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COVER SUBJECT—Spring salmon, one of the mid-summer run that provides annual employment for 23,000 in the world's largest salmon fleet and twenty British Columbia canneries. Fish and fishery products are listed sixth among Canada's exports during 1946, having a value of \$86,486,000. Salmon shipments in the first eleven months of 1946 had a value of \$14,669,776, composed of 462,996 cwts. of canned salmon, valued at \$11,923,015; 76,570 cwts. of fresh salmon valued at \$2,196,279; 13,610 cwts. of pickled salmon, valued at \$518,661; and 677 cwts. of smoked salmon, valued at \$31,821. Salmon shipments to the United Kingdom alone were valued at \$11,378,000, but were also made to some thirty other countries. This gill-netter displays with some satisfaction one of the fish that failed to reach its fresh water spawning area.

Photo by National Film Board

Exports to Chile Increasing Despite Postwar Problems

Canadian exports for nine months of 1946 total \$3.4 million, as against \$2.5 million for calendar year 1945—Newsprint, rubber belting and farm machinery the leading items—Exports less than expected, but retarded by Canadian shortages and Chilean import restrictions—Chile attempts to curb inflation.

By J. L. Mutter, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

Santiago, Chile, January 19, 1947.—Despite difficulties during the year affecting Canadian trade with Chile, the figures available at this date are distinctly gratifying. Due to the delayed publication of Chilean trade statistics, which in any case are somewhat misleading to the extent that they frequently show Canadian merchandise shipped from United States ports as of American origin, the figures quoted have been developed from those of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. These show that for the twelve months ended September, 1946, Canada's exports to Chile were valued at Can.\$3,433,906, as compared with Can.\$2,561,589 for the calendar year 1945, and Can.\$604,375 in 1938. Outstanding items were newsprint, \$672,925; rubber belting, \$351,184; reapers and threshers, \$270,575; and iron and steel products, \$96,567. Another interesting feature was the importation from Canada of over 100 head of pure-bred Holstein-Friesian cattle. These animals were ordered during the visit to the Dominion of a representative delegation of Chilean breeders. The appreciable increase over previous years' returns would have been even greater but for the continued short supply position in Canada of many articles in which Chilean buyers are interested, and the extension, by the Chilean Foreign Trade Council, of import restrictions.

Imports from Chile Decrease

Figures covering Chilean exports to Canada are not obtainable at present, but it is known that nitrate shipments have fallen off, that very few onions were shipped, and that wine exports have been on a reduced scale. Exports of Chilean honey, which can normally find a market in Canada, have been prohibited for the greater part of the year, due to local shortages. Attempts to assist Punta Arenas sheep farmers to sell their marino wool in Canada have proved unsuccessful. In any case, the value of Canadian imports from Chile (averaging only Can.\$350,000 annually during the past several years) invariably falls far short of the value of our exports to this republic. The difference for 1946, when statistics are eventually released, is likely to be even more pronounced than usual.

Canadian Exports Less Than Expected

Canadian business with Chile in the past year has been beset by numerous handicaps. The supply position for many Canadian commodities has been much less favourable than was originally and optimistically anticipated by many post-war planners. Labour disputes in the Canadian steel, rubber, electrical, textile and other industries; the urgent domestic demand,

sharpened by the scarcity of housing in Canada; the necessity for the re-imposition of numerous export prohibitions and restrictions; and the understandable desire on the part of Canadian manufacturers (particularly those new to export business) to satisfy their impatient customers in the home market first have all been reflected in the statistics of our export trade with Chile. In addition to these obstacles to the expansion of our foreign business, Chilean importers of Canadian merchandise have been affected indirectly by industrial and shipping disputes in the United States.

Restrictions to Conserve Foreign Exchange

Finally, import restrictions imposed by the Chilean Foreign Trade Council have resulted in the denial of import licences and United States dollar exchange to numerous local merchants who were prepared to place immediate and substantial orders in Canada for all types of merchandise. These restrictions were imposed on the grounds that the goods were either not essential to the country's economy, or could be produced by national industries. Basically, however, this policy has been forced upon the local authorities by the scarcity of foreign, and particularly dollar exchange, which became all too apparent early in the second half of the year. The present policy need not be regarded as in any sense discrimination against Canada, since most supplying countries are equally affected. At the same time, immediate prospects for our future trade with Chile are obscure and even discouraging. No early improvement in the current exchange position can be foreseen, and consequently importations from Canada are likely to be restricted to essential raw or semi-finished materials, and machinery, equipment and tools for Chilean manufacturing and agricultural industries.

Loans Negotiated to Bolster Economy

The Chilean Development Corporation (Corporación de Fomento de la Producción de Chile), a semi-fiscal organization, and the biggest individual importer in the country, has arranged important loans from the Export-Import Bank for purchases in the United States. Additional sums have been advanced to the state railways to cover the acquisition, also in the United States, of badly needed equipment. A Chilean Trade Mission has just returned from Buenos Aires, and recent press reports refer to the negotiation of a 600,000,000 Argentine peso loan, to be spent on industrial development and communication systems in Chile.

Attempts Made to Curb Inflation

Under the new Chilean administration which assumed office at the beginning of November, a determined attempt is being made to curb inflation. The official minimum salary of the white-collar worker has more than doubled since 1941, while labourers' wages have kept pace. The index figure for the cost of living as of September, 1946, was 534.1, as compared with 242.3 in 1941 (base 1928=100). The newly appointed Minister of Finance has tackled the situation by the drastic curtailment of bank credit for speculative purposes, as his first official act. Other schemes to halt the ascending spiral are engaging the attention of the Cabinet, but the outlook remains uncertain. While official exchange rates have been maintained, the United States dollar on the free market has depreciated from approximately 32 Chilean pesos to 38/39 pesos in the past four months.

Reorganization is Recommended For U.K. Jewellery Industry

Board of Trade Working Party suggests central organization to promote publicity, new design and market research—Skilled workers should be encouraged—Co-operative action might increase exports—Recommend more comprehensive hall-mark legislation.

By C. G. Venus, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

London, January 16, 1947.—The Board of Trade Working Party appointed to survey the jewellery industry, and to make recommendations for its improvement, has recommended that a Production Efficiency Organization be established under the central control of a comprehensive Trade Association, to promote the reorganization and re-equipment of the industry. The plan would provide this organization with a staff of production engineers, cost accountants and other technicians, who, working in conjunction with the Design and Research Centre, would give advice and assistance to firms who may be interested. The organization would visit factories in the industry to promote among firms an interest in the possibilities of mechanization and other improvements within the product range of the trade.

Information Centre Suggested for Trade

The Working Party suggested that the industry as a whole set up a central organization under its own control, to carry out consumer research and publicity for the stimulation and education of the public in the industry's products. The organization should arrange, through its branches, one in each centre of production, to give information on distribution developments in foreign manufactures affecting either design or cost, and also apparent changes in public taste. Advice and training would also be given in salesmanship as affecting both the manufacturer and the wholesaler.

The report further recommended that the Design and Research Centre arrange the maximum number of contacts with the industry, bearing in mind that the trade is largely made up of small firms conducting their own business in comparative isolation.

New Talent to be Encouraged

The industry, through its federation or association, should induce firms to give skilled workers of outstanding artistic gifts opportunities for training as designers. It should also make every endeavour to offer employment to fully qualified designers, with a remuneration such as will attract young men and women of high artistic ability into industry. Capable men and women with a good scientific education and some technical training would benefit the trade. The public should recognize and give due credit to the work of designers, whether by the marking of articles with the designers' names, or by other means.

Co-operative Exporting Considered

Regarding exports, the Working Party's conclusion was that the proposed Association establish a section to foster the export efforts of the industry through overseas publicity, exhibitions of British products in

foreign countries and consumer research abroad. It was felt that the Association should consider, through its export section, whether it would be desirable to establish co-operative exporting organizations for the products of the industry, or, if not, what other steps should be taken to strengthen the existing machinery for overseas merchandising. Individual firms, especially in the fine jewellery section, were urged to take the initiative themselves to expand sales in foreign markets and to consider forming groups for this purpose.

Hall-mark Legislation Should be Amended

Interesting proposals were submitted with regard to hall-marks. It was recommended that the list of articles exempted from assay and hall-marking be revised with a view to amending present regulations. Legislation should be sought requiring articles made wholly or partially of platinum to be sent for assay and hall-marking. The industry, through the Association, should promote the voluntary acceptance, within the trade, of markings of gold-plated and silver-plated articles, in accordance with standards to be determined by the British Standards Institute. Steps should be taken to ensure that the customer is reliably informed of the nature and quality of the precious and other stones in any piece of jewellery offered to him for sale, and also to induce the public to demand such markings when they buy. The Working Party recommended that legislation be sought requiring the prominent display, for the guidance of the customers in all retail shops, of hall-marks and other marks required by law.

Canadian Commercial Corporation Receives Large UNRRA Orders for Relief Supplies

Contracts total \$11,500,000, with estimated \$8,000,000 for the purchase of canned horsemeat in gravy, meat lunch, meat spread, meat paste and blood sausage—Other items include tugboats, railway ties, concrete mixers, cranes, harrows and ploughs for China—electric motors for Byelorussia; taps and discs for Yugoslavia; X-ray film for use in European countries.

New requisitions for \$11,500,000 worth of Canadian goods, urgently required by UNRRA, have been received by the Canadian Commercial Corporation, W. D. Low, managing director, announced on February 3. Decision of UNRRA to accept shipments for Europe until March 31, 1947, and for China until June 30, 1947, has caused the additional orders. Approximately \$9,500,000 will be taken out of UNRRA free funds to pay for the major share of these orders. The balance of \$2,000,000 is to be part of Canada's contribution. When these new orders are taken into consideration, and the necessary funds set aside to cover payment, it will result in only \$451,000 remaining unallocated out of the \$154,000,000 total which Canada donated to UNRRA.

Canned Horsemeat and Meat Preparations Main Items

The most important of the new orders, submitted by UNRRA headquarters in Washington, call for the purchase in Canada of an additional 11,500,000 pounds of canned horsemeat in gravy, 15,000,000 pounds of

meat lunch, 250,000 pounds of meat spread, 7,000,000 pounds of meat paste, and 9,000,000 pounds of blood sausage. These items alone are expected to entail an expenditure of more than \$8,000,000, all of which will be financed out of UNRRA free funds. Earmarked to relieve hunger in Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria, the canned horsemeat will be bought from the Horse Co-operative Marketing Association, Swift Current, Sask. Remainder of this order is for Czechoslovakia and the Ukraine, with the possibility that a portion of it may go to Poland and Austria.

Buy Tugs to Transport Relief Supplies in China

Fifteen tugboats, now at Trenton, Ont., are to be purchased from War Assets Corporation for \$495,000, to transport relief supplies to the famine areas in China. Also for China, UNRRA has placed new orders for 376,219 railway ties, 40 concrete mixers, 9 cranes, and 160 harrows and 660 ploughs of various types. For rehabilitation purposes in Albania, UNRRA wants to purchase 1,000 metric tons of seed oats and 1,000 metric tons of seed barley. With this order there is a stipulation that the seeds must be made available not later than February 15.

The new orders also include UNRRA requests, on behalf of Byelorussia, for 39 squirrel cage electric motors of various voltage, which are estimated to cost approximately \$350,000. Taps and discs valued at \$75,000 are to be purchased from War Assets Corporation for Yugoslavia. For European countries, as yet unspecified, there are orders for three separators, suitable for the treatment of grains, peas, and beans.

Canadian Surplus Equipment in U.K. Purchased

Out of Canadian military surpluses, now available in the United Kingdom, UNRRA wants 138 truck tractors, 138 trailers, and 33 dollies. Estimated to cost \$696,900, which will come out of Canada's contribution, this equipment is earmarked for Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia.

Difficulty in filling one of UNRRA's most recent orders for 108,000 dozen X-ray films was foreseen by the Corporation. Required for European countries, as yet unspecified, it is estimated that the cost of this amount of film, if available, will exceed \$500,000. UNRRA has agreed to make payment out of free funds.

Spare parts for UNRRA aircraft, which are ready to fly supplies and personnel in the event of an epidemic in any European country, are also required. Complete details with respect to this order, however, have not yet reached Ottawa.

United States Reduces Potato Acreage

Washington, January 25.—(FTS)—The United States Department of Agriculture has announced a reduction in the 1947 potato acreage from 2,669,800 acres to 2,517,000 acres. This reduction of 152,800 acres is an attempt to avoid another potato surplus such as caused the dumping of 20,000,000 bushels out of a 45,000,000 bushel surplus from the 1946 crop.

The 1947 production goal of 375,000,000 bushels remains the same as last year, although the 1946 crop amounted to 475,000,000 bushels. More potatoes are being raised per acre than in prewar years because of the better use of farm lands and scientific developments, and the Department of Agriculture is of the opinion that the original acreage for 1947 would produce more than the desired goal.

Unemployment and Drought Affect Jamaican Economy

Exports from January to April increase from £1,327,379 in 1945 to £2,614,216—Imports rose from £2,959,215 to £3,326,501 in same period—Unemployment aggravated by mass return of workers from United States—Hurricane in 1944 and summer drought in 1946 reduce banana, sugar, coconut, coffee, citrus fruit and other crops—Cigar exports expand.

By M. B. Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner

Jamaica, January 23, 1947.—During the year 1946, no enactments of far-reaching importance to industry or commerce were placed on the statutes. The revised ten-year plan of development is expected to be introduced into the House of Assembly early this year. Estimated surplus for the colony's fiscal year ending March 31 is given as £1,192,363, as compared with the surplus for the previous fiscal year of £1,012,232. This island celebrated its second anniversary of the inauguration of the new constitution on November 20, 1946.

Jamaica's exports for the first four months of 1946, which are the latest figures available, stood at £2,614,216, as against £1,327,379 for the same period in 1945, and £4,907,040 for the entire calendar year 1945. The increase of £1,286,837 in exports to April 30, 1946, over 1945 is accounted for principally by bananas, rum, sugar and cigars.

Imports for the first four months of 1946 stood at £3,326,501 as against £2,959,215 for the same period in 1945, and £9,458,108 for the entire calendar year 1945, of which Canada supplied goods to the value of £3,943,060.

At the end of the colony's fiscal year, March 31, 1946, the grants and loans approved under the Colonial Development and Welfare Act amounted to £4,250,000. Under the extended provisions of the Act, the colony has received an allocation of £6,500,000 for development in the next ten years. These funds are to be used in the carrying out of the Government's ten-year plan.

Unemployment a Major Problem

Unemployment continues to be a major problem. Substantial sums are being spent purely for unemployment relief. The situation is aggravated to no small extent by the return of many thousands of workers from the United States, where they had been sent under the wartime emergency arrangement when manual labour was scarce.

Cost-of-Living Rises Ten Points

The cost-of-living continues to increase, having risen ten points in a fewer number of months. While some relief was provided by the British Government towards price stabilization during 1946, the major portion had to be taken from the island's revenue. It was not considered advisable to expend anywhere near the amount of the heavy subsidies previously provided by Great Britain for price stabilization, consequently prices were allowed to increase. Another important factor in the rising cost-of-living during 1946 was the increase of 10 per cent in all purchases from Canada,

due to the appreciation in the value of the Canadian dollar in terms of sterling.

While flour, fish and certain other commodities continue to be purchased in bulk by the Food Controller, a gradual relaxation of controls is taking place. Importations, however, are still subject to licence.

Hurricane and Drought Affect Banana Crop

Bananas exported during 1945 reached a record low of 2,209,240 stems, due to the disastrous hurricane of August, 1944, and the poor price then obtainable, which discouraged replanting. It is estimated that the current year's output will be between five and a half and six million stems. This is considerably below the expected production, due to a serious drought during the early summer. The 1947 outlook, however, is more hopeful, and, with favourable weather conditions, production should reach from eight to ten million stems. Up to April, 1946, the price paid to the planters stood at 4s. 6d. per count bunch, at which time it was increased to 6s., but this latter figure is still considered low. The bulk of the 1946 crop went to the United Kingdom.

Rum and Sugar Production Lower

In consequence of the serious drought last summer, the 1946-47 sugar crop will be much lower than that of 1945-46. The latest estimate is given at 164,160 tons, as against 177,886 tons for 1945-46. Last year's crop was sold at a price of £18 5s. per ton f.o.b. Jamaica, £19 10s. c.i.f.

As in the case of sugar, the forthcoming season's rum production will show a falling-off from the previous year's output. The latest estimate is given as 21,000 puncheons, as against 22,500 puncheons for 1945-46. Shipments of rum were very much heavier during the early part of 1946 than in the same period of the previous year, due entirely to improved shipping facilities. Actually, there is still a large quantity of rum in bonded warehouse in Jamaica, representing purchases made by liquor interests, particularly in the United Kingdom, for several years back, which have been allowed to remain in warehouse to age and await safer and easier shipping opportunities.

Production of coconuts has been retarded by the damage inflicted by the 1944 hurricane. Coconuts, however, have been marketed in increasing quantities during 1946, and copra production is expected to be double that of 1945. It is still below the island's requirements, however, so that the importing of raw materials continues, though on a reducing scale.

Drought Reduces Citrus, Coffee and Pimento Crops

The 1945-46 citrus crop amounted to 720,000 boxes, while that of the current year is forecast at 575,000 boxes, consisting of 240,000 boxes of grapefruit, 235,000 boxes of sweet oranges and 100,000 of bitter oranges. This decrease again reflects the summer drought. The greater part of this year's crop has been allocated to the United Kingdom, the remainder being absorbed by Canadian, New Zealand and home markets.

The forthcoming output of orange juice and oil will be very much below the average, due to the shortage of citrus generally and to the more attractive prices being paid for fresh fruit for export. The controlled prices remain the same as last year.

The 1945 coffee crop amounted to 4,595,138 pounds. The latest estimate for the 1946-47 crop is given as 2,400,000 to 3,000,000 pounds, this substantial reduction being due, of course, to the drought. All the coffee crop

has been purchased by the British Ministry of Food, who have indicated their willingness to negotiate a five-year contract, beginning with the 1947-48 crop. Details are now being worked out.

The 1945-46 cocoa crop was 13,350 bags of 200 pounds each, while the latest estimate for 1946-47 is 18,000 bags. All of this is sold under contract to the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation, Canada, at 10·7 cents per pound f.o.b. Jamaica, but owing to a considerable increase in world prices, the Jamaican authorities are endeavouring to reopen the matter of contract price.

The Department of Commerce continues as sole exporter of pimento. The 1946-47 crop will be considerably less than the 3,102 tons produced in 1945-46, due to the destruction of the blossoms by the summer drought. It is expected that the 1946 crop of ginger will be slightly higher than the 1,454 tons produced in the previous season.

Cigar Exports Expand Substantially

With the growing popularity of Jamaica cigars abroad, particularly in Great Britain, exports have expanded substantially in recent years. During the first four months of 1946, exports amounted to £132,575, as against £155,738 for the entire year 1944. Several new factories have been established in the island and there is every reason to look for increased production during 1947.

General trade conditions continue to be fairly active, with very few failures. As supplies have become more plentiful, there has been a tendency on the part of importers and wholesalers to grant easier credit terms, but not to any serious extent. Collections, generally speaking, continue to be met promptly.

Aircraft Will Assist in Locating Seals on Ice Off Newfoundland

*Season extends from March 5 to end of April, though
air operations will commence about February 20—
Catch last year numbered only 30,000 seals, comparing
with 300,000 in 1937.*

By J. C. Britton, Canadian Trade Commissioner

St. John's, Newfoundland, January 21, 1947.—Aircraft will be used during the forthcoming sealing season to spot seals, arrangements having been made by the Newfoundland Department of Natural Resources to secure a twin-engine Lockheed-type machine that will carry two observers. It is expected that air operations will commence on or about February 20, and continue for a month. Planes have been used effectively during previous years, and it is believed that the sealing industry will receive material assistance and encouragement from these operations.

The sealing season commences around March 5 and continues until the end of April, depending on ice conditions. The Newfoundland catch is taken generally from the area between the Strait of Belle Isle and Cape Bonavista, although the locale varies widely each season.

The seal fishery formerly contributed considerable revenue to this country, and in 1912, 22 steel and wooden ships carried 4,000 men to the ice. Last year, eleven vessels sailed to the ice-fields, and the catch was

approximately 30,000 seals. This compared with 300,000 in 1937. The sealers were hampered by unfavourable ice conditions and did not locate the main patch.

No. 1 seal oil in 1946 fetched \$1.22 per gallon, and in view of the world shortage of fats and oils it is anticipated that the 1947 price will be higher. Seal fat prices in 1946 were \$10 per cwt. for harps and \$7 for bedlamers.

It is anticipated that there will be two steamers and ten or eleven smaller motor vessels engaged in the Newfoundland seal fishery in the forthcoming season.

Volume of New Zealand Exports Expected to Establish Record

*Anticipate 1946-47 season total to exceed £100,000,000
—Average prewar figure £57,000,000—Twenty per
cent increase in price of wool as well as price rises for
dairy produce, meat and lesser products expected.*

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

Wellington, January 20, 1947.—New Zealand's economy is largely dependent on returns from her exports. Although estimates appear to reflect a record volume of exports in the 1946-47 season, the national income may fail to reach a parity with the prewar years.

The highest prewar export income recorded in New Zealand was in 1928, when the total reached £54.66 million. Under the present conditions of currency depreciation, this would represent a total of N.Z.£68 million. In 1938, the total was £62.2 million. During the five prewar years, the export income averaged £57 million. This figure rose from £73 million in 1940, to £88.8 million for the 1945-46 season.

Steadier shipping service is anticipated and the complicated factors of reverse lend-lease will no longer influence the balance. It is anticipated that the 1946-47 season will be a record one in that the export income will exceed £100 million.

Volume and Price Determine Value of Exports

The value of exports equals the product of volume and price. The estimate is reached after an examination of the conditions which are likely to affect these two factors.

Volume is affected by seasonal conditions of production. Shipping determines what quantities can leave the country. Rationing in the local market has a real bearing on the volume of exports. It is anticipated that rationing in New Zealand shall remain at present levels throughout the coming season.

The North Island has been affected by serious drought. However, the good winter, together with a more abundant supply of super-phosphate, should counteract the rather backward spring, and a normal season is expected.

Prices are fixed through contracts with the United Kingdom covering the dairy and meat industries. Wool is stabilized by the Joint Organization. It is significant that 95 per cent of New Zealand's export income is derived from her primary industries.

New Zealand's exports fall into five groups, for which the 1945-46 season totals are: dairy products, N.Z.£30,000,000; meat and meat by-products, N.Z.£26,000,000; wool, N.Z.£20,000,000; lesser farm products and sundries, N.Z.£13,000,000.

Value of Dairy Produce Exported Will Increase

The number of cows in milk this season is 20,000 less than last season, and this should represent a 2,500-ton decline in butter production, having a value of £0.6 million, including pig meats and other sundries. However, agricultural authorities estimate that, in spite of this decrease and the backward spring, this season's production will exceed that of last season. The increase will represent a value of £1 million. Rising prices will increase the value by £5 million. Thus, the earnings from exported dairy products will be increased by £6 million, bringing an estimated return of £35 millions.

Prices of Meat and By-products Rise

Production of meat is equal to last season's level. Prices have increased by 7.5 per cent overall by new British contracts (pig meats up 11 per cent), and should represent an increase of £2.2 million, bringing the total to £24.2 million. Last season's earnings were £3.8 million for skins, hides and tallow. A rapidly rising market with release from controls should account for an increase of £1 million, to bring the total to £4.8 million.

Increase of 20 Per Cent Expected in Price of Wool

A 5 per cent reduction in the total clip is anticipated, due to drought influences. A total of 942,000 bales would be available for export after deducting 40,000 bales to be used by local mills. At last season's price, this would amount to £22.09 million. However, Australia has experienced an increase of 30 per cent on the first portion of her clip. An estimated increase of 20 per cent for New Zealand seems fair and will bring the total to £26.5 million. It is also possible that 100,000 tons of Joint Organization wool may be shipped to add £2.345 million. This would bring the estimated total export return to £28.8 million.

Higher Return Anticipated for Gold, Timber and Furs

A slightly increased return may be expected for gold, timber, furs and seeds. The last budget provided for the removal of export duty on gold, and should stimulate production by £100,000 to make the season's total £1.27 million. (The Gold Duty Act of 1858 has been amended from time to time.) Contracts entered into with Australia will require an increase in timber exports to the value of £12,500, making a total of £0.255 million. A very strong market indicates an increase of £200,000 in rabbit and opossum skins, raising the season's total to £1.7 million. Last season's total for pastoral seeds exported was £2 million and peas and linseed flax increased it to £3.1 million. A loss in linen flax this year is considered to be offset by imports elsewhere, leaving the total unchanged.

A considerable portion of the export trade in sundries is recognized to be the result of wartime dislocation. It is anticipated that the decline last year of £1.25 million from the previous season will be increased to £2.2 million, and the total for this season is expected to be only £5 million.

From the following table, it will be seen that the gross total of export income is £104.1 million, a gain of £15.33 million. The amount representing the sales of stock wool should be subtracted, as these have already been paid for. There is an additional £5 million which is credited by Britain in the clause for lump-sum payments. Thus, the estimated total of New Zealand's export trade is the record figure of £106.8 million.

Total Export Income			
	1945-46	1946-47 (Estimate)	Difference
	Figures in Millions of N.Z. Pounds		
Dairy products	29.2	35.0	+ 5.8
Meat	22.0	24.2	+ 2.2
Meat by-products	3.8	4.8	+ 1.0
Wool	20.7	28.8	+ 8.1
Lesser products	5.9	6.3	+ 0.4
Sundries	7.17	5.0	- 2.17
Gross totals	88.77	104.1	15.33

Adjustments to Obtain Net Total

	Million Pounds	
Gross total estimated export income 1946-47		104.1
Plus British credit under lump sum payment clause.....	5.0	
Less sales of Joint Organization already paid for.....	2.345	2.655
Net total estimated export income		106.755

To arrive at an estimate of New Zealand's income for the coming season, it is necessary to compare her export figures with her importations. The Abstract of Statistics shows the relative position of export versus import indices as follow: from the base of 1936-39 at 1000, exports have risen to 1573, whereas imports have risen to 1829. Export prices, therefore, would have to be at least 16 per cent higher to offset this disparity and restore an equilibrium.

Establishment of Antarctic Whaling Industry Studied by New Zealand Government

Experts to make recommendations on practical and financial aspects—Bases close to whaling operations—Over 46,000 whales recorded in prewar catch—Source of added employment.

Wellington, January 8, 1947.—(F.T.S.)—With the whaling industry increasing in world importance, New Zealand Government experts are studying the possibility of Antarctic whaling being established as a Dominion industry. The experts are expected to make recommendations on the practical and financial aspects, as well as the amount of assistance the State might be prepared to give singly, or in collaboration with the British Government, in setting up the industry.

The shore station in Tory Channel, Queen Charlotte Sound, is the only remaining sign of the days when this country served as a base for whalers and sealers. The station is operating on a comparatively small scale, taking whales from nearby waters.

Country's Location Suitable for Whaling Bases.

Apparently New Zealand is in an advantageous position to act as a base for Antarctic whaling. Ships operating from Bluff, or Stewart Island, would be away from their base for only a few months, whereas British

and Norwegian expeditions are required to spend as long as two years away from their home ports.

Other countries were active in the far southern waters before the war. International statistics show that in 1938-39 the total recorded catch in the Antarctic was over 46,000 whales from which more than 3,000,000 barrels of oil were produced. A good deal of whaling was done in the waters off the Ross Dependency, which is New Zealand territory. Within the territorial waters of the Dependency, whaling can only be carried on under licence from the New Zealand Government for an annual fee of £200 and a royalty of 2s. 6d. for each 40-gallon barrel of oil. Receipts from these fees totalled £13,000 in 1929, but fell away to nothing in the years just before the war. A majority of the whales were being taken outside territorial waters where no licence is needed.

Should the industry be established, it will mean employment for more than merely the crews of the whalers. Shipbuilders, clerical staffs, and possibly factory staffs ashore will have a part to play.

More Rapid Air Mail Service to Leopoldville

Information received recently from Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, is to the effect that air mail flown from New York via West Africa reaches Leopoldville more rapidly than air mail routed via England. Arrangements have been made by the Post Office Department to send air mail by the more direct route, provided it is marked by the sender "Via New York", in an effort to furnish the commercial community in Canada with the best available service.

Export Trade Direction is Changed By Credits and UNRRA Shipments

France, Belgium, China, Netherlands, Poland, Italy, Norway, U.S.S.R., Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Greece listed among thirty leading countries buying Canadian products—United States and United Kingdom predominate—Peacetime peak established in 1946.

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

Credits extended by Canada and contributions made through the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration to Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Italy, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, the U.S.S.R. and Yugoslavia, account for the substantial increases in the value of exports to these countries between 1939 and 1946. Their relative rankings, as indicated in the table below, reflect such conditions, but cannot portray any particular trend for the future.

Export values for 1945 are subject to distortion, caused by the war-time demands of the armed forces and strategic requirements of the Allied Powers. It is estimated that shipments during 1945 of war materials, such as tanks, military vehicles, shells, guns, metals, explosives, aircraft, Red Cross supplies and Canadian army stores were valued at \$1,161,065,000, whereas the comparative figure for 1946 was only \$5,438,000. This con-

dition explains the abnormally large exports in 1945 to such countries as India, Italy, the U.S.S.R. and Egypt.

New Peacetime Peak Established

Export values last year established a new peacetime peak of \$2,312,-215,000, which may be compared with exports of domestic produce in 1939 of \$924,926,104. As a matter of record, the highest previous peacetime figure was recorded in 1928, when the value of Canada's domestic exports was \$1,339,409,562. The United States and the United Kingdom head the list of countries that purchased products from this Dominion during the year under review. France is now in third place, whereas she was twelfth on the list in 1939. The position of British South Africa is relatively unchanged, but Belgium has risen from eleventh to fifth place.

Exports of Canada by Principal Countries in 1939, 1945 and 1946

1939	1945	1946	1945	1939
Rankings	Rankings		(\$ Millions)	
1	1	1	United States	380.4
2	2	2	United Kingdom	328.1
12	5	3	France	7.0
5	12	4	British South Africa	18.0
11	10	5	Belgium	7.3
13	3	6	British India	5.2
22	29	7	China	2.6
8	7	8	Newfoundland	8.5
3	11	9	Australia	32.0
10	8	10	Netherlands	7.4
14	16	11	Brazil	4.4
37	22	12	Poland	1.3
23	4	13	Italy	2.2
7	26	14	Norway	10.9
17	17	15	Trinidad and Tobago	4.2
51	6	16	U.S.S.R. ....	.3
6	14	17	New Zealand	12.0
15	18	18	Jamaica	4.3
48	9	19	Egypt .....	.4
18	31	20	Argentina	4.1
92	20	21	Yugoslavia .....	...
27	37	22	Venezuela	1.7
20	25	23	Mexico	3.0
62	28	24	Czechoslovakia .....	.2
52	13	25	Greece .....	.3
16	36	26	Sweden	4.3
14	15	27	French Africa .....	.1
26	32	28	Colombia	1.8
25	49	29	Philippines	1.8
24	21	30	Switzerland	1.8
Total for thirty listed countries.....			2,176.2	855.6
Total domestic exports			2,312.2	924.9

Loan Countries Buy Vehicles and Foodstuffs

Countries whose imports from Canada were financed chiefly by loans or UNRRA donations received a wide variety of Canadian goods, although the emphasis was on food products, and vehicles and ships for the rehabilitation of destroyed transport systems. The principal countries in this group are shown below, with the main items exported to each. Total Canadian exports in 1946 are shown in parentheses after each country, in millions of dollars.

France (\$74.4)—Trucks and parts, ships, wheat, canned meat, copper, nickel and zinc.

Belgium (\$63.6)—Railway locomotives and cars, wheat.

China (\$42.9)—Trucks, wheat and flour, ships, donations and gifts.

Netherlands (\$33.9)—Trucks, wool clothing, wheat, oats.

Poland (\$22.5)—Canned meats, horses, oats, donations, fish, flour.
 Italy (\$20.4)—Wheat, oats, flour, canned meats, fish, donations, auto parts.
 Norway (\$19.3)—Wheat, flour, nickel, ships.

Empire Purchases Exceed \$300 Millions

Canadian exports to the British Commonwealth, other than the United Kingdom, exceeded \$300 millions in 1946. Wheat, railway locomotives and cars, automobiles and parts, and lumber predominated, although the list of exports to this area showed wide diversification. Principal exports to three leading countries are shown, but Newfoundland (\$38.2 million) and British West Indies (\$49.2 million) are not listed, as commodities are so varied.

South Africa (\$68.6)—Planks and boards, wheat, automobile parts, railway cars.

India (\$49.1)—Wheat, locomotives and railway cars.

Australia (\$38.2)—Automobiles and parts, newsprint, planks and boards, cotton fabrics.

Latin American Exports Nearly Five Times Prewar

A very large increase in the value of exports to Latin America is indicated by the 1946 export figures. Exports to the twenty countries in this area comprised both primary and manufactured goods. The four leading countries, with principal commodities exported, are shown below.

Brazil (\$24.6)—Flour, newsprint, sewing machines, ships, lead.

Argentina (\$14.0)—Newsprint, crude rubber, planks and boards, sewing machines, agricultural machinery.

Venezuela (\$11.1)—Trucks, flour, rubber tires, newsprint.

Mexico (\$10.5)—Newsprint, machinery, leather, agricultural machinery, fountain pens.

Food Prominent in U.K. Purchases

Two-thirds of Canadian exports to the United Kingdom are in the agricultural and animal products groups. Other important items are lumber and base metals. The nine principal items are listed below.

Principal 1946 Exports to United Kingdom

	(\$ Millions)
Wheat	140.6
Bacon	65.2
Flour	53.3
Planks and boards	36.2
Eggs, fresh and dried	26.1
Fresh beef and veal	25.5
Aluminum	23.1
Cheese	21.2
Copper	19.6
Total	410.8
Total exports to U.K.	597.5

Wood Products Principal Exports to United States

Forest products made up over 50 per cent of Canadian exports to the United States in 1946, with one single item—newsprint paper—forming

25 per cent of the total. The relative importance of the seven principal items is shown in the following table.

Principal 1946 Exports to United States

	(\$ Millions)
Newsprint paper	224.7
Woodpulp	100.0
Planks and boards	60.4
Fish	50.0
Nickel	41.5
Pulpwood	28.7
Whisky	25.7
Total exports to U.S.	531.5
Total	887.9

Canadian Exports, by Countries

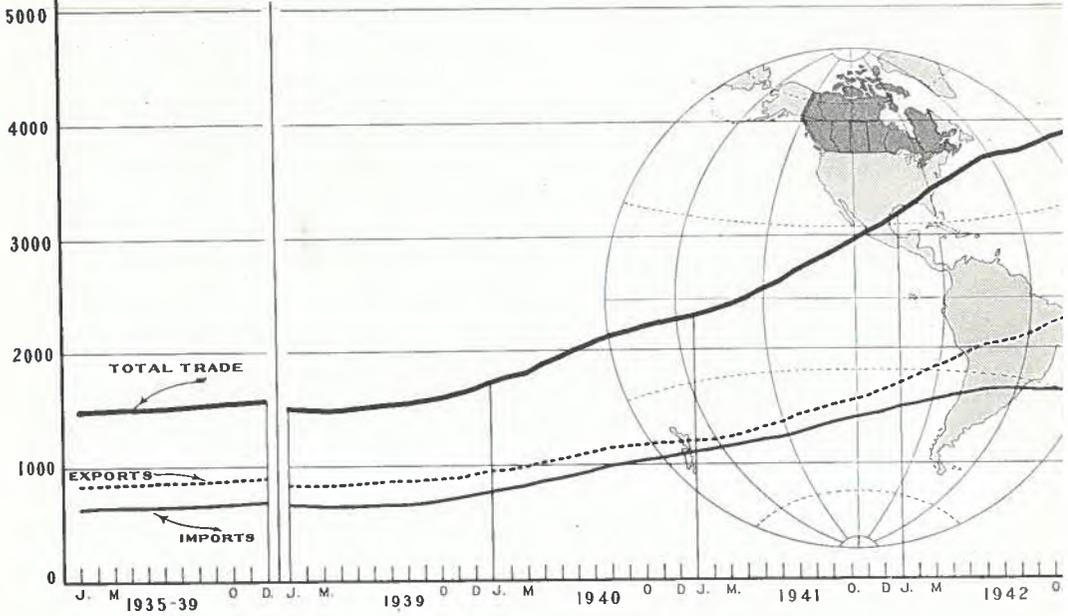
	December		January-December	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
British Empire				
United Kingdom	\$ 66,397,271	\$ 59,359,812	\$ 963,237,687	\$ 597,506,175
Eire	345,348	1,433,237	14,278,282	7,955,757
Aden	2,809	2,140	156,199	255,885
Africa—				
British East	31,183	312,130	3,786,516	2,219,886
British South	2,572,957	6,174,675	31,593,023	68,632,865
Southern Rhodesia	80,217	279,640	2,008,504	3,284,237
British West—				
Gambia .....	.....	.....	32,666	62,674
Gold Coast	42,903	70,020	890,075	870,981
Nigeria	32,080	206,500	318,420	1,020,611
Sierra Leone	38,571	9,786	376,015	410,414
Other Brit. W. Africa .....	.....	.....	21	.....
Bermuda	314,985	510,666	2,510,537	3,805,082
British East Indies—				
British India	13,137,332	2,385,636	307,460,947	49,045,795
Burma	369,699	2,078	477,783	442,440
Ceylon	413,086	255,669	8,289,889	2,139,770
Straits Settlements	260,969	586,373	1,113,802	3,223,962
Other Brit. E. Indies .....	.....	.....	2,383	50,710
British Guiana	509,354	553,291	6,417,575	7,108,618
British Honduras	67,450	35,329	883,652	1,110,426
British Sudan	3,507	15,413	93,547	510,209
British West Indies—				
Barbados	464,442	461,473	4,750,392	6,205,367
Jamaica	603,218	1,655,075	14,404,089	15,499,596
Trinidad and Tobago	1,376,839	1,731,222	16,432,835	19,140,194
Other British West Indies	732,305	951,057	6,865,244	8,341,413
Falkland Islands	591	.....	8,485	1,572
Gibraltar	1,039	.....	585,644	333,524
Hong Kong	86,302	245,560	99,033	4,361,830
Malta	309,021	56,470	4,739,757	4,670,877
Newfoundland	3,270,460	3,646,617	40,515,102	38,228,837
Oceania—				
Australia	1,991,061	4,321,371	32,225,763	38,193,663
Fiji	29,453	9,819	261,010	374,866
New Zealand	1,715,635	2,611,081	19,102,227	16,110,123
Other British Oceania	743	849	64,478	20,251
Palestine	540,042	97,601	2,866,255	3,562,263
Total British Empire ..	\$ 95,740,872	\$ 87,981,190	\$1,486,847,837	\$ 904,700,873
Foreign Countries				
Abyssinia .....	.....	8,945	7,162	30,406
Afghanistan	1,547	.....	6,254	1,421
Albania	184,831	.....	496,799	122,154
Argentina	834,063	1,751,414	6,002,870	14,038,528
Austria	22	178	22	3,679,347
Belgium	4,995,337	2,607,817	34,617,705	63,637,468
Belgian Congo	69,185	55,573	944,666	1,201,391
Bolivia	27,808	46,817	319,260	528,990
Brazil	4,030,300	2,924,435	16,747,957	24,601,962
Bulgaria .....	.....	.....	.....	8,756
Chile	296,858	314,422	2,561,589	3,564,804
China	3,477,920	2,218,317	6,572,798	42,915,143

Canadian Exports, by Countries—*Concluded*

Foreign Countries— <i>Con.</i>	December	December	January-December	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Colombia	412,168	1,293,551	5,010,701	8,930,005
Costa Rica	51,582	33,351	521,391	872,715
Cuba	288,466	429,757	4,534,806	5,269,891
Czechoslovakia	400,703	97,825	6,717,100	9,859,558
Denmark	17,078	312,717	108,714	1,527,260
Greenland	37,308	.....	887,860	233,805
Dominican Republic	71,340	294,356	732,166	1,541,171
Ecuador	25,166	78,055	360,390	800,989
Egypt	1,310,124	2,256,011	36,416,925	15,085,913
Finland	112	81,450	172	507,249
France	9,585,549	6,518,807	76,916,610	74,380,394
French Africa	271,578	103,990	16,908,030	8,945,369
French East Indies	.....	18,060	60	269,118
French Guiana	979	4,000	50,297	180,081
French Oceania	25,109	38,157	143,206	121,337
French West Indies	17,577	128,483	351,400	1,278,387
Madagascar	25,186	53,870	53,716	263,430
St. Pierre and Miquelon	86,618	41,460	736,813	783,991
Germany	1,120,069	237,221	2,724,506	6,867,158
Greece	1,222,226	280,441	25,563,317	9,738,480
Guatemala	50,208	61,567	423,963	928,308
Haiti (Republic of)	65,689	83,899	612,468	1,120,547
Honduras	14,382	81,238	187,649	623,571
Hungary	115	194	115	1,063,210
Iceland	68,373	180,673	3,681,058	3,123,267
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	44,312	59,572	3,494,447	3,231,457
Italy	648,790	1,527,845	89,470,246	20,387,069
Tripoli	.....	.....	18,857	.....
Italian Africa, other	.....	.....	6,470	2,643
Japan	.....	.....	.....	1,026,850
Korea	.....	125,813	.....	125,813
Liberia	3,914	572	83,832	66,617
Lithuania	.....	.....	.....	16
Mexico	717,234	1,295,486	8,165,058	10,536,242
Morocco	72,207	19,379	9,191,782	1,169,139
Netherlands	8,272,891	3,132,336	39,970,165	33,883,373
Netherlands East Indies	234,897	860,275	855,770	6,832,951
Netherlands Guiana	2,253	19,989	173,544	475,777
Netherlands West Indies	68,147	107,602	798,590	1,399,029
Nicaragua	31,136	23,013	317,199	365,577
Norway	267,164	1,599,699	7,841,764	19,266,569
Panama	118,166	141,604	1,006,301	1,501,855
Paraguay	3,889	1,965	43,537	85,058
Persia	97,590	16,349	1,816,498	430,980
Peru	236,160	194,849	3,956,688	3,080,334
Philippine Islands	417,504	1,843,910	2,153,264	8,901,092
Poland	21,000	501,720	9,249,195	22,500,687
Portugal	202,390	91,946	2,356,226	2,662,394
Azores and Madeira	.....	3,848	21,402	70,957
Portuguese Africa	14,044	561,158	811,610	2,127,989
Portuguese Asia	.....	148	3,742	75,809
Roumania	.....	225	.....	741
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	2,314,605	407,786	58,819,525	17,704,825
Salvador	52,734	14,222	385,828	454,422
Siam	.....	10,276	.....	58,267
Spain	196,937	83,592	991,587	695,045
Canary Islands	32,341	63	49,154	333,462
Sweden	820,432	603,722	4,168,832	9,132,653
Switzerland	595,308	1,843,087	10,921,964	8,635,981
Syria	16,664	24,690	630,408	227,507
Turkey	34,183	193,593	709,637	1,618,063
United States	88,949,659	83,867,897	1,196,976,726	887,940,676
Alaska	12,500	31,464	222,766	275,529
American Virgin Islands	677	17,134	18,009	110,085
Guam	827	.....	5,425	4,622
Hawaii	540,688	256,473	3,933,711	2,758,299
Puerto Rico	261,907	182,271	2,301,314	2,925,965
Uruguay	300,600	418,016	1,857,305	2,670,574
Venezuela	606,261	1,194,284	4,053,042	11,085,858
Yugoslavia	3,789,578	1,477	11,710,521	12,030,003
Total Foreign Countries.	\$ 139,085,165	\$ 123,921,391	\$1,731,482,516	\$1,407,514,428
Total	\$ 234,826,037	\$ 211,902,581	\$3,218,330,353	\$2,312,215,301

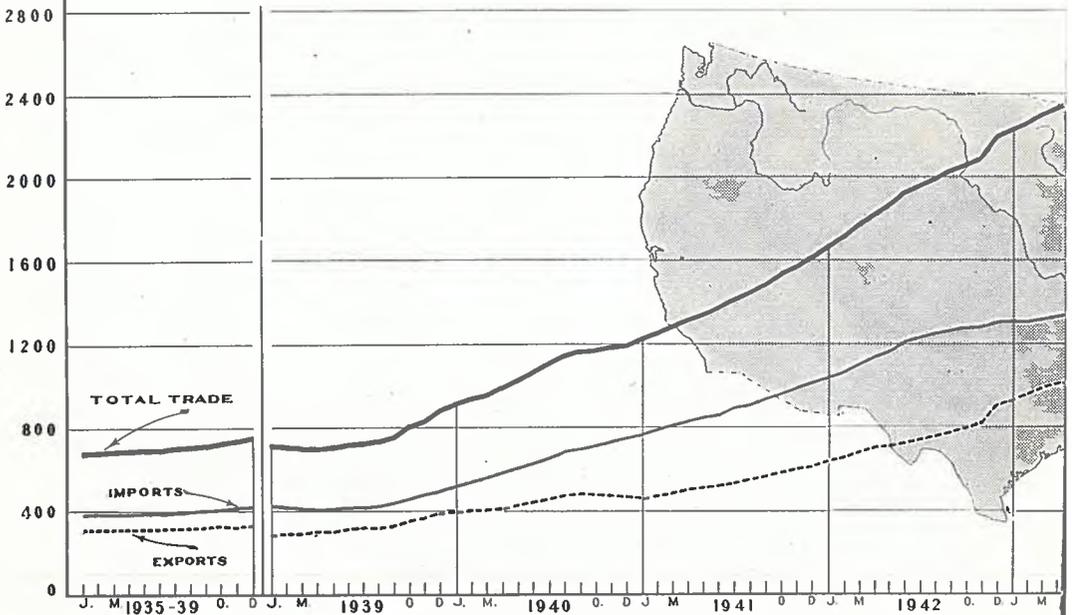
MILLION DOLLARS

EXTERNAL COMMODITY TRADE OF CANADA (EXCLUSIVE OF GOVERNMENT TRADE) RUNNING TWELVE MONTHS

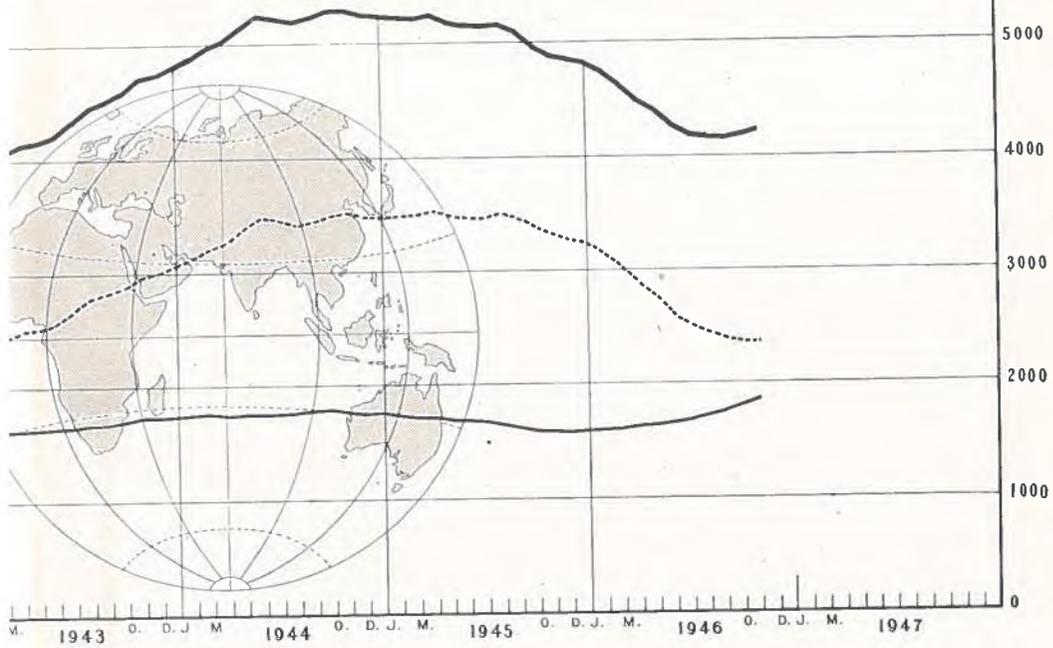


MILLION DOLLARS

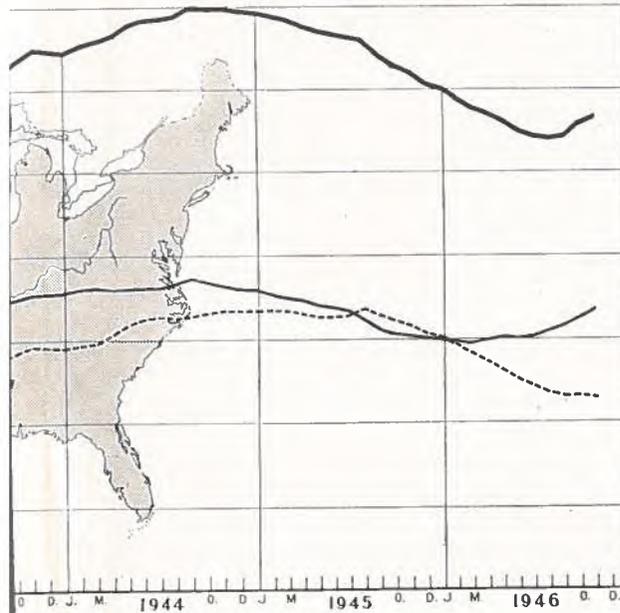
CANADIAN TRADE WITH UNITED STATES, 1939-46 WITH AVERAGE RUNNING TWELVE MONTHS



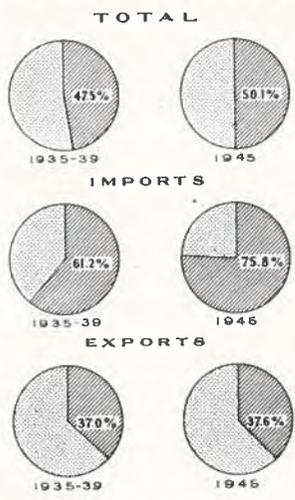
1939-46 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39
MONTHLY TOTALS



1939-46 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39
MONTHLY TOTALS



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



Belgian Congo Offers Limited Outlet for Canadian Pharmaceutical Products

Imports controlled by "Services Médicaux" to ensure high standards—Lack of specialized medical, dental or drug supply houses limits imports to three channels.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Trade Commissioner

Leopoldville, January 27, 1947.—All medicines, drugs and pharmaceutical products imported into the Belgian Congo are subject to the control of the "Services Médicaux" of the Colonial Government. The purpose of the control is to ensure that all medicinal products imported or sold for consumption in the Colony are of accepted standards of quality, and are so labelled as not to give a false or exaggerated impression of their curative effects. Following are some of the categories under which the importation of these products is permitted:

1. For resale, all drugs and pharmaceutical products meeting the requirements of the pharmacopoeia of the country of origin, and, in the case of patent medicines, those approved by the public health service of the country of origin. The Medical Services of the Colony reserve the right to refuse permission to import patent medicines which do not possess the effectiveness claimed on the label or advertising matter.

2. All medicines and specialties required by pharmacists, doctors and veterinary surgeons for use in their own practice, if there is no pharmaceutical laboratory within a radius of ten kilometres.

3. Certain medicines imported by the Assistance Medical Indigene Benevole (a government organization), schools, missions, industrial, commercial and agricultural firms, and captains of boats, for the medical care of their personnel.

4. Medicines imported by individuals for their own current use in quantities not exceeding their personal needs.

Narcotics and other dangerous drugs are, of course, subject to special authorization, and are under strict international control. Toilet preparations claiming no curative powers do not come under these regulations.

Drug Imports Restricted to Three Channels

There are no specialized medical, dental, hospital or pharmaceutical supply houses in the Belgian Congo as there are in Canada, and the importation of drugs is, for the most part, restricted to the following channels:

(a) The "Services Médicaux" of the Colonial Government. All state hospitals are supplied from this source, as well as many of the requirements for the medical care of the native population. The Government is one of the principal buyers of drugs.

(b) The large industrial, commercial and agricultural firms who maintain their own hospitals and dispensaries for the care of their native and European personnel. Their pharmaceutical requirements are usually met by direct importation.

(c) The pharmaceutical import, wholesale and retail firms combined. There are only two such firms, with branches throughout the Colony.

Canadian firms manufacturing standard types of drugs for bulk shipment could very well make offers through all three of these groups, with particular reference to (a) and (b). Makers of patent medicines and

toilet preparations should consider, primarily, groups (b) and (c), but would be well advised, also, to send catalogues and price lists (not of toilet preparations) to the "Services Médicaux" for their information.

While local importers may usually be relied upon to assure themselves that products they intend to import will be acceptable to the Medical Service, it would be a wise precaution for Canadian firms considering this market to send samples, labels, advertising matter and price lists of patent medicines, or analyses of compound products to the control authorities for their approval or comments.

(Interested firms may obtain from the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, the address of the Belgian Congo Medical Service, the names of the two pharmaceutical importers, and the names of two buyers in Canada for several of the larger industrial and commercial companies. Copies of all initial correspondence in this connection should be sent to the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville for follow-up purposes.)

Export Markets Being Developed By Dutch Furniture Industry

Some 475 factories employing over 11,000 workers spread over entire country—More exports required to maintain high production level—Export Committee secures U.K. order valued at Fls.8,000,000—Good export demand for steel furniture—Domestic needs absorb cane and wicker furniture production.

By James A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—Prior to May, 1940, one guilder or florin equalled approximately \$0.67 Canadian. The present rate of exchange is about \$0.37 Canadian.)

The Hague, January 10, 1947.—As there are no forests of any size in the Netherlands, large quantities of wood have always been imported from various parts of the world for processing in this country. Furniture-making has been one of the most important consumers of these imports and has shown a considerable development during the last twenty years. There are now some 475 factories, employing more than 11,000 workers in all.

The furniture industry, including those sections which equip passenger vessels and buildings and which manufacture picture frames, is spread over the whole country. During the last few years before the outbreak of the war there was a limited foreign trade in furniture. Yearly imports totalled approximately Fls.1,500,000, and exports about Fls.150,000, made up largely of picture frames.

Export Committee to Stimulate Exports

As the domestic industry has developed greatly during the war, it will be necessary to export on a larger scale after satisfying domestic requirements if the industry is to maintain its present production. In order to stimulate exports, an Export Committee has been created and has succeeded in securing orders of Fls.8,000,000 in the United Kingdom. The orders include three-piece suites of bedroom furniture, consisting of a

cupboard with two doors, a so-called "tall boy" and a dressing chest. Twenty thousand of these sets will be supplied, and will be placed at the disposal of British hotels and boarding-houses by the Furnishers' Import Association. Deliveries are to be made before April, 1947. In addition, private furniture exports are also to be made. As soon as this British order has been executed, efforts will be made to secure orders in other countries, but a great deal depends on the availability of raw materials, such as wood and textiles.

Dutch Steel Furniture in Demand

The first Netherlands factory producing furniture was founded in 1927. At present, there are some 75 enterprises in this field, employing about 3,000 people in all. Before the war, total exports of steel furniture amounted annually to approximately Fls.100,000, as against imports valued at about Fls.250,000.

There is a good demand for Dutch steel furniture in foreign markets and, in spite of lack of raw materials—a serious handicap to extension of production—some foreign shipments have been made since the liberation, and exports are slowly but steadily increasing. At the moment efforts are being made to establish Export Combinations, which are to comprise the whole industry.

Cane and Wicker Furniture Industry Widespread

Cane and wicker furniture is made by various Netherlands firms, which are spread all over the country. During the war the wicker industry showed a considerable development, as supplies of wicker were available from domestic sources. Due to the lack of other types of furniture, the demand was very large. The establishment of a wicker furniture factory required no machines or large buildings. The product is made entirely by hand and consequently not much capital is necessary.

In the period 1930-38, the cane branch of the industry was affected by a serious slump. During the war, practically no cane furniture could be made, owing to the lack of raw materials, which consist mainly of rattan imported from the Netherlands East Indies. In the latter part of 1946, the first shipment of rattan arrived from the Indies, and since shipments will continue regularly, it is expected that fairly large quantities of good quality cane furniture will be manufactured. Although the present production capacity is normal, it will be some time before the domestic requirements will have fully been covered.

The manufacturers of cane and wicker furniture and baskets have founded a strong export organization, which aims at furthering sales abroad and which exercises a strict control on quality.

France Displays Interest in Equatorial Africa

Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, January 23, 1947.—(FTS)—Considerable interest in the Belgian Congo is being displayed by the French Government, which has appointed an economic representative in this territory. He plans to make a survey of East, West and Central Africa, visiting Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, Portuguese East Africa, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, the Belgian Congo, Nigeria, the Gold Coast and Liberia in the near future. It is maintained that developments of importance may be undertaken in Equatorial Africa, which is a leading source of primary products, secondary materials and agricultural supplies.

Value of United Kingdom Trade Increases During November

Exports valued at over £92 million, and import figures second highest since war, at £124.3 million—Machinery and vehicles 28 per cent of export total—First shipment of scrap brass sent to U.S. for refining—Canada supplied nearly all November wheat imports.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

London, January 19, 1947.—The volume of United Kingdom exports during November was stationary at 117 per cent of 1938 volume, equal to that in October, and comparing with 120 per cent in July. By value, however, the exports were £207,049 above the July level, at £92,096,893. October exports amounted to £90,898,383. Almost all of the increase in November exports over October was accounted for by a seasonal increase in overseas parcel post despatches. November imports valued at £124,313,598 were the second highest since the war, the highest being £127,444,552 last month, and re-exports were £4,819,013, against £3,995,478 during October. The visible adverse balance, excluding re-exports, for the eleven months of 1946 is £313,064,860.

Machinery and Vehicles Largest Exports

Machinery and vehicles, the two leading export groups, together accounted in value for 28 per cent of all November exports. The tonnage of iron and steel exported (151,000 tons) was the second lowest this year, and below the pre-war average. Palestine and India accounted for most of the decrease compared with October, but there was a substantial increase in supplies to Iran, for the oil industry. November coal exports of 238,196 tons, with a value of £511,600, were the lowest for over a year, and compare with a monthly average in 1938 of almost 3,000,000 tons valued at £3,117,000.

Brass Scrap Sent to U.S. for Refining

The first shipment of brass scrap to the United States, under the arrangement whereby the United States and Canada are to undertake refining, in November amounted to 11,400 tons, valued at £733,000. Copper recovered from the refining is to be returned to the United Kingdom. Exports of food, drink and tobacco fell £700,000 in the month, mainly due to a decline of £599,000 in cigarette exports. November textile exports also made a good showing, and with a value of £19,500,000 were the highest since the end of the war. Exports of wool tops were the highest for seven years.

Flour Imports Drop

Among imports, movements of wheat and flour are noteworthy. Wheat imports fell from 291,000 tons in October to 269,000 tons in November, of which Canada supplied all but 46,663 tons credited to the United States. Flour imports of a mere 6,400 tons, as compared with 40,300 tons in October, were the lowest on record. There were no imports of flour from Canada in November. On the other hand, Canada supplied all the imported oats in November (22,990 tons). Tobacco imports in November just exceeded the October record level, and the 59,000,000 pounds, valued at £9,600,000, was more than double the 1938 average in quantity.

Australian Paint and Varnish Industry Expands Steadily over Thirty Years

Apart from dry colours, over 95 per cent of country's requirements supplied—Factories increased from 18 in 1913 to 113 in 1944-45—Reconversion hampered by materials in short supply.

By F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—The rate of exchange prevailing during the period covered by this report, 1939 to 1945, was £A1 equals \$3.57.)

Melbourne, January 22, 1947.—The history of Australia's paint and varnish industry during the past thirty years has been one of steady expansion, according to figures released by the Commonwealth Statistician. To-day, apart from dry colours, over 95 per cent of the country's requirements are produced in her own factories.

In 1913, there were 18 factories in Australia producing white lead, paints and varnishes, employing 213 persons, with an output (wholesale selling value at factory) valued at £A217,000. The industry expanded steadily until in 1944-45 there existed 113 factories employing 2,501 persons and having an output valued at £A6,694,000. Of these 113 factories, 54 are located in New South Wales, 39 in Victoria, 11 in South Australia, 5 in Queensland, 3 in Western Australia and 1 (established during the war) in Tasmania. Book values of land and buildings in 1944-45 amounted to £A936,927, and those of plants and machinery, £A459,252.

Many Raw Materials Imported

Items used in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, imported from abroad, or, of which important quantities were imported, included zinc oxide, lithopone, titanium oxide, tung oil, shellac, turpentine, methylated spirits, kerosene, acetate butyl, whiting, chalk, urea, phenol and formaldehyde. Australia produces all her own requirements of white lead, pig lead, neat's-foot oil and tallow and, to a very large extent, satisfies her own needs of zinc oxide and linseed oil.

During the war, 11 new factories were established and the industry was largely engaged in satisfying the heavy demand engendered by the munitions program, such as aircraft, vehicle and tank finishes, camouflage paints, marine paints, ammunition finishes and a host of other industrial uses.

Further Expansion Impeded by Shortage of Materials

The end of the war brought the problem of reconversion, and the industry turned its attention to improved finishes for domestic and industrial use. Plans for further expansion are under way, but manufacturers are experiencing considerable difficulty in securing certain raw materials from abroad, notably titanium oxide and lithopone, while linseed oil and tinplate also are reported to be in short supply. Factories are accordingly not at present operating to capacity.

Australia's imports of paints, varnishes and colours declined considerably in volume during the war years, due mainly to the difficulty in securing supplies and to the exchange control which limited imports from other than sterling sources. The decline in value was less marked, however, due to rising landed costs.

Imports of Paints, Varnishes and Colours

(British Currency Values)

	1938-39		1944-45	
	Quantity Cwt.	Value £	Quantity Cwt.	Value £
Barytes	1,779	1,130	277	474
Blacks—bone, ivory, lamp and vegetable.....	75,050	94,301	80,812	130,127
Bronzing and metal powders	4,952	26,693	1,174	29,579
Bronzing and metal liquids	75	158	37	46
Dry colours (London purple, Paris green, Ceramic colours, Vandykes, Manganese, Vermilions..	33,926	30,007	27,138	30,373
Red lead	394	512	....	....
Titanium	18,569	63,613	16,377	81,058
n.e.i.	96,951	210,585	38,100	157,346
Glazes, prepared, for pottery	1,987	5,152	728	2,718
Glazes, ground in liquid (except white lead).....	1,586	3,111	19	168
Kalsomine, water paints, and distempers, in powder form	857	1,573	....	....
Lead ozides (including litharge)	233	512	9	270
Lithopone	59,530	46,352	10,310	15,394
Paints, enamels and lacquers, with a cellulose base..	331	3,227	2	33
Patent dryers and the like	273	1,025	....	....
Paints and lacquers prepared for use (not enamel)	7,902	24,671	636	4,551
Enamels, enamel paints, and glosses, n.e.i.....	1,056	4,282	242	656
Putty	1,969	1,261	....	2
Ships' anti-fouling composition	987	3,905	179	918
White lead, dry or in oil	150	391	....	....
Whiting and Paris white	119,388	13,326	50,587	12,689
Zinc oxides	19,590	18,334	5,061	8,935
Other paints and colours, including artists' colours..	....	9,395	....	12,606
Varnishes, stains, lacquers and the like—				
Berlin, Brunswick, and stoving blacks, and substitutes therefor	Gal. 4,959	1,248	Gal. ....	....
Liquid sizes; oil and wood finishes; petrifying liquids; printers' ink reducer; terebene; liquid dryers; gold size; and liquid stain for wood...	7,842	3,143	76	117
Damp wall composition .....	....	2,541	....	92
Varnish and oil stains; lacquers; japans.....	4,564	3,395	86	79
Varnishes, including patent knotting and lithographing varnish	11,574	6,032	5,449	3,459

Small Market for Canadian Products

Canada's share in this trade, even before the war, was small, being confined to blacks £5,033; bronzing and metal powders, £4,256; and unclassified dry colours, £4,719. In 1944-45, her share was even smaller, consisting of blacks. £2,936; bronzing and metal powders, £461; and unclassified dry colours, £4,392.

Australia's exports of goods in this category are relatively of little importance, amounting to a total of £A103,022 in 1944-45, as against £A173,399 in 1938-39. Main items shipped were dry colours, white lead and varnishes. Principal markets were New Zealand, Fiji and other Pacific Islands.

Generally speaking, except for a few items not produced in the country, paints and varnishes and the raw materials for their manufacture enjoy a substantial measure of protection under the import tariff.

Canada Featured in Casablanca Newspaper

Canada is featured in a recent issue of *Le Petit Casablancais*, published in Casablanca, Morocco. Canada is considered as a source of supply and market for Morocco, this newspaper explains in its caption, and points out that, in Canada, Morocco is considered as a future market for agricultural and industrial equipment. Reference is made to a visit to Casablanca in January, 1946, by J. P. Manion, Canadian Trade Commissioner, during his economic survey of North Africa. Articles by Mr. Manion are being reproduced in *Foreign Trade*.

Commercial Notes

Ulster Welcomes Trade Commissioner

Editorial references have been made in Ireland to the appointment of H. L. E. Priestman as Canadian Trade Commissioner in Dublin and Belfast, in succession to E. L. McColl, who retired on December 20. The Belfast *Telegraph* comments on the close associations between Ulster and Canada, and pays tribute to the "effective help rendered by Canadians in sending food cargoes to relieve the necessities of Europe in the dark days which have come upon that continent since the end of the war. In this respect, Britain has been accorded priority in a generous spirit, and it is announced that a new contract has been secured, through the operation of which it is hoped that the bacon ration in this country will be substantially increased." The Belfast *Telegraph* says: "It is intended to build up a two-way trade with the Dominion. We have need of many Canadian products, and at the same time Canada offers a potential market for commodities such as linen goods which Ulster is in a position to supply."

Newfoundland Fish Delegations Visiting West Indies and Portugal

St. John's, January 13, 1947.—(FTS)—Newfoundland Salt Codfish Exporters have selected two delegations to visit the West Indies, Portugal and possibly Spain. According to present plans they will be leaving Newfoundland about the end of January or at the beginning of February.

The delegation to Portugal will consist of three members, and the personnel of the group proceeding to the West Indies will number three or possibly four. The points of call in the West Indies will include Jamaica, Puerto Rico, Trinidad and Barbados. Delegates plan to make a detailed study of market conditions in each of the countries visited and to meet importers.

Argentina Adjusts Export Exchange Rates

Buenos Aires, January 23, 1947.—(FTS)—The Argentine Central Bank has recently issued a circular establishing the buyers' rate for each 100 U.S. dollars at 398·01 Argentine paper pesos for the negotiation of exchange accruing from the following exports: tanned leather and manufactures thereof; treated furs; wolfram or tungsten minerals; pharmaceutical products, medicinal specialties; buttons; long flax fibre; jewellery articles in general and savings thereof; costume jewellery; perfumes in general (lotions, extract, cologne water); razor blades; toys; hypodermic syringes, ampoules, thermometer tubes, other blow torch glass articles; phonograph records; medicinal plants (or parts: leaves, flowers, etc.); locks, furniture hardware, curtain rails, complements thereto; gelatines; dried fruits; men's felt hats and fur felt hats; cinematographic films; whale oil; thermos bottles with lining; sand paper, and emery cloth; machinery for the oil industry; frozen fish; fennel seed; wicker goods.

The negotiation of exchange accruing from exports not included in the above list shall be made at the basic buyers' rate of 335·8 pesos per U.S.\$100.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Australian Import Regulations Further Amended

Sydney, January 17, 1947.—(FTS)—Australian Customs (Import Licensing) Regulations have been further amended and the following commodities of non-sterling origin, which were previously prohibited imports, are now under the Administrative Control of the Import Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Customs: safety razor blades, mouth organs, trumpets, trombones, concertinas, and inedible linseed oil.

Paper for use in the manufacture of toilet paper, which was previously on a 75 per cent quota of base year imports, has also been placed under Administrative Control, while cover paper and pressings, formerly prohibited, have been granted a 100 per cent quota. Soy (in packages of 4 gallons or more) has been increased from a 100 per cent quota to 200 per cent. The licensing period commencing on January 1, 1947, as usual, is to be of six months' duration.

Netherlands Restricts Tobacco Imports

The Hague, January 20, 1946.—(FTS)—The Netherlands Ministry of Finance have announced that, effective March 1, 1947, the importation of tobacco by Dutch citizens, from non-European sources, will be limited to 200 cigarettes or 250 grams of tobacco monthly. This action was taken in an endeavour to combat the black market in tobacco.

Requirements for Cuban Shipping Documents

Havana, January 30, 1947.—(FTS)—Cuban customs regulations require that consular invoices and bills of lading covering shipments to that country be legalized by the Consul before the date of arrival at a Cuban port of entry. This requirement was suspended during the war, but is again being strictly enforced, and penalties are imposed if the shipping documents are not legalized within the prescribed time limit.

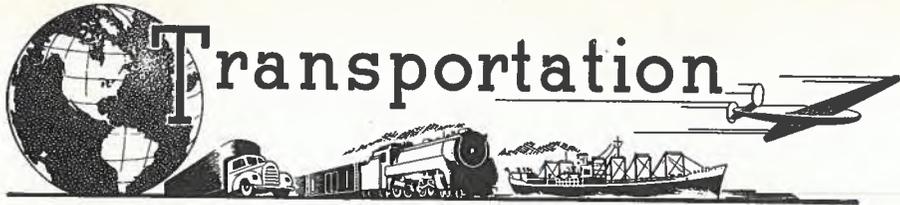
U.K. Permits Token Shipments of Women's Leather Shoes

The United Kingdom has announced that import licences will be granted for the import of limited quantities of women's leather shoes from Canada. Canadian firms which exported this footwear to the United Kingdom in the prewar period are invited to apply for the necessary certificate to the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Foreign Trade Inquiries

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

11. **Chile**—Braun & Braun Ltda., Casilla 1598, Santiago, a firm with excellent reputation, are interested in the representation of a Canadian manufacturer exporting heavy chemical products for use as raw material in industry. File: 30377.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

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

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

Departures from Halifax

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques...	February 10	<i>Halifax County</i>	Montreal Shipping
Africa-South— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... Durban.....	February 10	<i>Halifax County</i>	Montreal Shipping
Argentina— Buenos Aires..... Buenos Aires.....	February 3-10 February 25	<i>Fort Columbia</i> <i>Mesa Victory</i>	Furness Withy Montreal Shipping
Australia— Brisbane..... Sydney..... Melbourne.....	February 23	<i>Ottawa Valley</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgium— Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp.....	February 8 February 15-20 February 28	<i>Marchcape</i> <i>Beaconsfield</i> <i>Mont Sandra</i>	March Shipping Cunard White Star Montreal Shipping
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	February 3-10	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Curacao.....	February 12-17	<i>Wentworth Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Germany— Hamburg..... Hamburg.....	February 8 February 28	<i>Marchcape</i> <i>Mont Sandra</i>	March Shipping Montreal Shipping
Haiti— Port au Prince.....	February 12-17	<i>Wentworth Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Mediterranean— Central and West- ern Areas.....	February 10 February 25	<i>Digby County</i> <i>Makedonia</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	February 8	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	February 28	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	February 15-20	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard White Star
Amsterdam.....			
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	February 15	<i>Baccalieu</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	February 20	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	March 1	<i>Baccalieu</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	March 5	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	Feb. 17—Mar. 1	<i>Samkey</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	February 8	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Gdansk.....	February 28	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Scandinavia—			
Baltic Ports.....	February 15	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
United Kingdom			
Liverpool.....	February 12-18	<i>Pacific Enterprise</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	February 16-22	<i>Valacia</i>	Cunard White Star
Newcastle.....	February 27	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	February 10	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard White Star
Southampton.....	March 1	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard White Star
Southampton.....	March 19	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard White Star
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	February 3-10	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	February 25	<i>Mesa Victory</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	February 12-17	<i>Wentworth Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Puerta Cabello.....			
Maracaibo.....			
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	February 7-17	<i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	February 25-28	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	February 8	<i>Lorne Park</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	February 9	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	February 15	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	February 22	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	March 11	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	March 25	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Barbado.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	February 7-17	<i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	February 9-14	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	February 25-28	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	February 7-17	<i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	February 8	<i>Lorne Park</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	February 9	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	February 15	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	February 22	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	February 25-28	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	March 11	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	March 25	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	February 7-17	<i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
British Guiana.....	February 9-14	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	February 25-28	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	February 7-17	<i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	February 25-28	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Guadeloupe.....	February 9-14	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 7-11	<i>Oakmount Park</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	February 8	<i>Lorne Park</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 9	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 15	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 18-22	<i>Lake Traverse</i>	Drew, Brown Shipping
Jamaica.....	February 22	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	March 9-13	<i>Dufferin Park</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	March 11	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	March 25	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	March 25-29	<i>Oakmount Park</i>	Pickford and Black
Martinique.....	February 9-14	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	February 7-17	<i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	February 25-28	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	February 7-17	<i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	February 7-17	<i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	February 25-28	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	February 5-12	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	February 7-17	<i>Alcoa Partner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	February 9-14	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	February 25-28	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

*Call at Halifax two days later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	Jan. 29—Feb. 10	<i>Fort Connolly</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	February 15-25	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	March 1-10	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	March 15-25	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	Jan. 29—Feb. 10	<i>Fort Connolly</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	February 15-25	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	March 1-10	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	March 15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
	March 15-25	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Anglo-Egyptian			
Sudan—			
Port Sudan.....	February 10	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
Australia			
Sydney.....	March 12	<i>Kaikoura</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	Early February	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	March 1	<i>Stad Maassluis</i>	Oranje Line
Antwerp.....	March 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	March 25	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize.....	February 15-18	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	February 6-11	<i>City of Auckland</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	February 20-25	<i>Trevos</i>	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai.....	February 10	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	March 10	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Taku Bar.....	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	February 15-18	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Costa Rica—			
Port Limon.....	February 15-18	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	February 10-15	<i>Temple Yard</i>	McLean Kennedy
Port Said.....			
Eire—			
Dublin.....	February 14-18	<i>Lord O'Neill</i>	McLean Kennedy
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	March 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Hamburg.....	March 25	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios.....	February 15-18	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong.....	February 10	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
	March 10	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
India—			
Karachi.....	February 6-11	<i>City of Auckland</i>	McLean Kennedy
Madras.....	February 20	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Bombay.....	February 20-25	<i>Trevos</i>	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta.....	March 10	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Iraq—			
Basra.....	February 10	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and	February 15	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Western Areas.....			
	March 27	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Vera Cruz.....	February 19-22	<i>Empire Gangway</i>	McLean Kennedy
Morocco—			
Casablanca.....	February 15	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands			
Rotterdam.....	March 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	March 25	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	February 14-18	<i>Lord O'Neill</i>	McLean Kennedy
Panama—			
Cristobal.....	February 15-18	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Philippines—			
Manila.....	February 10	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
Manila.....	March 10	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Manila.....	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping

Departures from Saint John—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	March 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Gdansk.....	March 25	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Portugal—			
Lisbon.....	March 27	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Singapore.....	February 10	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
	March 10	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	February 10-17	<i>Carmia</i>	Cunard White Star
Cardiff.....	February 10-17	<i>Carmia</i>	Cunard White Star
Glasgow.....	February 23	<i>Ocean Vagrant</i>	Donaldson Atlantic
Hull.....	February 4-9	<i>Consuelo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	February 3-10	<i>Ocean Angel</i>	Cunard White Star
Liverpool.....	February 14-18	<i>Lord O'Neill</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	February 20-26	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	March 14	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	February 6-13	<i>Empire Trail</i>	Cunard White Star
London.....	February 14-20	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	February 16-22	<i>*Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard White Star
London.....	February 16-22	<i>Beaverglen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	March 9	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	February 10-13	<i>Manchester Commerce</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	February 17-20	<i>Manchester Port</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	February 24-27	<i>Manchester Trader</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	March 3	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy

Departures from Vancouver

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

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	Jan. 25—Feb. 11	<i>Lake Atlin</i>	North Pacific Shipping
Beira.....	Feb. 19—Mar. 8	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	North Pacific Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	Jan. 25—Feb. 11	<i>Lake Atlin</i>	North Pacific Shipping
East London.....			
Durban.....	Feb. 19—Mar. 8	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	North Pacific Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	Mid-February	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney.....	February 24	<i>Wangaratta</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....	February 20	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Hobart.....			
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....	February 8	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
China—			
Shanghai.....	Jan. 30—Feb. 14	<i>West End Park</i>	Canada Shipping
Shanghai.....	Mid-February	<i>Vito</i>	Empire Shipping
Shanghai.....	Feb. 24—Mar. 10	<i>Turan</i>	Anglo Canadian Ship- ping
Shanghai.....	Early March	<i>Mangarella</i>	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Buenaventura.....	Early February	<i>Don Alberto</i>	Empire Shipping
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	Mid-February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
France—			
North Coast.....	February 5-10	<i>Pont L'Eveque</i>	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose.....	Early February	<i>Don Alberto</i>	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	Mid-February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
Italy—			
Genoa.....	Mid-February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	February 20	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Lyttelton.....			
Palestine—			
Haifa.....	Jan. 30—Feb. 11	<i>Lake Sicamous</i>	Anglo Canadian Ship- ping
Haifa.....	Mid-February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
Salvador			
La Libertad.....	Early February	<i>Don Alberto</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Hull.....	Late February	<i>Samouse</i>	Furness Pacific
Hull.....	April	<i>Edward Bruce</i>	Furness Pacific
Liverpool.....	Jan.—Feb.	<i>A Ship</i>	Furness Pacific
Liverpool.....	Mid-March	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	Feb. 25—Mar. 16	<i>Lake Talla</i>	Anglo Canadian Ship- ping
London.....	Feb. 26—Mar. 14	<i>Lake Okanagan</i>	Empire Shipping
London.....	Late February	<i>Samouse</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	April	<i>Edward Bruce</i>	Furness Pacific
Manchester.....	Mid-March	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific

Italian Program Stimulates Building Material Industry

Rome, January 10, 1947.—(FTS)—To meet the huge demand for building materials called for by the reconstruction program, the Italian Government is determined to stimulate production, which in this branch of industry will not be less than the prewar and may perhaps exceed it. The quantities foreseen are 5,000,000 metric tons of cement, 2,150,000 metric tons of quick lime, caustic lime, and plaster; 2,600,000 metric tons bricks, 350,000 metric tons of earthenware and stone-ware, and 120,000 metric tons of glass.

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The Foreign Trade Service head office directory, as well as the directory of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, will in future appear only in the last issue of each month, commencing with the issue of February 22.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

The title, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, should be used in addresses of letters, except where otherwise indicated. Cable address:—

Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

- E. H. MAGUIRE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, Buenos Aires (1).
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Australia

Melbourne: F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 44 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1.

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

L. H. AUSMAN, Boîte postale 373, Leopoldville.

Territory includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 34 Avenue des Arts, Brussels.

Brazil

MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Métropole, 7th Floor, Av. Presidente Wilson 165.

British West Indies

Trinidad: T. G. MAJOR. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Life Insurance Building.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

Jamaica: M. B. PALMER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 225, Kingston. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Chile

J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters—Casilla 771, Santiago. Office—Bank of London and South America Building.

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor, 27 The Bund, Shanghai.

Colombia

M. T. STEWART. Address for airmail—Apartado Aereo 3562; for other letters—Apartado 1618, Bogota. Office—Edificio Colombiana de Seguros, Ofa. No. 523.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

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

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

R. CAMPBELL SMITH (Acting). Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil.

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

France

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

Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Office—3 rue Scribe, Paris.

Territory includes Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

Greece

T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Queen Vassilissis Sophias Street, Athens.

Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

C. B. BIRKETT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 400, Guatemala City.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

C. R. GALLOW (Acting). Address for letters—P.O. Box 126.

India

G. A. BROWNE (Acting). Address for letters—P.O. Box 886, Bombay. Office—Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, and 36 Victoria Square, Belfast.

Italy

J. P. MANION, Canadian Commercial Representative. Address for letters—Casella Postale 475, Rome.

Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia, and Libya.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Malayan Union

ARTHUR WILDING, Canadian Commercial Agent, Room D-2, Union Building, Singapore.

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

Mexico

D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-Bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma 1, 13th Floor.

Netherlands

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

Newfoundland

J. C. BRITTON. Circular Road, St. John's.

New Zealand

P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary for Canada. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1660, Wellington.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

S. G. MacDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation. Address for letters—Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, Oslo.

Territory includes Denmark.

Peru

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

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

L. S. GLASS, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103-4°, Lisbon.

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

South Africa

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

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. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683. Office—New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street.

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

Cable address, *Cantracom*.

Sweden

F. H. PALMER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 14042, Stockholm 14.

Territory includes Finland.

Cable address, *Canadian Stockholm*.

United Kingdom

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

Cable address, *Sleighting, London*.

London: R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

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

Cable address, *Sleighting, London*.

London: W. B. GORNALL, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, *Canfrucum*.

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

Cable address, *Agrilcon*.

London: R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Timber Specialist), Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, *Timcom, London*.

Liverpool: M. J. VECHSLER, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Glasgow: G. B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland.

Cable address, *Cantracom*.

United States

Washington: H. A. SCOTT, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

New York City: J. A. STRONG, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, *Cantracom*.

Chicago: J. M. BOYER, Suite 1607, 188 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 1.

Los Angeles: V. E. DUCLOS, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

Venezuela

C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—8° Piso, Edif. America, Esq., Veroes, Caracas.

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 Jan. 27	Nominal Quotations Feb. 3
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
China.....	Dollar	....	.0003	.0003
Colombia.....	Peso	....	.5714	.5714
Cuba.....	Peso	....	1.0000	1.0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	....	.0200	.0200
Denmark.....	Krone	....	.2083	.2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre	....	.0740	.0740
Egypt.....	Pound	....	4.1330	4.1330
Eire.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Fiji.....	Pound	....	3.6306	3.6306
Finland.....	Markka	....	.0073	.0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc	....	.0084	.0084
French Empire—African.....	Franc	....	.0142	.0142
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	....	.0201	.0201
Haiti.....	Gourde	....	.2000	.2000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	....	.2518	.2518
Iceland.....	Krona	....	.1541	.1541
India.....	Rupee	....	.3022	.3022
Iraq.....	Dinar	....	4.0300	4.0300
Italy.....	Lira	....	.0044	.0044
Jamaica.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Mexico.....	Peso	....	.2059	.2059
Netherlands.....	Florin	....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands East Indies.....	Florin	....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin	....	.5302	.5302
New Zealand.....	Pound	....	3.2402	3.2402
Norway.....	Krone	....	.2015	.2015
Palestine.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Peru.....	Sol	....	.1538	.1538
Philippines.....	Peso	....	.5000	.5000
Portugal.....	Escudo	....	.0403	.0403
Siam.....	Baht	....	.1000	.1000
Spain.....	Peseta	....	.0916	.0916
Straits Settlements.....	Dollar	....	.4701	.4701
Sweden.....	Krona	....	.2783	.2783
Switzerland.....	Franc	....	.2325	.2325
Turkey.....	Piastre	....	.0035	.0035
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United States.....	Dollar	....	1.0000	1.0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	.6583	.6583
		Uncontrolled	.5629	.5629
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	.2985	.2985