

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JUNE 28, 1947

Published Weekly
By
Foreign Trade Service
Department of Trade and Commerce

In This Issue

Canada—Primary Products lead Exports since Confederation.	1150
Canada—Sterling will soon be available for Purchases.....	1154
Mexico—Potential Market for Canadian Dresses.....	1157
Germany—Industrial Activity increases in March.....	1158
Palestine—Purchases with Gift Dollars permitted.....	1159
Peru—Impose Import Restrictions to conserve Foreign Exchange	1162
Canada—Two-thirds Gross Earnings of Flag Ships spent here.	1167
Caribbean—Important Political Changes are Developing.....	1168
Canadian Imports, by Main Groups (January-April, 1947).....	1169
Australia—Intensive Oil Exploration Program Underway.....	1171
Canadian Trade with India and Br. Indonesia, 1939-47 (Chart)	1172
Trade of Canada, 1939-47 (chart).....	1172
Canada—Indian Industrialists told Machinery available.....	1174
Colombia—Large Shipments of Gold made to Balance Imports..	1175
Canada—Tires, Tubes and Other Items offered by War Assets	1178

Regular Features

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada.....	1189
Foreign Exchange Quotations.....	1196
Foreign Trade Service Abroad.....	1194
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory.....	1191
Trade Commissioners on Tour.....	1180
Trade and Tariff Regulations.....	1181
Transportation.....	1182
Departures from Montreal.....	1182
Departures from Halifax.....	1186
Departures from Vancouver—New Westminster.....	1187

COVER SUBJECT—Heavy rain created havoc recently on Lake Superior, where a number of logs broke adrift. This scene portrays an accumulation of spruce, jackpine and other timber felled in an area of some 2,700 square miles for the Marathon Paper Mills of Canada, Limited, approximately 180 miles east of Port Arthur, Ont. The wood is driven down the Pic River to Lake Superior and then towed in a boom to Peninsula Harbour. Construction of this mill commenced in 1944. It is one of the most recent contributing to the foreign trade of Canada, which exported in 1946 a total of 204,774 tons of kraft paper, valued at \$16,998,605. Kraft paper production is increasing substantially in Canada, other mills additional to that at Marathon having been constructed for the purpose.

National Film Board Photo

Primary Products Lead Canadian Exports Since Confederation

Lumber, cheese, meat and grain featured in returns for first forty years—Newsprint, wheat, flour and lumber now pre-dominate—Two wars stimulated industrial development—Range of imports shows wide variation since 1867.

By D. H. Fullerton, Research and Development, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

CANADA concludes on Monday eighty years since Confederation with a record that has established for her a leading role among the great trading nations of the world. Exports of \$53 millions in the first year of Confederation increased to \$2,312 millions in 1946. Imports during the same period rose from \$67 millions to \$1,927 millions. Canada by 1946 had become the third ranking country of the world in the volume of commodity trade that annually crossed her borders.

The growth of Canada's exports has not been steady, but has moved in surges, paralleling the development of agriculture and industry in the country. Before 1900, exports centred primarily around the lumber industry, with cheese, meat and grain the chief agricultural items exported. The beginning of the century saw the rapid expansion of the Canadian West, and with it the development of a foreign market for wheat. To the present day this one product has dominated Canadian export trade. It was chiefly responsible for the fact that, between 1896 and 1906, total exports nearly tripled, and before the beginning of the First World War had doubled again.

First World War Stimulated Exports

World War I gave added impetus to the expansion of Canadian exports, and munitions were the first manufactured goods to be exported in quantity from Canada. Although the growth of a manufacturing industry had been stimulated by war, exports of finished goods subsided following cessation of the demand for war materials, and primary products again provided an overwhelming proportion of Canada's exports.

In the 'twenties, foreign demand for base metals and newsprint fostered the development and expansion of these industries, and with lumber, wheat, flour and other agricultural products, they were largely responsible for the relatively high level of Canadian export trade in that decade.

There was no pronounced recovery from the subsequent depression, with its drastic effects on export trade, until the advent of World War II. Again munitions became one of the major factors in Canadian export trade. This war saw great expansion in Canadian manufacturing facilities, but, although these industries were in a better position than ever before to compete in world markets, export figures in 1946 indicate that the place of primary products in Canada's external trade is apparently little changed.

This continuing dependence on the primary industries of agriculture, forestry, mining and fishing is shown by the following tables, which list the principal exports from Canada in 1867-1868 and in 1946. Considering the many changes in world production and trading that have taken place, and the enormous increase in dollar value over the years, the degree of similarity in content between the two lists is striking. The exports are shown by principal groups.

Principal Exports from Canada, 1867-1868 and 1946

(\$ millions)

Forest Products

	*1867-1868		1946
Total	18.3	Total	625.6
Planks and boards	6.6	Newsprint	265.8
Deals	4.0	Planks and boards	125.4
White pine timber	2.5	Woodpulp	114.0
		Pulpwood	28.7

Agricultural Products

	*1867-1868		1946
Total	12.9	Total	578.5
Wheat	3.6	Wheat	250.3
Barley and rye	3.2	Flour of wheat	126.7
Flour and meal	2.6	Fruits and vegetables	28.9
Peas	1.9		

Animal Products

	*1867-1868		1946
Total	6.9	Total	272.0
Butter, cheese and lard	2.4	Bacon, hams	66.4
Cattle	1.1	Furs, undressed	30.9
Bacon and hams .....	.8	Fresh beef and veal	27.2
Horses .....	.6	Canned meats	27.1
Furs .....	.4	Eggs	26.8
Beef and pork .....	.4	Cheese	21.9

Fish Products

	*1867-1868		1946
Total	3.4	Total	86.5

Mineral Products

	*1867-1868		1946
Total	1.4	Total**	304.2
Coal .....	.6	Aluminium	56.0
Copper ore .....	.4	Nickel	55.2
		Copper	37.0
		Zinc	27.8
		Asbestos	24.5
		Precious metals	21.5

Miscellaneous Products

	*1867-1868		1946
Total	9.8	Total	445.4
Sugar boxes .....	.5	Automobiles, trucks and parts	78.3
Extract hemlock bark .....	.2	Railway locomotives and cars	53.4
Hardware .....	.2	Fertilizers	32.1
		Whisky	29.7
		Farm implements and machinery	28.7

Grand total exports \$ 52.7 Grand total exports \$2,312.2

*Year ending June 30.

**Commodities of non-ferrous metal and non-metallic mineral origin, and some manufactured commodities, such as electrical apparatus, are included.

Prices of Commodities in 1867 Generally Lower

To those who are inclined to believe that prices of all products in the old days were very much cheaper than now, the recorded unit value of wheat exports in 1867-1868—\$1.60 per bushel—will come as something of a shock. The price of most other articles, however, supports the contention that use of the dollar value alone in comparing trade figures tends to underestimate the export trade of that early period. Beef, bacon and hams, at 9 cents a pound, pork at 8 cents, maple sugar at 10 cents, and eggs at 10 cents a dozen are a few items for which prices can be

established. Nevertheless, price comparisons for even standard products are of doubtful value. One wonders whether beef at 9 cents a pound, after several months in unrefrigerated transit, is a better buy than refrigerated fresh beef at 20 cents a pound in 1946.

Import Trade Shows Wider Variation

Changes between Canadian import values in the last eighty years are more pronounced than in the field of exports, largely due to the diverse nature of the foreign products required by Canadians. The principal items imported by Canada in 1867 were cotton and wool clothing and fabrics, tea, sugar and molasses, wheat (from the United States) and hardware. The more complex and industrialized Canada of 1946 required a much wider range of goods, although cottons, woollens and sugar, as in 1867, continued to form an important share of the total import trade. The most significant changes in the eighty-year period were in the field of manufacturing, with heavy requirements of machinery, coal and materials. The rapid rise in the demand for automobiles was responsible for two of the ten major imports in 1946, namely, petroleum, and automobiles, trucks and parts. The rising Canadian standard of living created a large demand for imported fruits, nuts, vegetables and various types of durable goods. The principal imports in 1867-1868 and in 1946 are shown in the following table, though their lack of homogeneity prevents listing them by groups:

Principal Imports into Canada, 1867-1868 and 1946

	(\$ millions)			
	1867-1868		1946	
Total	67.1	Total	1,927.3*	
Cottons	7.7	Machinery	130.3	
Woollens	7.7	Coal	120.4	
Wheat	3.3	Cotton and manufactures ...	119.2	
Tea	3.0	Automobiles and parts	98.2	
Sugar	2.9	Fruits	95.5	
Iron ore, hardware	2.4	Petroleum, crude	89.5	
Flour and meal	1.7	Farm implements	68.4	
Small wares	1.5	Wool and manufactures	64.0	
Coal and coke	1.4	Rolling mill products	53.4	
Imperial Army stores	1.2	Electric apparatus	47.8	
Silks, satins, velvets	1.1	Sugar products	39.9	
Leather and manufactures ..	1.1	Books and printed matter....	30.7	
Hides, horns and pelts	1.1	Petroleum refined	29.6	
Fancy goods and millinery...	1.0	Engines and boilers	29.5	
Settlers' goods	0.9	Furs	27.3	
Iron bars, rods, etc.	0.9	Vegetables	27.2	
Linen	0.8	Glass and glassware	23.3	
Grain except wheat	0.7	Flax, hemp, jute and products	23.1	
Molasses	0.7	Nuts	22.6	
		Artificial silk and products..	22.1	

*Includes Canadian military equipment returned; \$1,867.0 without this equipment.

Canada Trades Mainly with U.S. and U.K.

Another significant feature of the growth of Canadian trade is the extent to which this has been carried on with two countries. It is quite usual to think of Canada as a great "world trader" in its broadest sense. Although Canadian exports have achieved wide distribution, particularly during and since the war, nearly two-thirds of the goods exported from Canada in 1946 went to the United States and Great Britain. In addition, Canadian loans to aid rehabilitation in Europe and Asia have had the effect of reducing this percentage below what might be considered a more normal alignment of trade. On the import side, the concentration is even more pronounced, with 83 per cent of Canadian imports in 1946, and

86 per cent in the first four months of 1947, coming from the United States and the United Kingdom.

The following tables show Canadian exports to and imports from the United States and Great Britain for selected years since Confederation. The changes between the two countries are also of interest. Probably the most significant change is the steady decline of imports from the United Kingdom and the corresponding rise in imports from the United States. The proportion of exports to the United States, except for the early years, has remained relatively steady, while those to the United Kingdom have been reduced somewhat, with increases in shipments to other Empire and foreign countries accounting for the difference.

Canadian Imports Since Confederation

*Year	Total All countries	Combined U.S. and U.K. share	United States		United Kingdom	
	\$ million	Percentage	\$ million	Percentage of total	\$ million	Percentage of total
1868	67.1	89.9	22.7	33.8	37.6	56.1
1886	96.0	85.3	42.8	44.6	39.0	40.7
1896	105.4	82.0	53.5	50.8	32.8	31.2
1906	283.7	84.0	169.3	59.6	69.2	24.4
1914	619.2	85.4	396.3	64.0	132.1	21.4
1920	1,336.9	86.2	921.2	68.9	231.5	17.3
1926	1,008.3	82.6	668.7	66.3	164.7	16.3
1928	1,222.3	83.1	825.7	67.5	190.8	15.6
1933	401.2	78.6	217.3	54.2	97.9	24.4
1937	808.9	78.8	490.5	60.6	147.3	18.2
1943	1,735.1	89.9	1,423.7	82.1	135.0	7.8
1945	1,567.0**	87.7	1,202.4	76.7	121.7**	7.8
1946	1,867.0**	82.9	1,405.2	75.3	141.2**	7.6

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold) Since Confederation

*Year	Total All countries	Combined U.S. and U.K. share	United States		United Kingdom	
	\$ million	Percentage	\$ million	Percentage of total	\$ million	Percentage of total
1868	48.5	89.2	25.3	52.3	17.9	36.9
1886	77.8	91.3	34.3	44.1	36.7	47.2
1896	109.7	91.6	37.8	34.4	62.7	57.2
1906	235.5	89.7	83.5	35.5	127.5	54.2
1914	431.6	87.8	163.4	37.9	215.3	49.2
1920	1,268.0	70.7	555.3	43.8	341.2	26.9
1926	1,261.2	72.7	457.9	36.3	459.2	36.4
1928	1,339.4	69.3	481.5	36.0	446.1	33.3
1933	529.4	71.6	168.2	31.8	210.7	39.8
1937	997.4	76.4	360.0	36.1	402.1	40.3
1943	2,971.5	73.5	1,149.2	38.7	1,032.6	34.8
1945	3,218.3	67.1	1,197.0	37.2	963.2	29.9
1946	2,312.2	64.2	887.9	38.4	597.5	25.8

*The 1868 to 1906 fiscal years ended on June 30; the 1914 fiscal year on March 31; while figures from 1920-1946 are on a calendar year basis.

**Recorded figures for the United Kingdom and total imports have been adjusted to exclude Canadian military equipment returned from the United Kingdom.

Publications of the International Customs Tariffs Bureau

The International Customs Tariffs Bureau at Brussels was established by International Agreement in 1890 for the purpose of translating and distributing to member states, of which Canada is one, the customs tariffs of the world, and has been in continuous operation since then. During the German occupation of Belgium, the Bureau continued its work on a reduced scale, but due to war conditions, was unable to distribute its publications to member countries.

The method by which the Bureau operates is that when a country issues a new tariff it is translated into English, French, German, Spanish

and Italian. Amendments to the tariff are similarly dealt with and are incorporated into a supplement to the tariff. As each tariff or supplement is issued, a supply is sent to member countries. The number of publications issued in any one year varies in accordance with the extent to which the world tariffs are amended during that year.

Canadian exporters wishing to obtain the publications of the International Customs Tariffs Bureau may do so by payment of a fee of \$2.50, for which subscribers will receive all the publications issued by the Bureau for 12 months from April 1 of each year. Firms wishing to subscribe to this service should apply to the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, enclosing with their application a cheque or money order for \$2.50 made out to the Receiver General of Canada.

The publications can be supplied either in English or French and a limited number of subscriptions for the Spanish, Italian or German editions are also being accepted.

Sterling Will Soon Be Available For Purchases Over Wide Area

Convertibility being introduced after July 15—Payments obtainable in either sterling or U.S. dollars—Present accumulated balances in India, Egypt and other countries not convertible, except by arrangement with U.K.—Important contribution to multilateral trade.

By Foreign Exchange Control Board, Ottawa

BY July 15, 1947—one year from the effective date of the Anglo-American Financial Agreement—the United Kingdom is obligated to have made arrangements whereby the current sterling receipts of other countries will be available for use for current payments to all other countries. This means that countries coming into possession of sterling, as a result of exports or other current transactions with the United Kingdom or other parts of the sterling area, will no longer have to spend this money in the sterling area, but will be able to use it to make purchases in any part of the world, including Canada.

The United Kingdom has, in fact, already made considerable progress towards fulfilling this commitment. Under arrangements completed at various times since last December, sterling accruing from current transactions with any of the following countries may be used for current expenditures in any of the other countries listed:

Argentina	Luxembourg
Belgium	Mexico
Brazil	Netherlands
Canada	Netherlands East Indies
Colombia	Netherlands West Indies
Costa Rica	Newfoundland
Cuba	Nicaragua
Dominican Republic	Panama
Ecuador	Philippine Islands
Guatemala	Portugal
Haiti	Salvador
Honduras	United States
Italy	Venezuela

On July 15, the remaining countries will presumably be added to this list, so that current sterling accruing to all countries after that date will then be available for use anywhere. Another way of putting this is to say that, on the date mentioned, sterling currently earned by foreign countries will become "convertible" into other currencies.

Payments Obtainable in Sterling or Dollars

An immediate and practical result will be that, after July 15, Canadian exporters will be able to ship to any country for payment in either sterling or U.S. dollars. At present, sterling may be used only in transactions with the countries listed above and with countries in the "sterling area". This broader use of sterling may facilitate trade with certain countries and prevent discrimination against Canadian exporters on the basis of purely currency considerations. In the past, certain countries having a favourable balance of payments with the sterling area came into possession of surplus sterling which they were unable to spend outside that area. Under the new arrangements, such surpluses will be freely transferable. However, for the reasons given below, it is not thought likely that the new arrangements will have any marked immediate effect either on the overall volume or general character of Canadian export trade.

In the first place, so far as the United Kingdom itself is concerned, it must be recognized that, to the extent that other countries make use of their current sterling receipts to buy goods in dollar countries, it will place an added burden on the United Kingdom's already strained dollar resources. Thus, initially at least, sterling convertibility is likely to have a limiting effect on the United Kingdom's ability to buy abroad rather than the reverse.

Present Sterling Balances Not Convertible

Second, the sterling which other countries will have available to pay for Canadian exports will, in general, be limited to that which they receive from current sterling payments made after July 15. "Current sterling payments" mean principally those connected with foreign trade and other current business transactions, including freight and other services, but exclude all payments made for the purpose of transferring capital. Thus, convertibility does not extend to sterling balances accumulated before July 15 except to the extent that, by arrangement with the countries concerned, the United Kingdom agrees to release those accumulations for current transactions. To date the only arrangement of this kind has been that with Argentina, covering an amount of £5 million annually. There has been no indication that early arrangements are in prospect for the release of any of the accumulated balances of the largest sterling holders—India and Egypt.

Third, the current sterling receipts which other countries will be able to spend in Canada will depend on the amount of such receipts used by the countries concerned to meet expenditures in the United Kingdom and other parts of the world. Countries which have unfavourable current balances of trade with the United Kingdom and sterling area will not have any current sterling accruals available for use in dollar countries.

Finally, the convertibility of sterling does not necessarily carry with it the removal of import restrictions by countries with inadequate foreign exchange resources. It does eliminate one of the factors which made for currency discrimination in the application of import restrictions, but the overall foreign exchange position of many countries remains difficult and

leads them to limit the use of their available exchange to purchases of goods which they regard as essential.

Important Contribution to Multilateral Trade

While the prospect of Canadian exporters regaining old or entering new markets now closed to them may not be greatly improved in the short run, as a result of the July 15 sterling convertibility, nevertheless the steps which are being taken by the United Kingdom represent an important contribution toward the ultimate re-establishment of world trade on a multilateral basis. The attainment of this goal can only be achieved, however, when those countries whose economies were seriously impaired as a result of the war have been able to restore their output and productivity to the point where they can balance their international accounts out of their own exports and other foreign earnings.

There is no reason why Canadian exporters should change their method of quoting on foreign orders as a result of the convertibility of sterling. The British arrangements with foreign countries as a rule limit the "convertibility" or "transferability" of sterling to amounts held in official, e.g., central bank, accounts. A foreign firm selling to the United Kingdom would, therefore, not ordinarily receive sterling which it was free to transfer directly to Canada without going through its own exchange authorities. As such sterling, in the hands of the foreign exchange authorities, will be convertible into U.S. funds, the individual foreign trader should, as a rule, find it as easy to get U.S. dollars as to get transferable sterling from his own exchange control. There is, therefore, no reason for interfering with established practices regarding currency of payment. However, as indicated, Canadian exporters will be free, after July 15, to accept sterling, if tendered to them, in payment for exports to any country.

Permit Required for Paraffin Wax Export

Effective June 19, 1947, exports of paraffin wax will require an export permit, according to an official announcement of the Export Permit Branch.

United Kingdom Overseas Trade Increased in April

London, June 4, 1947.—(FTS)—The returns of the overseas trading of the United Kingdom in April show an appreciable recovery in the rate of exports. Total exports of United Kingdom goods were valued at £82,673,925, an increase of £80,120 over March, when there were two more working days. April exports are estimated at 98 per cent of the 1938 volume.

Apart from electrical goods and apparatus, exports of which were practically unchanged, all the metal groups showed increases compared with the first quarter of the year. Exports of machinery at £14,281,425 reached a record figure, representing one-fifth of the total exports of manufactured goods. Sales abroad of vehicles, including locomotives, ships and aircraft, amounted to £11,533,093, a substantial expansion as compared with the relatively low figures for February and March, which were, of course, more directly affected by the fuel crisis. On the other hand, there were marked reductions in the exports of textiles.

Imports in April of £147,075,861 exceeded the high March figure by £17,037,938 and "food, drink and tobacco" continued to account for more than half the total, the value (£71,284,437) constituting a record.

Potential Market in Mexico For Canadian Dresses

*Must be well styled, of good quality and attractively priced—
Estimate about half of all ladies' outerwear is imported, of
which the United States supplies over 90 per cent—Market
popular with American manufacturers because of its ability
to absorb off-season merchandise.*

By W. J. Millyard, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

MEXICO CITY, May 13, 1947.—There is a potential market in Mexico for Canadian ladies' and misses' dresses, providing they are well styled, of good quality and attractively priced. It is estimated that about half of all ladies' outerwear presently being sold here is imported, of which 25 per cent is high priced, 60 per cent medium priced and the balance low priced. The greater part of the medium and high priced dresses is of rayon, and, since the customs duties of 60 pesos per legal kilogram apply equally to popular priced and expensive garments, the import charges on the cheaper types are much higher in relation to cost. Merchants are therefore seeking supplies in this category from local production.

A large proportion of the dresses in the medium priced field, which ranges from \$8 to \$27, are junior frocks, sizes 8 to 17. In the higher priced lines, tailored suits are quite popular. Mexican tastes do not favour extravagant designs or tailoring, and "relief" designs in blouse or skirt as well as solid colours are most acceptable.

Most Imported Clothing from United States

Over 90 per cent of all imported clothing originates in the United States. American dresses are very well regarded because of their smart styling, combined with good workmanship and materials. American manu-



Typical Mexican costumes at Tehuantepec, Michoacan and Puebla.

facturers send coloured photographs of their products, accompanied by samples of the materials used in each garment. Local retailers state that if Canadian manufacturers are interested in this market they should do likewise.

Market Able to Absorb Off-season Merchandise

The Mexican market has always been popular with American manufacturers because of its ability to absorb off-season merchandise. Similarly, it can provide an outlet for Canadian production, which might otherwise have to be held over till the following year. While a number of the larger department stores retain resident buyers in the United States, smaller retailers purchase direct from the manufacturers, thus avoiding agency commissions which are usually substantial. Names and addresses of such purchasers can be furnished by this office upon request.

German Industrial Activity Increased In March Due to Warm Weather

General production improved on an average of 17 per cent, or 34 per cent of the 1936 level, still approximately 23 per cent below the rate for October and November of last year.

By D. W. Jackson, Canadian Economic Representative

MINDEN, May 26, 1947.—The advent of warmer weather in late March brought with it a corresponding improvement in industrial activity. General production increased at an average of 17 per cent, to 34 per cent of the 1936 level. This figure compares with 29 per cent in February and 32 per cent in January. The March rate of production, however, still remained about 23 per cent below the peak rate of October and November of last year.

There was a pronounced improvement in hydro-generation of electric power and all restrictions on the use of power by industry were removed. The output of hard coal in the British Ruhr continued its upward trend and a daily average of 233,000 metric tons was mined. The important inland waterway system resumed operations after many weeks of inactivity and assisted materially in the transport of coal to the U.S. Zone.

Optics and Precision Instruments Industry Recovering

The optics and precision instruments industry showed the greatest recovery, from 11 per cent of the 1936 rate in February to 23 per cent in March. Chemical production in March was about 34 per cent of the 1936 output, an increase of 70 per cent over the preceding month. This was due largely to a sharp improvement in the manufacture of calcium carbide, which increased from 2,592 metric tons to 13,829 tons.

Other industries which indicated substantial gains included: rubber products, which advanced to 39 per cent of the 1936 figure, nearly double the rate for February; leather, which attained 31 per cent of 1936, or nearly a one-third improvement over the previous month; stones and earth expanded 44 per cent, but were still only 10 per cent of the 1936 production. Nearly all textile plants were again in operation, reflecting an increase of 42 per cent, or 37 per cent of the 1936 average.

Other Industries Gain in Production

Machinery, electrical equipment and ceramics showed gains of 10 to 20 per cent for the month. Mining, which had resisted the general winter decline, advanced 7 per cent to 66 per cent of 1936 output. The pulp and paper industry during March showed a slight betterment compared with February and production was 21 per cent of the 1936 figure. In general, the iron and steel industry remained about the same, or 40 per cent of 1936 levels.

Lumber and Glass Output Decline

On the other hand, the lumber and glass industries showed declines. Lumber production fell to 50 per cent of the 1936 figure and glass dropped 20 per cent in comparison with February. Increased coal and power production, with improvement in transport facilities, should, during May, recover the ground lost during the severe winter months.

Palestine Government Permits Purchases With "Gift Dollars"

As a member of sterling bloc, Palestine is a heavy contributor to the dollar pool—Hard currency earnings greatly exceed those of other Middle and Near East countries—Purchases with "gift dollars" from hard-currency countries permitted under agreement—Imports from dollar countries in 1946 estimated at \$48 million—Purchases far short of requirements.

By R. C. Smith, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner

CAIRO, June 7, 1947.—After three years of negotiations with the Palestine Government and the British Colonial Office, an agreement was reached whereby the Agency could use its "gift dollars" for the purchase of United States industrial and agricultural machinery, essential raw materials and other capital equipment. It was also eventually agreed to permit similar purchases in other hard-currency countries from which contributions were received. A procedure was developed whereby the members of the Jewish community proposing to purchase these goods would apply to the Jewish Agency for the allocation of the necessary hard currency. The purchasers usually comprise manufacturers wishing to re-equip their factories, Jewish settlements in need of agricultural machinery or irrigation equipment, transport co-operatives requiring trucks or contractors in need of building materials.

Palestine, as a member of the sterling block, is among its principal contributors to the dollar pool. Palestine's restrictive import licensing policy is, therefore, the bone of contention between the Zionist movement, which is mainly responsible for these contributions, and the Government of Palestine, which controls import licensing.

The Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem, has made a report on United States dollar earnings of Palestine during 1945 and 1946. It is an illuminating commentary on the efforts of the Zionist movement in Palestine to participate more fully in the hard currency earnings, for which it is largely responsible.

The Keren Hayesod is a non-profit making corporation formed by the Jewish Agency and the Zionist movement for the purpose of operating their land settlement schemes in Palestine.

Estimated U. S. Dollar Income

According to the report of this corporation, the following are approximate estimates of United States dollar income during the last two years:

	1946	1945
Value of exports to U. S. (mostly diamonds).....	\$24,000,000	\$20,000,000
Collections of the Keren Hayesod, Jewish National Fund, etc.	34,000,000	20,000,000
Other Jewish institutions	7,000,000	5,000,000
	\$65,000,000	\$45,000,000

The foregoing figures do not include private dollar holdings or remittances.

Palestine's Earnings Highest of Middle and Near East Countries

It is interesting to compare the foregoing figures with the dollar earnings of the United Kingdom from exports to the United States in 1946, which amounted to \$72,000,000.

Palestine earnings are greatly in excess of those of any other country in the Middle and Near East. Egypt's exports to the United States reached approximately \$10,000,000 in 1946, and Iraq's amounted to only \$600,000. Figures for the remaining countries are not obtainable, but are known to be on a comparatively small scale. On the other hand, Egypt received hard currency allocations in 1946 totalling approximately \$50,000,000 and the figure for Iraq was \$14,000,000.

Diamond Industry an Important Source of Income

It will be noted that the two principal sources of income are the dollar income of the diamond industry (90 per cent of sales being to the United States) and American contributions to the Zionist movement. The Jewish Agency, which was responsible for the encouragement and development of the diamond industry, founded by refugee Jewish diamond cutters and polishers, felt that the Jewish community should receive greater benefit from the hard-currency income arising from the export of diamonds. The Agency furthermore felt that the contributions from the United States should be transmitted in the form of American-produced equipment, so urgently needed for the Zionist movement projects in Palestine.

The Jewish Agency, on being satisfied that the proposed purchases are economically essential, recommends the applications to the Palestine Government for approval. When approval for these purchases is granted, the Jewish Agency is authorized to pay its American or other foreign agents out of a special trading account in which gift currency is held and which is maintained from funds raised in the United States. A purchaser pays the equivalent value of his order in Palestine pounds to the Jewish Agency, which makes no profit on the transaction.

Imports from Hard-currency Countries About \$48 Million

During 1946 the value of physical imports from hard-currency countries is roughly estimated at \$48,000,000 (which will include the \$5,042,700 approved through the Jewish Agency). Overall figures for Palestine physical and non-physical imports from hard-currency countries

have not been estimated, but it may be assumed that approximately \$10,000,000 of her total hard-currency income, that is, 15 per cent, remains unutilized. This is a substantial improvement over the situation which existed prior to the adoption of the foregoing compromise.

The Jewish Agency accordingly considers that this arrangement has contributed substantially to Palestine's economic future. In order to compete abroad, Palestine is compelled to bring her price structure down to competitive levels. Facilities must, therefore, be provided for the importation of cheap primary materials for established industry and cheap capital equipment for industry and agriculture for the production of urgently needed consumer goods. To this end the Jewish Agency has endeavoured to make it possible for supplies to be purchased in the United States.

Free access to American supplies has the advantages of speed, quality and low cost, especially since Great Britain is at present unable to supply, owing to its production difficulties and its own backlog of requirements.

For the year ending October, 1946, purchases made under the above procedure totalled \$5,042,700, distributed as follows: for agriculture, \$2,383,900; industry, \$1,620,700; war surpluses, \$664,400; Jewish Agency orders, \$289,500; transport, \$63,700; miscellaneous, \$21,600.

Further purchases already approved and in process of execution totalling \$2,844,800, include: industry, \$1,796,000; agriculture, \$370,300; transport, \$468,700; Jewish Agency orders, \$194,200; miscellaneous, \$15,600.

The influence of the agreement on Palestine's industrial re-equipment is illustrated in the following table of purchases already made or pending:

Purchases Made or Pending

	Machinery	Raw materials	Total
Spinning	\$ 122,400	\$	\$ 122,400
Weaving and spinning	252,000	215,000	467,000
Dyeing, printing, etc.	460,200	12,600	472,800
Clothing	93,700	3,400	97,100
Textiles, total	\$ 928,300	\$ 231,000	\$1,159,300
Leather and shoes	13,200	10,000	23,200
Wood	146,600	9,800	156,400
Metal	513,300	236,200	749,500
Chemicals, minerals and pharmaceuticals ...	81,700	23,300	105,000
Plastics	12,700	50,800	63,500
Printing	166,900	3,100	170,000
Stationery	10,700	16,100	26,800
Food	271,500	42,500	314,000
Building materials, inc., plate glass	438,500	.....	438,500
Garage equipment	29,900	.....	29,900
Miscellaneous	254,000	35,200	289,200
Total	\$2,867,300	\$ 658,000	\$3,525,300

Purchases Far Short of Requirements

The Palestine Government was at first unwilling to permit extensive purchases of road transport from the United States and allocated only \$53,800 up to the end of August, 1946. Between this date and the end of October, however, allocations were increased to \$469,000.

What has been done so far is small in comparison with requirements. For example, the requirements of pipes for pending Jewish irrigation schemes is conservatively estimated at 35,000 tons, costing about \$5,000,000. Moreover, a Jewish Agency survey of 100 industrial undertakings, covering only 5 per cent of Palestine's industry, with reference to their investment programs for the next 18 months shows the potential investment of \$28,000,000, for which much of the machinery must come from United States.

Peru Imposes Import Restrictions To Conserve Foreign Exchange

Situation due to extensive purchases of goods abroad since the end of the war—Practically all applications for import licences and exchange refused except for essential items—Cotton sales increased in past year—Marketing problems foreseen in 1947—Production of sugar declined while domestic consumption increased.

By C. J. Van Tighem, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the first of two articles on economic and commercial condition in Peru last year. One sol equals \$0.1538 Canadian; one quintal equals 101.2 pounds; one hectare equals 2.47 acres; one metric ton equals 2,204 pounds.)

LIMA, May 13, 1947.—Purchases of goods abroad have increased to such an extent since the end of the war that the foreign exchange reserves have diminished rapidly. This situation necessitated the adoption by the government of a very restrictive policy regarding the granting of import licences and foreign exchange. Holdings of foreign exchange are so low that a policy of denying practically all applications excepting those for essential goods has been put into force.

The results of the foreign exchange situation have been felt in practically every sphere of activity. A decline in the supply of goods reaching the consumer was the first effect. With no slackening in demand, price increases have been general. The increase in prices has been followed by demands for higher wages, and strikes and labour unrest have been prevalent. Production has suffered from the strikes which have periodically paralyzed different industries, and from the increase in absenteeism attendant upon the granting of wage increases.

Large Acreage Devoted to Cotton Growing

Of the total area under cultivation of 480,000 hectares, 132,000 are devoted to cotton. During the year, sales of the 1946 crop amounted to 1,455,129 quintals as compared with 1,391,234 quintals in 1945. Tanguis, as usual, was the most important type exported, with a total of 1,255,109 quintals. Other varieties exported were: Pima, 198,244 quintals; Acala, 1,113 quintals; and Semi Aspero, 661 quintals. Prices during 1946 were better than in 1945, the average prices for the two years being \$184.12 and \$113.88 for Pima, and \$151.96 compared with \$107.51 for Tanguis.

Sales of the 1947 crop registered at the Camara Algodonera at December 31 stood at 85,500 quintals. Large exports of cotton sold in previous years and held at the port of shipment were made during the year. Total exports in 1946 amounted to 2,532,064 quintals as against total exports of 1,319,432 quintals in 1945. Cottonseed oil production in 1946 was estimated at 9,000 short tons, a slight gain over 1945, but well below the output of earlier years.

Great Britain Major Purchaser of Cotton

Great Britain continued to be the major purchaser of Peruvian cotton, importing 586,187 quintals. India appeared as a large buyer, her purchases amounting to 359,055 quintals. However, the Indian importers



During 1946, sales of the cotton crop amounted to 1,455,129 quintals as compared with 1,391,234 quintals in 1945. Total exports in 1946 amounted to 2,532,064 quintals, as large shipments were made of cotton which had been purchased in previous years. Sales of the 1947 crop registered at the Camara Algodonera on December 31 stood at 85,500 quintals.

are not buying so far in this quarter and trade will not likely be as high this year. It was hoped by the growers that China would be interested in purchasing in 1947, but traders feel the Chinese exchange situation will work against business being arranged. The Latin American market consumed 568,384 quintals in 1946 or 22.45 per cent of the exports. However, as Brazil has recently announced that she will not sell any more cotton for sterling, competition in Latin American trade from this source can be expected in 1947.

Production of Sugar Declined

Production of sugar in 1946 declined from 406,367 metric tons in 1945 to 377,646 metric tons. Similarly, exports fell off from the figure of 321,835 tons in 1945 to 260,057 tons in 1946. However, substantial sales were made at prices higher than in 1945. Labour conditions on the haciendas have been very unsettled and production was curtailed

somewhat due to strikes in some of the larger factories and sugar fields. Internal consumption of sugar increased from 131,091 metric tons to 139,807 metric tons, thus giving Peru a per capita consumption of 18 kilos as against a world per capita consumption of 14 kilos. In the coastal area, where the greatest consumption occurs, the average consumption is now 50 kilos per person, a figure which is exceeded only by Denmark where per capita consumption is 54 kilos per person.

Sugar for domestic consumption is sold at a price of approximately one-quarter of that entering the export market, a price which the producers state does not cover the cost of production. This has given rise, according to reports in the local press, to clandestine exportation of sugar to the neighbouring countries of Ecuador and Bolivia, which have resulted in shortages occurring in the domestic market. The export tax on sugar was increased during the year by about 100 per cent. However, prices have been high and profits were satisfactory in spite of this increased tax. Chile continued as the largest purchaser of Peruvian sugar.

Wool Clip Up to Average

The wool clip, both as regards volume and quality, was up to average. Prices offered by the domestic mills were higher than those obtainable in the export market and practically all of the wool produced both in the Central and Southern Sierra was absorbed by the local mills. Due to favourable climatic conditions, the clip of alpaca proved of normal quantity and average quality. Prices, instead of rising following the removal of OPA controls in the United States, declined and, during the last half of November and December, few transactions took place as producers preferred to hold rather than sell at the lower prices. Total exports of alpaca wool amounted to 3,183.7 metric tons in 1946, as against 3,186.2 metric tons in 1945. Great Britain proved to be the principal purchaser, buying 49 per cent. She was closely followed by the United States, which imported 48 per cent. Canada took a very small amount, namely, 0.63 per cent.

Cotton Textile Industry Affected by Increased Costs of Labour and Materials

The cotton textile industry has been faced with continually rising costs throughout the year as raw cotton prices increased by approximately 50 per cent, while appreciable wage increases were secured as a result of a series of strikes. Man hours lost, due mainly to strikes and absenteeism, amounted to more than 20 per cent during 1946. At the same time, selling prices are fixed by the price control authorities. Faced with this impossible situation, the mills applied for substantial increases in selling prices and the matter was referred to a commission for investigation. The commission recommended that an increase in prices was fully justified, but by the end of December, 1946, this recommendation had not been implemented.

Flour Mills Unable to Obtain Sufficient Wheat Supplies

Periodic shortages of flour have occurred throughout the year, due to the difficulty of flour mills in securing wheat. In order to ensure that a steady supply would be available, a one-year contract was signed on June 1, 1946, with the Argentine Government for 180,000 tons of wheat, delivery to commence at once and to be followed by regular shipments until June 1, 1947. Deliveries, however, have not been maintained and the mills have only been able to operate spasmodically. In order to ensure the fullest use from the wheat obtained, the government by decree ordered

that the flour produced should be of 82.5 per cent extraction, instead of 75 per cent. Bakers and others have been rationed as to the amount of flour they may receive and in December, 1946, the quotas set for bakers in Lima and in the provinces were 60 and 30 per cent respectively of their 1945 purchases. In order to enable them to sell their flour at the price of S28 per sack of 46 kilos (\$4.30 Canadian per sack of 101.2 pounds), the government continues to subsidize the flour millers. White flour continues to be supplied to the manufacturers of vermicelli at a price of S50 per 46 kilos (\$7.69 Canadian per 101.2-pound sack).

Rubber Automobile Tire Production Continued to Increase

The only tire manufacturing company in Peru, the Compañía Goodyear del Peru, which commenced operations in July, 1943, obtaining an average monthly production rate of 1,539 tires in that year, continued to increase its output throughout 1946 and reached a monthly average of 4,833 tires. As from August 1, production was approximately 6,000 tires monthly, with 14 different types and sizes of tires for cars and trucks being produced and a further four to be added shortly. Plans for an addition to the present factory which would give an annual production of 110,000 tires were announced and construction of the new addition was commenced. The present factory covers 3,371 square metres and the new addition will add another 2,828 square metres. The new factory addition should be sufficient to meet all national tire requirements, leaving a probable surplus for export, in view of the fact that maximum tire imports in any one year, prior to the imposition of wartime controls, was 58,000 units. Also, announced during the year was the government authorization for the B. F. Goodrich Company to construct a factory for the manufacture of tires and other rubber products.

Cement Production Unable to Satisfy Demand

Although Peru is producing ever-increasing amounts of cement, the output is not sufficient to satisfy the domestic demand. At the present time, the only cement producer is turning out an average of 5,000 barrels per day, which, it is stated, is the limit of the capacity of the present installation. The demand is placed at between 6,000 and 7,000 barrels daily. In order to alleviate the situation, the government on December 15 decreed that foreign cement would be freed from all import duties and taxes for a period of two years. This placed a definite period of exemption, whereas a previous decree of February 23, 1945, temporarily suspended the payment of import duties and additional surtaxes on imported cement while local production was insufficient to meet domestic needs. As a further step, the government authorized the domestic company to increase the selling price to the public by 15 per cent. This was a result of a petition from the company, which claimed that at the prevailing price it was unable to consider making any increase in its facilities.

Canned Tuna Fish Output Greatly Increased

Official estimates of the production of canned tuna fish in 1946 were placed at 400,000 cases, more than double the 1945 output of 180,000 cases and five times the 1944 production. Fish canning plants valued at approximately U.S.\$1,000,000 are now under construction and, with the widespread interest being shown in this important natural resource, it is expected that production in 1947 will be well in excess of 1946.

High Rate of Construction Maintained

The high rate of construction which prevailed during 1945 was maintained during 1946. Construction of office buildings, apartment buildings and private homes continued along with larger constructions of a group nature. The International Petroleum Company commenced work on its new townsite which it is estimated will cost around S78,000,000 and will require five years to complete. Of importance, in so far as construction is concerned, was the establishment of a National Housing Corporation, which was created by the Supreme Decree of October 5, 1946. The National Housing Corporation has an authorized capital of S100,000,000. The Corporation, which is to have a minimum life of fifty years, was formed for the purpose of drawing general and detailed plans for meeting housing problems throughout the Republic. The Corporation is authorized to undertake building for its own account, to provide modern and adequate housing for employees, etc., and to eliminate unhealthy housing conditions by the reconstruction and erection of new dwellings.

The Corporation has planned the construction of seven Unidades Vecinales (Neighbourhood Units), each of which will provide homes, shopping centres, theatres, church and all other requirements for 5,000 people. The first of these Unidades Vecinales has already been started between Lima and Callao. The estimated cost of this Unidad Vecinal, which is expected to be completed by the middle of 1947, is S20,000,000.

Many Building Projects Planned

Other projects of importance are: a new hotel in Lima, which will be ready for occupancy in 1947; a new telephone building valued at S2,500,000; a new apartment hotel in Nireflores, estimated at S4,000,000; a new hotel in Chosica costing S2,000,000, opened during the year; improvement and extension of water supply systems in the towns of Pimentel and Chiclayo and an intake and canal following the old bed of Tarumilla River, which projects are being undertaken by the Ministry of Development and Public Works; a new bank building valued at S4,000,000 and a new seacoast resort 118 kilometres north of Lima, estimated at S7,000,000; and expansion of Goodyear Tire Company plant facilities.

Construction has been hampered by shortages of materials and labour difficulties. Strikes and the increased cost of materials, both imported and national, are making the cost of the buildings and projects higher than was anticipated. In spite of these factors, construction has continued at a very high level.

Flour Imported By Newfoundland Must Meet Enrichment Standards

St. John's, June 6, 1947.—(FTS)—The Acting Secretary for Supply of the Newfoundland Government in a notice published in the press on June 6 referred to the fact that importers have been applying recently for licences to import wheat flour which does not comply with the enrichment standards for flour established in 1944. This Order is still in effect and is being rigidly enforced. The standard of enrichment is as follows:

	Minimum	Maximum
Thiamin (Vitamin B1)	2.0 mg. per pound	2.5 mg. per pound
Riboflavin (Vitamin B2)	1.2 mg. per pound	1.5 mg. per pound
Nicotinic Acid	16.0 mg. per pound	20.0 mg. per pound
Iron	13.0 mg. per pound	16.5 mg. per pound

In the notice, importers are advised that wheat flour of the above standard must be designated by the term "enriched flour" and that the term shall not be used in respect of any other wheat flour.

Two-Thirds Gross Earnings of Canadian Flag Ships Disbursed in This Country

Calculation by operator indicates that 31 cents of every dollar earned is used to defray vessel expenses, 22 cents for cargo expenses, and 9 cents for cargo booking expenses—Only 10 cents applied to net revenue in 1946.

EXPENDITURES by steamship companies engaged in the operation of ocean-going vessels of Canadian registry may be divided roughly into six groups, as follows: (a) vessel expense; (b) cargo expense; (c) fuel cost; (d) cargo booking expense; (e) capital charges; (f) taxes. A breakdown of the various items has been made available to readers of *Foreign Trade* by a Canadian firm operating six ships from Canadian ports. Of its total gross earnings in 1946, amounting to \$6,062,000, it is estimated that 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ per cent, or \$4,039,130, provided for disbursements in Canada. The breakdown is as follows:

	Dollars	Per Cent
(a) <i>Vessel Expense</i>		31
Crew wages and overtime	650,000	10
Crew victualling	134,000	2
Stores and equipment	163,000	3
Repairs and maintenance	348,000	6
Management	108,000	2
Cargo claims and insurance	164,000	3
Vessel insurance	282,000	5
(b) <i>Cargo Expense</i>		22
Canadian port charges	85,500	1
Stevedoring in Canadian ports	782,000	13
Foreign port charges	142,000	2
Stevedoring in foreign ports	357,000	6
(c) <i>Fuel Cost</i>	416,000	7
(d) <i>Cargo Booking Expense</i>		9
Canadian	379,300	3
Foreign (agents, etc.)	189,700	3
(e) <i>Capital Charges</i>		14
Interest payable to Canadian Government	80,000	1
Depreciation for first year		13
(f) <i>Taxes</i>		7
Income tax on \$1,021,500 (40%)	408,600	7
<i>Total Expenditure</i>	5,449,100	90
Net Revenue (available for payment of outstanding mortgages or tonnage replacement)	612,900	10
	6,062,000	100

As indicated in a bulletin distributed to the crews of its various vessels and other personnel of the company, the percentage figures shown above represent the disbursements, in cents, for each dollar received in the form of freight charges. Prudence demanded, it was pointed out, that the net revenue should be applied to paying off the purchase price of the vessels, or be earmarked for tonnage replacement purposes. Should revenue decline, and receipts in 1947 amount to only eighty cents for each dollar earned in 1946, it was indicated that the breakdown would be as follows:

	Cents
(a) Vessel expense	37
(b) Cargo expense	28
(c) Fuel cost	9
(d) Cargo booking expense	9
(e) Capital charges	10
(f) Income tax	3
	—
	96
Net revenue	4

Finally, it was explained that if gross earnings dropped by thirty per cent, the entire earnings would be required to defray expenditures under items (a), (b), (c) and (d), above, and only a small sum would be available to meet capital charges, namely, interest payable to the Canadian Government and depreciation.

Important Political Changes are Developing in Caribbean Area

Constitutional reform committee in Trinidad is examining various proposals for change—Movement towards "closer union" in Windwards and Leewards—Developments appear to be preparatory to a British West Indian federation—Constitutional changes are in progress in Dutch Guiana, while former French colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana are now departments of France.

By T. G. Major, Canadian Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the last of three articles on economic conditions in the Eastern Caribbean and the Guianas for the first quarter of 1947.)

PORT OF SPAIN, May 20, 1947.—Three movements of importance to the future of the British West Indies are noted. In Trinidad a constitutional reform committee has been examining various proposals for change. Although the report has not been issued, it would appear that it will recommend an increase in the elected members in the legislature and the appointment of a proportion of the executive by the legislature. In other words, the new set up will involve a measure of, but not full, responsible government. "Closer union" is being considered between the Windward and Leeward Islands, in which a conference of elected members has drawn up the basis of a centralized federal union, one feature of which will be a federal customs tariff in place of the eight now in operation.

All these local constitutional developments appear to be preparatory to a British West Indian federation, involving not only the Eastern Caribbean but also such western colonies as Jamaica. This movement is partly an expression of the policy laid down by the Colonial Office in London and partly a logical outgrowth of West Indian thinking. It has the support of an important sector in the organized and more responsible labour elements in all the colonies, and, to a growing extent, in the business and professional community. Decentralization tendencies are apparent especially among certain racial groups in Trinidad and British Guiana and on the part of some of the labour elements. Recently it was announced by the Secretary of State for the Colonies that a conference would be held later this year in Jamaica to deal with the problem.

Changes in Dutch Guiana are in Progress

Constitutional changes in Dutch Guiana likewise are in progress. At the moment the proposals are before the metropolitan government. The former French colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe and French Guiana now have become departments of France and send elected representatives to the central legislature in Paris. Technically, therefore, they now are parts of France and no longer dependent colonies. The effects of this new status on their economic future remains to be seen.

Canadian Imports by Main Groups

MAIN GROUPS	April			January—April		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural and Vegetable Products...	9.1	25.4	30.4	35.3	94.8	108.8
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.8	4.6	8.1	9.6	21.6	30.6
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products..	6.2	21.0	39.9	31.9	77.7	143.2
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.3	6.3	8.5	10.4	21.9	29.2
Iron and Products.....	14.2	41.1	66.7	56.7	127.7	224.6
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	2.9	9.3	13.5	12.9	31.4	48.1
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products....	6.5	24.3	31.8	29.5	89.1	113.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.4	8.9	10.5	9.8	30.5	36.8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	3.6	19.6	16.2	14.4	63.3	50.4
Total Imports for Consumption.....	48.9	160.8	225.6	210.6	558.0	785.4

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	April			January—April		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products.....	130	335	336	611	1,180	1,461
Furs and products.....	494	2,015	2,478	2,942	11,842	9,201
Hides and skins, raw.....	163	104	1,378	891	693	5,572
Leather, unmanufactured.....	177	348	616	814	1,287	2,421
Leather, manufactured.....	185	421	734	931	1,458	2,471
Animal oils, fats, greases and wax....	51	107	327	242	298	1,218
Animals and animal products, other..	599	1,256	2,241	3,178	4,883	8,231
Total.....	1,799	4,586	8,110	9,608	21,641	30,575
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	699	2,780	5,665	4,289	13,960	21,035
Cotton products.....	1,259	5,607	15,030	6,095	20,072	52,854
Flax, hemp and jute and products....	588	3,685	3,599	2,836	8,476	11,165
Silk and products.....	426	229	802	2,287	940	3,322
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	875	1,798	1,559	4,027	7,820	8,479
Wool products.....	989	2,696	4,633	6,212	9,855	16,827
Artificial silk and products.....	280	1,775	3,943	1,305	6,170	13,564
Fibres and textile products, other....	1,066	2,467	4,706	4,886	10,392	15,999
Total.....	6,182	21,038	39,937	31,937	77,685	143,246
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	368	621	1,824	1,747	2,320	5,526
Wood manufactured.....	322	1,028	1,660	1,404	3,197	5,732
Paper.....	577	1,646	2,154	2,495	6,076	7,740
Books and printed matter.....	1,010	3,039	2,856	4,747	10,292	10,167
Total.....	2,277	6,334	8,494	10,392	21,885	29,164

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodity	April			January-April		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron core.....	11	7	158	132	36	387
Scrap.....	49	149	203	206	321	572
Castings and forgings.....	187	594	801	727	1,897	3,268
Rolling mill products.....	1,908	5,622	6,954	7,338	14,774	23,744
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	220	788	1,110	704	2,314	3,586
Wire and chain.....	97	493	893	603	1,602	3,095
Farm implements and machinery.....	2,116	4,667	9,746	7,528	16,593	32,062
Hardware and cutlery.....	173	547	986	726	1,986	3,452
Household machinery.....	187	399	1,124	776	1,372	4,033
Mining and metallurgical machinery.....	334	674	831	1,640	2,191	2,478
Business and printing machinery.....	549	1,091	1,824	2,196	7,089	6,585
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,701	8,498	13,568	8,879	29,297	46,817
Tools.....	170	963	1,215	769	3,223	4,149
Automobiles, freight and passenger..	1,926	1,624	6,046	5,278	3,868	19,489
Automobile parts.....	1,928	7,793	8,808	9,058	21,406	29,892
Other vehicles, chiefly of iron.....	142	717	1,341	542	1,628	4,119
Engines and boilers.....	1,067	1,969	4,028	3,519	6,625	12,670
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	93	652	1,404	349	2,350	4,661
Iron products, other.....	1,316	3,885	5,705	5,766	9,141	19,525
Total.....	14,173	41,132	66,744	56,736	127,713	224,584
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products.....	326	635	915	1,285	1,926	3,472
Brass, copper, and products.....	279	637	1,146	1,231	2,289	4,143
Tin.....	144	53	40	747	1,782	1,073
Precious metals (except gold.).....	248	1,421	1,168	1,116	2,961	4,246
Clocks and watches.....	176	623	705	679	2,444	2,707
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	991	4,106	6,471	4,381	13,922	22,720
Non-ferrous metal products, other...	720	1,856	3,019	3,519	6,086	9,714
Total.....	2,884	9,331	13,465	12,957	3,1410	48,074
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products—						
Clay and products.....	622	1,602	2,108	2,664	5,563	7,147
Coal.....	1,722	8,152	-10,496	10,239	36,656	38,383
Coal products.....	196	862	714	1,044	4,377	3,343
Glass and glassware.....	522	1,888	2,819	2,014	6,576	9,603
Petroleum, crude.....	1,786	6,991	9,339	6,700	20,146	30,220
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	750	2,010	3,868	3,071	6,922	14,976
Stone and products.....	553	1,215	1,041	2,312	3,366	4,618
Non-metallic mineral products, other	339	1,627	1,393	1,467	5,477	5,491
Total.....	6,489	24,347	31,778	29,509	89,083	113,781
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids.....	128	277	334	498	1,067	1,139
Cellulose products.....	133	605	516	610	2,070	2,081
Drugs and medicines.....	312	980	1,180	1,261	3,242	4,177
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	256	794	1,094	1,187	2,896	3,461
Fertilizers.....	192	506	653	519	1,677	2,048
Paints and varnishes.....	287	914	1,205	1,087	3,402	4,095
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	447	1,180	1,273	1,865	3,881	4,030
Synthetic resins and products.....	63	1,407	1,532	262	4,517	5,834
Chemical products, other.....	604	2,274	2,732	2,533	7,738	9,937
Total.....	2,423	8,937	10,518	9,823	30,490	36,803

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodity	April			January-April		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
Miscellaneous Commodities—	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Films.....	95	302	209	506	872	853
Toys and sporting goods.....	179	330	792	597	812	2,169
Refrigerators and parts.....	190	482	1,212	564	1,391	3,306
Musical instruments.....	97	228	450	427	587	1,677
Scientific and educational equipment.....	340	1,237	1,457	1,322	4,185	5,334
Aircraft and parts (except engines)....	157	1,071	1,051	901	3,154	4,106
Works of art.....	60	132	156	425	717	604
Canadian Tourists' purchases.....	777	704	1,640	1,939	1,784	3,850
Parcels of small value.....	328	316	2,507	1,476	1,147	8,974
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	24	465	231	148	1,069	1,190
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	404	1,347	1,258	1,623	3,992	4,430
Miscellaneous, other.....	555	1,450	3,628	2,767	6,619	8,125
Canadian goods returned.....	124	10,311	518	712	33,518	1,975
Non-commercial articles.....	255	1,269	1,094	967	3,424	3,769
Total.....	3,585	19,645	16,203	14,374	63,271	50,363

Intensive Oil Exploration Program Under Way in Australia and Papua

Wealthy companies as well as federal and state governments are spending large sums on surveys and drilling—Attempting to develop domestic areas so that country will be independent of oil imports.

By B. I. Rankin, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner

SYDNEY, May 14, 1947.—The search for oil in Australia and Papua is now being undertaken more intensely than ever before, and wealthy companies, as well as federal and state governments, are spending large sums on surveys and drilling. At least ten companies are in the fields, which were closed down during the war, and extending the search to other likely areas. Increased interest in the search for oil is attributed to several factors, including government anxiety to make Australia independent of oil imports; company plans, frustrated by the entry of Japan into the war, can now be put into effect; recognition that the world industrial trend is away from solid fuel towards liquid fuel; fear that American export resources might not be able to bear the strain; and uncertainty about future political developments of the great oil-bearing countries in the Near East.

Early Searches for Oil Were Subsidized

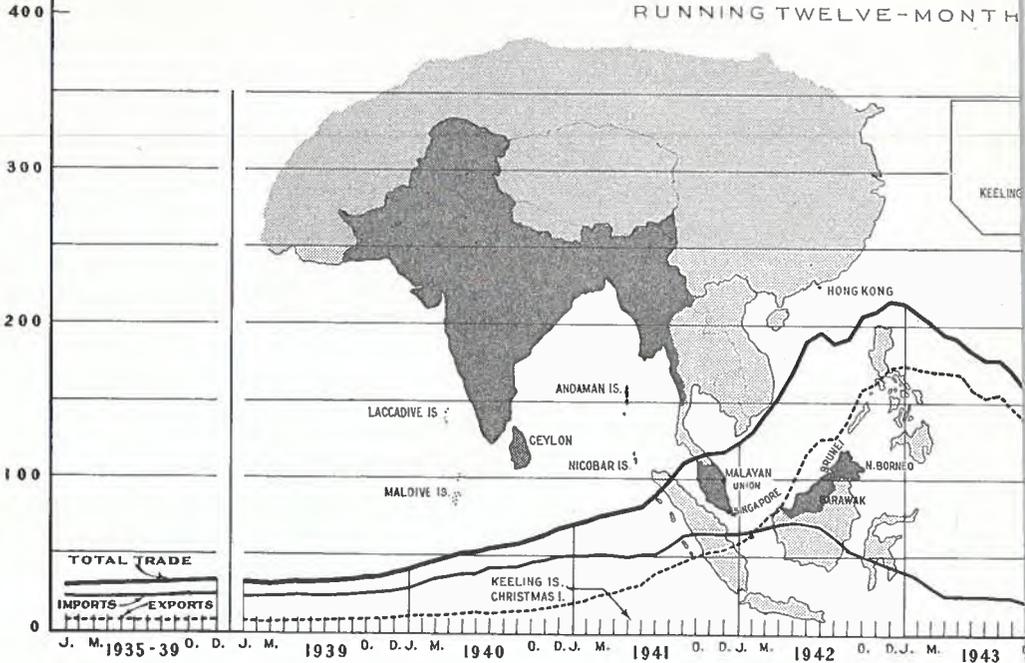
From 1912, when oil traces were discovered near Vailala River in Papua, until 1929 the Commonwealth Government spent £490,296 on further searches and oil-drilling subsidies. Subsidies are no longer part of government policy, but companies are reported to be ready to spend much more now than ever before. The search areas extend from the Kimberley Basin, in Western Australia, through Queensland, New South Wales, Victoria, South Australia, the Northern Territory, and Papua and New Guinea.

The searching companies include the Zinc Corporation, in association with the Vacuum and Anglo-Iranian Oil Companies, Australasian Petroleum, Island Exploration, Papuan Apinaipi Petroleum, Freney Kimberley Oil, Western Petroleum, Shell (Queensland) Development, and Roma Blocks Oil. The Vacuum Oil Company has already announced the investment of £1,250,000 in oil searches, and Shell (Queensland) Development has set aside £750,000 for search in the Roma district.

MILLION DOLLARS

CANADIAN TRADE WITH INDIA AND BRITISH INDONESIA, 1939-47

RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH

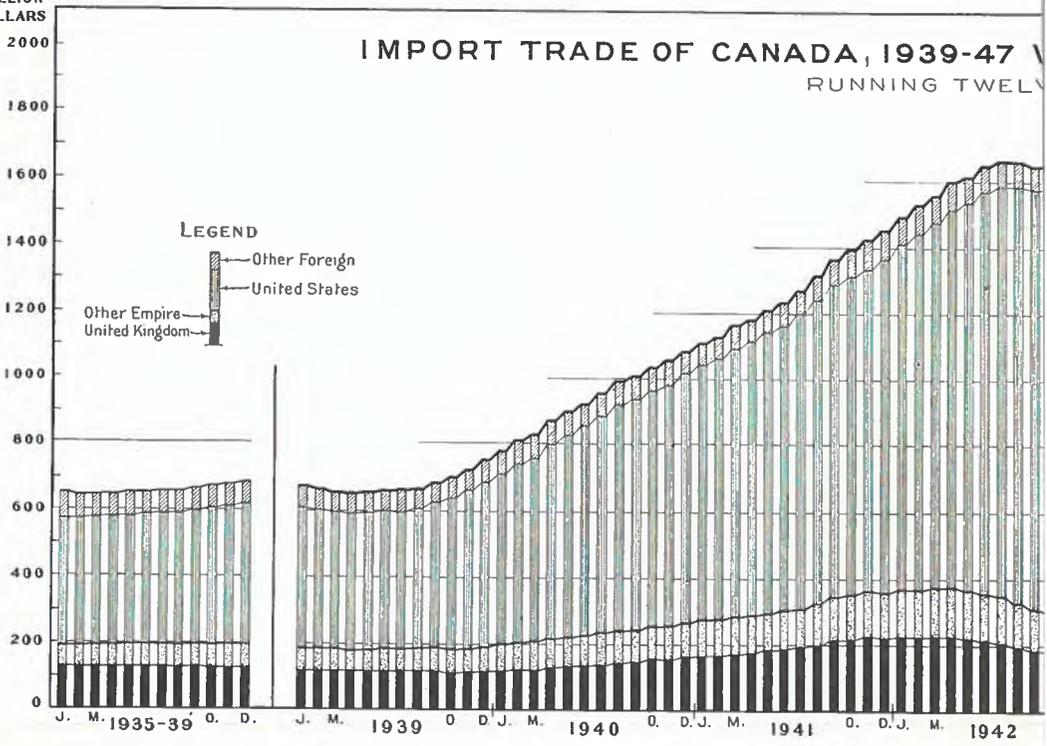


INDIA AND BRITISH INDONESIA, for trade statistical purposes, include East Indies (Keeling Island, Laccadive, Maldive, Andaman Islands, Nicobar

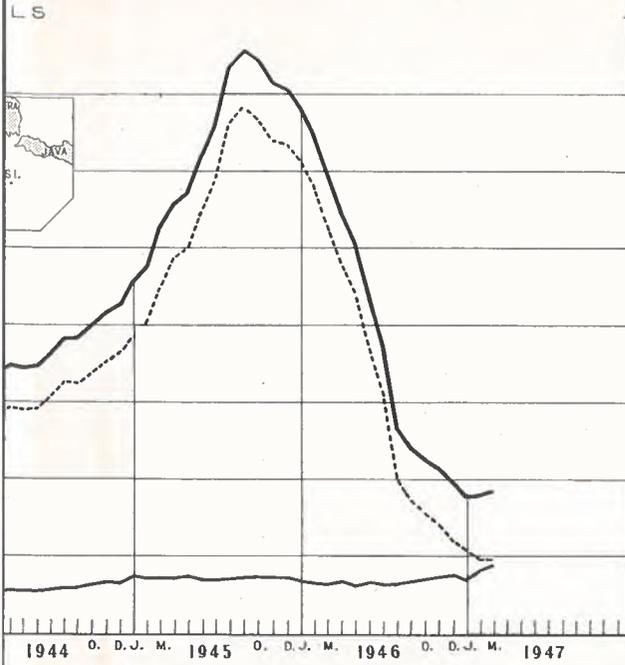
MILLION DOLLARS

IMPORT TRADE OF CANADA, 1939-47

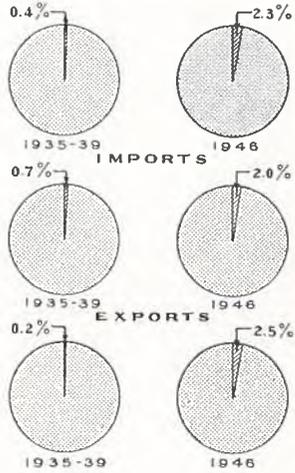
RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH



AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39



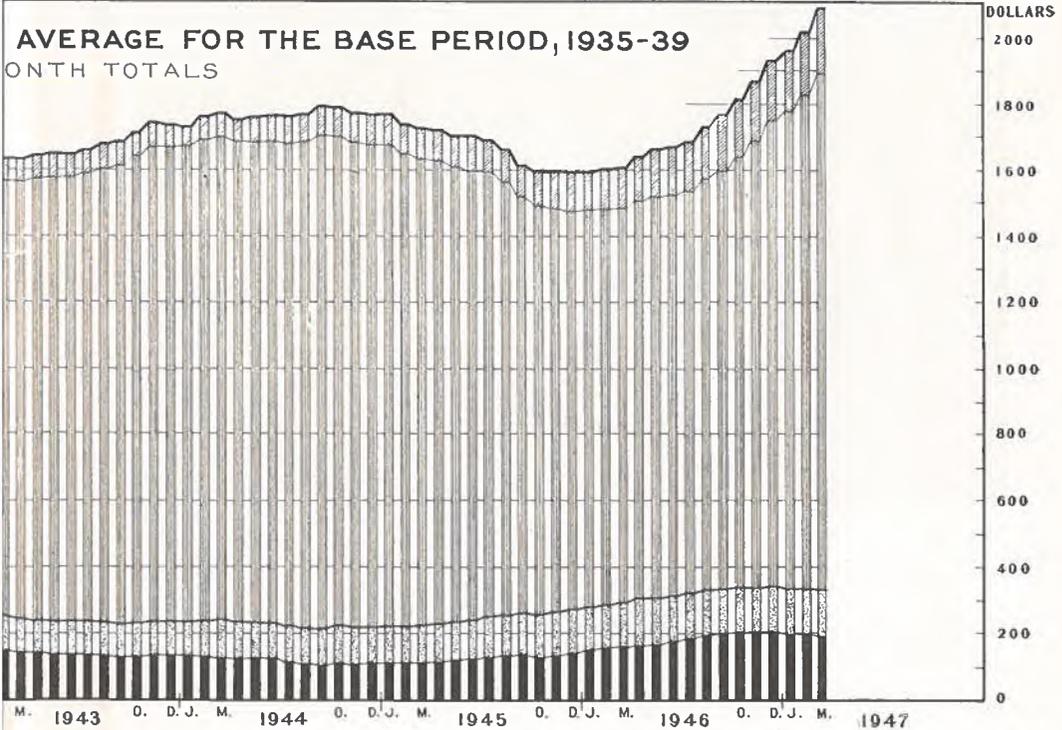
RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH INDIA AND INDONESIA TO TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39 COMPARED WITH LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



lia, Burma, Ceylon, Singapore, Malayan Union, Hong Kong, British (Siam, Brunei and North Borneo).

AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39

MONTH TOTALS



Indian Industrialists Informed That Machinery and Capital Available

President of All-India Manufacturers' Association returns home after visiting Canada and United States last September—Evidence of co-operation from North America indicated.

SIR Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, K.C.I.E., President of the All-India Manufacturers' Association, recently discussed his visit to Canada last September in the course of an address to members of that organization. He revealed that many foreign industrialists were keen on helping in the promotion of Indian industries, and that many had assured him of their co-operation in establishing new companies in India. Some firms in Canada and the United States had offered to provide technical assistance, to produce and supply machinery required, and to furnish capital if reliable groups of Indian industrialists felt this was necessary. Sir Mokshagundam explained, however, that the delegation visiting Canada and the United States had emphasized the fact that Indian entrepreneurs were unlikely to accept technical advice, machinery or even share capital for Indian industries unless they could retain control.

During his visit to Ottawa, where members of the delegation were guests at luncheon of the Foreign Trade Service, Sir Mokshagundam said: "Industrial production in India is low, and without industries the country is dependent on agriculture. As you are well aware in Canada, it is not



Members of the All-India Manufacturers' Association, which visited Canada last September, have now returned home. Left to right in this photograph are: Hansraj Dhanda, of Ludhiana, in the Punjab; Sankalchand Shah, of Bombay; Miss Rita Ahuja, S. N. Haji, of Bombay; Mrs. M. R. Ahuja, Sir Mokshagundam Visvesvaraya, M. R. Ahuja, Indian Government Trade Commissioner in Canada; Gangadhar Vishnu Puranik, Miss Mullian and Hansraj Gupta.

possible to have a prosperous country without industries. We are trying to develop a plan for the creation of new industries that will provide additional employment for our people, and feel that information of considerable value to us can be secured in Canada, Great Britain and the United States."

In his presidential address, this leading industrialist suggested that, if the Indian Government had no particular objection to the acceptance of technical assistance, machinery and even capital, it should encourage groups of industrialists or businessmen to establish new industries at the earliest opportunity.

Canadian Trade with India

	1939	1945	1946
Imports from India	\$9,807,576	\$ 30,567,646	\$27,877,376
Exports to India	5,176,952	307,460,947	49,045,795

Colombia Makes Large Shipments Of Gold to Balance Imports

Material increase in purchases from abroad during last five months and marked decline in exports of coffee—Severe import licensing restrictions temporarily imposed—Improvement in situation expected during next two months.

By H. W. Richardson, Acting Canadian Trade Commissioner

(One peso equals \$0.5714)

BOGOTÁ, June 9, 1947.—The balance of payments has turned definitely unfavourable for Colombia during the first five months of this year on current transactions. This has arisen through a marked increase and acceleration since the beginning of January in deliveries of goods from abroad, particularly from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, Sweden, Switzerland and Belgium, together with a decrease in coffee exports, due to softer prices in the New York market.

As a result of this situation, United States dollar reserves decreased from 53,124,000 pesos on January 1, 1947, to 21,488,000 pesos on April 1. This has necessitated a resumption of sales abroad from Colombia's reserves of physical gold, which totalled almost 12,000,000 pesos as of June 1, and are the first important shipments of the metal since early 1942. As Colombia is a fairly important gold producer, reserves still stand at the satisfactory high level of approximately 240,000,000 pesos, of which only 90,000,000 pesos are required to cover the note circulation of 230,000,000 pesos. Present production is more than keeping pace with sales abroad, and gold reserves are accordingly being maintained at these figures.

This country's exchange position is, therefore, temporarily difficult, because of the low United States dollar balances, but is still fundamentally strong because of very adequate reserves of physical gold, which still show no sign of diminution. However, it became increasingly evident since January that measures must be taken to halt this trend, which became accentuated by Colombian coffee exporters withholding supplies of the country's one important export—coffee—from the American market, in the hopes of firmer prices. Therefore, a special committee was appointed by Colombia's central bank, the Banco de la República, which is charged with the responsibility of guarding the country's exchange position.

This committee first took the obvious step of instructing the Office of Import Licensing Control to reduce and restrict all import licences while a survey of the situation was made. This survey was particularly difficult to make because, with the previous licensing system, it was impossible to estimate accurately the commitments that would actually fall due in coming months on account of import licences previously authorized.

February Decree Proved Inadequate

A new decree had been published in February, which theoretically was calculated to control the situation. It was found inadequate in practice, however, due to a very large number of previously outstanding import licences for goods which continued to arrive at an accelerated pace, due to improvement of supply conditions abroad. This decree remained effective for new licences only throughout March. Thereafter, increasing difficulties were encountered by importers and agents of foreign firms in attempting to secure approval for import licence applications to cover orders taken for goods as far back as last December, in the case of luxuries and some general merchandise. The February decree has not yet been superseded, but is merely set aside for the time being.

Since March, while more detailed study was being made of the situation, the Office of Import Licensing has been told by the Banco de la República to accept applications only for goods considered absolutely essential to the country's economy or public health. This is a temporary measure, taken without any official decree or regulations to act as an impartial guide, resulting in many inequalities of treatment. Some favouritism was inevitable, due to the inadequate staff of the Import Licensing administration. From early April to date, the only licence applications that have been accepted, generally speaking, are for industrial raw materials, machinery and urgently needed repair parts and supplies, agricultural equipment, certain basic raw foods, such as wheat, rice, sugar and edible oils, some commercial vehicles, the more important medicinal supplies and drugs, newsprint, rough kraft papers, some tools, and specially-ordered technical equipment. For some weeks it was even impossible for the largest industrial concerns to secure import licences for vitally needed supplies, which may threaten steady production in coming months, although the situation has noticeably eased in June.

Temporary Suspension of Payments in May

While the survey continued throughout May, with no conclusive findings, the Banco de la República suspended payments from May 9 for over three weeks without official announcement, while the commercial banks continued to honour letters of credit, etc., in New York from their own resources of U.S. funds. Without reimbursement from the Banco de la República or any definite expression of policy, the banks were forced one by one to refuse additional obligations in U.S. funds for letters of credit, etc., until the situation was clarified by the central bank, even for the few import licences that were being granted.

Eventually, an interim report from the special committee was forthcoming in the first week of June and a quick decision was made to reimburse immediately the commercial banks for all their outstanding U.S. exchange payments up to May 31 on account of letters of credit, sight and term drafts, dividend and interest payments abroad, etc. It was estimated that thirty million dollars U.S. would be sufficient for all these outstanding requirements, for U.S. funds up to that date. It now appears probable that the central bank will continue to clear up these

exchange requirements on a periodic basis once or twice a month until the current balance of U.S. funds begins to show definite improvement. The Banco de la República's announcement also advised that a further amount of at least ten million dollars U.S. would be made available for new import licences for June, as compared with the usual monthly sum of almost double that amount. Thus has ended the first short-lived occasion in over eight years when there appeared any doubt about the eventual availability of the necessary foreign exchange, once a Colombian import licence had been approved.

Prospects Reasonably Favourable

With coffee sales abroad now regaining their normal volume, and with progress being made in a thorough survey of the import licensing and exchange situation, there is every hope for a return to reasonably normal conditions by August or September, with revised and improved regulations governing the issuance of import licences. However, this is a very heavy undertaking for the present small and much overworked staff of the Office of Import Licensing, and there has been no serious consideration given, apparently, to rectifying this unfavourable staff situation. It is, therefore, expected that serious difficulties for new licences will continue with decreasing intensity until the end of the year, particularly for general merchandise which can be or is manufactured locally or which is considered in any way a luxury. Licences are expected to be made available for an ever-widening range of relatively essential and fairly important items from July or August onwards. In the meantime, much the same difficulties may be expected to continue as have been in effect since last March, with only the prime essentials as listed above being assured of favourable consideration. For this reason it is most difficult during this interim period to arouse the interest of reputable and active firms of representatives, distributors, or importers in any new lines, unless they fall within these favoured categories. The paper work of local representatives has doubled or tripled while attempting to properly service their old connections under these conditions, and their income has dropped more or less seriously, depending on the type of lines on which they have tended to concentrate.

Another unfavourable development, stemming from greatly increased shipments from abroad, has been a growing congestion in the leading port of Barranquilla, resulting in a slower turn-around for shipping. This has led to a decision of the conference of shipping companies using that port to impose a temporary surcharge of 25 per cent on all freight shipments made after June 1. The Colombian Government is making strenuous efforts to relieve this congestion to avoid this surcharge, and it appears quite probable that decreased shipments resulting from fewer import licences of past months will soon alleviate the situation.

Undoubtedly these difficulties will have an important restrictive effect on Canada's exports to this normally attractive market for the present year, and it now appears doubtful whether they will reach the record high annual total of almost \$9,000,000 U.S. to which they climbed in 1946. However, it is still expected that Colombia will remain a more important consumer of Canadian products than the other three Pacific republics of South America combined—Chile, Peru and Ecuador—as it was in 1946.

In conclusion, it appears reasonable to predict that the present import licence difficulties will remain for perhaps two months longer, after which revised and improved regulations should result in progressively better

conditions for trading in this market, except for novelties and luxuries, in view of the fundamental strength of Colombia's gold reserves. One improvement has already been made in that the validity period for licences, which are now being approved, has been extended to 90 and 120 days in place of the 45-day period decreed in February for many classes of goods, as previously reported. However, it is now necessary for the import licence applicant to show some evidence of the foreign manufacturer's ability to effect actual shipment of the goods in question during the following month or six weeks, in order to receive favourable consideration for the great majority of applications for general merchandise shipments.

The one important cautionary note to bear always in mind regarding the future course of trading in this market is Colombia's great dependence on the international coffee market and the trend of prices of this important crop, which still accounts for 90 per cent of the country's exports, excluding crude oil extracted by foreign oil companies. With the prospects of several European countries soon re-entering this market, the present feeling here is said to be quite optimistic with regard to the long-range prospects, unless a major break in world wholesale prices should occur in a post-war depression.

Tires, Tubes, Tooth-brushes, Files Among Items Offered by War Assets Corporation

Located in warehouses in various parts of Canada, items offered on "where is, as is" basis—Other items available include white nylon braided cord, starch injection units and radio microphones.

TIRES and tubes in military sizes are offered for export sale by the War Assets Corporation. Located at Ajax, Ontario, they include 1,400 tire casings 900 by 16, 10-ply, complete with inner tubes and flaps, priced at \$52.66 complete; 500 tire casings, 1050 by 16, 12-ply, complete with inner tubes and flaps, priced at \$72.70 complete; 350 tire casings, 925 by 16, 8-ply, priced at \$36.92 each; and 350 or more inner tubes, size 900 by 16, priced at \$5.96 each.

A quantity of 186,957 new tooth-brushes, located at St. Johns, Quebec, packed in individual boxes, are offered at five cents each in job lots for export sale. The bristles of these brushes are clear nylon, white nylon, bleached and unbleached natural.

At Windsor, Ontario, there are 15,450 files, bastard, 10 by 29/32 inches wide, half round, second cut, new, manufactured by the Globe File Manufacturing Company of Port Hope, for sale. Packed six to a carton, 54 cartons to a case weighing 165 pounds, they are offered at 15 cents each.

Nylon Cord, Starch Injection Units and Microphones also Offered

The Corporation has 887,195 yards of white nylon braided cord on spools available for export sale in Montreal. This material is parachute cord manufactured by Canadian Industries Limited, Kingston, and runs about 60 yards to the pound. There are 2,139 spools of 369 yards each; 1 spool of 235 yards; 209 spools of short lengths; and 128 spools of 185 yards each. The cord is priced at two cents per yard.

Four starch injection units in first-class condition and located at Boundary Bay, British Columbia, are offered at \$200 each. Manufactured by G. and J. Weir of Glasgow, Scotland, each unit is packed in a shipping

case 70 by 30 by 35 inches, weighing 700 pounds. Complete with all necessary parts and a set of spare parts, a starch injection unit is used as an accessory with evaporators or water distilling plants which use salt water. The injection of starch causes the salt crustation to wash away from the coils of the evaporator, thereby keeping maintenance costs to a minimum.

At Ajax, Ontario, 1,197 new radio microphones, manufactured by Electro-Voice, South Bend, Indiana, are offered in job lots at \$3 each. A special feature of these microphones is that they are a noise cancelling type. They are D.M. No. 1, single-button lug, carbon, differential, lip type, mounted on 1.5-inch diameter fibre case with a protective grill over the diaphragm.

Enquiries for these items should be addressed to War Assets Corporation, Export Sales Division, 56 Lyon Street, Ottawa. As is usual in Corporation offerings, all prices are on a "where is, as is" basis. All items are subject to prior sale or withdrawal.

Barley Improvement Institute of Canada Created

Brewing and malting industries of this country have created "The Barley Improvement Institute of Canada", with an endowment of more than \$360,000 over a five-year period. Located in Winnipeg, it will co-ordinate and manage an overall barley improvement program, including plant breeding, scholarships, a service laboratory, distribution of malting barley seed, administer the \$25,000 National Barley Contest and engage in educational and extension work for the improvement of the quality and quantity of malting barley in Canada. Close co-operation will be maintained with the federal and provincial departments of agriculture, agricultural organizations and the agricultural colleges in Canada.

Ten thousand dollars will be provided for a plant breeding program in the agricultural colleges of the Universities of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, the Ontario Agricultural College and Macdonald College, Que., while scholarships totalling \$7,500 a year will be tenable at any of these five institutions for work done on plant breeding and plant physiology and bio-chemistry.

German Pulp and Paper Production Increased in April

Minden, June 2, 1947.—(FTS)—Rising sharply in April to 30 per cent of the 1936 average, the pulp and paper industry in the United States zone of Germany approached the production levels of last summer. Paper and cardboard output increased to some 16,000 metric tons, a 42 per cent gain from the March figure, the lowest recorded since the occupation. Production of chemical sulphite pulp rose to some 4,000 tons as compared with 3,000 for March. In newsprint, manufacturers were still feeling the effects of the severe winter and had to operate with less than normal supplies of fuel and pulp. As a result, production in April remained at March levels of approximately 2,200 tons.

During the month, the Joint Export-Import Agency purchased 7,500 metric tons of sulphate pulp and 3,150 metric tons of sulphite pulp from Sweden for delivery in May and June. In addition, some 7,000 tons of sulphate and 3,000 tons of sulphite were reserved for delivery in the last half of 1947. These purchases, which were authorized in February, will relieve slightly the shortage of sulphate for the manufacture of binder and harvest twine and fertilizer sacking and the shortage of sulphite for use in the production of publication papers, although purchase of only 30 per cent of the desired imports of chemical pulp have been successfully negotiated with other European countries.

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.

Gananoque—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—H. W. Brighton, Foreign Trade Service, Room 331, Marine Building.

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)

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 14.

Calgary—July 18.

Vancouver—July 22-26.

Victoria—July 28.

Ottawa—August 15-18.

Montreal—August 19-31.

Canadians May Visit Hanover Trade Fair

Provision has been made for fifty Canadian businessmen to visit the Hanover Trade Fair between August 18 and September 7, 1947. Applications should be submitted on or before July 7 to R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, London, S.W.1, England.

The number of overseas visitors will be limited to 5,000, and the duration of a visit to the fair will be limited to four trading days. Products to be displayed are indicated in the June 21st issue of *Foreign Trade*, on page 1126.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

List of Essential Products for Brazil Published

Rio de Janeiro, June 17, 1947.—(FTS)—The new Brazilian exchange regulations recently brought into force (see *Foreign Trade* of June 14, 1947), provide for priority to be given in the issue of foreign exchange to the importation of essential products and products of national interest. The list of essential products has now been published. It contains no foodstuffs except wheat, flour, hops and malt. Of the leading Canadian export items the following are also included: woodpulp; newsprint; ferro-alloys, except manganese; chrome; silicon; most unmanufactured iron, steel, except items produced locally; all agricultural machinery and implements; most industrial machinery and machines; tools; automobile parts and accessories; trucks; unmanufactured metals except aluminum; transformers; meters; spark plugs; bronze wire screening; asbestos, raw and manufactured; abrasives; chemicals, industrial and medicinal; pigments; ships; aircraft. Exchange is available for the foregoing products and letters of credit may be opened. All other products must be shipped against documents and obtaining of exchange is subject to delays which cannot at present be estimated unless previous licences are obtained.

India Adopts Tender System for Certain Edible Oil Exports

The Indian Government has adopted a new policy midway between state and free private trading with regard to vital export supplies of certain edible oils and oilseeds. It has been decided to allow export of the following commodities under a system of tendering: groundnut kernel and oil, linseed and oil, castor seed, crushed bones and grist, and soap. Procedures hitherto followed for export of these items have been discontinued.

United States Fish Quota Increased

Washington, June 12, 1947.—(FTS)—The Bureau of Customs announced today that the tariff rate quota of 15,000,000 pounds of fish, fresh or frozen (whether or not packed in ice), filleted, skinned, boned, sliced, or divided into portions, not specially provided for: cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk, and rosefish, entitled to entry for consumption at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound during the calendar year 1947, has been increased to 23,906,423 pounds. The 1946 quota was 20,380,724 pounds. Imports in excess of this quota are subject to a duty of 2.5 cents per pound.

The Canadian trade agreement of November 25, 1938, prescribed that if the average apparent annual consumption of such fish in the United States during the three calendar years preceding the year in which such fish were entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, exceeds 100,000,000 pounds, an additional quantity of such fish equal to the amount by which 15 per cent of such average apparent annual consumption exceeds the 15,000,000 pounds may be entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption in that year at the $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound rate. It has been determined that the average annual consumption of such fish for the calendar years 1944, 1945, and 1946 was 159,376,156 pounds.



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...	June 24-30	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	July 5-15	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	July 20-30	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	July 20-30	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Dar-es-Salaam.....	June 24-30	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	June 24-30	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....	July 20-30	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	July 4-7	<i>Fort Panmure</i>	Furness Withy
Australia—			
Sydney.....	July 29-Aug. 2	<i>City of Poona</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Brisbane.....	July 19-23	<i>Orestes</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....	July 16-19	<i>Glenogle</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	June 24-29	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	June 27-July 2	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	June 28-July 5	<i>Bayside</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	July 2	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	July 5-10	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	July 10-15	<i>Harald Torsvik</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	July 11-15	<i>Blijdendijk</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	July 15-22	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	July 20	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	July 4-7	<i>Fort Panmure</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....			
Santos.....	July 22-24	<i>George B. McLellan</i>	Montreal Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	July 5-10	<i>Dalton Hall</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	July 15-20	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	July 20-25	<i>Empire Sparton</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	July 25-30	<i>City of Norwich</i>	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai.....	July 3-10	<i>Rockside</i> <i>City of Carlisle</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	July 20-25		McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	June 27-July 2	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Curacao.....	June 27-July 2	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	July 16	<i>Erland</i> <i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Copenhagen.....	July 29		Swedish American Line
Egypt—			
Port Said.....	July 17-22	<i>Limburg</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Suez.....			
Eire—			
Dublin.....	June 26-30	<i>Lord O'Neil</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	July 1	<i>Irish Larch</i> <i>Vest</i> <i>Irish Elm</i>	Shipping Limited
Cork.....	July 10		Shipping Limited
	July 26		Shipping Limited
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	July 16	<i>Erland</i> <i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Helsinki.....	July 29		Swedish American Line
France—			
Le Havre.....	June 24-29	<i>Brant County</i> <i>Sein</i> <i>Harald Torsvik</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	June 27-July 2		Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	July 10-15		Canada Steamships
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	June 28-July 2	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	July 15-25	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong.....	July 3-10	<i>Rockside</i> <i>City of Carlisle</i>	March Shipping
	July 20-25		McLean Shipping
India—			
Karachi.....	July 5-10	<i>Dalton Hall</i> <i>Empire Sparton</i>	McLean Kennedy
Madras.....			
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....			
Bombay.....	July 15-20	<i>A Ship</i> <i>City of Norwich</i>	McLean Kennedy
Madras.....	July 25-30		McLean Kennedy
Calcutta.....			
Bombay.....	July 3-10	<i>Rockside</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....	July 14-24	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	July 17-22	<i>Limburg</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham..			

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Mediterranean— Central and Western Areas.....	July 15-25	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	June 24-29	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	June 28-July 5	<i>Bayside</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	July 2	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	July 10-15	<i>Harald Torsvik</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	July 11-15	<i>Blijdendijk</i>	Furness Withy
Rotterdam.....	July 20	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	July 5-10	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam.....				July 15-22	Beckenham	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands East			
Indies—			
Batavia.....	July 17-22	<i>Limburg</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....			
Soerabaya.....			
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	June 28-30	<i>Elgin</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	July 5-8	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	July 24-31	<i>Fort Chambly</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Napier.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	July 16-21	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norwegian Ports.....	{	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American Line
	July 16	<i>Rutensfell</i>	Brock Shipping
	July 25	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
	July 29		
Philippines—			
Manila.....	July 20-25	<i>City of Carlisle</i>	McLean Kennedy
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	Late June	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Gdansk.....	July 16	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American Line
Gdansk.....	July 29	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Singapore.....	{	<i>Rockside</i>	March Shipping
	July 3-10	<i>Limburg</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	July 17-22		
Sweden.....	{	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American Line
	July 16	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
	July 29		
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	July 8	<i>Salacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	July 17-23	<i>Egidia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	July 26	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Bristol.....	July 26	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Cardiff.....	July 26	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Glasgow.....	June 23-30	<i>Dorelian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	July 11	<i>Parthenia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	August 1	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Leith.....	July 31	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	June 26-30	<i>Lord O'Neill</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	June 27-July 4	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	July 11-17	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	July 16-21	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	July 26	<i>Asia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	July 26	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	August 11	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
<i>Con.</i>			
Liverpool.....	August 16	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	August 16	<i>Cavina</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	July 2-7	<i>Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	July 4-9	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	July 20	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	July 27	<i>Beaverglen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	July 30-Aug. 5	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	August 7	<i>Beavercove</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	August 17	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	June 30-July 5	<i>Manchester Trader</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	July 7-12	<i>Manchester Port</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	July 14-19	<i>Manchester Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	July 21-26	<i>Manchester Progress</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	July 5-10	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	July 26	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	July 4-7	<i>Fort Panmure</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	July 22-24	<i>George B. McLellan</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	June 27-July 2	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo.....			
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	July 5-15	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	July 7-12	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	July 23-28	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	July 26-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bahamas.....	July 8	* <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	July 15	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	July 5-10	* <i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	July 5-15	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	July 7-12	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	July 23-28	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	July 26-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	July 5-15	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	July 7-12	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	July 23-28	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	July 26-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	July 5-10	* <i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	July 5-15	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	July 7-12	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	July 23-28	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	July 26-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	July 7-12	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	July 23-28	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</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 7-12	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	July 23-28	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	July 26-Aug. 5	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Guadeloupe.....	July 5-10	* <i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National

Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Jamaica	July 8	<i>*Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica	July 15	<i>*Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Martinique	July 5-10	<i>*Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat	July 7-12	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat	July 23-28	<i>*Canadian Cruiser</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 7-12	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts	July 23-29	<i>*Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts	July 26-Aug. 5	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
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 7-12	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	July 23-28	<i>*Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia	July 26-Aug. 5	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
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 7-12	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent	July 23-28	<i>*Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent	July 26-Aug. 5	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad	June 25-July 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad	July 5-10	<i>*Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad	July 5-15	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad	July 7-12	<i>*Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad	July 16-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad	July 23-28	<i>*Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad	July 26-Aug. 5	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp	July 9-19	<i>Mont Alla</i>	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands	July 9-19	<i>Mont Alla</i>	Montreal Shipping
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	June 28-30	<i>Keltic</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's	July 1-14	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's	July 4-7	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	July 4-7	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton	July 2	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	August 10	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	August 31	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda	July 1-5	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda	July 8-11	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
Jamaica	July 8-11	<i>Oakmount</i>	Pickford and Black

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 information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	July 12-13	<i>Antar</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques...	August 12-15	<i>Overijssel</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	June 22-July 14	<i>Lake Kootenay</i>	North Pacific Shipping
East London.....	July 12-13	<i>Antar</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Durban.....	August 12-15	<i>Overijssel</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	July 11	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	August	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Melbourne.....	July 6	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....	July 12	<i>Waikawa</i>	Canadian Australasian
Brisbane.....	July 2	<i>Barranduna</i>	Empire Shipping
Sydney.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Newcastle.....	July 7	<i>Mangarella</i>	Empire Shipping
Sydney.....			
Melbourne.....			
Brazil—			
Santos.....	August	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Chile—			
Valparaiso.....	July 11	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Arica.....	July 16-17	<i>Phineas Banning</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Antofogasta.....			
Valparaiso.....			
China—			
Shanghai.....	July 5	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....	August	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Chinwangtao.....			
Shanghai.....	July 11-12	<i>India Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Shanghai.....	July 25-26	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Shanghai.....	August 1	<i>Mangarella</i>	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Buenaventura.....	July 16-17	<i>Phineas Banning</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura.....	July 22	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas.....	July 8	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Cuba—			
Manzanillo.....	July 8	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo.....	July 16-17	<i>Phineas Banning</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil.....	July 16-17	<i>Phineas Banning</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Guatemala—			
San Jose.....	July 8	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
San Jose.....	July 16-17	<i>Phineas Banning</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Honduras—			
Amapala.....	July 8	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong.....	July 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	July 11-12	<i>India Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	July 25-26	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
India—			
Madras.....	August 2-7	<i>Silvercedar</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay.....			
Karachi.....			
Calcutta.....	August 18	<i>Madoera</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Java—			
Batavia.....	July 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands East Indies—			
.....	August 18	<i>Madoera</i>	Dingwall Cotts
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	July 12	<i>Waikawa</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
Auckland.....	July 6	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Nicaragua—			
Corinto.....	July 8	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Panama—			
Balboa.....	July 8	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Cristobal.....			
Balboa.....	July 16-17	<i>Phineas Banning</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Peru—			
Callao.....	July 16-17	<i>Phineas Banning</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Mollendo.....			
Philippines—			
Manila.....	July 5	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping American Mail Line Empire Shipping
Manila.....	July 7-12	<i>India Mail</i>	
Manila.....	August	<i>Vingnes</i>	
Manila.....	July 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie American Mail Line
Iloilo.....			
Cebu.....	July 25-26	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	
Salvador—			
La Libertad.....	July 8	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
La Union.....	July 16-17	<i>Phineas Banning</i>	
Singapore.....	July 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
South Sea Islands—			
Papeete.....	July 6	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian Canadian Australasian
Papeete.....	July 12	<i>Waikawa</i>	
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	Late August	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	Late August	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
Manchester.....	Late August	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific

Entry of Cargo through La Guaira Restricted

Caracas, Venezuela, June 13, 1947.—(FTS)—A decree has been issued limiting the entry of cargo for Caracas through La Guaira, but no maximum tonnage is mentioned. According to a reliable authority, however, the maximum tonnage that will be allowed to enter during June will be 3,000 metric tons. All excess will be diverted to unrestricted Puerto Cabello.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is introduced as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade*.

Argentina—Carlos M. Braceras, Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—MARquette 2811.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Commercial Attaché, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 114 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8458.

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General. Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, 662A Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—Carlos Croharé, Second Secretary Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—There is no commercial representative in Canada. All commercial matters are handled by the Chinese Embassy in Washington.

Cuba—His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia—K. Bala, Commercial Attaché, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

Denmark—Viggo Theis-Nielson, Vice-Consul, Danish Consulate General, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

France—Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2271.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—John M. Conway, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Pietro Migone, Second Assistant to The Representative of Italy (Personal rank of Vice-Consul), 384 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—2-8761.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 2502.

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—4-3312.

Dr. A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.

H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate-General, Room 1111, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9688.

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 4104.

A. W. Broadbent, Assistant to the Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 4104.

Foreign Trade Representatives in Canada

- Norway**—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.
- Peru**—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 36 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7201.
- Poland** — T. Wiewiorowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4076.
- Sweden**—B. G. Järndstedt, Second Secretary, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.
- C. H. Nauckhoff, Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.
- Switzerland**—Walter E. A. Jaeggi, Secretary, Swiss Legation, Room 252, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—2-5455.
- E. R. Zuerrer, Swiss Office for the Development of Trade, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 2959.
- Turkey**—Rifki Zorlu, Counsellor, Turkish Legation, Room 560, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—3-4701.
- Union of South Africa**—J. H. Brand, Commercial Attaché, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**—N. I. Betin, Acting Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 24 Blackburn Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1824.
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**—A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.
- A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.
- R. K. Jopson, O.B.E., Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.
- W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.
- J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 5588.
- A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 5588.
- D. Broad, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-2956.
- H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.
- United States of America**—Colonel Henry M. Bankhead, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Homer S. Fox, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Meade T. Foster, Agricultural Attaché United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Oliver B. North, Assistant Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Joseph L. Dougherty, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Terry B. Sanders, Third Secretary, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Paul F. DuVivier, Third Secretary, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Yugoslavia**—Pero Cabrić, Chargé d'Affaires, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4966.

Visit of Canadian Businessmen to Germany

The number of Canadian businessmen who will be permitted to visit the occupied zones of Germany during the month of July will be 38. Those who wish to visit Germany for the purchase of goods available for export should make application without delay. Application forms will be supplied on request from the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers within parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Recruiting, training and posting of trade commissioners; direction and supervision of overseas officers; trade enquiries concerning countries and areas.

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia, G. S. Hall (5249)

British Commonwealth, V. A. White (4404)

Europe, R. T. Young (4404); R. W. Rosenthal, K. Nyenhuis (5605)

Latin America (5605)

Area Traffic Officer, W. J. Fisher (6236)

Vancouver Representative, H. W. Brighton, Room 331, Marine Building

Export Division

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

General liaison with Canadian export industries; trade inquiries concerning commodities; maintenance of Exporters' Directory; administration of Export Permit Branch.

Assistant Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Commodity Officers—

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Live stock and products, fish and products, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Plants and products, G. F. Clingan and D. G. W. Douglas (7523)

Food allocations, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, C. J. Gardner (4082)

Machinery and industrial equipment, C. J. Gardner (4082)

Iron and steel products, E. L. Smith (4082)

Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (4863)

Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Electrical machinery and equipment, A. S. MacRae (7601)

Automotive equipment and vehicles, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Leather, rubber and products, Miss M. A. Wood (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)

Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863)

Paper and products, E. Clarke and N. R. Chappell (6974)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

General products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Miscellaneous products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Durable consumer-goods, W. H. Grant (3209)

Exporters' Directory—G. L. Tighe (Acting) (6681)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull (6748); Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Token Shipments to U.K.—A. E. Fortington (5670)

W. H. Black (5670)

Foreign Trade Service
Head Office Directory—Continued
Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistance to importers in locating and procuring desirable imports; general import trade inquiries; maintenance of Importers' Directory.

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Supply Research, A. C. Fairweather (6905), F. T. Carten, P. E. Jensen,
M. C. Hughes (6958)

Trade Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

G. C. Clarke, G. W. Rahm (3873)

Trade Services Directory—A. J. Langdon (6905)

Canadian Importers' Directory—Miss M. E. Adams (6552)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151)

Preparation of data pertaining to the negotiation of trade treaties; general economic and commercial policy; maintains complete records of foreign tariffs and trading regulations.

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

L. E. Couillard (7594)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

British Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (2250)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Liaison with other agencies connected with the establishment of new industries; special problems connected with the development of new export business.

Trade Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Publication of *Foreign Trade*, weekly journal of the Foreign Trade Service, and preparation of brochures, news letters and press releases; advertising programs in Canada and abroad.

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

Advertising and News Section—Chief, R. M. Williams (6588)

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Serves as the medium through which wheat, flour, and other cereal products are procured for other countries. It maintains a constant survey of Canada's grain position, respecting supply, transportation, domestic and export demand. The Director is secretary to the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, and liaison officer between the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant to Director, J. B. Lawrie (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries, and for international bodies. Assists private enterprise in obtaining from ex-enemy territories essential supplies that cannot be obtained through ordinary commercial channels. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects.

Cable address—*Cancomco*.

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Foreign Purchasing Section, A. E. Annetts (5092)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

17 O'Connor Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—*Excredcorp*.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

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 Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

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

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

São Paulo—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois. Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

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, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Shari Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

Paris—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

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, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—J. P. MANION, Canadian Commercial Representative, Room 218, via S. Nicola da Tolentino 78. 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 Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Secretary, 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, *Canfrucum*.

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—G. 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—Acting 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. BISSETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Edificio America. Address for letters: 8° Piso, Esq. Veroes. Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations June 16	Nominal Quotations June 23
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