

# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, MARCH 22, 1947

Published Weekly

By

Foreign Trade Service

Department of Trade and Commerce

---

---

## In This Issue

Sweeping Decrees promulgated by China affect Foreign Trade.	502
Australia cannot meet Canadian Demand for Canned Fruits.....	505
New Zealand's Postwar Plans include Modified Controls .....	507
Large Demand in U.K. for Canadian Washing Machines...	513
Mexican Production fills need for Paper Straws.....	516
Progress made by Netherlands in Economic Rehabilitation. ....	518
Price of Canadian Pig Iron too high to compete in New Zealand	522
Processing and Quick Freezing of U.K. Herring recommended...	523
New Measures enacted by Peruvian Government.....	524
Brazil plans Succession of Fairs and Exhibitions starting in June	526
Tenders being called for "Canol" Crude Oil Pipeline and Refinery	527
Second Five per cent Decrease in French Prices ordered.....	529

## Regular Features

Commercial Notes .....	532
Foreign Exchange Quotations.....	544
Foreign Trade Service Abroad.....	542
Trade and Tariff Regulations.....	533
Transportation .....	535
Departures from Halifax.....	535
Departures from Saint John.....	537
Departures from Montreal.....	538
Departures from Vancouver-New Westminster .....	539

**COVER SUBJECT**—Potatoes awaiting shipment from Saint John, N.B., to South America. Canada has contracted to supply the British market with three million bushels of potatoes, commencing this month and continuing during April and May, depending on the shipping space available. Exports in 1946 totalled 1,213,904 bushels, other than certified seed potatoes, going to Bermuda, the British West Indies and British Guiana, Alaska Brazil, Hong Kong, Newfoundland, the Philippine Islands, Singapore, the United States, Uruguay, Venezuela and a few other countries. No shipments were made to Great Britain.

# Sweeping Decrees Promulgated by China Affect Foreign Trade

*Control of foreign exchange, commodity prices and financial institutions introduced as a result of chaotic condition of country—Purchase and sale of gold prohibited—Official rate of exchange CNC\$12,000 to U.S.\$1.*

By L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

**S**HANGHAI, March 1, 1947.—Sweeping emergency decrees have been promulgated by the National Government of China, due to the chaotic financial conditions prevailing in this country, which have grown progressively worse since the beginning of 1947. It was announced on February 6 that an ad valorem surcharge of 50 per cent would be imposed on selected categories of imports, comprising about 40 per cent of all imports into China. This surcharge was to be used as a bonus to exporters of 100 per cent of the f.o.b. value of their shipments, with the object of stimulating Chinese exports.

New decrees were issued on February 16, which abolished the import surcharge and export subsidy program, and a new official rate of exchange was established of CNC\$12,000 to U.S.\$1. It was announced, however, that surcharges paid between February 6 and February 16 would not be refunded, and that importers who had made application for import licences on or before February 16, but who had not paid the surcharges, would still be required to pay them at the new rate of exchange.

Following a meeting of the Supreme National Defence Council, under the presidency of General Chiang Kai-shek, new emergency measures were announced for (a) Balancing the Budget, (b) Controlling Foreign Exchange, (c) Controlling Commodity Prices, (d) Banning Gold Transactions, and (e) Controlling Financial Institutions.

The government has announced that all public expenditures, except those which are absolutely necessary, would be suspended. The collection of taxation revenue will be placed under rigid control, and the sale by public auction of all enemy and puppet properties and surplus supplies will be expedited. State-owned productive enterprises, excepting heavy industries, will be sold publicly by the issuance of stock shares, or directly to individuals and corporations, in an effort to balance the national budget. A further decision was made to reimpose wartime price controls and restrictions, including the outlawing of strikes and factory closures and the prohibition of hoarding and speculation.

## **Foreign Exchange Control Provisions**

The payment of salaries, allowances and rentals in foreign currencies has been prohibited, and holders of foreign currency notes may exchange their notes into Chinese currency only at the Central Bank of China at the new official rate.

Banks, other than the Central Bank of China, are not permitted to deal in foreign currency notes.

No newspapers or periodicals may publish quotations for foreign currencies other than the official Central Bank of China rates.

The purchase or sale of gold, including bars, ingots and ornaments, is prohibited, the penalty for contravening this regulation being the confiscation of the gold involved. The use of gold as a substitute for money is prohibited.



**Canadian flour is carried slowly through the suburbs of Shanghai, while Chinese merchants pass by in rickshaws at an accelerated pace.**

Export of gold, including bars, ingots and ornaments, is forbidden, and individuals leaving the country must not take with them more than two taels of gold. (Note: 1 tael equals 1.333 oz. av. and the official price of gold is CNC\$4,800,000 per 10 oz.). In addition to the two taels of gold, travelers may take notes up to the value of U.S.\$100.

The Central Bank of China may sell gold for industrial and medical use at its official price under permit, to be issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Banks dealing in gold without a special licence from the Central Bank of China shall be considered as engaged in illegitimate financial transactions and the gold involved shall be subject to confiscation. Managers of such banks shall be liable to gaol sentences not exceeding five years.

All Chinese citizens and corporations or other organizations having foreign exchange deposited in foreign countries are ordered to report this information to the government. These foreign exchange deposits, with the exception of those specially approved for legitimate transactions, shall either be deposited in Chinese banks or sold to the government at official exchange rates. The National Government, however, states that Chinese residing abroad are exempted from this order and that detailed measures are being drawn up in regard thereto, which will be circulated to overseas Chinese through the Chinese missions and consulates abroad.

#### **Revised Import and Export Regulations**

In respect of control of foreign imports and exports, the Chinese Central Government further announces that, following an exhaustive study of China's most urgent needs, it is estimated that raw materials and machinery to be imported during the next year will amount to U.S.\$472,590,000, or its exchange equivalent at the new rate. The quota to be made available by the Central Bank of China for these imports is limited to U.S.\$200,000,000 for the period January to June.

The Board for the Temporary Regulation of Imports announces that quotas applicable to imports under Schedule II of the revised trade regulations will be limited to approximately U.S.\$100,000,000 for the three months

February to April, 1947. The quota allocation to the various groups of commodities under this schedule is designed to direct China's foreign exchange reserves into the most productive channels, and is considered by the government as adequate to meet essential industrial needs at the present time.

It is noted, for example, that the quota on petroleum products is substantially larger than the volume of prewar imports, though the schedule as a whole has been based on the average value of the three prewar years. Similarly, the cotton quota has been determined in the light of actual industrial requirements, taking into consideration the needs of the textile industry, and the hoped-for development of a cotton yarn export market. Quotas on rice, wheat and wheat flour are believed sufficient to supplement the nation's food supply for the time being.

The government's announcement further states that the continued importation of such items as tobacco leaf and jute and gunny bags is approved for the maintenance of an industry which is productive of important revenues.

The quotas on such items as artificial silk yarn, metals and timber do not include the amount to be obtained through pending barter arrangements with Japan. In general, however, practically all other items under Schedule II have been determined upon the basis of the average value of imports during the three prewar years, taking into consideration the present state of domestic production and the possibility of domestic substitutes.

Detailed import quotas for commodity groups in Schedule II for the three-month period are as follows:

Commodity Group	U.S. dollars or the equivalent
Gasoline, naphtha, benzene, mineral; liquid fuel (fuel oil) and kerosene oil..	12,075,000
Cotton, raw .....	40,000,000
Rice, wheat and wheat flour .....	20,000,000
Leaf tobacco .....	8,000,000
Jute, raw and gunny .....	1,250,000
Coal and coke .....	500,000
Metals .....	3,750,000
Chemicals .....	2,000,000
Paper and woodpulp .....	3,425,000
Timber .....	1,830,000
Wool and wool waste; and woollen yarn and thread, pure or mixed.....	1,400,000
Aniline dyes and other coal-tar dyes, n.o.p.; indigo, artificial; and sulphur black .....	2,275,000
India-rubber and gutta-percha and manufactures thereof.....	1,100,000
Oil, lubricating; and oils, fats, and waxes, n.o.p.....	1,160,000
Machine belting and hose, other than those made of rubber, and leather belting; starch; and tanning extracts, vegetable, n.o.p.....	345,000
Sulphate of ammonia; fertilizers .....	(Suspended)
Artificial silk yarn .....	565,000
Pharmaceuticals .....	(Suspended)
Cement .....	(Suspended)
Passenger motor-cars (other than those on the prohibited list) and chassis thereof .....	(Suspended)
Sugar .....	(Suspended)
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>99,675,000</b>

#### **New Measures Generally Approved**

Press comments and statements by prominent industrial leaders and bankers generally express approval of the new measures, in view of the critical economic and financial situation in China. The full implementation thereof will, it is realized, be extremely difficult from an administrative standpoint.

All provincial and municipal authorities have been requested to cooperate to the fullest extent with the Central Government in meeting these

emergency conditions, but as yet it is impossible to prophesy the future economic trend in China.

Basically, all authorities agree that, though the foregoing regulations are realistic and meet in every respect the recommendations of bankers, economists and industrialists, the need of internal peace and cessation of hostilities is imperative if these sweeping economic decrees are to be fully implemented in other than the main industrial centres.

Lack of confidence in the national currency, and the consequent hoarding of gold and other commodities, provide one of China's greatest difficulties. Only time will tell if the foregoing regulations provide the hoped-for assistance to China's badly strained economy.

---

## Australia Cannot Meet Canadian Demand for Canned Fruits

*Production limited by several factors—New pack lightest since 1935—Pineapple exports reduced to token shipments—Domestic consumption increased—Improved export conditions in prospect.*

By B. I. Rankin, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner

**S**YDNEY, March 5, 1947.—Prior to the war Australia enjoyed a sizeable and profitable market in Canada for its choice-grade canned fruit. Purchases by the Dominion in the year ending March 31, 1939, totalled 3,833,280 pounds, valued at \$253,345, and the current demand is estimated to be considerably in excess of that figure. This trade has been disrupted since 1942, and, because of seasonal difficulties which militated against the processing of choice-grade fruit in any volume, together with the need for higher sugar content under Canadian regulations, printing of special labels, tinplate shortage and various labour problems, only a limited amount of choice-grade fruit was packed for the Canadian market, and by one canner only.

### **New Pack Lightest Since 1935**

At present, owing to the world shortage of canned fruit, Australian canners are inundated with trade inquiries and are not disposed to prepare special packs. As a result, it is possible that no Australian canned fruits will be offered to the Canadian market.

According to an official report covering the activities of the Australian Canned Fruits Board for the fiscal year 1945-46, the pack, at 1,924,710 cases of two dozen 30-ounce tins per case, was the lightest since 1935. This year's pack was comprised of 233,760 cases of apricots, 1,020,817 of peaches, 651,083 of pears and 29,050 of composite pack.

### **Only Token Shipments of Pineapples Possible**

The pineapple packs for the 1945 season—summer and winter—on the basis of two dozen 30-ounce tins per case, were 55,855 and 61,832 cases respectively, which fell far below the prewar cannery output. The reduced packs in recent years are attributed to loss of acreage through heavy frost damage, demand for pineapples as fresh fruit, and labour shortage in canneries.

The 1946 summer crop exceeded estimates, amounting to 109,234 cases, and would have been more but for loss of fruit by sunburn. The canned pineapple pack was augmented by other lines such as tropical-fruit salad and pineapple juice.

The reasons for the falling-off in exports to Canada of canned pineapple are much the same as in the case of other canned fruits. Shorter packs and greater demand, coupled with postwar problems of labour, special labelling, tinplate shortage, etc., have reduced exports of Australian canned pineapple to mere token shipments.

#### **Domestic Consumption Increased**

In 1946 the Australian market absorbed 748,000 case of canned apricots, peaches and pears, which figure would be augmented by 109,234 cases of canned pineapples from the summer crop and would be further supplemented by such supplies as become available from the winter pack of canned pineapples now being processed. The quantity provided for local civilian trade this year is appreciably greater than that for 1945, approximately 700,000 cases, which figure included stocks released from emergency food supply depots. For comparative purposes and, broadly, to indicate the extent to which the Australian market has been short-supplied, it may be noted that domestic consumption of the four major varieties—apricots, peaches, pears and pineapples—in the immediate prewar years averaged approximately 1,400,000 cases.

The Australian market has been indirectly rationed in this commodity for several years because of heavy diversion of supplies into service channels, and there are many gaps on retailers shelves to be filled. In these circumstances there is little doubt that the 1947 season's packs can be disposed of without difficulty.

#### **Tinplate Shortage Limits Production**

Provided adequate supplies of labour and tinplate are available to processors, there should be a marked and welcome recovery in canned fruits production towards the prewar level, which was approximately 3,000,000 cases per annum. However, the shortage of female labour offering to canneries was definitely a factor in restricting output in 1946, and it may again be a problem in 1947. The tinplate supply position also is a matter of some concern to food-processors generally.

The lag in importations of this essential material from the present main source of supply, the United States, and also from Great Britain, recently necessitated the re-imposition of measures to restrict the use of tinplate which are probably more severe in their application than those in force during the war. It is hoped the over-all supply position will have sufficiently improved in the next few months to allow canners to operate freely when the incoming fruit crops are due.

#### **Export Surplus Again in Prospect**

Prior to the war not less than 60 per cent of Australian production was surplus to local market requirements, and consequently oversea outlets had to be found for it. Acreage of canning fruits has increased in recent years, and it is now coming into bearing. In addition, the planting of some 6,000 acres is contemplated under government-sponsored schemes. Provided canneries are in a position to cope with the tonnage of fresh fruit available, it is estimated that a few years hence the exportable surplus will approximate 75 per cent of the pack.

# New Zealand's Postwar Plans Includes Modified Controls

*Recovery retarded by lack of balance between available supplies and purchasing power—Co-operation between government and labour assured—Moderate inflation apparent—Secondary industry to be encouraged—Stabilization policy adopted.*

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON, January 28, 1947.—In New Zealand, as in other countries, recovery from wartime dislocations is far from complete. The aftermath of war includes monetary inflation, serious shortages of goods and widely changed conditions of production and marketing. The abundance of money, coupled with the almost universal shortages, has created a strong sellers' market for both goods and services, and in such conditions economy, efficiency and balance can hardly be expected. No appreciable signs of postwar boom conditions have developed, but there is little unemployment, and labour is scarce. This Dominion still urgently needs many imported goods, increased supplies of which, combined with reduced purchasing power, may bring about more balanced markets. Until supplies balance demand, controls will still be needed. Greater production and freedom of trade and some return of the old incentives appear to be necessary before reconstruction and the restoration of normal peace conditions can be complete.

## **Co-operation of Labour with Government Assured**

The National Council of the Federation of Labour has agreed to co-operate with the Government and all other sections of the community, including primary producers, to ensure the social economic progress of the Dominion and the maintenance and improvement of industrial relations in the primary and secondary industries. The Government is convinced that stabilization is essential and that, unless production is increased, it will be difficult even to maintain the present living standards and benefits. The workers argue that, while wages are set, there is not the same control over prices, and they are convinced that an over-all wage increase is long overdue.

The "Walsh Report" confirmed that the generally desired higher production level should be accompanied by the grant of an increased proportion of the products of labour to those who did the work and gave the best service. It also recommended that, in the interests of stabilization, there should be a more rigid administration of price controls. A solution to this problem will have to be found. For the rank and file unionist there is the question of an over-all increase in wages as well as the deeper issue of the future of his own movement.

## **Increased Business Activity in 1946**

There has been an appreciable increase in business activity during the past year, owing to the change from war to peace, to increases in some imports and to the release of labour from the services. For the first half of 1946 total bank debits were about 50 per cent higher than for 1939. This change was accounted for mainly by the higher level of prices. The

expansion has been fairly continuous throughout the period and appears to be closely associated with the progress of monetary inflation. A more marked increase has occurred during the past year in property transactions. Land transfers and mortgages, both registered and discharged, have expanded by 40 to 50 per cent, while building permits increased somewhat less. Although higher than before the war, these permits would probably represent less building if the increase in building costs were taken into account.

Many of the industries which have sprung up under import control protection appear to be highly profitable to their management and to investors. They offer various inducements to labour, particularly female labour—healthful conditions of work, attractive lunch-rooms and cafeterias, comfortable rest- and locker-rooms and sports facilities, light, interesting work in a clean factory, and efficient heating systems. The ultimate consumer is gradually feeling the pinch, and although imported goods have reached higher prices than those of domestic manufacture, the distinction is sometimes relative, when quality is taken into consideration. Prices now being offered by foreign manufacturers are becoming more reasonable, and it is considered by many New Zealanders that some foreign competition would be salutary.

#### Moderate Inflation Apparent

The outstanding feature of the monetary field during the war years was the steady expansion of bank credit and the consequent monetary inflations and, although this inflation is showing signs of slowing down, it still continues in a moderate degree. The following table sets out the figures for the major items of the bank returns and compares them with the average weekly figure for 1939 and those for the last Monday in November, 1945 and 1946:

	Average Weekly	Last Monday in Nov. 1945	1946
	N.Z. £ millions		
Reserve Bank advances to Government.....	19.5	30.8	26.9
Reserve Bank investments .....	3.7	5.7	3.9
Trading Bank government securities .....	11.2	27.3	25.1
<b>Total on government account .....</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>63.8</b>	<b>55.9</b>
Trading Bank advances and other securities .....	54.2	52.5	60.7
Excess funds .....	9.2	85.7	102.8
	<b>63.4</b>	<b>138.2</b>	<b>163.5</b>
<b>Liabilities—</b>			
Government deposits at Reserve Bank .....	2.8	10.7	12.7
Deposits at trading banks .....	10.7	55.9	58.1
Notes in circulation .....	10.4	42.8	46.2
	<b>23.9</b>	<b>109.4</b>	<b>117.0</b>

From the above it is apparent that advances to the Government by all the banks, which increased rapidly between 1939 and 1945, have shown a slight decrease in the past year. Trading-bank advances to customers, as well as other securities, showed a further increase. Customers' deposits at trading banks have also expanded. Note circulation, which increased rapidly from 1939 to 1945, continued to expand.

These figures indicate only moderate inflation. The savings banks, however, hold considerable money on call at attractive interest rates; hence it includes commercial as well as private money and is regarded as equivalent to ready cash with which many depositors are hoping to buy goods when they are available. Savings in the Post Office Savings Banks are lent to the Government which, through its spending, aids the inflationary trend. With all this potential purchasing power, controls are still necessary to prevent excessive inflation until goods are available in abundance.



**Wellington, capital of New Zealand, indicating the residential suburbs that extend over the surrounding hills and terraces beyond Oriental Bay. The city, which was founded in 1840, vies with Auckland as a port.**

#### **Secondary Industries to be Encouraged**

The Government has a fairly complete program for encouraging secondary industries in New Zealand. Labour's attitude is not based on the belief that industrial development was simply to be governed by relative costs and prices but on more fundamental considerations, such as the comparative need to provide full employment and to make the best possible use of material resources. Following is a seven-point plan for encouraging secondary industries:

1. The maintenance of selective import control, using at the same time all available overseas funds to import, particularly from Britain, all goods needed in New Zealand which either cannot be produced at all here or which cannot be produced except at unreasonable cost.
2. Trade agreements with the United Kingdom, the British Commonwealth of Nations, and members of the United Nations as far as practicable.
3. Decentralization of industry.
4. Intensified development of scientific and industrial research for the benefit of industry.
5. Further encouragement of the use of standards, with the object of developing industrial efficiency and the highest possible standard of quality in New Zealand-made goods.
6. Increased financial assistance to industry in approved cases where private finance is not available.
7. Encouragement of production councils in industry, in which both labour and management will participate, and promotion of a national production council, with increased national production and efficiency and harmony in factory operations as its objects.

### **Labour Shortage Affects Production**

While progress has been made in the development of secondary industries in New Zealand, there are a number of problems which still have to be solved. In the latest review of the employment position, out of a total male working population of 520,000, the rate of unemployment was 146 men or 0.03 per cent. The female unemployment rate is also negligible, only 9 women being registered as seeking work. At the beginning of November there were some 10,800 vacancies for males and 12,831 vacancies for females, with a wide range of opportunities offered for employment in many types of industry. There is a great deal of competition, particularly for female labour, in New Zealand, and there is a growing feeling that, with jobs so readily available, special inducement of some kind will have to be offered to increase production. The forty-hour week is generally being observed.

Despite industrial development, goods remain in short supply, and prices are gradually increasing. Labour is finding that the forty-hour week and no overtime pay are making it impossible to meet the rising cost of living. New Zealand's problem is not unique but is the same as that being faced in the United Kingdom, as indicated by the recent White Paper on "Economic Relations Between Employers and Workers".

### **Prices of Imported Goods up 71 Per Cent**

There have been changes in prices and production and in the kind and quality of goods and services bought and sold internally. In the wholesale field, prices of imported goods have risen by 71 per cent since 1939, while those of locally produced goods have risen by 21 per cent, but in many cases domestic goods are partly subsidized and are paid for partly by taxes, which does not appear in the index numbers. All wholesale prices, perhaps the best indication of changes in the value of money, increased by 50 per cent between 1938 and June, 1946, while export prices rose by 44 per cent over the same period. Wage returns rose by 30 per cent but, owing to overtime pay and increased employment, the total wage payments advanced substantially. Wage rates would be higher too, if allowance were made for reduced hours of work, holiday payments and other factors.

The Labour Government considers its policy of stabilization the best protector of the peoples' income, their security, their savings and their property. Effective price and rent control are fundamental to labour's policy. The farmer's income is supported according to the prices of the commodities he sells and buys. The trader and businessman are supposed to benefit by a steady market. Because farm costs have been held steady and reserves have been built up, the farmer is expected to be well equipped to meet the competitive conditions which, it is anticipated, will return to world markets for his products.

Stabilization is expected to ward off the worst features of inflation, and the crisis which was experienced in 1921-22. Stabilization is insurance against a repetition of that type of slump.

### **Agricultural Conditions Generally Satisfactory**

During the 1945-46 production season there was a reduction in the number of dairy cows on milk to 1,662,000 as against 1,679,000 for the previous season and 1,724,000 in 1939, but the rise in the total number of cattle set a new record of 4,667,000 as compared with 4,591,000 in 1945 and 4,528,000 in 1937. The number of sheep and lambs shorn in the 1945-46

shearing season also reached a new record, with a total of 35,800,000. Wool production of 881,000 bales was the second highest figure recorded. Butterfat production fell from 430 million pounds in the 1945 season to 373 million pounds in the 1946 period, due to adverse weather conditions. Cheese production was also lower, being estimated at 92 million pounds. The yields of wheat and oats were also lower. The former is causing some concern because of world wheat shortages and the necessity of supplementing production with imports from Australia. In this connection, one of the difficulties in adjusting controls is noteworthy. As a result of the low subsidy for the all-essential wheat, the farmer turned to the less needed money-makers, grass and clover seeds, output of which increased in 1946.

New Zealand farmers are predominantly pastoral and, while machinery is finding many uses and milking-machines can be used, there still remains the problem of the care of live stock, and only those skilled and experienced in animal husbandry can maintain them in production. The fact that labour is vital to the land to enable a full exploitation of New Zealand pastures and there is a decided drift to the cities, where labour conditions are easier, is a matter of considerable concern in New Zealand.

#### Trade Balance Favourable

New Zealand's exports, imports and trade balances for the ten months ended October, 1942 to 1946, are shown in the following table:

Statistical Summary of New Zealand Trade

Jan.-Oct.	Exports £	Imports £	Trade balance Fav. (+) or Unfav. (-) £
1942 .....	70,434,000	42,363,000	+28,071,000
1943 .....	59,902,000	81,990,000	-22,088,000
1944 .....	60,316,000	78,234,000	-17,918,000
1945 .....	64,940,000	45,612,000	+19,328,000
1946 .....	83,441,000	58,882,000	+24,559,000

Both imports and exports were seriously affected by wartime conditions. Under present conditions of supply shortages, practically all markets are sellers' markets and the usual competition has been greatly reduced. Most of the major exports of New Zealand are marketed by the Government in agreement with the buying countries (principally the United Kingdom) and, on the import side, both imports and exchange are controlled. Goods normally imported are in many cases in short supply, and prices have risen on the average by about 70 per cent above pre-war level. Although import values have risen, the fall in volume is hidden by the rise in price.

The trade returns for the first nine months of 1946 show that New Zealand imports from Canada were valued at £3,621,470 (£4,514,812 in 1945) as against Canadian purchases during the same period to a value of £1,662,690 (£1,647,187 in 1945).

#### Import Control to be Retained

In accordance with government policy, import controls will be continued. Some months ago it was announced that the basic allocations for licensing of imports for 1946 would continue in 1947, subject to some modifications. Conservation of overseas funds is necessary because of the heavy demand to pay for essential goods of many kinds. One of the prime essentials to the granting of an import licence is proof of the availability of goods from overseas, the United Kingdom and sterling areas being

favoured as sources of supply. There has also been a general extension of 1946 licences to March, 1947, in respect of firm orders placed and accepted before November, 1946.

Sterling exchange funds of the Reserve Bank as at the week ended January 14, 1947, were £92,755,085. Despite this large balance, however, licences outstanding will call for great amounts of sterling. In view of the fact that, in the wholesale field, prices of imported goods have risen 71 per cent since 1939, the necessity for careful disposition of the available funds is apparent.

#### **Trade Agreement with U.S. in Prospect**

In November, 1946, the Minister of Finance outlined the Government's attitude to the United States Government's formal advice of intention to negotiate trade agreements with the eighteen other member countries of the Preparatory Committee on Trade and Employment, including New Zealand. In response to a preliminary approach already made by the United States authorities for a list of items on which New Zealand might desire tariff reductions, a list was supplied of all those articles which New Zealand expected to export to the United States. In return for any concession granted, however, the United States would expect concessions from New Zealand. The notice of intention to negotiate was a preliminary formal step, and detailed negotiations would be begun at a date to be arranged. So far as New Zealand is concerned, any tariff concessions would be made only after careful consideration of their effects on the Dominion's economy and in close consultation with the representatives of any New Zealand industries likely to be affected. Corresponding concessions from the United States would, of course, have to be adequate.

The Government regards the world trade discussions as most important for New Zealand, and it was in full agreement with the general international objective of expanding employment and world trade. Various proposals have been studied and examined with full regard to their effect on the Government's policy of full employment, postwar development of New Zealand's resources, control of this country's imports with a view to obtaining maximum value from the expenditure of overseas funds, and security and stability of New Zealand's export trade. New Zealand has not yet ratified the Bretton Woods Agreements.

---

#### **Radio Communication with Japan Resumed**

Private and commercial messages for Japan, including Korea and Okinawa, will be accepted for transmission, effective March 1, 1947, subject to the following conditions:

- (a) Messages are subject to censorship in Japan.
- (b) Messages must be prepaid.
- (c) Personal, social and information business messages are admitted, provided there is no transactional matter in the text.
- (d) Reply paid messages are not admitted.
- (e) Texts must be in plain Chinese, English, French, Japanese, Korean, Portuguese, Russian or Spanish.

The following rates, via "Mackay Radio" or "Marconi", apply to messages filed in the Maritimes, Quebec and Ontario: full rate, 36 cents per word; code (CDE) rate, 22 cents per word; deferred rate, 18 cents per word; night letter (DLT) rate, 12 cents per word for a minimum of 25 words. Rates applicable to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia are slightly lower.

# Large Demand in United Kingdom For Canadian Washing Machines

*Token import procedure prevents Canadian manufacturers from taking advantage of market—Special design may be necessary in future to meet specific requirements of English housewife and increasing domestic competition.*

By D. B. Mundy, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner

LIVERPOOL, March 10, 1947.—From the short-term point of view, the large unsatisfied demand for washing machines in this country, occasioned by six years of concentration of industry on war production, coupled with increased purchasing power in the hands of working classes, would ensure Canadian manufacturers of a large market. Unfortunately, due to the shortage of dollars in Great Britain, only small shipments are now permitted under the token imports procedure.

On the other hand, looking to the future when United Kingdom manufacturers get into their stride, it may well be that Canadian firms will have to modify their machines in order to produce a cabinet type of the particular specifications described below as required by this market.

## Principal Potential Consuming Areas

In small houses, particularly in the north of England, home laundry is customary. In so far as this area is concerned, Lancashire and Yorkshire offer by far the largest potentialities for the sale of washing machines. This is appreciated when one remembers that, within a radius of 30 miles of Manchester, there are over 10,000,000 people, 96 per cent of whom, according to a comprehensive survey made by one of the large soap manufacturing companies, do washing in their own homes. According to this survey, regional variations are not pronounced. The lowest figures for home washing is 87 per cent for Northeast England and the East Midlands, and the highest 99 per cent in the West Country and 97 per cent in South Wales.

Despite the very high proportion of home laundry, which amounts to 92 per cent of all housewives doing some washing in the home, a very low proportion are the possessors of electrically operated washing machines. The figure is less than 1 per cent of all the homes in the United Kingdom.

## Estimates of Past and Future Sales

The British trade journal *Electrical Trading and Radio Marketing*, in August, 1944, gave some estimates concerning past and future sales of electric washing machines. Total past sales are estimated at about 100,000, and it is suggested that future sales might be from 40,000 to 50,000 per annum.

(Editor's Note.—In the United Kingdom, as in many countries abroad, the service voltage and the frequency—usually 50 A.C. or D.C.—may not be the same in the different cities and communities, or even in different sectors of a city. Exporters would be well advised before manufacturing electrical commodities for export markets to request their agent or customer to state specifically the voltage and frequency of the system on which the items ordered will be required to operate.)

The following table shows the growth of the electric washing machine trade during the years prior to the war:

	Number of manufacturers and importers	Number of different types of washing machines available
1931 .....	8	17
1932 .....	10	19
1933 .....	14	27
1934 .....	14	16
1935 .....	21	36
1936 .....	21	57
1937 .....	19	59
1938 .....	26	85
1939 .....	44	136

Unfortunately, there are no official statistics available showing the number of electric washing machines imported into the United Kingdom. However, an approximate estimate of the number of machines imported into this country in the year 193, according to a well-known distributor of electric washing machines, is put at 30,000. According to Canadian Government figures, there were 13,569 machines shipped to the United Kingdom during the twelve months ended March, 1939, valued at \$635,654. This was a decline in exports from Canada compared with 1938, when 15,726 machines, valued at \$750,930, were exported to the United Kingdom. It can be seen from these figures that Canada's share of the prewar United Kingdom market was large.

#### **Prewar British Product Unequal to Imported**

Prior to the war there were eighteen manufacturers of washing machines in the United Kingdom and approximately two-thirds of the machines made were of the hand-operated type. Because of their small production, British manufacturers were unable to compete with North American mass-production methods. As a result, quality was sacrificed and the British machines were not nearly as appealing as the Canadian or United States ones, and were about four or five years behind in technique, design, etc.

The position has now changed somewhat and United Kingdom manufacturers are aware of the tremendous home market awaiting them. Some of the largest firms in the country are now entering the field of home appliance manufacturing for the first time. In addition, two United States washing machine manufacturers are establishing branch plants in the United Kingdom. The new British machines are now appearing, and while not being such attractive pieces of equipment, particularly from the point of view of finish, colour schemes, etc., as Canadian machines, still they are creditable ones, and, what is more important, they are designed for the specific requirements of the present-day English housewife.

#### **Special Types Required**

Canadian manufacturers will be interested in a quotation from a pamphlet, published in 1944 by His Majesty's Stationery Office, entitled "Post-War Building Studies No. 11—Electrical Installations". This pamphlet was prepared by a committee convened by the British Institution of Electrical Engineers, and may be considered as authoritative.

"On the grounds of labour-saving, we consider that home laundry equipment will be increasingly required in the postwar period, and we therefore recommend that in all new houses, and particularly in rural

houses, the space and lay-out of the kitchen premises should provide adequately for a wash boiler and washing machine. The washing machine is mounted on castors and with the wringer unmounted, it may be kept conveniently under the sink draining board.

"The manufactures of washing machines have collaborated in preparing the design, but it is emphasized that its economic production will only be possible if sufficient numbers are to be manufactured. The machine incorporates a power-driven washing device and wringer. The latter is stored in the body of the machine when not in use. The capacity of the bowl is approximately 10 gallons to the load line (when not charged with washing). The machine is 22.5 inches square in section and is mounted on castors for mobility. Its over-all height when the wringer is removed will be designed in relation to the proposed standard height (36 inches) of the kitchen sink, so that when in use, the wringer may be swung over the sink. When not in use, the machine may be conveniently stored under the draining board adjacent to the sink, or in an alternative position, for which space provision should be made when designing the kitchen."

It is interesting to note that the majority of the new models being turned out are following these specifications, although not all have the storage space for the wringer in the base of the machine.

#### **Small Kitchens Present Storage Problem**

The requirements referred to above are dictated by the particular housing conditions of this country. Whereas nearly all Canadian houses are equipped with full basement, such is not the case in England. A basement is seldom provided. In addition, the prewar trend in housing was towards those of a small type, with one room only of small dimensions for kitchen facilities, and not as was the case some years ago of a kitchen, scullery and outhouse. This trend has been followed in postwar building, which is entirely small type or artisan dwellings, with the result that the problem of storing a washing machine is one of the most important factors which has to be considered by a housewife. Unfortunately, the majority of Canadian machines are designed for use under conditions where the housewife has considerably more space, such as, for example, a commodious basement.

#### **New Machine Designed to Meet Present Conditions**

A washing machine designed as described previously can be permanently stored adjacent to the sink. Its dimensions are such that it will slide underneath the drain board and not protrude from the general line of equipment in the kitchen. To be brought into use the drain board above it is removed, the wringer inserted in place and swung over the sink. It is then a simple matter to wring the wash through from the machine to the sink, rinse in the sink and wring back again to the empty tub of the machine without having to move the equipment.

If the machine cannot be stored actually adjacent to the sink, it can then be pushed up to the sink for use, and the square design thus facilitates the join between the machine and the sink.

It is to be noted that the wringers are usually made of aluminium alloy for lightness, enabling the housewife to remove and replace without undue effort. The length of the wringer on the new machine is normally 12 inches. Drip trays are constructed with an extension of at least 6 inches from the machine, so that the water will not reach the floor.

Washing machines equipped with a pump for drainage are popular, but are not essential. Practically all motors are of the same type and construction, i.e.,  $\frac{1}{4}$  h.p. 210 to 230 A.C.

The simple type of British machine, complete with power-driven wringer, retails in this country for about \$150. One type equipped with pump in addition is quoted at the equivalent of \$170, and a fully automatic machine is expected to retail at \$240. In addition all these prices are subject to purchase tax of 27·5 per cent.

#### **Large Potential Market Exists**

Judged by Canadian standards a very low percentage of British homes possess electric washing machines. The trouble in the past was not so much the question of selling the individual machine but selling the idea, as it was looked upon as a luxury rather than an essential. Although this idea still prevails to some extent, British housewives are now much more conscious and appreciative of the advantages offered by washing machines and other labour-saving devices. This, of course, has been heightened by the difficulty, or practical impossibility, of obtaining servants nowadays. As a result, a large potential market exists in this country.

Under present abnormal conditions of demand and supply, which may well last for some years, the Canadian type of machine will undoubtedly sell well in the United Kingdom. However, when the long-term prospects are considered, it is possible that Canadian exporters interested in this market will have to produce a cabinet model to the particular specifications required in order to compete with the product now being turned out by British manufacturers.

---

## **Domestic Production Meets Mexican Demand For Paper Drinking Straws and Cups**

*Sanitary education sponsored by manufacturers stimulates the use of straws for drinking beverages—Production of paper cups increases from 36,889,000 in 1942 to 57,013,000 in 1944—Liquid-tight containers not used or imported—Canadian products unable to compete with domestic articles.*

**By C. B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy**

Mexico City, February 4, 1947.—The use of drinking straws has increased during the years 1938-44, and greater increases are anticipated by the manufacturers. One drawback is that vendors supply drinking straws to patrons only upon request. Manufacturers are trying to remedy this practice by urging the public, through advertising media, to insist on straws when drinking beverages. According to one manufacturer, the greatest consumption occurs during the months of March through June, and in the warmer regions of the Republic.

#### **Domestic Production Able to Satisfy Demand**

Supply and demand are fairly equalized, and imports appear to be unnecessary. Exports are not solicited, due to shortages of paper and sufficient trade in the local market.

### Production of Paper Drinking Straws

Year	Packages of 500 Straws	Value in Pesos
1938 .....	126,217	92,002
1941 .....	213,732	167,384
1942 .....	228,428	205,744
1943 .....	250,054	196,204
1944 .....	199,114	190,799

Increased production of drinking straws has resulted from the demand stimulated by sanitary education. Not included in the foregoing table is the very small production of cellophane straws, which never exceeded 50 packages per month. A certain part of the total production of cellophane straws is used in the manufacture of ornaments for holiday decorations.

### Advertising Stimulates Sale of Paper Cups

Consumption of paper cups increased greatly during the past few years, due to extensive advertising and a vast sales promotion campaign conducted by a major company. Wholesale prices for locally manufactured paper cups are: cone-shaped, machine-made, 5.75 pesos per thousand; cone-shaped, hand-made, 6.50 pesos per thousand; and flat-bottomed, hand made, 12.50 to 30.00 pesos per thousand, depending on size.

### Paper Cup Production in Mexico City

Year	Production Units	Value in Pesos
1942 .....	36,889,000	180,445
1943 .....	46,746,000	245,511
1944 .....	57,013,000	313,571

Not included in this table is the production of hand-made paper cups, produced by one manufacturer, whose annual production is approximately 2,400,000 cone-shaped cups, valued at 15,600 pesos, and 12,000,000 flat-bottomed cups of various sizes, valued at 206,000 pesos.

The industry is quite satisfied with the local market and, since there is no production surplus, export trade is unsolicited. Imports are not on a commercial scale and have been insignificant. Therefore, annual production is a measure of apparent annual consumption.

Liquid-tight containers are not used or imported into Mexico. The market remains to be developed.

Distribution of locally manufactured paper products is managed by distributors, salesmen and agents, who also sell other products manufactured by the companies they represent. Direct transactions between the manufacturer and consumer are common.

### Poor Market for Canadian Paper Cups and Straws

Prospects for foreign manufacturers are poor. Local manufacturers have established sales outlets with the most important consumers throughout the Republic. Production is considered sufficient for present consumption, even providing for a normal increase. Canadian products cannot compete with those of local manufacture because of transportation costs, duties, taxes, and other expenses.

### New Zealand Trade Commissioner in Montreal

J. A. Malcolm, New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, has transferred his office from Ottawa to Montreal, where it will be located in the Sun Life Building.

# Progress Made by Netherlands In Economic Rehabilitation

*Improved power production assists industrial effort—Supplies of raw materials and low labour productivity main industrial bottlenecks—Plans being worked out to improve agricultural situation—Livestock position shows improvement—Surplus of Inland navigation and road transport facilities.*

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

**T**HE HAGUE, February 26, 1947.—Since the end of the war, the economic rehabilitation of the country has developed slowly along more or less satisfactory lines. Improved coal production, along with imports of both coal and electricity, have made it possible to supply industry with power more in line with its requirements. In order to relieve the coal situation, miners had worked voluntarily on holidays.

The main bottlenecks in industry are the lack of regular supplies of raw materials and the low production capacity of labour, estimated to be about 70 per cent of the prewar level. Undertakings concerned with the building trade, despite the difficulties of getting plants back into working order, have shown a very substantial rise, exceeding production in 1938. The generally improved power situation, the increase of raw materials available to the metal working industries and the increase in the number of persons who have been employed in the textile industry have largely contributed to their improved position.

The problems arising from agriculture are largely centered around the marketing of the produce due to the high costs of production. The main market, the German Ruhr District, has been closed to all but a small part of former purchasers from Holland. On account of the unfavourable weather during the latter part of the summer, crops did not come up to the optimistic expectations of the farmers.

## Plans to Improve Agricultural Position

In order to place agriculture on a firmer footing, plans are being worked out by the Ministry of Agriculture whereby it is hoped to reduce the costs of production and, by making a more careful selection of types and by granting subsidies for agricultural education, rationalization and mechanization, to improve the agricultural position.

The recovery in the cattle industry has shown good results, the number of cattle having increased from 2,182,202 in 1945 to 2,410,148 in May, 1946, reaching nearly 86 per cent of the 1939 cattle population. Pigs rose from 980,600 in December, 1945, to 1,167,942 in September, 1946. Horses and sheep have shown a somewhat similar increase, while poultry figures are a long way behind those for 1939, the former now standing at 10,915,449 as against 33 millions in 1939, and the latter 130,695 as compared with 1,021,671 in 1939.

## Road Haulage Detrimental to Inland Navigation

Inland navigation and road transport have reached the stage where there is a surplus of facilities. The development of road haulage has been to the detriment of inland navigation as the tendency noticeable in the



**Flooded areas left by retreating Germans greatly added to the many problems which faced the Netherlands at the end of the war. A great portion of this inundated land has been reclaimed before the sea water had ruined the soil.**

closing days of 1939 for a more rapid movement of goods has returned in order to meet the urgent necessity of moving available industrial raw materials in short supply as rapidly as possible to the factories.

The restoration of the Netherlands merchant marine is making steady progress and will be shortly increased to 60 per cent of its prewar level. The losses sustained during the hostilities amounted to about half the total available tonnage. Some 305,000 tons of shipping out of 914,000 tons destroyed have been replaced.

#### **High Prices Handicap Export Trade**

Export trade is following a satisfactory course within the scope of the merchandise that Holland has to offer, although the comparatively high price levels form a handicap in their export drive, despite efforts on the part of the authorities to reduce costs. Imports are on a restricted basis and payments are at present being made largely from foreign loans.

Imports into the Netherlands during 1946 exceeded exports by 8 million tons, according to official figures just released. The total weight of imports was 11.7 million tons, with exports at 3.9 million tons. Import values are not available, but exports are placed at 784.9 million guilders.

Following are the countries of origin of imports into the Netherlands during December, with the previous month's figures within parentheses: United States 43.1 (38.8) million guilders; Belgium and Luxembourg, 39.4 (39.2); Great Britain, 26.7 (39.4); France, 16.7 (14.3); Canada, 13.5 (12.2); Sweden, 11.4 (17.1); Brazil, 10.9 (5.6); Argentina, 10.3 (5.4).

Exports went mainly to: Belgium and Luxembourg, 24.8 (27.0); France, 11.6 (8.6); Great Britain, 10.0 (14.7); Switzerland, 9.9 (8.1); Germany, 8.3 (7.1); Netherlands India, 7.5 (3.5).

## **Essentials Constitute Main Imports**

The more important items of import during December, 1946, were: slaughter cattle, 7,499 units (November, 2,990); unspun wool and cotton, 5,538 tons (4,708); cereals, 82,558 tons (52,425); coal, 201,176 tons (174,849); fertilizers, 63,320 tons (95,630); oils, 185,654 tons (172,669); timber, 69,089 tons (104,655); yarns, 8.4 million guilders (5.8); automobiles, 1,207 units (1,277); aircraft, 3.3 million guilders (0.4); engines and machinery, 19.7 million guilders (unchanged).

Exports (in million guilders) included fish, 4.1 (3.5); dairy produce, 5.4 (5.9); seeds, 3.0 (1.7); fruit and vegetables, 7.2 (10.8); potatoes, 24.9 (20.9); flower bulbs, shrubs, etc., 3.5 (5.1); coke, 1.7 (2.4); iron, 1.5 (3.0); rayon yarns, 4.6 (3.1); Philips products, 10.7 (9.8).

## **Financial Position Unchanged**

The financial position of the country has not shown any change for the better, as defence, reconstruction and social security as well as interest and redemption provisions have placed a heavy load on the already overburdened national budget. The budget remains unbalanced as expenditures continue to exceed receipts, with the note issue continuing to rise. The October figures show it to be 84 per cent above the December, 1945, circulation, even in the face of the money purge of September, 1945, when the circulation of money had reached 5.5 milliard guilders compared with one milliard before the war. The blocking of bank accounts and the cancellation of the old issue brought the circulation down to about 740 million guilders. However, the freeing of blocked accounts and the new issue have brought the total amount of currency in circulation to 2,540 million guilders.

## **Business Taxes to be Reduced**

In order to give relief to business, the profit tax is to be reduced to 25 per cent and the property tax for business firms abolished, with a reduction in the basic income tax in order to make available large amounts for business reserves. A tax on capital gains during the war years is to be imposed, amounting to 50 to 70 per cent on legal gains and 90 per cent on illegal gains. This levy is payable out of blocked accounts, cash or government securities, as is a capital levy of between 10 and 25 per cent. Both these levies are largely for the purpose of eliminating the still considerable floating purchasing power and thereby completing what the money purge of 1945 set out to do.

## **Free Trading on Stock Exchange to be Permitted**

Prices have shown a downward tendency on the Amsterdam and Rotterdam exchanges, due largely to the lack of funds on the part of the investing public and complicated regulations governing the purchase of stocks or bonds. However, complete freedom in trading on the Amsterdam exchange will be allowed from next April. This means that from that date the decree blocking 50 per cent of the yield from sold domestic securities and 40 per cent of the yield from foreign securities will be abolished for those securities handed in for registration. It is thought that this change will greatly increase Stock Exchange activities. It is also thought that there will be an early resumption of trade in United States securities in Amsterdam.

### **Cost-of-Living Index Rises**

Notwithstanding the stabilization policy of the authorities, wages in industry have shown a tendency to rise, the index figure standing at 176 and the cost-of-living index in August reaching 181.4 for a working-class family, taking 1938-39 as the basis. The general index figure for wholesale prices rose from 261.8 in October to 264.4 in November. The movement of wholesale prices in Holland largely depends on the movement of prices abroad, particularly in the United States, the source of the largest amount of imports. It is thought that the repercussions caused by the cancellation of American price controls will largely cancel any Dutch price decreases which had been expected as a result of the Netherlands Government's efforts to counterbalance inflationary tendencies.

### **Plans Outlined to Improve Situation**

From this movement of the price levels and cost-of-living indices it is evident that, in spite of price control measures, there is an increasing disparity between the level of wages and the price levels. The Government's policy to reconcile these is to encourage the payment of bonuses in an attempt to attain a high industrial production; the introduction of a utility system of commodities on the same lines as that in the United Kingdom; the abolition of minimum prices on certain foodstuffs; and to reduce trade profits. At present the limited supply of textiles is price-controlled and rationed. It is proposed to apply the same scheme to high-priced as well as utility articles. Owing to the amount involved in subsidizing foodstuffs, some 400 million guilders annually, serious consideration is being given to the abolition or reduction of these subsidies. If this step is taken, it will doubtless add the amount of the subsidy to the cost to the consumer of such merchandise. Increases in children's allowances and the granting of funds to working-men's families to compensate them for the lack of purchasing power from present employment are also under consideration.

---

### **New Swiss-Argentine Trade Agreement**

Buenos Aires, February 28, 1947.—(F.T.S.)—Under the recent Swiss-Argentine pact, Argentina assures itself of a market for 100,000 to 250,000 tons of wheat yearly until 1951; 120,000 tons of maize in 1947 and then 100,000 tons yearly until 1951; 150 tons of oats in 1947 and then 100,000 tons yearly until 1951, and 20,000 tons of rye annually until 1951. These exports are, of course, dependent upon the existence of an adequate exportable surplus and the quotas available in the event of this condition not being fulfilled are specified. Switzerland retains the right to purchase elsewhere if Argentine prices are not competitive. Argentina will also facilitate the annual export of oilcake, 45,000 tons; edible oils, 5,000 tons; linseed oil, 9,000 tons; raw cattle hides, 4,000 tons; tanned cattle hides, 500 tons; quebracho extract, 2,000 tons; and meat and fish tankage, 15,000 tons, as well as unspecified quantities of meat, butter, lard, tallow, millet, birdseed, cereal fodders, bristles and castor oil.

Swiss exports are referred to in more general terms and include industrial machinery, motors and engines, electrical equipment and chemical and pharmaceutical products. Preference is given to Swiss and Argentine vessels in equal shares for the transport of the merchandise, and each party reserves the right to place the insurance when it is on account of its own nationals.

# Price of Pig Iron from Canada Too High To Meet Competition in New Zealand

*Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited, of Australia, able to supply pig iron at approximately fifty per cent lower figure—Shipments made direct to consumers at main ports without extra charge.*

By M. R. Dale, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

**W**ELLINGTON, February 17, 1947.—New Zealand imports approximately 150,000 cwt. of pig iron annually (valued at N.Z. £53,000), and except for an occasional very small tonnage of pig iron, containing special properties, the country is wholly supplied by the Broken Hill Proprietary Company, Limited, of Australia. The price to the New Zealand consumer is approximately just half of the landed cost based on \$44.40 per long ton f.a.s. Vancouver.

The sole selling rights have been granted by the Australian company to Briscoe and Company, Limited, in Australia, and in Wellington to Briscoe, E. W. Mills and Company, Limited. These agents sell direct to all New Zealand consumers on the basis of direct shipments to those consumers from Australia.

## High Landed Cost for Canadian Product

To the estimated price of \$44.40 f.a.s. Vancouver, freight must be added which is possibly about \$20.00 per ton, which would produce a landed cost in New Zealand currency of over £20 per ton. In addition to that, the New Zealand sales tax would amount to approximately £5 per ton. This would bring the total cost, landed in New Zealand, to over £25 per ton.

The present price of Broken Hill standard pig iron is £10 7s. 6d. per ton including sales tax, all charges paid delivered to consumers at New Zealand main ports. At out-ports and inland towns like Napier, Gisborne, Palmerston North, etc., there would be an additional coastal or inland charge averaging about £2 per ton.

As of February 1, Broken Hill Proprietary notified an increase in cost of 25s. and as soon as the next shipment is made it is certain that the New Zealand Price Control Committee will authorize a price increase of from 25s. to 30s. per long ton over the existing fixed price.

Broken Hill Proprietary produce their pig iron by open-hearth process. New Zealand requirements are almost wholly for their No. 1 standard foundry iron, which has an approximate carbon content of 3.2 per cent and silicon content of 3 per cent. The phosphorous content is ordinarily substantially lower than that shown in the analysis of Canadian iron, which means that the Canadian iron would be rather more fluid than that which Australia supplies. However, if New Zealand consumers desire, the Australian iron can be furnished with a higher phosphorous content.

It may be concluded, therefore, that, except under unusual circumstances, there can be no sale of Canadian iron in New Zealand.

## Quotas for Palm Kernels and Oil Established by Angola

Leopoldville, March 4, 1947.—(FTS)—In order to provide for an adequate supply of palm oil and palm kernels to Portugal, the Angola authorities have established the following export allocations: for palm kernels, 60 per cent must be exported to Portugal and 40 per cent may be sold in other markets; for palm oil the figures are 40 per cent for Portugal and 60 per cent for other countries.

# Processing and Quick Freezing of U.K. Herring Recommended

*Although many traditional markets lost, new methods could stimulate demand one-third greater than in 1938—Herring oil and meal factories should be established near ports—Herring Industry Board submits its report.*

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, February 20, 1947.—Britain's Herring Industry Board has submitted to the Ministry of Fisheries an account of their work for the year ending March 31, 1946. They stated that the home market continues to enjoy the stimulus provided by the shortage of proteins and fatty foodstuffs. Considering the present unsettled economic state of Europe, however, it is impossible to make any accurate forecast of the likely continental export markets for herrings. They pointed out that in the years immediately before the war approximately two-thirds of all the herrings then caught by the British herring fishing fleets were exported, and pickle-curing and klondyking accounted for 90 per cent of all exports.

Germany consumed approximately 55 per cent of the output of cured and klondyked herrings of the United Kingdom, while most of the remainder of the cure was taken by other European countries, principally the Baltic states and Poland. But, viewing the situation generally, it was thought that potential home and export markets may exceed the total 1938 production by at least one-third.

## **New Outlets Sought Through Quick-freezing**

In these circumstances, the Board examined the possibilities of securing new outlets for herrings and new uses to develop home demand. It was thought that the establishment of quick-freezing plants on a sufficiently large scale, and the improvement of transport facilities could double the home consumption of fresh herrings.

Before the war, kippering occupied first place in order of consumption of herrings in the home market, accounting for approximately three-fifths of all the herrings taken for domestic use. It is proposed to overhaul kippering methods with a view to improving quality and stimulating the home market.

The expansion of kippering could also be materially helped by the development of quick-freezing. Plants which might be set up mainly to carry forward summer herring to periods of scarcity would, if established at places where it is proposed to expand British winter fishing, assist greatly in maintaining supplies and facilitating delivery to kippering plants.

## **Many Traditional Export Markets Lost**

The Board suggested that the major traditional export markets for fresh (klondykes) and cured herrings may be ineffective for some time. Other pre-war markets in overseas countries outside Europe should, however, continue to take at least the same quantities as in 1938. This is always subject to the British quality and price being comparable with that always subject to the British quality and price being comparable with those Mediterranean countries should not be hampered by economic difficulties to the same extent as the cured herring trade with Northern and Eastern

Europe. The Board also considered that the prospects of increasing export trade in kippers, and in quick-frozen and canned and marinated herrings were encouraging.

Considering the uncertainty of herring fishing and the fluctuation of supply, the Board have given attention to the problem of "surplus" fish. At the moment, there is not a single plant in the United Kingdom devoted wholly, or even substantially, to the reduction of herrings to oil and meal, although such facilities exist for white fish.

#### **Favour Fish Oil and Meal Factories**

It was stated that the establishment of herring oil and meal factories in the United Kingdom has been retarded by the faulty economic reasoning of certain groups of fishermen, which has led them to oppose such enterprises. "The factory", a comparatively low-priced outlet, has hitherto been regarded as an instrument designed to drive down the price of herrings for all purposes. It is not appreciated that, in fact, the existence of such factories is the best guarantee of economic stability within the industry. Oil and meal factories can at any time absorb sufficient material to maintain production for five days, and yet produce a first-class article. Absorbing several weeks' supply, they still produce what is very nearly a first-class product.

The plants producing white fish meal, however, are so sited that they cannot offer the most economical service to the herring industry. Oil and meal factories close to the herring ports were therefore suggested by the Board, not merely as a means of absorbing gluts, but as one of the normal outlets for the large and active fleet required to satisfy over-all demand on an increased scale.

---

## **New Trade and Exchange Measures Enacted by Peruvian Government**

*National Foreign Trade Council to supervise control of foreign trade and exchange—Issue of export and import licences entrusted to Superintendency of Foreign Trade—Shortage of dollar exchange restricts issue of import permits.*

**By W. G. Stark, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy**

**L**IMA, February 27, 1947.—The scarcity of foreign exchange in Peru and the manner in which the small amounts available have been distributed during the past few months have caused considerable unrest in Peruvian trade circles. As a result of extremely difficult conditions affecting the import trade, the establishment of a National Foreign Trade Council, under the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, is authorized by a Supreme Decree dated January 21, 1947. The chief provisions of this Decree are summarized as follows:

#### **Council will control Trade and Exchange**

The Council is to supervise the application of control over foreign trade and the movement of foreign exchange and draft rules and standards under which the executive body charged with control will operate. The duties of the Council include: forecasting available stocks of foreign exchange; prescribing the bases for allocation of foreign exchange between imports, services, dividends and other payments; instructing the Superin-

tendency of Foreign Trade concerning the method of granting and the amount of import licences; and adopting generally all measures tending toward the more efficient regulation of foreign trade and the better utilization of available foreign exchange.

#### **Council a Representative Body**

The Council will comprise ten members representing the Government, chambers of commerce, industry, agriculture and banks. (This number was later increased to eleven, to include a representative of the mining industry).

The Council shall deal, as a second and final court, with any appeals from decisions made by the Superintendency of Foreign Trade relating to the granting of import and export licences or concessions of foreign exchange.

#### **Superintendency of Foreign Trade is Administrative**

Under the Council, there is created the Superintendency of Foreign Trade, to grant or deny import and export licences in accordance with instructions of the Council of National Foreign Trade or in compliance with existing legal rulings. The Superintendency can also grant or deny applications for foreign exchange for payments abroad, pursuant to the Council's instructions. The Superintendency will assist the Council in the preparation of the foreign exchange budget and will keep statistics for the more efficient discharge of its own and the Council's functions.

The Superintendency, under the authority of the Council will administer: (a) The granting of import licences in accordance with national requirements, with the establishment of certain priorities and exceptions when deemed necessary; (b) the issue or denial of export permits in accordance with the requirements of the domestic market; (c) the granting or denial of permission to purchase exchange.

#### **Imports and Exports Subject to Licence**

According to further provisions, no merchandise valued at more than 300 Peruvian soles (approximately U.S.\$46.15 at the present rate of exchange) will be allowed to be imported or exported from Peru without presentation in advance of the import or export licence authorized by the Superintendency of Foreign Trade of the National Foreign Trade Council of the Ministry of Finance and Commerce, Lima, Peru.

After May 1, 1947, Peruvian consular officers abroad will not be allowed to issue consular invoices covering shipments of goods to Peru unless the exporter or his agent can provide the consul with the necessary copy of the import licence issued to the Peruvian importer by the above-mentioned Superintendency.

#### **Issue of Import Permits Restricted**

From the middle of November, 1946, until the end of January, 1947, *El Peruano* (official gazette) of Lima published daily lists of import licences applied for, the great majority of which was denied. At present only a few import licences are being granted, and these are for very essential materials. There is now a considerable amount of merchandise in the Peruvian Custom Houses for which the importers were unable to obtain import licences before the arrival of the goods. The Superintendency is compiling statements of the amount of these products, and in certain cases import licences are being granted provided the importer can finance the transaction either by payment from private balances held abroad or by the purchase of dollars in the free market.

Currently the latter method requires the purchase of dollars at around the rate of 9 Peruvian soles to one United States dollar instead of at the official rate of 6.50 soles per dollar, and consequently increases the price of the goods to the Peruvian consumer. There is no governmental prohibition of exchange operations in the free market.

In view of exchange difficulties, Peruvian importers and agents are not particularly keen to investigate the possibilities for introducing new lines or to establish new connections when they are having so much difficulty in bringing in already well-known commodities from old suppliers.

---

## Brazil Plans Succession of Fairs And Exhibitions Starting in June

*Displays, devoted to the development of commerce and industry, will be held in large hotel near Rio de Janeiro—Distribution and sale of samples will be permitted.*

International exhibitions and fairs of a permanent character will be inaugurated by the Brazilian Government next June. According to an announcement by the Brazilian Embassy, in Ottawa, these will be held in the Quitandinha Hotel, at Petropolis, within a short distance of Rio de Janeiro, and will be devoted to commerce and industry.

Seven displays, planned at the commencement of each year, will be arranged to maintain the continued interest of producers and commercial agents from all parts of the world. The distribution or sale of samples will be permitted, in accordance with existing legislation, and a commercial office will be established to facilitate such transactions.

Although situated in the same building, the exhibitions and fairs will function independently of the Quitandinha Hotel, and will have a separate entrance. It is proposed that an annex should be built for the use of the exhibition, consisting of five floors, each with an area of 2,000 square metres.

Exhibitions under consideration are as follows:

- (a) Cloths, ready-made clothes, fashions, leather goods, skins, etc.
- (b) Music, radios, optical instruments, cosmetics, perfumes, jewellery, clocks and watches, sports goods and toys.
- (c) Machinery, electrical appliances, mechanical equipment installations, etc.
- (d) Agriculture, food, drinks, raw materials, mineral products, chemicals, plastics, etc.
- (e) Transport, communication facilities, metallurgy, packaging, etc.
- (f) Architecture, decorations, engineering, construction, forestry, illumination, ventilation, etc.
- (g) Arts, applied science, printing, advertising, hygiene, medicine, crystal, china, pottery, etc.

---

## Heavy Cargo of Foodstuffs for Britain

Bacon, grain and fruit comprised the principal items in the 8,200-ton cargo aboard the Canadian Pacific liner *Beaverglen*, which sailed from Saint John last week for London. Foodstuffs consisted of 3,210 tons of grain, more than 1,200 tons of bacon, 20,000 boxes of apples, 6,840 boxes of pears, and 570 tons of eggs.

# Tenders Being Called for "Canol" Crude Oil Pipeline and Refinery

*Bids for purchase of property, extending 577 miles from Norman Wells, on Mackenzie River, to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory, being opened in Washington on April 28—Total of 975,764 barrels delivered in fifteen months.*

**T**ENDERS are being called by the State Department, in Washington, for sale of the "Canol" crude oil pipeline and refinery. The former extends 577 miles above ground from Norman Wells, on the Mackenzie River, to Whitehorse, in the Yukon Territory, while the refinery is located at Whitehorse. Both facilities, according to the inventory, were constructed by Bechtel-Price-Callahan, and operated by the Standard Oil Company of Alaska under the direction of the United States Army. Bids for the whole or any part of the property to be sold will be opened on April 28, 1947, and should be mailed on or before April 21 to the Field Commissioner for Canada and North Atlantic Area, Room 2037—Tempo "R" Building, 4th and Jefferson Drive, SW., Washington 25, D.C. The original expiration date was March 27. Further information concerning the disposal of the "Canol" pipeline and refinery may be obtained from Charles B. Jones, Field Commissioner for Canada and North Atlantic Area, Office of the Foreign Liquidation Commissioner, Department of State, Washington.

## **Transfer to Private Ownership Permissible**

In an extract from a note agreement between the United States and Canada concerning the disposition of the Canol crude oil facilities, it is stated:

(i) The United States Government may, if it so desires, transfer the crude oil facilities of the Canol Project, or any part thereof, to private ownership, subject to the laws of Canada and the territory or territories in which such facilities are situate. Such transfer shall be exempt from import duties and excise taxes.

(ii) The land, rights of way, riparian rights and other easements, supplied by and owned by the Canadian Government and required for the satisfactory utilization of the facilities, may be leased or acquired by the purchaser or purchasers on equitable terms from the Canadian Government under the laws of Canada and the territory or territories concerned.

(iii) The land, rights of way, riparian rights and other easements, supplied by but not owned by the Canadian Government and required for the satisfactory utilization of the facilities, will be acquired by the Canadian Government and transferred to the purchaser or purchasers at his or their expense if such purchaser or purchasers are unable to lease or acquire such land, rights of way, riparian rights and easements on equitable terms from the owners.

## **Wide Range of Items Offered for Sale**

The property to be sold is set forth in two sections: (a) The refinery at Whitehorse and all surplus property in that vicinity; (b) The pipeline, pumping stations, tankage, buildings, equipment and all supplies or property of whatever nature, located along the Canol-1 project road. The former include all units of the refinery, such as utilities, valves, fittings, process piping, hortonosphere and process tankage; powerhouse equipment and main transformer station; all finished product and crude storage tankage

within the refinery area; all telephone repeater station equipment stored within the refinery area; all industrial and shop fittings; all warehouses and personnel housing; machine shop and garage equipment, including tools; gasoline dispensing unit, including tankage; and all fencing enclosing the refinery area.

The latter includes the crude oil pipeline, including the four-inch and six-inch pipe between the Whitehorse Refinery and Pumping Station No. 1, located on the west bank of the Mackenzie River; ten high-pressure pumping stations and ancillary equipment, such as pumps, engines, valves, fittings and line tankage; ten pumping station electric generator units, and all spare parts, supplies and tools peculiar to this equipment; twelve 10,000-barrel and one 80,000-barrel steel tanks, located on the west bank of the Mackenzie River, near Pumping Station No. 1, including valves, manifolding and the crude oil pipeline from the storage tanks eastward under the Mackenzie River to Norman Wells; the telephone line from Johnson's Crossing along the pipeline or project road to the west bank of the Mackenzie River, including wire, poles, crossarms pole line hardware, and guy wire; submarine communication cable under the Mackenzie River from the west bank to the east bank at Norman Wells; all construction, road maintenance and vehicular equipment, including spare parts, materials and supplies not specifically described elsewhere in the inventory, such as power shovels, tractors, motor patrols, patrol graders, pull graders, carryall scrapers, road rollers, trucks, half-tracks, pipe layers, rippers, draglines, compressors, welding machines, battery chargers, snow plows, dozers, sleighs, cabooses, refrigerators, trailers, miscellaneous electric generators, tools and miscellaneous tankage; all housing units, personnel and otherwise, along the Canol-1 project road, including mess equipment and supplies, furniture and such installed equipment as stoves, plumbing, electric fixtures and wiring.

#### **Description of Pipeline and Refinery**

Pipeline facilities consist of a 577-mile above-ground line (458 miles of various grades of 4-inch pipe on the north end and 119 miles of 6-inch seamless and lap-weld pipe on the south end), extending from Norman Wells to Whitehorse. Incorporated in this system are ten high-pressure and one low-pressure pumping stations, and other appurtenant facilities, including terminals, camps and an access road from Camp Canol to Johnson's Crossing, on the Alaska Highway.

The line has a yearly average capacity of 3,800 barrels per day at 1,600 *psi* working pressure. During summer conditions, 4,900 barrels of crude oil were pumped in one day, and during the last six months of operation (winter of 1944 and 1945) deliveries to Whitehorse averaged about 3,500 barrels per day. Crude oil was pumped from Station 1 on December 18, 1943, and the last oil from the line arrived at Whitehorse on March 13, 1945. A total of 975,764 barrels of crude oil was delivered to Whitehorse.

The communication system for the Canol pipeline consists of a single-circuit telephone line from Norman Wells to Johnson's Crossing, where it connects with the Alaska Highway telephone system. Repeater equipment has been removed from the stations and stored at Whitehorse.

The Whitehorse Refinery was designed to process a minimum of 3,000 barrels per calendar day of Norman Wells crude for the maximum yield of 100-octane aviation gasoline. Motor gasoline was to be a secondary product, and the heavy residual fuel and surplus gas were to be consumed in the refining operations.

The summary inventory of the Canol Crude Oil Pipeline and Refinery, dated September 10, 1945, is contained in thirty-four manuscript pages, while the movable property catalogue runs to 272 pages.

# Second Five Per Cent Decrease In French Prices Ordered

*Effective March 1, decree not only applies to items covered by a previous decree of January 2, but also inaugurates a new economic policy whereby 10 per cent reduction will be applied to commodities whose prices had not been fixed.*

By Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

PARIS, March 6, 1947.—The *Moniteur Officiel* of February 24, 1947, published the terms of a decree, putting into effect on March 1 a second 5 per cent reduction in prices throughout the country. This decree lays down the principle of a 10 per cent decrease in prices which were in effect on January 1, 1947. The new decree aims not only at action affecting legal prices, as did the decree of January 2, 1947 (published in *Foreign Trade* of January 25), but inaugurates a new economic policy, whereby the 10 per cent reduction will also be applied to commodities whose prices had not been fixed, and for which normal prices or ceiling prices may be determined under a series of orders. Furthermore, the method of price-fixing employed hitherto, which was based on the application of percentage increases over 1939, may be replaced by a system of fixation by absolute value. Previously the Government was powerless as regards goods not subject to control as to price, and which included a large number of essential foodstuffs. An attempt will also be made to counteract abuses which were favoured by the great diversity in the fixed prices, and to make control easier.

As the prices of goods subject to a ceiling are not at identical levels, and while the new measures are in certain respects more drastic than under the first decree, they are also less uniform. Thus, electrical household appliances will be subject to a 12 per cent decrease in price, and the decrease will amount to 15 per cent for hosiery goods. On the other hand, it was not possible to effect a further straight 5 per cent reduction on all prices without endangering production, or without a considerable increase in subsidies for certain products or services. It has not been found possible to apply to raw materials or products imported from other countries a decrease of 10 per cent. Nor has it been possible to apply the second 5 per cent reduction to the price of sugar, this year's beet crop having been entirely transformed, or to the price of salt-water fish.

## Special Treatment Given Certain Items

Special treatment will be given to certain minerals, metals, ferro-alloys, building materials, chemicals (with the exception of fertilizers, sulphur and copper sulphate), and certain pharmaceutical products the price of which has not increased by more than 200 per cent over prices in effect on September 1, 1939. A list of these products will be published where the incidence of the cut will be under 10 per cent but not less than 5 per cent. Orders will be passed fixing the prices of a number of semi-manufactures of iron and steel and of their products.

As regards manufactured goods which have not been subject to price control, the ten per cent decrease will apply at the various stages of production on the basis of the prices listed at the end of 1946. In respect to foodstuffs which have not been under price control, maximum prices will be fixed under orders for the principal products.

It has been noticed that many manufactured products have been sold at prices far above the fixed prices. For example, washing machines which should have been sold at 450 or 500 francs have been put on sale at 1,200 francs; carpenters' hammers which should have been sold at 50 francs have fetched 100 francs; cotton fabrics which should have been sold at 100 francs per metre were sold at 300 francs. As often as possible, prices will be fixed on such products in accordance with their absolute value, taking into account a normal amortization, financial charges, and a margin of risk. It is hoped to put on the market shortly many products of current use—textiles, household goods, hardware, etc.—at prices 30 to 50 per cent lower than those charged at the end of February, 1947.

An attempt will also be made concurrently to unfreeze stocks held in certain lines, so as to place them on the market in such quantities as to encourage a fall in prices. Commercial margins in effect on January 1, 1947, and fixed in absolute value are decreased by 10 per cent, but mark-ups remain unchanged.

#### **Cost of Services Reduced**

The cost of services is decreased by 10 per cent on the prices charged on January 1, 1947, with certain exceptions to be specified by the Minister of National Economy; fees charged by doctors, dentists, lawyers, and by other members of the liberal professions are reduced by 10 per cent. Services are defined as anything that is not considered as a product.

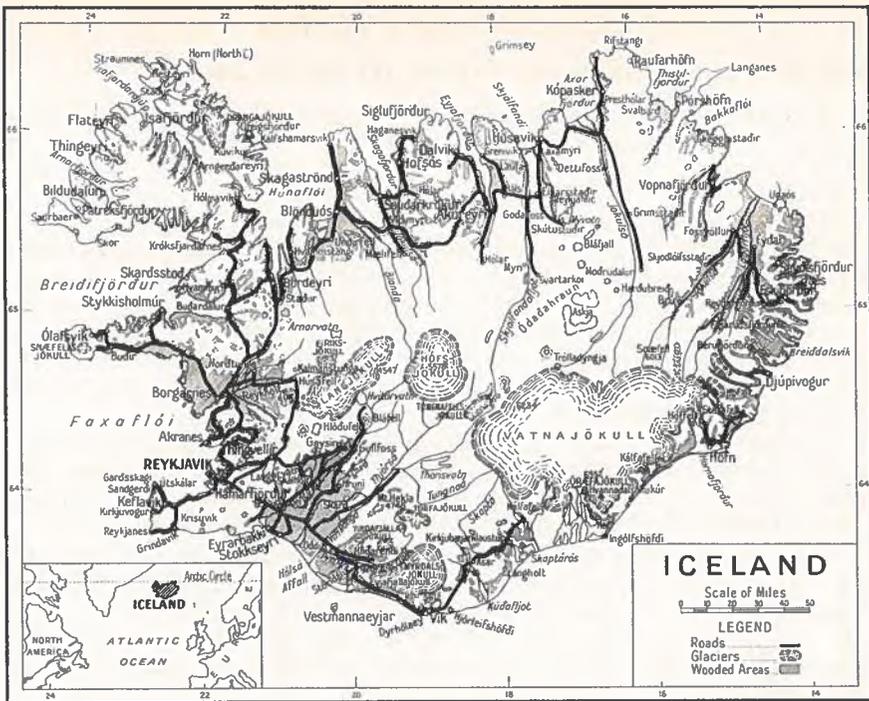
Postal, telegraph and telephone charges are reduced on the average by 10 per cent. Transportation rates are to be fixed by ministerial orders. The national railways will publish a new schedule of freight rates, and the new tariffs are to provide for an average decrease of 11 per cent on the rates in effect on January 1, 1947.

#### **Application of Decree to Imported Goods**

Prices of goods which are not subject to ceilings must be reduced by 10 per cent. This reduction is applicable to existing stocks. The reduction can be effected through mutual agreement by importers and other distributors concerned. Prices of imported goods, the prices of which are below or at the same level as similar French products, decreased as provided by the decree of February 24, are not subject to the reductions provided hereunder. Imported goods the prices of which are at the same level as similar French products are subject to the decrease provided for under the decree of February 24.

Prices of products the importation of which, at prices above those of similar products, have been authorized by decree, and of products which do not have their counterpart in France, in stock on March 1, 1947, or imported on and after that date, are subject to certain decreases in the profit margins of distributors fixed in percentages of mark-up. At each stage of distribution, the basic price used for the determination of the selling price is the actual purchase price, less the reduction provided for under the decree of February 24.

Prices of the following imported goods are not subject to the reductions provided for under the decree of February 24: wool, flax, cotton, silk, sisal, jute, ramie, hemp, starch and products, rice, cocoa, coffee, tea, fresh bananas, rum, vanilla, tallow, oleomargarine, margarine, oleaginous products, soap, oil, mineral oils, oil cake and feedstuffs, bran, lumber, woodpulp, rubber, precious metals, diamonds, mica, graphite, non-ferrous metals and ores, pyrites, citric acid, sulphur, asbestos, leather, chinchona bark, bristles and vegetable products used for the manufacture of brushes and for upholstery.



*Map by Canadian Geographical Society*

Iceland has been included in the territory for which G. B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Glasgow, is responsible. Prior to 1940, it was under the jurisdiction of the office in Oslo, Norway. Due to the fact that the most satisfactory steamship connections are maintained between Leith, Scotland, and Reykjavik, Iceland, responsibility for the development of trade between Canada and Iceland has been assigned to the trade commissioner in Scotland. Canada's exports to Iceland in 1946 were valued at \$3,123,267

### **New Industries Established in the Belgian Congo**

Leopoldville, March 3, 1947.—(FTS)—During the war a number of industries were created or developed in the Belgian Congo to supply local requirements previously met in large measure by imports. These local manufacturing establishments cater to the native trade as well as to the needs of the greatly increased European population, which is now in the neighbourhood of 30,000. Following are some of the products now being manufactured in the Congo: textiles and fabrics, including the spinning and weaving of a new jute-like product called "Punga"; flour; macaroni; sugar; beer and mineral waters; soap; cigarettes; ships, including ship repairing; castings, tools and other metal products; copper wire; chemicals; glass; brick and tile; cement; furniture; footwear; and printing. These are in addition to the products of the mines, forests and fields, in which the Congo stands high as a source of supply. The list does not include the production of electricity and the many small trades such as tailoring, building construction, automobile repair and so on.

The number of non-native firms—exploiting, manufacturing and trading—doing business in the Belgian Congo stood, in 1946, at 3,375, with the total number of establishments at 11,570. Of these firms, 1,327, or 39.3 per cent, were Belgian. The balance were of various nationalities, including British, American, Portuguese, French, Greek, Rhodesian, Swiss and a variety of others.

## Commercial Notes

### Radio Sets and Headphones Offered for Export Sale

War Assets Corporation is offering for export sale some of the famous short-wave radio sets used by the Canadian Army. These are the No. 19, MK 2 sets, used on fighting vehicles, on radio vehicles, and on occasion as ground stations. These sets are fully tropicalized, and provide inter-communication within the vehicle. There are actually two sender-receiver units incorporated in the set, one covering high frequency and the other, very high frequency ranges. With every twenty complete sets there is also available a 1/5 set of bulk maintenance spares. A 1/5 set of spares will provide maintenance for twenty No. 19 sets for one year. Unused and packed for export, the radio sets are offered at \$50 each and the spares at \$1,000 per 1/5 set. Thus, \$2,000 will purchase twenty sets and the necessary spares to maintain them for one year.

Another item of interest to radio buyers is 8,000 new radio headphones made of bakelite, encased in sponge rubber. These are of 7,000 ohms, D.C. resistance, and are complete with web straps and conductor cable. Located at Ajax, Ontario, they are offered for \$3 each, in job lots only.

The Corporation is also offering two new water purifiers, manufactured by E.C.D. Limited of England. Designed for shipboard use, they sterilize by chlorination as the water flows into fresh-water tanks. They are complete with motor generator of 1730 r.p.m., 440 volts, 60 cycle, 3 phase. Located at Vancouver, they are packed for export in two cases each and are offered at \$500.

All prices quoted are on an "as is, where is" basis, with offerings subject to prior sale or withdrawal. Enquiries should be addressed to War Assets Corporation, Export Sales Division, No. 4 Temporary Building, Ottawa.

---

### New Textile Factory in Angola

Leopoldville, March 4, 1947.—(FTS)—The Angola press has recently directed attention to the new textile factory established in Luanda, the capital. The activity of this new enterprise covers the entire cotton industry from the cleaning of the raw cotton—preparation, spinning, dyeing and weaving up to the final stage of the production of cloth, blankets and other articles, which are said to be equal in finish to the product of the Mother Country. At present there are 400 native workers employed under the direction of 40 Portuguese specialists. Expansion is currently in progress, and it is expected that, when complete, there will be in operation 2,400 spindles and 900 looms.

---

### New Steamship Service Between Belgian Congo and South Africa

Leopoldville, March 4, 1947.—(FTS)—The Compagnie Maritime Congolaise has recently been formed for the purpose of maintaining and developing the maritime traffic between the Belgian Congo and South Africa, which was built up during the war. The principal cargo will consist of coal from South Africa and colonial products from the Congo. Prior to the creation of the new firm, the Compagnie Maritime Belge, an associate company, had placed several vessels in this service. These will now be replaced by two new ships of 3,200 tons each, the S.S. *Kinshasa* which has already completed its first voyage to the Cape, and the S.S. *Kindu*, which will be put into service very shortly.

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Argentine Central Bank Announces Exchange Rate Change

Buenos Aires, March 12, 1947.—(FTS)—The Argentine Central Bank has announced that the purchase of exchange for Argentine exports of miniature pictures and household articles of wood, such as knives, forks, salad forks, and other similar articles, may be negotiated in the official market at the preferential buying rate of 298.01 Argentine paper pesos per 100 U.S. dollars.

---

## Imports of Refrigerators into Argentina Prohibited

Buenos Aires, February 28, 1947.—(FTS)—The Argentine Central Bank has announced that, as from February 26, exchange permits will not be granted for the importation of ice-boxes and mechanical refrigerators.

---

## Eire Announces Import Quota for Laminated Springs

Dublin, February 28, 1947.—(FTS)—By an Order of the Irish Government issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, an import quota of £10,000 worth of laminated springs of iron or steel, and leaves for such springs, has been announced for the period April 1, 1947, to September 30, 1947. The previous six months' quota was fixed at £5,000. The increase is accounted for by the large demand for steel and steel products in industry in this country.

---

## New Zealand Import Quota for Canadian Commercial Chassis Increased

Wellington, March 11, 1947.—(FTS)—By decision dated February 21, 1947, the New Zealand Customs Department announces that additional licences for imports during 1947 of unassembled commercial vehicle chassis from Canada will be granted for amounts up to the value of the applicant's imports of similar goods from the same source in 1938, provided that it is shown that vehicles are available from the suppliers in Canada. The additional licences issued will bring Canada's total up to 250 per cent of 1938, thus equalling the United Kingdom quota for 1947.

---

## Sweden Temporarily Prohibits Majority of Imports

According to a cable received from F. H. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Stockholm, effective March 15, all imports into Sweden are temporarily prohibited, with the exception of hides, cotton, wool, fuels, lubricants, gasoline, and certain other raw, semi-manufactured and fully manufactured goods for industry. All import permits previously issued are cancelled, except for goods loaded before March 20, for which payment was settled before March 15. Coffee, tea and cocoa rationing is reintroduced.

---

## Export Permit Not Required for Certain Beef and Pork Products

Effective on and after March 14, export permits are no longer required for the export of beef bladders, beef bungs, beef bung caps, beef casings, beef middles, beef rounds, hog bungs and hog bung caps.

## U.S. Removes Export Control on Broad Woven Cotton

Washington, March 10, 1947.—(FTS)—The United States Department of Commerce have advised that all broad woven cotton textiles would be freed from export control by March 15. This action will permit the shipment abroad by United States cotton exporters of many items that have been under licence. It might wrongly be inferred that Canada will participate in American manufactured cotton exports to an even greater extent than formerly and that a corresponding improvement in the Canadian supply position should immediately be apparent.

Canada, during the war period and to date, has, in co-operation with United States authorities, been able to obtain sufficient supplies to offset largely her deficit cotton goods requirements. With the removal of export controls by the United States, the available supply will, in all probability, be more widely distributed. Those countries which have been restricted in their procurement by export control can now be expected to purchase cotton goods in substantial quantities, reducing in effect the supply from which Canada has been able to procure her requirements.

---

## Fish Products Removed from International Control

Washington, March 11, 1947.—(FTS)—No fish products will be under international allocation after June 30, 1947, the International Emergency Food Council announced recently. Canned fish will be removed from allocation after March 31, while allocations on salted cod and related species of 1946 production terminate June 30. There have been no allocations established for the 1947 production of salted fish.

The Committee on Fishery Products points out that the bulk of the current canned fish pack will have been delivered or contracted for by March 31. In the case of salted cod and related species of 1946 production, the delivery period will extend throughout June. It is recognized that shortages may continue to exist in certain types and varieties of both canned and salted fish. The Committee, however, reports that world supply is coming into approximate balance with effective demand, when all fish products are taken into consideration. The situation will be kept under continuous review and, in case significant changes in supply and demand appear, the Committee will reconsider the necessity for allocation recommendations.

---

## Four Additional Park Ships Sold

Four more of the Crown-owned Park Steamship fleet, declared surplus at the close of the war, have been sold by Park Steamship Company, Limited, acting as agents for War Assets Corporation. This brings to 157 the number of the Park fleet disposed of to date, leaving 13 vessels, all now under charter, to be sold.

The four sold recently brought a total of \$1,804,450, making the aggregate for the 157 vessels disposed of to date \$72,214,840. All four vessels sold in February were 10,000-ton oil burners which were bought as follows: the *Westend Park* by Triton Steamships Limited, Montreal, which previously purchased five vessels; the *Winnipegosis Park* by Andros Shipping Company, Limited, Montreal, purchasers of four others; the *Fort St. Croix* by Argonaut Navigation Company, Limited, Montreal, which already has taken three similar ships; the *Mission Park* by the Montreal Australia New Zealand Line, Limited, the first surplus vessel bought by this line.



## Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel. All ships are not as yet under the complete control of operators, and one or other may have to be withdrawn to fulfil a government demand for space. A substitute ship is normally provided, and the operator will immediately notify shippers of any change in the date of departure. If no substitute is available, operators will advise shippers of an alternative sailing by another line.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, due to the fact that on certain routes information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the steamer that will be placed on a berth for the destination shown. The name of the probable operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further particulars from the operator or agent indicated.

### Departures from Halifax

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Argentina—</b> Buenos Aires.....	March 17-24	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Australia—</b> Fremantle..... Melbourne.....	March 19-28	<i>Lowlander</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
<b>Brazil—</b> Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	March 17-24	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Newfoundland—</b> St. John's..... St. John's..... St. John's..... St. John's..... St. John's..... St. John's.....	March 25 March 25-28 March 27-29 April 1 April 10 April 26	<i>Blue Peter II</i> <i>Fort Townshend</i> <i>Island Connector</i> <i>Baccalieu</i> <i>Blue Peter II</i> <i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping Furness Withy Furness Withy Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
Cornerbrook.....	Mar. 25-Apr. 1	<i>Cornerbrook</i>	Furness Withy
<b>New Zealand—</b> Auckland..... Wellington..... Lyttelton..... Dunedin.....	March 21-31	<i>Lodestone</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
<b>Scandinavia—</b> Baltic Ports.....	March 29	<i>Svanholm</i>	Swedish American Line
<b>United Kingdom—</b> Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool.....	March 22-27 April 2-5 April 7-8 April 7-13	<i>Cavina</i> <i>Jessmore</i> <i>Fort Ticonderoga</i> <i>Kaipaki</i>	Cunard White Star Furness Withy Cunard White Star Cunard White Star
Southampton.....	April 12	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard White Star
<b>Uruguay—</b> Montevideo.....	March 17-24	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy

## Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>West Indies—</b>			
Antigua.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	March 28	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	April 10	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	March 20-25	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	March 25-28	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	March 28	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	March 20-25	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Guadeloupe.....	March 20-25	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	March 20-25	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	March 28	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	April 2-5	<i>Oakmount Park</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	April 10	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	April 19-22	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	May 16-19	<i>Oakmount Park</i>	Pickford and Black
Martinique.....	March 20-25	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Vanadian National
St. Lucia.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamship
St. Vincent.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	March 20-25	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	March 25-30	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	April 10-15	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	May 11-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National

## Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa—East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques...	March 17-28	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	April 1-10	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	April 15-25	<i>Empire Torrent</i>	Elder Dempster
<b>Africa—South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	March 17-28	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	March 25	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
East London.....	April 1-10	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	April 15-25	<i>Empire Torrent</i>	Elder Dempster
<b>Australia—</b>			
Brisbane.....	March 23-April 2	<i>City of Delhi</i>	Montreal, Australia, New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Newcastle.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp.....	March 22-April 8	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	April 5-15	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>British Honduras—</b>			
Belize.....	April 5-9	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Ceylon—</b>			
Colombo.....	March 20-25	<i>City of Kimberley</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	April 15	<i>Catrine</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai.....	March 30-April 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	Early April	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Colombia—</b>			
Barranquilla.....	April 5-9	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Egypt—</b>			
Port Said.....	March 20-25	<i>City of Kimberley.</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>France—</b>			
Le Havre.....	April 5-15	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Marseilles.....	March 11-25	<i>Fort Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
Marseilles.....	April 6-15	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Germany—</b>			
Hamburg.....	March 22-April 8	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Hamburg.....	April 5-15	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Guatemala—</b>			
Puerto Barrios.....	April 5-9	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	March 30-April 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
	Early April	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>India—</b>			
Karachi.....	March 20-25	<i>City of Kimberley</i>	McLean Kennedy
Madras.....			
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....			
Bombay.....	March 30-April 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
<b>Iraq—</b>			
Basra.....	March 30-April 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
<b>Italy—</b>			
Genoa.....	March 11-25	<i>Fort Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
Genoa.....	April 6-15	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Genoa.....	April 15	<i>Themistocles</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venice.....	March 20-30	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Mediterranean—</b>			
Central and	March 11-25	<i>Fort Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
Western Areas.....	March 20-30	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
	April 6-15	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
	April 15	<i>Themistocles</i>	Montreal Shipping

## Departures from Saint John—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Mexico—</b> Vera Cruz..... Tampico.....	March 23-30	<i>Bell Park</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Morocco—</b> Casablanca.....	March 11-25	<i>Fort Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Netherlands—</b> Rotterdam..... Rotterdam.....	March 22-April 8 April 5-15	<i>Marchdale</i> <i>Mont Clair</i>	March Shipping Montreal Shipping
<b>Panama—</b> Cristobal.....	April 5-9	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Philippines—</b> Manila..... Manila.....	March 30-April 15 Early April	<i>Lakeside</i> <i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy
<b>Poland—</b> Gdansk..... Gdansk.....	March 22-April 8 April 5-15	<i>Marchdale</i> <i>Mont Clair</i>	March Shipping Montreal Shipping
<b>Portugal</b> Lisbon.....	March 11-25	<i>Fort Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Singapore</b> .....	March 30—April 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
<b>Trieste</b> .....	March 20-30	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>United Kingdom—</b> Avonmouth..... Avonmouth.....	March 24-29 April 9-16	<i>Gloucester City</i> <i>Carmia</i>	Furness Withy Cunard White Star
Glasgow..... Glasgow.....	March 20-27 April 9-16	<i>Salacia</i> <i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard White Star Cunard White Star
Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool.....	March 30-April 6 April 1-6 April 19	<i>Fort Ticonderoga</i> <i>Beaverford</i> <i>Beaverburn</i>	Cunard White Star Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific
London..... London..... London.....	March 25-April 2 April 5-10 April 18	<i>Hillcrest Park</i> <i>Beaverdell</i> <i>Beaverghen</i>	Cunard White Star Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific
Manchester..... Manchester..... Manchester..... Manchester.....	March 17-24 March 24-27 Mar. 31-Apr. 3 April 7-10	<i>Manchester City</i> <i>Manchester Regiment</i> <i>Manchester Trader</i> <i>Manchester Port</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	March 26-30	<i>Cairwalona</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Venezuela—</b> Maracaibo.....	April 5-9	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals

## Departures from Montreal

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Argentina—</b> Buenos Aires.....	Apr. 30-May 3	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Belgium—</b> Antwerp..... Antwerp.....	April 25-30 May 18-23	<i>Marchport</i> <i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping March Shipping
<b>China—</b> Shanghai..... Shanghai.....	April 25-30 April 30	<i>Seaside</i> <i>City of Chester</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy

## Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Germany—</b>			
Hamburg.....	April 25-30	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Hamburg.....	May 18-23	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	{ April 25-30 April 30	<i>Seaside</i> <i>City of Chester</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy
<b>Mediterranean—</b>			
Central and Western Areas.....	{ April 25-30 May 5-10	<i>Mont Alta</i> <i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
<b>Netherlands—</b>			
Rotterdam.....	April 25-30	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	May 18-23	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
<b>Philippines—</b>			
Manila.....	April 30	<i>City of Chester</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Singapore.....</b>	April 25-30	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Liverpool.....	May 14	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	May 24	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	May 24	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	April 27	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	May 23	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
<b>Uruguay—</b>			
Montevideo.....	Apr. 30-May 3	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>West Indies—</b>			
Antigua.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	May 4	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	May 4	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	May 2-8	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National

## Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain further information concerning loading dates, berth, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-East—</b> Lourenco Marques..	Mar. 26-Apr. 10	<i>Lake Kamloops</i>	North Pacific Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	Mar. 26-Apr. 10 April 20-30	<i>Lake Kamloops</i> <i>Lake Chilco</i>	North Pacific Shipping North Pacific Shipping
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
<b>Argentina—</b>			
Buenos Aires.....	Late March	<i>Hardanger</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Australia—</b>			
Sydney.....	April	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Melbourne.....	March 25	<i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....	April 18	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....	Mid-April	<i>Suva</i>	W. R. Carpenter
Sydney.....	May	<i>Rabaul</i>	W. R. Carpenter
Melbourne.....	Early May	<i>Lautoka</i>	W. R. Carpenter
<b>Chile—</b>			
Africa.....	April 15-17	<i>Santa Rita</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Antofogasta.....			
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai.....	March 25	<i>Mangarella</i>	Empire Shipping
Tsingtao.....	April 18	<i>Kookaburra</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....	Early May	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Ecuador—</b>			
Guayaquil.....	April 15-17	<i>Santa Rita</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil.....	April 18	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Egypt—</b>			
Alexandria.....	Late March	<i>Ioannis G. Kulukundis</i>	Empire Shipping
Alexandria.....	April 2	<i>Papachristidies</i> <i>Vassilios</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Greece—</b>			
Piraeus.....	Late March	<i>Ioannis G. Kulukundis</i>	Empire Shipping
Piraeus.....	April 2	<i>Papachristidies</i> <i>Vassilios</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Italy—</b>			
Genoa.....	Late March	<i>Ioannis G. Kulukundis</i>	Empire Shipping
Genoa.....	Mar. 27-April 11	<i>Lake Pennask</i>	Anglo-Can. Shipping
Genoa.....	April 2	<i>Papachristidies</i> <i>Vassilios</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>New Zealand—</b>			
Auckland.....	March 25	<i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....	Mid-April April 18	<i>Suva</i> <i>Waitemata</i>	W. R. Carpenter Canadian Australasian
<b>Palestine—</b>			
Haifa.....	Late March	<i>Ioannis G. Kulukundis</i>	Empire Shipping
Haifa.....	April 2	<i>Papachristidies</i> <i>Vassilios</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Peru—</b>			
Callao.....	April 15-17	<i>Santa Rita</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Pisco.....			
<b>Philippines—</b>			
Manila.....	Early May	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Salvador—</b>			
La Libertad.....	April 18	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>South Sea Islands—</b>			
Papeete.....	April 18	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Rarotonga.....			
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Avonmouth.....	April 7-21	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i>	Empire Shipping
Bristol.....	April 7-21	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i>	Empire Shipping

## Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>United Kingdom</b>			
—Con.			
Cardiff.....	Late March	<i>Empire Guinevere</i>	Furness Pacific
Cardiff.....	April 7-21	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i>	Empire Shipping
Liverpool.....	Late March	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	Late March	<i>Empire Guinevere</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	Late March	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
Manchester.....	Late March	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
Swansea.....	April 7-21	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>U.S.S.R.—</b>			
Odessa.....	March 27–April 11	<i>Lake Pennask</i>	Anglo-Can. Shipping

### Castor Oil Industry Established in Angola

Leopoldville, March 6, 1947.—(FTS)—Construction will shortly commence at Catumbela, Angola, of a new factory for the production of various types of castor oil. It will have a capacity of 20,000 tons of castor beans and is expected to be completed in two years. The machinery is being supplied from England.

### Additional Products Eligible for Export to U.K.

A list of thirty-seven additional products now eligible for export to the United Kingdom, under the token shipment policy inaugurated early last year, has been issued by the United Kingdom Board of Trade, according to a cabled report received from Canadian trade officials in London. This brings to 201 the number of products now eligible for token shipment to the United Kingdom.

Any Canadian exporter having a prewar market in the United Kingdom for any of these commodities is now assured of obtaining British import licences for token shipments. The British have agreed to the establishment of 1947 quotas for these products, amounting to 20 per cent of the value of an exporter's prewar shipments. Details of the procedure to be followed in obtaining a token quota are available from the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce.

The thirty-seven additional products now permitted import in limited quantities into the United Kingdom include; quick frozen fruits; cigarettes; manufactured smoking tobacco; onion and garlic salt; stropping machines, razor grinders, and razor sharpeners, all hand-operated; safety razors; hand seeders for farm and garden use; dental equipment and instruments; artificial teeth; spectacle frames other than of gold or gold-filled; portable electric generators; aquarium equipment; belt fasteners for conveyer belts; filing boxes or filing trays (of wood or cardboard); women's dresses other than of silk or artificial silk; women's and children's stockings other than of silk, artificial silk, and nylon; men's socks; garters and sanitary belts; corsets, girdles, and brassieres; bone black; porcelain enamel frit; medicinal preparations packed ready for retail sale under proprietary or trade names; laundry soap; paper towels and paper napkins; snapshot mounting corners; adhesive labels; indexing or filing cards; automotive cables; windscreen wipers and parts; loaded sporting cartridges and loaded shotgun shells; telephone indexes; numbering machines; staples and stapler refills; eyeletting machines and eyelets; chemical maintenance products for motor cars except oils and polishes; furniture castors and parts thereof; ladies' handbag and purse frames.

# 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.

## Australia

*Melbourne*—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 44 Queen Street.  
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

*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.

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Palace Hotel. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.  
Territory includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

## Belgium

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

## Brazil

*Rio de Janeiro*—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metrópole, Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

## Chile

*Santiago*—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.  
Territory includes Bolivia.

## China

*Shanghai*—L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund.

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—M. T. STEWART, 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*—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.  
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner,

22 Shari Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.  
Territory includes the Sudan Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

## France

*Paris*—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.  
Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

*Paris*—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.  
Territory includes Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark.

## Greece

*Athens*—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Queen Vassilissis Sophias Street.  
Territory includes Turkey.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.  
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

## Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.  
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

## India

*Bombay*—RICHARD GREW, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.  
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

## Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

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

## Italy

*Rome*—J. P. MANION, Canadian Commercial Representative, Casella Postale 475.  
Territory includes Czechoslovakia, 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.

## Malayan Union

*Singapore*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building.  
Territory includes Singapore, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

## 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.

## Newfoundland

*St. John's*—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Circular Road.

## New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 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.

## Peru

*Lima*—W. G. STARK, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

## Portugal

*Lisbon*—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish, Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

## South Africa

*Cape Town*—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

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

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

*Johannesburg*—J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, and Nyasaland.

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

## Sweden

*Stockholm*—F. H. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

## Trinidad

*Port-of-Spain*—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. 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.

## United Kingdom

*London*—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

*Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

*London*—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary 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 for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

*Cable address, Canfracom.*

*London*—Acting Animal Products Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

*Cable address, Agrilson.*

*London*—R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Timber Specialist), 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*—G. B. JOHNSON, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

## United States

*Chicago*—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Suite 1607, 188 West Randolph Street.

*Los Angeles*—V. E. DUCLOS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

*New York City*—J. A. STRONG, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.

Territory includes Bermuda.

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

*Washington*—H. A. SCOTT, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

## Venezuela

*Caracas*—C. S. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Edificio America.

Address for letters: 8° Piso. Esq. Veroes. Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

## 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 Mar. 10	Nominal Quotations Mar. 17
Argentina.....	Peso	Off. Free	·2977	·2977
			·2435	·2435
Australia.....	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Empire.....	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Chile.....	Peso	Off. Export	·0517	·0517
			·0322	·0322
Colombia.....	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba.....	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark.....	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt.....	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire.....	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji.....	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland.....	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc	....	·0084	·0084
French Empire—African.....	Franc	....	·0142	·0142
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	....	·0201	·0201
Haiti.....	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland.....	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India.....	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Iraq.....	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy.....	Lira	....	·0044	·0044
Jamaica.....	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Mexico.....	Peso	....	·2059	·2059
Netherlands.....	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies.....	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand.....	Pound	....	3·2402	3·2402
Norway.....	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Palestine.....	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Peru.....	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines.....	Peso	....	·5000	·5000
Portugal.....	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam.....	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Spain.....	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Straits Settlements.....	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Sweden.....	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland.....	Franc	....	·2325	·2325
Turkey.....	Piastre	....	·0035	·0035
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States.....	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5629	·5629
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985