

(Continued from p. 1)

45 P.C. GAIN IN AUGUST EXPORTS TO U.S.

986,000, and New Zealand to \$708,000 from \$860,000.

Shipments to Latin American countries in August were valued at \$13,841,000 as against \$13,345,000 a year earlier, and in the eight months totalled \$85,275,000 as against \$83,644,000. Exports were higher in the month to Brazil, Cuba, Mexico, and Panama, but lower to Peru and Venezuela.

Shipments to European countries were moderately lower in August at \$16,427,000 as compared with \$17,818,000, and were down in the cumulative period to \$117,385,000 from \$154,282,000. August shipments were higher to Belgium and Luxembourg, Germany and Switzerland, but lower to France, Italy and Norway.

Exports to other foreign countries were down sharply in the month and eight months. The August value was off to \$4,905,000 from \$15,645,000, and the eight-month aggregate to \$57,396,000 from \$68,782,000. Shipments to China, Iran, Israel, Japan and Turkey were smaller, but there was a marked rise to the Philippine Islands.

\* \* \* \*

**TIGHTEN CONTROL OF EXPORTS:** Close co-operation between Canada and the United States in export supply policies will be implemented immediately by a new schedule of commodities for which export permits are required, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, Mr. Howe, announced on September 27. A total of 177 listings are included in the new schedules, as compared with the previous total of 91, and a peak of 1103 during the Second World War. Listings applicable to the United States are reduced from 91 to 69.

The new Canadian schedules are integrated with those of the U.S., and the effect will be to permit the two countries greater freedom in supplying each others requirements, and at the same time prevent Canada from being used as a "back door" to circumvent U.S. export controls. It will be possible to observe more closely the movement of commodities and spot any abnormalities which might be undesirable under present world conditions. Nevertheless, because of the substantial reduction in the measure of control for exports to the United States, where the bulk of them is now directed, the general effect on Canadian export procedure will not be nearly so great as the increase in listings might indicate, and should actually result in a net reduction of paper work for Canadian exporters, the Minister pointed out.

Major additions to the list for all countries include nylon; non-ferrous metals, such as aluminum, brass and bronze, copper, lead, nickel and zinc; and benzine, glycerine and soda ash. Six countries have been added to the system of "area control", including Afghanistan, the Ukraine, Mongolia, Tibet, Manchuria, and Sinkiang.

Rye and rye products are removed entirely from export control, while the granting of permits for wheat, oats, barley, and their products will be administered solely by the Wheat Board, in place of the dual control system administered jointly with the Department of Trade and Commerce.

\* \* \* \*

**WAGE RATE INDEX UP 1 P.C.:** The index of wage rates in Canadian industry advanced to an estimated 207.3 at April 1, 1950 (rates in 1939=100) according to a statement issued on September 26 by the Minister of Labour, Mr. Gregg. This figure represents a gain of just over one per cent during the six months interval following October 1, 1949, when the last complete annual survey was made.

The statement is based on the first semi-annual sample wage-rate survey conducted by the Economics and Research Branch of the Department of Labour in order to provide more current information on wage trends.

More than 800 representative establishments co-operated with the Department in making this survey possible. Of these 800 establishments, 70 per cent reported no change in established wage rates from October, 1949. Of those reporting some change, 70 per cent indicated increases up to 5 cents per hour; another 21 per cent reported changes from 6 to 10 cents per hour, while in the remaining 9 per cent changes of over 10 cents occurred.

These changes in wage rates are not affected by temporary fluctuations in actual hours worked nor by increases due to upgrading of an individual worker which do not affect the wage structure. Such changes, of course, would be reflected in an index of earnings.

\* \* \* \*

**WHEAT STOCKS:** Overseas export clearances of Canadian wheat, and deliveries from farms in the Prairie Provinces both moved to lower levels during the week ending September 14 as compared with last year's similar movements. Visible supplies were also down from a year earlier.

Export clearances during the week amounted to 3,326,618 bushels as compared with 3,397,138 in the same week last year, and the deliveries from Prairie farms totalled 20,915,650 bushels as compared with 28,182,569. Stocks in store or in transit on September 14 were 114,190,670 bushels as compared with 130,360,607.

\* \* \* \*

**TO ATTEND IMPERIAL DEFENCE COLLEGE:** Major-General N.E. (Elliott) Rodger, CBE, 42, Quartermaster-General of the Canadian Army, will attend the 1951 course at the Imperial Defence College in the United Kingdom, the Minister of National Defence, Mr. Claxton, announced on September 29. Gen. Rodger will sail for England in December of this year.