

FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, AUGUST 16, 1947

Published Weekly
By
Foreign Trade Service
Department of Trade and Commerce

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COVER SUBJECT—Considerable activity prevails at King's Wharf, Port of Spain, where goods for distribution in Trinidad and Tobago are discharged, and produce of these tropical islands is shipped principally to Great Britain, the United States and Canada. Canadian exports to Trinidad and Tobago last year were valued at \$19,140,000, compared with \$4,245,000 in 1939. Imports from the colony were valued last year at \$4,137,000, compared with \$2,668,000 in 1939. As indicated in this issue, difficulty has been experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of consumer goods and other essentials from sterling sources, which was held partially responsible for an increase in the cost of living. A rise in the cost of Canadian commodities was also a contributing factor.

Photo by Trinidad Publishing Company, Limited

Singapore Has Ample Stocks of Pepper Available for Export

Stocks of various types and qualities are collected in this port for grading and packing for export—Statement from one of the largest firms dealing in spices and wide range of other tropical products gives detailed outline of present situation.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Trade Commissioner

(One Malayan Dollar equals \$0.4701 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, July 28, 1947.—Recent reports in the Canadian press indicate some apprehension regarding world supplies of pepper and the possible necessity for the continued use of wartime substitutes. Investigations just completed by this office reveal that these have no foundation in fact. There are ample supplies of various types of pepper available for immediate export from Singapore, and prospective Canadian buyers can be supplied with firm offers at any time.

For the information of importers of pepper or other firms who may think of commencing business in this commodity, it may be said that Singapore is one of the principal centres of this trade. Stocks of various types and qualities which are produced at Muntok in Banka, in several parts of Sumatra and in Sarawak are collected in this port for grading and packing for export to markets throughout the world. The trade is handled by several British and a number of Chinese and other firms.

Pepper Market Has Been Controlled by Speculators

The local pepper market has recently been controlled, to some degree at least, by speculators and prices have stood at comparatively high levels. The development of hostilities in the Netherlands East Indies has aggravated this trend, although a market report of July 26 stated that the position was easier than in several previous days as a result of the withdrawal of buyers. Up to that time ruling prices per picul of 133½ pounds ex godown in Singapore were: Muntok white, M\$125; Sarawak white, M\$121; Lampong white, M\$120, and Lampong black, M\$86.

The foregoing brief comments on the pepper market in Singapore may be supplemented by a statement just received in this office from one of the largest firms* in the port dealing in spices and a wide range of other tropical products:

Large Quantities of Black and White Pepper on Hand

“There are very large quantities of both black and white pepper in Singapore. Just how large these stocks are, it is difficult to say, as a large proportion is in the hands of dealers who are not normally connected with the pepper trade and who are reported to have purchased their stocks with Japanese currency during the occupation period. These dealers appear to regard pepper as a good lock-up investment and their stocks are not normally available for purchase and export. But there are nevertheless fairly steady imports from Sarawak and the Dutch Islands and, provided Canada is prepared to pay current market prices, there should be no difficulty at all in supplying her requirements.

* Name supplied on application.



Inner harbour of Singapore, as seen from the office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, indicating the roadstead for ocean-going vessels and Clifford Pier.

"Since the re-occupation of Malaya, considerable quantities of pepper have been sold to Europe, U.S.A., South America, South Africa and Australia and we were under the impression that the only reason why no shipments have been made to Canada was that the Canadian Government would not allow this commodity to be imported.

Pepper Experiencing a Minor Boom at Present

"Just at the moment pepper is experiencing a minor boom, dealers being afraid that the recent renewal of hostilities between the Dutch and the Indonesians may cut them off from their main sources of supply and, as a result, prices are rather higher than usual.

"We give below for your information, prices ruling on July 25 and July 18 for the various grades of pepper which we could supply, and if any merchants in Canada wish to make purchases we will be very pleased to make them firm offers at the prices ruling at the time their enquiries are received:

	(Canadian Currency)	
	July 18	July 25
Muntok white pepper.....	45 cents per pound	54 cents per pound
Sarawak white pepper.....	45 cents per pound	54 cents per pound
Lamong black pepper.....	32 cents per pound	41 cents per pound
Singapore black pepper.....	31 cents per pound	40 cents per pound

"All the above prices are c.i.f. Montreal net landed weights.

"Of the grades mentioned, Sarawak white and Singapore black are of British Empire origin and would qualify for any preferential rate of duty which may be in force in Canada. The other two grades are of N.E.I. origin."

Canadian firms who may be interested in the purchase of pepper from Singapore, and, for that matter of other local products, are advised to communicate with the Director, Import Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa, or directly with the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box No. 845, Singapore, supplying full details of their requirements for particular commodities and the terms on which they are prepared to do business. It should be noted that the trade in commodities of this type is customarily confined to sales between principal and principal.

Singapore Pepper Sales Made at Comparatively High Prices

Singapore, July 23, 1947.—(F.T.S).—Substantial stocks of black and white pepper are in store here, and sales are only being made at comparatively high prices. Despite reported shortages and keen demand in Canada and the United States, no business worth mentioning is being done in either of these markets at present.

Pepper reacted sharply today to the situation in Java. Lampong black jumped from \$66 to \$76. Muntok white rose from \$110 to \$117. Sarawak white increased from \$106 to \$114, and Lampong white from \$102 to \$112. Considerable business was done among local dealers.

Trinidad Has Had Difficulty in Obtaining Consumer Goods in Sterling Areas

Release of more hard currency recommended by Cost-of-Living Committee for purchase of essential supplies from non-sterling countries—First cost of article important factor in the inflated cost of living—Long-range policy is advocated.

(Editor's Note—This article from Port of Spain is based on a report of the Cost-of-Living Committee, submitted to the Legislative Council on May 23, 1947.)

PORT OF SPAIN, July 21, 1947.—(F.T.S)—Difficulty was being experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of consumer goods and other essential materials from sterling sources, in the opinion of a committee appointed to consider a general rise in the cost of living in Trinidad, and the consequent dislocation of everyday life in the colony. In the circumstances, therefore, it was explained that the colony was more dependant on supplies from outside the sterling area; a number of which the committee was informed were obtainable at prices below those obtainable within the sterling area. It was recommended, therefore, that strong representations should be made to the Secretary of State for a more substantial release of hard currency to enable the colony to obtain a greater volume of essential supplies from sources outside the sterling area.

While the staple industries make an important contribution to the economy of the colony, it was pointed out that the extent of employment provided by the lesser industries should not be overlooked. Small traders and businesses together provide a considerable measure of employment. Unless adequate supplies of essential consumer goods could be made available to the lesser industries and small traders, a severe blow would be dealt to the economy of the colony, from which it would be difficult to recover.

Increase in Imports Recommended to Solve Problem

The Committee agreed that the restriction imposed by government on the importation of essential consumer goods was to some extent responsible for shortages of these goods. Evidence indicated that government had earmarked 80 per cent of trade in countries where "hard currency" was involved to established traders of prewar standing and 20 per cent to new traders, thus restricting competition. The fact that there was still a world shortage of such articles was appreciated, but the committee felt, and members of the trade agreed, that in the case of cotton textiles, boots and shoes and building materials, licences should be granted to all traders to import as much as it was possible for them to do from sources available.

It was quickly brought to light that, in all instances, the first cost of the article had substantially increased in its country of origin, over which the government and traders had no control. As the colony was not a manufacturing country, and as most of the essential commodities were imported, the committee was unable to see an immediate solution to this phase. Other important factors contributing greatly to the inflated cost of living are:

- (i) Substantial increase in circulation of liquid cash, as a result of the establishment of military bases in the colony, and the increased spending power of a large section of the community.
- (ii) Higher prices obtained from the sale of local products in overseas markets.
- (iii) Increased cost of imported goods from Canada, as a result of the increase in rate of exchange for the Canadian dollar.
- (iv) Progressive reduction in the volume of consumer goods essential to the community as a whole.

The fact that the combined circulation of the banks and of government notes issued rose steadily from \$3,000,000 in September, 1939, to the very large figure of \$23,000,000 at the end of 1946, is clear evidence of inflation, the report indicated.

The high cost of living was aggravated by the absence of adequate supplies of several important essential consumer goods, which was the root of "black market" or "inflated prices".

Margins of Profit Have Increased

In this colony, where selling prices were generally fixed on a percentage of cost basis, the margins of profit to wholesalers and commission agents had clearly increased proportionately. Therefore, with a view to fixing those margins at a reasonable figure in relation to prewar rates, the committee felt there was justification for reduction in a number of items. It was therefore recommended that the margin of profit of certain goods regarded as essential should be marked down, and that a trade duty on luxury articles and less essential goods should be imposed. It was considered desirable to lower the customs duties, and in some cases to waive them altogether, where duties were fixed on a value basis and thus added materially to the final cost of the goods to the consumer. It appeared to the committee that the best method of dispersing the "black market", or at any rate reducing it, would be to relax restrictions on imports of essential commodities in order to increase the volume of supplies, subject of course only to the exigencies of price and currency control, until such time as supplies can be equated with the demand.

Representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and representatives of firms engaged in the sale of dry goods, hardware, provisions, groceries, jewellery and drugs were invited to state their views before the committee.

Consideration of a Long Range Policy

In its consideration of a long range policy for reducing the cost of living, it was recommended in the report that:

- (a) A committee be appointed to try to foster and encourage the development of local industries.
- (b) An intensive program be prepared for increasing local production of rice and all other food which can be grown locally, such as cabbages, tannias, etc.

- (c) Co-operative production and marketing be encouraged, and that the appointment of a Registrar of Co-operative and Credit Unions be considered as a separate department of government, with the immediate task of making proposals for starting the co-operative production movement on a large scale.

Turkey is Source of Supply and Market for Canadian Goods

Exports from this country valued at \$1,618,063 last year, and imports at \$1,880—Character of Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia outlined in special article prepared for readers of "Foreign Trade", following appointment of Canadian ambassador.

By Trade Commissioner Service, Foreign Trade Service

WITH the appointment by Canada of an Ambassador to Turkey, it is expected there will be an increase in the interest in trade between the two countries. Canadian exports to Turkey in 1946 had a value of \$1,618,063, compared with a value of \$437,101 in 1938. Imports from Turkey in 1946 were valued at \$1,880,499, as against a value of \$328,459 in 1938. The principal exports from this country during the past year were reaper threshers, \$816,200; motor vehicle casings, \$115,200; bars of iron or steel, \$109,600; lead in pigs and refined lead, \$81,500; paper and paper manufactures, \$81,400; black silver fox skins, undressed, \$69,000; and parts of farm implements, \$67,200.

Turkey, of which the capital is Ankara or Angora, lies at the eastern end of the Mediterranean, bounded on the north by the Black Sea and on the west by the Aegean Sea. It has a total area of about 300,000 square miles, which is 50,000 square miles larger than the province of Saskatchewan. Turkey in Europe, adjoining Bulgaria and Greece, consists of Eastern Thrace and is less than 10,000 square miles in area. It contains the principal commercial centre and former capital, Istanbul, which was formerly known as Constantinople—the Byzantium of ancient times—and Adrianople, an inland town of some historical importance. The growth of Istanbul was due largely to its position as an entrepot and transshipment centre.

Turkey in Asia is Asia Minor

Turkey in Asia comprises the whole of Asia Minor, or Anatolia, and the Hatay. It is separated from Turkey in Europe by the narrow channels of the Bosphorous and the Dardanelles. Its area is less than 300,000 square miles, and is bounded on the northeast by the U.S.S.R. (Georgia and Armenia), on the east by Persia, and on the southeast by Syria and Iraq. Ankara, the present capital, is located in the interior of Asia Minor, some 200 miles from Istanbul.

The central section of Asia Minor consists of a high plateau, while the coastal regions bordering the Black Sea and the Mediterranean are comparatively narrow and thickly wooded. In the Aegean and Marmara regions, in the west, the coastal belt is much wider and comprises the most fertile part of Turkey. The eastern part of the country is somewhat barren and undeveloped, though fruit, cereals and tobacco are grown in the southern districts. In places there is excellent pasture for sheep and goats.

The population at the end of 1940 totalled 17,811,854, but is now estimated at approximately 20,000,000. The population of Ankara in 1940 was 157,242, but the city has grown extensively since then. Istanbul had a population of 793,946 seven years ago, but this is reported to be larger now. The other principal towns are Ismir (Smyrna), with a population of 183,762; and Adana (Seyhan), with a population of 88,119.

Exchange Rate Fixed by Central Bank

The legal unit is the piastre, whose current rate of exchange in terms of Canadian dollars is \$0.0035. Since June, 1938, all official accounts have been kept in Turkish pounds (lira or £T.), which are divided into 100 piastres (kurus). The official rate of exchange is fixed by the Central Bank. The nominal parity on a gold basis is £1 sterling=110.69 piastres, but the actual official buying rate may vary. Since March, 1940, it has remained unchanged at £T.5.20=£1.

While this is still the official rate of exchange, there is a premium on sterling sold to pay for Turkish exports. A still higher premium has to be paid by Turkish importers buying sterling to pay for imports. Private compensation trade, to which reference will be made in a latter section of this report, gave rise to the system of premia on the official rates of exchange; Turkish exporters being permitted to sell to importers for a consideration (known as the compensation premium) the import rights arising out of their exports. In 1939, the official Compensation Office, known as Takas, was established, and was shortly afterwards given a complete monopoly of compensation operations. Thenceforward, compensation premia were fixed by Takas.

The present position as regards sterling is that a premium of forty per cent is allowed on sterling derived from the export of Turkish goods to the sterling area, from the collection of freights and from certain other transactions, while a premium of forty-eight per cent is charged for sterling needed for payment for goods imported from sterling areas. Sterling exchange required for the settlement of freights carries a premium of forty-one per cent. Therefore, broadly speaking, the effective rate for a large proportion of payments from the United Kingdom and the sterling area to Turkey is £T.7.28=£1, while in the reverse direction the rate is £T.7.76=£1. These premia have remained unchanged since December, 1940.

French is the Language of Commerce

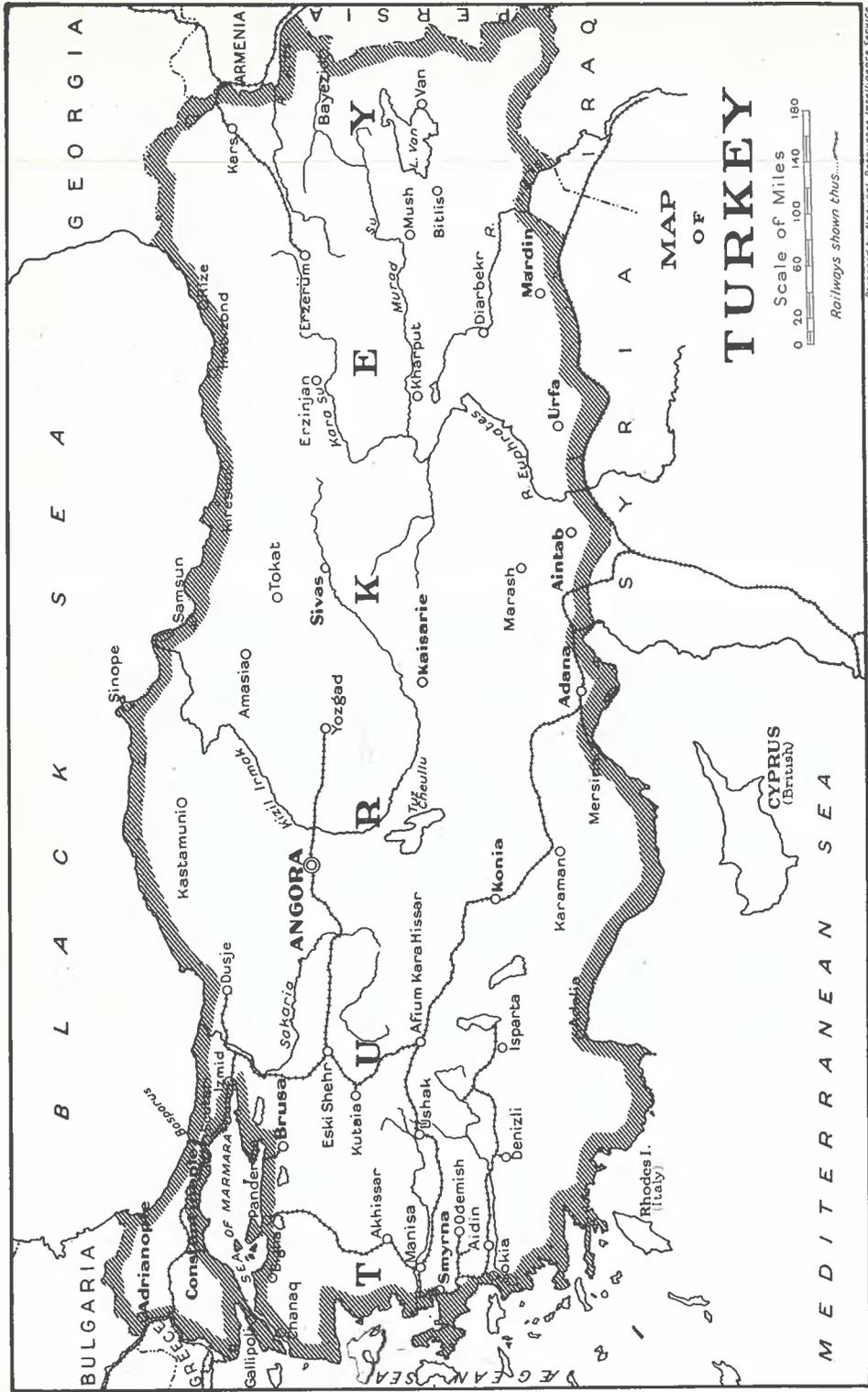
Apart from Turkish, French is the language mostly used in commerce, but Greek is also spoken and English is understood in some commercial circles, principally among firms dealing in textiles.

Turkey employs the metric system of weights and measures.

After the First World War, Turkish control ceased over Syria, Palestine, Iraq and Arabia, whose inhabitants were racially alien to the Turks. After her successful war with Greece, Turkey abolished the Sultanate, substituting government by National Assembly, which in October, 1923, declared Turkey a republic. Mustapha Kemal (later known as Ghazi Mustapha Kemal Pasha, and subsequently as Kemal Ataturk) was elected President. He was the creator of modern Turkey and introduced many reforms. On his death, in November, 1938, Ismet Inonu was elected President and is in office today.

Agriculture and Mining Most Important

Prior to World War II, agricultural, pastoral and mining activities were the mainstay of Turkey's economy and provided for the livelihood



of some eighty per cent of the active population. Foodstuffs and raw materials, such as cotton, wool and minerals, were the principal products of the country. But Turkey made rapid progress in industrialization between 1918 and 1946, more particularly after the formation of the republic in 1923.

This industrialization consisted of two phases, the first lasting until 1933, during which period the state offered private industrialists various facilities, such as tariff protection reduced taxation, duty-free entry for plant, free land for factory building, etc., all of which lead to considerable development. By 1933, there were more than 1,400 industrial establishments employing some 60,000 workers. Some 335 textile factories employed 16,000 people. The second phase of industrialization was state-planned.

Five-Year Plan Introduced in 1933

This phase began with the announcement by the government at the end of 1933 of its "Industrial Five-Year Plan" to assist in the completion and operation of its industrial plants. Under the plan, industrial finance banks were established by the Turkish Government, as follows:

"Eti Bank"—It was originally established in 1935 for the purpose of exploiting and developing mineral resources of Turkey and electric power facilities. This bank now directly controls the copper output of Turkey, and also the bulk of its production of chrome, lignite and iron ore. The management and exploitation of the entire Zonguldak coal basin, acquired by the state in 1940, has also been taken over by the bank. Oil prospecting is another of this bank's interests.

"Sumer Bank"—It is responsible for the control and development of a number of the government's textile factories, and is also concerned, in some cases in association with other banks, with factories for the manufacture of paper, cellulose, iron and steel, cement, shoes and leather. It also controls a large number of retail shops for disposing of its factory output. This bank has been responsible for carrying out the greater part of the "Five-Year Plan".

"Ish Bank"—This was originally a private bank, but to all intents and purposes is now a national institution. It controls several lignite mines and a number of factories, including woollen, silk and cotton mills. It also manages an import and export company, the Turkish Tobacco Company, and other organizations dealing in lead, sponges, nails and wire, cement, etc. In association with other banks, it is concerned in the sugar, glass and bottle, sulphur and copper industries, as well as several insurance companies. It is an important source of credit to privately-owned industrial concerns.

"Agricultural Bank"—This assists agricultural producers throughout the country, and grants large loans for agricultural development, particularly in the guarantee of wheat prices. This bank was instrumental in the foundation, and is now part owner with the Sumer and Ish Banks of the Malatya spinning and weaving mills, as well as an attar of roses factory.

Besides the above banks, there are several non-Turkish banks engaged in overseas trade, among which are the Ottoman Bank, an Anglo-French Company with offices in London and Manchester. Its head office is at Istanbul, with branches in Ankara and the principal provincial towns in Turkey.

Construction of Factories Increased

Under the "Five-Year Plan", most of the schemes involving the construction of a number of factories for the manufacture of textiles, paper, sugar, glass, ceramics, chemicals, etc., were under the auspices of the Sumer Bank. Under this plan, spindles in cotton mills increased from 72,000 to 189,000 by 1938, and woollen yarn and weaving factories were established, with an annual output of five million yards of cloth.

Under the Eti Bank, mineral production was considerably increased, notably in the case of coal, the annual production of which reached about 2,500,000 tons by 1937. This bank was also responsible for the development of electric power facilities, the necessary plant being obtained principally from Switzerland and Germany. In 1940, an important contract for the construction of a large power station to cost £1½ million was awarded to a United Kingdom firm, but the war prevented the contract being completed.

In 1937, and before the Five-Year Plan had been completed, a second industrialization plan, known as the "Three Years Mineral Development Plan", the chief purpose of which was to develop further the production of coal, was brought into being. The execution of it was entrusted primarily to the Eti Bank.

In 1938, a third plan, the "Four-Year Plan" was announced to provide further extensions to the coal mines and additions to the Karabuk iron and steel works, railway extensions, purchase of locomotives and rolling stock, port improvements at Trebizond, the construction of new ships and large central power stations, cement and other factories, sugar refineries, and a synthetic petrol plant.

Foreign Credits Aided in Development

The capital required for the realization and development of these plans was obtained by the government, partly from revenue and internal borrowing and partly from foreign credits. The first five-year plan was financed by a credit of 8 million gold dollars, obtained from the U.S.S.R. for the purchase of equipment and machinery. A credit of approximately £3 million was arranged with the United Kingdom for the construction of the Iarabuk iron and steel works. In 1938, further credits of £10 million, (in addition to £6 million for armaments) and RM 150 million were secured from the United Kingdom and Germany respectively for the purpose of increasing the country's capital equipment under the above mentioned plans. Although foreign credits were required to further Turkey's industrial development, the capital invested in Turkish industries is almost entirely Turkish.

The Turkish mining industry is located close to the Black Sea ports, but was handicapped by a shortage of labour and poor transport facilities. Other mineral deposits are in the interior of the country and road and rail facilities have in most cases been insufficient to deal with the traffic. Practically all mines in the country belong to the state and are under the management of the Eti Bank, which leases them to companies that in some cases are the concerns owning the mines before they were nationalized, if it does not assume direct charge of operations.

Coal deposits are reputed extensive, but so far the seams have not been worked to any great depth. The production of unwashed coal has been more than 3,000,000 tons annually.

Before the war, Turkey produced about 200,000 tons of chrome ore annually—roughly a quarter of the world output—practically the whole of which was exported. Copper ore is another important mineral found in

Turkey, the output of metallic copper in 1938 being 2,500 tons, and in 1939 nearly 7,000 tons. The greater part of each year's production was exported. Other minerals produced in Turkey include iron ore, lead, zinc, emery, antimony, asbestos, manganese, mercury, sulphur and boracite.

Cotton Industry of Great Importance

Turkey's prewar manufacture of cotton yarns and piece-goods was of considerable importance, and produced entirely from cotton grown in Turkey. The average annual crop in recent years has been 60,000 tons, of which more than 40,000 tons were absorbed by the factories and by the peasants who spin yarn on hand looms. The balance of the raw cotton produced was exported. The total output of cotton yarn and cloth by Turkish factories in 1939 was about 22,800 tons, to which should be added 14,000 tons produced by the cottage industry. State-owned mills are located at Adana, Bakirkoy, Kayseri, Eregli and Nazili. In addition, there are a number of large mills under private ownership.

The production of woollen yarn and woollen cloth was also an important industry, and the raw material, except for some imported yarn and merino wool, was of local origin. There are five state-owned factories for the production of woollen yarns and textiles.

Mohair is obtained from Angora goats and amounts to some 7,500 tons annually, most of which was exported.

The sugar manufacturing industry is controlled by the state. There are four large factories operated by a company known as the "Société Turque des Raffineries de Sucre". The total output of these factories in 1938 from locally grown beet was about 50,000 tons, but the local production has never yet been sufficient to meet the country's needs, and large quantities have to be imported each year. In 1943, although beet production amounted to 96,000 tons, it was some 12,000 tons short of local consumption.

There are at least five factories manufacturing cement, all under private ownership. The total annual output is approximately 300,000 tons. It is understood that a number of other factories are now in operation.

Among other industries were a number of chemical factories, but their production was unimportant and most requirements had to be imported. There is some soap manufactured locally from olive oil, and attar of roses is produced in two centres.

Other manufacturing industries are those concerned with the production of silk, hemp and jute, rayon, carpets, rubber, glass, pottery, paper, footwear, canned goods, iron and steel.

Turkey Had Prewar Wheat Surplus

In the agricultural sphere, considerable success was obtained by the government before the war in increasing the production of good crops. In the case of wheat, Turkey became self-supporting, with an annual production of 4,000,000 tons, leaving a surplus available for export. Prior to the regime of Kemal Ataturk, it had been necessary to import large quantities to supplement home production.

After wheat, barley is the most important food crop; the annual production was about 2,250,000 tons. Other crops in order of importance are: maize, rye, oats, millet and rice, grown mostly for local consumption. Pulse crops, such as broad beans, chickpeas, haricot beans and lentils, are also grown, but only in quantities sufficient for home requirements.

Various fruits were grown extensively, such as apples, pears, peaches, plums and oranges. From the point of view of export value, by far the

most important were figs and sultana raisins. Hazelnuts, walnuts, almonds and other nuts are grown in large quantities in many parts of Turkey.

Tobacco is one of the most important Turkish crops, and is grown chiefly in the Aegean, Marmara and Black Sea regions. In 1939, the total production was about 65,000 tons, exports in leaf amounting to approximately 43,000 tons. Tobacco manufacture in Turkey is a government monopoly.

Other industrial crops include cotton, silk, hemp, flax, valonea and opium.

Dairy produce in Turkey before the war was mostly for home consumption, although there was some export of eggs. The raising of cattle, sheep and goats has always been an important occupation of the Turkish peasantry, providing them with the production of wool and mohair clips. There has been some export of sheep and goat skins, but heavy hides have to be imported, as local production has not met the country's requirements.

The forests, estimated to cover some 36,000 square miles, are for the most part owned by the state, which strictly controls tree-felling and reafforestation. Pine and fir are the principal trees grown for building, but there are many other types.

Railways Owned by State

At the outbreak of war, Turkey's railway system was almost completely state-owned. The total length of the state lines was about 4,200 miles, mostly of standard gauge. Several important extensions are projected. Before the war, there was not much development of motor transport owing to the lack of good roads in the country, and far less attention has been paid to the construction and maintenance of roads than to the development of railways, which still carry the greater part of the country's goods and passenger traffic. Total length of macadamised roads at the end of 1939 was about 6,500 miles, with some four thousand miles of secondary roads. Other roads are little more than tracks.

Before the war, the government did much to improve the country's shipping position, and controlled many of the state maritime services. Only a few of the ports are provided with modern equipment.

Prior to the war, Turkey had progressed very quickly in this respect. There is now in operation the Turkish State Airways between Ankara and various other centres in the country.

“ ABC of Canadian Export Trade ”

The “ABC of Canadian Export Trade”, compiled by G. A. Newman, Assistant Director of the Export Division, Foreign Trade Service, is now available for distribution to firms and individuals interested in foreign trade. Copies are available, at 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents a copy abroad, from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, to whom all applications should be submitted. A discount of 25 per cent will be granted on orders of 100 copies and over.

Heavy Demand in South Africa for Consumer Goods Now Declining

Recession in stock market last year and arrival of large orders caused cancellations—Quality and Price of paramount importance—Country is relatively free of labour trouble—Building industry makes progress—Increased production of softwoods planned.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of three articles on economic conditions in the Union of South Africa, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first was published in the July 26th issue.)

JOHANNESBURG, July 15, 1947.—Business activity in South Africa during 1946 was on a high level. The year commenced with continued shortages of most consumer goods, nearly all classes of goods, both domestically produced and imported, being scarce. A heavy demand existed for the limited supplies available. Most industrial supplies were also short, particularly in the field of machinery, iron, steel, textiles and many raw materials. Consumer demand, which was already very active, was further encouraged by the substantial bull market that developed in the early months of the year in both mining and industrial shares, and continued until mid-year. During this period in particular, stock offerings by newly established companies reached a high level and were mostly over-subscribed.

After July, two developments of major interest took place. A recession in the stock market wiped out the paper profits of a good many investors and gamblers. One or two stockbroking firms foundered, with substantial losses. At the same time, there arrived in South Africa some of the goods for which merchants had placed large orders, rather lavishly, some months and even years earlier. The volume of arrivals was so great that ports like Durban and Port Elizabeth became congested with overseas goods. It was impossible for the railroads and port authorities to handle freight either expeditiously or without much resulting confusion. Moreover, most of the consumer goods had been purchased without much regard to price or quality. In many cases, two or three times normal quantities had been ordered in the expectation that deliveries would be much longer delayed than actually proved to be the case.

Quality and Competitive Prices Considered

The natural result of this situation was not any general over-supply of goods, except in a few instances, but rather a hasty cancellation of some orders and the development of a much higher degree of caution as regards the quality and price of goods ordered henceforth. The last four or five months of 1946 indicated a definite trend towards more normal trading practices and a slightly downward trend in business activity. At the same time, it could not be said that shops generally were overstocked. Many shortages still existed, and the year closed with retail business continuing at a high level of activity.

Official measures to stem inflationary price advances were continued in 1946 through the maintenance or revision of controlled (maximum) prices of the important cost-of-living items, including rent. Reference is made in other parts of this report to factors, such as increased freight

rates, which necessitated increases, and to the short supply position and maldistribution of some foodstuffs, which affected the consumer. Late in the year, rationing machinery was set up and ration books issued. For the first time, the South African consumer was faced with the necessity of conforming to a coupon-rationing scheme. Sugar is expected to be the first rationed item. Meats, cereals and soap have been unofficially mentioned as other items to be controlled in quantity and price at the consumer level.

Cost of Living Has Increased

Advances occurred during the year in the retail prices of food and other necessities. Although wholesale prices in general advanced by about three per cent, meat and textiles remained stationary and chemicals showed a decline. The cost of living is officially estimated at forty per cent above that for 1939, but there has been considerable criticism concerning the adequacy of official figures. It is felt that they do not properly reflect the changes in consumption, and therefore present a false impression of the purchasing power of South African currency as compared with prewar. Rising costs have profoundly affected many industries, particularly gold production, whose output is so essential to the Union's economy. The importance of this industry to South Africa, which depends on foreign sources for industrial plant, as well as consumer goods, guarantees a sustained interest in all matters affecting the domestic price level. This includes foreign price policies, which may affect the costs of imports into this country.

Freedom From Labour Trouble Enjoyed

South Africa was remarkably free of labour difficulties last year. Few labour disputes of any importance occurred in industry, and there were practically no work stoppages. Gold mining was, however, an exception, as two serious strikes took place. The first of these, affecting some 15,000 workers and lasting about eleven days, took place in March and developed into a dispute primarily against the management of the Mine Workers' Union. After the government promised a commission of enquiry, the strike ended. The second, also in the mining industry, took place in August and lasted some weeks, affecting some 50,000 natives, who demanded a minimum daily wage of 10 shillings. This strike collapsed without any change in the basic wage.

Government Control Aids Building Industry

Despite acute shortages of materials and labour, and other difficulties, residential and industrial building was well maintained during the year. A marked measure of government control has been necessary to limit the use of scarce materials and to maintain a proper balance between the needs for housing and industrial plant, and to direct employed labour as quickly as possible into new work. Brick manufacturing is currently thirty per cent above 1939 figures, and cement production is double the rate for the same year. Arrivals of timber from overseas, mainly North America, have been satisfactory. In fact, for short periods, supplies have been more than adequate of cement, builders' hardware, tiles and other builders' supplies, as well as labour needed for completed units.

Urban property values are at present two to four times prewar levels and, despite inflated housing costs arising from the need of builders to protect themselves against uncertain overseas' prices for timber and other



South Africa—General Post Office at Johannesburg. This building is an example of the modern style of architecture to be found in the various metropolitan centres of the Union.

materials through contracting on a cost-plus basis, the demand for housing and for factory accommodation shows few signs of abatement. Re-sales of old property to some extent have been curtailed by continued taxation on part of the differential between the February, 1944, purchase price and present values, but this regulation has had little effect on the disposal of housing by owners able to acquire new accommodation.

Large Increase in Construction Approved

Comparative figures, based on the number and value of building plans approved for the main urban areas, and issued by the National Federation of Building Trade Employers, indicate that the total value of building under way in these centres during the year ending June, 1946, was £25 832,000, as compared with £20,368,000 for the corresponding period of 1938-39. While the increase of about twenty-five per cent, due to the high level of building costs, does not reflect an actual increase in volume, nevertheless substantial progress is being made towards recovery to prewar building levels, even though the demand is far from satisfied.

Building permits issued from April 1 to December 31, 1946, authorized the construction of 16,979 dwellings, including apartments and houses constructed under the National Housing Scheme, for government departments, and for private account. For the previous ten months, the corresponding figure was 21,906 units. Approximately sixty-five per cent of the permits granted covered private housing, the balance being apartments or houses for the National Housing program or the needs of government departments.

Consolidated returns, covering the activities of all permanent building societies, indicate further progress during the year. As on November 30,

1946, mortgage advances totalled 102,209, valued at £122,158,636, as compared with 90,143, with a value of £102,147,428 on November 30, 1945. During the same period, building society deposits rose from £81,613,236 to £91,944,034, and liquid assets in the form of cash and bonds increased from £27,775,200 to £31,004,723.

Self-Sufficiency in Softwoods Planned

The South African government's program to make this country largely independent of softwoods in about fifty years received further attention during the year. A revised plan contemplates the purchase over twenty-five years of an additional 500,000 acres, of which about 130,000 acres are to be planted in the next four years with Mexican *teocote* and Honduras *caribaca*, which have proved to be outstanding coniferous species for South African cultivation because of their comparatively rapid growth. The program is dependent upon the collection of adequate quantities of seed in Mexico and Honduras, as well as on the acquisition of land and the supply of labour. A mission to solve the first difficulty is being sent abroad.

The South African afforestation plan hitherto has provided for the supply in fifty years from domestic plantings of about 864,000,000 board feet of softwoods from 600,000 acres, but this target has been raised to achieve a yield of about 2,400,000,000 board feet from 1,260,000 acres by the end of the century. The results of the Forestry Department's afforestation work over the past twenty-five years have encouraged the government to develop further the meagre timber resources of this country along planned lines. As a result, eventually ninety per cent of the country's softwood needs may be met from domestic sources. At present, about 350,000 acres of softwoods yield approximately 150,000,000 board feet or twenty-five per cent of South Africa's annual needs. While this ambitious scheme has been conceived mainly with a view to improving local timber supplies, it will help this country's soil conservation problem.

South African Seed Potatoes being Exported for First Time

Johannesburg, July 28, 1947.—(FTS).—For the first time in history, through improved methods, South African seed potatoes are to be exported. D. J. van der Berg, principal agronomist in the Division of Soil Conservation and Extension, Pretoria, announced recently that the Government of Uruguay would send a special ship to Durban to fetch about £80,000 worth of South African seed potatoes. Seed potato workers in the Transvaal, Orange Free State and Natal are hard at work lifting and sorting material for the consignment. The Department of Forestry is working at full pressure making crates for potatoes and their present output is 5,000 crates per day.

This sale will dispose of only one-third of the Union's surplus of about 177,000 bags of seed potatoes. Negotiations are continuing with Argentina, Tripolitania, Mauritius and Egypt who are also interested in South African supplies of this commodity.

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

The Export Credits Insurance Corporation has recently moved its offices from 17 O'Connor Street to 240 Wellington Street, Ottawa. All correspondence should be addressed, however, to P.O. Box 655, Ottawa.

Canada's Total Commodity Trade For Half-Year at Peacetime Peak

Value is \$2,602,000,000, which is larger than for any year except 1944—Total imports of \$1,256,700,000 were highest on record—Favourable balance for six-month period amounts to \$88,500,000—South Africa now third best customer of Canada.

CANADA'S total commodity trade for the first six months of the current calendar year was valued at \$2,602,000,000, which is larger than for any corresponding period in the history of this country, with the exception of 1944, when the figure was \$2,633,200,000. Total imports, valued at \$1,256,700,000, are the largest on record, while the domestic exports, valued at \$1,328,500,000, were exceeded only by those of the first six-month period of 1944 and 1945—war years in which heavy shipments of munitions and other supplies for the armed forces were being made by Canada.

The favourable trade balance for the first half of 1946 amounts to \$88,500,000, which is lower than for any year since 1938. That with the United Kingdom, amounting to \$269,000,000 is higher than in 1945. Although the unfavourable balance of trade with the United States amounted to \$488,000,000 for the first half of this year, the figure for June represents a drop of \$12,200,000 from that for May. The trade of Canada for the six months ended June, with the balance of trade with all countries, the balance of trade with Great Britain and the balance of trade with the United States, is set forth in the following tables:

Summary of Foreign Trade, January-June

	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943 (Millions of Dollars)	1944	1945	1946	1947
Imports	318.5	336.7	842.7	839.7	864.5	798.7	879.9	1,256.7
Domestic Exports	388.7	387.1	1,098.0	1,277.8	1,746.3	1,718.4	1,062.8	1,328.5
Foreign Exports .	5.6	5.4	9.8	10.3	22.4	26.8	11.1	16.8
Total Trade ...	712.8	729.1	1,950.5	2,127.8	2,633.2	2,543.9	1,953.8	2,602.0
Balance of Trade	+75.7	+55.8	+265.2	+448.4	+904.2	+946.5	+194.0	+88.5
Balance of Trade								
United Kingdom	+93.0	+102.3	+311.4	+386.8	+599.8	+518.7	+155.6	+269.0
Balance of Trade								
United States .	-53.6	-93.4	-290.1	-160.2	-53.5	+17.5	-212.9	-488.0
Net Exports, gold	59.9	74.9	94.2	77.7	60.0	49.0	53.7	45.9
Duty collected ..	44.4	46.1	80.1	78.5	90.7	84.4	99.9	157.7

Balance of Trade with all Countries

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943 (Millions of Dollars)	1944	1945	1946	1947
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	+45.3
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	+88.5

Balance of Trade with 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	+ 58.2
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	+269.0

Balance of Trade with 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	- 55.8
February	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 40.9	- 12.0	- 22.7	+ 1.9	- 27.1	- 67.1
March	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 49.2	- 30.9	- 19.4	+ 1.7	- 32.4	- 80.2
April	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 47.9	- 41.9	+ 9.0	+ 10.1	- 41.9	- 91.6
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	- 90.5
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	- 488.0

South Africa Third Best Customer

South Africa, to which the Minister of Trade and Commerce will lead a trade mission next month, rose during the first half of this year to third place among the customers of Canada. She displaced France, Belgium and India, which were in third, fourth and fifth positions respectively at the end of June, 1946. Canadian exports to the Union of South Africa were valued at \$40,157,000 for the first half of the year, which figure compares with \$25,753,000 for the corresponding period last year, and with only \$7,701,000 for the same period in 1938. There has been a substantial decline in the value of imports from South Africa, however, the total for the six months ended June being \$1,218,000, compared with \$4,795,000 for the corresponding period last year, and with \$523,000 during the first half of 1938.

Other changes in the relative positions of Canada's leading customers are as follows: France fell from third to fourth place; the Netherlands moved up from seventh to fifth; Australia rose from ninth position last year to sixth this year; Belgium dropped from fourth to seventh; and Newfoundland rose to eighth place.

Value of Imports from Britain Lower

Although Canada's total imports for the first six months of 1947 were higher by \$376,800,000 than in the corresponding period last year, imports from the United Kingdom were lower by \$26,300,000. Other substantial changes indicated in the following tables are: Newfoundland, lower;

Barbados, higher; Jamaica, lower; Trinidad, higher; South Africa, lower; Gold Coast, higher; Nigeria, lower; India, higher; Ceylon, higher; Malayan Union and Singapore, much higher; New Zealand, higher; United States, much higher; Argentina, much higher; Brazil, lower; Guatemala, higher; Honduras, lower; Mexico, lower; Panama, higher; Venezuela, much higher; Belgium, higher; Czechoslovakia, higher; France, higher; Italy, higher; Norway, much higher; Soviet Union, lower; Switzerland, higher; Netherlands West Indies, higher; Philippine Islands, higher; and Turkey, much higher.

Canadian Exports, by Geographical Areas

Geographic Area	June			January-June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	26.1	31.1	81.1	163.6	271.5	363.4
America.....	2.4	7.4	16.7	10.4	39.1	66.8
Africa.....	1.3	6.9	10.8	9.2	30.0	47.8
Asia.....	0.6	5.2	8.1	4.6	37.9	29.6
Oceania.....	5.5	4.2	10.0	25.1	20.9	44.8
Total British Countries ..	35.9	54.8	126.7	212.9	399.4	552.3
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	20.3	66.9	82.4	118.8	399.9	485.0
Latin America.....	1.4	5.9	8.9	9.2	41.8	64.0
Europe.....	7.3	32.3	46.8	29.6	177.1	178.1
Other Foreign.....	1.0	6.8	7.8	16.5	44.5	49.0
Total Foreign Countries	30.0	111.9	145.9	174.1	663.4	776.1
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS	65.9	166.7	272.7	387.0	1,062.8	1,328.5

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	June			January-June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	25,598	30,621	76,195	190,929	266,080	352,639
Eire.....	491	106	4,282	2,480	2,808	7,941
Gibraltar.....		81	26	2	204	194
Malta.....	21	324	558	210	2,417	2,586
Total Europe	26,110	31,132	81,061	163,621	271,509	363,360
America:						
Newfoundland.....	1,005	2,588	5,529	3,509	15,138	22,506
Bermuda.....	138	324	648	667	1,575	2,697
Barbadoes.....	117	576	1,536	502	2,725	4,974
Jamaica.....	377	684	1,803	2,195	4,827	9,218
Trinidad and Tobago.....	364	1,701	3,846	1,756	7,866	14,864
Bahamas.....	188	828	362	954	3,323	1,882
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			1,298			4,297
British Honduras.....	27	128	198	134	594	808
British Guiana.....	156	565	1,525	697	3,022	5,634
Falkland Islands.....					2	.....
Total America	2,372	7,395	16,745	10,414	39,072	66,790

Canadian Exports, by Countries—(Continued)

Country	June			January-June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES—Con.						
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....			41			174
Union of South Africa.....	1,185	6,020	9,468	7,701	25,753	40,157
Other British South Africa.....			2			8
Southern Rhodesia.....	73	229	647	647	1,665	2,794
Gambia.....	2	41	10	11	43	57
Gold Coast.....	14	51	115	57	439	592
Nigeria.....	6	54	156	36	408	1,539
Sierra Leone.....	20	46	99	107	276	468
Other British West Africa.....						2
British Sudan.....	1	322	4	191	332	214
British East Africa.....	39	123	198	400	1,071	1,747
Total Africa.....	1,340	6,859	10,770	9,150	30,037	47,752
Asia:						
India.....	156	4,143	5,121	1,492	31,520	17,362
Burma.....	8	120	75	87	423	539
Ceylon.....	30	119	361	126	968	1,496
Aden.....	11	24	62	57	80	421
British Malaya.....	192	85	873	1,521	1,321	3,417
Other British East Indies.....	1	1		4	48	9
Hong Kong.....	182	694	468	1,282	2,290	2,713
Palestine.....	19	10	1,172	55	1,211	3,650
Total Asia.....	599	5,196	8,132	4,624	37,861	29,607
Oceania:						
Australia.....	3,888	3,160	5,853	17,095	14,428	30,200
New Zealand.....	1,586	975	3,965	7,799	6,282	14,138
Fiji.....	22	91	216	179	201	459
Other Oceania.....	1		2	42	8	11
Total Oceania.....	5,497	4,226	10,036	25,115	20,919	44,808
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	35,917	54,807	126,744	212,926	399,397	552,317
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	20,043	66,491	81,999	118,003	396,442	482,006
Alaska.....	13	27	30	52	110	191
American Virgin Islands.....	4	17	25	16	52	77
Guam.....			27	3	3	64
Hawaii.....	169	287	190	629	1,826	1,380
Puerto Rico.....	36	113	94	139	1,511	1,303
Total United States and Possessions.....	20,265	66,935	82,365	118,842	399,944	485,021
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	555	769	1,779	2,395	5,014	16,766
Bolivia.....	17	37	52	56	288	316
Brazil.....	232	611	1,403	1,867	9,329	11,430
Chile.....	31	346	423	334	1,868	2,341
Colombia.....	96	808	691	524	4,499	5,642
Costa Rica.....	5	77	223	53	537	1,124
Cuba.....	99	411	685	496	2,688	3,373
Ecuador.....	1	57	117	20	298	1,072
Guatemala.....	7	105	83	60	491	1,051
Hayti.....	22	68	60	62	547	839
Honduras.....	8	64	103	97	393	442
Mexico.....	142	928	1,134	1,395	4,719	5,808
Nicaragua.....	3	46	26	52	137	316
Panama.....	23	125	205	180	719	1,110
Paraguay.....		6	5	6	50	92
Peru.....	85	292	118	481	1,508	2,413
Salvador.....	4	98	48	23	260	381
San Domingo.....	4	117	78	232	675	852
Uruguay.....	11	124	132	122	964	1,360
Venezuela.....	77	791	1,544	698	6,835	7,233
Total Latin America.....	1,422	5,880	8,909	9,153	41,819	63,961

Canadian Exports, by Countries—(Concluded)

Country	June			January-June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
Albania.....		9	68	5	60	315
Austria.....		389	200	8	2,382	1,686
Belgium.....	1,019	9,503	9,072	3,079	36,650	22,923
Bulgaria.....		1		6	1	12
Czechoslovakia.....	532	74	2,587	1,470	6,951	6,614
Denmark.....	460	26	1,307	646	796	2,214
Estonia.....				1		
Finland.....	63	27	263	193	214	593
France.....	1,025	6,350	3,197	4,393	38,462	35,233
Germany.....	773	1,452	2,276	5,906	4,585	5,368
Greece.....	639	1,664	452	1,037	4,385	3,551
Hungary.....		194	209	1	243	845
Iceland.....	2	327	345	8	1,647	1,618
Italy.....	86	5,103	4,487	678	11,371	19,604
Latvia.....	3			156		
Lithuania.....	28			95		
Netherlands.....	1,259	1,781	9,498	4,608	19,176	31,816
Norway.....	453	1,616	2,799	3,400	10,285	10,063
Poland.....	54	583	3,869	480	10,522	9,233
Portugal.....	15	237	381	78	1,657	2,130
Azores and Madeira.....		8	48	2	35	230
Roumania.....	1		23	23		43
Soviet Union.....	73	668	6	604	15,663	4,325
Spain.....		2	17	19	226	650
Sweden.....	716	236	3,090	2,355	3,199	9,044
Switzerland.....	85	976	1,591	352	2,752	5,565
Yugoslavia.....	2	1,050	1,042	5	5,884	4,446
Total Europe.....	7,288	32,276	46,827	29,608	177,146	178,121
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia.....			35		6	73
Afghanistan.....					1	33
Belgian Congo.....	6	120	89	50	677	611
China.....	244	4,022	2,710	1,309	13,301	18,956
Greenland.....					19	56
Egypt.....	26	641	983	167	6,576	6,657
French Africa.....	135	85	672	398	8,446	1,756
French East Indies.....	2	8		13	33	571
French Guiana.....	1		101	4	102	230
French Oceania.....	7	5	16	46	47	63
French West Indies.....	26	71	432	85	549	1,144
Madagascar.....	1	12	6	4	123	48
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	54	55	224	121	336	549
Iraq.....	2	496	382	26	1,755	1,632
Tripoli.....						5
Other Italian Africa.....					3	7
Japan.....	249	66	6	10,039	66	415
Korea.....	2					22
Liberia.....	1	8	12	14	34	82
Morocco.....	13	26	108	52	992	704
Netherlands East Indies.....	54	274	581	379	4,065	3,373
Netherlands Guiana.....	4	79	139	18	252	449
Netherlands West Indies.....	25	169	148	115	722	716
Iran.....		36	73	38	314	289
Philippine Islands.....	65	141	577	749	3,474	7,070
Portuguese Africa.....	127	152	249	951	965	1,133
Portuguese Asia.....		9			14	47
Siam.....	1	3	56	11	6	272
Canary Islands.....	2	29	2	2	309	45
Spanish Africa.....						53
Syria.....	2	22	162	28	116	672
Turkey.....		272	65	1,903	1,167	711
Total Other Foreign.....	1,047	6,802	7,830	16,522	44,470	49,044
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES..	30,027	111,891	145,928	174,123	663,377	776,142
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS...	65,944	166,697	272,672	387,050	1,062,774	1,328,459

Canadian Imports, by Geographical Areas

Geographic Area	June			January-June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
(Millions of Dollars)						
*United Kingdom and Europe.....	9.2	23.4	18.1	59.5	110.9	84.7
America.....	2.7	4.2	2.8	9.4	17.1	14.4
Africa.....	0.3	1.7	1.4	2.5	12.4	10.1
Asia.....	2.7	2.5	5.6	11.6	18.6	35.2
Oceania.....	1.3	2.3	2.7	7.7	15.7	15.9
Total British Countries.....	16.3	34.0	30.6	90.8	174.7	160.5
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	37.1	106.6	174.9	215.5	618.7	981.7
Latin America.....	1.5	12.4	12.9	7.0	63.1	70.1
Europe.....	2.9	2.8	10.2	18.2	15.8	31.6
Other Foreign.....	1.1	1.7	2.5	5.2	7.5	12.9
Total Foreign Countries.....	42.6	123.6	200.4	245.9	705.2	1,096.3
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	58.9	157.6	231.1	336.7	879.9	1,256.7
*Canadian Goods Returned..... (Mainly military equipment)		9.4	0.0		47.1	0.5

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	June			January-June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
*United Kingdom.....	9,242	23,394	18,118	59,510	110,894	84,635
Eire.....	6		9	15	7	57
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....		1	2		38	12
Total Europe.....	9,248	23,395	18,129	59,525	110,939	84,704
America:						
Newfoundland.....	294	859	882	742	3,393	1,826
Bermuda.....	24	2		50	28	10
Barbados.....	333	878	158	677	1,954	4,566
Jamaica.....	812	616	469	2,578	5,714	1,577
Trinidad and Tobago.....	272	335	304	1,427	1,258	2,814
Bahamas.....	323	71	42	1,365	376	272
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			32			114
British Honduras.....	2	93	33	17	706	454
British Guiana.....	660	1,300	881	2,579	3,656	2,802
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	2,720	4,154	2,801	9,435	17,085	14,435

French North Africa

Algeria—Morocco—Tunisia

Exporters and importers interested in French North Africa may obtain a set of the articles prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade* by Mr. James P. Manion, Canadian Trade Commissioner, during an economic survey of that area in 1946. Applications should be addressed to the Director, Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Imports, by Countries—(Continued)

Country	June			January-June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES—Con.						
Africa:						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Northern Rhodesia.....	14	461	5 198	523	4,795	11 1,218
Union of South Africa.....						
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	6	71	1	40	36	
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	179	499		378	2,367	4,915
Nigeria.....		734	1,093	357	3,569	1,646
Sierra Leone.....	3			9		7
Other British West Africa.....						
British Sudan.....	4	6		11	24	8
British East Africa.....	140	1	82	1,228	1,640	2,308
Total Africa.....	340	1,707	1,385	2,507	12,435	10,149
Asia:						
India.....	941	1,952	2,752	4,204	15,167	19,393
Burma.....	72			159		2
Ceylon.....	411	515	1,270	1,805	2,108	5,290
Aden.....				7		
British Malaya.....	1,189		1,582	4,811	974	10,073
Other British East Indies.....	63		1	94		1
Hong Kong.....	50	1	35	429	15	463
Palestine.....	3	18	2	121	322	13
Total Asia.....	2,729	2,486	5,642	11,630	18,586	35,235
*Canadian Goods Returned:	56	9,438	34	265	47,126	453
Oceania:						
Australia.....	904	1,845	1,509	3,511	8,468	7,481
New Zealand.....	101	447	652	3,040	4,836	6,799
Fiji.....	301		503	1,118	1,955	1,664
Other Oceania.....				16	420	
Total Oceania.....	1,306	2,292	2,664	7,685	15,679	15,944
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	16,346	34,034	30,623	90,783	174,723	160,467
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	37,081	106,597	174,669	215,382	618,359	980,939
Alaska.....	7	20	43	40	51	264
American Virgin Islands.....						5
Guam.....						
Hawaii.....	18	19	121	68	203	407
Puerto Rico.....		1	19	1	116	89
Total United States and Possessions.....	37,106	106,637	174,852	215,491	618,729	981,704
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	78	683	242	1,117	2,930	9,690
Bolivia.....		17		8	32	8
Brazil.....	119	2,399	1,571	352	7,716	6,406
Chile.....	1	22	50	73	182	253
Colombia.....	699	1,334	573	2,281	5,226	5,631
Costa Rica.....	7	45	112	31	282	349
Cuba.....	49	1,790	1,699	217	7,097	6,877
Ecuador.....	2	8	16	14	78	86
Guatemala.....	11	294	835	51	2,240	4,428
Hayti.....	49	21	11	49	713	103
Honduras.....		2,071	293	6	8,504	4,513
Mexico.....	9	1,195	1,806	417	10,686	6,997
Nicaragua.....		1	11		13	26
Panama.....	1	2	716	12	10	1,658
Paraguay.....	7	73		48	194	156
Peru.....	137	152	9	1,495	533	284
Salvador.....	6			6	2,058	1,217
San Domingo.....		118	610		3,525	2,631
Uruguay.....	9	34	4	48	107	166
Venezuela.....	297	2,176	4,314	811	11,019	18,618
Total Latin America.....	1,481	12,435	12,872	7,036	63,145	70,106

Canadian Imports, by Countries—(Concluded)

Country	June			January-June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....			5	83		19
Belgium.....	459	276	2,268	2,769	1,535	5,715
Bulgaria.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	158	26	317	1,415	100	1,926
Denmark.....	13		570	80	16	639
Estonia.....	1			12		
Finland.....	9			37	2	13
France.....	437	280	645	2,638	947	4,310
Germany.....	819		1	4,122	8	339
Greece.....	1	3	8	16	26	53
Hungary.....	8		1	95		10
Iceland.....					1	1
Italy.....	165	476	262	1,150	685	1,949
Latvia.....	1			5		
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	161	36	270	1,524	895	1,625
Norway.....	83	12	3,762	292	96	4,540
Poland.....	21			126		1
Portugal.....	16	308	130	117	1,174	714
Azores and Madeira.....	14	9	120	74	81	401
Roumania.....				16		1
Soviet Union.....	1	145	10	100	1,450	56
Spain.....	95	465	431	459	2,804	1,715
Sweden.....	260	230	366	1,174	1,979	1,480
Switzerland.....	208	544	993	1,846	3,965	6,023
Yugoslavia.....	6		21	12		21
Total Europe.....	2,936	2,810	10,180	18,164	15,704	31,551
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia.....				2	1	9
Afghanistan.....		192			1,540	
Belgian Congo.....		16	147	1	392	371
China.....	242	387	495	1,309	1,279	1,677
Greenland.....	253			253	7	
Egypt.....	16		35	327	166	152
French Africa.....	4			22	245	248
French East Indies.....	3			116		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....					22	
French West Indies.....					3	19
Madagascar.....	9	12		31	94	14
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....		2	1	8	2	1
Iraq.....	8			66	1,156	821
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....					4	
Japan.....	371			2,335		40
Korea.....				1		
Liberia.....	5	1		16	60	14
Morocco.....	27			35	18	35
Netherlands East Indies.....	119	6	26	323	10	88
Netherlands Guiana.....			1			84
Netherlands West Indies.....		939	468		1,235	2,358
Iran.....	5	45	1	20	257	230
Philippine Islands.....	10		1,320	264	24	4,326
Portuguese Africa.....		5			504	83
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam.....	1			9		19
Canary Islands.....	3			7		
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....	1	2	3	9	7	12
Turkey.....	4	137	27	64	484	2,309
Total Other Foreign.....	1,081	1,744	2,524	5,219	7,510	12,910
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	42,601	123,624	200,429	245,910	705,152	1,096,269
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	58,947	157,658	231,052	336,692	879,785	1,256,735

Wide Variety of Japanese Goods Available But Volume Small

Eight Canadian businessmen permitted to enter Japan as private trade with that country is resumed—List of merchandise offered for export is supplied by Japanese Government—Two hundred and five items are listed as available for shipment—Others provided on a government to government basis.

By Asia Section, Foreign Trade Service

PPRIVATE trade between Canada and Japan was resumed yesterday, following the approval by the Supreme Commander of the Allied Powers (SCAP) of applications from six Canadian businessmen for permission to enter that country. Two other applications are awaiting clearance by authorities in Tokyo, which will complete the quota of eight places allocated to Canada by the Inter-Allied Trade Board, in Washington. A total of four hundred businessmen will be permitted to enter Japan on the resumption of private trade, though additional quotas will be established at a later date. Other applications have been submitted to SCAP. As imports into Japan are under strict control, and the volume of foreign produce allowed to enter that country will be limited, possible purchasers of Japanese products may expect first consideration in the approval of applications.

Relatively small quantities of any particular commodity are presently available, as indicated in the following list of Japanese products offered for export. The list consists of merchandise that can be manufactured under existing production schedules, and represents current Japanese manufacture largely predicated upon the importation of raw materials and the domestic production of coal. The list shows quantities of various articles available from stock on August 1, 1947, and is based on information received from the Government of Japan. Adjustments have been made to conform with current commitments and production schedules.

Buyers seeking information regarding any products not shown in the following list of commodities should communicate with the Asia Section, Foreign Trade Service, in Ottawa, with Japanese suppliers or with "Boeki Cho", the Japanese Board of Trade. The items available are:

Japanese Goods Offered for Export

Commodity	Unit	Estimated	Requested production	
		stocks available as of August 1	August	September
Accessories and Dress Trade Items				
Hat bodies	Doz.	20,000	5,000	5,000
Straw braid	Pc.	91,850	40,000	40,000
Hemp pedaline braid	Roll	105,000	.....	.....
Polo braid	Roll	6,300	.....	.....
Fancy braid	Roll	1,800	.....	.....
Chip braid	Roll	18,000	.....	.....
Buttons, shell, glass, etc.	Great gross	25,847	2,000	3,000
Artificial flowers	Gross	2,417	2,000	2,000
Bamboo Products				
Blinds, including higo	Sq. ft.	300,000	550,000	550,000
Rakes	Pc.	703,200	500,000	.....
Tuna poles	Pc.	10,000	10,000	10,000
Poles, white tipped	Pc.	90,000	50,000	50,000
Rug poles	Pc.	35,000	.....	.....
Jointed fishing poles	Pc.	8,300	.....	.....
Nursery stakes	Pc.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000

Japanese Goods Offered for Export—Continued

Commodity	Unit	Estimated	Requested	production
		stocks avail- able as of August 1	August	September
Belting and Hoses, Rubber, Industrial				
Rubber hose	Ft.	150,000	150,000	150,000
Rubber belting	In.	3,000,000	3,000,000	3,000,000
Rice hulling roll	Pc.	1,574	....	....
Ceramics				
Dinner sets—				
93 piece	Set	3,500	5,000	5,000
63 piece	Set	500	750	750
53 piece	Set	1,000	1,500	1,500
Tea sets	Set	5,000	5,000	5,000
Coffee sets	Doz.	1,200	1,500	1,500
Plates and saucers	Doz.	10,000	12,000	15,000
Vases	Pc.	870	....	....
Chemicals and Minerals, Industrial				
Tartaric acid	MT	3.05	....	....
Calcium carbonate				
Rubber grade	MT	20	20	20
Pharmaceutical grade	MT	3	3	3
Sodium cyanide	MT	20	20	20
Manganese dioxide	MT	100	....	....
Magnesium carbonate	MT	....	20	....
Aluminum sulphate	MT	500	400	400
Ethylene glycol	MT	4	....	6
Zinc oxide	MT	50	50	50
Lithopone	MT	10	10	10
Pigments	MT	80	....	....
Clocks, Watches, Movements and Optical Glass				
Watches and clocks	Pc.	42,750	30,000	30,000
Optical lens	Pc.	....	100,000	100,000
Construction Equipment and Material				
Sanitary fixtures	Pc.	12,000	12,000	12,000
Tiles, wall and floor	Pc.	500,000	500,000	500,000
Insulating paper, machine-made	Lb.	32,500	32,500	32,500
Cosmetics				
Hair dyes	Doz.	....	1,000	1,000
Perfumes, toilet water, perfumed oil, face powder, rouge, lipstick, pomade	MT	50	50	50
Electrical Material				
Ammeters, switchboard type	Pc.	2,900	3,092	4,324
Voltmeter, switchboard type	Pc.	940	1,202	1,570
Voltmeter, portable type	Pc.	392	624	692
Universal circuit tester	Pc.	1,600	2,400	3,100
Megohmmeters	Pc.	444	480	660
Pyrometer, portable type	Pc.	90	240	270
Pyrometer, wall type	Pc.	150	240	330
Watt-hour meter	Pc.	7,000	7,500	9,500
Insulators (low and high tension)	Pc.	75,000	100,000	100,000
Farm Implements				
Sickles	Pc.	20,000	....	....
Rice cultivators	Pc.	13,500	....	....
Foot-operated threshing machines	Pc.	2,000	....	....
Hoes—				
Spade type	Pc.	10,000	....	....
Three-pronged type	Pc.	5,000	....	....
Foods and Beverages				
Frozen frog pounds	Lb.	80,000	....	....
Dried mushrooms	Pkg.	61,000	....	....
Tobacco	MT	500	....	....
Ajinomoto	Lb.	12,810	....	....
Dried abalone	Picul	1,030	....	....
Compy	Picul	38	....	....
Dried sharkfins	Picul	1,606	....	....
Cuttlefish	Picul	714	....	....
Trepang	Picul	2,153	....	....
Crabmeat, canned	Case	24,000	5,000	5,000

Japanese Goods Offered for Export—Continued

Commodity	Unit	Estimated	Requested production	
		stocks avail- able as of August 1	August	September
Foods and Beverages—Continued				
Canned clams	Case	....	2,500	2,500
Tuna in oil (white), canned	Case	1,000	1,250	1,250
Tuna in oil (light), canned	Case	500	5,000	5,000
Sardine, brine, canned	Case	1,000	....	....
Bonito, brine, canned	Case	5,400	....	....
Asparagus, canned	Lb.	6,310	2,500	2,500
Peas, canned	Case	1,617	2,500	2,500
Bamboo sprouts, canned	Case	15,000	7,500	7,500
Marmalade, canned	Case	500	250	250
Jam, canned	Case	500	250	250
Peach, canned	Case	500	....	....
Cherry, canned	Case	500	1,250	1,250
Pear, canned	Case	500	....	....
Oranges, canned	Case	15,000	....	....
Furs				
Squirrel	Pc.	32,500	....	....
Flying squirrel	Pc.	20,000	....	....
Tanuki	Pc.	23,800	....	....
Angora rabbit hair	Lb.	4,000	....	....
Gifts and Artware				
Plywood tea chests	Set	....	65,000	70,000
Lacquerware	Pc.	4,000	4,000	4,000
Metalware, cloisonne and antimony	Pc.	18,180	2,000	2,000
Baskets, willow and bamboo	Pc.	18,300	5,000	5,000
Glassware				
Stemware	Doz.	4,000	4,000	4,000
Tumblers	Doz.	29,700	20,000	20,000
Beer bottles	Pc.	1,300,000	1,300,000	1,300,000
Glass jars and other glass products	Doz.	7,500	7,500	7,500
Housewares				
Hardware	Doz.	6,460	500	500
Aluminum ware	Pc.	10,000	10,000	10,000
Toasters	Pc.	3,000	....	....
Electric irons	Pc.	3,000	....	....
Electric light bulbs	Pc.	578,300	3,500	3,500
Miniature electric light bulbs	Pc.	200,000	200,000	200,000
Flashlight bulbs	Pc.	50,000	....	....
Electric fans	Pc.	500	500	500
Wall lamps	Pc.	14,568	....	....
Table cutlery	Doz.	10,000	10,000	10,000
Rice-straw rugs	Sq. ft.	300,000	100,000	100,000
Radio panels	Pc.	100,000	....	1,000
Charcoal irons	Doz.	1,000	1,000	1,000
Cast iron pots	Set of 5	1,500	1,500	1,500
Heat radiation appliances	Pc.	1,000	....	....
Jewellery				
Bracelets and necklaces				
Crystal	Pc.	842(1)}	50,000	50,000
Imitation pearl and glass	Gross	856(1)}		
Brooches	Gross	490	....	....
Leather Goods				
Suit cases	Pc.	340	340	340
Brief cases	Pc.	1,200	1,200	1,300
Boston bags	Pc.	980	980	1,000
Billfolds	Doz.	580	580	590
Pocket books	Doz.	90	90	100
Coin purses	Doz.	200	200	200
Men's belts	Doz.	1,250	1,250	1,260
Women's belts	Doz.	3,300	3,300	3,400
Dog collars	Pc.	80,000	80,000	80,000
Dog leads	Pc.	50,000	50,000	60,000
Dog harness	Pc.	12,000	12,000	12,000
Linen and Ramie				
Shirtings, linen	Yd.	96,941	....	....
Interlinings, linen	Yd.	62,109	....	....

(1) Stocks incremented by July estimated production of 50,000 pieces of crystal, imitation pearl, and glass bracelets and necklaces.

Japanese Goods Offered for Export—Continued

Commodity	Unit	Estimated stocks available as of August 1	Requested August	production September
Metals, Ferro-Alloy				
Ferro manganese (mn 85 per cent up)	MT	175	....	....
Ferro chromium	MT	600	....	....
Electrolytic manganese	MT	30	....	....
Metallic manganese	MT	125	....	....
Ferro-tungsten	MT	50	....	....
Ferro-molybdenum	MT	50	....	....
Ferro-vanadium	MT	30	....	....
Metals, Non-Ferrous				
Metal leaf, aluminum, bronze and silver	Sheet	2,500,000	2,500,000	2,500,000
Miscellaneous and Sundries				
Matches	Match ton	500	1,500	1,750
Knitted shirts, material unspecified	50 and 60 doz. case	6,550	....	....
Japanese motion pictures	Ft.	200,000	200,000	200,000
Book binding cloth	Roll	5,000	....	....
Ruika	Doz.	1,500	....	....
Canvas shoes	Pc.	100,000	200,000	200,000
Musical Instruments				
Harmonicas	Pc.	77,520	6,000	6,000
Notions and Novelties				
Safety-pins	Gross	5,000	....	....
Needles	Pc.	5,000,000	5,000,000	5,000,000
Fans, silk and paper	Pc.	23,500	....	....
Umbrellas	Pc.	10,000	10,000	10,000
Celluloid soap boxes	Doz.	1,770	....	....
Ladies wrist watch bands	Doz.	5,000	....	....
Pencils	Gross	13,500	22,000	22,000
Paper and Stationery				
Hand-made copy paper	Ream	1,000	1,000	1,000
Coffee filter paper	Packet	10,000	10,000	10,000
Bank note paper	Lb.	....	200,000	200,000
Cigarette paper	Lb.	700,000	250,000	250,000
Simili paper	Lb.	25,000	25,000	....
Cellophane	Ream	200	200	200
Telegraphic paper tape	Roll	40,000	40,000	....
Tosa tengujo paper	Ream	13,500	13,500	13,500
Gifu tengujo paper	Ream	1,000	1,000	1,000
Red insulating paper	Meter	3,000	....	....
Varnished cambric	Meter	4,000	....	....
Slide rules	Pc.	16,600	10,000	10,000
Drawing instruments	Set	2,500	....	....
Pharmaceuticals, Drugs and Allied Supplies				
Camphor oil (S/E 1070)	MT	15	15	15
Eucalyptus oil	MT	2	2	2
Ginseng	Kim	27,208	....	....
Safrol	MT	11	10	5
Agar agar	MT	136	68	68
Menthol crystals	MT	19	....	4
Sperm head oil	MT	....	....	50
Refined camphor	MT	64	20	20
Vegetable wax	MT	8	....	20
Fish liver oil	MT	40	40	40
Lump sulphur	MT	2,000	....	....
Loofah sponges	Pc.	....	2,500	2,500
Hypodermic syringe	Pc.	....	10,000	10,000
Injection needle	Pc.	104,200	....	....
Tooth brushes	Gross	....	3,000	3,000
Citric acid	MT	9.5	....	....
Photographic Supplies				
Photographic paper	Gross	3,100	350	....
Cameras	Pc.	9,600	1,000	1,000
X-ray films	Sq. meter	3,500	3,500	3,500
Rayon				
Yarn	Lb.	1,100,000	1,300,000	1,200,000
Fabric	Lin. yd.	3,063,067	2,400	2,400

Japanese Goods Offered for Export—Concluded

Commodity	Unit	Estimated stocks avail- able as of August 1	Requested production	
			August	September
Rayon—Continued				
Womens apparel, finished to specification, same items as listed for silk. In addition: Gloves, hosiery, knit underwear.				
Rubber Products				
Bicycle tires and tubes	Pc.	100,000	100,000	100,000
Truck tires and tubes	Pc.	6,000	6,000	6,000
Seeds				
Vegetable	Lb.	185,000	....	....
Flower	Lb.	305	....	....
Tree	Lb.	600	....	....
Sewing Machines				
Sewing machines, non-industrial	Pc.	800	800	800
Silk				
Silk fabrics	Linear yd.	26,000,000	500,000	1,400,000
Women's apparel, finished to specifications: Lin- gerie, slips, panties, nightowns and pyjamas, bed jackets, dressing gowns, lounging pyjamas, hostess gowns, women's dresses and suits, neck- wear and handkerchiefs, hosiery.				
Men's apparel, finished to specifications: Under- shirts and shorts, shirts, ties, pyjamas, smoking jackets, bathrobes and dressing gowns, scarves and handkerchiefs, hosiery.				
Smokers Supplies				
Cigarette sets	Doz.	170	....	....
Cigarette boxes	Pc.	500	....	....
Cigarette holders	Doz.	900	....	....
Sporting Goods				
Bamboo vaulting poles	Pc.	5,000	5,000	5,000
Bicycles	Pc.	3,000	5,000	7,000
Feather jigs and lures	Pc.	50,000	50,000	50,000
Fishing gut	Lb.	3,000	3,000	3,000
Ramie fishing net twine	Lb.	....	2,000	....
Flax fishing net twine	Lb.	....	....	77,200
Binoculars	Pc.	27,148	3,000	3,000
Surgical, Dental, and Laboratory Instruments				
Microscope	Pc.	100	100	100
Microscope cover glass	Pc.	....	100,000	100,000
Microscope slide glass	Gross	....	600	600
Dental equipment	Pc.	500	500	1,500
Laboratory equipment	MT	100	100	100
Toys and Holiday Goods				
Toys, celluloid, wood, etc.	Doz.	174,624	20,000	20,000
Christmas decorations	Gross	95,000	95,000	....
Christmas light bulbs	Pc.	200,000	3,000,000	1,600,000
Party items (masks, etc.)	Doz.	22,000	....	....
Wood and Wood Products				
Oak lumber	Koku	....	....	5,000
Wood shavings (match boxes)	Pc.	5,000,000	10,000,000	10,000,000
Wool				
Fabric	Yd.	1,100,000	1,000,000	1,000,000
Apparel, men's, womens, infants' and children's, finished to specification: Outerwear (knit-wrap worsted), gloves and mittens, hosiery.				

Applicants Going to Japan

Canadian businessmen whose applications to enter Japan have been approved by SCAP are: R. M. Andrews, of Andrews and George Company, Incorp., Vancouver; H. Hacking, of H. Hacking Company, Limited, Vancouver; R. J. Killam, of the British Columbia Pulp and Paper Company, Limited, Vancouver; J. L. Bennett, of Birks-Crawford, Limited, Vancouver; J. C. Muskett, of the T. Eaton Company, Limited, Toronto; and Frank Hacking, of Frank Hacking (Canada), Limited, Toronto.

Taking into consideration prewar trade patterns and the possible contribution of each businessman to the restoration of Japanese commerce, SCAP has approved the applications of these men as Canada's first private traders to enter Japan since 1941. Visits will be for a period of 21 days, though extension privileges may be granted by SCAP.

(Editor's Note—Previous references to the resumption of private trade with Japan appeared in the June 21st and July 12th issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

Trade and Tariff Regulations

New Argentine Marine Insurance Law Being Passed

Buenos Aires, July 25, 1947.—(FTS)—The new insurance law was passed by the Argentine Senate on June 13, and it is assumed that in the absence of any veto wholly, or in part, by the Executive Power, becomes law within ten working days, June 25. It is understood that, pending the issuance of regulatory decrees, the law will not be effective, and that the implementing decree will probably be issued within a sixty-day period following promulgation.

This new insurance law included the following Article 14 relative to marine insurance: "Insurance of all classes of goods entering the country, in any manner whatsoever, must be covered by Argentine insurance companies when the transport risk hereto is for account of the receiver, and the insurance of all classes of goods leaving the country in any manner whatsoever shall likewise be covered when the transport risk overseas is for the account of the sender. In the Customs House formalities a sworn declaration must be made as to whether the risk has been covered, in which case a signed copy of the policy must be produced. The penalty for infringement shall be that laid down in Article 12."

On the basis of various reports to date, shipments already bound by insurance will not be re-insured by Argentine companies unless containing cancellation clause. New coverage will have to be in Argentine companies unless the sale of Canadian goods for export to the Argentine are on c.i.f. terms, and it is clearly established in the sales contract that the shipment risk is for the account of the shipper. Similarly, in respect to imports from Argentina, only those Argentine products sold f.o.b. Argentine port, and the shipment risk is clearly indicated in the purchase contract as being to the account of the purchaser, are exempt from insurance with Argentine companies.

It is not desirable that this information be considered as final, but rather subject to further clarification and confirmation. A further report will be issued as soon as possible. Meanwhile, it would appear desirable that Canadian exporters consult with their insurance agents as to what steps they wish to take in placing marine insurance on exports to the Argentine.

Foreign Trade Enquiries

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

37. **Belgian Congo**—Syndicat d'Etudes et d'entreprises au Congo (Synkin), Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, importers of hardware and building supplies, are interested in importing from Canada supplies of the following commodities: construction materials, wire ropes and screens, wire, nails, paints and varnishes, linseed oil, asbestos packing, tarpaulins (sailcloth), and small artisans tools. File: 13375.

Foodstuffs Feature Long List of Canadian Exports to Britain

This country supplied 57 per cent of wheat and flour in ration of United Kingdom last year, 38.6 per cent of bacon and ham, 45 per cent of canned salmon, 24.2 per cent of cheese, 16 per cent of apples, 15 per cent of eggs and 11 per cent of evaporated milk.

(Editor's Note—Considerable interest having been aroused in Canada's trade with the United Kingdom, as a result of the economic crisis to which much attention has been directed on both sides of the Atlantic, the following article is reproduced from the April 12th issue of *Foreign Trade*, as it indicates the trade trend over a period of twenty years.)

CANADIAN exports have been directed mainly to Great Britain and the United States since Confederation. During the period between 1868 and 1889, these countries alternated as the principal foreign purchasers of Canadian commodities. The United Kingdom was Canada's best customer from 1890 to 1939, having headed the list in most of those years. Since 1942, however, the largest proportion of exports from this country have crossed the border to the United States.

Agricultural products predominate in the list of exports to the United Kingdom. Wheat, shipped in bulk or in the form of flour, accounts for much of the total, reaching a peak of 50 per cent in 1925. These two items aggregated 33 per cent in 1946. Bacon and ham are second in importance, having shown a particularly large increase during the war years, when Great Britain was unable to obtain supplies from former traditional sources. The volume of exports of bacon continued high in 1946, though the supply situation was more responsible than demand for a reduction in dollar value from 1945 to 1946.

Beef and Egg Exports Increased

Exports of fresh beef and veal, shell and powdered eggs, were stimulated by the war. These products were shipped in negligible quantities to the United Kingdom before the war, but the increased demand for foodstuffs and improved transportation methods have created what may well prove to be a permanent market for such agricultural items. Cheese, fresh apples and canned salmon have for many years been purchased in large volume by Great Britain.

Lumber Listed High Among Shipments

Planks and boards have long been listed among the most important Canadian exports to the United Kingdom. Although domestic production of lumber has increased in Britain, demands of the housing and reconstruction projects have maintained the demand for softwood at a high level. Canada supplied one-half Britain's imports of sawn and dressed lumber in 1946, compared with about 20 per cent in 1938.

There was a marked decline in British imports of lumber from Finland, the Soviet Union and from Sweden between 1938 and 1946. Shipments from Canada of veneer and plywoods, valued in 1946 at \$9.4 million, and pit props at \$9.2 million, had been exported in relatively small quantities before the war. Exports of newsprint and woodpulp were valued at \$16.1 million in 1946, but these were important items in the list of prewar products.

Non-ferrous metals comprised the third major group, which has figured largely in exports to the United Kingdom for many years. The principal item was aluminum, valued in 1946 at \$23.1 million. Others of the group, in their order of importance during 1946, are copper, platinum, lead, zinc and nickel.

Proportion of Food Ration Filled by Canada

Figures supplied by the British Ministry of Food indicate that, in 1946, Canada provided the following percentages of the British food ration: Wheat and flour, 57; bacon and ham, 38.6; canned salmon, 45; cheese, 24.2; apples, 16; eggs, 15; and evaporated milk, 11.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom, by Main Groups

	1946	1945	1938 (\$ Millions)	1931	1925
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	224.3	237.0	107.3	96.8	336.6
Animals and Animal Products	173.4	226.9	73.2	31.6	100.7
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	2.3	14.5	3.4	1.3	1.6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	85.0	98.5	38.5	13.5	19.0
Iron and Products	17.1	162.5	13.5	3.8	7.8
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	82.0	78.4	91.5	17.1	17.8
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products	4.5	8.5	3.1	1.1	1.4
Chemical and Allied Products	4.0	16.4	5.0	2.9	3.6
Miscellaneous Commodities	4.9	120.5	4.2	3.4	3.8
Total Exports	597.5	963.2	339.7	171.5	492.3

Principal Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom

	1946	1945	1938 (\$ Millions)	1931	1925
1. Wheat	140.6	163.3	51.7	63.6	251.1
2. Bacon, hams, shoulders, sides	65.2	95.4	30.5	1.5	28.5
3. Flour of wheat	53.3	42.3	9.6	7.9	18.7
4. Planks and boards	36.2	38.6	19.4	3.2	9.1
5. Eggs	26.1	43.0	0.4	0.1	0.9
6. Beef and veal, fresh	25.5	36.5	0.2	....	0.8
7. Aluminum bars, ingots, blooms	23.1	7.7	12.0	1.9	1.7
8. Cheese	21.3	27.1	11.0	10.0	31.8
9. Copper ingots, bars, billets, etc.	19.6	6.3	25.6	1.1	....
10. Salmon, canned	11.7	9.1	3.7	3.8	4.8
11. Wood pulp	10.1	22.3	3.7	1.4	2.5
12. Veneers and plywoods	9.4	11.3	0.7	0.1	0.1
13. Pit props of wood	9.2	3.7	....	....	....
14. Platinum, etc., in concentrates	8.7	5.4	9.0	1.1	....
15. Radio wireless apparatus, n.o.p.	7.9	25.4	....	....	....
16. Lead in pigs, refined lead	7.7	4.0	6.7	2.0	5.8
17. Apples, fresh	6.5	1.4	8.7	5.3	5.5
18. Newsprint paper	6.0	6.6	5.7	5.2	1.4
19. Vehicles and parts n.o.p.	5.7	2.7	....	....	....
20. Zinc spelter	4.8	4.6	6.6	3.4	1.3
21. Oats	4.6	3.6	2.1	1.6	10.5
22. Tobacco, bright, flue-cured	4.0	4.9	4.7	1.1	....
23. Nickel in matte or speiss	3.6	5.9	10.0	4.1	3.9
24. Oatmeal and rolled oats	3.4	2.8	3.0	2.4	1.6
25. Billets, ingots, blooms, iron	3.2	0.9	2.3	....	....
26. Paper board, n.o.p.	3.0	2.7	2.5	....	....
27. Milk evaporated	2.9	0.2	1.7	0.2	0.9
28. Tomato paste, pulp, puree, canned	2.6	....	0.9	....	....
29. Mutton and lamb, fresh	2.3	1.8	....	....	0.1
Total above commodities	528.2	579.5	222.4	121.0	381.0
Total exports	597.5	963.2*	339.7	171.5	492.3

*Difference from list mainly due to war goods valued in excess of \$250 million.

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)

Ottawa—August 15-18.

Montreal—August 19-31.

Alfred Savard Appointed Area Trade Officer

Alfred Savard, of Quebec City, has been appointed Area Trade Officer for the Latin American Section, Foreign Trade Service, effective August 5, 1947. Mr. Savard, who was the successful candidate in a recent Dominion-wide competition, was born in Quebec in 1912, and received his education at the Quebec Seminary, Loyola College, the McGill Law School and Laval University, from which he graduated in 1936. He was secretary-treasurer of J. C. Rogers and Company, Limited, investment dealers, in Montreal, and in January, 1939, joined the Robin Hood Flour Mills, Limited, Montreal, as assistant credit manager for Eastern Canada. In this position he was responsible for exports to South America and foreign trade information. On transferring to the Export Department in 1945, he visited Central and South America, the British West Indies and Newfoundland. Mr. Savard is bilingual and also fluent in Spanish.



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...	August 15-25	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	September 1-10	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	September 15-25	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	September 1-10	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa—South—			
Cape Town.....			
Port Elizabeth.....	August 15-25	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	September 1-10	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	September 15-25	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	August 27	<i>William Asa Carter</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2	<i>Fort Colombia</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	September 10-15	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	September 23	<i>Robert Lansing</i>	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Fremantle.....			
Adelaide.....	August 15-21	<i>Leicester</i>	Montreal Australia
Melbourne.....			New Zealand Line
Brisbane.....			
Sydney.....	August 16-23	<i>Port Pirie</i>	Montreal Australia
Melbourne.....			New Zealand Line
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	August 11-18	<i>Triport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	August 18	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	August 22	<i>Bayside</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	August 22	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brook Shipping
Antwerp.....	August 22-25	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	August 25	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	August 25-31	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	August 26-30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	August 31	<i>Trimont</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	September 8	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	September 8	<i>Molengraaff</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	September 11	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	September 12	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	September 15-20	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....			
Rio de Janeiro.....	September 23	<i>Robert Lansing</i>	Montreal Shipping
Santos.....	September 10-15	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
British Honduras—			
Belize.....	August 27-31	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	August 20-25	<i>City of Worcester</i> <i>Riverside</i> <i>City of Lichfield</i> <i>Bayside</i>	McLean Kennedy March Shipping McLean Kennedy March Shipping
Colombo.....	August 28		
Colombo.....	September 15-20		
Colombo.....	September 30		
China—			
Shanghai.....	August 28	<i>Riverside</i> <i>City of Lucknow</i> <i>Bayside</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy March Shipping
Shanghai.....	September 1-4		
Shanghai.....	September 30		
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	August 27-31	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	August 19-25	<i>Svaneholm</i> <i>Braheholm</i>	Swedish American Line Swedish American Line
Copenhagen.....	September 8-15		
Egypt—			
Port Said.....	August 23-27	<i>St. Cloud Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Suez.....			
Port Said.....	August 20-25	<i>City of Worcester</i> <i>City of Lichfield</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Port Said.....	September 15-20		
Eire—			
Dublin.....	August 26-31	<i>Inishowen Head</i> <i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	September 18-22		
Dublin.....	August 23	<i>Irish Spruce</i> <i>Astoria</i>	Shipping Limited Shipping Limited
Cork.....	September 5		
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	August 19-25	<i>Svaneholm</i> <i>Braheholm</i>	Swedish American Line Swedish American Line
Helsinki.....	September 8-15		
France—			
Le Havre.....	August 22	<i>Bayside</i> <i>Sein</i> <i>Grey County</i>	Montreal Shipping Furness Withy Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	August 22-25		
Le Havre.....	August 25-31		
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	August 31	<i>Trimont</i>	Montreal Shipping
Gibraltar.....	September 1	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong—.....	August 28	<i>Riverside</i> <i>City of Lucknow</i> <i>Bayside</i>	March Shipping McLean Kennedy March Shipping
	September 1-4		
	September 30		
India—			
Madras.....	August 20-25	<i>City of Worcester</i> <i>City of Lichfield</i> <i>Riverside</i> <i>Bayside</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy March Shipping March Shipping
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....	September 15-20		
Bombay.....	August 28		
Calcutta.....	September 30		
Karachi.....	August 15-20	<i>King David</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....			
Italy—			
West coast ports....	September 1	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Genoa.....	September 5	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	August 23-27	<i>St. Cloud Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham..			
Malta.....	September 5	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	August 11-18	<i>Triport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	August 18	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	August 22	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam.....	August 25-31	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	September 8.	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	September 11	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	August 25-31	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Amsterdam.....	August 26-30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	September 15-20	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	August 23-27	<i>St. Cloud Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....			
Soerabaya.....			
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curacao.....	August 27-31	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	August 18-20	<i>Ashleaf</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	August 29	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	September 5-7	<i>Ashleaf</i>	Shaw Steamships
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	August 19-28	<i>Australind</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
New Plymouth.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	August 26-31	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast.....	September 14-18	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo.....	August 11-19	<i>Idefjord</i>	March Shipping
Stavanger.....	August 19-25	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Bergen.....	September 8-15	<i>Braeholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Philippines—			
Manila.....	September 1-4	<i>City of Lucknow</i>	McLean Kennedy
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	August 11-18	<i>Triport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Gdansk.....	August 19-25	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Gdansk.....	September 8-15	<i>Braeholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Singapore.....	August 23-27	<i>St. Cloud Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	August 28	<i>Riverside</i>	March Shipping
	September 30	<i>Bayside</i>	March Shipping
Sweden.....	August 19-25	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
	September 8-15	<i>Braeholm</i>	Swedish American Line
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	August 16-22	<i>Salacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 5	<i>Gracia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	September 6	<i>New York City</i>	Furness Withy
Avonmouth.....	September 17-23	<i>Delilian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	September 22-27	<i>Salacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	September 25	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Bristol.....	September 6	<i>New York City</i>	Furness Withy
Bristol.....	September 25	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Con.			
Cardiff.....	Aug. 28–Sept. 5	<i>Gracia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Cardiff.....	September 6	<i>New York City</i>	Furness Withy
Cardiff.....	September 25	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Glasgow.....	August 26–31	<i>Corrientes</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	September 8–14	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	September 17–23	<i>Dorelian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	August 27–31	<i>Consuelo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	August 15–18	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Leith.....	August 18–22	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	August 13–18	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	Aug. 26–Sept. 4	<i>Asia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	September 6	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	September 13–18	<i>Valacia</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 14–18	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 15	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	September 18–22	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 22	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	Sept. 26–Oct. 2	<i>Fort Miami</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 27	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	August 15–20	<i>Vardulia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	August 22	<i>Rutenfjell</i>	Brock Shipping
London.....	August 30	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	September 1–6	<i>Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	September 6–12	<i>Vandalia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	September 11	<i>Beaver Glen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	September 22–27	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	September 26	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	August 18–23	<i>Manchester Port</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	August 25–30	<i>Manchester Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	September 11	<i>Manchester Progress</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	August 15–18	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	August 18–22	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	August 16–22	<i>Salacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea.....	Aug. 28–Sept. 5	<i>Gracia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea.....	September 6	<i>New York City</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	September 25	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	August 27	<i>William Asa Carter</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	Aug. 27–Sept. 2	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	September 10–15	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	September 23	<i>Robert Lansing</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venequela—			
La Guaira.....	August 27–31	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
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.....	August 30	<i>*Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	September 10	<i>*Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	September 17	<i>*Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	September 25	<i>*Canadian Victor</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.....	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.....	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.....	August 15-19	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	August 25-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</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.....	August 30	* <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	September 10	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	September 17	* <i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	September 25	* <i>Canadian Victor</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.....	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.....	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.....	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.....	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

Departures from Halifax

*Calls at Saint John about three days earlier.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	August 17-19	<i>Keltic</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	August 18-19	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	August 19-22	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	August 26-30	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	August 29-30	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. Pierre.....	August 18-19	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
	August 29-30	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	August 26-30	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	August 31	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	September 21	<i>Aquitania</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

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Bermuda	August 15-19	<i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda	August 19-22	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
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	August 15-20	<i>Husvik</i>	Drew Brown Shipping
Jamaica	October 1-5	<i>Husvik</i>	Drew Brown Shipping
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
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	August 29-31	<i>Wentworth Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port-au-Prince	August 29-31	<i>Wentworth 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—			
Lourenco Marques	August 22-24	<i>Brastagi</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenco Marques	September 15-16	<i>Kirriemoor</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenco Marques	September 4-20	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Africa—South—			
Cape Town	August 22-24 September 15-16 September 4-20	<i>Brastagi</i> <i>Kirriemoor</i> <i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth			Dingwall Cotts
East London			Dingwall Cotts
Durban			Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	August	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Melbourne	September 10	<i>Wailomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney			

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil— Santos.....	August	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Burma— Rangoon..... Rangoon.....	Aug. 13—Sept. 8 September 17-19	<i>Madoera</i> <i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Ceylon— Colombo.....	August 3-20	<i>Manx Marine</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Chile— Arica..... Antofogasta..... Valparaiso.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
China— Shanghai..... Taku Bar..... Chinwangtao.....	August	Vingnes	Empire Shipping
Shanghai.....	Aug. 23—Sept. 4	<i>Lake Sumas</i>	Canada Shipping
Colombia— Buenaventura.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica— Puntarenas.....	August 19	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Ecuador— Guayaquil.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Guatemala— San Jose..... San Jose.....	August 19 August 28-29	<i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
Honduras— Amapala.....	August 19	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
India— Madras..... Cochin..... Bombay..... Karachi.....	August 3-20	<i>Manx Marine</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay..... Karachi.....	September 4-16 September 8-10	<i>Hoegh Silvercrest</i> <i>Overijsel</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta..... Calcutta.....	Aug. 13—Sept. 8 September 17-19	<i>Madoera</i> <i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Japan— Formosa.....	Aug. 23—Sept. 4	<i>Lake Sumas</i>	Canada Shipping
Mediterranean Ports	August 14-28	<i>Lake Athabasca</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
Mexico— Acapulco.....	August 19	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo..... Manzanillo.....	August 19 August 28-29	<i>Anchor Hitch</i> <i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
Netherlands East Indies— Batavia..... Soerabaya.....	Aug. 13—Sept. 8 September 8-10 September 17-19	<i>Madoera</i> <i>Overijsel</i> <i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
New Zealand— Auckland..... Wellington.....	September 10	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Nicaragua— Corinto.....	August 19	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Palestine— Jaffa.....	August 15-29	<i>Lake Athabaska</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
Panama— Balboa..... Cristobal.....	August 19	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Balboa.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Peru— Callao..... Mollendo..... Talara..... Supe.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Philippines— Manila..... Manila..... Manila..... Manila.....	August Aug. 13-Sept. 8 September 4-16 September 8-10 September 17-19	<i>Vingnes</i> <i>Madoera</i> <i>Hoegh Silvercrest</i> <i>Overijssel</i> <i>Japara</i>	Empire Shipping Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Salvador— La Libertad..... La Union.....	Aug 19	<i>Anchor Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
La Libertad.....	August 28-29	<i>Santa Adela</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Singapore.....	September 8-10 September 17-19	<i>Overijssel</i> <i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
South Sea Islands— Papeete.....	September 10	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
United Kingdom— Liverpool..... London..... Manchester.....	Late August Late August Late August	<i>Pacific Shipper</i> <i>Pacific Shipper</i> <i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific Furness Pacific Furness Pacific

Canadian Travellers to Poland Should Have Necessary Currency

Intending Canadian travellers to Poland should go either provided with U.S. dollars or pounds sterling for conversion; or with a bank credit which for a tourist would be drawable at the new rate of 250 Zlotys to the U.S. dollar. They should not depend on the Canadian Legation to help finance them or exchange their funds, as is often done in other capitals, since that Legation is operating on accountable funds advanced strictly for diplomatic operational expenditures by the Polish Ministry of Foreign Affairs against a corresponding credit drawable by the Polish Legation in Canada.

Tea Removed from Export Permit Control

Effective on and after August 6, 1947, export permits will no longer be required for shipments of tea when consigned to any destination. This relaxation has been effected as a result of substantial increases which have occurred in domestic stocks of tea following the termination of bulk purchasing by the Commodity Prices Stabilization Corporation and the lifting of import controls of this commodity last April.

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: Boite 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. Metrópole, 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 Aug. 5	Nominal Quotations Aug. 11
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2455	.2477
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
Malayan Union.....	Dollar		.4701	.4701
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
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