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COVER SUBJECT—Bacon for Britain and the production of yet more pigs are presently subjects of much consideration in this country. Total exports of bacon in 1946, in the form of hams, shoulders and sides, were valued at \$66,388,591, representing 2,892,916 cwts. Of this quantity, the United Kingdom received bacon valued at \$65,203,703. Small amounts were shipped to the Gold Coast, Bermuda, the Malayan Union, British Guiana, British Honduras, Barbados, Jamaica, Trinidad, other islands of the Caribbean, Newfoundland and Alaska. Purebred swine and fresh pork contributed to the export total. This pose was arranged at the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa. Hog production in Canada is increasing, an estimated population of 5,972,000 on farms at December 1, 1946, representing a two per cent rise over 1945 figures.

Wheat Price Stability Proposed By International Agreement

One of seven major objectives of draft convention, prepared by International Wheat Council as basis for discussion this month in London—Recommended that Canadian prices of \$1.25 and \$1.55 a bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern be set as basic minimum and maximum export prices.

PROMOTION of stability in wheat prices, fair to consumers and producers alike, is one of the objectives of a draft wheat agreement prepared by the International Wheat Council and tabled in the House of Commons on February 18 by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce. Proposals, which include a recommendation that Canadian prices of \$1.25 and \$1.55 a bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern be set as the basic minimum and maximum export prices, will be used as the basis for discussion at the International Wheat Conference in London, England, on March 18. Articles of the draft agreement, which it is proposed should become effective on August 1, 1947, and continue in effect for a period of four or five years, are in no sense to be taken as committing governments in any way.

Objectives of Agreement

Objectives of the agreement are:

- (a) To promote stability of wheat prices fair to producers and consumers alike;
- (b) To assure that adequate supplies will be available at all times for world consumption at reasonable prices;
- (c) To establish world wheat reserves through national holdings of stocks, adequate to ensure against crop failures, famine or other contingencies;
- (d) To avoid the accumulation of burdensome surpluses;
- (e) To provide security for efficient producers, and to encourage the use of areas unsuited to wheat production for more suitable products;
- (f) To increase opportunities for satisfying world requirements from sources which could supply such requirements most effectively;
- (g) To promote increased wheat consumption, paying particular attention to the nutritional programs of signatory governments.

August 1, 1947, Proposed Effective Date

The government of any country having a substantial interest in international wheat trade is to be given an opportunity of becoming an initial signatory to this agreement, as the government of an exporting or importing country. It is proposed that the agreement be made effective August 1, 1947, or on a date to be announced by the council, provided that all four governments of the principal exporting countries (Argentina, Australia, Canada and the United States) and the governments of all countries importing not less than 400 million bushels of wheat, of which the United Kingdom is one, have confirmed the signatures of their delegates. Alternatively, the agreement may come into force on a date confirmed by the governments of any three of the four principal exporting countries and six importing countries, of which the United Kingdom shall be one, whose



Canadian wheat being discharged at Liverpool during the war, when aircraft carriers engaged in escorting convoys were laden down with grain for the armed forces and hungry people of Britain. The stream continues, and the United Kingdom obtained 90,323,672 bushels of wheat, valued at \$140,576,555, and 6,671,936 bushels in the form of wheat flour, valued at \$53,256,821, from this country in 1946. Total Canadian exports of wheat last year were 157,529,350 bushels of wheat, valued at \$250,305,507, and 14,984,287 bushels in the form of wheat flour, valued at \$126,733,077.

Photo by Stewart Bale, Limited.

annual imports of wheat are considered sufficient to ensure satisfactory initial operation. At least six months before its termination, it is proposed that the signatory governments be asked whether they wish to terminate the agreement, or continue it in its original, or in an amended form.

In July, 1946, the preparatory committee of the International Wheat Council undertook to negotiate a basic minimum and maximum range of export prices which would be recommended to the conference. The great majority of the participating governments accepted for the full duration of the agreement, a range of \$1.25 to \$1.55 Canadian per bushel for No. 1 Manitoba Northern wheat in store at Fort William-Port Arthur or Vancouver. There were, however, differences expressed as to the number of years to which those prices should apply. One proposal set the export price range at \$1.25 to \$1.55 per bushel for the first three years of the

agreement, and at \$1.00 to \$1.55 for the remaining period. An alternative proposal set the range for the first three years at \$1.25 to \$1.80 per bushel, and at \$1.00 to \$1.55 for the remainder.

System of Wheat Reserves Recommended

A co-ordinated system of world wheat reserves is proposed to mitigate the consequences of famine and wide variations in crops and prices. The reserve stocks are to be held nationally. Since adequate stocks will benefit exporting and importing countries, the responsibility and cost of carrying such reserves should be shared equitably by both. Accordingly, a part of the total world reserve stocks should be purchased and stored by importing countries.

In July of each year, it is recommended that the council determine, for each signatory exporting country, a tentative export program for the ensuing August-July year. In determining such export programs, the council should recognize the principle that, within the framework of the agreement, wheat from each signatory exporting country should flow into its normal markets.

Each exporting country, according to the draft agreement, shall adopt such methods of production or marketing management as will maintain its crop-year-end carry-over stocks within the range to be agreed upon at the conference. Any exporting country may exceed its specified maximum stocks, provided that it exports that excess in quantities and under conditions that the council may determine. Alternatively, the producing country may dispose of any excess within its own territories.

Shortage of Foreign Exchange Hampers Trade of Netherlands East Indies

Exports to Singapore from January to August last year total 3,492,039 guilders—Total exports in same period total 61,032,328 guilders as compared with prewar average of 439,228,000 guilders—Imports increase from 19,168,158 guilders in July to 22,828,039 guilders in August—Resumption of private trading depends on political situation.

(One guilder equals \$0.3775 Canadian. One Straits dollar equals \$0.4701 Canadian)

Singapore, January 30, 1947.—(FTS)—During the first eight months of 1946, statistics of the Netherlands East Indies Government indicate exports valued at 3,492,039 guilders to Singapore. On the other hand, official statistics published by the Government of Singapore show imports from the N.E.I. in the same period valued at S\$116,834,046. The substantial difference in these figures is probably due to exports effected by the Indonesians outside of Dutch-controlled areas.

Monthly Exports Below Prewar Average

N.E.I. authorities are reported to be short of foreign exchange, which has a restrictive effect upon the imports that can be allowed for the present time. The extent to which exports from N.E.I., as reported by the Dutch authorities, falls short of prewar figures is shown by the following comparison: exports from Dutch-controlled territory, January-August, 1946, 61,032,328 guilders (\$23,039,704 Canadian), as compared with prewar exports in the same period valued at 439,228,000 guilders (\$241,575,400 Canadian).

Imports Increase During August, 1946

Imports during July, 1946, amounted to 19,168,158 guilders (\$7,235,980 Canadian), while the August figure was 22,828,039 guilders (\$8,617,585 Canadian). Prewar monthly average imports was 38,768,000 guilders (\$21,872,400 Canadian). The Indonesian export trade is almost exclusively directed to Singapore and the cargoes are mainly carried by Chinese-owned vessels.

The N.E.I. Government has declared its intention to liquidate the Netherlands Indian Government Import and Export Organization. It is not expected that private trade can be resumed to any substantial degree until the projected political agreement between the N.E.I. and Indonesian authorities has been concluded.

U.S. Crop Production in 1946 Establishes All-time Record

Marketing and government payments to farmers totalled \$24.9 billion—Wheat crop largest in country's history, but stocks at January 1, 1947, lowest since 1941—Corn production at record level—Cotton crop smallest since 1921.

By H. A. Scott, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This report is the second of three on economic conditions in the United States during 1946, the first of which was reproduced in *Foreign Trade* on February 22.)

WASHINGTON, January 29, 1947.—United States crop production in 1946 was the greatest in the history of the country. This is attributed chiefly to the high yield, although the harvested acreage is fairly large, and the growing season has been more favourable than usual. In addition to a record volume, the quality of the 1946 crops has been outstanding. Farmers' income from crop marketings established a new record in 1946.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics estimates total income received by farmers from marketing and government payments in 1946 at \$24,900,000,000 as compared with \$21,552,000,000 in 1945. The gain is due principally to increased income from farm marketings, government payments amounting to approximately \$800,000,000, or slightly more than the 1945 total of \$771,000,000. Cash receipts from farm marketings reached a record high in the past year, being estimated at \$24,100,000,000, or 15 per cent above the 1945 total of \$20,781,000,000; they were three times as great as the 1935-39 average.

All-time Record Wheat Crop

According to the report of the Crop Reporting Board of the Department of Agriculture, total production of wheat in 1946 broke all previous records, amounting to 1,155,715,000 bushels. This was 4 per cent larger than the 1945 record crop of 1,108,224,000 bushels and 37 per cent greater than the 1935-44 average of 843,692,000 bushels. Total area for all wheat harvested during the past year amounted to 67,201,000 acres, or 3 per cent greater than the 65,120,000 acres harvested in 1945 and 20 per cent in excess of the ten-year average of 55,404,000 acres.

Winter wheat production is estimated at 873,393,000 bushels as compared with 817,834,000 bushels in 1945, an increase of 55,559,000 bushels. The area of winter wheat harvested, at 48,510,000 acres, was exceeded only in 1919 and 1938. The yield was 18 bushels per acre as compared with 17.4 bushels in 1945.

Spring Wheat Showed Slight Decline

Production of spring wheat amounted to 281,822,000 bushels, a slight decline from the 1945 figure of 290,390,000 bushels but well above the 1935-44 average of 225,673,000 bushels. The area harvested was 18,691,000 acres as against 18,131,000 acres in 1945 and the ten-year average of 16,290,000 acres. The yield of spring wheat was estimated at 15.1 bushels per acre as compared with 16 bushels per acre in the previous year and the 1935-44 average of 13.9 bushels per acre.

Durum wheat production accounted for 35,836,000 bushels of the total for spring wheat and was 3,000,000 bushels in excess of the 1945 total of 32,840,000 bushels. The ten-year average production was 31,900,000 bushels. The area harvested in 1946 was 2,453,000 acres, or 22 per cent above the 1945 area of 2,004,000 acres and just under the ten-year average of 2,488,000 acres. The yield of Durum wheat amounted to 14.6 bushels per acre as against 16.4 bushels in 1945 and the ten-year average of 12.9 bushels per acre.

Reflecting heavy commercial and export demands, stocks of wheat on farms on January 1, 1947, were, with the exception of 1945, the smallest since 1941. Stocks were reported at 366,255,000 bushels as compared with 361,031,000 bushels on January 1, 1946, and the 1935-44 average of 292,298,000 bushels.

Corn Crop Largest in History

In 1946, the United States harvested, from a relatively small acreage, the largest corn crop in its history. Production of corn was placed at 3,287,927,000 bushels as compared with 2,880,933,000 bushels in 1945 and the ten-year (1935-44) average of 2,608,499,000 bushels. The total area harvested was 88,718,000 acres as against 88,079,000 acres in 1945, but was well below the ten-year average of 91,698,000 acres. The heavy crop was the result of an excellent yield of 37.1 bushels per acre as compared with 32.7 bushels in 1945 and the 1935-44 average of 28.5 bushels per acre.

Stocks of corn on farms on January 1, 1947, amounted to 2,165,776,000 bushels, or 17 per cent above the 1,858,960,000 bushels recorded for January 1, 1946, and 20 per cent over the 1935-44 average of 1,780,048,000 bushels.

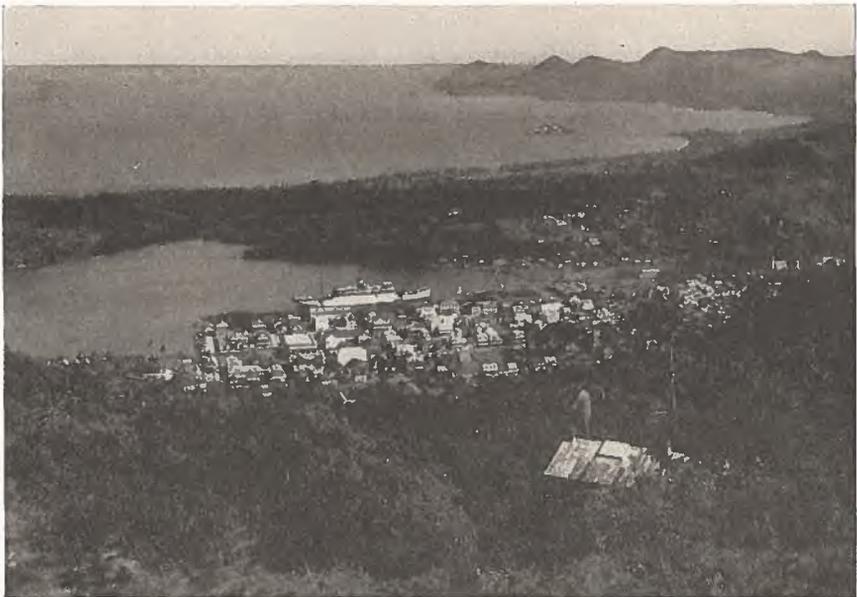
Cotton Production Smallest Since 1921

The cotton crop for 1946 is placed at 8,482,000 bales, the smallest since 1921, as against 9,015,000 bales in the previous year. Domestic consumption is expected to reach 10,000,000 bales or more, 1,500,000 bales above production. The export demand of about 3,000,000 bales, in addition to the excess domestic take-off of 1,500,000 bales, will cut sharply into the 7,522,000 bales carry-over from last season. On this basis, the total stocks on hand at the end of the season are placed at only 3,000,000 bales, of which 2,000,000 bales are said to be untenderable on futures contracts.

Improved Economic Conditions Evident In Eastern Caribbean and the Guianas

Trend towards co-ordination of colonies demonstrated in agricultural, labour and educational fields—Increase in sugar prices raises purchasing power—Crops satisfactory despite light rainfall—Higher export prices have beneficial effect on economy—Large public works planned—Labour unrest general—Cost-of-living continues to rise—Conference to discuss a federation of Windward and Leeward Islands.

PORT-OF-SPAIN, February 19, 1947. — In studying economic and political developments in the Eastern Caribbean and the Guianas, it is important to bear in mind the influence of geography and of political affiliations. While one is apt to group the various colonies into one unit, there actually are sixteen distinct political entities, owing allegiance to four metropolitan governments, in widely varying stages of constitutional developments, and with differing historical, geographic and economic backgrounds. While broad trends may be discerned, nevertheless the more detailed and localized portions of the pattern are more important in such a territory than in one where there is greater homogeneity. At the same time, powerful influences are at work which are tending to bring these scattered entities together and to blur individual parts of the pattern. This trend is being demonstrated particularly in the agricultural, labour and educational fields and to a less marked degree in the political and economic spheres.



Castries, St. Lucia, one of the Windward Islands from which Canada buys cocoa, nutmegs, sugar, copra, molasses and lime oil, and to which she sells a wide variety of commodities. St. Lucia was discovered in 1502, when it was inhabited by the Caribs, and has been under both French and British rule.

Co-ordination of Operating Bodies Being Effected

Possibly the two most important co-ordinating bodies operating in the area, although in neither case limited to it, are the Caribbean Commission and the (British) Colonial Development and Welfare organization. The former has the objective of co-ordinating economic and social development on an international basis, while the latter operates within the British zone in administering grants to the various colonies. Both are certain to have far-reaching influence in all but the political field, and even there indirect effects are inevitable. Towards the end of 1946 the Caribbean Commission formally established a headquarters secretariat in Trinidad and began the recruiting of personnel almost exclusively from the West Indies.

Significant Regional Developments

Before proceeding with an outline of the more detailed developments during the last four months of 1946, mention should be made of a number of significant developments of a regional scope. First of these is the increase in the price of sugar to the extent of \$22.80 per ton, payable by the British Ministry of Food. Under an arrangement entered into during the war years, the Canadian share of this purchase is obtained by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation. Despite the indirect nature of this purchase, it is one of the more important factors in determining the volume of Canadian export trade to the British colonies. A second development of importance is the sharp increase in the price of sugar in New York. Although the British share is bought at a lower price, the effect of the New York increase is to raise the purchasing power of the British West Indies as a whole. A third noteworthy development has been the reopening of the tourist trade in the more southerly parts of the territory.

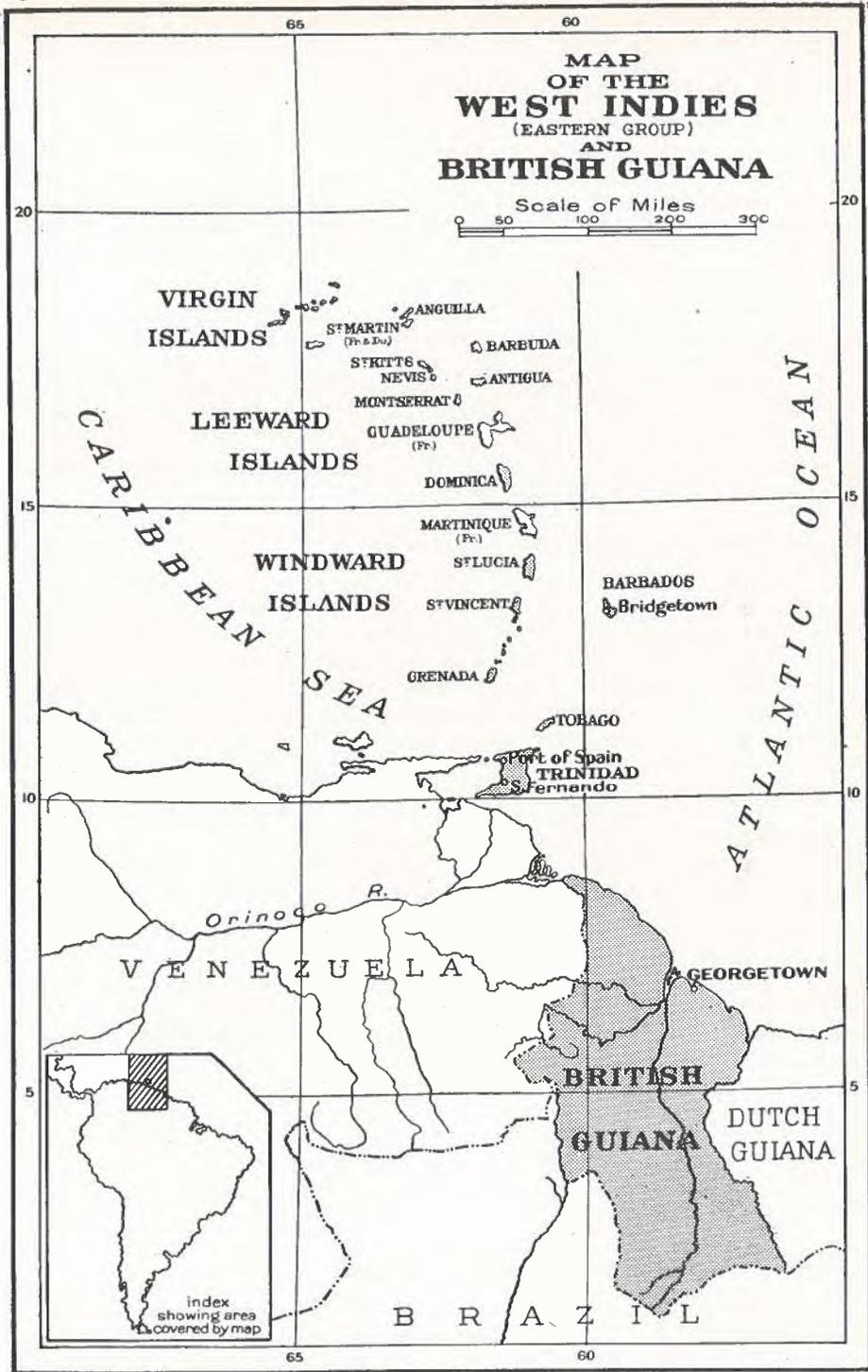
Agriculture Basis of Economy

Despite much agitation regarding secondary industries, agriculture remains the basis of the Caribbean economy. Upon the sugar, cocoa, spice, cotton, citrus, rice and livestock industries depends the ability of the West Indies to buy manufactured goods and foodstuffs from Canada and elsewhere.

Satisfactory Crops Harvested

Regardless of dry weather during October and November, quite satisfactory crops have been harvested in most parts of the territory. In St. Kitts, the cotton crop totalled nearly 159,000 pounds, while the sugar crop is below expectations because of light rainfall. A similar situation exists in Nevis. In Montserrat, the lime crop is fair and the groves are in excellent condition. Throughout the area, the establishment of local cotton purchasing boards aimed at price stabilization is being advocated. Light rainfall has adversely affected the cotton and sugar crops in Antigua. In Dominica, the lime crop is about equal to that of 1945, while prices of food crops have increased rapidly following the removal of controls.

Dry weather in Barbados has cut crop yields, delayed planting and probably will result in lower sugar yields despite increased plants. The nutmeg and mace industry in Grenada is likely to benefit from the removal of controls. The Trinidad sugar production is not likely to reach 1945 levels, but prospects for the 1948 crop are excellent. Coffee prices in



Prepared by National Development Bureau
Department of the Interior

Trinidad have shown sharp increases, while advantage has been taken of higher prices of cocoa to impose an export tax to be utilized in rehabilitating the industry.

Trinidad to Improve Agricultural Conditions

Active steps are being taken by Trinidad to improve agricultural conditions in the colony by the establishment of new experimental stages, encouragement of agricultural credit unions, land settlement and irrigation and drainage schemes. Experiments are being conducted with a good measure of success in the production of cigar and pipe tobaccos.

The British Guiana rice industry is likely to derive long-range benefit from the agreement concluded for the supply of rice to other B.W.I. colonies at stabilized prices over a five-year period. The 1946 crop exceeded that of the previous year, but the movement to Trinidad was hampered by shipping and labour difficulties. Sugar planting operations have been satisfactory and uneconomic estates in British Guiana are being purchased by the Government for land settlement purposes. In Grenada the question of freehold versus land tenure is being actively debated, with public opinion apparently favouring the former. Low prices have adversely affected sugar production in the French colonies.

General Business Conditions Favourable

In general, business conditions have been good despite the adverse affect of reduced sugar returns. Retail purchases during the Christmas season were good, although supply shortages continue but on a somewhat reduced basis. It is evident that the ordinary consumer still has ample funds for the purchase of goods in spite of higher prices. Efforts to develop local industries are most apparent in Trinidad, British Guiana and the French colonies. Bauxite production continued at a high level in British Guiana, while lumber exports to Belgium, Holland and Bermuda have stimulated production. Rum exports throughout the area continued at a high level except in the American Virgin Islands, where a decline has been noted during 1946.

Large Development Programs Planned

Inability to secure building materials has hampered residential and business construction as well as public works programs. The French West Indies are preparing to inaugurate a \$46,000,000 construction plan, comprising new airports, harbour improvements, roads, etc., most of the machinery for which will be purchased in Canada and the United States. In British Guiana, a Belgian company is building a lumber mill and two others are projected. At the same time, the Colonial Government has set up a new department whose special concern will be the development of the hinterland. Extensive plans are being undertaken in Grenada for swamp drainage and improvement of beach and hotel facilities for the tourist trade. Public works schemes in Trinidad and Tobago include water supply, irrigation, drainage and roads.

General Labour Unrest Throughout Islands

Labour unrest in the islands has been general, the most notable being a strike of dockworkers in Port-of-Spain of several weeks duration. It was finally necessary to call in troops and non-union workers in order to prevent a serious food shortage. There also has been considerable unrest in the oilfields, mainly the result of union rivalry. Labour on the sugar



Characteristic scene on the island of Barbados, most easterly of the British West Indies. Sugar is the principal product of this colony, being exported in the form of crystals, molasses and rum. It is also a popular tourist resort. Barbados has an area of 166 square miles, its greatest length being 21 miles and greatest width 14 miles.

estates in the Leewards also caused difficulty, but a settlement was reached before there was any damage done to the cane harvest. There has been some evidence of slow-down policies by wharf and lighterage workers in several of the islands.

Increased Cost of Living Evident

The trend towards a rising cost of living, noted in a previous report, became intensified during the last four months of 1946. Mainly as the result of the revaluation of the Canadian dollar and the sharp increase in the price of Canadian flour, public demand for governmental action has become insistent. A conference was held in Grenada in November, and, as a result, recommendations for the reduction of wholesale and retail mark-ups on imported goods are being put into effect. In Trinidad the cost-of-living index has moved up 16 points since last July. Similar sharp rises took place in most of the other colonies in the area. This has necessitated a heavy increase in government subsidies, mainly on foodstuffs. The necessity of increased taxation is being given serious consideration. It also has contributed in no small measure to the labour unrest.

Labour Parties Increase in Power

Political developments included a revision of the Barbados constitution following a general election in which the labour parties carried the Assembly. As a result, the Governor called on the leader of the largest group to name members of the Executive Council. A somewhat similar development has taken place in Trinidad. Preparations were completed for a conference in January of representatives of elected members of the various colonial legislatures in the Windwards and Leewards to discuss measures looking to a federation of those two groups of islands. New governors have been appointed in Trinidad, British Guiana, Barbados and the Virgin Islands of the United States.

Economic Fusion of German Zones Stimulates Rehabilitation

Major step in achieving economic rehabilitation—Combined agency to be responsible for early stages in development of foreign trade—Available supplies for export to Canada limited by several factors—Raw materials scarce and workers short of food and fuel.

(Editor's Note—Information contained in the following article on conditions in Germany was obtained by E. J. Wadley, Director of the Foreign Purchasing Division, Canadian Commercial Corporation, who returned recently from a visit to the British, French and United States Zones on behalf of Canadian importers.)

THROUGH the economic fusion of the British and United States Zones of Occupation in Germany, effected on January 1, 1947, their natural resources and imports will be pooled. It is maintained that a common standard of living in the area will be established, and that Germans throughout the territory concerned will be given "hope" for the future and an incentive to produce. The agreement reached between the governments of Great Britain and the United States provides for the creation of a self-sustained economy in the combined territories before the end of 1949. Given genuine effort, firm determination on the part of the Germans to work and so increase the output of Germany's indigenous resources, especially coal, workers in the two zones should be enabled to translate this hope into practical results.

Imports Essential to Self-sustained Economy

In order that self-sustained economy may be achieved within three years, it is necessary that raw materials and other goods should be imported. A joint British-American agency will be responsible in the early stages for the development of foreign trade, though responsibilities will be delegated to a German administrative agency to the maximum extent permitted by prevailing regulations and restrictions in other countries. In so far as approved imports cannot be paid for from other sources, the governments of Great Britain and the United States will become responsible for their cost on an equal basis. As soon as practicable, and "consistent with the rebuilding of the German economy on healthy non-aggressive" lines, the two governments will recover costs for their two zones and the new combined zone from German exports in the future.

Imports most urgently required are divided into the following categories by the agreement between Great Britain and the United States:

(a) Imports which safeguard the health and well-being of the German people, such as foods, edible fats, etc.

(b) Imports which enable the German people to help themselves rebuild industry and to pay for their essential food imports with their own exports.

Export-Import Agency to Assist German Exports

The export-import agency will be created to lubricate German export trade. It will collect the proceeds of exports from the combined zones and use them to pay for imports. Trade barriers should be removed as rapidly

as possible, and an exchange value established for the Mark with a minimum of delay. Financial reform in Germany should be effected at an early date, and exchange of full technical and business communications between Germany and other countries facilitated. The agreement maintains that potential buyers of German goods should be provided access to both zones to the extent permitted by facilities, and normal business channels restored as soon as possible.

Financial Arrangements with Other Countries a Requisite

Germany's import and export trade will require financial arrangements with other countries. An Anglo-American Finance Committee will be able to open banking accounts in countries where the export-import agency operates, with the provision that those countries agree to the transfer on demand of credit balances into dollars or sterling.

The agreement, which represents a material advance, will be reviewed yearly and will govern the mutual arrangements of the British and United States governments for the economic administration of their respective zones, pending the treatment of Germany as an economic unit, or until amended by mutual agreement. With the establishment of a self-sustained economy, the burden on the British and United States taxpayers should cease, and the recovery of expenditure commence. Work, hard work, by the Germans, sustained by hope that has a real prospect of being fulfilled, can and will improve their lot and hasten the recovery of Europe.

Travel Through Various Zones Regulated

Movement through the various zones at present has to be done by means of travel orders, which are checked at control points near the borders of the zones. Travel through the Russian zone to the British zone is restricted to one road, and the British do not permit any vehicle to pass their control point unless the journey through the Russian zone can be completed in daylight. Both the Russians and the British at the control point at Helmstadt are fully armed. Hotel accommodation, meals, fuel for automobiles, repairs and other required services are authorized by these travel orders, and no difficulties are experienced so long as the rules are observed.

Available Supplies Limited

Requirements of Canadian importers can be filled only over a long period of time, and even then but a small part of their needs will be met. Cameras, microscopes and other technical equipment, which have a relatively high dollar value in relation to the amount of raw material required in their manufacture, are now available, but many other items, such as those with a substantial steel content and of relatively low dollar value, will not be supplied for some time.

Germany is suffering from shortages of manpower, raw materials, factory floor space, fuel and food, which are inter-related. It was reported that Germany's war casualties totalled twelve million, or approximately one-fifth of her prewar population. Many of these casualties were from the ranks of skilled workers, in which there are now great gaps.

Raw Materials Scarce

Raw materials present a grave problem. In the past, Germany imported her supplies and paid for them with exports of processed goods. Furthermore, most of the required materials are in short supply throughout

the world. German cities received terrible punishment from air forces of the Allied Powers, the results of which must be seen to be believed. Complete ruin and desolation extend for mile upon mile. Rubble lies where it fell, though it has been pushed aside in places to permit a flow of traffic. As a result, factory space and necessary machinery are very limited. The situation is aggravated by an acute shortage of fuel and power for industrial and domestic purposes.

These and other conditions render difficult the resumption of normal trade relations between Canadian importers and German firms who formerly supplied them with goods. Those concerned with the importation of certain technical and scientific equipment will be more fortunate than those trading in general commodities. Disposal of German production is governed by the German "sickness and distress" program, which requires that a certain minimum quantity of manufactured products be reserved for the rehabilitation of German economy. Any surplus over and above this minimum is made available to countries that suffered under the German occupation or were devastated during the war. Only after these two requirements have been met is consideration given to the demands of countries that have made inquiries for available commodities, particular preference being given to those countries that normally imported such items.

Average German Ration 1,500 Calories Per Day

The health and comfort of the German people are of paramount importance. They are not getting enough to eat. Canadians may appreciate the situation by visualizing each plate of food set before them, only one-half of which represents the average German ration, which commences with a minimum of 1,500 calories per day. Certain classes of workers are granted larger rations, particularly miners, dock workers, and workers in heavy industries. These rations cannot be supplemented at restaurants, lunch counters or other eating places, as they do not exist. A large proportion of the workers in industry are living in make-shift accommodation, such as basements, cellars, huts and caves. Their furniture, cooking utensils and all sanitary conveniences are largely of a primitive nature. Fuel, both for cooking and heating, is scarce. Men and women may be seen frequently on their knees, chipping small pieces off the stumps of trees lining the sidewalks, or breaking off twigs of bushes, and placing such gleanings into some kind of bag that every German carries. Few stores exist, and the worker can purchase little other than the rations to which he and his family are entitled. It was reported that the average worker earns enough in twelve days to purchase his meagre rations for a month. He is disinclined to work for the balance of the month, therefore, accumulating Marks which he is unable to spend and which have an indefinite future value.

Great Britain and the United States have a very sick nation on their hands. They must bring it back to a condition of convalescence, which will enable it to become self-supporting, or it will die. While much progress has been made, there remain many problems to be solved before the dream of exports balancing imports can come true.

Chemists Plan Convention in Banff

The Chemical Institute of Canada is planning to hold its annual conference in Banff, Alta., from June 8 to June 11, and will arrange an exhibition in the Banff High School auditorium. It is expected that some seven hundred chemists, chemical engineers and executives of chemical companies from Canada and the United States will be in attendance.

Scottish Industrial Conditions Show Improvement in 1946

Less unemployment than in 1938—Skilled workers for heavy industry in demand—Light industry expanding—Crops good despite adverse conditions—Live-stock prices unusually high.

By G. B. Johnson, Canadian Trade Commissioner

GLASGOW, February 10, 1947.—There are at present about 76,000 unemployed men, women, boys and girls in Scotland, which, on the basis of populations, is greatly in excess of the number of unemployed in England. On the other hand, the principal industries in Scotland are short of labour. The explanation of this apparent paradox is that the unemployed are mostly unskilled, whereas the iron foundries, and other heavy industries, and the textile mills are badly in need of more skilled labour.

Employment Level Higher Than in 1938

It is noteworthy, however, that the figure of 76,000 unemployed in Scotland to-day is much lower than in the last prewar year, 1938. In fact, the heavy industries—coal-mining, iron and steel manufacturing, the numerous branches of engineering and shipbuilding—on which the West of Scotland, with Glasgow as the centre, is mainly dependent—cannot nearly meet the demand for their products, both at home and abroad, because of lack of skilled labour or materials, or both. In addition, of course, time is needed to complete contracts; the Scottish shipyards have work on hand for several years to come.

Light Industry Expanding

But Scotland is not neglecting the establishment of light industries, especially light engineering. To this purpose numerous industrial estates have been, or are in process of being, started under the auspices of Scottish Industrial Estates Limited. This movement was in progress in the years immediately preceding the war, the first estate being at Hillington, just outside Glasgow. Since the close of the war the expansion has been great and rapid but not yet sufficiently advanced to absorb working people in great numbers. Altogether more than 120 firms, including some from the Midlands and South of England, and also from the United States, Sweden, Holland and Italy, have arranged to set up factories in Scotland for the manufacture of such products as cash registers, tractors, light electrical equipment, radios, clothing, typewriters, and razor blades.

Food, Fuel and Housing in Demand

The outstanding needs of Scotland, as of the rest of the United Kingdom, are food, coal and housing. No early release from the present austerity in food rationing, worse than during the war years, can apparently be looked for. The coal mines and ancillary undertakings became the property of the nation on January 1 of this year, but the coal supply situation has recently become almost alarming, involving as it did the closing of some factories. The provision of new houses—a half a million in Scotland alone, where the need is most urgent—is a task which will require many years to complete.

Increased Export Trade the Chief Objective

The home market is being starved of many classes of commodities in order to build up once more an adequate export trade to pay for essential imports of food and raw materials which, to a large extent, were formerly paid for from the annual returns from heavy worldwide foreign investments. During the war these were bought by the British Government from British nationals and used to pay for war supplies. A proper balance between exports and imports (visible and invisible) is far from being achieved.

Crops Good Despite Adverse Conditions

As the year 1946 advanced, the world food situation gravely deteriorated, and the problem of food supply became most urgent, bringing with it added difficulties for those engaged in agricultural production.

To these difficulties were added violent fluctuations in the weather. Throughout April and May, there was a dry spell, accompanied by cold winds, night frosts and low day temperatures, resulting in brown and bare pastures, which affected adversely dairy stock, spring-sown grain crops, turnips and sugar beets. Wet and unsettled weather followed in the summer months, and later until the end of September, fierce gales and heavy rain, causing floods and sodden fields and almost a complete cessation of harvest work. Although there was much wastage of grain, Scotland escaped both the great floods and the calamitous grain losses suffered in east and south-east England. The weather improved in time for the potato-lifting an important crop in Scotland, and for late growth in the pastures, and in the end bountiful crops of wheat, barley and oats were obtained.

Wheat Production Lower

With agriculture still on a wartime footing, there has been comparatively little change in the crop figures, as indicated by the Scottish Department of Agriculture's final (June 4) statistics, which have just been issued. At June 4, Scotland's grain crops totalled 1,277,000 acres: wheat, 77,000 acres; barley, 200,000 acres; and oats, 1,000,000 acres. Wheat is a comparatively unimportant crop in Scotland. This represents a reduction of 34,000 acres as compared with 1945, most marked in the case of wheat, which declined by 15 per cent. An urgent appeal to farmers to increase their acreage came too late to have a favourable effect in 1946. Root crops—turnips, swedes and potatoes—also showed a reduction in acreage, although sugar beet acreage was unchanged. Live-stock numbers showed marked increases, with the exception of pigs, feeding-stuffs for which have become more difficult to obtain. Poultry showed a substantial increase of more than 5 per cent; the number has since been drastically reduced, owing to the shortage of feedstuffs.

Live-stock Prices Higher

One of the most noteworthy features of the year was the unusually high prices paid for pedigreed stock, especially beef cattle and sheep. Outstanding was the sale of a red Shorthorn bull—"Pittodrie Upright"—to a purchaser in the United States for 14,500 guineas, or about \$64,000. The same breeder received 14,000 guineas for the reserve champion, "Pittodrie Uprise".

Agricultural Workers Scarce

Skilled agricultural workers are scarce, and it is becoming increasingly difficult to recruit squads of casual workers for such seasonal work as lifting potatoes. From October 7, 1946, the basic minimum wage for Scottish

agricultural workers was raised to 80 shillings (about \$16) per week for men and 60 shillings for women. The position is rendered less difficult for the present while prisoners of war are available, but these are being repatriated, and there is no labour supply in sight to replace them.

Hill Farming Act to Benefit Industry

The Hill Farming Act, which came into operation on November 6, is of primary importance to Scotland, being mainly designed "to make provision for promoting the rehabilitation of hill farming land, for the payment of subsidies in respect of hill sheep and cattle, regulating the burning of heather and grass, and for amending the law as to the valuation of sheep stock in Scotland."

Industrial Organization Bill in Britain Provides for Development Councils

Purpose is to increase efficiency or productivity, to improve or develop service that industry renders or could render community—Not compulsory that council be established in any industry.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

London, February 24, 1947.—The Industrial Organization Bill, introduced recently into the United Kingdom House of Commons, provides for the setting up in any industry of a central body to be known as a Development Council, whose purpose will be "to increase efficiency or productivity in the industry, to improve or develop the service that it renders or could render to the community, or to enable it to render such a service more economically."

The Bill is of a permissive character. It does not require the establishment of a Development Council in any industry. It merely makes such action possible by order of the Department concerned.

The Councils will have no powers of compulsion except those necessary for the collection of a levy to cover expenditures and, in some cases, for the collection of statistical information.

Services to be Promoted by Councils

The Development Council is responsible for promoting:

1. Scientific research;
2. Inquiry as to materials and equipment, methods of production, management, and labour utilization, including the discovery and development of new materials, equipment and methods, and improvement of those already in use, assessment of advantages of different alternatives, and the conduct of experimental establishments and of tests on a commercial scale;
3. Research into matters affecting industrial psychology;
4. Measures for the improvement of design, including the establishment and operation of design centres;
5. Production and marketing of standard products;
6. Better definition of trade descriptions and consistency in use thereof;
7. The certification of products, the registration of certification trade marks, and the functions of proprietors of such marks;
8. Training of persons engaged or proposing engagement in the industry, and their education in technical or artistic subjects relevant thereto;

9. Adoption of measures for securing safer and better working conditions, and the provision and improvement of amenities for workers, and inquiry as to such measures;

10. Research into the incidence, prevention and cure of industrial diseases;

11. Arrangements for encouraging the entry of persons into the industry;

12. Research for improving arrangements for marketing products;

13. Research into matters relating to the consumption or use of goods and services supplied by the industry;

14. Co-operative organizations for supplying materials and equipment, for co-ordination of production, and for marketing products;

15. Development of export trade, including publicity overseas;

16. Arrangements for better acquainting the public in the United Kingdom with the goods and services supplied by the industry and methods of using them;

17. The improvement of accounting and costing practice and uniformity therein, including in particular the formulation of standard costings;

18. Collection and formulation of statistics;

19. Arrangements for making available information obtained in the exercise of any of the functions aforesaid.

Councils will not themselves be trading bodies, but they may facilitate the establishment of co-operative buying and selling organizations and erect model factories for experimental purposes.

Coal, Machinery and Petroleum Head Import List Last Year

Total value of Canadian purchases from other countries was \$1,927,000,000 in 1946, compared with \$1,586,000,000 in 1945—National income and domestic prosperity related to import figures.

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

Coal and coke, followed by machinery, petroleum, cotton and automobiles and parts headed the list of products imported by Canada during 1946. Trade figures indicate that the value of imports during the period under review was \$1,927,000,000, which compares with \$1,586,000,000 during the previous year and an average of \$685,000,000 for the years 1935-39. In evaluating recent changes in totals, it should be noted that Canadian military equipment returned from overseas, valued at approximately \$62,000,000 in 1946 and at \$30,000,000 in 1945, is included in the import totals.

Imports Related to National Income

The volume of imports into Canada is closely related to the level of national income and domestic prosperity. Consumer spending reached an all-time high in 1946, with national income at a level close to the peak war years, and with wartime restraints on spending largely eliminated. This increased demand for goods was reflected in the import figures. Not only were consumer goods of foreign manufacture in great demand, but the pressure on Canadian manufacturers to furnish additional supplies resulted in larger imports of fuels, capital equipment and materials.

The United States continued in the role of chief supplier to Canada, 75 per cent of Canadian imports during the year under review being credited to that country. Despite the fact that goods were more readily available from other countries, the proportion of purchases from the United States did not decline during 1946. The value of imports from the United States in the past year was \$1,405,296,699, as compared with \$1,202,417,634 in 1945.

Purchases from Latin America Much Greater

Imports from other countries may be divided into three main groups, viz., the United Kingdom, other British Empire countries and Latin America. The value of imports from the United Kingdom was \$141 million, excluding that of Canadian military equipment returned from Great Britain. This represents an increase in dollar value of approximately 16 per cent over 1945 and 14 per cent over the 1935-39 average. Imports from the remainder of the British Empire amounted to \$139 million, representing an increase of 16 per cent over those of the previous year. Purchases from Latin American countries, valued at \$126 million in 1946, showed the greatest relative increase of any of the groups, being 45 per cent higher than values in 1945, and indicating an increase of 570 per cent over the 1935-39 average.

Imports into Canada by Principal Countries, 1939, 1945 and 1946

1939	1945	1946	1946	1945	1939
Rankings	Rankings			(\$ millions)	
1	1	1	United States	1,405.3	496.9
2	2	2	United Kingdom*	141.3	114.0
5	3	3	British India	27.9	9.8
27	4	4	Venezuela	26.9	1.9
4	5	5	Australia	19.8	11.3
82	12	6	Honduras	15.6	8.0
41	6	7	Mexico	14.6	0.5
12	16	8	Argentina	14.4	4.4
29	14	9	Brazil	14.0	7.6
31	15	10	Cuba	13.2	0.9
7	8	11	British Guiana	12.2	6.9
14	9	12	New Zealand	12.0	4.3
19	13	13	Switzerland	11.1	3.5
13	10	14	Jamaica	10.5	4.4
10	7	15	Colombia	9.7	5.4
15	11	16	British South Africa	7.9	4.0
26	21	17	Newfoundland*	7.3	2.0
83	18	18	San Domingo (Dominican Republic)	7.1	6.2
3	..	19	British Straits Settlements	5.9	13.1
16	20	20	Barbados	5.5	3.9
48	17	21	Gold Coast	5.4	0.3
50	23	22	Nigeria	4.8	3.4
9	53	23	France	4.6	6.0
43	22	24	Spain	4.5	0.7
8	48	25	Belgium	4.4	6.8
Total for twenty-five listed countries			1,805.9	1,520.9	702.1
Total imports*			1,865.2	1,555.7	751.1

Commodity Groups Show Large Increase

The commodity trade may be divided into four main groups, namely, fuel for industry, domestic heating and automotive power; semi-manufactured goods for industry; capital equipment for industry and agriculture; and goods for final consumption. Each of the groups showed large gains over 1945 totals, greater even than is indicated in the published figures, inasmuch as goods for war purposes formed a large proportion of the total dollar value in 1945. The magnitude of the principal Canadian requirements is indicated in the following table, which shows the ten principal imports during 1946, compared with 1945 and 1939 figures:

Principal Canadian Imports

	1946	1945 (\$ millions)	1939
Coal and coke	\$131.2	\$113.8	\$ 45.5
Machinery, other than farm	130.3	92.8	42.8
Petroleum and products	123.7	95.1	55.9
Cotton, raw and products	119.2	89.4	36.6
Automobiles, trucks and parts	98.2	72.7	41.0
Fresh fruits	69.6	61.3	15.4
Farm machinery	68.4	50.4	20.9
Wool and products	64.6	43.7	26.2
Rolling mill products	53.4	55.0	32.3
Electrical apparatus	47.8	43.1	13.8

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Countries	December		January-December	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$	\$
British Empire				
United Kingdom (1).....	14,854,769	11,663,893	140,517,448	201,433,220
Ireland (Eire).....	1,919	700	8,949	53,446
Aden.....			1,790	
Africa—				
British East.....	28,267	68,898	1,538,813	3,603,466
British South.....	1,052,412	585,100	8,433,239	7,891,625
Southern Rhodesia.....	11,410	8,856	541,511	93,044
British West—				
Gold Coast.....	75,633	1,827,520	6,366,791	5,381,089
Nigeria.....	130,053		3,421,857	4,771,544
Sierra Leone.....	1,391		9,359	
Bermuda.....	20	1,420	93,979	121,658
British East Indies—				
British India.....	867,564	1,706,952	30,567,646	27,877,376
Burma.....				1,000
Ceylon.....	187	153,653	5,682,509	3,745,337
Straits Settlements.....		3,467		5,871,331
British Guiana.....	101,593	598,690	9,338,050	12,186,896
British Honduras.....		251,080	449,949	1,221,041
British Sudan.....	2,606		67,465	52,920
British West Indies—				
Barbados.....	78,001	152,223	5,466,019	5,548,102
Jamaica.....	1,164,840	483,916	9,273,433	10,483,862
Trinidad and Tobago.....	75,251	178,265	3,100,801	4,136,895
Other British West Indies.....	153,070	125,647	856,673	787,922
Falkland Islands.....			424,458	
Hong Kong.....		70,803		162,924
Malta.....	3,153		21,340	56,188
Newfoundland (1).....	1,151,736	531,684	16,599,575	9,268,151
Oceania—				
Australia.....	490,968	990,247	17,179,660	19,753,939
Fiji.....		810	1,607,300	3,122,569
New Zealand.....	886,382	2,500,892	9,275,764	11,955,536
Other British Oceania.....			409,374	420,074
Palestine.....	44,807	17,508	414,710	499,557
Total British Empire.....	21,176,032	21,922,224	271,668,462	340,500,712
Foreign Countries				
Abyssinia.....			1,789	1,105
Afghanistan.....	959,935		2,078,855	1,586,743
Argentina.....	355,244	1,437,042	7,333,108	14,372,213
Belgium.....	109,793	270,883	379,851	4,428,864
Belgiana Congo.....	169,116	39,519	333,313	663,735
Bolivia.....			25,428	32,197
Brazil.....	695,263	732,157	7,600,758	14,018,295
Chile.....	27,546	13,175	561,563	424,265
China.....		96,732	239	2,321,239
Colombia.....	996,290	294,447	11,678,076	9,708,416
Costa Rica.....	3,560		593,755	1,546,452
Cuba.....	922,771	611,171	7,511,912	13,227,720
Czechoslovakia.....		83,472		964,115
Denmark.....	5,540	29,089	5,940	156,635
Greenland.....		500	270,915	271,141

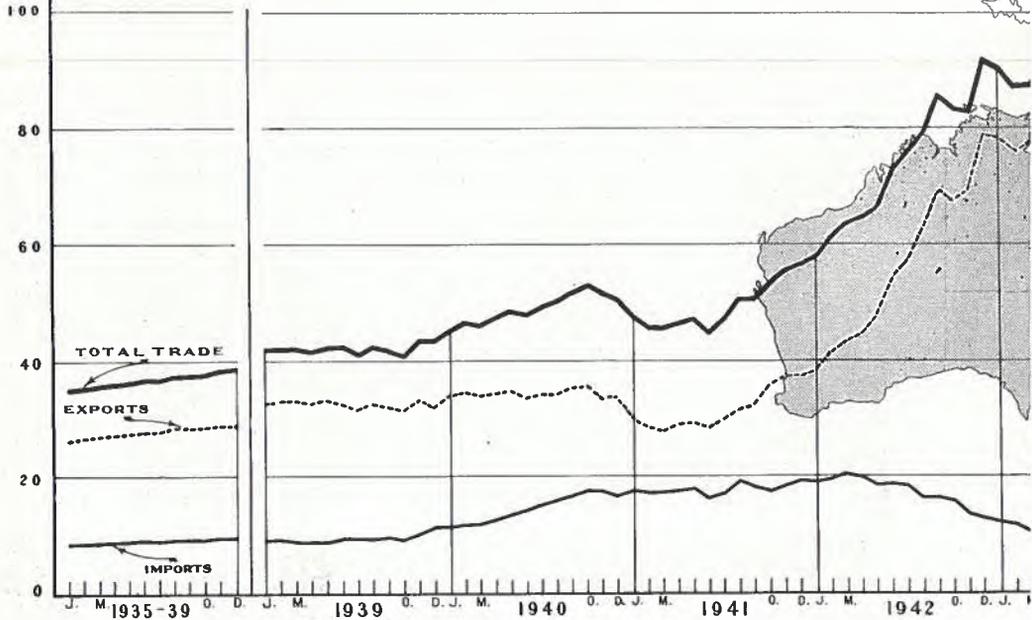
Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

Countries	December		January-December	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Foreign Countries—Con.				
Ecuador.....	5,228	40,261	1,964,479	157,499
Egypt.....	18,217	46,364	213,394	251,578
Finland.....		4,969		22,755
France.....	107,899	535,898	273,190	4,609,849
French Africa.....	97,344		308,279	353,231
French Guiana.....				287
French Oceania.....	624		43,519	21,836
French West Indies.....			94,067	3,262
Madagascar.....	8,407	23,652	119,217	123,464
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	634	975	10,580	7,416
Germany.....	225	130	2,105	11,264
Greece.....	663	4,512	2,369	63,913
Guatemala.....	132,468	98,995	1,778,955	2,927,588
Haiti (Republic of).....	9,799	20,353	513,722	777,950
Honduras.....	534,143	1,305,010	8,016,664	15,572,523
Iceland.....	230	7,077	30,602	8,684
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	3,349	242,807	973,619	1,489,206
Italy.....	25	505,363	533	2,704,224
Italian Africa, Other.....			663	4,420
Japan.....				3,004
Liberia.....			12,366	59,972
Mexico.....	1,136,974	725,224	13,508,165	14,609,938
Morocco.....	1,779		110,826	18,217
Netherlands.....	39,410	74,544	401,232	2,496,988
Netherlands East Indies.....		6,629	17,818	57,292
Netherlands Guiana.....		58,528		58,528
Netherlands West Indies.....		393,409	830,350	3,185,596
Nicaragua.....			610	29,125
Norway.....	5,097	19,808	640,975	835,595
Panama.....			33,698	38,048
Paraguay.....	27,495	18,282	241,148	263,536
Persia.....	62,140	5,481	405,511	274,446
Peru.....	529	24,690	148,588	847,308
Philippine Islands.....		809	25	2,058,151
Poland and Danzig.....				523
Portugal.....	181,656	123,604	1,657,586	2,188,043
Azores and Madeira.....	10,010	61,128	63,025	241,123
Portuguese Africa.....	62,988		306,307	510,192
Roumania.....				850
Russia (U.S.S.R.).....	121,885	5,431	1,747,448	1,519,421
Salvador.....	256	11,905	1,502,191	2,427,782
San Domingo (Dominican Republic).....	445,660	721,359	6,200,829	7,126,682
Siam.....		9,505		12,490
Spain.....	662,005	274,465	4,353,475	4,484,445
Spanish Africa.....		157		157
Sweden.....	157,618	401,954	1,092,519	3,681,277
Switzerland.....	701,056	620,409	7,862,889	11,148,980
Syria.....	1,676	34,422	19,381	70,566
Turkey.....	50,650	787,185	276,993	1,880,499
United States.....	89,914,335	145,641,104	1,202,417,634	1,405,296,699
Alaska.....	12,189	42,626	113,319	388,696
American Virgin Islands.....		5,961		31,579
Guam.....				49,998
Hawaii.....	2,460	38,934	6,507	345,880
Puerto Rico.....	1,002	27,064	51,143	197,735
Uruguay.....	4,135	31,157	95,360	617,55
Venezuela.....	1,248,323	3,330,033	17,267,303	26,885,874
Yugoslavia.....		67		1,819
Total Foreign Countries.....	100,015,641	159,990,427	1,314,106,680	1,586,778,690
Total Imports for Consumption.....	121,191,673	181,912,651	1,585,775,142	1,927,279,402
From United Kingdom.....	3,955,295	93,152	18,824,693	60,092,099
From Newfoundland.....	917,279	43,500	11,349,959	1,978,245

(1) Includes "Canadian Goods Returned" Mainly Military Equipment.

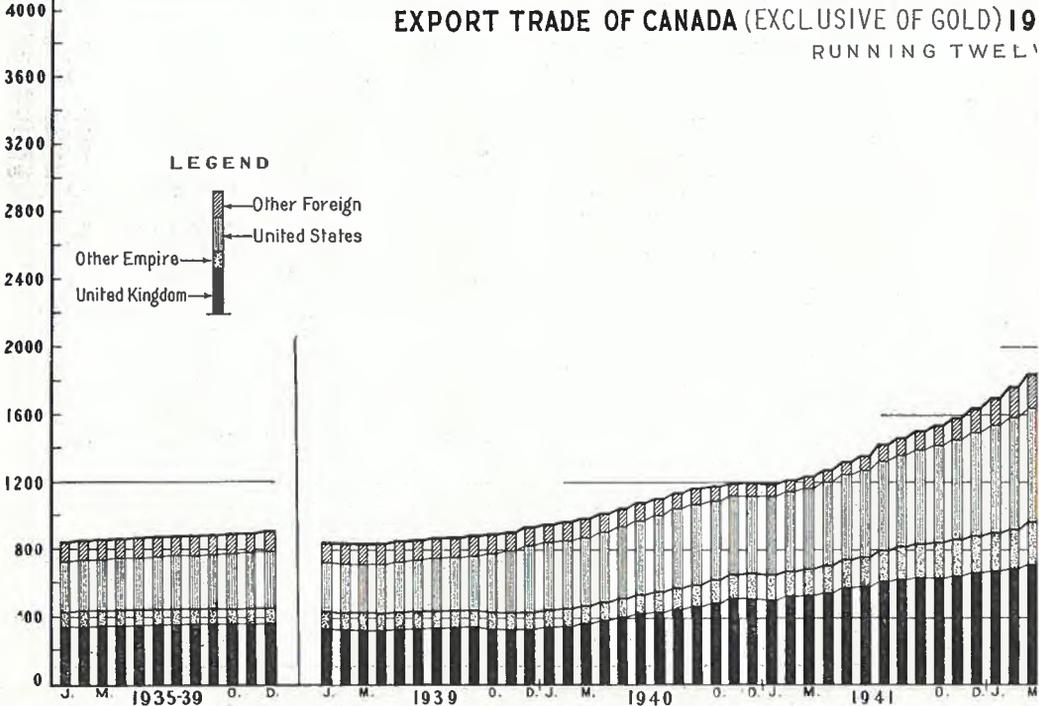
MILLION DOLLARS

CANADIAN TRADE WITH AUSTRALIA, 1939-46 WITH AN RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH

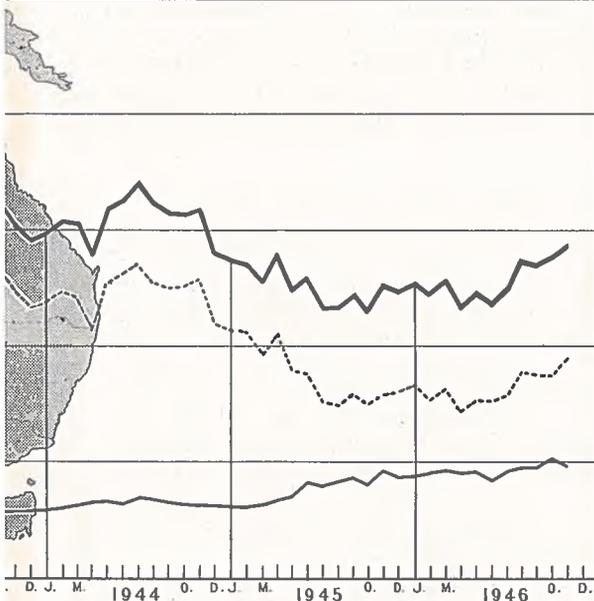


MILLION DOLLARS

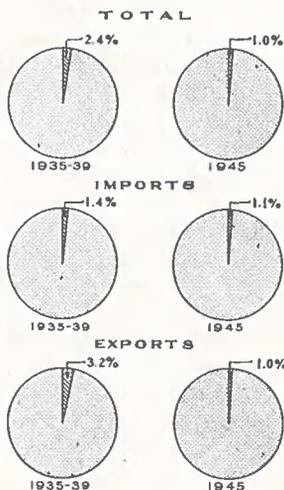
EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA (EXCLUSIVE OF GOLD) 19 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH



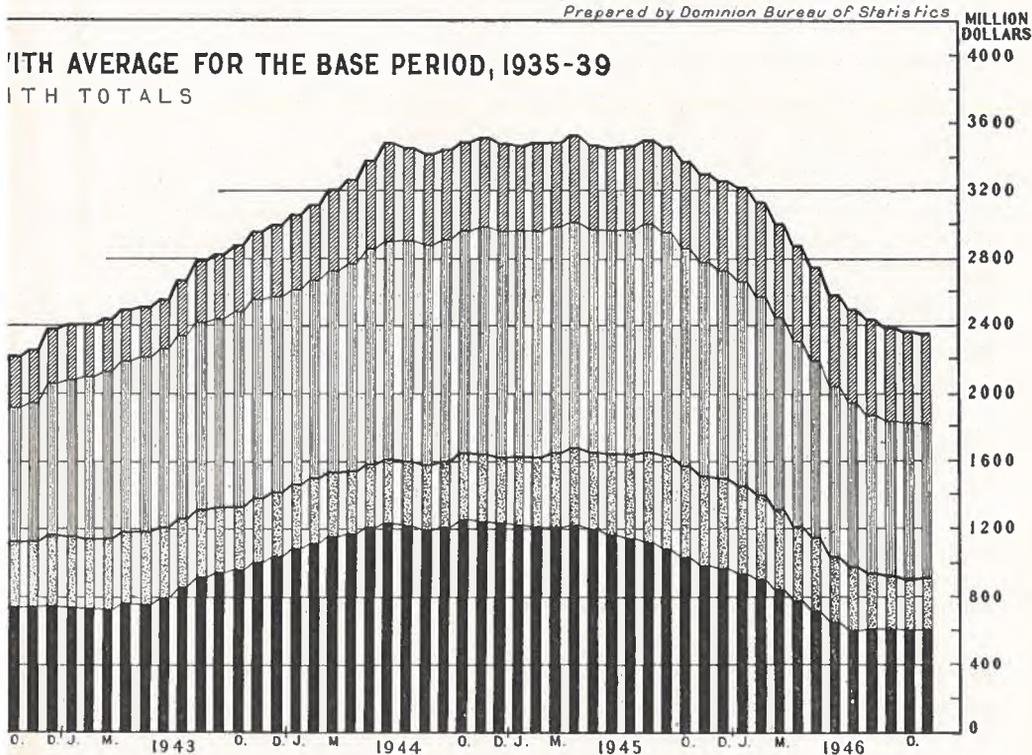
FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39



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



WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 WITH TOTALS



Commercial Telegraph Companies Can Assist Foreign Traders

Efficient communication essential in development of markets abroad and new sources of supply—Service available through 4,778 offices in Canada—Rate structure set by international agreement, and problems of businessman simplified—Differences in time important in selecting class of message.

Commercial telegraph companies assist in the development of foreign trade, furnishing exporters with a means of expanding their markets and importers with a service whereby they may maintain close contact with their sources of supply. Efficient communication is considered almost as important during peacetime as in war, though much scientific progress was achieved during the period of hostilities that is now available to those engaged in commerce. Three cable companies maintain eighteen transatlantic cables, of which ten enter Canada through Newfoundland, while others provide for the transmission of messages to Bermuda, the British West Indies and South America. It is maintained that the carrying capacity of these arteries is more than adequate for present requirements and those of the immediate future.

Traders in all sections of the Dominion are afforded the advantages of cable service through 4,778 offices of telegraph companies, which blanket the country with some 386,000 miles of wire. Ninety per cent of this is controlled by the Canadian National Telegraphs and Canadian Pacific Telegraphs, which handled some 15,000,000 messages during 1945, excluding cablegrams, press despatches, commercial news and money orders.

Rate Structure Set by International Agreement

International telegraph carriers are engaged in a highly competitive business, with the result that their separate rivalries, entities and multi-coloured message blanks sometimes confuse the man who wishes to know the cost of a service most appropriate to his immediate needs, involving principally the interval of time between receipt of the message and its delivery. Problems of the Canadian businessman are simplified by the restriction of his choice of services to those maintained by Canada's two principal railway systems. Their rate structures, established by international agreement, are identical for most countries, including the United Kingdom and Ireland, Continental Europe, the British West Indies and South America.

Each of these companies will accept traffic for any telegraphic destination, and turn over to the other such messages as can be most economically handled through its facilities. The businessman is afforded the benefit of the lowest available rate, and need not concern himself with the somewhat complex rate structure prevailing to certain sections of the British Commonwealth.

Four Classes of Cable Messages and Rates

Overseas messages differ from the "domestic" telegram only in one or two particulars. The code, or "CDE" rate, minimum wordage on two classes of service, and the charge made for addresses and signatures are the main differences. The full-rate cablegram, like the full-rate telegram,

enjoys circuit priority, whether written in plain language or in code. The code class of message, which provides for the use of standard five-letter codes and a minimum of five groups, costs 60 per cent of the full rate. The deferred message is accepted at half the full rate, and is a satisfactory form of communication when "minutes" do not have to be taken into consideration. Finally, there is available the "NLT", or night letter, the cost of which is equal to one-third the full cable rate, with a stipulated minimum of twenty-five words. Like the night letter telegram, this message is delivered on the morning following the day of acceptance, except in the case of those destined to the Far East, where delivery is made on the second morning.

Time Differences Should be Studied

Study of the time differences throughout the world will often enable the sender of a cable to effect economies. For example, no advantage is gained by filing a full-rate cablegram for transmission to a foreign firm which, at that moment, may be closing or closed for the night. Telegraph employees will bring such information to the attention of their clients, and suggest a deferred rate. Every effort is made to furnish Canadian businessmen with the maximum service, in order that they may be enabled to compete with exporters and importers of other countries in markets of the world.

Cable rates presently in effect between Canada and Africa, Asia and the South Pacific, Bermuda, British Guiana, British Honduras, the British West Indies and other islands of the Caribbean, Europe, the Mediterranean and Near East, and South America are set forth in the following tables, together with the difference in time between Eastern Standard Time and that of the countries concerned. The full rate, deferred rate and code rate are on a "per word" basis, whereas the rates quoted for night letters provide for a minimum of twenty-five (25) words.

Cable Rates to Various Countries

Africa	Full rate	Code "CDE"	DFD "LC"	Night letter "NLT"	Difference in time
South Africa .....	.30	.18	.15	\$2.50	7 to 8 hours
South West Africa .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Southern Rhodesia .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Northern Rhodesia .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Nyasaland .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Kenya .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Uganda .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Tanganyika .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Zanzibar .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	8 hours
Nigeria (British) .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Nigeria (French) .....	.58	.35	.29	4.81	7 hours
Gold Coast .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	5 hours
Gambia .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	5 hours
Sierra Leone .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	5 hours
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan .....	.49	.30	.24½	4.09	7 hours
British Somaliland .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Libya .....	.32	.20	.16	2.67	7 hours
Algeria .....	.29	.18	.14½	2.42	7 hours
Tunisia .....	.29	.18	.14½	2.42	7 hours
French Morocco .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	6 hours
British Cameroons .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	6 hours
British Togoland .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	6 hours
French Togoland .....	.82	.50	.41	6.84	7 hours
Mauritius .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Seychelles .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Madagascar .....	.60	.36	.30	5.00	7 hours
French Equatorial Africa .....	.50	.30	.25	4.17	.....

Cable Rates to Various Countries—Continued

	Full rate	Code "CDE"	DFD "LC"	Night letter "NLT"	Difference in time
Asia and South Pacific					
India .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	11:30 hours
Ceylon .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	11 hours
Aden .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Burma .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Afghanistan .....	.58	.35	...	....
British New Guinea .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Borneo .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Singapore .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Hong Kong .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Australia .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
New Zealand .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Caribbean Area					
British Guiana .....	.20	.12	.10	1.67	1 hour
Trinidad .....	.20	.12	.10	1.67	1 hour
Bermuda .....	.20	.12	.10	1.67	1 hour
Bahamas .....	.20	.12	.10	1.67	Same
Barbados .....	.20	.12	.10	1.67	1 hour
Jamaica .....	.20	.12	.10	1.67	Same
French West Indies .....	.66	.40	.33	5.50	
Netherlands West Indies .....	.50	.30	.25	4.17	1 hour
British Honduras .....	.20	.12	.10	1.67	
French Guiana .....	.72	.44	.36	6.00	1 hour
Dominican Republic					
La Romana .....	.41	.25	.20½	3.42	Same
Others .....	.36	.22	.18	3.00	Same
Cuba (Havana, Santiago) .....	.20	.12	.10	1.67	Same
Europe					
Great Britain .....	.18	.11	.09	1.50	5 hours
Ireland .....	.18	.11	.09	1.50	5 hours
France .....	.22	.14	.11	1.84	5 hours
Belgium .....	.23	.14	.11½	1.92	5 hours
Denmark .....	.25	.15	.12½	2.09	6 hours
Sweden .....	.25	.15	.12½	2.09	6 hours
Switzerland .....	.25	.15	.12½	2.09	6 hours
Norway .....	.24	.15	.12	2.00	6 hours
Finland .....	.29	.18	.14½	2.42	7 hours
Netherlands .....	.23	.14	.11½	1.92	6 hours
Italy .....	.26	.16	.13	2.17	6 hours
Yugoslavia .....	.31	.19	.15½	2.59	6 hours
Greece .....	.33	.20	.16½	2.75	7 hours
Spain .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	5 hours
Portugal .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	5 hours
Gibraltar .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	5 hours
Turkey .....	.33	.20	...	....	7 hours
Poland .....	.27	.17	.13½	2.55	6 hours
U.S.S.R. (Moscow) .....	.30	.17	.13½	2.50	7 hours
Lithuania .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	7 hours
Austria .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	6 hours
Greenland, via RCA NYK .....	.31	.19	.15½	2.59	
Mediterranean and the Near East					
Malta .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Cyprus .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Saudi Arabia .....	.59	.36	.29½	4.92	
Egypt .....	.42	.26	.21	3.50	
Trans-Jordan .....	.42	.26	.21	3.50	
Palestine .....	.30	.18	.15	2.50	
Lebanon .....	.46	.28	.23	3.84	
Syria .....	.46	.28	.23	3.84	
Iran .....	.57	.35	.28½	4.75	
Iraq .....	.61	.37	.30½	5.09	
South America					
Brazil .....	.50	.30	.25	4.17	1 hour
Argentina .....	.49	.30	.24½	4.09	1 hour
Chile (via Argentina) .....	.49	.30	.24½	4.09	Same
Colombia .....	.50	.30	.25	4.17	Same
Ecuador .....	.55	.33	.27½	4.59	Same
Venezuela .....	.50	.30	.25	4.17	Same

Italian Control Regulations Tend To Stabilize Exchange Rates

Previous attempts to improve the situation unsuccessful—Canadian and United States trade adversely affected—Modified regulations make available more exchange at open-market rate—Rate for sterling lower than for dollars—No open market for Canadian funds—Latest amendment reduces fluctuation in rates.

By J. P. Manion, Canadian Commercial Representative in Italy

ROME, January 31, 1947.—The Italian foreign exchange situation, already complicated, has been made still more so by a decree published in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale* on January 25 and effective January 27. A certain amount of background information is necessary to an understanding of the new decree.

When the Allies first entered Italy, early in 1943, the exchange rate was set at 50 lire to the dollar. This was so completely out of line with the actual price situation that the rate was quickly changed to 100 lire to the dollar. To date, this has remained the official exchange rate in Italy. It is a completely unworkable one, however, as, on this basis, domestic prices were estimated to be about five times higher than average world levels.

Equalization Fund Established

On January 17, 1946, however, an expedient was provided by which commercial transactions with foreign countries could benefit from a modification of the exchange rate. To compensate for the discrepancy between prices in Italy and in the rest of the world, the government created an "Equalization fund for International Markets", under the administration of the Italian Exchange Office. By the new system, an importer would be obliged to pay for his foreign exchange at the official rate (100 lire to the dollar) plus a percentage (set at 125), which would constitute a fund from which exporters would draw on the same percentage basis in order to reduce the cost of Italian goods on world markets. At first this was meant to cover only import and export transactions, so that it could legitimately be said that the exchange rate was still 100 lire to the dollar. The regulation, however, was quickly extended to cover all foreign exchange transactions, so that, in effect, the "official" rate of exchange has been 225 lire to the dollar since that date.

Free Market for Exchange Made Available

This was further modified to some extent by a decree of March 26, 1946, by which Italian exporters were allowed to retain for their own use in import trade 50 per cent of the proceeds from their export transactions, the remaining 50 per cent to be turned over to the Italian exchange office at the rate of 225 lire to the dollar. Since the portion retained was transferable, this meant in effect the setting up of a free market for a portion of the foreign exchange to be utilized for imports. This open market in foreign currency has become a recognized part of Italy's financial structure with regard to foreign trade, as long as dealings are limited to proceeds from exports changing hands in order to facilitate imports. The rate against

dollars has varied considerably at various times, but in the main it has been between 500 and 600 lire to the dollar, latest quotations having been firm for a considerable period at around 530 lire.

Effect on Canadian and U.S. Trade Unfavourable

What this has meant in effect is the following: an exporter shipping 225,000 lire worth of goods to the United States or Canada would have had to receive \$1,000 if all his proceeds had to be turned over to the Italian Exchange Office at the "official" rate of 225 lire to the dollar. This price would in all likelihood have been so much higher than the prices of competitive goods that no business could have resulted.

However, if the exporter arranged to sell his 50 per cent of the foreign exchange proceeds at, say, 535 lire, this meant that for half the goods he would be getting 225 lire to the dollar and for the other half 535 lire. Therefore, his lire proceeds from one dollar would average 380 lire. Goods worth a total of 225,000 lire could therefore be sold at \$592 and were more likely to be competitive on a foreign market.

Price Discrepancies Arise

The legislation necessarily gave rise to certain unusual situations. With the "open-market" exchange, an importer could only purchase abroad certain specified essential commodities without an import licence and certain other commodities if he were granted a licence. For each dollar's worth of goods he would be obliged to pay 535 lire, whereas the Government might be purchasing the same commodity with "official" exchange at 225 lire. This has resulted in wide discrepancies in prices, which have contributed to some extent to black market operations. Another abuse has been that, in some cases where Italian goods may be competitive at the "official" rate of exchange, the exporter has billed at that rate and has therefore made a large profit when he changed his 50 per cent of the proceeds at the open-market rate.

There has been little possibility of using the free 50 per cent for the entirely speculative purpose of accumulating foreign currency, since, according to the regulations, the free, or open-market, currency had to be disposed of for the purchase of import commodities within 90 days. This would normally be done by opening a letter of credit in a foreign bank.

New Regulations Apply to Other Exchange Operations

The new regulation which, as mentioned previously, came into force on January 27, merely extends the above regulation to cover a number of other foreign exchange operations. The relevant portion of the decree is as follows:

Article 1. The Italian Exchange Office will place at the disposal of importers wishing to buy currency at the open-market rate for the purpose of purchase abroad 50 per cent of the foreign currencies accepted by the said Italian Exchange Office, and which represents funds transferred into Italy for tourist purposes, or for the purpose of being invested in Italy, or for the purpose of maintenance or donation in favour of residents in Italy . . .

Article 2. The present decree is valid for all sales of foreign exchange necessary for the application of the provision of Article 1 from the date of publication of the present decree in the *Gazzetta Ufficiale*.

Open-market Rate Varies Widely

The purpose of the above decree is that all currencies imported into Italy may benefit from the same provisions as previously governed the foreign exchange proceeds of export transactions. In other words, for each two dollars imported into Italy, banks are authorized to sell one dollar to the Italian Exchange Office and to sell the other dollar at the open-market rate to importers desirous of accumulating dollars for the purpose of trade.

Needless to say, this creates a fluctuating rate of exchange for recipients of funds from abroad, as the open-market rate varies from day to day and sometimes from bank to bank, depending on the demands of their clients for foreign currency. At present, the open-market rate is anywhere from 550 to 525 lire, which means that the recipient of dollars will obtain an exchange rate (average) of from 362.50 to 375 lire.

Rate for Sterling Lower Than for Dollars

On the other hand, the open-market rate for pounds sterling is much lower than that for dollars, ranging from around 1,580 to 1,600 lire to the pound. With an official rate of 900 lire to the pound, the average lire exchange received by a holder of pounds is from 1,240 to 1,250 lire. This creates a cross-rate between pounds and dollars of around \$3.35 to the pound.

British Producer Has Market Advantage

The present decree will place more funds at the disposal of the private importer who is prepared to purchase abroad at the open-market rate. But all his purchases from Canada and the United States will be paid for, as pointed out previously, at, say, 535 lire to the dollar, whereas his purchases from Britain will be paid for at, say, 1,600 lire to the pound. That is to say, for 4 dollars' worth of Canadian goods the importer will have to pay 2,140 lire, whereas for one pound's worth of British goods (the same value at official rate) he will only pay 1,600 lire. Cost of production being equal, this gives a decided advantage to the British producer.

It is to be stressed, however, that this situation applies only to those transactions for which the Italian Government is not prepared to make exchange available at the official rate. The fact that exchange other than proceeds from foreign sales is now made available on this basis will, however, increase the number of transactions which are possible at open-market rates of exchange.

No Open Market for Canadian Funds

There is a further result that is of particular interest to Canada: since Canadian dollars are not used for foreign trade transactions, there is no open market on Canadian dollars, which are useless to the importer. Therefore, a recipient of Canadian dollars in Italy is obliged to sell all his dollars at the "official" rate of 225 lire to the dollar, whereas United States dollars may be sold at a price half-way between the "official" and the open-market rate.

If recipients of funds from Canada are to benefit from the new regulations, it is therefore essential that all remittances be in the form of United States dollars.

Later Agreement Reduces Fluctuations

At the moment of despatching the foregoing report, it was announced that an agreement has been concluded between the United States and Italy whereby the daily exchange fluctuations referred to will be avoided. Each month an average between open and "official" rates will be arrived at and will apply for the following month. On the basis of previous averages, the rate has been fixed at 378 lire to the dollar. No further explanations are available, but, with the exception of avoiding the inconveniences of daily variations, the agreement does not appear to affect in any way the explanations made and conclusions arrived at in the report.

Eire's Exchange Control Measures Facilitate Imports from Canada

New regulations substantially the same as old—Similar to those in effect in United Kingdom—Canada and United States must pay for imports in dollars—Issue of Payments Abroad (Import) Permit essential—Exchange rates fixed by Minister of Finance—Exchange available for permitted imports.

By H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Trade Commissioner

DUBLIN, January 31, 1947.—In the interest of Canadian exporters to and importers from Eire, some of whom are apparently in doubt as to the proper procedure to be followed under the regulations currently in force in that country, governing receipts from and payments to non-residents thereof, clarification of the present position would appear to be pertinent.

Authority to control foreign exchange was among the powers vested in the Minister of Finance for Eire by the Emergency Powers Act of 1939-45, which was due to expire on September 1, 1946. This authority was continued by the Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946, which became effective September 2, 1946, and will remain in force until December 31, 1947.

The powers conferred upon the Minister, as they relate to foreign exchange control, are substantially the same as those previously in effect. While general powers under the 1939 Act have been abandoned, specific provisions in relation to foreign exchange control include essential existing powers, exercised under orders made by the government. Of chief interest at this time are those which continue the control and restriction of payments between residents of Eire and persons abroad.

Circumstances Require Retention of Control

Eire is not a member of the United Nations, so that it is not clear how she may be affected in respect of the operations of the International Monetary Fund. Therefore, the Government feels that it will be necessary to retain foreign exchange control so long as similar provisions are operative in other countries. Irish currency is at par with sterling, and the foreign exchange problems in Eire are similar to those of the United Kingdom. The Eire regulations are not identical in terms, but are similar in effect to those in other sterling area countries, more particularly the United Kingdom.

Canada and U.S. Must Pay in Dollars

Regulations governing payment for exports from Eire require that all goods exported to the United States and to Canada be paid for in United States dollars and Canadian dollars, respectively. The effective measure is contained in Emergency Powers (Payment for Exports) (No. 1) Order, 1941, which relates to the United States, and Emergency Powers (Payment for Exports) (No. 2) Order, 1941, relating to Canada. These Orders have been made under the authority of Emergency Powers (No. 76) Order, 1941, which, in turn, has been made under the Emergency Powers Act, 1939, and now continues in effect, as mentioned above, under Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946, until December 31, 1947.

There are no regulations in force at present regarding the currency and method of payment for goods exported to other countries abroad.

Payments to Sterling Group Less Restricted

By Emergency Powers (Finance) (No. 7) Order, 1941, which continues valid under Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946, until December 31, 1947, it is enacted, *inter alia*, that, except by permit, it is unlawful for a resident of Eire to make payment or acknowledge any debt to any person who is outside the State. These provisions make it generally essential for the intending importer in Eire to apply in advance for a permit granting foreign exchange to meet his needs.

The restrictions do not apply in respect of certain dealings, including those mentioned above, with persons who are resident in any of the following territories: United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Rhodesia, India, Ceylon, Burma, Egypt, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Kenya, Tanganyika, Uganda, Nigeria, Palestine, Iraq, and Hong Kong. Broadly speaking, therefore, there is no restriction on the making of payments to persons resident in the sterling area.

Payments to Non-sterling Area Controlled

On the other hand, payments and acknowledgment of debt (whether in Irish currency, sterling, or in foreign currency) to all countries (except those mentioned above) are controlled under Emergency Powers (Finance) (No. 7) Order, 1941. This control is exercised by the Minister of Finance through the Irish commercial banks, through which applications to make payments abroad require to be made on the appropriate form.

Exchange Granted on Merit Basis

Because of possible fluctuations in the foreign exchange situation from time to time, it is not possible to indicate the type of goods for which payment is allowed to be made to non-sterling-area residents, but generally raw materials for industry and essential types of manufactured goods for use in Eire are given preference. Each application is considered on its merits by the Department of Finance, which is in a position to discuss the various other supply factors with the Department of Industry and Commerce, the supply authority. Such factors as the status of the importer, the type, quantity and price of the goods and the purpose for which they are required are taken into account.

If an application of an importer through his Irish bank is approved by the Department of Finance, the proper kind of currency is made available through that bank, to which evidence of actual importation and value must be produced in due course for matching with the foreign exchange permit.

Regulations Not Strictly Enforced

It will be seen from the foregoing that the granting or withholding of a permit to make payments abroad for exports is on an administrative basis, capable of being relaxed or tightened as conditions may warrant.

Eire lacks buying power in the scarce currencies. After careful allotments have been made for certain prime necessities such as cereals, raw materials and machinery, every effort is made to provide exchange for what may be termed desirable goods—fruits, canned foods, textiles, apparel, shoes, toys, and various other manufactures—which will relieve shortages and permit of some relief from the austerity and privations of wartime. It is a changing picture, so that there have been recent administrative decisions releasing hard currencies, including Canadian dollars, to pay for commodities for which they would not have been granted under the policy in force a few months ago. It is found that connections in Eire of Canadian exporters generally keep themselves well informed regarding the current policy.

Issue of Import Permit Essential

Instances have arisen where Canadian exporters have shipped goods to Eire without having prior assurance that the importer has made the necessary arrangements for obtaining a permit to make payment. If the consignee in Eire has ordered the goods without having applied for and obtained a Payments Abroad (Imports) Permit, he has committed an infraction of the Eire regulations, for which he may be penalized. An application submitted after the event is not likely to be granted, as the usual practice of the Department of Finance is to refuse such applications. Nor will an application be granted which involves postponing payment for a definite or an indefinite period, as this merely creates a postponed liability. Barter deals are also outside the policy.

The question then arises as to the steps to be taken to protect the goods involved in the transaction. When a Payments Permit is not obtainable, almost the only step is for the Canadian exporter to arrange that the goods be returned to him or reconsigned to some other country. It is presumed that, under the terms of the contract, expressed or implied, between the Canadian exporter and the consignee, the costs of returning the goods would be for the account of the party at fault.

Irrevocable Letter of Credit a Protection

Reputable firms are unlikely, except through bona fide mistakes on the part of their buyers, to order goods without having complied with all legal requirements. The usual procedure is for the Eire importer to ask the Canadian exporter for a *pro forma* invoice and to use this as the basis for his Payments Abroad (Imports) Application. When a permit is granted, the order is confirmed to the exporter. Nevertheless, occasional mistakes do arise, and their adjustment is troublesome.

Accordingly, it is only by insisting upon a confirmed irrevocable letter of credit that a Canadian exporter can be positively assured against difficulty in obtaining payment from commercial customers in Eire. Under existing conditions of shortages, there is not the same reluctance on the part of importers to opening credits that is experienced in normal times, but precaution must be taken against adverse conditions that may arise when competing countries are prepared to do business on less stringent terms.

Permit Required for Currency Transfer

It must be emphasized that a permit is required by a resident of Eire for the transfer to Canadian account of Irish currency, sterling, or Canadian dollars. The fact that the Canadian exporter is willing to accept payment in sterling does not in any way affect the decision of the Eire authorities, since the granting of a permit to pay in sterling to Canadian account has the same net result on the Eire foreign exchange position as a permit to pay Canadian dollars.

Exchange Rates Fixed by Finance Minister

In view of the legal requirement that Eire residents shall offer their receipts of foreign exchange to their Irish bankers, the Minister of Finance declares the rates at which the banks must purchase such exchange.

The declared rate for purchasing Canadian dollars is \$4.04 to the pound, Irish currency or sterling, with slightly higher rates for small amounts, and a commission of $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent allowed to the bank on all amounts.

The banks are free to make their own selling rates but, in consequence of the buying rate being fixed, and of competition, the selling rates of all banks are virtually the same. At present the selling rates for Canadian dollars vary from \$4.02 to \$4.02 $\frac{1}{4}$ to the pound, including the bank's commission. Some banks quote \$4.02 $\frac{3}{4}$, less $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent commission, which makes their rate approximately \$4.02 $\frac{1}{4}$.

Foreign Exchange Available for Imports

In reply to a query in Dail Eireann on January 22, 1947, as to what monetary arrangements have been made to carry on trading with countries outside the sterling area during 1947, the Minister of Finance replied that, as regards imports from outside the sterling area, it is not anticipated that any difficulty will arise during 1947 in effecting payment in the currency of the country of origin of the goods, or in some other appropriate manner, provided he is satisfied that the imports are necessary and in the national interest.

Five U.S. Ships Bought for Scrap

Five ships, valued at approximately \$15,000 each, were exported from the United States to Canada last November. These consisted of little more than the original hulls, which were towed from Erie, Pennsylvania, for scrapping in this country.

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.

16. **Southern Rhodesia**—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada at Johannesburg, advises that Southern Rhodesia requires 21 tons of hoop steel for use with shooks in packaging their tobacco crop. Sizes referred to are not made in Canada at the present time. Possible suppliers may obtain further details from Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. File: 17370.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

China Cancels Surtax on Imports

Shanghai, February 17, 1947.—(FTS)—The import surcharge of 50 per cent ad valorem and the export subsidy of 100 per cent in effect since February 6 were cancelled to-day. The official rate of exchange was fixed at 12,000 Chinese dollars equals one United States dollar. Government purchases overseas during 1947 will be limited to U.S.\$472,000,000.

It is also announced that import quotas to the value of approximately U.S.\$100,000,000 for all countries have been established from February to April inclusive on rice, flour, wheat, leaf tobacco, metals, chemicals, paper, woodpulp, timber, india rubber and manufactures thereof, machine belting and artificial silk yarn. This quota is in addition to the quota for government requirements of raw materials and machinery of approximately U.S.\$200,000,000 for the ensuing six months. Quotas have been calculated on the basis of average values of imports during the three prewar years. Imports of pharmaceuticals, ammonia sulphate and passenger motor cars during the February to April period are prohibited.

Eire Extends Suspension of Quota Restrictions

Dublin, February 18, 1947.—(FTS)—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, advises that, by an Order dated December 30, 1946, issued under the Control of Imports Act, 1934, import quota restrictions on rubber footwear, rubber-proofed clothing, cotton piece-goods, hosiery, pneumatic tires and tubes, brushes, brooms, mops, perambulators, bicycles, superphosphates, and marble chippings have been further suspended from December 31, 1946, to June 30, 1947.

Import Quotas for Electric Lamps Established by Eire

Dublin, February 11, 1947.—(FTS)—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, advises that, by an Order of the Government of Eire, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, an import quota of 50,000 electric filament lamps (100-250 volts, 1-1,500 watts) has been announced for the quota period extending from March 1 to August 31, 1947. This quantity is unchanged from the previous six months.

New Customs Duty on Combs Entering Eire

Dublin, February 24, 1947.—(FTS)—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, advises that, by an Order of the Government of Eire, issued under the Emergency Imposition of Duties Act, 1932, entitled Emergency Imposition of Duties (No. 227) Order, 1947, a customs duty of 37.5 per cent ad valorem full rate, and 25 per cent ad valorem preferential rate (accorded to Canada) has been imposed on all hair combs entering this country from January 29, 1947. There is a licensing provision attached to this Order whereby duty-free imports may be made if considered advisable.

This new duty is imposed to protect local manufacturers, who are now turning out sufficient supplies to meet local needs.

Eire Suspends Tax and Duty on Jams, Marmalades and Fruit Jellies

Dublin, February 21, 1947.—(FTS)—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Trade Commissioner, advises that, by an Order made under the Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946, the package tax and customs duty chargeable on jams, marmalades and fruit jellies have been suspended from January 8, 1947, to March 31, 1947.

The above suspensions have been brought about by the shortage of sugar and other raw materials available for the local production of jams and jellies.

Further Relaxations in Indian Export Trade Control

The Government of India has released the following additional items from export control: walnuts, pickles, chutneys and vinegar; surgical and veterinary instruments, apparatus and appliances; rubber manufactures—rubber fabric raincoats, hospital sheeting, certain processing materials for rubber tires; drugs and disinfectants—colocynth pulp, gallnuts, gum ammoniacum, polygala chinesis, senega plant, preparations of indigenous manufacture containing certain drugs or medicines; bitumen, poppyseed; glass bottles of crown cork pattern, empty or when in use as containers; printers' lithographic ink; spectacle frames; stationery goods of indigenous manufacture—fountain pens, lead pencils, pins; certain tanning substances, excluding gallnuts, wattle bark, and extracts thereof; turpentine and waxes, excluding paraffin wax. Owing to the shortage of iron and steel goods, control has been reinstated over a number of such articles, and as a result the export of all iron and steel manufactures is now controlled.

Cotton Quotas Established by Government of India

A quota of 500,000 bales of Indian raw cotton was sanctioned in October, 1946, by the Government of India for export during the period January to April, 1947. The quota will consist of the following varieties of cotton: 250,000 bales of short staple varieties (Bengal Deshi, Sind Deshi, Osmra Deshi and Muthia Dhollerahs, including Kolagin Red Cocanada Camilla and Assam); 100,000 bales of medium staple varieties (Jarilla and 4F); and 150,000 bales of long staple varieties (LSS and NT).

Quotas to established shippers will be given for all destinations except the United Kingdom and the United States up to 2.5 times the September to October, 1946, quotas, the distribution being as follows: short staple, 1.25 times the quota; medium staple, .5 times the quota; and long staple, .75 times the quota.

The following quotas were established for the period September to December, 1946: United Kingdom, 50,000 bales; European countries, other than the United Kingdom and Germany, 50,000 bales; United States, 15,000 bales; China, 65,000 bales; other countries, 14,700 bales, including 1,000 bales for Australia.

The United Kingdom quota of 125,000 bales will be composed of 62,000 bales of short staple, 25,000 bales of medium staple, and 37,500 bales of long staple. The quota for the United States will be the same as for the previous period, i.e., 15,000 bales, and will be confined to short staple varieties.

The question of permitting exporters to exchange staples within their quotas or with other exporters is under consideration by the Indian Government.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

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

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

Departures from Halifax

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	March 15-20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	March 17-24	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Australia—			
Freemantle.....	March 22	<i>Lowlander</i>	Montreal Australia
Melbourne.....			New Zealand Line
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	March 17-24	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....			
Curaçao.....	March 1-4	<i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	March 1-4	<i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	March 1-4	<i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	March 1	<i>Baccalieu</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	March 1-3	<i>Port Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	March 5-7	<i>Island Connector</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	March 7	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	March 15	<i>Baccalieu</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	March 25	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	April 1	<i>Baccalieu</i>	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	Feb. 17-Mar. 1	<i>Ottawa Valley</i>	Montreal Australia
Wellington.....			New Zealand Line
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Scandinavia—			
Baltic Ports.....	March 29	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	March 1-4	<i>Middlesex Trader</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	March 4	<i>Pacific Enterprise</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	March 17-22	<i>Cavina</i>	Cunard White Star
Liverpool.....	Late March	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	March 19	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard White Star
Soutnampton.....	April 12	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard White Star
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	March 15-20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	March 17-24	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	March 1-4	<i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Puerta Cabello.....			
Maracaibo.....			
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 4	<i>Isaac M. Singer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	March 7-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	March 7-17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bahamas.....	March 11	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	March 25	<i>Canadian Victbr</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	April 10	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 4	<i>Isaac M. Singer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	March 7-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	March 7-17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	March 15-20	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 4	<i>Isaac M. Singer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	March 1-3	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	March 7-10	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	March 7-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	March 7-17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	March 11	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	March 25	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	April 10	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 4	<i>Isaac M. Singer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	March 7-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	March 7-17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	March 15-20	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	March 7-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 4	<i>Isaac M. Singer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	March 7-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	March 7-17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Gadeloupe.....	March 15-20	<i>Chomedy</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 15-20	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	March 25	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	March 25-29	<i>Oakmount Park</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	April 10	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Martinique.....	March 15-20	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	March 7-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 4	<i>Isaac M. Singer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	March 7-12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	March 7-17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	March 21-31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
St. Lucia.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>Isaac M. Singer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	March 7—12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	March 7—17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	March 21—31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>Isaac M. Singer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	March 7—17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	March 21—31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Feb. 21—Mar. 4	<i>Isaac M. Singer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	March 7—12	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	March 7—17	<i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	March 15—20	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	March 21—31	<i>Sea Nymph</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Saint John

*Calls at Halifax two days later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—East—			
Laurenço Marques..	March 1—10	<i>Empire Eddystone</i>	Elder Dempster
Laurenço Marques..	March 15—25	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Laurenço Marques..	April 1—10	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa—South—			
Cape Town.....	Feb. 24—Mar. 9	<i>Empire Eddystone</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	March 15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
East London.....	March 15—25	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	April 1—10	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Anglo—Egyptian			
Sudan—			
Port Sudan.....	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane.....	March 4—12	<i>Kaikoura</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	March 12—20	<i>*Beckenham</i> <i>Marchport</i> <i>Stad Maassluis</i> <i>Marchdale</i>	Cunard White Star March Shipping Shipping Limited March Shipping
Antwerp.....	March 15		
Antwerp.....	March 18		
Antwerp.....	March 25		
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	March 12—20	<i>Catrine</i> <i>City of Kimberley</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	April 2		
China—			
Shanghai.....	Early April	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai.....	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Taku Bar.....			
Eire—			
Dublin.....	March 4—8	<i>Torr Head</i> <i>Irish Elm</i>	McLean Kennedy Shipping Limited
Dublin.....	March 15		
Cork.....	March 12—16	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
France—			
Marseilles.....	March 15	<i>Fort Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	March 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	March 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Hamburg.....	March 25	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	March 25	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong.....	Early April	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
India—			
Karachi.....	March 12-20 April 2	<i>Katrine</i> <i>City of Kimberley</i>	McLean Kennedy
Madras.....			
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....			
Bombay.....	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Iraq—			
Basra.....	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Italy—			
Genoa.....	March 15	<i>Port Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
Genoa.....	April 5	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venice.....			
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas.....	March 15	<i>Fort Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
	March 25	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
	April 5	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Vera Cruz.....	March 25	<i>Bell Park</i>	McLean Kennedy
Tampico.....			
Morocco—			
Casablanca.....	March 15	<i>Fort Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	March 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	March 18	<i>Stad Maassluis</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	March 25	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	March 12-20	<i>*Beckenham</i>	Cunard White Star
Amsterdam.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	March 7-11	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Philippines—			
Manila.....	Early April	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
Manila.....	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	March 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Gdansk.....	March 25	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Portugal—			
Lisbon.....	March 15	<i>Fort Perrot</i>	Montreal Shipping
Singapore.....	April 10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Trieste.....	April 5	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	March 14-20	<i>Dorelian</i>	Cunard White Star
Glasgow.....	March 18-24	<i>Salucia</i>	Cunard White Star
Hull.....	March 25	<i>Consuelo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	March 2-9	<i>Fort Beausejour</i>	Cunard White Star
Liverpool.....	March 4-8	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	March 8-14	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	March 12-16	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Liverpool.....	March 19-25	<i>*Fort Ticonderoga</i> <i>Beaverford</i> <i>Beaverburn</i>	Cunard White Star
Liverpool.....	April 6		Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	April 20		Canadian Pacific
London.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 1	<i>*Fort Spokane</i> <i>Reefer</i> <i>Trewellard</i> <i>Beaverlake</i> <i>Hillcrest Park</i> <i>Beaverdell</i> <i>Beaverglen</i>	Cunard White Star
London.....	Feb. 25-Mar. 2		Canadian Pacific
London.....	March 5-13		Cunard White Star
London.....	March 10-15		Canadian Pacific
London.....	March 13-19		Cunard White Star
London.....	April 5		Canadian Pacific
London.....	April 10		Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	March 3-6	<i>Manchester Progress</i> <i>Manchester City</i> <i>Manchester Regiment</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	March 17-20		Furness Withy
Manchester.....	March 24-27		Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	March 5-8	<i>Cairnaron</i> <i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	Late March		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— Beira.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 11	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	North Pacific Shipping
Africa-South— Cape Town.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 11 Mar. 26-April 10	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i> <i>Lake Kamloops</i>	North Pacific Shipping North Pacific Shipping
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Australia— Sydney.....	Mid-March	<i>Wangaratta</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Chile— Arica.....	March 13-16	<i>Omar E. Chapman</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta.....			
Valparaiso.....			
China— Shanghai.....	Feb. 24-Mar. 9	<i>Briancon</i> <i>Turan</i>	Canada Shipping Anglo Canadian Shipping
Shanghai.....	March 5-19		
Shanghai.....	March 7	<i>Mangarella</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
Shanghai.....	April 20	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Shanghai.....	March 20	<i>Mangarella</i>	Empire Shipping
Tsingtao.....			
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....	Feb. 28-Mar. 15	<i>Lake Sumas</i>	Canada Shipping
Chinwangtao.....			
Colombia— Buenaventura.....	March 13-16	<i>Omar E. Chapman</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Ecuador— Guayaquil.....	March 13-16	<i>Omar E. Chapman</i>	C. Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Guatemala— San José.....	March 13-16	<i>Omar E. Chapman</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Mediterranean Ports.....	Mar. 20-April 4	<i>Lake Penask</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
Panama— Balboa.....	March 13-16	<i>Omar E. Chapman</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Peru— Callao.....	March 13-16	<i>Omar E. Chapman</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Puerto Rico— Punta Arenas.....	March 13-16	<i>Omar E. Chapman</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Salvador— La Libertad	March 13-16	<i>Omar E. Chapman</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
United Kingdom— Hull.....	Mid-March	<i>Empire Guinevere</i>	Furness Pacific
Liverpool.....	Late March	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	March 3-16	<i>Lake Talla</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
London.....	March 7-21	<i>Lake Okanagan</i>	Empire Shipping
London.....	Mid-March	<i>Empire Guinevere</i>	Furness Pacific
Manchester.....	Late March	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
Venezuela— Guanta.....	Feb. 21-Mar. 11	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	North Pacific Shipping

Price of Coal Raised in Newfoundland

St. John's, February 7, 1947.—(FTS)—Two new orders issued by the Commissioner for Supply provide for an increase in the price of screened bituminous coal from \$22 to \$23 per ton. These orders became effective on January 17, 1947, and applied to sales made within the limits of the city of St. John's.

Coal has been in very short supply in the St. John's area during the past two months and many householders have been without this important fuel. The position has been eased considerably during the present week by the arrival of two cargoes.

Service from Prince Rupert to Alaska in March

Freight rates between Prince Rupert and Alaskan ports, 20 per cent lower than those prevailing between Seattle and Alaska, will be introduced on March 15, 1947, by the Briggs Steamship Company, Limited, of Prince Rupert, B.C.

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

The Foreign Trade Service head office directory, as well as the directory of Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada, appears only in the last issue of each month.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—*Canadian*, unless otherwise shown.

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

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Australia

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

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Palace Hotel. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

Chile

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

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

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

Colombia

Bogotá—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

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

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

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

22 Shari Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

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

France

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

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

Territory includes Belgium, the Netherlands and Denmark.

Greece

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

Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.

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

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

Bombay—RICHARD GREW, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

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

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

Italy

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

Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Malayan Union

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building.

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

Newfoundland

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

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Post Office Box 1660. Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5. Territory includes Denmark.

Peru

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

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103. Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

South Africa

Cape Town—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683. Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.

Cable address, Cantracom.

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

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

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

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

Territory includes Finland.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

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

United Kingdom

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

Cable address, Canfrucum.

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

Cable address, Agrilson.

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

Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, 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

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

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

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

Cable address, Cantracom.

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

Venezuela

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

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Feb 17	Nominal Quotations Feb. 24
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	.....
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	.5829	.5829
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	.2985	.2985