FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, APRIL 12, 1947

Published Weekly
By
Foreign Trade Service
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Regular Features

COVER SUBJECT—Sap is again running in the maple trees of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec and Ontario, which produced in 1946 maple syrup and sugar valued at an estimated $6,282,000. It is anticipated that the production figure this year will be larger and even establish a new record for the Dominion. Approximately 35 per cent of the crop is sold abroad. During the past year, 175,707 gallons of maple syrup and 3,416,156 pounds of maple sugar were exported to the United States. Bermuda bought 88 gallons of syrup, while Newfoundland imported 12,211 pounds and Sweden 6,758 pounds of maple sugar from this country.

National Film Board Photo

85576—1

Termination of Sellers' Market Indicated in Newfoundland

Review of conditions reveals that something approaching buyers' market prevails—Most commodities in good supply —Shortage of building materials—Complex distribution problem.

By J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada

ST. JOHN'S, March 25, 1947.—Most imported products are now in fairly good supply in Newfoundland, and there are definite indications that the sellers' market, which has ruled for several years, will soon be terminated. Merchants are exercising considerably more caution when placing orders, and something approaching a buyers' market again prevails. Quotations from supplying countries have been lower recently on certain lines of canned goods, including fruits, vegetables and juices, and on drygoods and a number of other miscellaneous lines.

These declines have been more than offset by advances in the price of flour, animal feeds and packing-house products, which are imported in large volume, so that there has been as yet no lowering of the retail and wholesale price structure, and the cost of living remains high. Any general reduction in prices in the United States and Canada, Newfoundland's two most important supplying countries, will benefit local consumers. This also applies to European countries, particularly the United Kingdom, from which Newfoundland normally purchases substantial quantities of merchandise.

Trade Favourable during First Quarter of 1947

The values of both retail and wholesale trade in Newfoundland held up well in the first three months of the year by comparison with 1946 figures. Sales volume has also been satisfactory. The first three months of the year are usually slow trading months in this country, and the fact that there has been no marked falling-off in either the value and volume of retail sales would suggest that Newfoundland's trade in 1947 should be satisfactory and well up to the high standards of the past few years.

Supply Position Satisfactory.

Stocks on hand are not large, but a wide variety of merchandise is being offered by overseas manufacturers, so that, with certain notable exceptions such as building materials, iron and steel products and a limited number of foodstuffs, the Newfoundland market will have adequate supplies of most lines available to meet the still strong demand. Some lines have in fact been overstocked and, as a result, sales have been slow. Shipments of small electrical appliances, drygoods, fashionwear, apparel, footwear, plastic goods and novelties, costume jewellery, canned grocery lines and sundry items handled by department stores and wholesalers have been coming forward regularly. New motor cars and trucks, although not in sufficient volume to meet accumulated demand, are in better supply than in the United States and Canada.

Trading relations on a small scale have been resumed with former European supplying countries, although imports from the United Kingdom have not yet reached former levels. Shipments of motor cars, bicycles, motor cycles, crockery and glassware, plated ware, hardware, whisky, cosmetics and some heavy machinery from the United Kingdom have reached the Newfoundland market when spasmodic shipping opportunities have offered. The shipping position between the United Kingdom and Newfoundland is expected to improve shortly, as regular sailings are scheduled to begin in July. When these begin, the United Kingdom may expect to regain some of the ground lost during the past seven years.

Building Materials in Short Supply

Building materials of all types continue to be scarce and, as a result, housing projects, construction and plant expansion programs have been slowed down. Electrical supplies, other than small appliances, plumbing fixtures, iron and steel products and certain durable consumer goods, are also difficult to obtain. Prices of most of the scarce items are still high, which has the effect of limiting purchases even when supplies are obtainable. The price of flour, for example, has increased to such an extent that importers are not buying and, as a result, it is possible that a flour shortage may develop within a few months.

Low-Priced Merchandise in Demand.

With a return to something approaching normal trading in Newfoundland, there are several important factors which should be taken into consideration by exporters interested in this market. The total population of the country is 318,000, and there are only three towns with more than 10,000 population: St. John's, the capital (43,000), Corner Brook and district (12,000), and Grand Falls and district (10,000). The remainder of the inhabitants are scattered along a coastline of 6,000 miles in more than 1,300 settlements.

The demand in general is for low-priced merchandise retailing at higher prices than prevail for average merchandise in Canada and the United States. This is due to a combination of factors, mainly the result of the high shipping and other charges which must be added to the original cost, and also to the fairly substantial duties levied for the purpose of raising revenue. The number of retail and wholesale outlets available is limited and, as a result, importers are in a position to carefully select the lines which they intend to purchase.

Direct Contact with Importers Recommended.

In many instances leading accounts insist on exclusive distributory rights before placing volume orders. This practice definitely limits sales outlets in St. John's and the other larger centres, although the merchandise is distributed widely on a wholesale basis to accounts throughout the island and in many cases this policy works to the advantage of both exporter and importer. Unless the volume of sales is substantial, as is the case with packing-house products, cereals, various canned goods, etc., and a large number of retail outlets must be canvassed, the appointment of resident agents is not recommended. The best method of obtaining business in Newfoundland is to establish direct contact with leading importers, either by correspondence or, if it can be arranged, by a personal visit to the trade. The utmost care should be exercised in choosing accounts and, in general, it is necessary to limit them to the larger importers. Many local firms carry on both a retail and a wholesale business and, in selling to accounts outside the leading centres, the volume of business is not appreciably increased.

Distribution Presents Problem.

The distribution of essential supplies to the many isolated settlements accessible only by sea poses a problem of considerable magnitude. Most of the communities outside the Avalon Peninsula, on the east coast, and those on the northeast, north, northwest, west and in Labrador—the majority of them fishing villages—are isolated for periods varying from four to six months of the year. The main line of the Newfoundland Railway roughly bisects the island, connecting with ports in Trinity Bay, Bonavista Bay, and Notre Dame Bay, and from these ports, when navigation is open, vessels of the Newfoundland Railway Steamships call at the principal settlements. There are also branch lines to Bonavista Bay and Placentia Bay, the latter connecting with Newfoundland Railway vessels calling at ports in St. Mary's Bay, Placentia Bay, Fortune Bay and along the south coast to Port aux Basques.

This system provides a fairly comprehensive coverage of the entire island. The south coast is open to navigation all the year round, but merchants on the east, northeast, north, northwest and west coasts must lay in sufficient stocks in the fall of the year to last until the opening of navigation, generally in May or June. With such a large territory possessing only a limited population to cover, it is obvious that the Newfoundland Railway, which is government controlled, could not be a paying proposition; in fact, their annual operating deficit is quite high. The government is embarking on a substantial road-building program to alleviate conditions and to join up many of the communities which are now isolated. This will be a costly and lengthy undertaking.

Amended Italian Regulations Permit Import Of Certain Goods Without Import Licence

Imports in free exchange allowed on long list of items—Availability of funds basis of present purchases—No guarantee of continuity of business—Procedures suggested for Canadian exporters.

ROME, March 11, 1947.—(FTS)—Apart from direct government purchases, which are not subject to the controls imposed upon private trade, there are certain products which private traders, under specific circumstances, may import without import licence. The regulations in this respect have just been amended and consolidated. The relevant features are outlined below.

Imports in "free exchange" are permissible in respect of the list below, from countries with which Italy has no compensation or payments agreements, if they are financed in one of the following ways: (*a*) From funds held abroad by Italian residents when not subject to cession to the Italian Exchange Office; (*b*) From funds established abroad prior to March 26, 1946, in respect to which an "amnesty" has been granted, provided they are used under the present regulations before September 6, 1947; (*c*) If the imports are bona fide gifts.

To understand the scope of this measure, it should be explained that, as in other countries, many individuals exported foreign exchange both prior to and since the war; that such funds were subject to confiscation if undeclared; but that no legal action will be taken against the holders under the circumstances outlined in (*b*) above.

Subject to the financial conditions outlined above, the following goods may be imported free of licence, provided that the customs obtain a bank certificate showing that a letter of credit has been established in payment, within the terms of the regulations:

- Cattle, sheep and horses;
- Pigs;
- Poultry;
- Poultry eggs;
- Eggs, yolk;
- Casein;
- Tuna, small tuna and herrings, fresh or frozen;
- Stockfish;
- Coffee;
- Cocoa in powder;
- Barley;
- Potatoes;
- Olives, fresh;
- Spermaceti;
- Wax, n.o.p.;
- Hemp, manilla raw;
- Linen, raw;
- Jute, raw;
- Vegetable fibres, raw, n.o.p.;
- Coconut fillets and similar, 2 ply;
- Linters, cotton, raw;
- Wool waste;
- Animal hair, raw;
- Animal hair, for hat manufacturing;
- Bristles, raw;
- Chromium ores;
- Iron and steel scrap;
- Pig iron, phosphoric;
- Steel ingots;
- Steels, common, in blooms and billets;
- Copper, in bars and scrap;
- Nickel, in bars;
- Tungsten filaments and contacts;
- Molybdenum ribbons and filaments;
- Asbestos, long fibre, raw;
- Mica in bulk, in powder or in flakes or scales, raw;
- Wood, common and fine, rough or roughly squared;
- Willows, rough;
- Ivory, rough;
- Coral, rough;
- Mother-of-pearl, rough;
- Tortoise, rough;
- Horns, bones, rough and other similar materials, raw;
- Cumarone, rosin;
- Turpentine essence;
- Coal tar;
- Raw tar oils;
- Benzol, toluol and xylol;
- Paraffin, solid;
- Ceresine;
- Vaseline;
- Vegetable tar;
- Gums, others;
- Resins, others;
- Gummoresins and balsams;
- Mimosa essence;
- Potassium carbonate;
- Potassium nitrate;
- Metallic selenium;
- Cresol (cresilic acid);
- Phenol (phenic acid);
- Glycerine, raw;
- Naphthalene, raw;
- Resorcine;
- Emetine;
- Cassia and tamarind;
- Camphor, natural;
- Chincona bark;
- Plants and parts of medicinal plants n.o.p. exotic, non-powdered;
- Juice of aloe;
- Insulin;
- Quebracho wood;
- Blacking;
- Gelatine for photography;
- Raw hides, dried or pickled, from cattle, calf, sheep and goat, not used for fur-making;
- Meat waste;
- Gutta-percha, raw;
- Cellulose for paper and rayon;
- Pulp for paper-making, mechanical;
- Potato starch;
- Hops;
- Rags of wool, linen and cotton; materials destined, under customs control, to shipbuilding yards for naval constructions;
- Commodities for which there already exist, or for which facilities may be granted, for temporary import provided such commodities are introduced for the purposes contemplated according to the appropriate regulations, to be re-exported according to the same regulations.

Interested Canadian exporters should know that the holders of foreign funds are not always importers, but that importers frequently accumulate sufficient credits of this nature from the actual holders to be able to finance a fairly large transaction. It should be stressed, however, that there is no guarantee of continuity in such business, since the transaction is based on the availability of funds and not necessarily on a permanent interest in the type of goods in question. If any Canadian exporters are interested in business on this basis, to be completed before September 6, 1947, the following procedure is suggested:

(*a*) The exporter should submit an offer, c.i.f. Italian ports, with complete description of the merchandise, to this office in six copies;

(*b*) These copies will be circulated to the leading Italian banks, who will presumably know the free exchange balances of their clients, and will be able to advise them of the import opportunity offered;

(*c*) The banks will be asked to communicate the names of exporters direct to interested clients, as this office has not the facilities to follow up spot transactions of this nature.

In cases where the Canadian Commercial Representative's office is aware of free exchange holders who are recognized importers of the goods in question, the offers will be sent to such importers in the hope that permanent contacts will result, and the matter will be followed up on that basis. If contacts are made through the bank circularization and business results, the Canadian Commercial Representative in Italy, J. P. Manion, should be informed, in order that enquiries may be made as to the suitability of the buyer as a permanent representative.

Mexican Adverse Trade Balance Greatly Increased in 1946

Totals 1,239,283,000 pesos or $247,852,000 in 1946, almost five times the 1945 figure—Total value of trade much higher than in previous years—Imports more than one billion pesos greater than in 1945, while exports exceed the value for 1945 by 227 million pesos.

MEXICO CITY, March 27, 1947.—(FTS)—According to figures released to-day by the Mexican Department of National Statistics, this country had an adverse balance of trade in 1946 amounting to 1,239,283,000 pesos or $247,852,000. Imports were valued at one billion pesos more last year than in 1945 and exports at two hundred and twenty-seven million pesos more than in the previous year.

The total value of Mexico's foreign trade during the year was, therefore, very much higher than in previous years and the unfavourable balance also was almost five times greater than in 1945. Some indication of the disparity between imports and exports was reported in June, 1946, when the adverse balance already had risen to $53,294,943.

Mexican Trade, 1938-1946

Year	Exports Pesos	Imports Pesos
1938	493,556,000	493,834,000
1939	554,391,000	627,364,000
1940	584,869,000	668,837,000
1941	513,109,000	914,468,000
1942	667,891,000	752,171,000
1943	1,026,564,000	1,868,633,000
1944	986,009,000	1,348,294,000
1945	1,169,647,000	1,603,071,000
1946	1,396,903,000	2,636,166,000

Although the total valuation for goods imported into Mexico is more or less correct, the export figures issued by the Department of National Statistics are somewhat questionable, particularly with regard to shipments abroad of fresh vegetables, which in 1946 were stated to total 129,139,000 pesos, although in fact they may have been worth as much as three or four times that amount.

Principal Exports and Imports

Chief exports during 1946 were: fresh vegetables, lumber and fine woods, chicle and similar products (117,405,000 pesos); textile fibres, (140,659,000 pesos); metals, (212,315,000 pesos); textiles, (301,809,000 pesos).

Chief imports listed by the Department of National Statistics were: animal products, (168,711,000 pesos); vegetable products, (298,769,000 pesos); mineral products, (262,247,000 pesos); chemicals and pharmaceutical products, (110,504,000 pesos); luxury articles, (227,688,000 pesos); and goods such as railway materials and equipment, generators, turbines, textile machinery, tractors, parts for agricultural machinery, hand tools, omnibuses, automobiles, etc., grouped together by the department, (685,443,000 pesos).

No breakdown of these preliminary statistics by countries of origin will be available for some months and a separate report will be prepared at a later date, giving details of Canadian-Mexican trade. It should be noted that there will always be a very great difference between Canadian and Mexican official statistics of trade between the two countries, for the reason that all goods in transit through the United States are considered by the Mexican Bureau of Statistics as trade with the United States.

Production of Agar in New Zealand has Steadily Expanded in Recent Years

Established on commercial scale in 1943—Plan to double capacity of processing plant—Overseas demand exceeds supply—Steady future assured for industry—Open new collecting depot.

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

WELLINGTON, March 3, 1947.—The production of agar in New Zealand has expanded steadily since its first beginnings on a commercial scale in 1943. It shows prospects of becoming a permanent industry. When Japan entered the war in 1941, she had a world monopoly of this product, which is of particular importance to the meat-canning industry in New Zealand. The raw material for agar is a certain type of seaweed, and, as a result of experiments conducted with similar species found on the Dominion coastlines, a processing plant was installed by Davis Gelatine (New Zealand) Limited, at Woolston. Now it is planned to double the capacity of the plant.

Quality of Local Product High

It was found that the New Zealand product compared more than favourably with overseas production, for its quality far exceeded that of any similar product that had previously been placed on the market. As production increased, agar was exported to England, Australia, India, South Africa and America. The overseas demand has always exceeded the supply after the Dominion's requirements have been satisfied. Agar has important uses in pharmaceutical preparations, cosmetics, some milk products, and the confectionery industry. It is also widely used as a medium for bacteriological cultures, and is now being used in the production of penicillin.

Future of Industry Assured

A steady future for the industry now seems assured, for its product has gained excellent repute in overseas markets. Even if the Japanese industry is revived on a large scale, it is probable that the high-grade local product will compete very keenly with the less refined material manufactured in Japan. Furthermore, it is thought unlikely that the Japanese industry will be able to produce agar on the scale of low prices that prevailed before the war. One of the chief costs of the industry is that of paying labourers to collect the weed. If the Japanese worker's subsistence wage is increased, it will be impossible in the future for the agar industry in that country to produce the finished product at competitive prices on the world market.

New Collecting Centre Opened

In addition to the original collecting centre for seaweed at Auckland, a new depot has been opened this summer at Hastings. The special kinds of seaweed used have come from the west coast north of Hokianga, the Bay of Plenty, and from the east coast from Gisborne northwards. The first organized collection of agar seaweed, mainly by the Maoris and school children along North Auckland and East Cape beaches, was made in 1943, when 24 tons (dry weight) was gathered. Seventy-nine tons were gathered in 1944, 105 tons in 1945 and 115 tons last year.

The Internal Marketing Department is the collecting agent and pays at the rate of 1s. a pound or £112 a ton for the clean dried weed.

Other parts of the North Island coast, particularly near Wellington, Egmont, and Kawhia, are reported to produce abundant supplies of the type of seaweed required. If the demand from overseas continues to increase, these areas may also be harvested.

Colombia Changes Regulations For Granting Import Licences

Difficult conditions result from speculative activity, which involved considerable sums of money and prevented legitimate importers from importing merchandise available for shipment—Approval gauged on availability of exchange and evidence of shipments within definite time limits.

By M. T. Stewart, Canadian Trade Commissioner

BOGOTÁ, March 18, 1947.—The Oficina de Control de Cambios, Importaciones y Exportaciones, has altered the regulations controlling imports. Considerable chaos had developed in the matter of granting import licences and, at the close of 1946, the Oficina de Control de Cambios found that it could not continue with the present system. A number of licences had been issued which did not correspond to any real orders but had been obtained by local importers and others with a view to speculating in certain commodities in short supply. This class of speculative activity in import licences involved considerable sums of money. In many cases legitimate importers were prevented from importing merchandise which was available for shipment from the United States and elsewhere, due to the fact that the quotas for licences in that particular commodity were largely filled by these speculative licences.

Import licences will be required for all classes of merchandise and in future the approval of these will be gauged on the estimated average monthly purchases of gold and foreign exchange to be made by the Central Bank during the current year, which is understood to be calculated at U.S.$20 millions. Of this amount, 85 per cent will be allotted to imports distributed in the following ratio: preferential, 35 per cent; No. 1, 27 per cent; No. 1 bis, 20 per cent; No. 2, 3 per cent; No. 3, 6 per cent;

No. 4, 9 per cent. The remaining 15 per cent will be retained to meet government requirements and remittances other than in payment for imports.

Licences will be granted only if the importer can produce satisfactory evidence to show that there are reasonable expectations of the merchandise being shipped within the following time limits: preferential, up to 6 months; No. 1, up to 4 months; No. 1 bis, up to 4 months; No. 2, up to 45 days; No. 3, up to 45 days; No. 4, up to 45 days.

Applications for import licences must be filed within ten days from the time the guarantee deposit, hitherto in force and not changed under the new regulations, is made with the Stabilization Fund on the following basis:

Preferential	2 per cent	Based on the equivalent in pesos of the value of the import licence calculated at 175·50 for U.S. dollars.
1 and 2 bis	5 per cent	
2, 3 and 4	10 per cent	

Conditions for Extension of Licence

If the import licence is not utilized within 60 days from expiry date and the importer cannot show just cause for failure to bring in the goods, the deposit is forfeited for the benefit of the national treasury. Extensions of up to 60 days may be obtained if the importer can prove that shipment has not been made during the original validity period of the licence, due to extenuating circumstances, and on the condition that the guarantee deposit is duplicated. Certain exceptions are permitted in the case of essential machinery and raw materials destined to assist national industries. Official and semi-official entities are exempt from making guarantee deposits, provided the imports are required for their own consumption or in the interests of the national economy. Importations by the Instituto Nacional de Abastecimientos come under the latter category.

Licences to Cover Bona Fide Orders Only

The intention of the Control Board is to limit the granting of licences to bona fide orders for merchandise, materials and equipment which are ready to be shipped or which will be ready within a reasonable time. Since the beginning of this year, while the Board was considering their new policy, it has been essential to produce proof that the goods are available for shipment before import licences have been granted. There is a need for exchange control and import control in Colombia, but foreign exchange exists in sufficient volume to take care of legitimate needs of the country, provided it is wisely distributed and, in this respect, Colombia is in a fortunate position.

Shipping Time Limits Rather Short

Referring to the time limits for groups 2, 3 and 4, the 45-day limit is rather a short period, but, if the exporter and the local agent or importer are working closely together, this may be sufficient. When the exporter has advised the local agent that the goods are available for shipment or will be available by a set date, this will enable him to obtain promptly the import licence from the Control Board and forward it to the exporter in Canada, who should then have more than a month left to confirm shipping space which may have been previously reserved and have the documents in the hands of the Colombian Consul before the 45-day period, starting from the date the licence was granted, has expired. If it is found in practice that 45 days is not sufficient, the Colombian Government authorities have been found to be very reasonable in such matters and, if sufficient bona fide cases are brought to their attention, they might be prepared to consider granting a longer period.

Place Restrictions on Remittances of Foreign Exchange

The changes place restrictions on remittances to Colombians resident abroad and to foreigners working in Colombia who are obliged to support their families elsewhere. These remittances are limited to US$2,000 monthly for each person and, in the case of families, for the head of the family US$1,500, for the wife US$1,000, and for each child US$500. In no case may these remittances exceed US$4,000 monthly for each family. These remittances are subject to the non-resident tax of 10 per cent in addition to the prevailing tax of 3·85 per cent on all sales of foreign exchange.

(Editor's Note—For a more complete picture, reference should be made to the report "Exchange Control in Colombia", printed in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal*, February 16, 1946.)

Foodstuffs Head List of Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom

Wheat, in bulk and in the form of flour, predominates, followed by bacon and ham—Eggs, cheese and canned salmon among ten leading items—Shipments of lumber larger.

By Research and Development Branch, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

CANADIAN exports have been directed mainly to Great Britain and the United States since Confederation. During the period between 1868 and 1889, these countries alternated as the principal foreign purchasers of Canadian commodities. The United Kingdom was Canada's best customer from 1890 to 1939, having headed the list in most of those years. Since 1942, however, the largest proportion of exports from this country have crossed the border to the United States.

Agricultural products predominate in the list of exports to the United Kingdom. Wheat, shipped in bulk or in the form of flour, accounts for much of the total, reaching a peak of 50 per cent in 1925. These two items aggregated 33 per cent in 1946. Bacon and ham are second in importance, having showed a particularly large increase during the war years, when Great Britain was unable to obtain supplies from former traditional sources. The volume of exports of bacon continued high in 1946, though the supply situation was more responsible than demand for a reduction in dollar value from 1945 to 1946.

Beef and Egg Exports Increased

Exports of fresh beef and veal, shell and powdered eggs were stimulated by the war. These products were shipped in negligible quantities to the United Kingdom before the war, but the increased demand for foodstuffs and improved transportation methods have created what may well prove to be a permanent market for such agricultural items. Cheese, fresh apples and canned salmon have for many years been purchased in large volume by Great Britain.

Lumber Listed High Among Shipments

Planks and boards have long been listed among the most important Canadian exports to the United Kingdom. Although domestic production of lumber has increased in Britain, demands of the housing and reconstruction projects have maintained the demand for softwood at a high level. Canada supplied one-half Britain's imports of sawn and dressed lumber in 1946, compared with about 20 per cent in 1938.

There was a marked decline in British imports of lumber from Finland, the Soviet Union and from Sweden as between 1938 and 1946. Shipments from Canada of veneer and plywoods, valued in 1946 at $9·4 million, and pit props at $9·2 million, had been exported in relatively small quantities before the war. Exports of newsprint and woodpulp were valued at $16·1 million in 1946, but these were important items in the list of prewar products.

Non-ferrous metals comprised the third major group, which has figured largely in exports to the United Kingdom for many years. The principal item was aluminum, valued in 1946 at $23·1 million. Others of the group, in their order of importance during 1946, are copper, platinum, lead, zinc and nickel.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom, by Main Groups

	1946	1945	1938	1931	1925
			($ Millions)		
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	224.3	237 0	107.3	96.8	336.6
Animals and Animal Products	173.4	226.9	73.2	31.6	100.7
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	2.3	14.5	3.4	1.3	1.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	85.0	98.5	38.5	13.5	19.0
Iron and Products	17.1	162 5	13.5	3.8	7.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	82.0	78.4	91.5	17.1	17.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4.5	8.5	3.1	1.1	1.4
Chemical and Allied Products	4.0	16.4	5.0	2.9	3.6
Miscellaneous Commodities	4.9	120 5	4.2	3.4	3.8
Total Exports	597.5	963.2	339.7	171.5	492.3

Principal Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom

	1946	1945	1938	1931	1925
			($ Millions)		
1. Wheat	140.6	163.3	51.7	63.6	251.1
2. Bacon, hams, shoulders, sides	65.2	95.4	30.5	1.5	28.5
3. Flour of wheat	53.3	42.3	9.6	7.9	18.7
4. Planks and boards	36.2	38.6	19.4	3.2	9.1
5. Eggs	26.1	43.0	0.4	0.1	0.9
6. Beef and veal, fresh	25.5	36.5	0.2	....	0.8
7. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms	23.1	7.7	12.0	1.9	1.7
8. Cheese	21.3	27.1	11.0	10.0	31.8
9. Copper ingots, bars, billets, etc.	19.6	6.3	25.6	1.1	....
10. Salmon, canned	11.7	9.1	3.7	3.8	4.8
11. Wood pulp	10.1	22.3	3.7	1.4	2.5
12. Veneers and plywoods	9.4	11.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
13. Pit props of wood	9.2	3.7	....	....	....
14. Platinum, etc., in concentrates	8.7	5.4	9.0	1.1	....
15: Radio wireless apparatus, n.o.p.	7.9	25.4	....	....	....
16. Lead in pigs, refined lead	7.7	4.0	6.7	2.0	5.8
17. Apples, fresh	6.5	1.4	8.7	5.3	5.5
18. Newsprint paper	6.0	6.6	5.7	5.2	1.4
19. Vehicles and parts n.o.p.	5.7	2.7	....	....	....
20. Zinc spelter	4.8	4.6	6.6	3.4	1.3
21. Oats	4.6	3.6	2.1	1.6	10.5
22. Tobacco, bright, flue-cured	4.0	4.9	4.7	1.1	....
23. Nickel in matte or speiss	3.6	5.9	10.0	4.1	3.9
24. Oatmeal and rolled oats	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.4	1.6
25. Billets, ingots, blooms, iron	3.2	0.9	2.3	....	....
26. Paper board, n.o.pi	3.0	2.7	2.5	....	....
27. Milk evaporated	2.9	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.9
28. Tomato paste, pulp, puree, canned	2.6	....	0.9	....	....
29. Mutton and lamb, fresh	2.3	1.8	....	....	0.1
Total above commodities	528.2	579.5	222.4	121.0	381.0
Total exports	597.5	963.2*	339.7	171.5	492.3

*Difference from list mainly due to war goods valued in excess of $250 million.

Canadian Exports, by Geographic Areas

Country	February			January-February	
	1938	1946	1947	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES	(Millions of Dollars)				
United Kingdom and Europe	27·6	38·7	45·9	91·2	97·5
America	1·4	4·6	7·0	10·4	18·0
Africa	1·8	2·0	6·6	6·0	13·7
Asia	0·9	8·4	3·5	17·5	7·4
Oceania	3·4	1·1	6·0	5·5	11·3
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES	35·1	54·9	68·9	130·6	147·9
FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
United States and Possessions	16·9	58·3	69·8	121·1	149·5
Latin America	1·5	7·2	10·9	15·2	25·9
Europe	3·6	24·9	22·4	61·5	45·6
Other Foreign	2·5	7·8	7·6	13·9	19·3
Total Foreign Countries	24·5	98·2	110·6	211·6	240·3
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	59·6	153·1	179·5	342·2	388·1

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	February			January-February	
	1938	1946	1947	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Europe:					
United Kingdom	27,345	37,885	44,871	89,033	95,336
Eire	206	705	538	1,542	1,043
Gibraltar	....	48	34	48	79
Malta	27	66	503	594	1,048
Total Europe	27,578	38,704	45,946	91,217	97,506
America:					
Newfoundland	359	1,367	2,314	4,134	6,589
Bermuda	92	132	245	407	765
Barbados	65	379	429	658	1,142
Jamaica	431	633	1,050	1,224	2,325
Trinidad and Tobago	231	1,153	1,630	2,083	3,746
Bahamas	(a)	(a)	233	(a)	694
Leeward and Windward Islands	144	421	397	825	1,037
British Honduras	19	65	33	155	206
British Guiana	93	464	685	910	1,502
Falkland Islands	....	1	....	1	....
Total America	1,434	4,615	7,016	10,397	18,006
Africa:					
Northern Rhodesia	(b)	(b)	70	(b)	86
Union of South Africa	1,668	1,319	5,721	5,069	11,895
Other British South Africa	(b)	(b)	....	(b)	1
Southern Rhodesia	81	332	401	472	767
Gambia	....	14	2	14	16
Gold Coast	2	111	68	169	162
Nigeria	4	36	67	87	156
Sierra Leone	5	33	69	36	175
Other British West Africa	....	....	....	....	2
British Sudan	1	15	33	15	33
British East Africa	63	154	139	179	397
Total Africa	1,824	2,014	6,570	6,041	13,690

(a) Included with Leeward and Windward Islands prior to 1947.
(b) Included with Union of South Africa prior to 1947.

Country	February			January-February	
	1938	1946	1947	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES—Concluded	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Asia:					
India	373	7,325	1,171	15,749	3,388
Burma	28	103	4	103	184
Ceylon	20	97	223	384	350
Aden	10	13	11	34	28
British Malaya	321	186	443	395	1,142
Other British East Indies	2	43	2	43	6
Hong Kong	92	28	371	51	750
Palestine	7	648	1,230	698	1,545
Total Asia	853	8,443	3,455	17,457	7,393
Oceania:					
Australia	2,429	933	4,722	3,924	9,044
New Zealand	952	198	1,158	1,493	2,005
Fiji	14	....	71	95	162
Other Oceania	....	4	....	5	45
Total Oceania	3,395	1,135	5,951	5,517	11,256
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES	35,086	54,914	68,935	130,630	147,851
FOREIGN COUNTRIES					
United States and Possessions:					
United States	16,792	57,563	69,396	119,886	148,849
Alaska	2	14	39	22	78
American Virgin Islands	3	6	15	15	29
Guam	....	2	....	3	....
Hawaii	50	441	52	586	76
Puerto Rico	17	312	283	566	462
Total United States and Possessions	16,864	58,338	69,785	121,078	149,494
Latin America:					
Argentina	451	658	3,760	1,356	8,948
Bolivia	10	26	63	82	127
Brazil	242	1,654	2,334	4,275	4,114
Chile	54	259	262	604	565
Colombia	85	881	832	1,483	2,025
Costa Rica	9	58	96	170	413
Cuba	90	327	426	1,104	1,282
Dominican Republic	55	55	203	160	355
Ecuador	6	34	146	74	420
Guatemala	8	74	230	118	518
Haiti	11	16	226	69	450
Honduras	3	10	30	64	112
Mexico	209	968	776	1,460	1,532
Nicaragua	2	12	80	33	165
Panama	31	151	74	247	335
Paraguay	1	2	13	11	28
Peru	68	288	205	469	1,309
Salvador	7	19	41	37	195
Uruguay	17	112	146	330	514
Venezuela	129	1,587	936	3,018	2,527
Total Latin America	1,488	7,191	10,879	15,164	25,934
Europe:					
Albania	....	....	....	5	23
Austria	3	433	30	433	357
Belgium	365	7,169	4,179	12,228	5,954
Bulgaria	....	....	1	....	9
Czechoslovakia	163	220	574	2,312	1,006
Denmark	16	....	41	1	120
Estonia	....	....	....	....	....
Finland	29	48	29	90	80
France	436	6,203	5,395	10,494	12,836
Germany	1,141	1,475	576	1,537	860
Greece	1	8	360	327	1,296

Country	February			January-February	
	1938	1946	1947	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Hungary	....	....	1	1	12
Iceland	....	207	212	536	377
Italy	17	984	2,010	2,719	2,783
Latvia	23	....	....	....	....
Lithuania	....	....	....	....	....
Netherlands	601	3,434	3,983	10,099	7,546
Norway	325	1,288	745	2,692	2,473
Poland	25	539	1,479	3,373	2,745
Portugal	5	123	212	635	641
Azores and Madeira	....	....	14	....	44
Roumania	....	....	4	....	4
Soviet Union	168	2,021	736	10,854	1,265
Spain	....	....	215	26	274
Sweden	283	588	276	964	1,474
Switzerland	10	110	1,036	544	1,297
Yugoslavia	....	60	283	1,589	2,122
Total Europe	3,611	24,910	22,391	61,459	45,598
Other Foreign Countries:					
Abyssinia	....	....	5	....	17
Afghanistan	....	1	....	1	....
Belgian Congo	4	115	71	230	199
China	104	894	3,317	3,304	7,628
Greenland	....	....	4	....	33
Egypt	23	1,284	1,082	2,248	2,422
French Africa	7	3,128	153	3,827	477
French East Indies	3	3	523	3	531
French Guiana	....	4	11	4	13
French Oceania	2	25	17	29	21
French West Indies	7	23	105	33	319
Madagascar	....	1	....	4	2
St. Pierre and Miquelon	11	31	23	110	67
Iraq	6	18	17	260	42
Tripoli	....	....	2	....	2
Other Italian Africa	....	....	....	....	....
Japan	2,058	....	1	....	372
Korea	....	....	....	....	....
Liberia	2	5	4	9	21
Morocco	3	597	41	680	217
Netherlands East Indies	44	547	542	1,366	1,134
Netherlands Guiana	4	11	27	26	70
Netherlands West Indies	12	109	186	159	258
Iran	16	66	28	109	99
Philippine Islands	146	671	948	1,174	4,233
Portuguese Africa	109	130	148	176	371
Portuguese Asia	....	....	1	....	1
Siam	2	....	78	....	84
Canary Islands	....	17	27	17	33
Spanish Africa	....	....	....	....	....
Syria	3	36	86	50	160
Turkey	....	74	68	83	442
Total Other Foreign Countries	2,566	7,790	7,515	13,902	19,268
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES	24,533	98,229	110,570	211,603	240,292
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	59,619	153,143	179,505	342,233	388,144

Export Permit Regulations Further Amended

Effective April 5, commodities in transit in bond on a through journey on a billing originating outside of Canada, clearly indicating the ultimate destination to be a third country, may pass through Canada without a Canadian export permit. Commodities exported from a British or foreign country to Canada, and declared as such by the shipper in the country of export, remain subject to Canadian export permit regulations if offered for export.

Australian Economic Conditions Show Upward Trend in 1946

Transition from wartime to peacetime economy achieved despite difficulties — Production and employment show upward trend—Exports higher and imports lower—Trading banks in sound condition.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on economic conditions in Australia during 1946. Agriculture, industry, transportation, etc., will be discussed in subsequent articles.)

MELBOURNE, March 29, 1947.—In common with most other countries, Australia's transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy has been effected; but not without difficulty. There was, throughout 1946, a continuation of the acute shortages of labour, machinery and raw materials, accentuated by a series of industrial disturbances. As a result, production of durable and consumer goods was disappointing and, while some progress has been made, most industries are still far short of overtaking the scarcities created during the wartime period. These conditions, coupled with a large accumulation of savings and a higher level of employment, have provided all the elements favourable to inflation. To combat this danger, most of the government controls originally introduced as war measures have been continued.*

Employment and Production Increased

Despite unfavourable conditions, substantial progress was achieved during the first sixteen months of the reconversion period and is being continued. The number of persons employed in factories in August, 1946, increased by 5·7 per cent over that recorded for August, 1945, and by 40 per cent over the 1938-39 level, although a number of employers report considerable restlessness among the workers, resulting in an unusually heavy turnover in personnel.

Following the settlement of the coal strike in January, 1946, production was well maintained throughout the year. The output of pig iron and ingot steel averaged about 11 per cent higher than during the three years immediately preceding the outbreak of war. There was an increase in the production of building materials—bricks, tiles, cement building sheets and sawn timber—and of a number of standard household appliances—gas, electric and solid-fuel stoves—and baths, basins and sinks, although output was far short of demand.

Production of foodstuffs was adversely affected during the first six months of 1946 by the continued drought of the previous two years, resulting in short wheat and fodder crops and a heavy loss in sheep and cattle. However, good recoveries were made during July, August and September, particularly in wheat flour, butter, cheese, beef, veal, mutton and lamb.

*The National Security Act expired at midnight on December 31, 1946, and 183 sets of regulations of a restrictive character, most of which had a wartime application only, ceased to operate from that time. However, 61 sets of regulations will be continued through 1947, deriving their one year's validity from the Defence (Transitional Provisions) Act. Under this Act, the Government will continue to exercise controls over prices, wages, rents, land values, interest rates, capital issues, rationing, imports and exports and a number of other phases of business activity such as food production, marketing, etc.

City Mutual Life Building, Sydney, Australia, in which are located offices of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

Imports Lower, but Exports Higher

There was a drop of 16·5 per cent in the value of imports of merchandise during the year ended June 30, 1946, as compared with the value for the previous year, undoubtedly due to the rigid control exercised over purchases from abroad. During the same period, exports of merchandise increased in value by about 20 per cent. This was achieved despite the fact that, according to figures prepared by the Commonwealth statistician, the increase in import prices above the prewar level was much greater than in the case of export prices.

The total value of imports (including specie and bullion) into Australia for the year ended June 30, 1946, was £156,783,000 (sterling) as compared with £188,483,000 in the preceding year, while exports totalled £172,757,000 as against £123.969,000 in 1944-45. Exports in 1945-46 exceeded imports by £15,974,000, but in the previous year imports exceeded exports by £64,514,000.

Retail Sales and Construction Show Upward Trend.

The value of retail sales in Sydney for the twelve months ending June, 1946, were up by 31·6 per cent over that recorded for the previous twelve-month period, and the monthly average of building permits issued, which stood at £A520,000 in 1944-45, rose to £A2,198,000 in 1945-46 and to £A4,841,000 in October, 1946.

Assets of Trading Banks Greatly Increased

Large government expenditures for war purposes, coupled with heavy spending by Allied Governments in the Commonwealth during the war years, brought about great changes in the position of the trading banks, the net result of which was an unprecedented increase in their assets and liabilities.

Assets of the nine Australian trading banks, which totalled £A382 millions in June, 1939, expanded to £A709 millions in June, 1946, while total liabilities increased from £A328 millions to £A642 millions. Advances during the war period declined from £A291 millions in June, 1939, to £A206 millions in June, 1945. About that time the decline appears to have been arrested and replaced by a marked upward trend, reaching £A224 millions in June, 1946, and increasing steadily each month until November, when total advances stood at £A258 millions. In order to ensure that the huge surplus funds accumulated by the banks during this period were fully employed, the trading banks were required, under the emergency National Security (Wartime Banking Control) Regulations, to place such funds (at the discretion of the Central Bank) in a special account with that institution. Funds so placed totalled £A258 millions in June, 1946. These regulations are still in force, and it is noteworthy that the funds in this special account constitute the largest single asset of the trading banks, exceeding advances to customers in June, 1946, by nearly £A40 millions. As previously noted, however, the latter have shown a steady increase during the past year, keeping pace with the return to peacetime industrial and commercial activity.

Savings Deposits at All-time High

Note circulation in Australia stood at £A198,963,872 in June, 1946, as compared with £A185,743,625 in June, 1945, and £A47,530,124 in 1939. Of the total circulation in June, 1946, £A181,672,450 was held by the public and the balance by the banks.

There was a further increase in savings bank deposits, which reached an all-time high of £A664 millions in June, 1946, as compared with £A567 millions in June, 1945, and £A246 millions in 1939.

Diplomatic Status for Trade Envoys in Sweden and Ireland

Diplomatic status has been accorded to Canada's trade commissioners in Sweden and Ireland, F. H. Palmer having been appointed Commercial Counsellor at the Canadian Legation, in Stockholm, and H. L. E. Priestman having been appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada, in Dublin.

Canadian Livestock Bound for China

Canadian cattle and hogs from Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia will soon be established in China, where efforts are being made to increase and improve the herds of dairy stock. A shipment of 700 Holstein and Jersey heifers and bulls and Ayrshire bulls, together with ninety hogs, were loaded aboard the S.S. *Lindenwood Victory* in Vancouver last Tuesday, bound for the Orient. The livestock were purchased by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration at a cost of $231,000, which is being met from UNRRA free funds. This is the first consignment from Canada for China, made through UNRRA, and will be distributed on arrival to Chinese hospitals and universities.

Canadian veterinarians will be aboard the *Lindenwood Victory*, which will be manned by a Canadian crew.

85576—4½

U.K. Controls Footwear Production To Overcome Current Shortages

Trade Working Party conducts survey with object of improving output and efficiency of industry—Methods of distribution reviewed—Standardization of markings recommended —Utility footwear regulated as to grades and prices and exempt from purchase tax, but shortages still prevail.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of three articles on the United Kingdom boot and shoe industry. The second article will deal with the import trade.)

LONDON, February 21, 1947.—In the latest census of United Kingdom production, taken in 1935, the leather boot and shoe industry (excluding repairing and firms employing 10 operatives or less) was shown to comprise 808 establishments employing 108,000 operatives and 8,000 clerical and administrative employees; gross value of output at net ex-factory prices totalled £40,000,000. The factories are heavily concentrated in the East Midlands. A feature of the industry is that a high proportion of the plant is not owned by the manufacturers but is hired from one machinery company, who also services it. The advantage of proximity to a service depot of this organization tends to maintain the existing geographical distribution.

The manufacture of boots and shoes is carried on mainly by small firms. In 1935 the average number of employees per establishment (excluding those of less than 10 workers) was 144. Only 45 factories, out of 808, employed 500 or more workers. Of all workers, 37 per cent were employed in establishments of less than 200 and 66 per cent in establishments of less than 500 operatives. In recent years the tendency has been for the size of establishments to increase.

Production and Efficiency to be Improved

According to a recent official survey, the productivity of labour in the boot and shoe trade is difficult to measure because the proportion of output in different categories varies from year to year, and variations in quality create complications. It is probable, however, that the proportion of cheaper shoes, for which the output per head is the highest, was rising between the years 1930 and 1945, and the over-all increase in output per head has been estimated at more than 30 per cent. It appears to be generally agreed, however, that the production of shoes per man-hour in the United Kingdom is substantially less than that achieved in the United States, and one of the main purposes of the Board of Trade Working Party's recent survey of the industry was to discover means by which the productivity and efficiency of the United Kingdom industry could be improved.

The Working Party found that shoe machinery used in the United Kingdom compares favourably with that used in other parts of the world, both as regards efficiency and design. The United Kingdom industry, nevertheless, is not as fully mechanized as either the United States or German industries.

Eight Distribution and Marketing Channels

The following methods of distribution and marketing are employed in the United Kingdom leather footwear trade:

1. Wholesaler: (*a*) direct purchase from manufacturers; (*b*) sale to retailers, multiple retailers, local authorities, small club dealers, small wholesalers.
2. Multiple retailers: (*a*) direct purchase from manufacturers; (*b*) purchase from wholesalers; (*c*) distribution from central warehouse to own retail shops.
3. Large stores: (*a*) direct purchase from manufacturers; (*b*) purchase from wholesalers.
4. Small retailers: (*a*) direct purchase from manufacturers; (*b*) purchase from wholesalers.
5. Mail-order businesses: direct purchase from manufacturers.
6. Club businesses: direct purchases from manufacturers.
7. Small club dealers: purchase from wholesalers.
8. Local authorities: (*a*) direct purchase from manufacturers; (*b*) purchase from wholesalers.

Detailed information regarding the volume of business passing through each channel, comparative stockings and rates of profit is not available.

The wholesalers referred to above consist of independent jobbers who are not connected with either manufacturing or retailing. The function of a wholesaler is also assumed by the manufacturer who holds "in stock" ranges of shoes of his own production for sale to retailers. The multiple retailer (i.e., an organization controlling a chain of stores), although working on a single gross margin, also acts as a wholesaler in passing on to his own retail shops goods purchased directly. The wholesaler is a link between certain types of individual shopkeeper and the manufacturer. It is not desirable that the shopkeeper should carry large stocks, but the wholesaler needs to stock a large variety of types, styles and sizes, so that he can meet retailers' demands.

Standardization of Marking Recommended

United Kingdom manufacturers using United States or Continental lasts stamp their products with the equivalent sizes and fitting markings. It is considered that this tends to retard efficient stock-keeping and results in confusion to the purchaser. The Boot and Shoe Research Association has studied this subject and made recommendations in favour of the standardization of last measurements, with equivalent standardization of size and fitting markings on footwear.

The size roll required to be stocked by distributors in various parts of the country varies, feet being smaller in the thickly populated districts of the North of England and wider in the North and Midlands than in the South.

Utility Footwear in Interest of Working Classes

It seems desirable briefly to explain the position of the utility footwear scheme in the pattern of the United Kingdom industry.

War conditions, leather rationing, withdrawal of labour and factory space and the large output of service footwear reduced the civilian output. The Board of Trade decided in the circumstances to ensure that a large proportion of the reduced production should consist of reasonably reliable footwear at a price within the reach of the working classes.

The utility specifications are for technical reasons arranged in groups based on the prewar multiple price ticket, and the principle behind each specification is that it should typify and crystallize good past practice in bulk manufacture of that particular grade and type of shoe. The grades and selling prices are regulated by government order.

Shortages Prevail Despite Regulation

Utility footwear is exempt from purchase tax, which is a considerable concession. The rate of purchase tax on non-utility lines is as follows:

1. Footwear made wholly or partly of fur skin (including any skin with fur, hair or wool attached) or silk (except silk used for the stitching of seams and buttonholes), but not including articles made wholly or partly of rough-tanned, undyed sheep or lamb skin with wool attached, and designed specially for industrial use .... 100 per cent.
2. Footwear made wholly or partly of rough-tanned, undyed sheep or lamb skin with wool attached, and designed specially for industrial use.......... 33⅓ per cent
3. Other footwear .... 16⅔ per cent

In spite of these arrangements, which have, generally speaking, worked well, footwear is in short supply in the United Kingdom. Retailers ration their sales to a fixed quota daily, and queues are a familiar sight in the large cities. Most shops sell their quotas in a few hours. While at one time this applied particularly to the women's trade, there are also at the present time shortages in men's footwear.

Business Activity at High Level In Southern Rhodesia in 1946

Volume of sales well over previous years—Market still lacks many essential commodities—Commence active immigration policy—Tobacco crop was exceptionally large and brought unusually high prices.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

JOHANNESBURG, March 27, 1947.—General business activity remained at a high level in Southern Rhodesia during 1946 and the year closed with the volume of sales well above previous levels. Although, as in the case of South Africa, goods from overseas are now reaching Southern Rhodesia in fair volume, serious shortages still exist and the market is still seriously short of many essential commodities. Secondary industries closed the year at a high level of activity but suffered from shortages of raw materials and labour.

Immigration Policy Aggravates Housing Situation

Towards the end of the year the government commenced an active immigration policy and immigrants, particularly from the United Kingdom, are already arriving in fair numbers. This has, however, aggravated the general supply situation, particularly as regards housing which, in any event, is short. The government is, therefore, fostering a housing program, but is hindered by various shortages of all types of building materials. To facilitate imports and to reduce costs, import duties were suspended indefinitely on many types of builders' hardware imported into Southern Rhodesia from any country.

Mining continued during the year to be active and production generally was somewhat ahead of 1945. Rising costs of materials for the industry, however, made profitable gold mining difficult with some danger of the less productive mines having to close. To forestall this, the government passed legislation which in effect will subsidize these marginal producers and keep them operating until costs can again be adjusted.

Farming, too, had a profitable and successful year, although drought conditions at the close of the year were causing great concern, and fear was being felt for the maize and tobacco crops. The 1945-46 tobacco crop, however, was of exceptional size and brought unusually high prices.

Tobacco Important Factor in Economy

Tobacco is the largest single item in the production and export of Southern Rhodesia and consequently the prosperity of the country is reflected in large measure by the nature and value of the crop. In 1946, not only was production greater than in any previous year, except 1945, but the prices obtained constituted a record. Total production of all types of tobacco, of which light flue-cured was the principal, was approximately 45·1 million pounds. This compares with a yield of only 8·6 million pounds in 1931.

Tobacco Auction Sales Active

Auction floors, which are now a feature of the tobacco trade in Southern Rhodesia, reported a most successful year in 1946. Prices were higher than at any time during the past few years, demand was keen and sales were larger than in any year recently with the exception of 1945. The auction floors, which in 1946 were responsible for the sale of most of the crop of flue-cured and dark fire-cured, opened on April 8 and sales terminated on August 31, 1946. With keen competition amongst buyers, prices soared, the average price realized for flue-cured being 32·35 pence per pound and for dark fire-cured 16·96 pence per pound. Both these were all-time records.

All leaf tobacco is not sold in Rhodesia on the auction floors, but in 1946 the major portion of the crop was so disposed of. The following tables show the quantities of leaf sold on the auction floors for the years 1943-46, together with average prices. Quantities consigned direct to buyers overseas for which prices are not available are also indicated.

Flue-cured Virginia	1943	1944	1945	1946
Weight sold (wet leaf), pounds	30,004,218	30,401,567	46,271,600	41,548,836
Value	£2,256,989	£2,758,861	£3,856,361	£5,600,610
Average price (pence per pound)	18.05	21.78	20.00	32.35
Shipped direct, pounds	249,175	....	340,502	228,154
Dark fire-cured leaf				
Weight sold (wet leaf), pounds	651,738	698,100	714,514	563,274
Value	£34,955	£21,985	£26,390	£39,811
Average price (pence per pound)	12.87	7.56	8.86	16.96

Turkish Tobacco Auctioned for First Time

For the first time Turkish tobacco was sold by auction in Rhodesia in 1946. This represented only a portion of the crop, but amounted to 1,175,118 pounds, which realized £106,254, averaging 21·70 pence per pound.

Trade Commissioners Arrive at New Posts

The following Canadian Trade Commissioners have reported at their new posts: H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, in Buenos Aires, Argentina; Richard Grew, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, in Bombay, India; K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, in Hong Kong; and Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, in Singapore.

High Production Maintained by Mexican Industry Last Year

Increased building costs reduce value of building contracts—Textile production approximately same as for 1945, but outlook for cotton exports poor—Steel mills operating three shifts daily to meet domestic demand—Paper industry unable to fulfil requirements—Tire and automobile production increased.

By D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three reports on economic conditions in Mexico during 1946. The first appeared in the April 5 issue of *Foreign Trade.*)

MEXICO CITY, March 18, 1947.—Industrial conditions in Mexico in 1946 were generally good. On the whole, production reached the same high levels as in 1945. Due to the increased cost of building, the value of building contracts decreased considerably from the boom figures recorded in 1945. The textile industry operated at the same high level as the year previous, but export trade in textile products was considerably reduced. Steel mills were in operation 24 hours a day and sufficient orders are on hand to maintain full production during 1947.

Value of Building Declines

From January to June, 1946, the estimated value of building contracts in the Federal district reached 119,100,000 pesos or 20,000,000 pesos less than in the second half of 1945. Construction work had boomed in 1945, but the present decline was thought to be permanent. The main reason was the increased cost of building, especially the higher cost of materials.

Cement plants, throughout Mexico were operating at 60 per cent of their maximum capacity, due to the lack of transportation and electric power. The price of cement on the black market rose to 60 dollars per ton, as compared with the official price of 16 dollars a ton.

Construction Work in the Federal District

Year and month	Number of permits	Value Pesos
1946:		
January	450	16,658,983
February	474	21,699,961
March	582	22.534,644
April	383	19,889,650
		80,783,238
1945:		
August	610	22,870,780
September	544	20.437,706
October	567	29,356,562
November	510	22,415.536
December	469	20,805,386
		115,885,970

The volume of Mexican textile production during 1946 was at about the same high level as in 1945. Prices increased by 30 per cent over all between the first and last quarters of the year.

Outlook for Cotton Textile Exports Poor

The large new export trade established during the latter years of the war in cotton textiles, particularly low priced qualities and gray goods, declined by 70 per cent between January and October last year. Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela and Chile absorbed some of this lost export trade towards the end of the year, but the outlook for cotton exports in 1947 was considered poor. Other textile exporting countries were re-entering the world market and it seemed probable that the Mexican trade, which grew from a few hundred thousand pesos in 1940 to nearly two hundred million pesos in 1945, had reached a decisive stage. The modernization of plant equipment was one of the main problems facing the industry. Prices will have to be reduced in order to compete in the export market.

The price of raw cotton in Mexico increased in the course of one month during the fall by two dollars per quintal, which reflected the reduced harvest in the United States. In mid-September a quintal of "strict-middling" f.o.b. Mexico City was quoted at $33 as compared with $23 a year previously.

Quality of Domestic Woollen Cloth Improved

The quality of woollen cloth produced in Mexico improved during the war and as 1947 opened the Mexican product had become a serious competitor for England and other wool-producing countries, at least in the domestic market. Despite the better quality of Mexican woollen textiles, the resumption of foreign sales by such countries as England caused Mexican foreign sales to fall off by almost 40 per cent towards the end of the year. Meanwhile, manufacturing costs were still rising and the price of the imported raw material was up 25 per cent.

Exports of textiles and manufactures amounted to 92,400,000 metres in the first seven months of 1946 as compared with 80,000,000 metres in the whole of 1945.

Steel Mills Operating Three Shifts Daily

Mexican steel mills worked three shifts daily throughout 1946 and the backlog of orders at the end of the year already was sufficient to guarantee full operation during 1947. Some new equipment was obtained during 1946 and raw materials on the whole were more plentiful than in previous war years. The industry's main problem will remain that of coke and scrap iron, both of which were in short supply during 1946.

One company reported that it had doubled its production during 1946 and realized a 122 per cent increase on sales income over 1945. Another large plant obtained net profit four times that of 1945.

Large Continued Demand for Iron and Steel Products

Domestic demand for iron and steel products will continue to be large in 1947, due partly to the Government's program for public works, irrigation, and electrification. All Mexican production can be expected to be absorbed by the domestic market, although one plant is looking toward a market in Central America and the Caribbean area for manufactured copper items.

Production of iron and steel declined by 20 per cent in the first six months of 1946, due partly to the lack of fuel oil, as well as shortage of scrap iron. Especially in the black market, the prices of iron and steel products were considered high even during the latter half of the year. National output at the end of 1946 was about 26,000 tons, whereas the demand was stated to exceed 600,000 tons.

Increased Paper Production

Paper manufacturers and importers alike reported better business in 1946 than in 1945. Pulp and fibre shortages caused the backlog of immediate orders to be somewhat increased during the year. There was a continued shortage of kraft. Mexican paper mills enjoyed a record year in 1946 and the three-shift system was in general use throughout the country. It was anticipated that production in 1947 would increase a further 30 per cent over 1946 and that 50,000 metric tons more paper of all types would be produced in the current year.

Consumption of paper of all types continued to increase throughout Mexico and this local demand will not be supplied by the national industry for many years to come. New equipment was badly needed in every department of processing and manufacture.

Sales Volume of Farm Machinery Down but Demand Higher

Sales in Mexico of farm machinery were down between 15 and 20 per cent by volume in 1946 as compared with the previous year. On the other hand, the demand was some 50 per cent higher than in 1945. Sales of irrigation equipment, pumps, ditchers, power shovels, etc., were about 100 per cent more in volume than in 1945. Local prices of farm machinery increased by about 30 per cent during 1946, but they were not expected to go any higher during the present year.

Tractor sales in 1946 were almost identical with those of 1945, when about 3,000 were imported. However, the need for tractors throughout the country is large and immediate and one sales organization has estimated that immediate sale could be obtained for 8,000 wheel tractors and 1,000 of the crawler type, if prompt delivery were made. A fair percentage of the demand has been consolidated by the ambitious agricultural program announced by the new government.

Two Plants to Produce Electrical Equipment and Appliances

Two large factories for the production of electrical equipment and appliances were building at the end of 1946, but they were not expected to produce until 1948. Heavy equipment sales during the year were off by more than 15 per cent because of the shortage of motors, generators, and turbines. Sales of electric wire and cable were larger, while those of domestic radios were up 75 per cent over 1945. Prices for heavy equipment were 33 per cent higher in 1946 and it was estimated at the end of the year that there would be a 75 per cent increase in trade during 1947.

Production of Tires Doubled

Mexican plants have produced about 465,000 units during 1946, or double the quantity produced in 1945. Prices have returned almost to normal since the black market was broken in the fall of the year. Raw materials are becoming more plentiful, from the Straits Settlement, Singapore and the United States, but high prices caused production costs to rise by 25 per cent during 1946.

Five or six Mexican companies are assembling United States automobiles and their production during 1946 was up 400 per cent over that of 1945, in the ratio of three trucks to each automobile. Two million hides were tanned by the Mexican leather industry during 1946, representing a value of some 92,000,000 pesos.

Economic Conditions in Sweden Generally Good Last Year

Many indications of boom conditions and more than a suggestion of an inflationary trend—Business activity stimulated by increases in foreign trade—Industry and commerce establish new records.

By F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on economic conditions in Sweden during 1946. Subsequent reports will discuss the timber industry, pulp and paper industry, the general industrial scene and agriculture.)

STOCKHOLM, March 28, 1947.—Compared with most other European countries, economic conditions throughout Sweden generally were excellent during 1946. There were many indications of "boom" conditions and more than a suggestion of a trend towards inflation. During the first half of 1946, Swedish industry and commerce established new high records, with industrial production exceeding that in 1939 by 10 per cent. Business activity was stimulated by noteworthy increases in foreign trade.

The continuing revival of foreign trade, which commenced after V-E Day, and the larger output of expanding Swedish industries was placing an unusual and severe strain on Swedish railways.

Trade Important to National Economy

Foreign trade plays an important part in determining employment and the standard of living in Sweden. The postwar revival of foreign trade was largely due to temporary circumstances in that exports were stimulated by state credits, totalling Kr.2,000,000,000, largely designed to assist in the restoration of other countries.

It was realized early in the year that the surplus of exports could be expected to dwindle considerably, and be followed by a definite surplus of imports.

Some of the 1945 increases in exports were due to large quantities of stored wood products, including paper. Although payment for deliveries of these wood products was not particularly remunerative, the financial position of the timber industries was improved through diminution of stocks through export.

During the early months of 1946 exports began to show signs of deterioration. This decline was due partly to the depletion of stocks, such as timber and pulp, and to the exhaustion of Swedish State Credits abroad. Shortages of fuel acted as a drag on production, particularly for export.

Fuel Position Improves During the Summer

Although an improvement in fuel imports occurred during the first half of 1946, they were not sufficient to meet needs. The importation of coke was particularly disappointing, and the allocation of this fuel for household purposes had to be more rigorously restricted. Fuel oil, on the other hand, was imported into Sweden in larger volume than had been expected, approximately 15 per cent of total fuel needs. Towards the middle of 1946, therefore, Sweden's fuel position was much brighter. As a result it was found possible to divert labour, which had been employed in cutting wood for fuel, to more economic employment.

Increasing Shortage of Labour Reported

There was no problem as far as placing persons in employment was concerned. An increasing shortage of labour from many sections of industry was reported. Despite the high level of employment as 1946 opened, industrial and commercial circles were apprehensive regarding the general political future and the increasing uncertainties of supplies of materials.

Early in 1946, a great deal of attention was being given to wage increase movements which might enforce reconsideration of Sweden's general economic policy. Nominal wage levels had risen to 20 per cent above the 1942 level. It had been thought possible to effect savings, through increased economies in production, which would lead to benefits to all consumers not only to wage earners, in the form of general price reductions.

Higher Purchasing Power Causes Price Rise

During the war years, increased purchasing power and the resultant demand for goods exceeded the country's productive capacities. The result was a rise in prices, and, although the price level of the later war years was largely stabilized, tendency toward rising prices continued into 1946.

After the cessation of hostilities there was no appreciable decline in purchasing power as a result of the termination, partial at any rate, of military expenditures, since the decline in defence expenditures was offset by the effects of the rapidly developed exports. This condition could result in a relaxation of financial and monetary pressures, although it was also generally believed at the beginning of the year, that throughout 1946 the total demand for goods in Sweden would exceed available supplies.

Economic Position Unstable

When the Swedish Minister of Finance presented his budget proposals to the Riksdag for the financial year ending June 30, 1947, he said that, although Sweden's general economic position during the closing years of World War II had the features of a wave of prosperity, the direction of production had been anything but normal, and the situation at the beginning of 1946 must be characterized as unstable. To prevent the development of possible crises, the government studied comprehensive planning measures continuously.

Social Reforms Discussed by Government

Discussions were taking place early in 1946 regarding the desire of the government to reform social insurance, to develop long-term planning and standard improvements in housing, and to shape a state general subvention policy.

Sweden was experiencing the world-wide demand for houses and house building, as well as industrial expansion, and was faced with enormous demands for labour, capital and materials.

During the summer of 1946 industry continued to operate at full capacity, but there were increasing difficulties regarding the short supply of skilled labour and scarce raw materials, particularly fuels. The shortage of labour became so urgent that a government committee was constituted to study the practicability of importing labour from other countries. It was feared that demands for wage increases could be expected, which would further disturb the relation between prices and wages.

Industrial and Labour Difficulties Experienced

In the autumn there were further signs of industrial difficulties with enhanced pressure for higher wages. Additional labour disturbances were anticipated as expiry dates of comprehensive wage agreements drew near.

Agricultural production was stimulated by the shortage of foodstuffs all over the world. Supplies of fertilizers were increasing. The favourable spring weather was also encouraging the farmers.

Rain Reduces Harvest Expectations

During the summer of 1946 there was every indication of a record harvest. However, the promise was not fulfilled, owing principally to the damage done by rain during the harvesting period. It had been hoped that the rationing of the more important foodstuffs might have been abolished, but abolition had to be deferred while consignments of food for distressed countries had to be diminished.

Krona Revalued to Control Cost of Imported Goods

Early in July, 1946, it was felt that the increases in the costs of imported goods could be controlled by revaluing the Swedish krona. Accordingly on July 13, the krona was "revalued", being appreciated approximately 14 per cent.

There were many doubts that the revaluation of the krona could produce equilibrium in the Swedish price system. It was thought that equilibrium would continue to depend on both the successful resistance to inflation in Sweden as well as on a stabilized international price level.

Consider Measures to Check Inflation

Other methods to check the inflationary trend were considered, for example, the prevention of increases in incomes, the reduction of purchasing power through increased taxation, and budgeting for a government surplus. It was felt that the results of the negotiations connected with 1947 wage agreements, and decisions concerning agricultural prices, would have to be equally co-ordinated to protect monetary values. One of the proposed measures was based on changes in taxation principles. The changes would favour small wage earners at the expense of companies, large incomes and properties.

Production Boom for Domestic Market Indicated

Employment continued at a high level in the second half of 1946, which indicated a boom in production for the domestic market. Domestic production was maintained at a high rate, but so short was the supply of most goods in general demand that imported goods began to flood the country. Price controls became stricter and price levels were largely preserved. In some cases, particularly for imported goods, price reductions were introduced, although not always commensurate with the appreciation of the krona.

Towards the end of 1946 there was a great deal of discussion concerning the possible effect on Swedish economy of the necessity, during the next five years, to export materials to Russia to implement the provisions of the trade agreement concluded between Russia and Sweden. While there were critics who claimed that the production of goods expressly for shipment to Russia would undoubtedly intensify the scarcity of goods for domestic consumption, thereby tending towards inflation, the supporters of the agreement pointed out that, should the present international trade boom deteriorate into a slump, the trade agreement with Russia would prove to be a stabilizing factor in Sweden's domestic economy.

Despite a greatly increased rate of imports and a domestic production maintained at high levels at the end of the year, there was an inflationary trend in prices. The continuing increases in world price levels were having a greater effect on the Swedish price level.

Although imports continued to enter Sweden at a high rate, with a resultant extraordinary demand for foreign exchange, the Riksbank announced that any change in the exchange rate was not contemplated. There was, however, considerable discussion as to the desirability of immediately applying stricter controls and limitations of imports, but no decision to do so was taken before the end of the year.

Discontinue Business or Sales Tax

The Government discontinued the collection of the business or sales tax as from January 1, 1947. This tax was collected at the time of retail sale, and was generally applied to consumer goods, other than stable foods. It was hoped that the removal of this tax would result in a lowering of price levels generally, by the amount of the tax, about five per cent, help to avert serious wage disturbances, and preserve the stability of the cost of living index. Proposals were adopted to introduce a "pay as you earn" taxation collection scheme, as from January 1, 1947.

It was decided to abolish the practice of adjusting wages, almost automatically, according to fluctuations in the approved cost of living index. While the abolition will remove one method whereby wages could be moved upwards as a cost of living index advances, it would add to the difficulties which would confront employers when desirous of effecting wages "adjustments", should the general price level record decline.

Departure of S. S. Empress of Canada Postponed

Departure of the Canadian Pacific liner *Empress of Canada* from Liverpool for Montreal, scheduled for May 17, has been cancelled. This is attributed to coal and power shortages in the United Kingdom, which are responsible for delays in the delivery of essential materials. The departure of this liner from Montreal on May 24 has also been cancelled. The next scheduled departure of the S.S. *Empress of Canada* for Montreal is June 4, though it is expected that her inaugural postwar sailing for this country may be postponed by no more than a week. Passengers booked to sail from Montreal on May 24 will be provided with accommodation in the S.S. *Aquitania,* due to leave Halifax on or about May 27. The S.S. *Empress of Canada* was formerly known as the S.S. *Duchess of Richmond.*

Problems of Atlantic Fish Industries Discussed

Problems attending the reconversion of the fresh, frozen, smoked, salted, pickled and canned fish industries to peacetime operation and matters dealing with expansion, production, processing and marketing of fisheries products were discussed on April 1-3, when representatives of the industry from the Atlantic and Gulf of St. Lawrence areas met in conference at Charlottetown. The first of its kind to be held in Canada, the conference was under the sponsorship of the Prince Edward Island Fisheries Federation and the patronage of the Prince Edward Island Government.

Trade relations with Latin America are being further promoted by the use of window displays. Twenty-nine exhibits, of which the three portrayed opposite supplement those appearing in the January 18th issue of *Foreign Trade*, have been designed by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission to arouse interest of Brazilians in this country. "Manufacturing in Canada," "Ocean Transportation and Canada's Ports", and "Agriculture in Canada" are illustrated by these displays, shipped to Rio de Janeiro.

Canada on Display in Brazil

Expanded German Export Program To Improve Living Standard

Totalling $350,000,000 in 1947, plan will also reduce costs of occupation—Export sales in February, valued at over three million dollars, are more than five times those of January—Quantity of bread grains imported from United States.

BERLIN, March 29, 1947.—(FTS)—An expanded export program of $350,000,000 for 1947 has been projected by the combined United States and British zones, in order to provide for an improved standard of living in Germany and reduce the costs of occupation. On March 16, the office of Military Government for Germany (U.S.) announced the approval of interzonal trade for the first quarter of 1947 between the French and combined United States-British zones. Under this scheme, the French zone is to supply various raw materials and manufactured goods, including chemicals, tobacco, surgical and precision instruments, in exchange for iron and steel, textiles, chemicals and agricultural produce.

During the month of February, export sales (excluding coal) authorized by the Joint Export-Import Agency amounted to more than three million dollars, more than five times that of January. The export sales of the United States zone totalled $1,253,000 and those of the British zone $1,765,000.

Imports of Foodstuffs from United States

A total of approximately 270,000 metric tons of foodstuffs were imported from the United States for the United States-British zones in the month of February. Of this total, 58,000 tons were allocated to the United States zone and the remainder to the British zone. The cost of these imports was roughly $28,000,000 and consisted principally of bread grains. In accordance with the bizonal agreement, this expenditure is borne equally by the United States and the United Kingdom.

Production of Hard Coal Improved

The production of hard coal showed improvement during February, due chiefly to increased manpower having become available in the Ruhr. On February 27, the Ruhr output attained a postwar daily peak of 235,000 metric tons, 52 per cent of the 1938 daily rate. The highest daily production in the French zone was on February 28, when 33,120 metric tons were mined, or 67 per cent of the 1938 rate. Production in the United States zone averaged 4,825 tons daily during February, approximately 95 per cent of the 1938 rate.

Despite the improved coal production figures, rail transportation facilities were seriously overloaded because of the frozen inland waterways system, which dislocated barge traffic throughout February. Forced stock-piling of coal has resulted and, in the British zone, stocks totalled 1,532,000 metric tons, more than double the figure for January.

The non-delivery of coal to power plants and industrial centres has been sharply reflected by the downward trend of production figures. The principal industries affected have been glass, iron and steel, non-ferrous metals and chemicals.

Prospective U.S. Main Crop Plantings Higher for 1947

Total acreages exceed 1945 figure by 2·3 mllion—Area in feed grains to be less by 4·4 million acres than in 1945 —Production prospects favourable.

By F. T. Cook, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1947.—The Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture has indicated that United States farmers propose to plant a slightly larger total acreage of principal crops than over the past two years. There has been considerable shifting of crop acreages, principally winter wheat sown last fall, which is still doing well, and an increased demand for oil crops such as flaxseed and soya bean. This tends to limit the acreage available for sorghum, corn, oats and some others at the expense of spring wheat, barley and Durum wheat, the latter of which are gaining favour. Potatoes are being replaced by sugar beets, beans, and peas. Total planted areas are likely to exceed those of 1946 by 2·3 million acres and those of 1945 by nearly 1,000,000 acres.

Prospective Plantings About 358 Million Acres

Total crops planted or grown in 1947 should approach 358 million acres as compared with 355·5 million acres in 1945. The ten-year average (1936-45) is 355 million acres, with a high mark of 375·5 million acres in 1932. Those crops which will exceed goal acreages are wheat, oats, rice, tobacco, dry peas, and peanuts. The crops falling below goal acreages are corn, barley, flaxseed, sorghum, potatoes, sweet potatoes, dry beans, soya beans for beans, sugar beets, and hay. The limited acreage of some of these crops does not necessarily mean reduced production. Good yields, because of intensive cultivation and better crop rotation with more fertilizer and better seed, could mean better production.

Feed Grain Sowing Less by 4·4 Million Acres

The area in feed grains is estimated at 4·4 million acres less than in 1946, a decline of 2·7 per cent distributed as follows: 2·7 per cent reduction in corn, 9 per cent for oats, 11·1 per cent for all sorghums. However, the number of grain-consuming animal units estimated on January 1, 1947, was 5·9 per cent less than a year before. The increase in winter wheat acreage virtually offsets the total decline in all feed grains. The all-wheat total exceeds that of 1946 by 4·2 million acres, or 5·9 per cent.

It is expected that rice acreages planted, for the first time, will reach 1,600,000 acres. Oil seeds, as a group, although estimated below their goal, show a big increase over last year. Soya beans, grown alone, are expected to increase by 6 per cent, and flaxseed by 70 per cent; but peanuts, grown alone, may fall off by 2·6 per cent.

Production Prospects Favourable

Farmers seem to have fewer problems and to be in a more favourable position for carrying out their plans than at any time in the past five years. Reduced numbers of livestock and poultry on farms tend to reduce the quantities of feed grains required, and will likely ease the feed problems in deficit areas. Producers in normal deficit feed areas are returning to cash crops, with the prospect of buying feed from surplus areas. Farm labour is generally improved, and machinery is appearing in greater volume. It is expected that manufacturers will follow with more harvesting equipment. Production prospects appear generally favourable as of March 1.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

South Africa Suspends Duty on Asbestos-Cement Manufactures

Johannesburg, March 18, 1947.—(FTS)—Notice 526, published in the Union of South Africa Government *Gazette* of March 14, 1947, announces the suspension, until further notice, of the import duty of 25 per cent ad valorem or, if higher, 0·5d. per square foot on asbestos-cement manufactures in the form of flat or corrugated sheets, slates, and tiles. The import duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on asbestos-cement ridging and guttering is similarly suspended.

United States Table Potato Quota Filled

Washington, March 28, 1947.—(FTS)—The United States Treasury Department has announced that, due to heavy importations of white or Irish potatoes, other than certified seed, into the United States from Canada, the quota of one million bushels admissible at the reduced rate of 37·5 cents per 100 pounds for the twelve-month period beginning September 15, 1946, has been filled. This means that further imports of such potatoes will now be subject to the full rate of 75 cents per 100 pounds.

Cuba Imposes Export Tax on Hard Candy

Havana, March 22, 1947.—(FTS)—By a decree just published, the Cuban Government establishes a quota of 70,000 long tons of crude sugar for use by Cuban industry in the manufacture of products containing 55 per cent or more of sugar for export. This sum is divided into two quotas, namely, 40,000 tons for export to the United States and 30,000 tons for export to other countries.

It is of interest to note that 30,000 tons set aside for export to other countries may be used for the manufacture of any type of product containing 55 per cent or more of sugar, and it is specifically stated that this includes such products as fondant and industrial hard candy (i.e. without flavour or colour).

In establishing this quota, the Government has also fixed a tax of $1.50 per 100 pounds of refined sugar, on the sugar used for the manufacture of products for export to the United States, and $3 per 100 pounds for sugar used on exports to all other countries.

It is somewhat too early to assess the exact effect of this legislation. There has been a certain amount of protest by the candy manufacturers claiming that such a tax will make it impossible for them to compete with domestic manufacturers in other countries. However, tentative quotations on hard candy at the present time are about 15·5 cents per pound f.o.b. Havana.

Foreign Trade Enquiry

Canadian firms interested in any enquiries listed in this section are requested to communicate directly with the companies or individuals concerned. As far as can be ascertained, they are in good standing, though the Foreign Trade Service cannot assume responsibility for business transactions undertaken with them. A copy of the initial reply from the enquirer should be forwarded to the Department of Trade and Commerce for follow-up purposes. Confidential information concerning the financial status of inquirers may be secured from this Department by bona fide Canadian manufacturers and exporters. In writing this Department in connection with enquiries, the name of the enquirer, file number of the enquiry and the date of issue of *Foreign Trade* in which it was shown should be supplied.

22. **Belgian Congo**—G. Pileri, Jadotville, Belgian Congo, manufacturer of aluminum steel utensils, is interested in obtaining large quantities of aluminium discs of 6, 8, 10 and 12 tenths of a millimetre thickness and of various diameters ranging from 250 to 600 mm. Exact dimensions will be submitted to interested suppliers. The firm also requires thin steel sheets, extra soft, cut into discs for deep stampings and presses and machines for stamping and finishing aluminium household utensils. File: C.E. 279.

T. N. Beaupré, appointed Assistant Trade Commissioner in February, 1946, who left recently to take up his duties as Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist) at the Canadian Embassy in Washington. Born in Montreal, he received his B.Sc. and M.Sc. degrees from McGill University. Enlisting in the Canadian Army in 1941, he served as major with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps in England, Italy and Northwest Europe. Mr. Beaupré retired from the army in January, 1946. He is married.

Merchant Ships Built in Canada During War

Totals of ships constructed by direction of Wartime Shipbuilding, Limited, as indicated in an article on Canada's merchant fleet in the April 5th issue of *Foreign Trade*, were revised after that number had gone to press. Three vessels, listed as dry-cargo carriers in the table on page 605, should have been shown as stores-issuing ships, and the number of maintenance ships should have read twenty-six instead of sixteen. The revised table is as follows:

	Tons dw.	Dry cargo	Tankers	Maintenance	Stores	Total
North Sands	10,000	199	1	..	..	200
Victory	10,000	78	12	26	12	128
Canadian	10,000	28	..	..	3	31
Grey and Dominion	4,700	43	..	..	..	43
"Lake" Tankers	3,600	..	6	..	..	6
Diesel-driven	7,500	3	..	..	..	3
China Coasters "B"	1,200	15	..	..	..	15
China Coasters "C"	300	20	..	..	..	20
		386	19	26	15	446

Of the 446, a total of 321 were built and delivered over a period of four years, ending with V-J Day; the rest being delivered since the conclusion of hostilities.

Transportation

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 Montreal

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires........	April 27-May 3	*Bjarne a Lia*	Montreal Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp............	April 21-29	*Marchcape*	March Shipping
Antwerp............	April 25-30	*Twickenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp............	May 5-10	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp............	May 15-20	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Ceylon—			
Colombo............	May 1-5	*A Ship*	McLean Kennedy
	May 18-23	*Forest*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai...........	April 20-25	*City of Chester*	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai...........	May 30-June 2	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai.......... Taku Bar..........	May 5-10	*Seaside*	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Havana.............	May 1-2	*Camco*	McLean Kennedy
Havana.............	May 18-20	*Camco II*	McLean Kennedy
Curaçao—............	May 1-2	*Camco*	McLean Kennedy
	May 18-20	*Camco II*	McLean Kennedy
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	May 1-2	*Camco*	McLean Kennedy
Ciudad Trujillo.....	May 18-20	*Camco II*	McLean Kennedy
Eire—			
Dublin..............	May 1-4	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin..............	May 5-9	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
France—			
Le Havre...........	April 21-29	*Marchcape*	March Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg...........	April 21-29	*Marchcape*	March Shipping
Hamburg...........	May 5-10	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Greece—			
Piraeus	May 15-20	*Marchport*	March Shipping
Hong Kong	April 20-25	*City of Chester*	McLean Kennedy
	May 5-10	*Seaside*	March Shipping
	May 30-June 2	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
India—			
Karachi, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay	May 1-5	*A Ship*	McLean Kennedy
	May 5-10	*Seaside*	March Shipping
	May 18-23	*Forest*	McLean Kennedy
Iraq—			
Basra	May 5-10	*Seaside*	March Shipping
Italy—			
Genoa	April 20-30	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Genoa	May 15-20	*Marchport*	March Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas	April 20-30	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
	May 15-20	*Marchport*	March Shipping
Mexico—			
Vera Cruz	May 10-13	*Federal Trader*	McLean Kennedy
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	April 21-29	*Marchcape*	March Shipping
Rotterdam	May 10-15	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	April 25-30	*Twickenham*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 15-20	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	April 21-23	*Elgin*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 30	*Blue Peter II*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	May 13	*Blue Peter II*	Montreal Shipping
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	April 30-May 4	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Philippines—			
Manila	April 20-25	*City of Chester*	McLean Kennedy
Manila	May 5-10	*Seaside*	March Shipping
Manila	May 30-June 2	*City of Khartoum*	McLean Kennedy
Poland—			
Gdansk	May 5-10	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Portugal—			
Lisbon	May 15-20	*Marchport*	March Shipping
Singapore	May 5-10	*Seaside*	March Shipping
Trieste	May 15-20	*Marchport*	March Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	May 4-9	*Dorelian*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	April 26-May 3	*Gracia*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	May 7-13	*Salacia*	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	May 8-12	*Consuelo*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 17-22	*Beaverburn*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 24-30	*Asia*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	May 1-4	*Torr Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	May 5-9	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	May 8-12	*Cavina*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	May 14	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	May 14-20	*Fort Spokane*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	May 24	*Beaverburn*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	June 12	*Beaverburn*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	June 14	*Empress of Canada*	Canadian Pacific

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom —Con.			
London	April 21-27	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
London	April 24-29	*Beaverlake*	Canadian Pacific
London	May 23	*Beaverdell*	Canadian Pacific
London	June 2	*Beaverglen*	Canadian Pacific
London	June 7	*Beaverlake*	Canadian Pacific
Manchester	April 23-26	*Manchester Shipper*	Furness Withy
Manchester	April 30-May 3	*Manchester Progress*	Furness Withy
Newcastle	April 26-30	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	April 27-May 3	*Bjarne a Lia*	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	May 1-2	*Camco*	McLean Kennedy
La Guaira	May 18-20	*Camco II*	McLean Kennedy
West Indies—			
Antigua	April 23-May 3	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
Antigua	May 4-13	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Antigua	May 14-23	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Bahamas	May 4	*Canadian Highlander*	Canadian National
Barbados	April 23-May 3	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamship
Barbados	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
Barbados	May 4-13	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Barbados	May 14-23	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda	April 23-May 3	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
Bermuda	May 4-13	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Bermuda	May 14-23	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana	April 23-May 3	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
British Guiana	May 4-13	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
British Guiana	May 14-23	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
Dominica	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Grenada	April 23-May 3	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
Grenada	May 4-13	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Grenada	May 14-23	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Jamaica	May 4	*Canadian Highlander*	Canadian National
Montserrat	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
Montserrat	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
St. Kitts	April 23-May 3	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
St. Kitts	May 4-13	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
St. Kitts	May 14-23	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	April 23-May 3	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
St. Lucia	May 4-13	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
St. Lucia	May 14-23	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent	April 23-May 3	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
St. Vincent	May 4-13	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Conc.			
St. Vincent..........	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
St. Vincent..........	May 14-23	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad............	April 23-May 3	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad	April 30-May 4	*Canadian Constructor*	Canadian National
Trinidad............	May 4-13	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad............	May 5-10	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Trinidad............	May 14-23	*A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Australia—			
Brisbane........... Sydney............ Melbourne..........	April 8-18	*Samtweed*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Newfoundland—			
St. John's...........	April 11-14	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's...........	April 16	*Blue Peter II*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's...........	April 18-21	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy
New Zealand—			
Auckland.......... Wellington......... Lyttelton.......... Timaru............ Dunedin...........	April 18-28	*Samlamu*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool...........	April 12-13	*Fort Ticonderoga*	Cunard White Star
Liverpool...........	April 9-13	*Kaipaki*	Cunard White Star
Liverpool...........	April 27-May 1	*Jessmore*	Cunard White Star
Southampton........	April 13	*Aquitania*	Cunard White Star
Southampton........	May 6	*Aquitania*	Cunard White Star
West Indies—			
Antigua.............	April 4-14	*Alcoa Pennant*	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.............	April 16-24	*Pierre Laclede*	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.............	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Barbados...........	April 4-14	*Alcoa Pennant*	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados...........	April 16-24	*Pierre Laclede*	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados...........	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Bermuda............	April 4-14	*Alcoa Pennant*	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda............	April 16-24	*Pierre Laclede*	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda............	April 18-21	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
Bermuda............	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
British Guiana......	April 4-14	*Alcoa Pennant*	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana......	April 16-24	*Pierre Laclede*	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana......	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Dominica...........	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Grenada............	April 4-14	*Alcoa Pennant*	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada............	April 16-24	*Pierre Laclede*	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada............	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Jamaica.............	April 19-22	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.............	May 16-19	*Oakmount Park*	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.............	June 3-6	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Montserrat..........	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
St. Kitts............	April 4-14	*Alcoa Pennant*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts............	April 16-24	*Pierre Laclede*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts............	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Conc.			
St. Lucia	April 4-14	*Alcoa Pennant*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	April 16-24	*Pierre Laclede*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
St. Vincent	April 4-14	*Alcoa Pennant*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent	April 16-24	*Pierre Laclede*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National
Trinidad	April 4-14	*Alcoa Pennant*	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad	April 16-24	*Pierre Laclede*	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad	May 11-12	*Canadian Challenger*	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	April 15-25	*Empire Torrent*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	April 15-25	*Empire Torrent*	Elder Dempster
Belgium—			
Antwerp	Mar. 30-Apr. 15	*Marchdale*	March Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 15-20	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	April 5-15	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Eire—			
Dublin	April 15-19	*Wicklow Head*	McLean Kennedy
France—			
Marseilles	April 6-15	*Mont Sorrel*	Montreal Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg	Mar. 30-Apr. 15	*Marchdale*	March Shipping
Hong Kong—	April 5-15	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
India—			
Karachi, Madras, Bombay, Calcutta	April 15-20	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
Bombay	April 5-15	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Iraq—			
Basra	April 5-15	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Italy—			
Genoa	April 6-15	*Mont Sorrel*	Montreal Shipping
Genoa	April 15-30	*Mont Clair*	Montreal Shipping
Venice	Mar. 29-Apr. 24	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas	Mar. 29-Apr. 24	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
	April 6-15	*Mont Sorrel*	Montreal Shipping
	April 15-30	*Mont Clair*	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	Mar. 30-Apr. 15	*Marchdale*	March Shipping
Northern Ireland			
Belfast	April 15-19	*Wicklow Head*	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila	April 5-15	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Poland—			
Gdansk	Mar. 30-Apr. 15	*Marchdale*	March Shipping
Singapore	April 5-15	*Lakeside*	March Shipping
Trieste	Mar. 29-Apr. 24	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	April 12-15	*Elysia*	Cunard White Star
Avonmouth	April 22	*Carmia*	Cunard White Star
Bristol	April 21-24	*New York City*	Furness Withy
Cardiff	April 9-15	*Kaimata*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	April 14-20	*Norwegian*	Cunard White Star
London	April 12-16	*Beaverglen*	Canadian Pacific
Swansea	April 9-15	*Kaimata*	Furness Withy
Swansea	April 21-24	*New York City*	Furness Withy

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
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	Mar 30-Apr. 16	*Lake Kamloops*	North Pacific Shipping
Lourenço Marques	Apr. 24-May 11	*Lake Chilco*	North Pacific Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	Mar. 30-Apr. 6	*Lake Kamloops*	North Pacific Shipping
	Apr. 24-May 11	*Lake Chilco*	North Pacific Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	May 2	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide, Port Pirie	April 30	*Mattawunga*	Empire Shipping
Melbourne, Sydney	Late April	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
	Early May	*Waihemo*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney	Mid-April	*Suva*	W. R. Carpenter
Sydney	May	*Rabaul*	W. R. Carpenter
Melbourne	Early May	*Lautoka*	W. R. Carpenter
Chile—			
Arica, Antofogasta	April 15–17	*Santa Rita*	C. Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	May 2	*Siranger*	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai, Tsingtao, Taku Bar	April 18	*Kookaburra*	Empire Shipping
	May 1	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
	May 11	*Mongabarra*	Empire Shipping
	June 6	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
China—Con.			
Shanghai............ Keelung............	April 12–28	*Lake Shawinigan*	Canada Shipping
	May 11	*Lake Cowichan*	Empire Shipping
	May 28	*Lake Babine*	Canada Shipping
Shanghai............	April 21–24	*Hiram S. Maxim*	American Mail Line
Shanghai............	May 9–10	*Jonathan Harrington*	American Mail Line
Shanghai............	May 23–24	*Thomas F. Hunt*	American Mail Line
Shanghai............	June 6–7	*Island Mail*	American Mail Line
Shanghai............	June 20–21	*China Mail*	American Mail Line
Colombia—			
Buenaventura.......	Late April	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Cartagena.......... Barranquilla.......	Early May	*Don Alberto*	Empire Shipping
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas..........	April 22–23	*Timber Hitch*	C. Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas..........	May 20–21	*Coastal Adventurer*	C. Gardner Johnson
Cuba—			
Manzanillo..........	April 22–23	*Timber Hitch*	C. Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo..........	May 20–21	*Coastal Adventurer*	C. Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil..........	April 15–17	*Santa Rita*	C. Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil..........	Late April	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
France—			
North Coast.........	April 28	*Auray*	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose............	April 22–23	*Timber Hitch*	C. Gardner Johnson
San Jose............	Late April	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
San Jose............	May 20–21	*Coastal Adventurer*	C. Gardner Johnson
Honduras—			
Amapala............	April 22–23	*Timber Hitch*	C. Gardner Johnson
Amapala............	May 20–21	*Coastal Adventurer*	C. Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong..........	April 21–24	*Hiram S. Maxim*	American Mail Line
	May 9–10	*Jonathan Harrington*	Americal Mail Line
	May 23–24	*Thomas F. Hunt*	American Mail Line
	June 6–7	*Island Mail*	American Mail Line
	June 20–21	*China Mail*	American Mail Line
New Zealand—			
Auckland..........	Mid-April	*Suva*	W. R. Carpenter
Wellington..........	Late April	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Auckland.......... Lyttelton..........	Early May	*Waihemo*	Canadian Australasian
Nicaragua—			
Corinto............	Late April	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
Corinto............	April 22–23	*Timber Hitch*	C. Gardner Johnson
Corinto............	May 20–21	*Coastal Adventurer*	C. Gardner Johnson
Panama—			
Balboa............ Cristobal...........	Early May	*Don Alberto*	Empire Shipping
Balboa.............	April 22–23	*Timber Hitch*	C. Gardner Johnson
Balboa.............	May 20–21	*Coastal Adventurer*	C. Gardner Johnson
Peru—			
Callao............. Pisco..............	April 15–17	*Santa Rita*	C. Gardner Johnson
Philippines—			
Manila.............	April 21–24	*Hiram S. Maxim*	American Mail Line
Manila.............	April 28	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Manila.............	May 23–24	*Thomas F. Hunt*	American Mail Line
Manila.............	June 6	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
Manila.............	June 6–7	*Island Mail*	American Mail Line
Manila.............	June 20–21	*China Mail*	American Mail Line

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—Con.			
Manila............ / Cubu.............	May 9-10	*Jonathan Harrington*	American Mail Line
Salvador—			
La Libertad........	Late April	*Don Aurelio*	Empire Shipping
La Union...........	May 20-21	*Coastal Adventurer*	C. Gardner Johnson
La Libertad........	April 22-23	*Timber Hitch*	C. Gardner Johnson
South Sea Islands—			
Papeete........... / Rarotonga.........	Late April	*Waitemata.*	Canadian Australasia
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.........	April 7-21	*Lake Minnewanka*	Empire Shipping
Bristol.............	April 7-21	*Lake Minnewanka*	Empire Shipping
Cardiff.............	Apri. 7-21	*Lake Minnewanka*	Empire Shipping
Liverpool..........	May	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Pacific
Liverpool..........	May	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Pacific
London............	April 6-21	*Lake Chilliwack*	Anglo Canadian Shipping
London............	April 10-25	*Lake Athabaska*	Anglo Canadian Shipping
London............	April 12-27	*Lake Manitou*	Empire Shipping
London............	May	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Pacific
London............	May	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Pacific
Swansea............	April 7-21	*Lake Minnewanka*	Empire Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira......... / Maracaibo......... / Puerto Cabello.....	Early May	*Don Alberto*	Empire Shipping

International Trade Fair at Poznan in Poland

The Polish Legation in Ottawa has announced the holding of an International Trade Fair at Poznan, Poland, from April 26 to May 4, 1947. An invitation is extended to Canadian manufacturers and producers, if they are interested either in selling their products to Poland or in visiting the fair as buyers. Applications for space or for invitation cards as buyers may be made either direct to the fair's administration, Focha Street 14, Poznan, Poland, or to the Polish Commercial Representative, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. These invitation cards, duly stamped and endorsed by the Polish Commercial Representative, will authorize the Polish Consular Offices to issue travellers' visas to Poland.

Add Item to Export Control

Effective April 3, export permits are required for the export of gypsum wallboard, lath and sheathing.

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, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—J. P. Manion, Canadian Commercial Representative, Room 055, Via Umbria 2. Address for letters: 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, Commercial Counsellor, 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, Canfrucom.

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.

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. 31	Nominal Quotations April 7
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2440	·2440
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.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·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	....	·2336	·2336
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