> <i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad.....	{ February 3 March 10	<i>Don Aurelio</i> <i>Bullaren</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
La Libertad..... La Union.....	{ February 13-14 February 17-18 February 27-28 March 7-8 March 12-13 March 28-30	<i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Santa Leonor</i> <i>Santa Adela</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Fiji Islands—			
Suva.....	{ February 17 March	<i>Aorangi</i> <i>Thor I</i>	Canadian Australasian Empire Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
France—			
Le Havre.....	February 21	<i>Wyoming</i>	Empire Shipping
Bordeaux.....	March 6	<i>Winnipeg</i>	Empire Shipping
Dunkirk.....			
Le Havre.....	February 9	<i>Taranger</i>	Canada Shipping
	March 4	<i>Brandanger</i>	Canada Shipping
Germany—			
Bremen.....	February 21	<i>Wyoming</i>	Empire Shipping
Hamburg.....	March 6	<i>Winnipeg</i>	Empire Shipping
Hamburg.....	February 14-15	<i>Golden Gate (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	February 25-26	<i>Uruguay (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	March 12-13	<i>Bio Bio (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	February 6	<i>Mankato Victory</i>	Empire Shipping
	Early March	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose.....	February 3	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
	February 13-14	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	Gardner Johnson
	February 17-18	<i>Coastal Adventurer</i>	Gardner Johnson
	February 27-28	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
	March 7-8	<i>Santa Adela (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	March 10	<i>Bullaren</i>	Empire Shipping
	March 12-13	<i>Gunner's Knot</i>	Gardner Johnson
	March 28-30	<i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson
Hawaii—			
Honolulu.....	February 17	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
	Jan. 31-Feb. 2	<i>Ocean Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star
	February 4	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	February 4	<i>Nikobar</i>	Johnson Walton
	February 5	<i>Wyoming</i>	Dodwell Company
	February 5	<i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping
	February 9	<i>Skawann</i>	Canada Shipping
	February 9	<i>California</i>	Dodwell Company
	February 10-11	<i>Island Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Hong Kong.....	February 11	<i>Colorado</i>	Dodwell Company
	February 16-17	<i>Oregon Mail (r)</i>	Canadian Blue Star
	February 28	<i>Tranquebar</i>	Johnson Walton
	March 1	<i>Charles E. Dant</i>	Dodwell Company
	March 2	<i>Alex Salen</i>	Canada Shipping
	March 4	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	March 6	<i>Montana</i>	Dodwell Company
	March 14	<i>Kookaburra</i>	Empire Shipping
	March 27	<i>Serampore</i>	Johnson Walton
India—			
Bombay.....	February 3	<i>Høegh Silvermoon</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	March 3	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Madras.....	February 14	<i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	March 14	<i>Samarinda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Indonesia—			
Batavia.....	February 3	<i>Høegh Silvermoon</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang.....	February 14	<i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	March 3	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon.....	March 14	<i>Samarinda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Ireland—			
Dublin.....	February 7	<i>India</i>	Johnson Walton
	March 27	<i>Malacca</i>	Johnson Walton
Israel—			
Haifa.....	February 6	<i>Mankato Victory</i>	Empire Shipping
Tel-Aviv.....	Early March	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
Italy—			
Genoa.....	Mid-March	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
Naples.....			
Venice.....			
Genoa.....	February 6	<i>Mankato Victory</i>	Empire Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent			
Japan— Yokohama.....	{ Jan. 31–Feb. 2 February 9 February 10–11 February 16–17 February 24–25	<i>Ocean Mail</i> (r) <i>California</i> <i>Island Mail</i> (r) <i>Oregon Mail</i> (r) <i>India Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star Dodwell Company Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star Canadian Blue Star			
	{ February 5 February 11 March 1 March 6	<i>Wyoming</i> <i>Colorado</i> <i>Charles E. Dant</i> <i>Montana</i>	Dodwell Company Dodwell Company Dodwell Company Dodwell Company			
Korea— Fusan.....	Jan. 31–Feb. 1	<i>Ocean Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star			
Malaya— Penang..... Port Swettenham..	{ February 3 March 3	<i>Høegh Silvermoon</i> <i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts			
	Mid-January	<i>Green Mountain State</i>	Anglo-Canadian			
Mediterranean— Western and Central Areas....	Mid-January	<i>Green Mountain State</i>	Anglo-Canadian			
Mexico— Manzanillo..... Acapulco.....	{ February 13–14 February 17–18 March 12–13 March 28–30	<i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson			
	{ February 1 February 24	<i>P. & T. Forester</i> (r) <i>P. & T. Trader</i>	Kingsley Navigation Kingsley Navigation			
				{ February 14	<i>Mormacdawn</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	Netherlands— Antilles— Curaçao..... Curaçao..... Aruba.....	{ February 7 February 21 March 6 March 27	<i>India</i> <i>Wyoming</i> <i>Winnipeg</i> <i>Matacca</i>				Johnson Walton Gardner Johnson Canada Shipping Johnson Walton
{ February 9 March 4				<i>Taranger</i> <i>Brandanger</i>	Canada Shipping Canada Shipping	
						March		Thor I	Empire Shipping
March				<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping	
	New Zealand— Auckland..... Auckland..... Wellington.....	February 17	<i>Aorangi</i>			Canadian Australasian
February 18				<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian	
{ February 3 March 3	<i>Hoegh Silvermoon</i> <i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts				
			Peru— Callao..... Mollendo.....	{ February 5 February 5 February 11 February 27–28 March 1 March 1–8 March 5 March 6	<i>Wyoming</i> <i>Hindanger</i> <i>Colorado</i> <i>Santa Leonor</i> <i>Charles E. Dant</i> <i>Santa Adela</i> (r) <i>Falkanger</i> <i>Montana</i>	Dodwell Company Empire Shipping Dodwell Company Gardner Johnson Dodwell Company Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping Dodwell Company

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila.....	Jan. 31–Feb. 1	<i>Ocean Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Iloilo.....	February 4	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Cebu.....	February 16–17	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	February 24–25	<i>India Mail</i>	Canadian Blue Star
	March 4	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	February 3	<i>Høegh Silvermoon</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	February 10–11	<i>Island Mail</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	February 14	<i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	March 14	<i>Samarinda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	February 4	<i>Nikobar</i>	Johnson Walton
Manila.....	February 5	<i>Vesteroy</i>	Empire Shipping
Cebu.....	February 9	<i>Skautann</i>	Canada Shipping
	February 28	<i>Tranquebar</i>	Johnson Walton
	March 2	<i>Alex Salen</i>	Canada Shipping
	March 3	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	March 14	<i>Kookaburra</i>	Empire Shipping
	March 21	<i>Serampore</i>	Johnson Walton
Samoa—			
Apia.....	March	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
	February 3	<i>Høegh Silvermoon</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore.....	February 4	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	February 14	<i>Silvermaple</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	March 3	<i>Salatiga</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	March 4	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	March 14	<i>Samarinda</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Society Islands—			
Papeete.....	February 18	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
	March	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
Sweden—			
Stockholm.....	February 14–15	<i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg.....	February 25–26	<i>Uruguay</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Malmo.....	March 12–13	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Tonga—			
Nukualofa.....	March	<i>Thor I</i>	Empire Shipping
Trieste.....	Mid-March	<i>Stromboli</i>	Empire Shipping
Trinidad—			
Port-of-Spain.....	February 1	<i>P. & T. Forester</i> (r)	Kingsley Navigation
	February 14	<i>Mormacdawm</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	February 24	<i>P. & T. Trader</i> (r)	Kingsley Navigation
United Kingdom—			
Unstated Ports.....	Jan. 23–Feb. 3	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	Canada Shipping
	February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
	February	<i>Reynolds</i>	Canada Shipping
	February	<i>Seapool</i>	Canadian Blue Star
	February 14–15	<i>Golden Gate</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
	February 15	<i>Durango</i>	Royal Mail Lines
	February 25–26	<i>Uruguay</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
	March 12–13	<i>Bio Bio</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
London.....	February 10	<i>Columbia Star</i> (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Liverpool.....	February 1	<i>Laurentia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Glasgow.....	February 12	<i>Corrientes</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	February 28	<i>Carmia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Manchester.....	Early February	<i>Pacific Importer</i>	Furness Withy
	Late March	<i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Withy
	Early April	<i>Pacific Fortune</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	February 28	<i>Pacific Star</i>	Canadian Blue Star
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	February 5	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
	February 14	<i>Mormacdawm</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	March 5	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping

DEPARTURES FROM VANCOUVER—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo.....	February 3	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Puerto Cabello.....	March 10	<i>Bullaren</i>	Empire Shipping
La Guaira.....			
Maracaibo.....	{ February 13-14 February 17-18 March 12-13 March 28-30	{ <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Coastal Adventurer</i> <i>Gunner's Knot</i> <i>Coastal Nomad</i>	{ Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Virgin Islands—			
St. Thomas.....	{ February 7 March 27	{ <i>India</i> <i>Malacca</i>	{ Johnson Walton Johnson Walton

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.....	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 to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Blue Peter Steamships
Saint John to St. John's.....	Fortnightly.....	Clarke Steamships

Denmark Shipping Canned Hams to United States

The Hague, December 14, 1949.—(FTS)—Denmark is shipping canned hams to the United States, where it is reported they are being well received. One firm is forwarding 150 cases of from 36 to 40 kilos each week, and its agent in New York writes that he could dispose of between 300 and 400 cases a week. The present price is 75 cents a pound, c.i.f., including customs duty of 3¼ cents a pound.

Lebanon May Require Wheat and Flour from Overseas

Cairo, December 22, 1949.—(FTS)—Wheat and flour from overseas may be required by Lebanon, compensating for diminishing supplies from Syria. Under an agreement between Lebanon and Syria, signed last July, an import duty of 50 per cent was imposed on cereals, providing that purchases made by or on behalf of the Lebanese Government could be exempted from payment of this duty in the event of production in Syria being insufficient. It is possible, therefore, that the Government of Lebanon will arrange duty-free imports of wheat and flour without coming into serious conflict with the Council of Common Interests, which administers the tariff system of the customs union.

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

São Paulo—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canadian Consulate, Edificio 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, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 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.

Philippines

Manila—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Tuason Building, 8-12 Escolta, Binondo. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1825, Manila, Republic of Philippines.

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, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 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, Sleighing, London.

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

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. MUTTER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—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, Esquina 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 Jan. 9	Nominal Quotations Jan. 17
Argentina	Peso	Official	.2977	.3275	.3275
		Free	.2085	.1221	.1221
		Export		.0515	.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	.0256	.0256
		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	.0063
French Pacific Possessions	Franc		.0201	.0174	.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		.0028		
Lebanon	Piastre		.4561		
Mexico	Peso		.1157	.1273	.1273
Netherlands	Florin		.3769	.2895	.2895
Netherlands Antilles	Florin		.5308	.5633	.5633
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	.0671	.0677
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	.2563	.2564
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		