

**MORE DUTCH IMMIGRANTS:** Plans have been completed for the continuation, during 1950, of the movement to Canada of Netherlands agriculturists and their families, the Minister of Mines and Resources, Mr. Gibson, announced on August 3.

More than 14,000 members of Dutch farm families have entered Canada since the movement started in 1947, following an agreement between the Netherlands and Canadian Governments, Mr. Gibson stated. There were approximately 3,000 arrivals in 1947, and 7,000 last year. To date in 1949 more than 4,000 have come to Canada, and an additional 2,500 are expected before the end of the year.

Three agencies are co-operating closely in the scheme, Mr. Gibson said. These are the Netherlands Emigration Foundation, the Hague, the Agricultural Attaché of the Royal Netherlands Embassy, Ottawa, and the Immigration Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources.

Agriculturists desirous of coming to Canada provide the Netherlands Emigration Foundation with full particulars as to their training and experience in agriculture. A careful investigation is made by the Foundation to assure that these persons are bona fide agriculturists. Inquiries are also made as to their standing in their communities. The Foundation arranges for their transportation, the cost of which is borne by the immigrants.

Full particulars concerning the prospective immigrant are forwarded to the Immigration Branch in Ottawa through the office of the Netherlands Agricultural Attaché. All prospective immigrants are medically examined before this information is sent to Canada.

In Canada the movement is handled under the nomination method, whereby applications for the Netherlands agriculturists are made by individual Canadian farmers. The Canadian farmer undertakes to provide employment and living accommodation for a minimum period of one year.

The Dutch immigrants have settled on farms in all parts of Canada, Mr. Gibson said. Largest numbers have gone to Ontario, with substantial groups also settling in Alberta, Quebec, Manitoba, and British Columbia.

Good numbers of these families have now been settled permanently on farms on an ownership, rental, or share-crop basis through the Settlement Service of the Immigration Branch. The ultimate objective of all the Netherlands immigrants is the ownership of farms in Canada.

**MR. HERRING'S RESIGNATION:** Resignation of George Herring as a Director of Trans-Canada Air Lines was announced on August 4 by the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe. Mr. Herring, who is Director of Communications, Post Office Department, has tendered his resignation owing to the pressure of other official duties.

**RAIL SUBSIDY FOR B.C.:** Following a conference with the Premier of British Columbia, Mr. Johnson, the Prime Minister, Mr. St. Laurent, announced, on August 3, that the Government of Canada would recommend to Parliament the grant of a subsidy of \$15,000 per mile to the Government of British Columbia for the purpose of extending the Pacific Great Eastern Railway from Quesnel to Prince George.

This proposed extension of slightly over eighty miles was announced by the provincial Government last spring. Its completion will afford connections at Prince George with the Canadian National Railways.

Mr. St. Laurent recalled that mileage subsidies had been the traditional method by which the Government of Canada had assisted railway construction in the past. He referred particularly to the subsidy paid to the Province of Ontario to defray part of the cost of constructing the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway, under authority of the Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway Aid Act of 1913.

Parliament will be asked to approve the necessary legislation at the forthcoming session.

**WHEAT AGREEMENT FULFILLED:** "The terms of the Canada-United Kingdom Wheat Agreement for 1948-49 have been fully carried out," the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, stated on August 3.

"Final transactions to complete the third year of the Agreement were concluded on July 27 between the Canadian Wheat Board and the Imported Cereals Division of the United Kingdom Ministry of Food."

"I am pleased", continued Mr. Howe, "that we in Canada have been able to carry out our part of the agreement in the 1948-49 crop year. Due to a more favourable wheat crop than was harvested in the previous year, producers delivered a heavier volume of wheat, particularly in the early part of the crop year. This in turn was moved forward from country elevators to seaboard with the co-operation of those engaged in the handling and movement of the wheat crop."

**WHOLESALE PRICES DOWN:** Continuing the gradual downward movement since the first of the year, the general wholesale price index showed a further slight decline in June, according to the Bureau of Statistics. The June index, at 156.3, stood one-tenth of a point below the May level and 1.2 points under April, bringing the cumulative decrease for the first half of this year to three points.

There were wide changes in the eight sub-group indexes, ranging from a rise of 3.2 points for animal products to a decline of 9.1 points in non-ferrous metals.

## EXPORTS GAIN IN FIRST HALF OF YEAR

**TOTAL \$1,424,600,000:** Canada's domestic exports in June were valued at \$255,100,000, an increase of nine per cent over the value of \$233,500,000 for June last year. Cumulative total for the half-year was \$1,424,600,000 as compared with \$1,400,100,000 for the first half of last year, a gain of 1.7 per cent, the Bureau of Statistics reports.

Aggregate values of exports to Commonwealth and foreign countries were both higher in the month. After allowance for the recorded value of shipments to Newfoundland before March 31 last, the aggregate value of exports to Commonwealth and foreign countries during the first six months were also above those of last year. Among the leading commodities, there were marked increases both in June and the half year in exports of wheat, cattle, farm machinery and implements, nickel and copper, lead, zinc and their products; while shipments of flour, bacon and hams, other meats, planks and boards, and wood pulp were substantially lower.

### EXPORTS TO UNITED STATES

Exports to the United States in June were valued at \$113,900,000, up slightly from \$109,800,000 for June last year, raising the cumulative figure for the first half of the year to \$690,900,000 as compared with \$646,000,000 in 1948. Reversing the downward trend of earlier months this year, shipments to the United Kingdom rose in June to \$50,700,000 as against \$54,200,000 a year ago, but were down in the half-year to \$335,600,000 compared with \$359,400,000.

June exports to Latin American countries moved up to \$14,600,000 from \$10,900,000 in 1948, bringing the cumulative total for the six months to \$63,100,000 compared with \$59,200,000. Shipments to European countries also advanced in the month to \$27,300,000 as against \$23,000,000 last year, but for the half-year were lower at \$114,300,000 compared with \$144,000,000.

Among the main commodity groups, agricultural and vegetable products, iron and its products, non-ferrous metals and miscellaneous commodities were higher both in June and the first six months, while the remaining five groups were lower in both periods.

Wheat showed the greatest gain among the leading commodities in the month and half-year, to displace newsprint as first in value, the June figure rising to \$45,638,000 from \$17,177,000 last year, and the six-months' total to \$201,345,000 from \$97,114,000. Newsprint exports also rose in June to \$35,633,000 from \$30,513,000 and in the six months to \$200,677,000 compared with \$178,156,000. Wood pulp

continued its recent downward trend, falling to \$13,727,000 in the month from \$17,889,000 and in the half-year to \$87,696,000 from \$104,616,000. Planks and board, fourth in value both in June and the six months, also declined to \$12,160,000 compared with \$15,472,000, the half-year total being \$67,909,000 against \$94,088,000.

There was a further substantial gain in the exports of farm implements and machinery in June to \$9,948,000 from \$5,798,000, bringing the six-months' total to \$61,292,000 compared with \$36,080,000. Aluminum and products rose in the month to \$8,258,000 from \$7,568,000, but were down in the six months to \$43,071,000 from \$52,910,000 last year. Boosted by June gains, value of half-year exports of copper and products increased to \$42,410,000 compared with \$37,916,000, lead and products to \$22,261,000 from \$13,111,000, zinc and products to \$29,275,000 from \$16,877,000, and nickel to \$48,918,000 from \$37,889,000.

### CATTLE EXPORTS DOUBLED

Cattle exports were more than doubled in value in June, rising to \$7,250,000 from \$3,293,000 a year earlier and in the half-year to \$23,257,000 as against \$12,486,000, largely due to the raising of the embargo in effect until August last year. Bacon and hams, on the other hand, again dropped sharply in the month to \$800,000 compared with \$5,675,000, the six-months' total standing at \$9,592,000 as against \$53,466,000, while other meats increased in June to \$2,697,000 compared with \$1,485,000, but were down in the six months to \$16,472,000 from \$21,472,000. Flour shipments declined to \$6,884,000 in the month from \$9,708,000 and in the six months to \$50,058,000 from \$63,895,000.

Canada's ten leading customers, next to the United States and the United Kingdom, were the same in June and the half-year. Values of shipments to these countries in the two periods, with comparative figures for 1948 in brackets, are as follows: Union of South Africa, \$10,348,000 (\$6,960,000) and \$40,667,000 (\$34,433,000); Belgium, \$6,404,000 (\$1,295,000) and \$20,283,000 (\$14,579,000); India \$5,515,000 (\$2,303,000) and \$41,637,000 (\$10,748,000); France, \$4,997,000 (\$5,995,000) and \$22,816,000 (\$32,089,000); Venezuela, \$4,664,000 (\$1,577,000) and \$10,982,000 (\$7,517,000); Australia, \$4,621,000 (\$4,626,000) and \$16,639,000 (\$17,611,000); Switzerland, \$3,879,000 (\$1,338,000) and \$13,736,000 (\$9,455,000); Germany, \$3,602,000 (\$1,522,000) and \$17,493,000 (\$6,850,000); Panama, \$3,276,000 (\$178,000) and \$10,054,000 (\$1,181,000); Norway, \$2,575,000 (\$3,575,000) and \$8,843,000 (\$12,339,000).