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COVER SUBJECT—New orchard in the South Thompson Valley, near Kamloops, British Columbia, which is expected to harvest a crop of 7,700,000 boxes this year. This compares with crops of 9,892,000 in 1946, of 8,750,000 in 1944 and with 5,748,000 in 1945. Exports from British Columbia in 1945 totalled 834,158 boxes, of which 720,000 went to the United Kingdom, 22,000 to South American countries and 42,000 to the United States. Exports in 1944, which reached the record total of 3,100,000, were shipped mostly to the United States, 2,515,000 boxes, whereas 525,000 boxes went to Great Britain and 23,000 boxes to South American countries.

Photo by National Film Board

Mexico Prohibits Importation of Much Luxury Merchandise

More than one hundred articles affected by emergency decree, occasioned by heavy losses of dollar exchange—Higher duties imposed on some thirty items — Goods in transit or already ordered on July 11 will be admitted on certain considerations.

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

MEXICO City, July 11, 1947.—Heavy losses of dollar exchange have forced the Mexican Government to prohibit, by emergency decree, the importation of more than one hundred luxury articles, and to impose higher import rates on some thirty other items. The principal prohibited items are: Canned and fresh foods; furs; bags; wallets and purses; wearing apparel; furniture; jewellery; perfumes; alcoholic beverages; kraft paper; washing machines; radios and phonographs; pianos; watches; automobiles and omnibuses. The emergency decree was published today.

The most important articles on which import tariffs were increased are: Dried cod and canned fish; locks and key blanks; animal and vegetable fibres; aluminum kitchenware; cigarette paper; felt hats; and motor-cycles. Increased tariffs become effective on July 26, 1947.

Financial Position Outlined

The financial position of the country when the decree was issued indicated that dollar reserves of \$372,000,000 in February, 1946, were rapidly falling towards the 1942 level of only \$51,000,000. From January to June inclusive, 1947, Mexico lost \$52,500,000 of her gold reserves, following a loss of \$100,000,000 during 1946.

Today's decree provides for the entrance, under licence, of merchandise in transit to Mexico, according to Articles IV and V, which read as follows:

Article IV: Merchandise in transit or which had already been ordered by the effective date of the prohibition referred to in Article I of this Decree may be imported, provided it conforms to the following rules:

1. The merchandise which had already been shipped prior to the effective date of this Decree may enter the country, paying the corresponding duties, upon prior presentation of the bill of lading to the National Committee for the Control of Importations.

2. Merchandise shipped after the effective date of this Decree may be imported into the country only if the following conditions are fulfilled:

- (a) That contracts exist entered into prior to May 18, 1947;
- (b) That the contract be bona fide;
- (c) That delivery of the merchandise included in the contract had been fixed for any date before October 15, 1947;
- (d) That payment had been made, (or) an advance on account of same, or the form of payment for the merchandise had been fixed, or
- (e) That the entry of the merchandise is necessary in order to avoid serious injury to the importer or to the foreign exporter.

Article V: Importers who consider themselves among the cases provided for in the previous article shall present the executed contracts to the National Commission for the Control of Importations before the fifteenth of August of this year. After this date, no applications of this nature will be accepted.

Canadian and United States Trade Agreements with Mexico

Canada has a most-favoured-nation trade agreement with the Mexican Government, which was signed in Mexico on February 8, 1946, and the United States has a bilateral agreement with this country. Owing to the emergency nature of the new regulations, it was difficult for the Mexican authorities to give adequate notice to either government, but the exchange position was becoming so drastic that action of an immediate nature was necessary.

It is estimated very roughly that United States exporters may sustain losses of between 75,000,000 and 80,000,000 dollars annually, while Canada will be affected to the extent of approximately \$800,000 annually, in so far as the Decree prohibiting importation of luxury articles is concerned. Mexico is well aware of the fact that Canada is one of the few countries with which she maintains a favourable balance of trade, which last year amounted to \$4,073,696.

Prohibited Articles

A full list of commodities of which the importation is now prohibited is as follows:

Description

Canned meat foods, even when containing vegetable products in any proportion, n.o.p.

Skins tanned with the hair on: Beaver, rabbit, hare, muskrat and similar.

Skins tanned with the hair on, n.o.p.

Bags, wallets and purses, of leather and of other materials, of all kinds, wholly or partly lined with leather, weighing each up to one kilo, even if lined with material other than silk.

Lined with materials containing silk.

Wearing apparel, and separate parts thereof, of leather or skins with the hair on, lined or ornamented with fabrics containing silk.

Not containing silk.

Peaches.

Fresh fruit, n.o.p.

Apples.

Pears.

Grapes.

Sliced dried fruits of any kind.

Prunes.

Raisins.

Canned fruits in syrup or in their juice.

Billiard tables of all kinds, and separate parts thereof, n.o.p.

Armchairs with seat or back of wood, n.o.p. Without coverings or trimmings of leather or fabric.

Wholly or partly wood-veneered, without coverings or trimmings of leather or fabric.

With wood visible and with coverings or trimmings also visible; made of fabrics containing silk or artificial fibres.

Made of leather or skin.

Made of fabrics containing wool and other animal fibres except silk.

Furniture of fine or ordinary wood, n.o.p., gilt, silvered or bronzed, also furniture with metal ornaments or with inlaid work of all kinds, or with fabric containing silk, even if leather trimmed.

Furniture of fine or ordinary wood, veneered with fine wood, n.o.p., not upholstered, inlaid, or ornamented with metal, and not with fabrics containing silk, even if leather trimmed.

Furniture of fine or ordinary wood, n.o.p., upholstered, but not inlaid, or ornamented with metal, and not with fabrics containing silk, even if leather trimmed.

Furniture of ordinary wood, n.o.p., not upholstered, inlaid, or ornamented with metal, and not with fabrics containing silk, even if leather trimmed.

Furniture of ordinary wood, n.o.p., upholstered, but not inlaid, or ornamented with metal, and not with fabrics containing silk, even if leather trimmed.

Diamonds, cut.

Glass or crystal worked into pieces, n.o.p., weighing up to 300 grams.

Glass or crystal worked into pieces, n.o.p., weighing more than 300 grams.

Glass or crystal wares, n.o.p., cut or engraved.

Glass or crystal wares, n.o.p., decorated with gold, silver or colours.

Glass or crystal wares, n.o.p., mounted or set in base metal, neither gilt nor silvered.

Glass or crystal wares, n.o.p., mounted or set in base metal, gilt or silvered.

Jewellery and all kinds of manufactures of gold or platinum or of both metals: With pearls, diamonds, emeralds, rubies or sapphires.

Jewellery and all kinds of manufactures of gold or platinum or of both metals: With precious stones, n.o.p.

Jewellery and all kinds of manufactures of gold or platinum or of both metals: Without pearls or precious stones.

Jewellery and all kinds of manufactures of false metal, covered with gold: With pearls or precious stones.

Without pearls or precious stones.

Jewellery and all kinds of manufactures of silver, without pearls or precious stones.

Refrigerators of iron, even when enamelled, and those of wood, with or without lining of ordinary metal, of any kind, weighing up to 200 kilos.

More than 200 kilos.

Furniture of iron or steel, weighing up to 10 kilos, n.o.p.

More than 10 kilos, n.o.p.

Refrigerators of iron or steel, even if enamelled, operated by means of liquid or gaseous fuel, weighing up to 200 kilos.

More than 200 kilos.

Jewellery of steel, agate, amber, jet, tortoise shell, shell, coral, ivory, mother-of-pearl, leather or tissues of all sorts, in any proportion, with parts of false metal, even gilt or silvered.

Jewellery of false metal or its alloys: Gilt or silvered.

Neither gilt nor silvered.

Jewellery except of steel, agate, amber, jet, tortoise shell, shell, coral, ivory, mother-of-pearl, leather, or tissues of all kinds: With parts of gilt or silvered false metal.

With parts of false metal, neither gilt nor silvered.

Cotton cloth, oiled, waxed or prepared with pyroxylin.

Cotton velvet, weighing up to 400 grams per square meter, even if figured.

Cotton velvet, weighing more than 400 grams per square metre, even if figured.

Velvets of artificial fibres, weighing up to 400 grams per square metre, even if figured.

Velvets of artificial fibres, weighing more than 400 grams per square metre, even if figured.

Velvets or artificial fibres with admixture of other fibre, excluding silk, weighing up to 400 grams per square metre, even if figured.

Weighing more than 400 grams per square metre, even if figured.

Carpets of beaten wool, or of cow hair, and those of coarse fabric (jerga) of wool and other animal fibres, except silk, on a foundation of any vegetable fibre, excluding cotton, and even if the foundation contains threads of the last-named material.

Carpets of wool and other animal fibres, except silk, on a foundation of any vegetable fibre, excluding cotton, even if the foundation contains threads of the last-named material: Of corded or looped weave.

Carpets of wool and other animal fibres except silk, of plush weave, on a base of any vegetable fibre except cotton, and even if containing threads of that material.

Of looped weave or with cut pile, on a foundation of cotton or wool, weighing per square metre: Up to 1,500 grams.

Of looped or plush weave, on a base of cotton or wool, weighing more than 1,500 grams per square metre.

Velvets of wool and of other animal fibres, except silk, even if figured, weighing per square metre: Up to 400 grams.

Weighing more than 400 grams per square metre.

Under and outer shirts and drawers of cotton cloth, not of plain weave, for men and boys.

Made-up wearing apparel, n.o.p., and separate parts when sewn, of cotton cloth, of plain weave, even with adornments or embroidery not of silk nor of false metal, of any kind.

Made-up wearing apparel, n.o.p., and separate parts when sewn, of cotton cloth not of plain weave, even with adornments or embroidery not of silk nor of false metal, of any kind.

Made-up wearing apparel, n.o.p., and separate parts when sewn, of cotton cloth, of plain weave, with silk ornaments or embroideries, even with false metal of all sorts.

Other than of plain weave, with silk ornaments or embroideries, even with false metal of all kinds.

Socks and stockings of tissues of artificial fibres, even with admixture of other fibre, not silk.

Socks and stockings, knit, of wool and other animal fibres, except silk, even with ornaments or embroidery not of silk.

With silk ornaments or embroidery.

Made-up wearing apparel, n.o.p., and separate parts thereof when sewn, of cloth of wool and other animal fibres, except silk, woven with yarns, even with adornments or embroidery not of silk nor of false metal, of any kind.

Woven with yarns, with silk ornaments or embroidery, even with false metal of all kinds.

When the weave contains threads, in any proportion, even with adornments or embroidery not of silk nor of false metal, of any kind.

Containing in the weave threads in any proportion, with silk adornments or embroidery, even with false metal of any kind.

Knit hosiery and socks of silk, even with adornments or embroidery of any kind.

Knit hosiery and socks of silk, with mixture of other fibre in any proportion, even with adornments, or embroidery of any kind.

Cosmetics, perfumed or not.

Alcoholic or ether solutions of aromatic substances from flowers or of products of synthetic origin which imitate them, in any proportion.

Cases or sets of all kinds, fitted with perfumery articles, even containing soaps. Sparkling wines.

Red, white and generous wines, the alcoholic strength of which is up to 14 centesimal degrees Gay-Lussac, at a temperature of 15 degrees Centigrade: In wooden or metal receptacles.

In earthen, faience, or glass receptacles, or in other receptacles, n.o.p.

Red, white and generous wines, the alcoholic strength of which is more than 14 without exceeding 23 centesimal degrees Centigrade: In wooden or metal receptacles.

In earthen, faience or glass receptacles, or in other receptacles n.o.p.

Alcoholic beverages, the alcoholic strength of which is more than 14 without exceeding 23 centesimal degrees Gay-Lussac, at the temperature of 15 degrees Centigrade: In wooden or metal receptacles.

In earthen, faience or glass receptacles, or in other receptacles, n.o.p.

Alcoholic beverages, the alcoholic strength of which is more than 23 without exceeding 55 centesimal degrees Gay-Lussac, at the temperature of 15 degrees Centigrade: In wooden or metal receptacles.

In earthen, faience or glass receptacles, or in other receptacles, n.o.p.

Alcoholic beverages, the alcoholic strength of which is more than 55 centesimal degrees Gay-Lussac, at the temperature of 15 degrees Centigrade: In wooden or metal receptacles.

In earthen, faience or glass receptacles, or in other receptacles, n.o.p.

Bourbon and rye whisky, with alcoholic strength greater than 23 but not exceeding 55 centesimal degrees Gay-Lussac, at a temperature of 15 degrees centigrade, in containers of wood or metal.

In earthen, faience or glass receptacles, or in other receptacles, n.o.p.

Bourbon and rye whisky, with alcoholic strength greater than 55 centesimal degrees Gay-Lussac, at a temperature of 15 degrees centigrade, in containers of wood or metal.

In earthen, faience or glass receptacles, or in other receptacles, n.o.p.

Paper of the natural colour of the pulp, called "Kraft", offering a resistance by the "Mullen" apparatus not under 2,500 grams to the square centimetre, for every 100 grams of weight to the square metre, imported in rolls not measuring less than 1 metre in width and 85 centimetres in diameter, weighing: More than 100 but not more than 125 grams per square metre.

More than 125 grams per square metre.

Advertisements, calendars and catalogues printed, engraved or lithographed on loose sheets of paper or cardboard, even with frames or rods of any kind, n.o.p. Prohibited beginning January 1, 1948.

Pictures and carvings proved at the time of importation to have been produced at least a hundred years before the date of entry.

Antiques n.o.p., proved at the time of importation to have been produced at least a hundred years before the date of entry.

Pencil cases, fountain pens and penholders: Of any other material than precious metal, with gold or gold-plated parts.

Of any other material than precious metal, with silver parts.

Washing machines, weighing up to 100 kilos each.

Washing machines, weighing more than 100 kilos each.

Radio receiving apparatus, with cabinet.

Without cabinet.

Phonographic apparatus of any kind.

Phonographic apparatus combined with radio apparatus.

Pianos of all kinds.

Watches, other than repeating, with gold or platinum case: Pocket.

Wrist.

Watches, other than repeating, with case either gilt or gold plated, or having gold parts or inlaying: Pocket.

Wrist.

Pocket or wrist watches, other than repeating, with case of silver or of silvered false metal.

Pocket or wrist watches: With case of false metal, neither gilt nor silvered.

With case, n.o.p.

Passenger automobiles of any kind, up to 4 cylinders, for any number of passengers, n.o.p.

With more than 4 but not more than 6 cylinders, with a capacity of up to 6 passengers, n.o.p.

With more than 4 but not more than 6 cylinders, with a capacity of more than 6 and up to 9 passengers, n.o.p.

With more than 6 and up to 8 cylinders, with a capacity of up to 6 passengers, n.o.p.

With more than 6 and up to 8 cylinders, with a capacity of more than 6 and up to 9 passengers, n.o.p.

With more than 8 cylinders, for any number of passengers, n.o.p.

Omnibuses of any kind, for any number of passengers.

Automobiles of any kind, up to 4 cylinders, for the conveyance of goods, with stake body, with or without cab.

Automobiles of any kind, with more than 4 cylinders, for the conveyance of goods, with stake body, with or without cab.

Automobiles of any kind, for the conveyance of goods, with closed body, n.o.p.

Information concerning the items on which tariff duties have been increased may be obtained from the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, in Ottawa, which has a copy of the list.

Commission for Control of Imports Appointed

Article II of the decree established the National Commission for the Control of Importations, and assigned to it the following powers:

1. To dictate regulations for the execution of this decree and to create the sub-commissions and offices that it may deem necessary.

2. To receive the contracts referred to in Article V within the time fixed and to resolve the cases presented.

3. To receive the bills of lading referred to in Article IV, Fraction 1, and to determine if the corresponding permit of importation may be granted.

4. The occasion arising to fix the quotas of importation in accordance with Article VI.

5. To fix the proportion of such quotas that shall be assigned to the different supplying countries.

6. To fix the form of distribution of the merchandise subject to quota.

7. To determine the dates and the degree in which the restrictions established by this decree may be eliminated, taking into consideration the state of the balance of payments.

8. To establish special rules for the articles included in this decree destined to frontier zones, as well as for importations made under the provisions of laws that may be established for exceptions.

Article VI: If the National Commission for the Control of Importations should establish import quotas in place of the absolute prohibitions fixed in this decree, importations effected during the transitory regimen of the previous articles shall be deducted from the total quota which may be determined.

Article VII: Restrictions on importations established by the present decree are of a transitory character and may be modified in proportion as the equilibrium of the balance of payments may be achieved.

Article VIII: All dispositions contrary to the present decree are hereby rescinded, without prejudice to the continuation by the Ministry of National Economy of the functions pertaining to it in matters of foreign trade.

Emergency Measures Introduced Reluctantly

To summarize the present situation. Mexico is attempting, by drastically restricting importations, to bring her dollar payments position into equilibrium with her reduced dollar reserves. These emergency measures were taken reluctantly and were admitted to be more in the nature of a recognition of critical trade and financial conditions than the pursuance of a deliberate foreign trade policy. Government spokesmen stated that Mexico always had been in favour of the elimination of barriers and obstacles to the development of commerce, but that the decree had been made necessary by the highly unfavourable national balance of trade. The situation was in the nature of an emergency created by external factors which, if they persisted, would endanger Mexican economy, it was stated by the government.

(Editor's Note—A preliminary despatch from Mr. D. S. Cole appeared in the July 19th issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

U.K. Colonial Office to Assist East African Groundnut Producers

Colonial Development Corporation, with power to borrow £100 million, will aid private enterprise—Measures will help to increase wealth of the colonies and raise their standard of living and purchasing power.

LONDON, June 26, 1947.—(FTS)—With respect to the project for the large-scale production of groundnuts in East Africa, referred to in the May 10th issue of *Foreign Trade* (page 840), the Colonial Office has announced its intention to form a Colonial Development Corporation with power to borrow £100,000,000 to set up or assist any enterprise in the colonies designed to increase general productive capacity. In addition to stimulating the supply of products, of which the United Kingdom and the world at large stand in need, these measures should materially assist in increasing the wealth of the colonies and raising their standard of living and purchasing power.

It is stated that the corporation will operate on commercial principles. It is not intended to oust private enterprise but to supplement it. The Colonial Development and Welfare Act provides money for the improvement of the social and other services of the colonies and helps to furnish the basic services for further economic development in the form of improved communications, better agricultural services, water supplies and the like. The new corporation will supplement these activities by undertaking individual productive projects.

South Africa Experienced Great Industrial Growth Last Year

Total output valued at £330,500,000, compared with £150,500,000 before the war—Capacity production of steel half present consumption—Gold production declined but yield increased—Diamond industry achieved record.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on economic conditions in the Union of South Africa, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 15, 1947.—Remarkable industrial expansion occurred in South Africa during 1946. The Minister of Economic Development has announced that the gross value of this country's industrial output amounted to £330,500,000, as compared with a value of £150,500,000 eight years ago. During the same period, wages increased by an aggregate of more than £43,000,000. He also estimated that the building requirements of industry in the next three years would amount to about £30,000,000. A total of 634 major projects, involving an expenditure of some £20,000,000, are planned; 225 for the Transvaal, 141 for Cape Province and 129 for Natal.

During the year a number of new industrial projects were announced, including plants for the production of nylon hosiery, soda ash, rubber goods, wool and cotton textiles, bags, motor car assembly, and foodstuffs. In all, 3,820 new companies were registered last year in the Union, with a capital of £183,000,000. Over 2,500 of these were in the Transvaal. These registrations numbered more than twice the figure for 1945, and compare with 1,581 with a capital of £49,000,000 for the year 1937, which was the largest prewar year.

Capacity Output of Steel Half Consumption of Union

South Africa is the third largest steel producer in the British Commonwealth and Empire, in the opinion of the chairman of the South African Iron and Steel Industrial Corporation (IsCOR), her production being exceeded only by that of Great Britain and Canada. The government has a 95 per cent interest in IsCOR, which produced 525,042 tons of ingots and molten steel and 392,096 tons of rolled and drawn steel products in 1946. The capacity output of IsCOR, with that of other manufacturers, represents about 450,000 tons per annum of rolled and drawn steel products. South Africa's prewar consumption of these averaged about 854,000 tons. There is a substantial excess demand for these products over local production, amounting to as much as 400,000 tons under present conditions.

During the whole of last year, iron and steel continued to be in short supply in the Union. Towards the end of the year, when receipts of overseas supplies remained disappointingly small and it became evident that large tonnages could not be expected from either the United States or the United Kingdom, steel control was re-introduced in an effort to spread the limited supplies among the most essential users.

Production Facilities Being Expanded

Extensive plans for supplying most or all of South Africa's needs of iron and steel in the future are in preparation. During the past year, the approval of Parliament was obtained for the increase of IsCOR's capital



South Africa—Jeppe Street, one of the main thoroughfares in Johannesburg, which celebrated its Diamond Jubilee in 1946; in company with Vancouver. Metropolis of South Africa, it has a population of 727,900, of which nearly half are blacks. Johannesburg is in the centre of the Witwatersrand, an extensive gold reef, and distribution centre for a vast hinterland. Its purchasing power represents about 65 per cent of that of the Union.

by £15,000,000. It is proposed to extend the plant by the construction of steel works at Vanderbijl Park, Vereeniging, with an ingot capacity of about 320,000 tons per annum. This will represent an output capacity of flat rolled products of about 240,000 tons, which will include plates, sheets (black and galvanized), strip and tin plate. There are also to be extensions at the Iscor Works, Pretoria, to rolling mill and finishing facilities, while extensions to the ore mining equipment are projected. This development, however, will take some years. Even then, in the opinion of most traders, there will continue to be an important market for overseas supplies of iron and steel, particularly in the coastal areas.

Gold Production Declined but Yield Increased

As predicted several months ago by the Chamber of Mines, the year closed with a reduction in gold output compared with a year ago of 295,631 ounces. The production of gold for 1946 amounted to 11,917,914 ounces, with a declared value of £102,792,007, as compared with the 12,213,545 ounces, valued at £105,189,155, in 1945. Ore milled during the year totalled 56,927,500 tons, as compared with 57,897,600 tons in 1945. The average yield per ton of ore milled increased, however, during the year from 3,997 dwts. to 4,024 dwts., partially as a result of the coming into operation of the rich Blyvooruitzicht mines.

Profits for 1946 totalled £26,318,587, as compared with £30,810,634 in 1945. Working revenue was also smaller at £99,249,814, compared with £101,847,382 in 1945.

The year was one of great difficulties for the industry, which began to show the serious effects of rising costs of production against a fixed selling price. A series of labour troubles, increased labour costs, and particularly the rising cost of overseas materials and machinery, resulted in October in the President of the Chamber of Mines placing the whole matter forcefully and clearly before the public. He warned that, unless a change could be made in the trend of increasing costs and falling profits, many marginal mines would be forced to close. Successful and profitable mining is the foundation of South Africa's economic structure. The report of the Chamber of Mines, therefore, had a depressing effect on trade without any solution being found to reverse the adverse trend in this industry.

Rich Gold Field Found in Orange Free State

All the year's news of the gold mining industry was not depressing, however, as there were two outstanding developments which were bullish in character and resulted in feverish activity for a time on the local stock exchange. The first was the coming into production of the famous Blyvooruitzicht mine, with its remarkably high gold-recovery rate. This is undoubtedly the richest gold mine so far discovered in South Africa. In December, 1946, for example, from only 31,000 tons of ore milled, it produced 26,642 fine ounces of gold. Optimistic reports of the new gold field in the Orange Free State indicate that a valuable field will be developed there, and that probably a dozen good mines will result. It will be some years, however, before any gold is likely to be recovered from the new field, as much building, road and other construction work will be necessary before operations can commence on an extensive basis.

Diamond Industry Achieved Record

The diamond industry had a most successful year, sales reaching an all-time record of £30,000,000. This compares with £24,500,000 in 1945. At the close of the year, however, the immediate outlook was less bright and the industry seemed to be faced with some relaxation in overseas demand, particularly for diamonds for the jewellery trades.

Heavy Demands for Coal Continued

Tremendous activity continued in the coal industry throughout the year, with heavy demands being received for supplies from overseas. Production for the first eleven months of the year amounted to 23,891,000 tons, compared with 24,906,000 tons for the year 1944. The shortage of railway rolling stock for the carriage of coal to the seaboard made impossible further hoped for expansion in production. Speaking recently before a joint meeting of the Chamber of Commerce and Federation of

Unsettled Economic Conditions In China Influence Trade

Continued and widespread civil war, inflation, disruption of internal communications, and numerous drastic government regulations designed to correct China's economic position make normal analysis of trade nearly impossible—Canada has advanced from eighth to third place of sources of supply in first quarter of 1947.

By L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of three articles on economic conditions in China.)

SHANGHAI, June 5, 1947.—A normal analysis of China's foreign trade since the cessation of hostilities in the Far East has been practically impossible due to many factors, including China's continued and widespread civil war; progressively increasing inflation; disruption of internal communications, and numerous drastic regulations by the Central Government, designed to correct the economic position of China as a whole. In addition, the generous aid given by UNRRA, involving approximately U.S.\$1,000,000,000, and comprising practically all commodities which would in the normal course of events be directed through normal trading channels, renders an accurate analysis of the trend of commercial trading extremely difficult.

Value of Imports Amounted to Astronomical Figure Last Year

For example, in an endeavour to estimate the direction and trend of overseas trade with China during the calendar year 1946, it may be said that the value of imports, as indicated by the Chinese Maritime Customs, amounted to the astronomical sum of \$1,501,165,246,000 Chinese National Currency. This amount is based on Chinese dollars of varying exchange value, and incidentally refers only to commercial cargoes as apart from a very substantial volume supplied by UNRRA and smuggled goods through numerous Chinese ports where customs control has not been fully re-established.

As a further indication also of the radical changes in the value of imports from month to month during the year 1946, the following brief table has been supplied by the Chinese Maritime Customs:

Value of Imports and Exports

	Imports CNC \$1,000 Million	Exports Million
January	10	6
February	16	4
March	43	9
April	93	7
May	90	19
June	138	18
July	111	30
August	137	60
September	245	67
October	229	41
November	227	72
December	156	74

NOTE.—Separate figures for UNRRA shipments from overseas amounted to CNC\$399,231,335,000.



China—Traffic problems at the junction of Nanking Road and the Bund, Shanghai. The wide variety of vehicles, supplemented by steamers and carry-coolies, includes trams, UNRRA and other trucks, automobiles, station wagons, jeeps, pedicabs, bicycles, rickshaws and push carts. The covered truck at left centre is used to convey staff personnel of the British Consulate and Canadian Commercial Counsellor's office to work.

Trade of China, by Countries

	Imports Per cent	Exports Per cent
United States	57	38
British India	8	5
Great Britain	4	4
Hong Kong	4	28
Brazil	4	0.1
Mexico	2	0.04
Malayan Union	2	2
Australia	1	0.32
Canada	1.8	0.62

The foregoing figures, however, cannot be used as an accurate guide to the trend of foreign trade inasmuch as the majority of former suppliers to China, with the exception of the United States, were still subject to numerous export controls and the wide range of capital and consumption goods required by China were unavailable for early shipment. Towards the close of 1946, however, when such countries, including Canada, were in a position to provide substantial shipments, the chaotic exchange situation in China, coupled with drastic restrictions on both imports and foreign currency, seriously militated against normal expansion of commercial trading.

Effect of Various Restrictions Visible in First Quarter of 1947

The effect, therefore, of these various restrictions can be seen more clearly in recent customs figures for the first quarter of this year, covering a period which included a radical change in the official exchange rate from

CNC\$3,350 equals U.S.\$1.00 to CNC\$12,000 equals U.S.\$1.00, plus the institution of an extensive quota system drastically limiting imports to essential goods and eliminating all luxury items and manufactured goods not needed for reconstruction and rehabilitation, primarily designed to conserve China's dwindling supply of foreign exchange.

Total imports during the first quarter of 1947, in terms of Chinese National Currency, were valued in March at CNC\$430 billion as compared with CNC\$217 billion and CNC\$151 billion in February and January respectively. For the greater part of the latter two months, customs import valuation figures were compiled at the official rate of CNC\$3,350 equals U.S.\$1.00, while the new official rate of CNC\$12,000 equals U.S.\$1.00 was in effect during the month of March and part of February. In terms of United States currency, therefore, March imports amounted to only U.S.\$36 million as compared with U.S.\$72 million in February and U.S.\$50 million in January, showing a drastic reduction in imports.

Marked Increase in Imports of Capital Goods

An interesting development during this period also was the marked increase in imports of capital goods, with machinery, metals, miscellaneous metal-ware and transport equipment aggregating U.S.\$8.3 million, approximately one-quarter of the total March imports. Other large imports consisted of oil products, wool and woollens, cereals and flour, paper, raw cotton, and chemicals.

Canada's Position Shows Improvement

Of particular interest to Canada, and indicative of China's appreciation of Canadian quality and adherence to contracts despite the present difficult trading conditions, is the realignment of leading overseas suppliers, with Canada showing a remarkable improvement from eighth to third place out of the fifty countries shown in the Chinese customs returns. The following brief table indicates graphically the marked change in value and percentage of total imports from the ten leading countries for the first quarter of 1947 as compared with the corresponding period of 1946:

Chinese Imports, by Principal Countries

	January-March, 1947			January-March, 1946	
	CNC \$1,000	Per Cent		CNC \$1,000	Per Cent
United States	433,179,047	54.31	United States	36,152,798	51.57
Great Britain	81,161,682	10.18	Mexico	12,743,537	18.18
Canada	36,248,463	4.54	Brazil	7,184,230	10.25
British India	29,618,569	3.71	Hong Kong	6,352,994	9.06
Australia	24,812,406	3.11	Great Britain	1,678,247	2.39
Belgium	20,416,901	2.56	Sweden	847,885	1.21
Iran	20,305,376	2.55	Iran	817,377	1.17
Switzerland	19,617,846	2.46	Canada	806,398	1.15
Malayan Union . . .	17,198,333	2.16	Malayan Union . . .	650,342	0.93
Hong Kong	14,739,595	1.85	Norway	549,996	0.78

Prewar Trade Pattern Again Developing

As will be noted from the table of imports, the pattern of prewar years is again developing, with 80 per cent of Canada's total business with China being made up of four commodities, viz., wheat flour, CNC\$19.7 billion; newsprint, CNC\$5.9 billion; dry salt herring, CNC\$3.3 billion; and timber, CNC\$1.3 billion. The remaining 20 per cent comprised a wide variety of articles, including electric equipment, steel products, bicycles, cotton piece-goods, electric motors, metals, miscellaneous groceries, chemicals, paper and coal.

Canada Sending Trade Mission To South Africa Next September

Hon. James A. MacKinnon will head delegation of leading industrialists—Party due by air in Johannesburg on September 20—Official calls scheduled for Leopoldville, Cairo, Rome and Lisbon.

CANADA is sending a trade mission to South Africa next September in an effort to stimulate further the close commercial relations between these two units of the British Commonwealth. An announcement to this effect was made this week by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who will head the delegation.

The Minister will be accompanied by a representative group of Canadian businessmen, including R. C. Berkinshaw, President, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Vice-President, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited, Toronto; V. M. Drury, President, Canadian Car and Foundry Company, Limited, Montreal; Paul Bienvenu, President, Catelli Food Products, Limited, Montreal; E. E. H. Wright, Vice-President, Welland Vale Manufacturing Company, Limited, St. Catharines, Ont., and D. R. Moffat, Vice-President, Moffats Limited, Weston, Ont.

In making his announcement, the Minister explained that an invitation had been received from the Government of the Union of South Africa, where he will confer with government authorities. Arrangements have been made to meet with members of the Chamber of Mines, in Johannesburg, various branches of the Chamber of Commerce and other associations interested in the promotion of trade between Canada and South Africa.

Party Due in Johannesburg September 20

The party will proceed by regular air lines, via New York and Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, to Johannesburg, where it is due on September 20. The mission will return via Nairobi, Kenya Colony; Khartoum, British Sudan; Cairo, Egypt; Rome, Italy; and Lisbon, Portugal. Official stops will be made at Leopoldville, Cairo, Rome and Lisbon, at each of which Canadian Trade Commissioners are stationed, to discuss trade matters.

Canada is vitally interested in the development of trade with South Africa. Her exports to the Union have increased from \$17,996,959 in 1939 to \$68,632,865 in 1946. Imports from South Africa, on the other hand, have risen from a value of \$3,990,881 in 1939 to a value of \$7,891,625 in 1946. Due to major developments in the basic and secondary industries of South Africa, this market is of increasing importance to Canadian manufacturers.

The announcement of this mission recalls previous missions headed by the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon to a number of Central and South American countries during 1946, his visits to the Caribbean and Panama in 1940, and to South America in 1941. These did much to cement relations between Canada and the countries concerned, and to furnish their respective peoples with a wider knowledge of conditions in these lands.

Canada signed a trade agreement with the Union of South Africa on August 20, 1932, which went into force on October 13. The agreement extended a list of preferences formerly exchanged in the absence of a formal agreement. It was made for a period of five years and thereafter until terminated on six months' notice.

Commercial Counsellor Completing Arrangements

J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, who is completing arrangements for the reception and tour of this official party, wrote the following descriptive article for the inaugural issue of *Foreign Trade*:

Johannesburg is the metropolis of South Africa and the largest gold mining centre in the world. Situated on the famous Transvaal Gold Reef, where every month something over one million ounces of gold is produced, Johannesburg was founded just over 60 years ago. Its Diamond Jubilee was celebrated in September, 1946, when messages of goodwill were exchanged with the City of Vancouver, likewise celebrating its Diamond Jubilee.

Johannesburg, which is 35 miles from Pretoria, capital of the Union, is situated at an elevation of 5,740 feet on the central plateau of South Africa. It has a population of 727,943, nearly half of which are blacks, and is in the very centre of the Transvaal Gold Reef. It is the distributing centre for the vast hinterland, and in purchasing power represents about 65 per cent of that of the whole Union.

Like Canada, South Africa is a bilingual country, about 60 per cent of the people being Afrikaans-speaking and the remainder largely English. Most business is, however, transacted in English. English standards of measurement and currency are also generally used.

Recent census returns reveal that the population of South Africa is 11,258,858, which represents an increase of 1,688,960 over the official figures for 1936. Of this total, 7,735,809 are natives (negroid), 2,335,460 are of European extraction, 282,539 are Asiatics and 905,050 are classed among mixed or other coloured races.

With ample foreign exchange derived from the sale of gold, South Africa is a large per capita importing country. Average annual imports before the war were valued at £80 million, of which the United Kingdom was the chief source of supply, followed closely by the United States. Before the war, Canadian exports to South Africa annually amounted to about \$15 million. As a result of the war, Canadian exports to South Africa have risen and expanded materially to about \$68 million in 1946, and comprise a very wide range of commodities.

Canada is well liked and highly regarded in South Africa. South Africans are friendly and favour close trade and cultural relations with Canada. The market as a whole is a high-class one, the 2,500,000 white people having a high purchasing power. On the other hand, there is a large black and coloured population of some 7,500,000, which comprises a low-income group with small purchasing power. Definite steps have been taken to improve the lot of the natives, however, which some day will result in a much more valuable market than at present.

Trade in South Africa is active and South African merchants are still anxiously seeking overseas supplies of goods. The last half of 1946 has, however, seen the development of much greater caution on the part of buyers. Better quality, better deliveries and keener prices from overseas are now demanded.

Postal Information

Normal Weight Limit Applies for Air Mail to China

Effective immediately, the normal weight limit of four pounds six ounces will apply to air mail for China. Dutiable articles cannot be enclosed in letter packages to China.

Industry in Brazil Has Imposed Big Demand on Labour Force

Labour shortage is the outcome of a shift from agriculture towards industry, resulting in greater instability and lower productivity—Inflation lowers industrial workers' living standards—Workers unsatisfied despite repeated increases and bonuses.

By Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the sixth in a series of articles on Brazil for *Foreign Trade*.)

INDUSTRY in Brazil is providing employment for a larger proportion of the population, a shift from agriculture to other occupations having been noted, particularly in the past two years. It has been ascertained that increased industrial activity has placed a considerable strain on the very limited reserve of trained or easily trained labour. Industrial enterprises have competed for employes with resulting greater instability and lower productivity on the part of industrial workers.

Absenteeism is common, as many industries struggling to fill their minimum requirements employ untrained labour of very low productive capacity and greater instability. Unaccustomed to regular wages, and their needs being small, this improvised labour force is prone to absenteeism. This condition is not limited to untrained labour, but is widespread among the better class of industrial workers, partly due to lack of initiative and partly to unfavourable health conditions among the working classes. A diamond-cutting firm in Rio de Janeiro, employing 100 cutters, reports that 36 individual workers were away from work for periods ranging from one to fifteen days in one month. Since 1941, this firm has had to train at considerable expense 200 cutters in order to maintain a labour force of 100 in its shops.

Other Activities Draw Labour

Other factors contributing to the shortage of labour are major industrial projects, such as Volta Redonda, the rubber development campaign and the needs of the armed forces. The building boom, particularly in Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo, has drawn considerable labour by offering higher wages and more attractive working and living conditions.

Despite repeated wage increases and bonuses decreed by the government, labour as a whole is unsatisfied, as the standard of living among industrial workers has deteriorated steadily, due to inflated prices of even the most essential commodities.

The latest statistics published, relating to 1942, are as follows:

Number of Persons Employed in Brazil

Industry	956,088
Commerce	500,000
Navigation and ports	55,867
Banks and other financial occupations	25,626
Public utilities	96,488
Railways	172,524
Transport and freight handling	210,000
Agriculture and other rural occupations	8,860,000
Other activities (estimate)	1,932,338
Total	12,808,931

Favourable Trade Balance With Great Britain Higher In May

Figure amounted to \$75,600,000, which is highest since June, 1945—Foodstuffs feature exports to the United Kingdom—Payments for freight and services enter into balance, additional to commodity trade total.

CANADA had a favourable balance of trade with the United Kingdom in May amounting to \$75,600,000, which is the highest figure for any month since June, 1945. Despite the fact that her unfavourable trade balance with the United States climbed to a new peak at \$102,700,000, this Dominion was enabled to show an excess of exports over imports that represented a value of \$30,900,000. Her favourable balance of trade for the first five months of this year amounts to \$43,200,000, which does not include net exports of non-monetary gold for this period, valued at \$37,300,000.

Imports during the month of May had a value of \$240,300,000, which is the highest figure on record. Domestic exports, valued at \$267,800,000, were higher in May than in any other month since the conclusion of hostilities, and far in excess of prewar figures. Total trade for the five-month period is valued at \$2,094,500,000, which is considerably larger than for the twelve months of 1938 or the average for 1935-39. In fact, Canada's total trade for the first four months of this year has approximately the same value as that for the whole of 1938 or the average for 1935-39.



Canadian eggs being loaded aboard the Canadian Pacific cargo liner *Beaverlake* for consumption in Great Britain.

Foodstuffs Feature Exports to United Kingdom

Foodstuffs figure largely among Canadian shipments to the United Kingdom, whose demand for staple commodities available from this country is greater than before the war. The principal items exported by Canada to Great Britain during the first three months of this year are, in millions of dollars: Wheat, \$39.8; bacon and ham, \$12.2; flour, \$11.4; eggs in the shell, \$8.1; lumber of Douglas fir, \$4.8; flue-cured tobacco, \$4.1; beef and veal, \$3.5; oats, \$3.3; copper ingots, etc., \$2.8; nickel, \$2.6; canned salmon, \$2.6; fresh apples, \$2.5; platinum, \$2.4; plywood, \$2.2; zinc, \$2.2; lead, \$1.8; iron ingots, etc., \$1.6; pulp sulphite, \$1.3; copper rods, etc., \$1.2; pit props, \$1.1; and lumber of hemlock, \$1.1.

Payments Made for Freight and Services

Commodity trade figures are of prime importance in any consideration of current payments by the United Kingdom to Canada and vice versa, though there are others. For example, interest and dividend payments to British investors amounted in 1946 to \$54,000,000, which represents a substantial reduction from the prewar payments, amounting in 1937 to \$85,000,000. This is due to the wartime repatriations of securities. Payments were made by Canada to Britain for freight and shipping services, though these were much less in 1946 than British expenditures for such services in Canada, which now has a number of her own ships employed in transatlantic services. Port expenditures by British vessels in Canada are also higher than before the war, when a larger proportion of their stores were taken aboard in the United Kingdom. Heavy outlays were also made for inland freight on the large volume of exports from Canada.

British expenditures on war services in Canada declined sharply from \$65,000,000 in 1945 to \$18,000,000 in 1946, as special activities were brought to an end. Other receipts from the United Kingdom included such unilateral transactions as inheritances and immigrant funds. These were curtailed during the war by British foreign exchange regulations. Canadian service personnel also returned funds accumulated during their service overseas. Travel between this country and the United Kingdom is still below normal, due to the fact that many of the passenger liners operating on the Atlantic before the war were lost, but there has been a substantial movement by air, with a resulting transfer of funds. As a result of all current exchanges of commodities and services between Canada and Great Britain, there was a credit balance of \$495,000,000 in 1946, which compares with one of \$928,000,000 in 1945, and with \$135,000,000 in 1937.

Canadian Balance of Trade

Balance of Trade with all Countries

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	(Millions of Dollars)							
January	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 10.2	+ 51.2	+ 119.6	+ 104.2	+ 51.0	+ 36.7
February	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 48.6	+ 55.1	+ 90.9	+ 128.0	+ 37.7	+ 4.7
March	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 32.1	+ 60.5	+ 139.2	+ 174.5	+ 40.0	+ 3.0
April	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 27.9	+ 78.4	+ 149.2	+ 184.3	+ 19.5	- 32.2
May	+ 10.6	+ .8	+ 88.2	+ 98.9	+ 211.8	+ 174.9	+ 34.6	+ 30.9
June	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 58.2	+ 104.4	+ 193.5	+ 180.7	+ 11.1	
July	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 59.8	+ 155.6	+ 133.3	+ 147.4	+ 29.6	
August	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 45.9	+ 146.0	+ 101.9	+ 172.5	+ 82.8	
September	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 81.2	+ 110.1	+ 107.6	+ 102.7	+ 15.8	
October	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 72.8	+ 100.0	+ 158.4	+ 98.5	+ 20.2	
November	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 82.8	+ 133.1	+ 175.9	+ 98.8	+ 37.0	
December	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 133.7	+ 173.1	+ 142.9	+ 115.2	+ 32.4	
Total	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 741.2	+ 1,266.3	+ 1,724.2	+ 1,681.6	+ 411.9	+ 43.2

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 32.4	+ 34.1	+ 88.2	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3
February	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 46.7	+ 42.7	+ 72.0	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5
March	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 50.9	+ 53.0	+ 100.7	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9
April	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 43.3	+ 77.0	+ 93.0	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4
May	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 81.0	+ 83.9	+ 127.3	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6
June	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 57.1	+ 96.1	+ 118.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	
July	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 47.5	+ 111.0	+ 99.3	+ 72.2	+ 18.6	
August	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 44.2	+ 101.4	+ 85.7	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	
September	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 38.4	+ 68.0	+ 87.7	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	
October	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 42.9	+ 60.3	+ 94.9	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	
November	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 58.3	+ 93.7	+ 91.3	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	
December	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 44.0	+ 81.0	+ 68.7	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	
Total	+230.8	+222.1	+586.8	+ 902.3	+1,127.5	+ 830.9	+397.4	+210.8

Balance of Trade with the United States

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 48.5	- 12.8	- 18.3	- 15.0	- 33.2	- 56.0
February	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 40.9	- 12.0	- 22.7	- 1.9	- 27.1	- 67.5
March	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 49.2	- 30.9	- 19.4	- 1.7	- 32.4	- 80.6
April	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 47.9	- 41.9	+ 9.0	+ 10.1	- 41.9	- 92.2
May	- 11.0	- 19.5	- 46.7	- 33.8	+ 6.8	+ 15.0	- 39.9	- 102.7
June	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 56.9	- 28.7	- 9.0	+ 3.8	- 38.5	
July	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 39.6	- 27.3	- 23.3	+ 1.5	- 35.9	
August	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 33.8	- 32.3	- 50.4	+ 18.2	- 45.6	
September	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 22.5	- 17.6	- 23.0	- 2.3	- 44.7	
October	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 30.3	- 20.4	+ 5.2	- 9.9	- 39.4	
November	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 22.5	- 20.4	+ 6.4	- 0.1	- 58.1	
December	- 0.7	- 3.7	+ 30.7	+ 21.2	+ 25.9	+ 0.1	- 60.1	
Total	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 408.1	- 257.0	- 112.7	+ 25.0	- 496.7	- 398.9

Total Trade of Canada

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January	108.3	121.2	294.4	305.8	372.4	363.5	331.7	384.3
February	101.1	107.4	287.8	283.9	367.6	352.7	271.7	358.9
March	131.1	139.3	321.8	352.7	440.7	439.5	319.9	420.8
April	94.6	100.4	312.1	379.8	424.2	451.9	341.0	419.0
May	142.8	135.0	383.2	407.7	529.9	462.6	363.0	511.5
June	134.9	125.8	351.2	397.9	498.5	473.6	326.4	
July	133.1	123.1	338.5	457.4	430.2	424.7	352.9	
August	136.1	126.9	309.7	444.2	416.5	428.8	409.2	
September	137.4	129.5	333.9	384.6	427.1	347.2	328.0	
October	161.0	153.2	353.2	425.8	478.5	367.3	393.0	
November	166.4	150.1	335.2	453.7	459.1	383.7	433.3	
December	134.8	114.1	408.8	442.8	397.4	357.6	396.2	
Total	1,581.6	1,526.1	4,029.7	4,736.4	5,242.0	4,853.2	4,266.4	2,094.5

Argentine Railways Require Radio Telephones.

Buenos Aires, July 6, 1947.—(FTS)—Radio telephones are being installed by the Argentine State Railways to furnish communication between locomotives, baggage cars, signal boxes and stations. Tenders have been called for the necessary equipment, specifications for which are open for inspection by interested Canadian firms upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce (file 26481), Ottawa. The specifications are printed in Spanish.

Tenders close with the Department of Public Works, Railway Division, Buenos Aires, at 4 p.m. on September 9, 1947.

Canadian Imports, by Areas

Geographic Areas	May			January-May		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	11.9	18.8	15.2	50.3	87.5	66.6
America.....	3.6	2.9	6.5	6.7	12.9	11.6
Africa.....	0.8	3.6	2.8	2.2	10.7	8.8
Asia.....	2.1	2.9	7.4	8.9	16.1	29.6
Oceania.....	1.2	3.5	3.6	6.4	13.4	13.3
Total British Countries.....	19.7	31.8	35.5	74.4	140.7	129.8
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	40.5	113.5	184.8	178.4	512.1	808.3
Latin America.....	2.3	14.9	12.5	5.6	50.7	55.8
Europe.....	3.6	2.8	5.7	15.2	13.0	21.4
Other Foreign.....	1.0	1.1	1.7	4.1	5.8	10.4
Total Foreign Countries.....	47.4	132.4	204.8	203.3	581.5	895.8
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	67.1	164.2	240.3	277.7	722.2	1,025.7

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	May			January-May		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	11,930	18,780	15,170	50,269	87,500	66,518
Ire.....	1		32	9	7	48
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....		11			37	10
Total Europe.....	11,931	18,791	15,202	50,278	87,544	66,576
America:						
Newfoundland.....	208	603	274	449	2,533	943
Bermuda.....	15	17	1	26	26	10
Barbados.....	215	402	3,307	344	1,076	4,408
Jamaica.....	835	1,264	163	1,766	5,099	1,109
Trinidad and Tobago.....	863	132	1,709	1,154	923	2,510
Bahamas.....	636	61	12	1,042	306	230
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			26			81
British Honduras.....	7	126	19	15	613	421
British Guiana.....	847	307	1,030	1,919	2,355	1,921
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	3,626	2,912	6,541	6,715	12,931	11,633
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....			4			6
Union of South Africa.....	210	962	244	508	4,334	1,020
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		5	3	1	34	28
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	192	561	1,967	199	1,868	4,914
Nigeria.....	5	1,654	8	357	2,834	553
Sierra Leone.....	1		3	7		7
Other British West Africa.....						
British Sudan.....	3	3	3	8	18	8
British East Africa.....	402	455	538	1,087	1,638	2,226
Total Africa.....	813	3,640	2,770	2,167	10,726	8,762

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	May			January-May		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	658	2,436	2,747	3,264	13,214	16,641
Burma.....	58			87		2
Ceylon.....	370	433	1,525	1,391	1,593	4,020
Aden.....	3			7		
British Malaya.....	1,001		3,020	3,622	974	8,491
Other British East Indies.....	8			31		
Hong Kong.....	49		96	379	13	428
Palestine.....	2	66	1	118	304	11
Total Asia.....	2,149	2,935	7,379	8,902	15,098	29,593
Oceania:						
Australia.....	546	1,628	1,935	2,607	6,623	5,972
New Zealand.....	539	1,178	1,714	2,939	4,390	6,147
Fiji.....	83	718		816	1,955	1,161
Other Oceania.....				16	420	
Total Oceania.....	1,168	3,524	3,649	6,378	13,388	13,280
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	19,688	31,803	35,541	74,437	140,689	129,844
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	40,520	113,420	184,708	178,301	511,762	807,707
Alaska.....	2	10	56	33	31	221
American Virgin Islands.....			1			4
Guam.....						
Hawaii.....	16	90	40	50	194	256
Puerto Rico.....	1	6	23	1	115	70
Total United States and Possessions.....	40,539	113,525	184,828	178,385	512,092	808,288
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	186	538	451	1,040	2,247	9,457
Bolivia.....	2		7	8	15	8
Brazil.....	36	1,162	488	233	5,317	4,835
Chile.....	2	28	66	72	160	202
Colombia.....	1,124	710	721	1,582	3,392	5,058
Costa Rica.....	3	16	110	25	237	237
Cuba.....	83	2,423	1,149	169	5,307	5,178
Ecuador.....	2	25	5	11	70	71
Guatemala.....	8	849	1,519	40	1,946	3,593
Haiti.....		83	22		692	92
Honduras.....		1,702	79	6	6,433	4,220
Mexico.....	91	1,965	1,192	408	9,491	5,191
Nicaragua.....		7	2		12	15
Panama.....	10	3	711	11	5	941
Paraguay.....	2	115	5	41	121	156
Peru.....	481	184	5	1,357	382	275
Salvador.....		628	249		2,058	1,217
San Domingo.....		1,551	1,850		3,408	2,021
Uruguay.....	27	36	5	39	73	162
Venezuela.....	239	2,871	3,882	514	8,843	12,867
Total Latin America.....	2,296	14,901	12,518	5,556	50,712	55,796
Europe:						
Albania.....	2			2		
Austria.....			12	83		14
Belgium.....	518	231	939	2,309	1,259	3,447
Bulgaria.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	246	32	420	1,257	74	1,608
Denmark.....	12	5	19	68	16	69
Estonia.....	2			11		
Finland.....	6			27	2	13
France.....	535	275	1,021	2,201	667	3,065
Germany.....	847	2	293	3,304	8	338

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

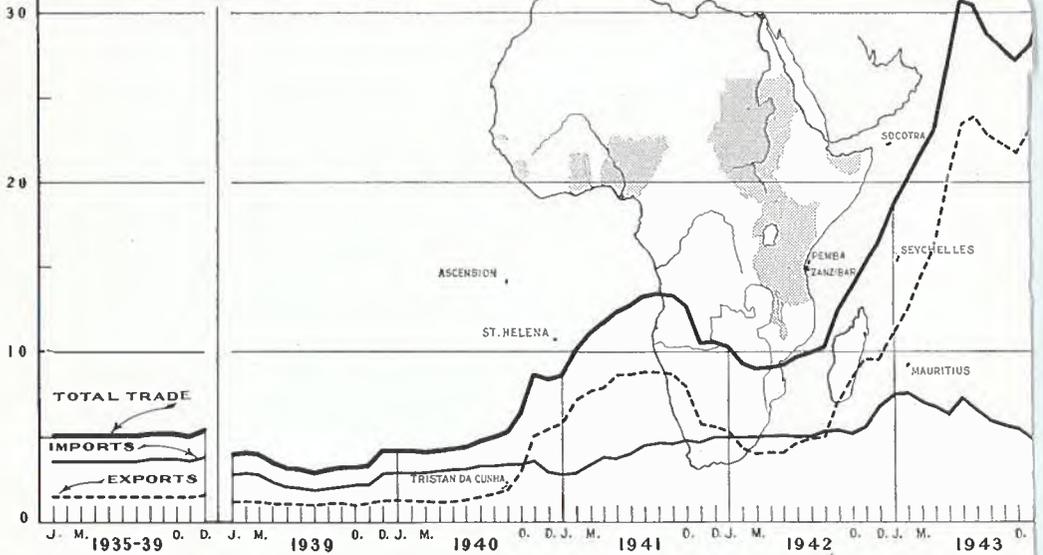
Country	May			January-May		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:—Con.						
Greece.....	3	16	2	15	22	46
Hungary.....	22		2	87		9
Iceland.....					1	1
Italy.....	244	109	451	935	209	1,687
Latvia.....	2			4		
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	485	277	352	1,362	859	1,355
Norway.....	60	51	105	208	84	773
Poland.....	16			105		1
Portugal.....	51	141	124	101	866	584
Azores and Madeira.....	14	22	88	61	72	281
Roumania.....	10			16		1
Soviet Union.....	9	180	1	100	1,305	46
Spain.....	93	450	371	364	2,340	1,284
Sweden.....	211	381	343	914	1,749	1,114
Switzerland.....	247	660	1,130	1,638	3,422	5,030
Yugoslavia.....	1			6		
Total Europe.....	3,636	2,832	5,723	15,228	12,955	21,371
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia.....				2	1	9
Afghanistan.....		408			1,348	
Belgian Congo.....	1	31	48	1	376	224
China.....	251	242	336	1,063	592	1,182
Greenland.....					7	
Egypt.....	130	42	14	310	166	116
French Africa.....	6	1	1	18	245	248
French East Indies.....	24			114		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....		8			22	
French West Indies.....				1	3	19
Madagascar.....	13	17	7	22	82	14
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1			7		
Iraq.....	7	1	24	58	1,156	821
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....					4	
Japan.....	403		26	1,963		40
Korea.....	1			1		
Liberia.....	11	59		11	59	14
Morocco.....	3		5	8	18	35
Netherlands East Indies.....	28		5	204	4	63
Netherlands Guiana.....			83			83
Netherlands West Indies.....		26	893		296	1,889
Iran.....		25	147	15	211	230
Philippine Islands.....	55	24	26	254	24	3,005
Portuguese Africa.....		101	9		499	83
Portuguese Asia.....						
Siam.....	7		9	8		19
Canary Islands.....	1			4		
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	1	1	8	6	9
Turkey.....	17	146	18	59	348	2,281
Total Other Foreign.....	961	1,132	1,792	4,136	5,767	10,384
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES...	47,435	132,393	204,767	203,309	581,528	895,939
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	67,123	164,197	240,308	277,746	722,217	1,025,683

Visit of Canadian Businessmen to Germany and Austria

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

MILLION DOLLARS

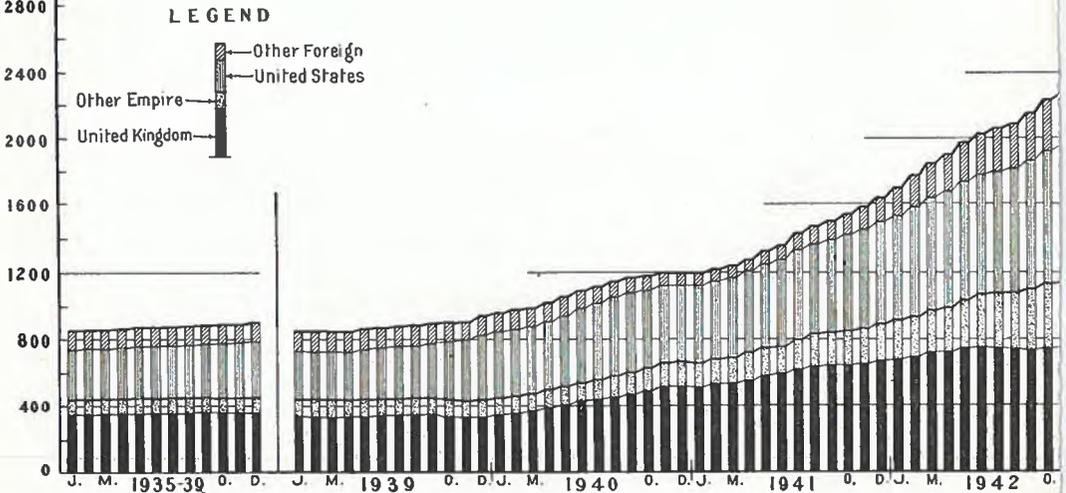
CANADIAN TRADE WITH BRITISH AFRICA (OTHER THAN SOUTH AFRICA) FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39
 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TO



BRITISH WEST AFRICA AND BRITISH EAST AFRICA, for trade statistics
 St. Helena, Tristan da Cunha, British Sudan, Uganda, Kenya, Tanganyika, Nyasaland

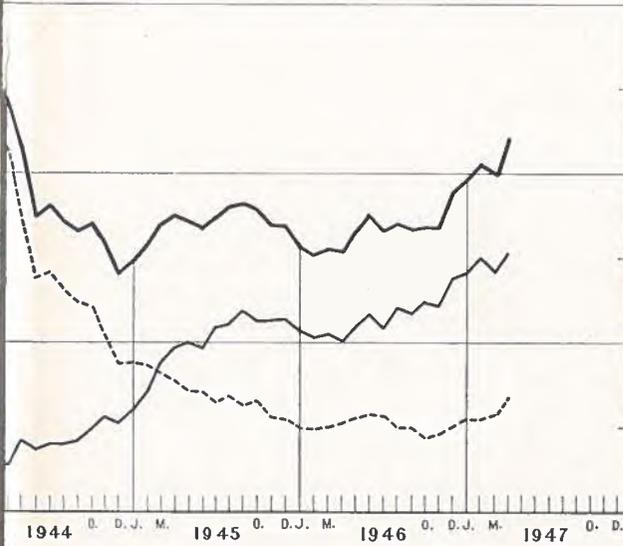
MILLION DOLLARS
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EXPORT TRADE OF CANADA (EXCLUSIVE OF GOLD) 1935-39
 RUNNING TWELVE-MONTH TO

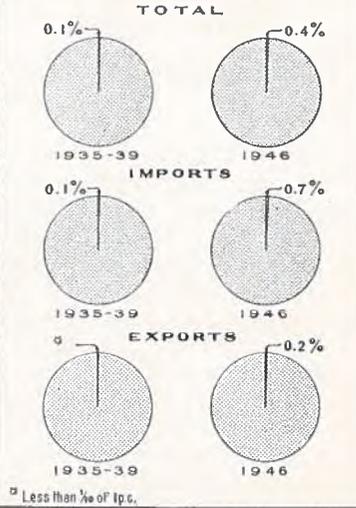


AFRICA) 1939 - 47 WITH AVERAGE

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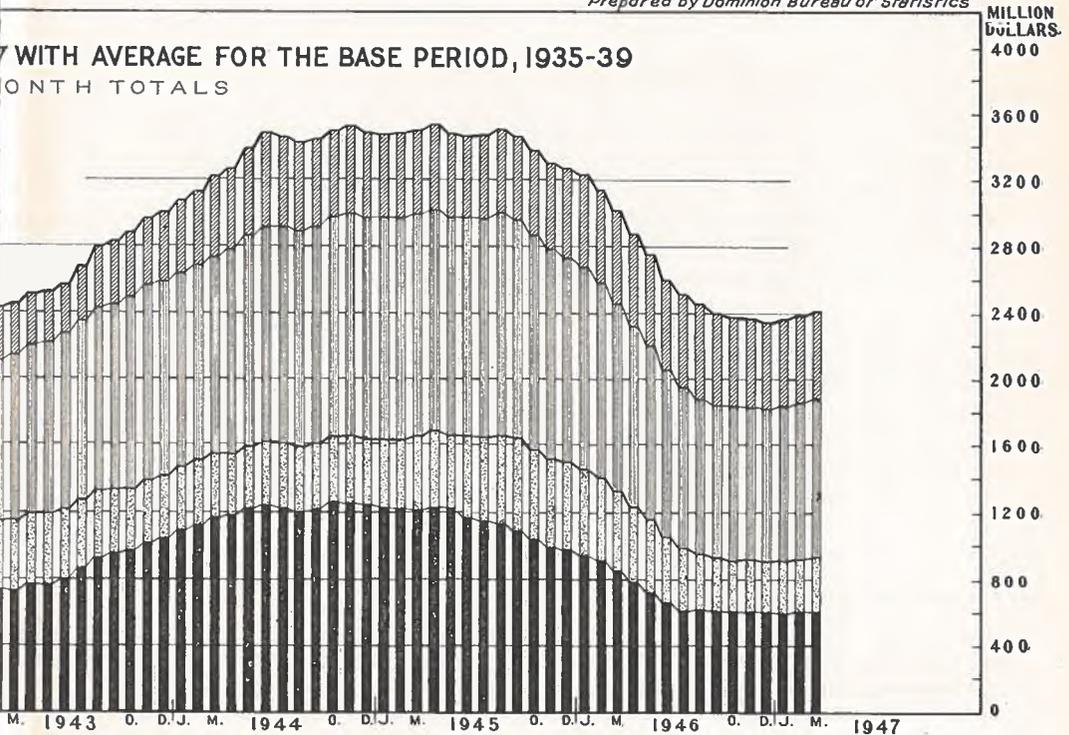


RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH BRITISH AFRICA (OTHER THAN SOUTH AFRICA) TO TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39 COMPARED WITH LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



poses, include: Gambia, Sierra Leone, Gold Coast, Nigeria, Ascension Island, d, Socotra, British Somaliland, Pemba, Zanzibar, the Seychelles and Mauritius.

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



Slightly Higher Harvest Expected By United States This Season

Fifty-two crops grown on 357,500,000 acres, of which it is estimated 347,000,000 will be harvested—Flood damage of local consequence—Labour conditions better and agricultural machinery more plentiful.

By G. R. Paterson, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist),
Canadian Embassy.

WASHINGTON, D.C., July 15, 1947.—Despite unfavourable planting and growing conditions throughout much of the United States until the middle of June, farmers have planted relatively large areas that are expected to yield a slightly higher harvest than in 1946. The United States Department of Agriculture has recently issued a crop report, in which it is indicated that the fifty-two crops in its survey were grown on 357,500,000 acres. Of these, it was estimated that 347,000,000 acres would be harvested. The difference of 10,500,000 acres is greater than last year, but less than in any other year since 1932. Although floods in this country were of serious local consequence, they had little effect on the total acreage to be harvested.

Somewhat improved labour conditions and the larger supplies of agricultural machinery and spare parts have assisted farmers in planting their crops under difficult weather conditions. A wider knowledge of domestic and foreign demands for foodstuffs and feed has also contributed. It is estimated that the aggregate production of all crops will be only slightly below the very high wartime level. Much will depend, however, on the continuation of good growing weather, experienced so far in July, and the absence of early frosts.

Individual Crop Reports

Wheat

Wheat promises another record-breaking figure, estimated at 1,436 million bushels. Harvesting of an excellent winter wheat crop is progressing favourably and prospects for the largest spring wheat crop in the 28 years recorded are also good. Old crop stocks of wheat remaining on farms are only about one-third of average.

Corn

Corn, the nation's most important cereal crop, has suffered rather extensively from adverse weather. Although planting has been only 1.3 per cent less than the average intended for 1947, it is 5 per cent below the 1946 acreage, and crop prospects as of July 1 are only 80 per cent of those of last year. A crop estimated at 2.6 billion bushels is about equal to the 1936-45 average, but 700 million bushels less than in 1946 and 400 million bushels below the 1947 goal. This position is offset to some extent by the stocks on farms, amounting to 687 million bushels, or 38 per cent more than on July 1, 1946, and 7 per cent higher than the average.

Feed Grains and Rice

Oat prospects are 17 per cent less than the 1946 crop, but 7 per cent better than the ten-year average (1936-45). Estimates place the crop at 1,247,000,000 bushels. Barley, although indicated at one per cent below

the ten-year average, will probably yield a crop of 285,000,000 bushels, representing an increase of 8 per cent over 1946. Rye production may reach 25 million bushels, which is only two-thirds of the ten-year average but 35 per cent higher than last year. The forecast for rice indicates a record crop of 75 million bushels in prospect. This would be 4 million bushels higher than in 1946.

Oilseeds

Flaxseed production, estimated at 38,374,000 bushels, is two-thirds more than last year and the largest crop since 1943. Increased acreage is almost wholly responsible for this prospective increase. Soybean acreage, up 11 per cent over 1946, is somewhat less than the war years 1942-45, but 2,250,000 acres over the ten-year average. No forecast of production has been made, but good weather will be required to assure average yields. Stocks on hand of 6.3 million bushels are the lowest in five years. The peanut acreage is 26 per cent above the 1936-41 average. No estimate of crop is given as yet.

Cotton

The cotton acreage is higher by one-sixth than in 1946, but still about 12 per cent less than the 1936-45 average.

Record Hay Crop Expected

Hay supplies promise to be the most abundant on record, although quality has been impaired in some areas on account of freeze damage, wet weather and alfalfa weevils. Pastures have been excellent in most areas and have contributed more than the usual proportion to livestock needs.

Sugar

Sugar production estimates are one-fifth greater both than last year and the average.

Fruit and Vegetables

Deciduous fruit production prospects are 4 per cent below those for last year. Peaches and grapes are expected to produce record crops, pears a near record, with apples slightly lower than average. Cherries, plums and apricots will be somewhat lower than average. Summer season commercial truck crop production, estimated at 2,732,000 tons, is 4 per cent below 1946, but 20 per cent over the ten-year average. Processing vegetables occupy 6 per cent less acreage than in 1946 but still exceed two million acres.

Potatoes

The smallest crop of potatoes since 1939 is indicated in the 351,000,000-bushel estimate. This is 26 per cent lower than last year and 7 per cent below the 1936-45 average. The acreage is 15 per cent less than in 1946. Sweet potatoes will probably yield a total crop of 62,000,000 bushels. This is lower than for the past seven years.

Tobacco

The tobacco acreage, estimated at 1,914,000 acres, is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent below that for 1946, and the crop may yield 2,102,000,000 pounds, as compared with 2,312,000,000 pounds last year. This decrease is almost entirely due to the 12 per cent decline in burley acreage.

Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Food and Related Commodities

Post-UNRRA Relief

It was recently announced in the House of Commons that Canada would provide \$20,000,000 for the purchase of food, clothing and medicinal supplies, probable beneficiaries being Italy, Austria, and Greece. Of this amount, \$5,000,000 has been ear-marked for the Children's Fund, and up to \$8,000,000 for the purchase of fish. No decision has yet been reached on the disposition of the remaining \$7,000,000.

Butter

While butter has been removed from price control and domestic rationing, no immediate change in export policy is expected. Exports will thus continue to be confined to Newfoundland, the British West Indies, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Cheese

The prospects of meeting the United Kingdom contract for 125,000,000 pounds of cheese from 1947 production are slight. In order to obtain maximum supplies, present export restrictions will have to be continued. There are allocations in effect for Newfoundland, the British West Indies, St. Pierre and Miquelon, Gambia, Gold Coast and Nigeria, although the cheese being supplied to West Africa is actually only a diversion from the United Kingdom.

Production of Cheddar cheese during the first five months of this year fell off 25 per cent from that of the corresponding period last year.

Condensed Milk

In general, exports are confined to the British West Indies, although it was recently found possible to release a small quantity for shipment to other areas, at the discretion of the producers. No attempt was made to allocate this limited amount by country.

Whole and Skim Milk Powder

The export of spray process whole milk powder continues under export permits issued on an unrestricted basis. Regarding skim milk powder, it is expected that exports will be confined to limited quantities for Newfoundland and the British West Indies until such time as the United Kingdom contract has been completed.

Evaporated Milk

The price ceiling and domestic restrictions on the sale of evaporated milk have been removed, but several months must elapse before information is available on the effect of this action. For the time being, the export of evaporated milk is being confined to Newfoundland, the British West Indies, and St. Pierre and Miquelon.

Fish

Fish and fish products now under export control are: fresh and frozen halibut; fresh grayfish, dogfish, cod, hake, all with livers; canned Atlantic and Pacific salmon; fresh, frozen, smoked and salted Pacific salmon; fish livers, fish meal.

The reimposition (effective June 27) of control on fresh, frozen, smoked and salted Pacific salmon was required to avert the danger arising out of the much higher prices offered for fresh salmon in the United States

than in Canada, of supplies of the species required for canning being insufficient to meet the demand of the canning industry. Though red and white spring salmon are subject to control, permits will be granted freely for the fresh, frozen and mild cured forms.

Crop Conditions in Canada

On June 11 the Bureau of Statistics issued a report on the Prairie Provinces. Prolonged cool weather has retarded crop growth, which is now some two weeks behind normal. Recent rains combined with higher temperatures are making for a brighter outlook. Continued warm weather is needed for rapid crop development, which will lessen the danger from early fall frost. Pastures are in good condition and prospects for the hay crop have improved considerably. Sunflower, flax and corn crop prospects are brighter.

Fruit Crop Estimates

(1) Apples

Nova Scotia—At 4.2 million bus., estimated production will be 30 per cent below 1946. Continued rain has retarded spraying.

Ontario—An anticipated crop of 2,910,000 bus. stands 43 per cent above last year's.

British Columbia—Estimated at 7,737,000 bus., the 1947 yield will be 12 per cent below the record 1946 figure.

(2) Peaches

Ontario—Persistent cold wet weather during the bloom period has materially affected the yield. As of June 15, a 793,000 bus. crop was indicated, a decline of 45 per cent from 1946.

British Columbia—A good crop estimated at 768,000 bus., 15 per cent above 1946.

(3) Cherries

Ontario—An estimated yield of 63,000 bus. is 66 per cent below the 1946 crop. Cold wet weather reduced the set and subsequent moisture is causing splitting.

British Columbia—At 162,000 bus., the anticipated crop is 5 per cent above 1946.

(4) Strawberries

Ontario—With ample moisture, a 9,000,000 quart crop is expected, a 15 per cent increase over 1946.

British Columbia—The peak of the season is at hand, and the crop will total 6,292,000 quarts, or 20 per cent above last year.

Non-ferrous Metals

Removal of Ceiling Prices on Non-ferrous Metals

Ceiling prices have been removed on copper, lead and zinc with the result that domestic quotations have advanced to world prices. Copper is now quoted at 21 cents, lead 14.25 cents and zinc, 11 cents.

Magnesium

The Aluminum Company of Canada has installed a plant having a capacity of 1,000 tons of magnesium per year. In addition to ingot, they intend manufacturing semi-fabricated forms. They have already had wide experience in producing magnesium forgings, tubes and extruded shapes.

Iron and Steel

Primary Steels

Steel in primary forms continues in short supply. Low stocks of scrap make it necessary for melters to use a high percentage of pig iron.

Plates and Sheets, Steel

The mills have a large backlog of domestic orders. As a result, approved exports are confined to small quantities required for special and essential needs in established markets.

Wire Nails, Steel

Nail rods, nail wire and wire nails are in very short supply. Exports are not being approved.

Steam Locomotives

Railway locomotive builders are in a position to offer on new export business for both locomotives and locomotive parts. Enquiries should include full and complete specifications and, if possible, blueprints or similar illustrated matter.

Manufactured Products

Carbon Paper and Typewriter Ribbons

Manufacturers generally report ability to meet domestic demand and, in addition, to take on some exports.

Musical Instruments

Banjos and guitars in natural colours are being produced in Canada. Musical instruments are not under export control.

Baby Carriages

These are in reasonably good supply.

Bed Springs, Spring-filled Mattresses, etc.

Nearly all items falling in the category of metal bedding supplies are now in free supply, although export control continues, due to the current steel shortage.

Food Shipments Made to Germany during January-May of This Year

Minden, June 19, 1947.—(FTS)—Food totalling 1,482,000 metric tons was shipped into the combined United Kingdom-United States area of Germany during the first five months of 1947 at a cost to the British and American taxpayers of about \$180,000,000. These food imports averaged about 86 pounds per ration card holder.

The bulk of the imports for German ration card holders in the two zones comprised grain and flour, totalling 1,318,000 metric tons, and represented a flour equivalent of approximately 1,200,000 metric tons. These imports alone cost British and American taxpayers approximately \$156,500,000. The flour equivalent from the grain and flour imports during the five-month period means an additional 800,000,000-1,500-gram loaves of bread for the German civilian population in the two zones, or nearly 23 loaves per ration card holder.

The balance of the food imports for German civilian feeding in the two zones from January 1, to May 31, 1947, amounted to 164,000 metric tons and consisted mainly of pulses and dried milk from the United States and fish and fresh vegetables from various European countries at an expense to the British and American taxpayers of \$23,500,000. In addition, considerable quantities of high quality seeds and fertilizer were also brought into the fused United Kingdom-United States zones to increase the indigenous food production.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

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

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.

Guelph—Board of Trade.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Oshawa—Chamber of Commerce.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.

Toronto—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

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

Victoria—Dept. of Trade and Industry.

Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.

Winnipeg—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

J. M. Boyer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Chicago, is being transferred to Cairo, Egypt, in the same capacity, and is scheduled to sail from Canada on September 3. He has already commenced a tour that will take him from the Maritime Provinces to British Columbia, having visited Halifax, Sydney, Sackville and Saint John. Besides Egypt, territory covered by the Cairo office includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

J. M. Boyer

(Appointed Canadian Trade Commissioner at Cairo)

Victoria—July 28.

Montreal—August 19-31.

Ottawa—August 15-18.

German Hard Coal Output Slightly Increased in May

Minden, June 23, 1947.—(FTS)—North German Coal Control's monthly report for May, 1947, shows a slight increase in steinkohle (hard coal) output compared with the previous month's production. Average daily gross clean steinkohle output was 215,783 tons for May compared with 210,466 tons for April. Brown coal briquettes averaged 35,433 tons a day in May, compared with 34,340 tons in April.

Total average daily shifts worked, excluding office workers, in the hard coal mines, were 243,727 compared with 232,867 for April. Total absenteeism from all causes rose from 15.1 per cent in April to 15.7 per cent in May, although absenteeism without leave decreased from 1.4 to 1.3 per cent. Output per man shift of hewers fell from 2.35 tons in April to 2.32 tons in May.

The grand total of coal and coke loaded to all consumers in the four-week period April 28, 1947, to May 25, 1947, was 4,290,151 tons. Of the total, 2,954,585 tons went to the combined Anglo-American zone, including 286,540 tons of domestic fuel; 647,444 tons went as exports, including bunker coal; and 190,096 tons went to Austria.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Indian Government Establishes Jute Quotas for Canada

Jute quotas allocated to Canada by the Government of India for the current jute year ending June 25, 1948, are: 5,000 long tons of raw jute; and 40,000 long tons of jute goods.

Limited Private Trading with Korea Permitted

London, July 12, 1947.—(FTS)—Limited private trading with South Korea will be resumed on July 15, according to an announcement of the United States Military Government. Foreign businessmen will be permitted to visit that territory for the transaction of trade or enquiries, but the number will be limited on account of the shortage of accommodation and other facilities, which are to be provided by the United States Army.

Commodities available for private trade, and details concerning banking facilities, export and import licensing, currency arrangements and the method of payment will be announced in the near future.

New Peruvian Customs Tariff Brought into Force

Lima, June 20, 1947.—(FTS)—The new Peruvian tariff, prepared by a special commission appointed about a year ago, was brought into force on June 15. Under this tariff duties have been increased over the whole range of products included therein, an exception being made for foodstuffs and textile products which continue to be dutiable at the rates in force under the previous tariff.

Of particular importance to Canada is the duty on rubber tires which has gone up 674 per cent and on inner tubes, the increase on which is 178 per cent. Duties have also been increased, but to a lesser extent, on upper leather, fox furs, paper (except newsprint which remains duty-free), gin, whisky, electric stoves and other electric appliances, brushes, buckles and fasteners, sewing machines and insulated copper wire. Generally speaking, the competitive position of Canada as compared with other exporting countries remains unchanged. However, in a few instances, duties on Canadian goods have been increased, but remain unchanged for similar goods of United Kingdom and United States origin, due to treaty commitments between Peru and those countries. The number of goods so affected is small and the products themselves have not figured as ones of major importance in Canada's trade with Peru.

Canadian firms wishing for information regarding the new Peruvian duties on their products may obtain it on application to the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, where a copy of the new tariff, in Spanish, is on file.

Uruguay Requires Import Licences for all Goods

Buenos Aires, July 10, 1947.—(FTS)—The Uruguayan authorities announce that, as from July 8, a prior import licence will be required for all imports. Previously this was required only for luxury articles and articles of a type manufactured in Uruguay.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

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

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

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about five days later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques . . .	July 24-Aug. 3	<i>Fort Chesterfield</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques . . .	August 8-18	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques . . .	August 20-30	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira	July 24-Aug. 3	<i>Fort Chesterfield</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira	August 20-30	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	July 24-Aug. 3 August 8-18 August 20-30	<i>Fort Chesterfield</i> <i>Cabano</i> <i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster Elder Dempster Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth			
East London			
Durban			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	August 27	<i>Arthur J. Tyrer</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	August 30	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	September 20	<i>John B. Hood</i>	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney	July 29-Aug. 2	<i>City of Poona</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne			
Adelaide			
Fremantle	Mid-August	<i>Leicester</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgium—			
Antwerp	July 22-28	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	July 23-26	<i>Blijdendijk</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp	July 28	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	August 2	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	August 5	<i>Prins Willem van Orange</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	August 6	<i>Harpesfell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp	August 6	<i>Britsum</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp	August 10-15	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	August 14	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	August 20	<i>Bayside</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	August 26-30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	August 30	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	September 1	<i>Marchcap</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp	September 6	<i>Marchdalee</i>	March Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	August 30	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....			
Santos.....	August 5	<i>George B. McLellan</i>	Montreal Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	July 25-30	<i>City of Norwich</i>	McLean Kennedy March Shipping
Colombo.....	July 27		
Colombo.....	August 10-15	<i>Empire Sparton</i>	McLean Kennedy March Shipping
Colombo.....	August 25		
China—			
Shanghai.....	July 26-29	<i>City of Carlisle</i> <i>Rockside</i> <i>Riverside</i> <i>City of Lucknow</i>	McLean Kennedy March Shipping March Shipping McLean Kennedy
Shanghai.....	July 27		
Shanghai.....	August 25		
Shanghai.....	August 25		
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	August 2	<i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Svanholm</i>	Swedish American Line Swedish American Line
Copenhagen.....	August 27		
Egypt—			
Port Said.....	July 24-28	<i>Limburg</i> <i>St. Cloud Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Suez.....	August 23-27		
Eire—			
Dublin.....	July 28-Aug. 2	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
	July 26	<i>Salta</i> <i>Irish Ash</i> <i>A Ship</i>	Shipping Limited Shipping Limited Shipping Limited
Dublin.....	August 10		
Cork.....	August 23		
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	August 2	<i>Tunaholm</i> <i>Svanholm</i>	Swedish American Line Swedish American Line
Helsinki.....	August 27		
France—			
Le Havre.....	August 6	<i>Harpefjell</i> <i>Brant County</i> <i>Bayside</i> <i>Grey County</i> <i>Marchdale</i>	Brock Shipping Canada Steamships Montreal Shipping Canada Steamships March Shipping
Le Havre.....	August 10-15		
Le Havre.....	August 20		
Le Havre.....	August 30		
Le Havre.....	September 6		
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	July 28	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	July 26-28	<i>Actor</i> <i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping March Shipping
Piraeus.....	August 15-25		
Hong Kong.....	July 26-29	<i>City of Carlisle</i> <i>Rockside</i> <i>Riverside</i> <i>City of Lucknow</i>	McLean Kennedy March Shipping March Shipping McLean Kennedy
	July 27		
	August 25		
	August 25		
India—			
Karachi.....	July 25-30 August 10-15	<i>City of Norwich</i> <i>Empire Sparton</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Madras.....			
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....			
Bombay.....	July 27	<i>Rockside</i>	March Shipping
Madras.....			
Bombay.....	August 25	<i>Riverside</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Karachi.....	August 15	<i>King David</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....			
Italy—			
West coast ports.....	August 10-15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	July 24-28	<i>Limburg</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham..	August 23-27	<i>St. Cloud Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Malta.....	August 15-25	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and	July 26-28	<i>Actor</i>	Montreal Shipping
Western Areas..	August 10-15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
	August 15-25	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Mexico—			
Vera Cruz	July 26-29	<i>Empire Gangway</i>	McLean Kennedy
Morocco—			
Casablanca.....	August 15-25	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	July 23-26	* <i>Blijdendijk</i>	Furness Withy
Rotterdam.....	August 2	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	August 5	<i>Prins Willem van</i>	
		<i>Orange</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	August 10-15	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	August 14	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	August 30	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	September 1	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	July 22-28	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam.....	August 26-30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....			
Samarang.....	July 24-28	<i>Limburg</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya.....	August 23-27	<i>St. Cloud Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	August 5-8	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....			
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....	July 30-Aug. 6	<i>Fort Chambly</i>	Montreal Australia
Dunedin.....			New Zealand Line
Napier.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	August 4-8	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norwegian Ports..			
	August 2	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
	August 27	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Philippines—			
Manila.....	July 26-29	<i>City of Carlisle</i>	McLean Kennedy
Manila.....	August 25	<i>City of Lucknow</i>	McLean Kennedy
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	August 2	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Gdansk.....	August 27	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Portugal—			
Lisbon.....	August 10-15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Singapore.....			
	July 24-28	<i>Limburg</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	July 27	<i>Rockside</i>	March Shipping
	August 23-27	<i>St. Cloyd Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	August 25	<i>Riverside</i>	March Shipping
Sweden.....			
	August 2	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American Line
	August 27	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	August 1-7	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Avonmouth.....	August 8-14	<i>Delilian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	August 13-19	<i>Salacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom			
—Con.			
Bristol	August 1-7	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Cardiff	August 1-7	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Glasgow	July 28-Aug. 2	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	August 8-14	<i>Dorelian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	August 23-29	<i>Parthenia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	August 1-4	<i>Marengo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Leith	July 21-29	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Leith	August 25	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool	July 23-26	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	July 28-Aug. 2	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	August 1-5	<i>Cavina</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	August 2-8	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	August 4-8	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	August 9-15	<i>Fort Miami</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	August 16	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	August 21	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	September 2-8	<i>Asia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	September 6	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
London	July 25-31	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London	August 6	<i>Harpefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
London	August 7	<i>Beavercove</i>	Canadian Pacific
London	August 10-15	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London	August 10-16	<i>Vardulia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London	August 26	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
London	September 2-8	<i>Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London	September 3	<i>Beaverqlen</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester	July 21-26	<i>Manchester Progress</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester	July 28-Aug. 2	<i>Manchester City</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester	August 4-9	<i>Manchester Regiment</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester	August 11-16	<i>Manchester Trader</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle	July 21-29	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle	August 25	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea	August 1-7	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	August 27	<i>Arthur J. Tyrer</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	August 30	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
West Indies—			
Antigua	July 18-28	<i>*Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua	July 29-Aug. 8	<i>*Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua	July 30-Aug. 4	<i>*Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Antigua	August 9-19	<i>*Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Antigua	August 20-29	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas	July 30	<i>*Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas	August 8	<i>*Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Barbados	July 18-28	<i>*Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados	July 29-Aug. 8	<i>*Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados	July 30-Aug. 4	<i>*Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Barbados	August 9-19	<i>*Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Barbados	August 20-29	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda	July 18-28	<i>*Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda	July 29-Aug. 8	<i>*Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda	July 30-Aug. 4	<i>*Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda	August 9-19	<i>*Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda	August 20-29	<i>*A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
British Guiana.....	July 18-28	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	July 29-Aug. 8	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	July 30-Aug. 4	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	August 9-19	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	August 20-29	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	July 30-Aug. 4	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	July 18-28	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	July 29-Aug. 8	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	July 30-Aug. 4	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	August 9-19	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	August 20-29	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	July 28	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	July 30	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	August 8	* <i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Martinique.....	July 30-Aug. 4	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	July 30-Aug. 4	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	July 18-28	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	July 29-Aug. 8	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	July 30-Aug. 4	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	August 9-19	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	August 20-29	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	July 18-28	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	July 29-Aug. 8	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	July 30-Aug. 4	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	August 9-19	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	August 20-29	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	July 18-28	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	July 29-Aug. 8	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	July 30-Aug. 4	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	August 9-19	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	August 20-29	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	July 18-28	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	July 29-Aug. 8	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	July 30-Aug. 4	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	August 9-19	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	August 20-29	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National

Gasoline and Oil Prices in Singapore Increased

Singapore, June 17, 1947.—(FTS)—Gasoline prices in Singapore have recently been increased to S\$0.97 (\$0.456 Canadian) per gallon, while gas oil and diesel oil now cost S\$0.33 and S\$0.31 (\$0.155 and \$0.146 Canadian) respectively. Increased prices are said to be due to the world appreciation in commodity costs and in those of labour and transportation.

Departures from Halifax

*Calls at Saint John about three days earlier.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba— Santiago.....	July 22-26	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Newfoundland— St. John's.....	July 25-28	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
United Kingdom— Liverpool.....	August 22-26	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	August 10	<i>Aquilania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	August 31	<i>Aquilania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	September 21	<i>Aquilania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies— Antigua.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	July 25-28	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	August 1-4	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	July 22-26	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Montserrat.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	August 25-29	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
British Honduras— Belize.....	July 24-30	<i>Eastwood Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	July 24-30	<i>Eastwood Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Netherlands West Indies— Curaçao.....	July 24-30	<i>Eastwood Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Panama— Cristobal.....	July 24-30	<i>Eastwood Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom— London.....	August 4-6	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela— La Guaira.....	July 24-30	<i>Eastwood Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

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

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques	August 16	<i>Brastagi</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South— Cape Town Port Elizabeth East London Durban	August 16	<i>Brastagi</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina— Buenos Aires	August	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia— Melbourne Sydney	Late July Early August	<i>Wairata</i> <i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian Canadian Australasian
Brazil— Santos	August	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Chile— Arica Antofogasta Valparaiso	August 12 August 28-29	<i>Santa Flavia</i> <i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
China— Shanghai Taku Bar Chinwangtao	August	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Shanghai	July 18-28	<i>Lake Kootenay</i>	North Pacific Shipping
Shanghai	July 24-Aug. 3	<i>Lake Chilliwack</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
Shanghai	August 1	<i>Mangarella</i>	Empire Shipping
Colombia— Buenaventura Buenaventura	August 12 August 28-29	<i>Santa Flavia</i> <i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica— Puntarenas Puntarenas	August 5 August 19	<i>Gunners Knot</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
Ecuador— Guayaquil Guayaquil	August 12 August 28-29	<i>Santa Flavia</i> <i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
Eire— Dublin	August 4-18	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
Guatemala— San Jose San Jose San Jose San Jose	August 5 August 12 August 19 August 28-29	<i>Gunners Knot</i> <i>Santa Flavia</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
Honduras— Amapala Amapala	August 5 August 19	<i>Gunners Knot</i> <i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
India— Madras Bombay Karachi	August 2-7 August 14	<i>Silvercedar</i> <i>Samsacola</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta	August 18	<i>Madoera</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay	August 15	<i>Overijsel</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Mediterranean Ports	August 14-28	<i>Lake Athabaska</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Mexico—			
Acapulco.....	August 19	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo.....	August 5	<i>Gunners Knot</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo.....	August 19	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	August 15	<i>Overijsel</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	August 18	<i>Madoera</i>	Dingwall Cotts
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	Early August	<i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
Auckland.....	Late July	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Nicaragua—			
Corinto.....	August 5	<i>Gunners Knot</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Corinto.....	August 19	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Panama—			
Balboa.....	August 5	<i>Gunners Knot</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Cristobal.....			
Balboa.....	August 12	<i>Santa Flavia</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Balboa.....			
Balboa.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Peru—			
Callao.....	August 12	<i>Santa Flavia</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Mollendo.....			
Talara.....			
Supe.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Philippines—			
Manila.....	August	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Manila.....	August 18	<i>Madoera</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Salvador—			
La Libertad.....	August 5	<i>Gunners Knot</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
La Union.....			
La Libertad.....	August 12	<i>Santa Flavia</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
La Libertad.....			
La Libertad.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
South Sea Islands—			
Papeete.....	Late July	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Papeete.....	Early August	<i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	Late August	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	July 25-Aug. 9	<i>Lake Kootenay</i>	Canada Shipping
London.....	July 29-Aug. 13	<i>Lake Cowichan</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
London.....	August 1-14	<i>Lake Okanagan</i>	Empire Shipping
London.....	Late August	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
Manchester.....	Late August	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific

Postal Service to Shantung, China, Restricted

The postal administration of China has advised that, as a result of present conditions in the province of Shantung, postal service has been temporarily suspended to all offices in that province except the following: Ankiu, Changlo, Changtsing, Chengyang, Fangtse, Hanchwang, Hotseh, Kinsiang, Küfou, Lincheng, Lini, Litsun, Ningyang, Shanhsien, Sinchwang, Szefang, Taierschwang, Tancheng, Tsaohsien, Tenghsien, Tsangkow, Tsaochwang, Tseyang, Tsiho, Tsimo, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Tsining, Tsowhsien, Weihsien, Wenshang, Yihsien and Yütai. Parcel post service is in operation only to Tsingtao, in the province of Shantung.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

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

- Argentina**—Carlos M Braceras, Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—MARquette 2811.
- Australia**—Clifton J. Carne, Commercial Attaché, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 114 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8458.
- Belgium**—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.
- Brazil**—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.
- A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, 662A Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.
- British West Indies and British Guiana**—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.
- Chile**—Carlos Croharé, Second Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.
- Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.
- China**—There is no commercial representative in Canada. All commercial matters are handled by the Chinese Embassy in Washington.
- Cuba**—His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.
- Czechoslovakia**—K. Bala, Commercial Attaché, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.
- Denmark**—Viggo Theis-Nielson, Vice-Consul, Danish Consulate General, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.
- Dominican Republic**—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.
- France**—Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.
- Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.
- Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2271.
- Greece**—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.
- Haiti**—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.
- India**—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.
- Ireland**—John M. Conway, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.
- Italy**—Pietro Migone, Second Assistant to the Representative of Italy (Personal rank of Vice-Consul), 384 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—2-8761.
- Lebanon**—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.
- Mexico**—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 2502.
- Netherlands**—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Legation, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—4-3312.
- Dr. A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Legation, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.
- H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate-General, Room 1111, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9688.
- New Zealand**—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 4104.
- A. W. Broadbent, Assistant to the Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 4104.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

- Norway**—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.
- Peru**—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 36 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7201.
- Poland**—T. Wiewiorowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4076.
- Sweden**—B. G. Järndstedt, Second Secretary, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.
- C. H. Nauckhoff, Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.
- Switzerland**—Walter E. A. Jaeggi, Secretary, Swiss Legation, Room 252, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—2-5455.
- E. R. Zuerrer, Swiss Office for the Development of Trade, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 2959.
- Turkey**—Rifki Zorlu, Counsellor, Turkish Legation, Room 560, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—3-4701.
- Union of South Africa**—J. H. Brand, Commercial Attaché, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**—N. I. Betin, Acting Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 24 Blackburn Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1824.
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**—A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.
- A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.
- R. K. Jopson, O.B.E., Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.
- W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.
- J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.
- A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.
- W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-2956.
- H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PACific 4644.
- United States of America**—Colonel Henry M. Bankhead, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Homer S. Fox, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Meade T. Foster, Agricultural Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Oliver B. North, Assistant Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Joseph L. Dougherty, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Terry B. Sanders, Third Secretary, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Paul F. DuVivier, Third Secretary, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Yugoslavia**—Pero Cabrić, Chargé d'Affaires, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4966.

New Brazilian List of Essential Products Published

Rio de Janeiro, July 11.—(FTS)—A new list of essential products published today includes: condensed and powdered milk, rolled oats, codfish, tool steel, cement, copper tubes, hand tools, lamps, seeds, optical lenses and frames, unmanufactured aluminum, aluminum wire and telephone apparatus. The inclusion of these goods in the essential list indicates that exchange for paying for them is available and that letters of credit may be opened.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

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

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

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

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

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia, G. S. Hall (5249)

British Commonwealth, V. A. White (4404)

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

Latin America (5605)

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

Export Division

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

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

Assistant Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

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

Commodity Officers—

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

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

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

Dairy and poultry products and food allocations, K. L. Melvin (3172)

Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Leather, rubber and products, W. H. Semple (3004)

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

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

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

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

General products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Miscellaneous products, P. G. Jones (4160)

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

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

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

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

W. H. Black (5670)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—Continued

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

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

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

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

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

Trade Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

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

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

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

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

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151)

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

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

L. E. Couillard (7594)

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

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

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

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (2250)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

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

Trade Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

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

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

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

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

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

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

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

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

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

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

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

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

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

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

240 Wellington Street, Ottawa

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

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

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

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

Argentina

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

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Australia

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

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

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.

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

Belgian Congo

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

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

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

Chile

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

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edifício Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

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

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

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

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

France

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

Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia.

Greece

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

Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

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

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

Hong Kong

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

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

India

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

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

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

Italy

Rome—J. P. MANION, Canadian Commercial Representative, Room 218, via S. Nicola da Tolentino 78. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475.

Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

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

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Malayan Union

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

Newfoundland

St. John's—J. C. BRITTON, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Circular Road.

New Zealand

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

Norway

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

Peru

Lima—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212. Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

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

South Africa

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

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

Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.

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

Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

Trinidad

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

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

United Kingdom

London—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

Cable address, Canfrucum.

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

Cable address, Timcom, London.

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

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

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

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

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

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

Cable address, Cantracom.

Chicago—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Suite 1607, 188 West Randolph Street.

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

Venezuela

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

Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations July 14	Nominal Quotations July 21
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2455	.2450
Australia.....	Pound	....	3.2240	3.2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc	....	.0228	.0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	....	.0238	.0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar	....	.8396	.8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	....	.0544	.0544
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	.0517	.0517
		Export	.0322	.0322
Colombia.....	Peso	....	.5714	.5714
Cuba.....	Peso	....	1.0000	1.0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	....	.0200	.0200
Denmark.....	Krone	....	.2083	.2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre	....	.0740	.0740
Egypt.....	Pound	....	4.1330	4.1330
Eire.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Fiji.....	Pound	....	3.6306	3.6306
Finland.....	Markka	....	.0073	.0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc	....	.0084	.0084
French Empire—African.....	Franc	....	.0142	.0142
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	....	.0201	.0201
Haiti.....	Gourde	....	.2000	.2000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	....	.2518	.2518
Iceland.....	Krona	....	.1541	.1541
India.....	Rupee	....	.3022	.3022
Iraq.....	Dinar	....	4.0300	4.0300
Italy.....	Lira	....	.0044	.0044
Jamaica.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Mexico.....	Peso	....	.2059	.2059
Netherlands.....	Florin	....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands East Indies.....	Florin	....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin	....	.5302	.5302
New Zealand.....	Pound	....	3.2402	3.2402
Norway.....	Krone	....	.2015	.2015
Palestine.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Peru.....	Sol	....	.1538	.1538
Philippines.....	Peso	....	.5000	.5000
Portugal.....	Escudo	....	.0403	.0403
Siam.....	Baht	....	.1000	.1000
Spain.....	Peseta	....	.0916	.0916
Straits Settlements.....	Dollar	....	.4701	.4701
Sweden.....	Krona	....	.2783	.2783
Switzerland.....	Franc	....	.2336	.2336
Turkey.....	Piastre	....	.0035	.0035
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United States.....	Dollar	....	1.0000	1.0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	.6583	.6583
		Uncontrolled	.5629	.5629
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	.2985	.2985