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COVER SUBJECT—*M.V. Canadian Constructor*, outward bound from Vancouver, passing below the Lion's Gate Bridge. One of three diesel-engined ships built by direction of Wartime Shipbuilding, Limited, for operation between Canada, Bermuda and the British West Indies, the *Canadian Constructor* has a deadweight tonnage of 7,500, a displacement at her designed draft of 11,400 tons and a speed of 16 knots. Built by the Burrard Dry Dock Company, Limited at North Vancouver, she has accommodation for twelve cabin passengers and seventy deck passengers for inter-island travel.

Photo by courtesy of Canadian Shipbuilding and Ship Repairing Association

United States Lumber Industry Made Forward Strides in 1946

Total production in 1946 estimated at approximately 34.5 billion board feet, around 23 per cent above 1945 production—Mill and retail stocks increased 19 and 43.8 per cent respectively—Price conditions chaotic, but buying pressure decreased—Building industry principal consumer.

By B. J. Bachand, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

WASHINGTON, April 17, 1947.—The lumber industry of this country made great forward strides during 1946, and in spite of adverse factors, such as continued shortages of equipment and supplies, last year's production exceeded all advance forecasts by government agencies and others. The industry is gradually adjusting itself to the transition from government price controls to a competitive market. Labour has returned in steadily increasing numbers to the woods and mills and only one relatively small region, the California redwood area, was affected by a major work stoppage. In general, during the heavy producing periods, the weather was favourable for logging and lumber operations in nearly every region.

Total Production Exceeds Goal

The total production for 1946 has been estimated at about 34.5 billion board feet, or 2.5 billion above the goal of 32 billion feet. This is around 23 per cent above 1945 production and nearly 5 per cent over that for 1944. Thus, during the first reconversion year, sawmill operations rose to within 2 billion feet of the modern peak registered in the years 1941 and 1942. The most spectacular gains were shown by the hardwood regions, where the estimated 1946 production of about 9.5 billion feet is 46 per cent above that achieved in 1945 and around 30 per cent above that of 1944. Softwoods comprise nearly 25 billion feet, 16 per cent ahead of the 1945 production and almost even with 1944.

Lumber Productions by Months, 1946

Month	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total
	(Thousand board feet)		
January	1,439,132	456,706	1,895,838
February	1,552,878	528,333	2,081,211
March	1,889,430	686,586	2,576,016
April	2,072,886	817,096	2,889,982
May	2,257,525	816,050	3,073,575
June	2,293,152	661,055	3,154,207
July	2,279,067	887,992	3,167,059
August	2,480,980	969,665	3,450,645
September	2,257,185	948,963	3,206,148
October	2,368,526	986,262	3,354,788
November	2,153,493	886,447	3,039,940
December	1,653,048	716,853	2,601,901
Total	24,929,302	9,562,008	34,491,310
Total, 1945	.....	.....	27,951,081
Total, 1944	.....	.....	32,553,901

Domestic Stocks of Lumber Increased

During 1946 mill stocks increased 19 per cent and retail stocks 43·8 per cent. Estimated mill and concentration yard stocks of lumber on December 31 were 4,162 million feet, according to reports from the Office of Temporary Controls, Forest Products Division, an increase of approximately 18 per cent over those on December 31, 1945. As a result of the industry's ability to sustain output above 3 billion feet a month since last May, due to a rise in production which became evident during the first quarter, the supply of framing and sheathing lumber came into balance with demand during the third quarter of the year and it was possible for mills as a whole to add one billion feet of stocks by September 30, recovering the ground which had been lost since mid 1944 and later by the intensive government housing program.

Distributors Improve Inventory Position

Distributors were also able to improve their inventory position during the third quarter, and their estimated stocks on December 31, 1946, were 2,628 million feet, an increase of approximately 40 per cent over the inventories of December 31, 1945. Five regions registered an almost uniform increase of about 45 per cent, the Middle Atlantic, the East North Central, the West North Central, the East South Central, and the West South Central. The lowest increase occurred in the Mountain Region, 10·3 per cent.

Softwood stocks in the mill and concentration yards, which were 2,219 million board feet at the beginning of the year, reached a low of 2,177 million at the end of March, and then climbed steadily through December to 2,953 million. In hardwoods, mill and concentration yard stocks were 783 million board feet at the beginning of the year and, with minor exceptions, increased steadily through the period to 1,209 million on December 31.

Distributors' stocks of softwoods, which were 1,423 million board feet at the beginning of the year, declined to a low of 1,020 million as of March 31, but ended the year with 2,306 million. In hardwoods the fourth quarter figure of 322 million feet shows a gain of 113 million feet from the first of the year, and of 185 million feet from the March 31 low.

According to Department of Commerce officials, it seems doubtful whether current stock replenishment will be engaged in to any major extent by distributors while the present chaotic price situation remains. Mill and concentration yard stocks, however, may be expected to increase to considerably higher levels, barring only a major collapse in prices resulting in curtailed production.

Wholesale Price Index has Risen This Year

The wholesale price index (1926 equals 100) for lumber, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1946, was 227·2. This compares with 178·9 for October, 1946, the last full month under price control, 192·1 for November, 1946, and 157·8 for December, 1945. Bureau of Labor Statistics indexes indicate that, as of mid-February, lumber prices have risen to over 250·0. The average price on West Coast shipments, compiled by the West Coast Lumbermen's Association for December, 1946, was \$55.71 as compared with \$50.02 for November, 1946, and \$37.84 for December, 1945.

Price Conditions Chaotic but Buying Pressure Decreased

Although price conditions continue to be chaotic, the pressure to buy has decreased. Potential buyers are using more discrimination in making purchases and are avoiding overbuying. They generally feel that most softwood prices are excessive. Producers, however, still seem to find buyers to absorb much of their output, even at the unprecedented prices. Unusually high prices still are frequently paid by purchasers requiring small quantities of lumber, especially in the higher grades, to complete specific contracts. Even with the prices averaging somewhat higher than OPA ceiling, the actual cost to the user is, in many cases, less because a large percentage of lumber formerly purchased reportedly was secured through black market operations. The quality now conforms more strictly to grade specifications.

With no single producer or group as yet in a position to stabilize the market, it seems evident that even the marginal producer is presently the beneficiary of substantial profits. It is expected that the improving supply of lumber will have a corrective effect upon prices and will also contribute to increased efficiency and economy in building operations. Costly delays will be minimized as the desired grades and specifications of lumber are more easily obtained.

National Lumber Consumption Decreased

National lumber consumption, including exports for 1946, was estimated at 29,264 million board feet, composed of 21,663 million for softwoods and 7,601 million for hardwoods, as compared with 30,536 million board feet in the previous year, 23,220 million for softwoods and 7,316 million for hardwoods. The modern peak of lumber consumption registered in 1942 was 42,510 million board feet, 34,555 million for softwoods and 7,955 million for hardwoods. The principal consumers during the past year were the building industry, including purchases for private and government contracts, the railroads, and the furniture, flooring and box and crate industries.

Building Industry Principal Consumer

The building industry is the principal consumer of lumber. The total value of construction increased month by month from 407 million dollars in September, 1945, to a peak of 1,070 million dollars in August, 1946. The seasonal decline during the remainder of the year was less than normal. New construction activity totalled 10,127 million dollars for the year 1946, which is more than double the original valuation of approximately 4.5 million dollars, and well within reach of the 10,584 million dollars of activity in 1941. New private construction in 1946 reached a total of 7.9 billion dollars, more than three times the figure in 1945.

The total number of dwelling units placed under construction in 1946 was just over one million, including 670,000 permanent units. The number completed was about 660,000, of which 455,000 were new permanent units. Of the completed units, 126,000 were started in 1945.

Private non-residential building was valued at 3.4 billion dollars, more than three times the 1945 figure. The restrictions placed upon new non-residential building prevented the volume from rising even higher in 1946, and it is estimated that their continuing effects will be felt throughout the first half of 1947.

Estimated Lumber Consumption, Including Exports

Specie Groups	1945 Total (Million board feet)	1946 Total
Southern pine	8,125	7,079
West coast	6,516	5,993
Western pine	5,420	5,714
Redwood region	653	.....
Southern cypress	147	107
Lake states	465	714
Other softwoods	1,894	2,056
Total softwoods	23,220	21,663
Southern hardwoods	3,848	3,724
Appalachian hardwoods	1,281	1,463
Lake states	639	778
Other hardwoods	1,548	1,636
Total hardwoods	7,316	7,601
Total lumber	30,536	29,264

Lumber Exports Still Below Previous Years

United States lumber exports, currently, are still well below those of the previous years. In 1946, they were only one-half the average for the five prewar years. Actual exports were 616 million feet or about 1.8 per cent of 1946 lumber production of 34.5 billion feet. Softwoods comprised 84 per cent of the total exports, while hardwoods amounted to 16 per cent. The volume and percentage of total exports of the three leading species for 1946 as compared with the five prewar years (1935-39) are as follows:

Species	Prewar annual average	1946
Douglas fir	459 million feet (38.4 per cent)	322 million feet (52.3 per cent)
Southern pine	322 million feet (27.7 per cent)	146 million feet (23.7 per cent)
Oak	150 million feet (12.5 per cent)	61 million feet (10.0 per cent)

The table below gives both the percentage of prewar exports (1935-39) and 1946 exports to the leading countries. In the five prewar years the average annual exports were 1,197 million feet.

Country,	Prewar percentage of exports	1946 percentage of exports
Netherlands	3.0	13.1
United Kingdom	24.2	11.5
Canada	7.1	10.6
China	6.4	8.9
Union of South Africa	2.1	8.0
France	0.9	6.7

Of the ten leading countries in volume of lumber exports, all but Great Britain, Cuba and Australia received more lumber from the United States than in 1945. The 1945 exports were 394 million feet, or 1.4 per cent of a production of 27,951 million feet.

Lumber Exports to Principal Countries

(Including sawed timbers, boards, planks, scantlings, hardwood flooring and small hardwood dimension)

	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total
	(Thousand board feet)		
1. Netherlands	74,104	6,940	81,044
2. United Kingdom	43,923	26,722	70,645
3. Canada	28,209	36,864	65,073
4. China	55,130	12	55,142
5. Union of South Africa	44,779	4,444	49,223
6. France	39,334	1,943	41,277
7. Peru	36,672	36	36,708

Lumber Exports to Principal Countries—*Con.*

	Softwoods	Hardwoods	Total (Thousand board feet)
8. Cuba	29,034	2,156	31,190
9. Belgium	27,789	1,667	29,456
10. Australia	14,921	15	14,936
11. Venezuela	14,426	175	14,601
12. Mexico	11,759	1,720	13,539
13. Argentina	7,573	1,640	9,213
14. Egypt	8,511	442	8,953
15. Trinidad	8,550	....	8,550
16. Mozambique	8,369	91	8,460
17. Uruguay	5,802	772	6,574
18. Bolivia	6,322	....	6,322
19. Other British West Indies	6,145	4	6,149
20. Panama	5,714	5	5,719
21. Saudi-Arabia	5,710	....	5,710
22. Curaçao	4,388	276	4,664
23. Norway	1,283	3,271	4,554
24. Palestine	3,826	258	4,120
25. Italy	326	2,652	2,978
26. Philippine Republic	2,756	41	2,797
27. Sweden	1,475	696	2,171
28. Eire	823	1,314	2,137
Other countries	19,386	4,811	24,197
Total exports	517,331	98,771	616,102

Lumber Required for Rehabilitation Purposes

Of the countries listed as leading importers of United States lumber in 1946, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, France and Belgium, countries which were devastated by the war, are considered here to be in urgent need of lumber for rehabilitation purposes. Even so, exports to the United Kingdom last year were no more than one-third the amount received from the United States in prewar years, and in the case of the Netherlands a little more than one-half that of prewar. It is reported that much of the lumber exported to Australia was required to replace stocks in that country used to meet the needs of American armed forces. A large percentage of exports to Cuba is for use in the sugar industry. United States demand for the products of the mines of Bolivia and Peru was partly responsible for furnishing them with lumber for the mining industry and their railroads. Lumber requirements for Trinidad's airfields and oil projects, and for oil development in Venezuela, have been of much interest to this country, as are the lumber requirements of Panama. Some part of the lumber exported to these Latin American countries is to meet requirements for various mining, petroleum and other projects of direct interest to the United States.

Consideration of lumber exports is not complete without mention of their relation to imports. In 1946, United States lumber imports were 1,225 million board feet, of which 1,019 million were softwoods and 206 million were hardwoods. In 1945, imports were almost 1,050 million board feet.

Canada Main Source of Lumber Imports

For the past eight years Canada has been furnishing the United States 90 per cent of the lumber imported. In fact, the United States imports from Canada represent more than fifteen times the volume of lumber exported to the Dominion. Last year, 1,009 million board feet were imported from Canada, of which 839 million were softwoods and 170 million were hardwoods. In 1945, Canada exported to this country 946 million board feet, of which 819 million were softwoods and 127 million were



Unloading British Columbia Douglas fir and hemlock off a barge in a United States port. Canada has been furnishing the United States with 90 per cent of the lumber imported for the past eight years. In 1946, imports from Canada totalled 1,009 million board feet, of which 839 million were softwoods and 170 million were hardwoods.

hardwoods. This lumber received from Canada is suitable for housing construction and wooden containers, both of which are highly essential requirements.

Preliminary Estimate of 1947 Requirements

A recent preliminary estimate by the Office of Temporary Controls indicates that the total requirement of lumber for 1947 will be 37.7 billion board feet. This figure includes 1.5 billion feet of imports, the bulk of which will be softwoods suitable for construction, imported from Canada.

Of the 37.7 billion feet, it is estimated that 9.3 billion feet will be required for new residential construction, 5.2 billion feet for other new construction, 9.0 billion feet for maintenance and repair, 4.8 billion feet for factory use (including furniture), 7.0 billion feet for boxing, crating and dunnage, and 0.7 billion feet for export.

A requirement of 1.7 billion feet also is included to bring stocks of mills, concentration yards and distributors up to 50 per cent of their prewar stock level to provide for more efficient lumber distribution. Although subsequent changes in programs or in building authorizations may occur, requirements should follow this general pattern.

Latent Demand Exceeds Output

Total latent demand is clearly more than enough to absorb whatever output may be achieved. Price instability is so great, however, that a marked holding-off may be expected wherever practicable, with buying reduced or deferred in anticipation of a downward turn, or at least a stabilization in prices.

Production of Textiles in Italy is Most Important to Economy

Industry employs over 15 per cent of the industrial population and, at the present time, accounts for over 50 per cent of total exports—Artificial fibre industry developed due to economic nationalism of fascism to replace imports of cotton and wool.

By J. P. Manion, Canadian Commercial Representative

ROME, March 5, 1947.—The most important section of Italian industry is that concerned with textile materials. It employs over 15 per cent of the industrial population, and accounts for one-third to one-half of all Italian exports. It is one of the industries which was very little damaged during the war, and hence its production was one of the first to revive under the spur of urgent world demand. At the present time the textile industries are supplying over half of Italy's total exports. They are, however, hampered by shortages of fuel or electricity, and of skilled labour. A recent survey has indicated that practically none of the industry is in a position to take on additional export commitments, largely due to these factors, although in most cases only one shift per day is being worked on existing machinery.

At one time cotton was the most important fibre to be worked up in Italy, but from 1935 onwards the self-sufficiency campaign and an accrued economic nationalism gave impetus to the development of the artificial fibre industry. In this branch Italy was, at one time, the third largest producer in the world.

As far back as 1933, Italy used as much as 250,000 tons of cotton per year. Consumption gradually decreased to an average of about 180,000 tons per year during the period immediately preceding the war, and during the war progressively decreased to an all-time low of 10,000 tons in 1945.

Cotton Yarn Production on the Increase

From the beginning of 1946, however, production in the form of yarn began to improve. From a January low of 3,073 tons, yarn production rose to a high for the year of 13,740 tons in June, declining somewhat in the later months due to fuel and power difficulties. Nevertheless, total consumption for ten months came to 86,395 tons, suggesting that year-end figures would be well superior to 100,000 tons.

At the end of October, the number of spindles installed amounted to 5,283,948, almost the same as in 1938, and about 99.7 per cent of these were in use. However, the average number of hours of work on each spindle was 66.6 hours per week, against 80.6 hours in 1938. This meant in effect that, whereas in 1938 all spindles were working two shifts per day, only half of them were working more than one shift at the end of 1946.

In addition to spinning spindles mentioned above, there are about 1,000,000 doubling spindles and some 136,000 looms in Italy, and prewar production averaged 176,740 tons of yarn and 123,000 tons of woven goods, of which 24,250 tons and 33,285 tons respectively were exported.

Much of this equipment can be used in the rayon and staple fibres industries, and hence there may be some duplication as between these and figures to be given for the latter industries.

Rayon and Staple Fibre Production Important

By 1938, the Italian artificial fibre industry had risen to third place among world producers, being surpassed only by Japan and Germany. The industry continued to expand until 1941, when its production was over 50 per cent higher than that of 1938, and after that gradually decreased its production until the low point was reached in 1945.

In Italy, as in Germany and Japan, the rise of the industry was largely due to economic nationalism, and therefore specialized mainly on staple fibre to replace imports of cotton and wool. In 1938, Italy produced 180 million pounds of staple fibre and 102 million pounds of rayon, or a total of 283 million pounds against 564 million in Japan, 503 million in Germany, 274 million in the United States, and 141 million in Great Britain. Since about half of Italy's production was exported in that year, and a good part of the raw materials came from domestic sources, it is evident that the industry was, and may become once again, an important factor in Italy's foreign trade.

It is interesting to note that in 1938 it was estimated that 154 million pounds of the pulp necessary for production of rayon came from domestic sources, the reed "Arundo Donax" and beech-wood being the most important raw materials. In addition, there was a considerable production of "Lanital" from a casein base.

Production of Artificial Fibres in Italy

	Rayon	Staple fibre Kilograms	Total
1934	41,000,000	10,000,000	51,000,000
1935	42,000,000	30,000,000	72,000,000
1936	42,000,000	50,000,000	92,000,000
1938	49,000,000	75,000,000	124,000,000
1941	62,000,000	135,000,000	197,000,000
1945	1,572,000	2,092,000	3,664,000
1946 (estimate) .....	.....	.....	41,500,000*

* The figure for 1946 is based on the monthly index figure, which rose from 6 per cent of 1938 production in January to 66 per cent in December. At year's end, production was therefore at an annual rate of 83 million kilograms.

Recovery of Artificial Fibre Industry Has Been Rapid

The recovery of the artificial fibre industry is therefore seen to have been very rapid, despite the lack of imported raw materials, mainly rayon pulp and cotton linters, and it will no doubt expand further during the current year.

The industry was very little damaged during the war, the number of filament extruders being 147,812 against 152,766 in 1938, and the number of spindles having actually increased from 736,210 in 1938 to 803,322 in 1946.

Most of the Italian production before the war was by the viscose process, with only 7 per cent produced by the acetate process, very small quantities by the Bemberg process, and some small amounts, as pointed out above, from casein. Snia Viscosa produced the largest proportion of the prewar output, with the Chatillon and Cisa groups forming the big three. These companies had joint sales arrangements through Italviscosa, which is still the most important factor in export sales, particularly of yarns.

It should be noted that the Montecatini group have had a nylon factory in operation since 1942, which is said to produce half a ton per day of yarn and bristle.

Italy is Important Producer of Raw Silk

Italy has long been an important producer of raw silk, being the third largest producer in the world and the largest in Europe. As a farm by-product which occupies the leisure of women and children, it forms an important contribution to farm income. Italian production is usually about 6 million pounds or 3,000 tons per annum, of which 1,600 tons is used in the production of stockings, 700 tons goes into production of silk textiles, and another 700 tons is generally exported. Exports in 1946, however, were more than double the above figure, largely because of a stockpile from the preceding year.

Besides the growing of mulberry trees and the care of cocoons, which is done on the farm, the industry consists of some 680 reeling mills with 33,988 basins, of which approximately 47 per cent are in use; 205 throwing and spinning mills, with 1,443,472 spindles, one-third of which are active; and some 200 textile factories, with 24,698 mechanical looms.

Since this is an industry which does not require the importation of raw materials, exports are a pure gain in foreign exchange, and Italy is trying to work up her production into the most highly manufactured forms, such as stockings, printed materials, etc. Unfortunately prices so far have been out of line with world levels.

Woollen Industry Affected by Nationalistic Policy

The woollen industry at one time was one of the very important sectors of the textile industry as a whole, but was seriously affected by the self-sufficiency campaign of the fascist regime, which encouraged the substitution of domestic raw materials, particularly in the form of staple fibre. The industry reached its climax in 1928-29, when 2,000 tons of yarn and 10,000 tons of cloth were exported. With domestic production of raw wool averaging 20,000 tons, the industry imported as much as 100,000 tons of raw wool from other sources. However, from 1933 onwards, imports progressively decreased from 95,000 tons in that year to 38,000 tons in 1938.

Due to the world shortage of textile materials, there appears to be a very good chance of renewed development in this trade, since facilities for spinning and weaving are still available in much the same degree as prewar. Imports of raw wool for the first 10 months of 1946 amounted to 53,683 metric tons, while exports of wool products in all forms amounted during the same period to 3,273 tons, indicating a considerable increase from previous levels.

Italian Woollen Industry

	1933	1938	1946
No. of combing machines	850	943	1,266
No. of spindles for combed wool	630,000	621,407	638,704
No. of spindles for carded wool	580,000	540,836	622,699
No. of mechanical looms	21,000	19,455	19,197

One of the interesting features of this industry is that much of present production is on a custom basis, a foreign country supplying the raw wool and taking the worked-up article. Great Britain is doing much of this

business, using Italian facilities for washing, scouring and combing. Thus, although the industry is far from working at top capacity, due to shortage of power and fuel, practically all its present output is contracted for, and it is exceedingly difficult to obtain any offers for export.

Large Quantity of Hemp Grown

Italy is a large producer of raw hemp, as much as 100,000 tons per year being produced. The 1946 crop was very good, original estimates of 70,000 tons having been revised upwards so that final figures may very well reach 90,000 tons. Total exports of the hemp, flax and jute industry for the first 10 months of 1946 amounted to 16,400 tons. There are some 130,000 spindles and 8,300 looms installed for the preparation of yarns and cloth.

Argentina Sells Edible Oils to Canada and Buys Newsprint

Provision for shipment of 9,000 metric tons of edible oils to this country, and for the sale of an equivalent amount of newsprint to Argentina—Negotiations for sale of a further 9,000 tons well advanced.

PROVISION has been made for the purchase of 9,000 metric tons of edible oils from Argentina, and for the shipment by Canada to that country of an equivalent quantity of newsprint. Negotiations covering a further 9,000 tons of edible oils are well advanced. In discussing these arrangements, the Hon. Douglas Abbott said in the House of Commons: "In order to avoid the complications involved in imposing export control, we are implementing our part of the bargain by instructing the Canadian Commercial Corporation to buy newsprint from all the Canadian producers, in amounts depending on their production, and sell it to Argentina.

"For some months we have been facing special difficulties in securing essential supplies of edible oils at reasonable prices", said the Minister of Finance. "Since early in the war, as a result of a world-wide shortage, world supply and distribution of fats and oils have been the subject of discussion and allocations by international committees, of which Canada has been a member. Under arrangements recently agreed upon, we are entitled to import in 1947 about the same amounts as last year. However, that alone does not assure us supplies. Some of the sources from which we drew heavily last year are no longer available to us; and our need for imports is greater because domestic production of lard and other animal and marine oils and fats is running below last year's levels.

Country was Facing Difficult Situation

"We have been confronted by a very difficult and serious situation", the Minister continued. "If certain negotiations had fallen through, we should have found ourselves lacking nearly half of our imports of edible oils. Moreover, since the larger part of our domestic supplies does not become available until later in the year, the full impact of this shortage would have fallen in the summer months. Less than half of normal supplies would have been available. Important industries would have been completely disorganized, particularly the baking industry. Shortening for household purposes would virtually have disappeared from retail stores.

"To meet this situation, we have concluded arrangements which will go far toward assuring us of our minimum 1947 requirements of edible oils," the Hon. Mr. Abbott explained. "The most important source of these oils available to us this year is the Argentine republic. We have therefore been negotiating with the government of that country to sell us up to 18,000 metric tons at prices which, while above last year's, are considerably below open market quotations prevailing at present, and in all the circumstances can be considered as not unreasonable. We have now reached a firm arrangement for 9,000 tons of oil, and negotiations covering a further 9,000 tons are well advanced.

Argentina Needed Newsprint

"In discussing these arrangements with us, the Argentine government has drawn our attention to the fact that they have been experiencing serious difficulties in securing their minimum supplies of newsprint and that their country is being less favoured in regard to supplies of newsprint from Canada than other countries also dependent on Canadian supplies. They were only prepared to make edible oils available to us under a special arrangement whereby newsprint tonnage would be made available to Argentina equivalent to the tonnage of oils received. Under this arrangement, which has been agreed to, if the full 18,000 tons of oil is received, the newsprint tonnage sent in return will be less than one-half of one per cent of total Canadian production, estimated at 4,350,000 tons for 1947. The arrangement will therefore have no significant effect on other shipments, domestic or export. If ordinary commercial newsprint shipments to Argentina continue, and I have no reason to believe they will not, the amount of Canadian newsprint going to that country will be somewhat greater than last year, but slightly below the 1940-45 average."

There is no relationship between the price at which the edible oils will be purchased by Canada from Argentina and that at which the newsprint will be purchased from Canada by Argentina. In other words, this is not a barter proposition.

Canadian exports of newsprint to Argentina during 1946 amounted to 926,619 cwts., valued at \$4,058,705. Imports into Canada of animal oils, fats, greases and wax from all sources were valued at \$4,685,000.

Argentine Crop Production and Cultivation Estimates for Winter Grain and Linseed

Relative to last year, small increase in area devoted to winter wheat and common barley indicated—Linseed shows considerable decrease of area sown as compared to high figure of 1945-46 but still over five-year average—Harvesting of late crops continued—Yields vary but quality satisfactory.

By H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary for Canada

BUENOS AIRES, May 12, 1947.—The Argentine Department of Agriculture recently issued the third estimate of area cultivated and second estimate of production of cereal grains and linseed in the winter crop of 1946-47. Relative to last year the new estimates indicate a small increase of area devoted to winter wheat and common barley. Linseed shows a considerable decrease of area sown as compared to the high figure of the previous year but a useful increase over the five-year average.

Winter Grain and Linseed

(One hectare equals 2.471 acres)

	Area 1946-47 Hectares	Area 1945-46 Hectares
Wheat	365,735	354,090
Oats	59,875	71,476
Barley	17,808	15,803
Malting barley	8,300	8,547
Birdseed	3,375	5,536
Linseed	166,650	239,718

Winter Grain Production Decreases

Production of winter grain shows decreases all along the line. The decrease of malting barley is particularly significant as production last season already showed a marked decrease. The actual figures from the second official estimate are given in the following table:

Reduction of Winter Grain and Linseed

(One thousand kilograms equals 2,204 pounds)

	Production 1946-47 Thousand kilograms	Production 1945-46 Thousand kilograms
Wheat	188,529	216,595
Oats	29,060	37,594
Barley	10,502	11,162
Malting barley	4,474	5,134
Birdseed	1,564	2,280
Linseed	83,227	131,039

Compared with the average over the five seasons 1941-46, estimated production for the current season shows wheat down 33 per cent, other cereal grains down 26 per cent, but linseed up 4 per cent.

The official statement indicates that the causes for the decrease may be found in adverse climatic conditions such as heavy late frosts and in increased incidence of insect plagues including locusts.

Harvesting of Late Crops Continued

Harvesting of late crops continued with varying yields but satisfactory quality. The excellent appearance of the corn fields, particularly in the more important producing areas, is promising. The late crops, however, show much variation, with some still in flower while others are in grain. Rice continues to develop normally, but the harvest will not be completed for some time, although it has begun in the main areas and the quality is reported good. The harvesting of sorghum has given good yields. Good conditions favour an abundant production of alfalfa for forage as well as for seed.

Second Rosario Potato Crop Fair to Good

The second crop of potatoes in the Rosario area is fair to good, but seed germination was disappointing. The semi-early potato yields in Mendoza and San Juan has been about 6,000 to 7,000 kilograms per hectare or approximately 16 to 19 tons per acre, but in Cordoba it was lower. The semi-late potato harvest from local seed in the Province of Buenos Aires has yielded 13 to 16 tons per acre where harvested, but the yield from imported seed has been 19 to 25 tons. A heavy shortfall of table potatoes is expected.

Foreign Trade of Netherlands East Indies Still Subject to Controls

Imports handled through "NIGIEO", a government organization, but private firms are enabled to obtain general or specific export permits—Decree, issued last January, imposes certain restrictions to meet current conditions in the "Indies".

By Asia Section, Foreign Trade Service

EXPORTS from the Netherlands East Indies of commodities under international allocation, such as copra, palm oil, rice, sugar and tin, are handled by the Netherlands Indies Government Import and Export Organization, more commonly known as NIGIEO, which was responsible for the movement of all imports and exports until the end of 1946. Private companies are now able to export produce after obtaining general or specific export permits but, with a few exceptions, imports are still handled through NIGIEO. Orders are placed by the office of this organization in Batavia, with its representative in New York. Merchandise is then consigned by designated firms to NIGIEO, in Batavia, for distribution through private trade channels. Luxury articles and "non-essentials", other than so-called "inducement goods", cannot be imported, owing to stringent exchange regulations.

Canadian firms wishing to establish connections in the Netherlands East Indies should communicate with the trade commissioner for that area, located at 10 Rockefeller Plaza, New York City, indicating the commodities in which they are interested and submitting bank or trade references.

Exports and Imports Under Regulation

Conditions in the Netherlands East Indies, including shortages of certain commodities, involved the regulation of imports and exports. It is also necessary to restrict the movement of goods by sea within the archipelago. The exportation of all goods from the customs area to foreign countries was prohibited by a decree issued last January, though the Director of Economic Affairs is empowered to grant general or special permits. There is also a restriction on the movement of gold and silver, since their transfer could create undesirable conditions in the monetary position of the Netherlands East Indies.

Provision is made under the decree for the exportation of goods from those parts of the customs area not under authority of the government of the Netherlands East Indies, with the exception of estate products. So-called "native produce" may be exported freely from the customs area. In granting a general permit, it has been realized that certain products cannot be other than estate products. For that reason, it has been decreed that all goods from areas not under authority of the government of the Netherlands East Indies may be exported, with the exception of quinine bark, quinine salts, tea, palm oil and, in the case of Java and Madoera, of coffee, rubber, cane sugar, tobacco and rope fibres. In the case of Sumatra, to the north of Bengkalis-Sibolga, gambir in blocks, rubber, tobacco and rope fibres are excepted. Other exceptions, for military reasons, include machinery and transport, gasoline, lubricating oils and coal, while the exportation of gold and silver is prohibited for financial reasons.

All ships trading between Sumatra, Java and Madoera, with the exception of the native prahoe fleet, must call at certain ports and subject themselves to inspection for contraband. Vessels destined for Soerabaja, Samarang, Tandjong Priok, Palembang, Belawan and Emmahaven will be inspected at their destination.

As negotiations are underway between the government of the Netherlands East Indies and the Republic of Indonesia, changes in the present economic situation may occur. Conditions are still unsettled, however, and some time may elapse before regular trading can be resumed.

Canadian Exports Higher to United States in Past Four Months

Increase of \$62,500,000 over that for corresponding period of last year — Shipments to Great Britain higher by \$5,400,000—Exports to British South Africa advanced by \$13,800,000, but those to British India declined by \$15,077,000—Purchases by Latin American countries higher.

CANADIAN exports to the United States during the first four months of the current calendar year were \$62,500,000 higher than the value in the corresponding period of 1946, according to figures compiled by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Shipments were valued at \$320,200,000, compared with \$257,700,000 in the previous year, and with \$77,500,000 during the first four months of 1938, which indicates a substantial increase in the value of Canada's postwar exports to the United States. Returns for April were nearly ninety million dollars.

Total exports from Canada for the period under review had a value of \$788,000,000, as compared with one of \$699,100,000 for the first four months of 1946 and with \$254,100,000 in the first four months of 1938. Shipments to the United Kingdom were higher by \$5,400,000 than in 1945, and showed an increase of \$11,700,000 to the British Commonwealth and Empire countries in the Western Hemisphere, those to Newfoundland indicating an advance of \$3,400,000, to Jamaica an advance of \$1,500,000, and to Trinidad an increase of \$3,400,000.

Shipments to South Africa Show Increase

Canada's exports to the Union of South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and other sections of British South Africa were higher by \$13,800,000 during the first four months of 1947 than in the corresponding period of 1946. Shipments from this country to India during the current calendar year have registered a decline in value of \$15,077,000, compared with the first four months of 1946. Exports to British Malaya and to Hong Kong were higher, however, by more than a million dollars in value. Purchases by Australia indicated an increase of \$11,000,000, while those by New Zealand were higher by \$1,000,000 than in the corresponding period last year.

Latin American countries purchased Canadian commodities to the value of \$44,900,000 during the first four months of 1947, which represents an advance of \$15,800,000 over the previous year, to which Argentina contributed an increase of \$8,500,000, while exports to Colombia and Peru were higher by more than a million dollars. Exports to European countries, other than Great Britain, were lower in the first four months by \$25,800,000

than in the same period of 1946. Shipments to Belgium declined by \$14,600,000, to the Soviet Union by \$9,000,000 and to France by \$4,700,000. Exports to Italy were \$3,100,000 higher, however.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	April			January-April		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Millions of Dollars)					
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	19.0	41.8	43.6	109.4	184.1	189.7
America.....	1.0	5.6	7.6	5.9	21.2	33.1
Africa.....	1.1	4.2	8.4	6.3	15.0	30.6
Asia.....	0.4	3.8	2.6	3.2	26.7	15.3
Oceania.....	3.4	3.6	7.0	16.1	12.5	24.6
Total British Countries...	24.9	59.0	69.2	141.0	259.7	293.3
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	18.1	71.9	88.9	78.0	260.2	322.2
Latin America.....	1.6	7.2	9.7	6.1	29.1	44.9
Europe.....	3.1	31.0	17.3	16.5	119.2	93.4
Other Foreign.....	3.1	9.4	5.9	12.6	30.8	34.2
Total Foreign Countries...	25.9	119.5	121.7	113.1	439.3	494.6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.	50.8	178.5	190.9	254.1	699.1	788.0

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	18,762	40,974	43,070	107,442	180,557	185,963
Eire.....	268	87	316	1,773	2,239	1,945
Gibraltar.....	1	74	42	1	122	135
Malta.....	16	622	169	168	1,217	1,674
Total Europe.....	19,047	41,757	43,597	109,384	184,135	189,717
America:						
Newfoundland.....	244	2,013	2,263	1,780	8,250	11,689
Bermuda.....	72	241	267	374	892	1,321
Barbados.....	57	445	511	303	1,554	2,222
Jamaica.....	195	1,105	1,275	1,342	2,817	4,323
Trinidad and Tobago.....	206	809	1,776	1,063	3,895	7,259
Bahamas.....			248	603	1,807	1,170
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	107	499	398			1,921
British Honduras.....	11	119	190	71	362	444
British Guiana.....	96	383	705	410	1,819	2,732
Falkland Islands.....					2	
Total America.....	988	5,614	7,633	5,946	21,398	33,081
Africa:						
Norther Rhodesia.....			25			131
Union of South Africa.....	895	3,409	6,295	5,215	12,615	25,802
Other British South Africa.....			1			6
Southern Rhodesia.....	132	223	457	466	955	1,486
Gambia.....	3	7	1	7	22	17
Gold Coast.....	6	73	133	18	299	399
Nigeria.....	6	90	770	23	263	1,019
Sierra Leone.....	17	65	120	62	156	352
Other British West Africa.....						2
British Sudan.....		42	134	188	60	175
British East Africa.....	56	277	438	295	560	11,97
Total Africa.....	1,115	4,186	8,374	6,274	15,020	30,586

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES— <i>Conc.</i>						
Asia:						
India	116	2,301	1,214	1,088	22,870	7,807
Burma	3	125	125	46	293	382
Ceylon	11	119	64	67	682	674
Aden	10	2	14	40	51	291
British Malaya	67	432	372	1,107	881	2,137
Other British East Indies		2	1	3	45	9
Hong Kong	214	496	404	858	788	1,790
Palestine	9	368	426	30	1,131	2,252
Total Asia	430	3,845	2,620	3,239	26,741	15,342
Oceania:						
Australia	2,012	1,722	5,852	10,721	8,085	19,116
New Zealand	1,303	1,835	1,069	5,212	4,255	5,256
Fiji	25	11	63	142	109	230
Other Oceania	13		3	40	8	9
Total Oceania	3,353	3,568	6,987	16,115	12,457	24,611
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES	24,932	58,971	69,209	140,958	259,749	293,337
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States	17,987	71,399	88,291	77,519	257,750	320,237
Alaska	2	12	17	32	53	147
American Virgin Islands	1	9	3	9	29	48
Guam			26	3	3	27
Hawaii	122	295	251	387	1,285	863
Puerto Rico	10	163	266	85	1,093	832
Total United States and Possessions	18,122	71,878	88,854	78,035	260,213	322,154
Latin America:						
Argentina	461	948	1,649	1,347	3,479	12,977
Bolivia	7	69	31	31	193	224
Brazil	333	1,714	1,490	1,165	7,314	7,680
Chile	52	270	659	235	1,201	1,493
Colombia	71	891	998	348	2,804	3,890
Costa Rica	7	126	229	34	414	748
Cuba	74	395	623	345	1,921	2,179
Ecuador	5	50	160	15	198	846
Guatemala	8	170	134	40	361	821
Haiti	6	108	35	32	344	590
Honduras	14	193	116	55	286	251
Mexico	372	691	1,178	1,110	2,943	3,773
Nicaragua	5	20	51	45	70	236
Panama	34	107	279	122	500	744
Paraguay	1	6	5	4	28	52
Peru	56	208	389	319	1,009	2,034
Salvador	3	27	61	16	158	264
San Domingo	5	150	193	220	428	621
Uruguay	1	187	300	100	720	925
Venezuela	96	882	1,083	478	4,737	4,528
Total Latin America	1,611	7,212	9,663	6,061	29,108	44,876
Europe:						
Albania		45	113	5	50	137
Austria		15		8	709	728
Belgium	230	5,387	1,575	1,501	23,539	8,913
Bulgaria	1		3	2		12
Czechoslovakia	144	3,280	1,144	611	5,610	3,363
Denmark	52	373	146	143	696	665
Estonia				1		

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	April			January-April		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded						
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Finland.....	21	2	63	103	147	298
France.....	437	7,585	2,723	2,698	26,822	22,114
Germany.....	697	621	455	3,788	2,345	2,379
Greece.....		1,645	90	190	2,196	2,734
Hungary.....		4	76	1	13	544
Iceland.....		57	177	2	614	864
Italy.....	79	2,817	2,519	475	5,573	8,669
Latvia.....	1			59		
Lithuania.....				1		
Netherlands.....	370	1,712	2,644	2,628	14,972	15,297
Norway.....	331	1,201	921	2,003	6,926	5,474
Poland.....	190	2,631	993	370	7,087	5,117
Portugal.....	17	185	498	49	1,103	1,429
Azores and Madeira.....	1	15	41	1	25	95
Roumania.....	4			20		20
Soviet Union.....	149	204	1,404	387	13,256	4,317
Spain.....		12	47	19	38	333
Sweden.....	325	282	1,154	1,216	1,866	4,792
Switzerland.....	58	459	493	201	1,535	2,035
Yugoslavia.....		2,515	7	3	4,106	3,062
Total Europe.....	3,107	31,047	17,286	16,485	119,228	93,391
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia.....			16		3	38
Afghanistan.....					1	28
Belgian Congo.....	6	95	119	39	453	405
China.....	210	2,017	2,014	842	7,363	13,319
Greenland.....			1		19	56
Egypt.....	18	2,226	657	87	4,712	4,850
French Africa.....	9	596	61	42	7,680	713
French East Indies.....	1	6	5	8	23	554
French Guiana.....		3	1	2	28	15
French Oceania.....	4	5	6	35	38	41
French West Indies.....	12	272	32	48	317	433
Madagascar.....		37		2	100	5
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	28	46	47	194	229
Iraq.....	5	808	799	20	1,076	1,194
Tripoli.....			2			5
Other Italian Africa.....		1	7		3	7
Japan.....	1,754		10	8,614		384
Korea.....			16			16
Liberia.....	2	3	11	9	19	60
Morocco.....	5	3	188	33	836	572
Netherlands East Indies.....	54	1,277	613	298	3,398	2,323
Netherlands Guiana.....	2	37	23	12	91	158
Netherlands West Indies.....	13	179	90	68	385	461
Iran.....	2	103	51	38	238	185
Philippine Islands.....	99	1,100	774	552	2,456	6,248
Portuguese Africa.....	145	281	113	644	613	737
Portuguese Asia.....		1	9		3	45
Siam.....	2	2	48	8	2	176
Canary Islands.....		53			88	35
Spanish Africa.....						53
Syria.....	5	10	60	23	82	296
Turkey.....	740	237	84	1,158	581	581
Total Other Foreign Countries.....	3,089	9,380	5,856	12,569	30,802	34,222
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	25,928	119,517	121,655	113,149	439,349	494,644
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	50,860	178,488	190,864	254,107	699,098	787,981

Timber Imported by Egyptian Importers' Pool

Cairo, May 16, 1947.—(FTS)—During the period April, 1946, until February 28, 1947, the Timber Importers' Pool received 150,000 cubic metres of timber, of which 80,000 cubic metres has been sold.

Tonnage of Merchant Ships Being Built In U.K. Unequaled Since 1922

Work in hand exceeds previous quarter by 94,653 tons—Present total of 2,031,715 gross tons greater than 1945 figure by 355,612 tons and has not been exceeded since March, 1922—Over half of world tonnage of ships under construction being built in the United Kingdom.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, April 29, 1947.—The statistics issued by Lloyd's Register of Shipping relating to merchant vessels under construction at the end of March last show that in the United Kingdom there is an increase of 94,653 tons in the work in hand as compared with the figures for the previous quarter. The present total of 2,031,715 tons gross is also greater by 355,612 tons than the amount which was being built at the end of March, 1946, and has not been exceeded since March, 1922.

There is a continued increase in the tonnage intended for registration abroad or for sale. This figure rose progressively during 1946 from 105,000 tons at the end of March to 478,000 tons at the end of December. It now stands at about 513,000 tons, or 25.3 per cent of the quantity being built in this country.

Production Outside the United Kingdom

The tonnage of merchant vessels under construction outside this country at the end of March is recorded as 1,711,600 tons gross, which is 29,819 tons less than that under construction at the end of December last. It should be noted that there are no figures for Danzig, Germany, Japan, Poland and Russia, and the information concerning France is still incomplete.

The leading building countries abroad are: Sweden, 244,205 tons; France (incomplete), 232,949 tons; United States, 214,923 tons; Netherlands, 213,426 tons; Italy, 163,917 tons; Denmark, 161,863 tons; Canada, 123,780 tons; and Spain, 111,998 tons. Of this tonnage, 437,916 tons, or 25.6 per cent, are intended for registration elsewhere than in the country of construction or for sale, including 187,120 tons for Norway, 90,704 tons for France, and 72,700 tons for Brazil.

Total Tonnage of World Construction

The total tonnage under construction in the world, apart from those countries excluded, as mentioned above, amounts to 3,743,315 tons gross, of which 54.3 per cent is being built in Great Britain and Ireland, and 45.7 per cent abroad.

During the quarter ended March, in the United Kingdom 294,902 tons were commenced and 270,543 tons were launched. Corresponding figures for abroad are 167,449 tons commenced and 109,075 tons launched.

Of the total under construction in Great Britain and Ireland at the end of March, 1,064,562 tons consisted of steamers and 958,581 tons of motorships, while at the same date the tonnage being constructed abroad comprised 545,158 tons of steamers and 1,166,442 tons of motorships.

The vessels being built in the world included 40 steamers and 61 motorships of between 6,000 and 8,000 tons each; 24 steamers and 60 motorships of between 8,000 and 10,000 tons each; 29 steamers and 36 motorships of between 10,000 and 20,000 tons; and six steamers and one motorship of between 20,000 and 30,000 tons.

Canadian Imports, by Commodity Groups

MAIN GROUPS	March			January-March	
	1938	1946	1947	1946	1947
	(Millions of Dollars)				
Agricultural and Vegetable Products.....	11.2	26.3	28.8	69.4	78.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	3.6	5.0	7.8	17.1	22.5
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products.....	9.7	20.4	37.7	56.6	103.3
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	3.2	5.8	7.6	15.6	20.7
Iron and Products.....	17.5	30.0	60.4	86.6	157.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.8	7.2	13.7	22.1	34.6
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.....	8.4	22.2	30.2	64.7	82.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3.0	7.6	9.9	21.6	26.3
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.6	15.4	12.7	43.6	34.2
Total Imports for Consumption	65.1	139.9	208.9	397.3	559.8

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	March			January-March	
	1938	1946	1947	1946	1947
	(Thousands of Dollars)				
Agricultural and Vegetable Products—					
Fruits.....	1,463	6,982	5,317	19,358	17,664
Nuts.....	221	2,724	1,957	6,196	7,059
Vegetables.....	911	4,000	2,732	9,056	5,965
Grains and products.....	1,711	1,717	2,507	3,765	6,592
Sugar and products.....	822	2,969	1,448	7,986	4,805
Cocoa and chocolate.....	142	429	1,353	820	2,370
Coffee and chicory.....	484	1,568	2,288	4,183	4,302
Tea.....	957	613	1,784	3,330	4,994
Beverages, alcoholic.....	428	893	783	2,949	2,809
Gums and resins.....	122	281	777	1,116	1,573
Oils, vegetable.....	1,494	894	2,469	3,135	7,569
Rubber and products.....	994	1,767	3,565	3,461	7,074
Tobacco.....	361	257	232	767	754
Vegetable products, other.....	1,068	1,187	1,578	3,306	4,894
Total.....	11,178	26,281	28,790	69,428	78,424
Animals and Animal Products—					
Fish and fishery products.....	178	345	540	845	1,126
Furs and products.....	1,040	2,503	2,385	9,827	6,723
Hides and skins, raw.....	283	214	1,436	589	4,194
Leather, unmanufactured.....	226	348	637	940	1,806
Leather, manufactured.....	309	383	686	1,038	1,737
Animal oils, fats, greases and wax.....	57	341	360	1,390	891
Animals and animal products, other.....	1,519	867	1,719	2,426	5,987
Total.....	3,612	5,001	7,763	17,055	22,464

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodity	March			January-March	
	1938	1946	1947	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)					
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—					
Cotton, raw and linters.....	1,351	3,408	5,127	11,180	15,369
Cotton products.....	1,813	5,070	13,892	14,465	37,824
Flax, hemp and jute and products.....	799	1,892	2,452	4,790	7,566
Silk and products.....	676	209	1,044	712	2,521
Wool, raw, and unmanufactured.....	1,323	2,328	3,375	6,022	6,920
Wool products.....	1,745	2,317	4,157	7,159	12,193
Artificial silk and products.....	403	1,703	3,572	4,395	9,621
Fibres and textile products, other.....	1,637	3,512	4,126	7,925	11,294
Total.....	9,747	20,439	37,745	56,647	103,308
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—					
Wood, unmanufactured.....	571	631	1,534	1,699	3,701
Wood, manufactured.....	416	779	1,340	2,169	4,072
Paper.....	783	1,660	2,051	4,429	5,586
Books and printed matter.....	1,457	2,761	2,710	7,253	7,311
Total.....	3,227	5,831	7,635	15,551	20,670
Iron and Its Products—					
Iron ore.....	24	18	27	29	229
Scrap.....	51	55	125	172	369
Castings and forgings.....	218	424	853	1,302	2,466
Rolling mill products.....	2,058	3,398	6,313	9,153	16,790
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	200	410	849	1,526	2,476
Wire and chain.....	183	331	804	1,109	2,202
Farm implements and machinery.....	2,475	3,692	8,644	11,926	22,317
Hardware and cutlery.....	222	468	853	1,439	2,466
Household machinery.....	240	365	1,147	973	2,909
Mining and metallurgical machinery.....	500	406	609	1,517	1,647
Business and printing machinery.....	664	876	1,840	2,435	4,762
Other non-farm machinery.....	3,031	7,064	13,085	20,799	33,250
Tools.....	240	786	1,092	2,260	2,934
Automobiles, freight and passenger.....	1,575	1,073	5,302	2,243	13,443
Automobile parts.....	2,487	4,913	8,130	13,614	21,084
Other vehicles, chiefly of iron.....	213	453	1,265	911	2,778
Engines and boilers.....	1,181	1,527	3,247	4,656	8,642
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	129	612	1,340	1,698	3,257
Iron products, other.....	1,799	3,108	4,871	8,819	13,820
Total.....	17,490	29,979	60,424	86,581	157,841
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—					
Aluminium and products.....	392	457	951	1,290	2,556
Brass, copper, and products.....	377	545	1,032	1,652	2,997
Tin.....	249	13	987	1,729	1,033
Precious metals (except gold).....	231	685	1,080	1,539	3,078
Clocks and watches.....	231	689	781	1,821	2,002
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,325	3,434	6,330	9,816	16,250
Non-ferrous metal products, other.....	1,024	1,396	2,551	4,232	6,694
Total.....	3,829	7,219	13,712	22,079	34,610
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—					
Clay and products.....	818	1,409	1,952	3,961	5,038
Coal.....	2,982	9,574	9,815	28,504	27,887
Coal products.....	285	1,121	881	3,516	2,629
Glass and glassware.....	600	1,778	2,631	4,688	6,784
Petroleum, crude.....	1,946	4,337	7,375	13,155	20,881
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	863	1,600	4,832	4,912	11,108
Stone and products.....	502	767	1,239	2,152	3,577
Non-metallic mineral products, other.....	431	1,650	1,475	3,848	4,098
Total.....	8,427	22,236	30,200	64,736	82,002

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodity	March			January-March	
	1938	1946	1947	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)					
Chemicals and Allied Products—					
Acids.....	150	281	273	790	805
Cellulose products.....	176	537	530	1,465	1,565
Drugs and medicines.....	340	729	1,023	2,261	2,997
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	330	700	900	2,101	2,367
Fertilizers.....	193	320	758	1,171	1,395
Paints and varnishes.....	304	846	1,042	2,488	2,890
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	559	977	1,045	2,701	2,757
Synthetic resins and products.....	76	1,176	1,514	3,052	4,302
Chemicals products, other.....	851	1,992	2,827	5,523	7,207
Total.....	2,979	7,558	9,912	21,552	26,285
Miscellaneous Commodities—					
Films.....	183	227	219	569	644
Toys and sporting goods.....	215	195	626	482	1,377
Refrigerators and parts.....	229	373	914	909	2,094
Musical instruments.....	171	127	445	359	1,228
Scientific and educational equipment.....	409	1,031	1,465	2,949	3,877
Aircraft and parts (except engines).....	285	654	961	2,083	3,056
Works of art.....	152	143	144	585	448
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	609	491	994	1,079	2,210
Parcels of small value.....	477	297	2,335	830	6,467
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	38	250	414	604	958
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	523	1,068	1,210	2,645	3,171
Miscellaneous, other.....	843	3,142	1,817	5,169	4,496
Canadian goods returned.....	173	6,828	410	23,208	1,458
Non-commercial articles.....	201	578	756	2,155	2,675
Total.....	4,566	15,404	12,710	43,626	34,159

Canadian Manufacturers' Association Will Meet Next Monday in Banff

Foreign trade and production problems will be discussed at seventy-sixth annual general meeting—Sir Frederick Bain, President of Federation of British Industries, scheduled to address members.

MEMBERS of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association will assemble in Banff, Alberta, next Monday for the seventy-sixth annual general meeting of that organization, extending over a three-day period. The first day will be devoted to consideration of problems pertaining specifically to Alberta and British Columbia. Colonel H. S. Tobin, of Vancouver, will deliver his presidential address at luncheon, and R. W. Diamond, vice-president and general manager of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, of Trail, B.C., will be the dinner speaker on Monday.

Tuesday will be devoted to consideration of production problems, while the subject of foreign trade will be discussed by speakers qualified to present an outline of conditions with which exporters and importers have to contend. The Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, will be represented by B. C. Butler, Director, Trade Publicity Division, and Finlay Sim, Comptroller and Secretary of the Department. Sir Frederick Bain, President of the Federation of British Industries and Deputy Chairman of Imperial Chemical Industries, Limited, will address members of the association at dinner on Tuesday. Elections will take place and resolutions will be presented on Wednesday, after which the main party will proceed through to Vancouver and Victoria. The return journey will be made via Jasper, Edmonton and Saskatoon.

Market in Mexico for Writing And Similar Types of Paper

Demand increasing due to general development of trade and to nation-wide educational campaigns—United States largest supplier with imports from that country increasing from \$35,960 in 1938 to \$348,560 in 1945—No shipments from Canada since 1935 with the exception of one in 1942 valued at \$1,000.

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

MEXICO CITY, April 22, 1947.—Mexico offers a market for writing and similar types of paper that is rapidly developing. The demand has been growing during the past two or three years, and this is likely to increase, due partly to the general development of trade and because of the nation-wide educational campaigns that have featured the national life of this country since before the end of the war. With the exception of a hundred hundredweights, valued at \$1,000, in 1942, no shipments of bond and other types of writing paper were made by Canada to Mexico between 1935 and 1945. Since 1938, the estimated consumption of all types of writing papers has been as follows: 1938, 11,591 metric tons; 1939, 10,884; 1940, 11,480; 1941, 12,472; 1942, 11,855; 1943, 12,961; 1944, 15,444; 1945, 16,503; and 1946, 15,855 metric tons.

United States Main Supplier of Writing Papers

Before the war 84 per cent of Mexico's total imports of fine writing paper, excluding manifold and other types of light-weight papers, came from the United States. The lighter papers were imported mostly from European countries, including Germany, where prices were lower than in the United States. During and since the war, 95 per cent of Mexican imports of light-weight papers have come from the United States. These American exports had a dollar value of \$35,960 in 1938, and they increased in value in 1942 to \$458,775; in 1945 to \$348,560; and during the first nine months of 1946 to approximately \$280,000.

Domestic production of all types of writing paper has increased by about 48 per cent during the past nine years, but there is no possibility that the country will become self-sufficient in the production of fine papers unless new technical methods of manufacture are adopted. The domestic production is of very ordinary quality and the constantly increasing demand is naturally resulting in a sacrifice of quality for quantity.

Domestic Production Has Increased

During 1946, Mexico produced almost 15,000 metric tons of these types of paper—7,200 metric tons of bond paper; nearly 3,000 metric tons of mimeograph; a similar quantity of manifold; and a little less than 2,000 metric tons of ledger paper. In preceding years, domestic production totalled 11,000 metric tons in 1938; 10,300 metric tons in 1942; 10,640 metric tons in 1943; 14,300 metric tons in 1944, and 15,465 metric tons in 1945.

Scarcity of Pulp Continues

Mexican mill figures naturally depend on available supplies of pulp, which continue to be very scarce in this market. The pulp requirements

of seven leading mills were, in 1944, as follows: sulphite bleached, 18,490 metric tons; sulphite unbleached, 21,347 metric tons; soda bleached, 1,700 metric tons; sulphate bleached, 11,330 metric tons; sulphate unbleached (kraft), 15,568 metric tons; mechanical ground, 8,600 metric tons; a total of some 85,044 short tons, of which only a very small percentage was used in the manufacture of writing papers. The requirements of Mexican mills have continued to increase since 1944, and these requirements will no doubt continue an upward trend for many years to come. It may well be that similar situations exist throughout Latin America.

Bond paper is much more widely used here than other types of writing papers. Copy paper for correspondence is customarily domestic manifold, and the domestic mimeograph paper is used for circulars and similar purposes. Even for such items as price lists, for which a strong and durable paper is needed; imported mimeograph paper is favoured.

Foreign Industrial Fairs in 1947

AUSTRALIA

Victoria—Royal Agricultural Society Show—September 18-27.

Adelaide—Royal Agricultural and Horticultural Society of South Australia Inc.—September 4-11.

Perth—Royal Show of the Royal Agricultural Society of Western Australia—October 6-10.

BELGIAN CONGO

French Equatorial Africa, Brazzaville—An exhibition of French products. (Authorities glad to include Canadian exhibits.)—Date not set. Apply to: Service des Affaires Economiques, Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa.

BELGIUM

Brussels—Salons de l'Alimentation (foodstuffs fair), held in "Palais du Centenaire"—October 4-19. Apply to: 10 Place de Brouchere, Brussels.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Prague—Prague International Fair—September 5-14. Apply to: Secretary, Czechoslovak Economic Association, 64, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1.

FRANCE

Lille—Foire de Lille—June 7-21. Apply to: 69 rue Faidherbe, Lille.

Bordeaux—Foire de Bordeaux—June 15-30. Apply to: Palais de la Bourse, Bordeaux.

YUGOSLAVIA

Zagreb—International Fair—May 31-June 9.

NETHERLANDS

Utrecht—Royal Netherlands Industries Fair (Autumn Fair)—September 8-18. Apply to: Secretariat, Koninklijke Nederlandsche Jaarbeurs, Utrecht, Holland.

NEWFOUNDLAND

Corner Brook—The West Coast Agricultural and Industrial Fair—September 5-7.

PORTUGAL

Lisbon—International Trade and Samples Fair—May 1-September 30. Apply to: Miss R. E. Prince-Bishop, Rua Garrett 74, Lisbon.

SOUTH AFRICA

Cape Town—Exhibition of Catering Equipment (International Tea Bureau, Johannesburg)—June. Subsequent shows at Johannesburg, Durban, Port Elizabeth and East London. Apply to: Commissioner, Tea Bureau, 703 S. A. Mutual Buildings, Commissioner St., Johannesburg.

SWEDEN

Stockholm—St. Erick's Fair—August 23-September 7.

TURKEY

Izmir—**Izmir (Smyrna)**—Turkey International Trade Fair—August 20-September 20. Apply to: Turkish Commercial Counsellor, 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York, U.S.A.

UNITED STATES

Detroit—Michigan Aircraft Show—May 24-June 1.

UNITED KINGDOM

London—Industrial Wales—All Wales and Monmouthshire Exhibition—August 28-September 13. Apply to: Exhibition Manager, 3 Castle St., Cardiff.

Brighton—Sussex Industries Exhibition—September 12-27. Apply to: Sussex Engineers and Manufacturers Association, 3 Marlborough Place, Brighton 1.

Demand for Timber in Sweden is Stimulated by Building Activity

Total production of planed and sawn timber during 1946 estimated to reach one million standards—Domestic market will probably retain 600,000 standards, a sharp increase over the 475,000 standards of prewar years—Suggested that character of timber trade changed from a predominant export industry to a supplier of a domestic market—Exports controlled by State Fuel Commission.

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

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of articles on economic conditions in Sweden during 1946. The first two appeared in the April 12th and April 26th issues of *Foreign Trade*.)

STOCKHOLM, March 28, 1947.—The great activity in building in Sweden early in 1946 stimulated a steadily increasing domestic demand for timber. The total production of planed and sawn timber during 1946 was estimated to reach one million standards, of which 600,000 would probably be retained for the Swedish market, a sharp increase over the 475,000 standards of prewar years. By the end of 1945, timber exports

had declined from a five-year prewar average of 780,000 standards to 575,000 standards. It was then estimated that exports for 1946 would decline to 400,000 standards, as there were no longer any stocks available, as was the case in 1945. It was even suggested that the whole character of the Swedish timber trade had changed from a predominant export industry to a supplier of a domestic market.

A fuel commission, established during the war due to the critical fuel situation in the country, not only controls distribution of all fuel, but also determines the allocation of all wood cut in the forests for use as fuel, timber or pulpwood. As imports of coal did not improve in the early months of the year, plans were considered to withdraw 29 million cubic metres of wood from the forests of Sweden by June, 1947, of which 4 million cubic metres would be used for the production of charcoal. For 1946, it was estimated that no less than 34 million cubic metres of wood would be consumed as fuel.

Scarcity of Timber Causes Embargo on Logs

The scarcity of timber in the early months of 1946, with the resultant price tension, induced the Swedish Government to become seriously interested in the problems of the domestic timber market. Embargoes were placed on logs for sawing, on pulpwood and on planed and sawn timber. Furthermore, regulations were introduced regarding marketing.

By May it was felt to be doubtful if Swedish timber exports during 1946 would be half the prewar total. Of these estimated totals, 150,000 standards were allocated to Great Britain, excluding prefabricated wooden houses, and by May it was thought 135,000 standards of this allocation had already been sold.

Fuel Commission Takes Over Allocation of Export Quotas

By this time the State Fuel Commission had taken over the allocation of export quotas for wood products from the Trade Commission, and had authorized the export of 20,000 standards to Denmark, 15,000 standards to Belgium and 13,500 standards to South Africa. Shortly afterwards it was announced that the fuel commission had agreed to exports for the year amounting to 400,000 standards, including 340,000 standards of sawn and planed timber, 35,000 standards in box shooks, and 25,000 standards in prefabricated houses. The following table shows the allocations by countries:

Country	Quantity	
Great Britain	150,000 standards	
Denmark	33,000 standards,	including 12,360 standards spars, beams and sleepers.
Belgium	15,000 standards,	including 4,600 standards covered by previous export licences.
Iceland	1,875 standards,	besides 150 standards prefabricated houses.
Switzerland	1,000 standards	
South Africa	17,500 standards,	including 4,000 standards box material.
Greece	7,000 standards,	including 1,000 standards box material and 1,000 standards prefabricated houses, besides 3,700 standards of 1945.
France	20,000 standards,	including 1,000 prefabricated houses.
Holland	37,000 standards,	including 2,000 standards previously granted.
Poland	6,700 standards	
Portugal	500 standards	
Total	289,575 standards	

Domestic Price of Sawn and Planed Timber Raised

The Swedish domestic prices of sawn and planed timber were increased on May 21 by Kr. 25 per standard. Export sales enjoyed a high "price

equilibration" fee of Kr. 105 per standard, but this was seriously affected when the krona was appreciated over 14 per cent on July 13, 1946. An important quantity of the timber sales for export was made with an exchange rate guaranty clause, except to Great Britain. However, it was thought that exporters to Great Britain should have been able to conclude sales before July 13 to protect themselves.

At the beginning of August the Swedish Trade Commission announced that in the case of contracts specifying payments in foreign currency, upon request, the price equalization tax could be reduced from about 105 to 40 kronor per standard, when the exporter was not able to secure a better rate of exchange.

Timber Export Quotas Nearly all Allocated by August

The Swedish timber export quotas, about 400,000 standards, were practically all allocated by August, but some sales could not be completed owing to difficulties in meeting specifications. In some cases sales were not made, as prices were thought to be too low. Shipments were being made on a large scale, but there were some delays, especially to Great Britain, as shipping space was not reserved in time.

In September, distributors of quotas were reorganized and unclaimed quotas were allocated to shippers who could place sales with foreign buyers. The system of price equalization fees was modified, in order to grant shippers the same net profit as they enjoyed before the krona was appreciated, on contracts placed after September 27.

During October about 70,000 standards were exported, raising the total at the end of October, 1946, to about 306,000 standards. Future shipments depended on the weather, but at November 1, conditions still permitted continuous export. Towards the end of the year shipments of timber from Sweden continued at a good rate. There were few reports of ice and as a consequence the carryover into 1947 would be considerable.

The following table shows the exports of timber from Sweden during the twelve months ending December 31, 1945, and 1946:

Swedish Exports of Timber, 1945-46

	1945 Cubic metres	1946 Cubic metres
Timber	16,299	60,268
Posts	17,067	39,406
Pitprops	44,996	230,354
Cellulose log-ends	89,388	157,247
Square timber	12,876	18,530
Spars	40,429	53,335
Sleepers	19,231	53,118
Planks	344,694	226,791
Battens	716,697	499,698
Scantlings	363,351	243,166
Boards	406,593	220,033
Slats	527,350	344,601
Splitwood, firewood	3,727	6,366
Laths	7,653	3,021
Slating battens	35,268	16,933
From other home woods	2,060	4,104
Box materials, only sawn	51,169	70,802
Staffs	5,669	5,285
Planed boards	215,638	150,244
Box materials, finished	15,246	45,254
	Tons	Tons
Furniture	156	307
Skis, parquetry, etc.	1,080	2,659
Wood wool	341	2,116
Veneers	9,965	10,535
Coopering-works	1,944	948

Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Food and Related Commodities

Maple Products—The latest unofficial estimate equates 1947 production of maple syrup with the 2,800,000-gallon crop of 1946; or, in terms of sugar, 28,000,000 pounds. Normally Quebec accounts for 80 per cent, Ontario 19 per cent, and the Maritime Provinces the remaining 1 per cent of production. Special export permits are granted to a selected list of exporters on the basis of past history.

Fresh Fruits—Fresh fruits, except apples, strawberries and raspberries, no longer require export permits. Control is maintained on raspberries to protect a United Kingdom contract for SO₂ pulp, and on strawberries to protect the domestic market. A raspberry quota has been established for the United States.

Apple exports to the United States are under agreement by the Joint Apple Committee. Fresh apples consigned to the British Empire, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and Iceland, do not require export permits. Permits for other destinations are on a Special Permit Licence basis for the producing provinces.

Canned Fruits—Largely because of their sugar content, these remain under export control.

Jams, Jellies and Marmalades—Their sugar content, and in the case of certain jams and marmalades a shortage of basic fruit ingredients, necessitate the continuance of export control on these items.

Fresh Vegetables—These no longer require export permits.

Canned Vegetables—Only baked beans (including pork and beans), corn and tomato products (except tomato juice) now require export permits. The supply position generally is good.

Beans, Dried—These remain in very short supply.

Canned Soup—Now off export control, these are in good supply.

Potato Starch—Although the 1946 potato crop was the largest on record, starch production last year was curtailed through the loss by fire of one of the major producing plants in the Maritimes. Supplies have now increased, and potato starch has been released from export control.

Feeds, Animal and Poultry—With the exception of fodders, feeds are in very short supply, especially protein and oil cake meals. Export permits are being granted only against approved programs.

Hay—While hay is in free supply, its export from the Maritimes requires the sanction of the province concerned before an export permit can be issued.

Vegetable Oil Seeds and Oil—The oil situation remains acute, and approved exports are confined to those under I.E.F.C. allocations.

Root and Vegetable Seeds—Supplies are good, and no permits required.

Alfalfa Seed—Although under export control, supplies are good and export permits freely granted.

Non-ferrous Metals

Copper and Manufactures—The supply position of copper mill products, e.g., sheets, plates, coils, tubes, insulated wire and cable, continues tight and they are not available for new accounts.

Barium—Dominion Magnesium Company Limited, Toronto, now produce barium and solicits enquiries. Barium is used as a wire coating in radio, vacuum or thermionic tubes to remove traces of gas, and as a

coating for the steel balls in rotating anodes of X-ray tubes. Alloys of barium with lead and calcium are used for bearings, and nickel-barium for corrosion sparkplug electrodes. A nickel coating with barium oxide can replace tungsten to advantage for the cathodes of the smaller types of electron tubes, giving a high yield of electrons per watt of heating energy. Some of its salts are used in pyrotechnics.

Aluminum Products—Aluminum houses are now being built for export by a Montreal firm, utilizing several designs. This firm is also supplying aluminum clapboards and roofing.

Aluminum nails are not available for export, due to a recent W.P.T.B. ruling, aimed to protect the housing program.

Non-metallic Minerals

Gypsum—Crude gypsum is in fairly free supply.

Natural Sodium Sulphate (salt cake)—Sodium sulphate remains in short supply, present operators having committed their production for several years. It has been announced, however, that the Saskatchewan (Government) Sodium Sulphate Corporation, Regina, Saskatchewan, a new producer, expects to have substantial quantities available by late fall.

Manufactured Products

Cigarette Lighters—In excellent supply, these can be furnished in all metal or plastic. We have knowledge of some 14 manufacturers, nearly all actively soliciting export business. Export permits are being approved freely.

Frames, Optical (Plastic)—Canada Zyl Company Ltd., Deseronto, Ontario, a company comprised of some 51 ex-servicemen, have entered the production of plastic optical frames.

Handicraft Tools—Valcraft, Limited, of Montreal, is now in a position to accept export orders for tools for the handicraft worker in leather, weaving and other crafts. This company's history is of interest. Macdonald College, a branch of McGill University, developed a handicraft division for which they found it necessary to make their own looms and tools. The college published a series of pamphlets on various handicrafts, which were sold throughout Canada, in the United States and South America. A mail order business subsequently grew up to the point where it could not be satisfactorily handled by the college. It was then that Valcraft Limited was organized to take over the commercial side of the college's activities. At the moment, export possibilities are being surveyed.

Invalid Cars—An Ottawa firm is presently in production on the "Regis" electric invalid car, illustrated and described in a folder just released. This car is 60 inches in length and 22 inches wide. Its height approximates that of a wheel chair, its weight about 300 pounds. It is said to go, on the level, 35 miles per battery charge. Charging is done overnight by plugging into an ordinary house socket of 110 volts, a charger being incorporated in the car. Price to consumer is less than \$350. At the present rate of production, the firm expects to reach an export position within the next three months.

Jewellery—Fine, Imitation and Novelty—This is in excellent supply. Many producers are consequently becoming more export conscious, looking to export markets to absorb surplus production.

Photographic Equipment—Light stands, print rollers, pan heads, all types of tripods, print frames and developing sets are being manufactured by a firm in Montreal, which is interested in developing export markets. Another newcomer in Hamilton makes photo print boxes, camera tripods,

enlargers and enlarging easels, and is likewise seeking export markets for their complete line.

Iron and Steel

Brochure on Railway Locomotives—A brochure prepared by the Montreal Locomotive Works Ltd., and now being forwarded to each Trade Commissioner, illustrates by photographs and descriptive matter the range and type, weight and duty of locomotives built in Montreal since World War I. It points out the fact that Canada designs and builds steam locomotives of all types for all purposes. It should be of interest and use to railways and other locomotive users abroad.

Textiles and Leather

Leather Manufactures—Leather manufactures now off export control include: belting; garments, lined or unlined; handbags, purses and reticules; hats and caps; manufactures of leather, n.o.p., including wallets, brief cases, key cases, etc.; moccasins and Indian slippers. Except handbags of genuine leather, these items are in good supply.

Rubber

Rubber Semi-Manufactures and Manufactures—These, other than elastic thread (covered) and elastic yarn and manufactures, are now off export control.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, with a view to establishing connections that will assist in the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

Ganoque—Chamber of Commerce.

Guelph—Board of Trade.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Oshawa—Chamber of Commerce.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.

Toronto—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

Vancouver—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

Victoria—Dept. of Trade and Industry.

Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.

Winnipeg—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Chicago, is being transferred to Cairo, Egypt, in the same capacity, and is scheduled to sail from Canada on September 3. He has already commenced a tour that will take him from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia, having visited Halifax, Sydney, Sackville and Saint John. He will visit Quebec City on June 16, and then enter Ontario, returning to Quebec Province during

the latter part of August for a visit to Montreal. Besides Egypt, territory covered by the Cairo office includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

J. M. Boyer

(Appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cairo)

Quebec City—June 16.
Gananoque—June 18.
Kingston—June 18.
Oshawa—June 19.
Toronto—June 20-30.
Hamilton—July 2.
St. Catharines—July 3.
Brantford—July 4.
London—July 5-7.

Windsor—July 8.
Guelph—July 9.
Winnipeg—July 15.
Calgary—July 18.
Vancouver—July 22-26.
New Westminster.
Victoria—July 28.
Ottawa—August 15-18.
Montreal—August 19-31.

J. M. Boyer Appointed Trade Commissioner in Cairo



Joseph MacLeod Boyer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Chicago since February, 1945, has been appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cairo, Egypt. He will sail for his new post next September. Born in Victoria, New Brunswick, Mr. Boyer graduated from Acadia University with a B.A. degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in November, 1933, and was posted to Glasgow as Assistant Trade Commissioner in July, 1935. With the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939, he went on active service, but was released for special duties in Ottawa in January, 1944, being posted to Chicago three months later as Acting Trade Commissioner.

UNRRA Shipments end After December 31

Shipments for the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration will be made from Canada until December 31, 1947. The final requisitions will be received by the Canadian Commercial Corporation, contracts will be placed by July 31, and goods must be made available f.o.b. the supplier not later than November 30.

Canada was the third largest contributor to UNRRA, her total of \$154,000,000 being exceeded only by that of the United States and Great Britain. In addition, Canadian commodities valued at \$110,000,000 in United States funds were purchased in this country from free funds placed at the disposal of UNRRA by the contributing nations.

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The Foreign Trade Service head office directory, as well as the directory of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, which usually appears in the last issue of each month, will not be published this week as the information was contained in the May 17th issue.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Australian Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations Amended

Sydney, April 10, 1947.—(FTS)—The Australian Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations have been further amended and, with effect from March 28, licences to import undressed fur skins of non-sterling origin importable under unspecified item 4(F) may be issued up to the value of 75 per cent of base-year imports, and an importer may establish his base year on the average of importations effected during the fiscal years 1937-38, 1938-39 and 1939-40.

Watch oils of non-sterling origin classifiable under tariff item 230(B) (1) have now been placed under administrative control, also pearl essence under by-law item 404, and double-barrelled and single-barrelled guns (other than single-shot shot-guns) classifiable under item No. 189(A) and (B).

Australia Defers Increased Duties on Iron and Steel Hoop

Deferred duties under Item 136(F)(2) of the Australian Customs tariff, covering "iron and steel hoop, not elsewhere included in the tariff, except cold rolled hoop from $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch to 6 inches in width, both sizes inclusive and from 0.0148-inch to 0.08-inch in thickness, both sizes inclusive", that were to have gone into effect on April 1, 1947, have been further postponed until April 1, 1948. At present this commodity is free of duty under the British preferential tariff and dutiable at 15 per cent ad valorem under the general tariff. Deferred rates are 10 per cent ad valorem under the British preferential tariff and 22.5 per cent ad valorem plus 70s. per ton (2,240 pounds) under the general tariff, both rates to increase as present Australian exchange depreciation may be lessened. The British preferential tariff applies to imports from Canada and the general tariff to such goods from non-British countries.

India Increases Canadian Quota of Jute

Bombay, May 16, 1947.—(FTS)—The Government of India have allotted a supplementary quota of 900 long tons of raw jute and 3,000 long tons of jute goods to Canada for the current jute year, ending June 25, 1947.

Jamaican Tariff on Cigarettes and Gasoline Increased

Kingston, Jamaica, May 17, 1947.—(FTS)—Effective May 13, the duties on cigarettes imported into this Colony were increased by 1s. 8d. per pound under all schedules, the new rates being, per pound, £1 3s. 8d. for cigarette made in the British Empire and containing not less than 50 per cent of British Empire tobacco; £1 4s. 8d. for such cigarettes of which the British Empire tobacco content is less than 50 per cent; and £1 5s. 8d. for other cigarettes. In order to preserve the ratio between excise and import duties on cigarettes, the excise rate on the latter (of local manufacture) was at the same time raised from 2s. 4d. per 100 to 2s. 9d. per 100. The retail cost of these locally made cigarettes has been slightly advanced, with effect as from today. Stocks of imported cigarettes in dealers' hands continue to be sold at the same price as before, but smokers will have to pay more for new stocks when these arrive.

Other recent Jamaican tariff changes have been an increase in the duties on gasoline, to 1s. 4d. per gallon British preferential and 1s. 9d. general tariff.

In the annual re-enactment, as from April 1, of the Jamaican tonnage tax, which has been in effect for several years, occasion was taken to exempt from this tax the many items which are on the duty-free list and which have hitherto been subject to the tax.

Permits Required for Additional Imports Into Uruguay

Buenos Aires, May 2, 1947.—(FTS)—Under a recent decree of the Uruguayan Ministry of Finance, additional articles were transferred to the list of "third category imports", that is, goods for which import permits must be obtained before placing orders abroad. Among these goods are: automobiles, electric refrigerators, electric irons, bathroom heaters, electrical fittings, manufactures of aluminium, paint brushes, hat forms (except straw) and cashmeres.

Report Presented by Committee After Study Of Cost-of-Living Conditions in Trinidad

Recommendations include removal of import duties on certain essential foodstuffs and reductions of up to 50 per cent on other items; reductions in margins of mark-up; revision of taxation policy; and free issuance of import licences for essential supplies from any source where available—Local industries should be encouraged.

By T. G. Major, Canadian Trade Commissioner

PORT OF SPAIN, April 24, 1947.—After an exhaustive three-months study of cost-of-living conditions in Trinidad, a report has been issued by the committee, which recommends, among other things, the removal of import duties on certain essential foodstuffs, and reductions of up to 50 per cent on other items to be coupled with increases in the duties of luxury articles. Other recommendations include reductions in margins on mark-up, revision of taxation policy, and the issuance of import licences freely to traders who can show ability to obtain supplies of an essential nature from any source where available. It also is suggested that the Treasury authorities in London release larger amounts of hard currency in order to obtain a greater volume of essential supplies from non-sterling countries. The Committee further recommends the removal of price controls of luxury products and the large-scale subsidization of foodstuffs.

Local Industries Should be Encouraged

From the long-range viewpoint it is felt that local industries should be encouraged and that there should be an intensified campaign to obtain greater supplies of home-grown products, such as rice and vegetables. In order to reduce the cost of such product to the consumer, the government is asked to aid in the setting up of co-operative organizations covering production, marketing and credit. Also recommended is the setting up of a registrar of co-operative and credit unions and the appointment of an economic adviser to the government.



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

*Calls at Halifax about five days later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	May 22-June 1	<i>Amersham</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	June 5-18	<i>Artemesia</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	June 18-28	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	June 25-July 2	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques. } Beira	July 2-12	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	May 22-June 1	<i>Amersham</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth	June 5-18	<i>Artemesia</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	June 18-28	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	June 25-July 2	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
	July 2-12	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	June 11-13	<i>Anadarko Victory</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	June 14-18	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Australia—			
Brisbane.....			
Sydney.....	June 3-10	<i>Palana</i>	Montreal Australia
Melbourne.....			New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Geelong.....	June 21-30	<i>Samarina</i>	Montreal Australia
Melbourne.....			New Zealand Line
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	May 26-June 1	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	June 11-17	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	June 12	<i>Ravnefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	June 16	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	June 18-24	<i>Argovan</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	June 25	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	June 30-July 9	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	July 2	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	June 10-20	<i>Oceanside</i>	March Shipping
Colombo.....	June 16-20	<i>City of Windsor</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	July 6	<i>Dalton Hall</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	July 15	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	July 30	<i>City of Norwich</i>	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai.....	June 1-3	<i>City of Khartoum</i>	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai.....	June 8-14	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	June 10-20	<i>Oceanside</i>	March Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	June 11-14	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Curaçao.....	June 11-14	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	June 10-20	<i>Oceanside</i>	March Shipping
Eire—			
Dublin.....	May 27-June 2	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	June 18-24	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	June 7	<i>Irish Elm</i>	Shipping Limited
Cork.....	June 30	<i>Irish Hazel</i>	Shipping Limited
France—			
Le Havre.....	June 11-17	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	June 18-24	<i>Argovan</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	July 2	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	June 11-17	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	June 18-24	<i>Argovan</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	July 2	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Hong Kong.....	June 1-3	<i>City of Khartoum</i>	McLean Kennedy
	June 8-14	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
India—			
Karachi.....	June 10-20	<i>Oceanside</i>	March Shipping
Madras.....			
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....	July 6	<i>Dalton Hall</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....	June 16-20	<i>City of Windsor</i>	McLean Kennedy
Madras.....	July 15	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta.....	July 30	<i>City of Norwich</i>	McLean Kennedy
Iraq—			
Basra.....	June 10-20	<i>Oceanside</i>	March Shipping
Italy—			
Genoa.....	June 5-15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	June 25-28	<i>Alcinous</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham..			
Mediterranean—			
Central and	June 5-13	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Western Areas...}	June 20-30	<i>Mont Gaspé</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Vera Cruz.....	June 23-26	<i>Federal Trader</i>	McLean Kennedy
Morocco—			
Casablanca.....	June 5-13	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Casablanca.....	June 20-30	<i>Mont Gaspé</i>	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	June 11-17	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	June 12	<i>Ravnefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam.....	June 16	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	June 18-24	<i>Argovan</i>	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—Con.—			
Rotterdam.....	June 25	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	July 2	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	May 26–June 1	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam.....	June 30–July 9	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	June 25–28	<i>Alcinous</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....			
Soerabaya.....			
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	June 1–3	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	June 12	<i>Keltic</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	June 13–15	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	June 25–30	<i>Glenogle</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Bluff.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	May 27–June 2	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast.....	June 11–16	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Philippines—			
Manila.....	June 1–3	<i>City of Khartoum</i>	McLean Kennedy
Manila.....	June 8–14			March Shipping
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	Late June	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Gdansk.....	June 12	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Gdynia.....				June 20.	Swedish American Line
Portugal—			
Lisbon.....	June 5–13	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon.....	June 20–30	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Scandinavia—			
Baltic Ports.....	June 12	<i>Vasaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Baltic Ports.....	June 20			Swedish American Line
Singapore.....	June 8–14	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
	June 25–28			Cunard Donaldson
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	June 3–7	<i>Moveria</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	June 6–10	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Avonmouth.....	June 9–16	<i>Samtrusty</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	June 19–26	<i>Delilian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Bristol.....	June 6–10	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Cardiff.....	June 6–10	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Glasgow.....	June 9–16	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	June 23–30			Cunard Donaldson
Leith.....	June 4–7	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	June 5–12	<i>Fort Ticonderoga</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	June 7–13	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	June 8–14	<i>Asia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	June 10–14	<i>Cavina</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	June 11–16	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	June 14–21	<i>Sibley Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	June 18–23	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	July 3	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	July 5	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	July 19	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	July 25	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom			
— <i>Con.</i>			
London.....	June 5-12	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	June 6-10	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	June 7-15	<i>Vardulia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	June 12	<i>Ravnefjell</i>	Brook Shipping
London.....	June 13-18	<i>Beaverqlen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	June 15-19	<i>Fort Chambly</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	July 6	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	July 16	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	June 4-7	<i>Manchester Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	June 11-14	<i>Manchester Progress</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	June 26	<i>Manchester City</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	July 3	<i>Manchester Regiment</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	June 4-7	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	June 6-10	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	June 11-13	<i>Anadarko Victory</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	June 14-18	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	June 11-14	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	May 25-June 3	<i>*Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	June 3-13	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	June 14-24	<i>*Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	Late June	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	July 5-15	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	July 26-Aug. 5	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bahamas.....	June 4	<i>*Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	June 7-12	<i>*Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	June 25	<i>*Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	July 8	<i>*Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	July 15	<i>*Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	May 25-June 3	<i>*Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	June 4-13	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	June 7-12	<i>*Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	June 14-24	<i>*Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	Late June	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	July 5-15	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	July 26-Aug. 5	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	May 25-June 3	<i>*Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	June 4-13	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	June 14-24	<i>*Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	Late June	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	July 5-15	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	July 26-Aug. 5	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	May 25-June 3	<i>*Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	June 4-13	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	June 7-12	<i>*Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	June 14-24	<i>*Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	Late June	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	July 5-15	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	July 26-Aug. 5	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	Late June	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	May 25-June 3	<i>*Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	June 4-13	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Grenada.....	June 14-24	* <i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Late June	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	July 5-15	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	July 26-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Guadeloupe.....	June 7-12	* <i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	June 4	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	June 7-12	* <i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	June 25	* <i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	July 3	* <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	July 15	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Martinique.....	June 7-12	* <i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	Late June	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	May 25-June 3	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	June 4-13	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	June 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	Late June	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	July 5-15	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	July 25-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	May 25-June 3	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	June 4-13	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	June 14-24	* <i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Late June	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	July 5-15	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	July 26-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	May 25-June 3	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	June 4-13	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	June 14-24	* <i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Late June	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	July 5-15	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	July 26-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	May 25-June 3	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	June 4-13	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	June 7-12	* <i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	June 14-24	* <i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Late June	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	July 5-15	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	July 26-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	June 14-17	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	May 30-June 2	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	June 2-4	<i>Keltic</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	June 6-9	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	Late June	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—			
Bermuda.....	June 6-9	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
Jamaica.....	May 30-June 3	<i>Oakmount</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	June 14-17	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	July 8-11	<i>Oakmount</i>	Pickford and Black

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Norway—			
Oslo.....	June 1	<i>Vindafjord</i>	March Shipping
Kristiansand.....			
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			
Trondheim.....			

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-South—			
Cape Town.....	May 15-June 1 May 20-June 6 June 22-July 14	<i>Lake Nipigon</i> <i>George Gale</i> <i>Lake Kootenay</i>	North Pacific Shipping North Pacific Shipping North Pacific Shipping
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	June 6	<i>Josiah Royce</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires.....	June 10	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	June 26	<i>Fisk Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires.....	June-July	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	June-July	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Melbourne.....	June 6 June 20	<i>Waitemata</i> <i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....			
Hobart.....	June 12	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....			
Sydney.....	July 12	<i>Barranduna</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	June 6	<i>Josiah Royce</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Chile—			
Valparaiso.....	June 10	<i>Hindanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Valparaiso.....	June-July	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	July 12	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....	June 6-7	<i>Island Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Shanghai.....	June 20-21	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Shanghai.....	August 1	<i>Mangarella</i>	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Cartagena.....	June 6	<i>Josiah Royce</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Cartagena.....	June 26	<i>Fisk Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas.....	June 3-4	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	June 16	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
France—			
Le Havre.....	Early June	<i>Brest</i>	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	June 16	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose.....	June 3-4	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Honduras—			
Amapala.....	June 3-4	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong.....	{ June 6-7 June 7 June 20-21 July 8	<i>Island Mail</i> <i>Roseville</i> <i>China Mail</i> <i>Castleville</i>	American Mail Line Balfour Guthrie American Mail Line Balfour Guthrie
Italy—			
Genoa.....	June 16	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
Java—			
Batavia.....	June 7	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Batavia.....	July 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Mexico—			
Acapulco.....	June 3-4	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Morocco—			
Casablanca.....	June 16	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	Early June	<i>Brest</i>	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	June 6	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
Auckland.....	June 12	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Lyttelton.....			
Auckland.....	June 20	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Nicaragua—			
Corinto.....	June 3-4	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Palestine—			
Haifa.....	June 16	<i>Aristotelis</i>	Empire Shipping
Panama—			
Balboa.....	June 3-4	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Philippines—			
Manila.....	June 6-7	<i>Island Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	June 20-21	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	July 12	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Manila.....	June 7	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Iloilo.....			
Cebu.....	July 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Salvador—			
La Libertad.....	June 3-4	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Singapore.....	{ June 7 July 8	<i>Roseville</i> <i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
South Sea Islands—			
Papeete.....	June 6	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Rarotonga.....			
Papeete.....	June 20	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	Early June	<i>Pacific Enterprise</i> <i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Pacific
Liverpool.....	Early July		Furness Pacific
London.....	Early June	<i>Pacific Enterprise</i> <i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	Early July		Furness Pacific
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	June 26	<i>Fisk Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
West Indies—			
Trinidad.....	June 6	<i>Josiah Royce</i> <i>Fisk Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Trinidad.....	June 26		Balfour Guthrie

German Industrial Production Increases in March

Berlin, May 6, 1947.—(FTS)—Production of building materials and synthetic nitrogen in Germany increased substantially during March. It is expected that 800 tons of synthetic petrol and 500 tons of synthetic diesel oil will be produced monthly as by-products in the manufacture of soap at two plants in the vicinity of Dortmund and Bochum.

Production of electrical and instrument equipment is reported less than 50 per cent of capacity. Only urgent repairs are being made to ships, due to the shortage of skilled labour and materials. The shortage of rail transport is seriously affecting the production of textiles, as coal allocations are not being fully met. It is also holding up deliveries of paper, particularly newsprint, iron and steel products and raw materials.

Canadian International Trade Fair

Manufacturers and producers in this country are reminded that, if they propose exhibiting their commodities at the Canadian International Trade Fair, applications must be submitted before July 15, 1947, to the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, 479 Bank Street, Ottawa. Brochures, in English and French, concerning this trade fair are now available for distribution. Others, in Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch, have been forwarded to Canadian Trade Commissioners.

The minimum area for which application may be made is 120 square feet, and exhibits are limited to twelve feet in depth.

The trade fair is taking place in Toronto from May 31 to June 12, 1948.

**Buyers from Canada, as well as Other Countries, Will
Attend this Trade Fair.**

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

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counselor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 44 Queen Street.

Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

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. Métropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252.

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, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edifício 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.

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. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio International, 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, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner 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—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, Acting 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, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

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

South Africa

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.

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.

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, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

Cable address, Canfracom.

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

Cable address, Agrilson.

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

Cable address, Timcom, London.

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

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—C. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

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

New York City—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

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.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSERT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Edificio America. Address for letters: 8° Piso. Esq. Veroes. Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations May 19	Nominal Quotations May 26
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