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COVER SUBJECT—Foreign trade depends on the provision of port facilities, and the rapidity with which cargo is handled. The National Harbours Board administers eight harbours, representing a capital investment of approximately \$225,000,000. These harbours have an aggregate of 25 miles of wharves, 85 transit sheds, 14 grain elevators, three cold storage warehouses, three terminal railways, industrial sites, heavy-lift cranes and electric power plants. At Halifax, dry-docking and other facilities are also available for minor and extensive repairs to vessels. In this photograph, the Aquitania's sides are being washed down with kerosene to remove oil sprayed on during a recent accident at sea.

National Film Board Photo

Import and Exchange Regulations Of Countries Trading With Canada

*A summary of import licensing and exchange requirements
in the principal countries to which Canadians export.*

By Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

British Commonwealth and Empire

United Kingdom—

Under the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1940, as amended, goods may be imported into the United Kingdom only under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade. Application for licence is made by the importer and submitted by him either directly to the Import Licensing Department, Board of Trade, 189 Regent Street, London, W.1, or through an appropriate Department such as the Ministry of Food.

Open General Licences, obviating the necessity for individual applications, have been issued admitting a strictly limited list of goods, mainly raw materials, when consigned from any country. Such licences may also be granted for a few additional goods when consigned from any part of the British Empire provided such goods are eligible for entry under Imperial Preference in respect of any customs duty to which they may be liable.

Arrangements have been made for the issue of licences for a small flow of scheduled manufactured goods, known as "token imports". The 1947 quota for each individual manufacturer is 20 per cent by value of his average annual pre-war trade in such goods with the United Kingdom.

Import licences are not required for goods entered with the Customs for importation after transit through the United Kingdom, or by way of transshipment, except in the case of certain oils and fats, oil bearing seeds, soap, butter, and meats; and concessions are granted for bona fide trade samples, goods returned in the same state as exported, goods imported for repair and re-export, and certain non-commercial imports.

The issue of an individual licence, or admission under Open General Licence, authorizes the release of exchange to the importer for payment for the goods. Special application is necessary where payment is to be made in a currency other than that of the country of origin of the importation, or in sterling.

In general, licensable goods imported without a licence are liable to seizure by the Customs.

(Because of the limited supply of dollars available, licences for shipments from hard currency countries are issued only for essential imports.)

Eire—

Release of exchange for payment or imports into Eire from countries outside the sterling area is allowed only on presentation by the importer of a Payments Abroad (Import) Permit, granted by the Eire Department of Finance. Under usual procedure, the Eire importer asks his overseas supplier for a pro forma invoice, for use as a basis for his application for exchange, the order being confirmed to the exporter when the permit is granted.

Apart from payments permits, the importation of certain goods, including motor cars, silk stockings, and leather footwear, is subject to

licence under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937. Quotas are announced from time to time for such goods, and the amount of the quota is allocated to registered importers.

Licences are required also for goods whose importation is controlled by the Agricultural Produce (Cereals) Acts, 1933 to 1938, the Agricultural Products (Regulation of Import) Act 1938, the Dairy Produce (Price Stabilization) Act, 1935, the Tobacco Act, 1934, the Cement Act 1933, or by Emergency Powers Orders (the latter extending to timber, certain fabrics, certain oils and fats, and a few other goods.)

Australia—

Australia, in 1939, to conserve dollar exchange and utilize these reserves to the best advantage, established a system of import restrictions under which all imports from non-sterling countries including Canada, may be imported only if the importer in Australia secures a licence from the local authorities. Exchange is made available for all goods for which a permit has been granted.

During the latter part of 1941, imports from sterling countries were placed under licensing control. However, as a result of subsequent amendments to the regulations, very few goods at present are subject to licences when imported from the sterling area.

For the purpose of administration, imports were placed into different classifications according to the essentiality of the goods to the economic welfare of the country. At present there are three categories, i.e. goods subject to quotas which are based on a percentage of the importer's importations of the same commodities from non-sterling countries during the base year ending June 30, 1939; goods for which no licences will be granted to import from non-sterling countries; and goods the import of which is under "administration", which means that each application to import will be considered on its individual merits.

To permit flexibility in the operation of the import control system, licensing orders are issued from time to time, providing for the transfer of certain commodities, when of non-sterling origin, from the prohibited list of imports to the list under administrative control.

Due to the present shortage of dollar exchange, Australia is following a policy of granting licences for essential items from dollar countries only when similar goods are not available in Australia or from the sterling area.

New Zealand—

To conserve sterling exchange balances and meet debt payments and to limit importations of goods regarded as unessential imports, New Zealand, on December 5, 1938, placed all imports, with some minor exceptions, under a system of licensing. The New Zealand importer must make application for an import licence before he places an order with an overseas supplier and as soon as a licence is granted, exchange is allotted for payment or the goods.

For the purpose of administration, imports are divided into a number of categories for some of which licences are granted on a quota basis in accordance with imports by the same importer and from the same source during a previous basic year, varying from 1938 to 1946. Other goods are subject to individual consideration without reference to a quota, and in still other cases licences may be refused altogether. These licensing regulations are most strictly applied to non-British countries and relaxed to

the greatest extent for imports from the United Kingdom and Crown Colonies. British Dominions, including Canada, are given intermediate treatment.

Licensing regulations, indicating the extent to which particular goods will be licensed for yearly periods, are announced in advance.

Union of South Africa—

The Union of South Africa, on September 7, 1945, withdrew wartime import licensing restrictions on imports from Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, and the sterling area, and has since relaxed restrictions on practically all imports from other countries.

Southern Rhodesia—

Southern Rhodesia, on September 14, 1945, withdrew wartime import licensing restrictions from most goods, the exceptions being mainly food-stuffs.

Newfoundland—

Import licences are not required.

India—

Implementing a revised import control policy announced by the Government of India to come into force on July 1, 1947, the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, on June 18 issued a Public Notice listing (1) goods for which no licences are to be granted, and (2) goods for which licences will be freely granted. Licences for other items, the Notice states, will be granted either on a quota basis or on their individual merit.

In another notice, dated June 24, the Chief Controller announced that licences previously granted and valid up to June 30, 1947, for machinery and certain essential raw materials, excepting licences marked C.G., C.G.P.W., and H.E.P. (capital goods, capital goods postwar, and heavy electrical plant) stand automatically revalidated to cover shipments up to December 31, 1947, and do not require individual revalidation. For licences marked C.G., C.G.P.W., and H.E.P., expiring on June 30, 1947, new applications should be submitted to the Import Controller. The same Notice states that automatic revalidation has also been extended to certain other essential items, licences for which, if valid up to June 30, 1947, will be automatically revalidated up to September 30, 1947.

The Exchange Control authorities do not permit remittances to be made in payment for goods imported from outside the sterling area, unless the goods are covered by a valid import licence.

Official advice has not yet been received as to how the import control situation may be affected by the division of India into two dominions, but unofficial sources do not indicate any change for the time being.

British Colonial Empire—

All imports into the British Colonial Empire are subject to the requirement of an import licence, to be obtained by the importer from the local authorities. The issue of a licence authorizes release of exchange for payment. Because of the acute shortage of dollar exchange, the Colonies are in general limiting their imports to essential goods.

Europe

Belgium—

Import control regulations were considerably relaxed by measures effective June 1, 1946, and later expanded. About 70 per cent of the items in the Belgian tariff may now be imported without special licence. The only requirement is that the importer go to his bank and fill out a declaration form which, when countersigned by the bank, serves to clear the goods through the Customs and enables the bank to effect payment to the foreign supplier.

Import licences for the remaining 30 per cent of tariff items are granted only to importers entitled to "certificates of priority", which are granted after the importer files a declaration of his exchange holdings with the National Bank in Brussels.

Czechoslovakia—

The importation of all goods has been subject to permit since February 1, 1946. With an application for import licence, the importer must submit a pro forma invoice. The issuance of an import licence automatically allocates necessary foreign exchange.

Denmark—

Import licences are necessary for all commercial shipments, and will likely be granted only for those goods which are important to Danish production. The import permit carries with it the allotment of foreign exchange necessary to effect payment.

France—

Import permits are required for all imports and carry with them the right to foreign exchange. Permits are at present being granted only for essential commodities.

Germany—

As a result of the notice issued by the Secretary of State, dated April 23, 1946, private trading with the United Kingdom and United States zones of Germany, other than through the Canadian Commercial Corporation, is no longer considered trading with the enemy.

For the time being, all goods sent into the above-stated zones of Germany, except materials for processing, will be purchased by the United Kingdom or United States Governments or by the Joint Export-Import Agency.

Greece—

All imports into Greece require import licences, which are issued subject to the approval of the Ministry of National Economy. At the present time, applications will be examined only in respect of commodities included in a list issued by the Ministry, comprising in the main foodstuffs, agricultural supplies, fuel and basic raw materials. The applications examined may be for payment either by state exchange or by the importer's own holdings of foreign exchange. If the latter method is to be used, the application must be supported by a certificate of the Exchange Control Committee to the effect that the exchange is not of a category that must be ceded to the Bank of Greece. When the import licence has been granted, the Bank of Greece will issue a permit in respect of it for the release of the necessary funds.

Iceland—

An import licence issued by the Trade Control Board is required for goods imported from any country. The Control Board has announced that, at present, licences will be granted only for foodstuffs, goods for fisheries, agriculture, and other essential industries, and spare parts for motor vehicles and machinery.

Import licences constitute foreign currency permits, unless otherwise stated.

Italy—

Italy's limited foreign exchange balances are being reserved for the importation of coal, petroleum products, industrial raw materials, and for foodstuffs. Exporters are allowed to retain, for use within sixty days, 50 per cent of the foreign exchange proceeds arising out of their export sales to certain countries where no payment agreements exist (including the United Kingdom and countries of the Commonwealth, the United States and certain others). This currency is traded on the open market as "free exchange". Commodities for which free exchange may be used are contained in Lists A and B issued by the government. For importation of commodities on List A a bank permit only is required, which will be evidence that the necessary exchange has been paid or earmarked. For commodities on List B, both a bank permit and an import licence are required.

Netherlands—

Imports are subject to prior licences, which are granted only for those articles that the Netherlands' authorities consider essential to the country's economy. The application must be accompanied by a pro forma invoice or copy of offer by the exporter.

An import permit once granted ensures the allocation of foreign exchange.

Norway—

All Norwegian imports are subject to permit, which may be given provided (a) the goods are essential and non-luxury; (b) that they are not produced in Norway, and (c) that sufficient supplies are not already on hand or on order. The present tendency is to favour the raw materials and machinery necessary for economic rehabilitation and to restrict consumers' goods. The granting of import licences carries with it the assurance that the currency required to effect payment will be forthcoming.

Poland—

Foreign trade is conducted mainly through a number of state, semi-state and co-operative organizations under licence from the Polish Ministry of Navigation and Foreign Trade.

Before shipping, exporters should have assurance that their customers have obtained import licences.

Portugal—

Import licences are required for only a few commodities, including automobiles, tires and tubes, macaroni, flour (wheat and corn), starches and dextrines. Importers may obtain dollar exchange freely through local banks.

Spain—

Permits are required for all imports, and are largely limited to essential raw materials. In applying for import licence, the importer must furnish a pro forma invoice from the foreign supplier. The import licence carries with it the right to foreign exchange.

Sweden—

Effective March 15, 1947, controls were imposed permitting imports only of essential commodities. Certain commodities, however, remain on a "special free list" and are exempt from import control. Items of most interest to Canadian exporters on this list were published in *Foreign Trade* of May 24, 1947.

The granting of an import licence assures that currency will be available to effect payment.

Switzerland—

A list of the commodities which are subject to licensing control is published by the Director General of Customs, and amended from time to time. Licences are freely granted to established importers for most commodities. For commodities not controlled, the necessary foreign exchange is freely obtainable on the official market, and for those subject to control, the exchange will be released when a licence has been issued.

Latin America

Argentina—

Exchange permits, which are required for all imports into Argentina, are of two types, prior and non-prior. Prior exchange permits, i.e., permits which must be obtained before placing the order abroad, are required for goods on which import quotas have been established, and for certain machinery items which require study and approval by the Central Bank. Non-prior exchange permits, necessary for all other goods, must be applied for on the day following the closing of the firm purchase of the goods abroad. Until recently, exchange permits appear to have been freely available, but within the past few weeks the Central Bank has issued a number of orders suspending until further notice the issue of permits for specified goods.

Exchange for imports is provided at three different rates, depending on the priority of the goods. The former system of differential exchange rates in accordance with the country of origin has been abolished, and all countries are now treated alike in the application of the regulations.

On August 22, Argentina suspended exchange permits for all goods until further notice.

Bolivia—

Prior permits are required for all goods regardless of value. The import permit either authorizes the purchase of official exchange or of exchange derived from the sale of gold, or permits the use of the importer's own funds held abroad. A shortage of exchange has developed due partly to the issue of permits in excess of available exchange. Due caution should consequently be exercised by exporters in extending credit, as, in spite of the fact that import permits constitute authority to purchase exchange, delays may be experienced in collecting sight drafts against Bolivian importers.

Brazil—

Rigid control of exchange transactions by the Bank of Brazil was established on June 4, 1947. The regulations require all banks dealing in foreign exchange to deliver to the Bank of Brazil 30 per cent of their purchases of exchange, and the proceeds are rationed in accordance with a priority schedule. Preference in the issue of exchange is given to imports of essentials and articles of national interest. Exchange authorizations are not required for such goods, and letters of credit may be obtained. Advance payment for goods not in the essential list will not be made unless previous authorization by the Bank of Brazil has been given. Without such authorization the most favourable terms obtainable are sight drafts against delivery of documents. Payment under such terms may be delayed indefinitely.

The list of essential products was first issued on June 15, 1947, but a revised and enlarged list was published a month later. The list includes about 80 per cent of Canadian goods exported to Brazil in 1946. Import licences are required for some goods.

Chile—

An import permit must be obtained for all imports prior to the shipment of goods from abroad. The import permit authorizes the purchase of foreign exchange. In some cases, however, permits are granted "without exchange cover", which means that the exchange must be purchased in the free market. Granting of permits is based on the availability of exchange and essentiality of goods to the domestic economy. A decree of August 11, 1947, prohibited the import of a long list of articles considered as luxuries. (These prohibited imports are listed in this issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

Colombia—

Deterioration in the exchange position led to a tightening of exchange control in March, 1947. Import permits, which must be obtained prior to shipment from abroad, are required for all goods. Approval is gauged on the estimated average monthly purchases of gold and foreign exchange to be made by the Central Bank during the current year. Imports are divided into six groups in order of their essentiality. The percentages of available exchange allotted to each group are: Preferential group, 41 per cent; group 1, 39 per cent; group 2, 3 per cent; group 3, 6 per cent; group 4, 10 per cent, and group 4 bis, 1 per cent. Licences are granted only if the importer can produce satisfactory evidence that there is reasonable expectation of the merchandise being shipped within certain time limits. The time limits vary from 45 days to 6 months depending on the group, but they may be extended in certain circumstances (see *Foreign Trade* April 12). Cash deposits, which were previously required to be made on application for permits, were abolished on July 1, 1947.

Costa Rica—

An import permit is not required, but imports must be registered with the Exchange Control Board prior to placing the order abroad, to avoid any extra delay in the allocation of exchange. Imports are divided into three categories in accordance with their essentiality and exchange is granted in chronological order of application according to the respective category. Due to the dwindling supply of foreign exchange and the large backlog of applications, the waiting period for obtaining exchange now exceeds four months for essentials, and longer for other goods. Exporters

should consequently take due precautions in trading with Costa Rica and be reasonably certain that the firms they are dealing with are in possession of the funds required for payment. It is the usual practice to demand that customers deposit the necessary funds with the bank before orders are placed.

Cuba—

No import permits are required and no exchange control is exercised. Exchange may be obtained by the importer through his own commercial bank.

Dominican Republic—

Import permits are not required and there is no exchange control. Exchange through the collecting bank.

Ecuador—

New measures of control over trade and exchange were brought into force by a decree of June 5, 1947. Permits are required for all imports. Permitted imports are divided into three classes. List A includes essential goods and carries with it the right to exchange at the official rate of 13.50 sucres to the dollar or, including taxes, an effective rate of 15.04 sucres. List B includes goods considered necessary or useful, for which exchange is provided at 20.04 sucres to the dollar. List C specifies certain luxury goods for which exchange must be purchased in the free market, the rate inclusive of taxes being about 23 sucres to the dollar. Imports of goods not included in these three lists is prohibited. (see *Foreign Trade* May 3.)

Guatemala—

There are no import permits required, nor are any exchange restrictions imposed.

Haiti—

Import permits are not required and no official exchange restrictions are currently in force. Importers may secure without difficulty any foreign exchange required to pay for their Canadian purchases.

Honduras—

Import permits are not required. It is necessary, however, to obtain an exchange permit, which need not be applied for until the actual purchase of exchange.

Mexico—

As a temporary measure, due to heavy loss of dollar exchange, brought about by continued heavy imports, the Mexican Government by an emergency decree of July 11, 1947, prohibited the import of more than 100 luxury items (see *Foreign Trade* July 26) and imposed higher import duties on some 30 others. These restrictions are stated to be of a transitory nature, which may be modified in proportion to the return of equilibrium in the Mexican balance of payments. Previous measures imposed import licensing requirements on a number of products but, apart from these, permits are not required for imports into Mexico.

Nicaragua—

Import permits are not required except for luxury and superfluous articles. The permit, when required, carries with it the right to foreign exchange. Importers are required to deposit 60 per cent of the invoice value at the time of placing the order, and to file an "information" form. A copy of this form together with the import permit, when necessary, must be sent to the exporter for visa by the Nicaraguan consul at the point of shipment.

Panama—

Import permits are not required and no exchange control is exercised.

Paraguay—

Import permits are not required, but the importer must conclude a contract for the purchase of official exchange with the Bank of Paraguay before purchasing the goods abroad. Goods which are considered as non-essential or not urgently required are imported under a special system whereby the importers bid for available foreign exchange. Proof of possession of an exchange purchase contract is essential to the clearance of the goods through the Customs.

Peru—

Regulations governing import controls and foreign exchange were revised on June 26, 1947. Under this decree the sale of official exchange at the rate of 6.50 soles to the dollar is limited to payments for imports of essential foods and to certain other merchandise included in group A. Permits are required for goods in this group. At the same time, a list of luxury goods, the importation of which is prohibited, was published. Goods in either of these two lists do not require permits but exchange for payment must be purchased in the free market, on which the rate is about 12 soles to the dollar. Although there appears to be a reasonable amount of foreign exchange available on the free market, exporters are advised to proceed cautiously with respect to these goods. (see *Foreign Trade* June 7.)

El Salvador—

No import permits are required and no exchange restrictions are in force.

Uruguay—

A decree issued by the Uruguayan Ministry of Finance on July 1, 1947, makes it necessary for all Uruguayan importers to obtain prior permission before confirming purchases made abroad. This measure has been adopted to prevent reserves of foreign exchange from dwindling and to ensure that the import permits issued shall be strictly limited in value to the total official quota fixed by the State Bank.

Venezuela—

Permits are not required except for a very limited list of goods included in about 20 tariff items. Exchange is obtained through local banks and does not depend upon arrival or clearance of the goods.

Middle and Far East

China—

Under Revised Temporary Foreign Trade Regulations, effective November 17, 1946, all goods normally imported into China require an import licence and have been classified into four schedules according to their importance to the national economy.

Schedule I includes machines of all kinds, ships and railway equipment. Schedule II includes raw materials and essential goods for which quotas are fixed. Schedule III (a) includes goods regarded as less essential. Schedule III (b) includes goods, the importation of which has been temporarily suspended. Schedule IV includes luxury goods, the importation of which is prohibited.

Applications for import licences are considered only if made by importers registered with the Board.

Regulations issued August 18, provide that foreign exchange will be available at present official rate of 12,000 Chinese dollars to one American dollar for imports of wheat flour, rice, coal and cotton. For all other licensed imports exchange will be sold at open-market rates.

Japan—

Private commercial relations with Japan were resumed on August 15, 1947 with the entry of a limited number of businessmen from outside countries.

Because of Japan's slow economic recovery and to conserve foreign exchange, restrictions will be imposed on trade. Detailed and complete arrangements under which trade will be permitted and developed have yet to be finalized.

Egypt—

Import licences are required for all goods imported into Egypt, including those from the sterling area.

Foreign exchange is automatically allocated when an import permit is granted.

Palestine—

The importation of all goods is subject to licence.

Preference is given to imports from the sterling area. However, import permits are granted for goods which were imported into Palestine from Canada prior to the war, and for other goods needed by the Palestine market which cannot be obtained within a reasonable time from sterling area countries.

The import permit carries the right to foreign exchange.

CANADIAN exporters are advised to keep this summary of world import and exchange regulations as a reference and guide to present-day trade. A revised summary will be published in *Foreign Trade* from time to time, so that exporters may keep abreast of the constantly changing trade situation.

Further details may be obtained by writing to the Director, Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Chile Prohibits Many Imports To Conserve Foreign Exchange

Applications for import licences have hitherto been scaled down, but prohibited items not specified — New decree, effective to December 31, 1947, includes detailed list of prohibited imports—New measure expected to save U.S. \$9,000,000.

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

SANTIAGO, August 13, 1947.—The foreign exchange position in Chile has deteriorated to an alarming extent during recent months. Although the country entered the first postwar year with substantial holdings of foreign exchange reserves (four times as great as in 1939), these have been largely dissipated. Moreover, due to labour disputes in the copper and nitrate industries, export shipments of Chile's two leading products, the principal source of foreign exchange, have fallen far short of expectations, so that the country is now facing a position where an estimated U.S.\$50 million worth of merchandise is lying in Customs custody at the ports of entry and cannot be cleared until exchange becomes available.

Commodities Affected not Hitherto Specified

Since the beginning of 1947 the practice of the Foreign Trade Council has been to refuse applications for permission to import goods which are not essential to the economy of the Republic or which can be obtained from national sources. In the majority of cases they have also scaled down individual applications, even for essential items, in an attempt to preserve equilibrium between overall expenditure and anticipated receipts of foreign exchange. However, there has never been any official announcement as to just which items could not be imported, and the published figures showing the amount of exchange destined to cover imports under specific commodity headings have been based on estimates of the exchange likely to be available rather than on amounts actually on hand.

Importers are now finding it virtually impossible to obtain foreign exchange with which to establish letters of credit where these are called for by suppliers, while importers who have bought goods on terms sight draft attached to documents are unable to remit until 60 or 90 days after the presentation of the draft. Such limited amounts of foreign exchange as do become available from time to time are being allocated to importers whose shipments have been lying in the Customs, sometimes for months. Due to this policy, importers desirous of placing new orders are finding that it takes many weeks, and sometimes months, to obtain import permits and exchange cover from the Consejo Nacional de Comercio Exterior (National Foreign Trade Council).

New Decree in Force until December 31, 1947

The third cabinet to hold office since the present Administration came into power last November was sworn in on August 1. One of the first acts of the new Ministry of Economy and Commerce was the publication on August 11 of a decree instructing the Foreign Trade Council to refuse import permits for a long list of articles and commodities considered luxuries and not indispensable to the economy of the country. The decree also orders the refusal of exchange for foreign travel. It is to remain in force

until December 31, 1947, and, in the opinion of the Minister, should effect an economy in exchange of U.S.\$9,000,000 during the remainder of the year. Its text is as follows:

Owing to disturbances in international trade and in the economy of the country, caused by the recent war and postwar readjustments, our balance of payments has shown a deficit since 1946.

The situation of available exchange, as a result, has prevented normal purchases abroad of raw materials, machinery and other essential commodities, or the due payment of goods imported or held in the Customs House.

This is detrimental to the country's prestige, to the normal development of production and the national economy in general.

It is therefore necessary to take measures for the re-establishment of our balance of payments by the prohibition of all non-essential imports, whether under the heading of luxuries or those produced in the country.

In accordance with Law No. 5107, exchange will be preferentially authorized for the import of raw materials for national industry, articles of first necessity, drugs and specifics.

In view of the foregoing, it is necessary to completely prohibit the import of luxury articles and those considered non-essential.

Prohibited Items Specified in Decree

In accordance with the provisions of article 10a, and article 12c of Decree 1423 of December 15, 1945, and article 41 of Law No. 7747:

It is decreed that, from the date of this decree, the Foreign Trade Council will in no case authorize the import of articles, products or commodities detailed in continuation:

Furs, in the rough, or finished state; wines in general; linen fabrics in general; silk fabrics in general; tulle, embroidery and lace; clothing in general; table cutlery; aeroplanes; and bicycles.

Articles of ceramic, chinaware, porcelain, marble and other stones; bricks or tiles of porcelain, glazed tiles or of similar materials; appliances and objects of glass and crystal; wood manufactures; furniture locks and veneers; firearms, ammunition and hunting equipment; clocks and watches; fine and imitation jewellery; phonographs, gramophones, discs; musical instruments of all kinds; photographic and cine cameras; thermos; toys and games; furniture for industrial and commercial refrigerators; domestic refrigerators; sports articles, gymnastic apparatus and fishing implements; household textile articles in general, or Group 43 of the Customs Tariffs in its entirety; floor carpets and mats, in one piece or joined; pillows; embroidered articles, unspecified, finished or otherwise; articles of rattan, wicker, hemp, or wood shavings; cloth flags, with or without other material; table covers, bedspreads, counterpanes or rugs, embroidered or not or adorned with other materials.

Quilts; curtains, embroidered or not or adorned with other materials; chinese mats or matings or imitations, including curtains and texture of wooden ribs joined by yarns without silk, provided the yarn does not cover more than 30 per cent of the surface; blankets for beds, with or without trimming containing silk.

Covers for cushions or furniture, with or without trimmings, lace or embroidery without silk; tapestries and their imitations; gloves, mittens, purses and friction bands; foot-scrapers or doormats of hemp, jute or copra, although with wool fringes or edges; tablecloths, table napkins or fabric table services; lamp shades; cleaning cloths for cleaning plate, footwear, floors, machines, etc.; nets, hammocks, and other similar articles of cordage, not specified; sheets and bathrobes of crepe texture; bed sheets and pillow-cases; towels and handcloths.

Window shades of hemp, jute, cotton, or linen, painted or otherwise, with or without poles or pieces of other material; pillows, small bags, envelopes and cards with perfume; portable emergency medicine cases with usual assorted remedies; empty gelatine capsules for medicines; dentifrices of all classes; depilatories, drugs and hair-dyeing or discolouring preparations; scented toilet extracts and essences in any class of container and toilet products made up together with same in caskets or boxes; coconut butter in cakes weighing up to 100 grams; toilet articles, such as

creams, milk, cosmetics, pomades and others not specified; face powders, white or tinted, compressed or otherwise, with or without medicinal additions; powders, aromatic burning sticks and combustion perfume preparations; kitchen utensils, not specified; knives and machetes for kitchen use, forks, spoons, tongs, and other utensils, colanders, ladles, graters, roasting jacks, etc.; stoves, ranges, electric heaters and domestic portable stoves, kettles, etc.; machines for pulverizing grains, fruits, tubers, etc., also machines for toasting, crushing, squeezing, etc.; leather and leather goods; playing cards; tickets in any form; prints and photographs with frames; prints and photographs without frames, etc.; fancy postcards for congratulations, etc.; labels or tags for bottles or other uses; printed books with covers containing silk or tortoise-shell, bakelite, celluloid, etc.; cards with printed or lithographed impressions; radio reception sets for domestic use; electric and gas heaters; hydro-electric radiators; tinned or galvanized wire for mattresses; bronze and sanitary fittings; bronze key fittings; soldering machines; stamped metal toys; wine-making machinery; pumps, wine transferring machinery, vintagers and pulverizing pumps; meat-milling machines; inlaid locks of any metal; bronze padlocks; iron bolts and rivets; cheese; carpenters' glue; steel shaving floor-cleaners; tin solder; safes and iron vault doors; ice chests; horseshoes; furniture of all classes; railings; doors, frames of iron or steel; lead pipes or tubes; beds, cots, etc.; steel-point ploughs; coal and egg-shaped shovels; bolts, screws, and wood screws for railroad tracks; rail spikes; buoys; tailors' chalk; electric wire and cord; and table salt.

From this same date the Foreign Trade Council will not authorize exchange for travel, except for expenses of official missions with charge on the national treasury and up to the amount destined for that purpose.

Argentine Foreign Trade Shows Improvement in Past Year

Exports totalled 3,937·4 million pesos, while imports were valued at 2,330·3 million pesos, leaving record favourable balance of 1,607·1 million pesos—Volume of trade, however, is still below prewar figure—United States is leading supplier, while Great Britain is main customer.

By E. H. Maguire, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of four articles on economic conditions in Argentina last year. The first two appeared in the August 9th and August 23rd issues of *Foreign Trade*.)

BUENOS AIRES, May 21, 1947.—Foreign trade in 1946 showed a notable improvement over 1945 with exports totalling 3,937·4 million pesos and imports 2,330·3 million pesos, leaving a record favourable balance of 1,607·1 million pesos. This marked expansion of foreign trade, however, compares unfavourably with the immediate prewar period when expressed in volume. During the period 1937-39, exports averaged 13 million metric tons per year as compared to 8·2 million tons in 1946. Imports during this same period averaged 10 million tons compared to 8·3 million tons in 1946.

United States is Leading Supplier of Goods

The 1946 trade returns show the United States as Argentina's leading supplier of goods with a total of 665·1 million pesos, which is 28·5 per cent of the import trade total. Brazil occupies second place with 336·6 million pesos (14·5 per cent) and Great Britain third with 307·8 million pesos (13·1 per cent). Fourth and fifth place are held by Sweden and Switzerland, from which Argentina in 1946 imported goods to a total of



The Ministry of War building is the most modern of the public buildings in Buenos Aires.

136.1 million pesos (5.8 per cent) and 94.7 millions (4 per cent) respectively. The higher import returns reflect purchases of petroleum from Venezuela and coal from South Africa. Imports during the latter part of the year, particularly from Belgium, France, Norway and Italy, reveal the strong upward trend, while incoming supplies from Spain in 1946 denoted a recession from the 1945 level. Imports from Canada totalled 59.2 million pesos as compared with 29.6 million in 1945.

Great Britain is Best Customer for Argentine Goods

The export side of the picture shows Great Britain as Argentina's best customer, accounting for 864.5 million pesos or 22 per cent of the total exports. Exports to the United States at a total of 591.7 million pesos represented a 15 per cent participation in Argentina's 1946 export total, while France in third place with 419.8 million pesos (10.6 per cent) is evidence of the growing commercial interchange between the two countries. Exports to Belgium totalled 226.7 million pesos, to Italy 90 million pesos, to the Netherlands 117.8 million, Sweden 148 million, and to Switzerland 126.5 million. Argentina's export trade to South Africa, formerly in manufactured articles but largely corn in 1946, reached a level not far below the 1943 peak. Exports to Canada showed vast improvement, amounting to 51.2 million pesos as compared to 4.2 million in 1945. Part of this substantial increase was accounted for by large shipments of edible vegetable oils.

Exports of Agricultural Products Increased

Shipments of pastoral products from all Argentine ports for the year 1946, with comparative 1945 figures in brackets, were as follows: salted ox hides, 3,908,776 units (3,087,979); dried ox hides, 807,523 units (153,240); salted calf skins, 1,424,108 units (789,425); dried calf skins, 353,996 units (106,741); salted horse hides, 300,874 units (265,306); dry

horse hides, 78,406 units (49,200); wool, 462,608 bales (352,510); sheepskins, 52,040 bales (25,352); goatskins, 2,724 bales (2,293); hair, 11,995 bales (5,318); preserved meat, 125,129 metric tons (149,440); butter, 303,892 cases (308,287); casein, 32,466 metric tons (33,332); tallow, 25,515 metric tons (42,672); guano, 63,905 metric tons (86,311); bones and bone ash, 80,728 metric tons (60,108); *premier jus*, 12,590 metric tons (9,864); cotton, 52,806 metric tons (22,783); quebracho extract, 256,222 metric tons (236,498); tongues, 3,162 metric tons (2,426); dried blood, 5,301 metric tons (6,621).

Shipments of grain and related products from all Argentine ports during the year 1946, with comparative 1945 figures given in brackets, were as follows (in metric tons): wheat, 1,334,107 (2,298,383); corn, 2,176,388 (546,267); linseed, 38,955 (136,172); oats, 325,701 (78,230); flour, 32,218 (152,828); bran and middlings, 232,585 (39,164); rye, 157,172 (142,740); barley, 605,734 (244,699); and canary seed, 9,335 (7,359).

Large Shipments of Meat in Past Year

During 1946, meat shipments from Argentina to world markets amounted to 734,217 mutton carcasses, 5,092,178 lamb carcasses and 3,315,888 frozen quarters of beef. Of these totals the United Kingdom received 536,232 mutton carcasses, 4,040,040 lamb carcasses and 2,673,571 frozen quarters of beef. European countries took most of the remainder.

Exports of Dried Fruit Declined

Exports of dried fruit from Argentina during the first ten months of the year show a decline in comparison with the same period of 1945 from 2,438,680 kilograms to 1,887,316. Argentine fresh fruit exports show an increase of 54 per cent during the first ten months of 1946 as compared with the corresponding period of last year. The quantity exported totalled 52,937,259 kilograms net as compared to 34,258,535 in 1945. Brazil was by far the best customer, taking 30 million kilograms, while Sweden and the United States took 13 million and 7 million kilograms respectively.

Statistics on the production of milk and milk products for the year 1945 have recently been published by the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture. Cheese production totalled 80,894 metric tons in 1945, with a total value of 120 million pesos, and 10,778 tons were exported. Butter production reached 43,485 tons, with a value of 80 million pesos, of which 11,955 tons were exported. Casein production amounted to 29,177 tons, with a value of 25 million pesos and 33,747 tons were sent abroad. In addition, 5,047 tons of powdered milk with a value of 7 million pesos were manufactured, and of this 1,367 tons were exported. Condensed milk production amounted to 4,938 tons, worth 8 million pesos, and 452 tons were sent abroad. Three million milch cows gave 3,860 million litres of milk. Production of honey amounted to 12,000 tons, of which 3,737 tons were exported.

The Ministry of Agriculture estimates the poultry population of the country at 50,000,000 hens, 2,300,000 ducks, 2,000,000 turkeys and half a million geese. Egg production was 220 million dozen in the year 1945. In the same year, 6,499 tons of frozen fowl were exported, as were 5,615 tons of eggs in shell and 3,870 tons of dried eggs.

Wheat Crop Lower in Past Season

The 1945-46 wheat crop amounted to 3,907,000 metric tons as compared with 4,085,300 tons in 1944-45 and the 1942-46 average of 5,535,835

tons. The provisional figure for the production of corn for the 1945-46 crop year is 3,574,000 tons as compared with 2,965,500 tons in the previous crop year and the 1941-46 average of 5,249,326 tons. There has been a steady decrease in acreage sown to corn since 1941. In 1941, the area was 5 million hectares, while the 1946 area was 3,950,800 hectares. The estimated production of oats, barley and rye in the crop year 1945-46 amounted to 796,600, 835,600 and 293,000 metric tons respectively as compared with the 1942-46 averages of 770,020, 569,400 and 266,100 tons.

Linseed Production Increased Over Previous Year

The provisional figure for the production of linseed during the 1945-46 crop year is 964,100 tons as compared with 786,600 tons in the previous year and the 1936-46 average of 1,404,769 tons. Production of sunflower seed in this period was 890,000 tons, grown on an area of 1,638,500 hectares, as compared with a production of 985,100 tons, grown on an area of 1,491,900 hectares in the crop year 1944-45. The 1941-46 average was 800,060 tons, grown on an area of 1,225,572 hectares.

Tobacco production during 1946 is estimated at 28,010 metric tons as compared with 21,790, 19,059 and 18,847 tons in the years 1945, 1944 and 1943 respectively. Last year, 24,900 hectares were planted against the average of 17,015 for the period 1940-45. The average yield per hectare in 1946 was 1,122 kilograms.

Industrial Production Data Difficult to Obtain

It is extremely difficult to obtain data on industrial production in Argentina. This situation will be alleviated when the first census is completed in May, 1947, results of which may be available at the close of the year. However, a Buenos Aires financial journal has stated that the general index of industrial production (monthly average) in 1946 was 137 (1937 equals 100). The indices for commodities, with 1945 indices in brackets, were as follows: food products, 141 (137); textiles, 149 (132); machinery and vehicles, 112 (107); metal products, 121 (114); construction materials, 161 (156); leather manufacturing, 148 (144); chemicals, 187 (168).

Vegetable Oil Industry Has Shown Progress

The strides made in the Argentine vegetable oil industry during the past ten years are undoubtedly of interest to Canada. The progress of this industry has enabled Argentina to pass from the position of a comparatively heavy importer to that of a large exporter in the course of little over five years. Although figures are not available for the year 1946, some interesting statistics for the period 1935-45 have recently become available. In 1945 production of crude and virgin oil amounted to 427,597 metric tons as compared with 538,887 tons in 1944, 126,829 in 1940 and 58,595 in 1935. It is interesting to note that imports of vegetable oils in 1935 amounted to 24,171 tons, and the yearly amounts steadily decreased to 1,606 tons in 1945. Exports increased steadily from the 1935 figure of 813 tons to the 1945 figure of 151,823 metric tons.

Variety of Vegetable Oils Produced Has Increased Greatly

The variety of vegetable oils produced has increased greatly during the period in question and in 1945 edible oils were extracted from sunflower seed, cottonseed, rape seed, peanuts, olives, grape seed, maize and soya beans, while non-edible oils were derived from linseed, spurge, tung

and cocoa. By far the greatest tonnage was taken from sunflower seed totalling 182,401 tons as compared to 239,904 tons for the edible oil group as a whole. These tonnages include: cottonseed, 23,932 tons; rape seed, 9,590 tons; peanut, 20,504 tons; and olive, 693 tons. In the non-edible group, linseed provided the greatest tonnage of 184,057 tons out of a total for the group of 187,693 tons. To produce these tonnages, 463,427 tons of sunflower seed, 111,263 tons of cottonseed, 30,351 tons of rape seed, 55,576 tons of peanuts, 3,846 tons of olives, and 582,990 tons of linseed were processed.

Vegetable oil exports in 1945 included 19,078 tons of cottonseed, 71,959 tons of sunflower seed, 10,281 tons of rape seed, 3,857 tons of peanut and 46,302 tons of linseed.

Cotton Textiles Greatly Exceed Other Industries of Brazil

Backbone of Brazil's industries represented by cotton textiles, which employ a majority of the workers—Most cotton equipment requires replacement—Jute industry uses domestic fibres—Woollen, silk, rayon and cellophane production show possibilities.

By Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the tenth in a series of articles on Brazil, prepared by Mr. Bélanger for *Foreign Trade*.)

COTTON textiles, always the backbone of Brazilian industry, surpass the country's other industries from an employment standpoint, the total number of workers in textile mills being estimated at 150,000. Textile products have risen to second place in value among Brazilian export items since 1942, accounting for 16 per cent of the country's total exports and being surpassed only by coffee.

The textile industries represent in value about one-quarter of the country's total industrial production, with an estimated three million spindles in the cotton mills, 20,000 in jute mills, and wool and silk mills increasing steadily. The industry has been developed in a favourable atmosphere of cheap and abundant raw materials, cheap, trained labour, and a large and well-protected home market, particularly for the cheaper grades.

Gain Recorded in Cotton Production

Statistics of the industry's growth since the beginning of the war are often contradictory. The Federation of Textile Industries estimated that the total consumption of raw cotton by the industry increased from 140 million tons in 1938 to 160 million tons in 1942, and 180 million in 1943. Total production, the Federation estimates, has increased from 800 million metres in 1938 to 1,300 million in 1943. Other estimates are considerably higher, the bulletin of the British Chamber of Commerce in São Paulo placing production at 1,500 million metres for 1942. There are apparently no reliable statistics of production, but the increase has undoubtedly been very substantial, as wholesale prices of cotton cloth have increased by 80 per cent since the beginning of the war. Exports were two million metres in 1938, and 210 million metres in 1942.

Wartime Profits High On Cotton

Wartime profits have been astounding and in some instances have reached 60 or 80 per cent of the total capital invested in the enterprise. One cotton mill, purchased in 1926 for U.S.\$150,000, made a net profit exceeding that amount in each of the last two years of the war.

Equipment Cumbersome and Wasteful

While the Brazilian textile industry enjoys certain advantages over its foreign competitors, particularly as regards wages, it has also its drawbacks. Wages in Brazilian mills are much lower than in Canada, but the formers' productive power is considerably less and their equipment much less efficient. As the Brazilian industry's capacity was in excess of domestic consumption, and unable to compete in foreign markets, the importation of textile machinery between 1931 and 1937 was prohibited except for the replacement of worn or discarded equipment. As a result, most of the looms are "plain hand shuttle-change looms" requiring a weaver for each two or three looms. The installation of automatic devices, even on existing equipment, would permit one weaver to handle 12 or more looms.

Imports of Textile Mill Equipment

	Looms M. tons	Machines and apparatus M. tons	Accessories and parts M. tons
1933	76	972	1,004
1934	310	2,456	1,345
1935	348	2,016	1,994
1936	233	3,703	2,083
1937	969	6,819	1,772
1938	1,612	8,160	1,359
1939	582	4,125	1,146
1940	309	2,875	909
1941	439	2,453	559
1942	119	2,009	647
1943	nil	302	1,073
1944	46	504	244

Total imports of textile mill equipment in 1944 amounted to approximately one million U.S. dollars.

Industry Makes Provision for New Equipment

A recent investigation has shown that 80 per cent of the equipment will require to be replaced if the industry hopes to continue competition in foreign markets. The industry is conscious of this, owners having set aside reserves from recent profits to cover the cost of new equipment. One importing firm placed orders in England exceeding U.S.\$1,000,000 for delivery when available.

Experts with a first-hand knowledge of the industry, both in Brazil and in the United Kingdom feel that if new equipment can be obtained in good time, the better Brazilian mills will be able to compete in heavy cloth with a high content of raw material, but that for light and better quality articles they will not be able to compete with British mills who have more highly trained labour.

Brazil has developed the spinning and weaving of fibres other than cotton and there is a sizeable production of fabrics from jute, flax, caroá and other vegetable fibres as well as silk, wool and rayon.

Domestic Fibres Aid Jute Industry

The Brazilian jute industry produced about 40 million metres of jute fabrics annually as early as 1914, mostly from imported thread. The gradual creation of spinning mills resulted in imports being almost exclusively of raw fibres. The decrease of imports has now created a demand for domestic fibres to replace jute and considerable progress has been made in the preparation and utilization of substitute vegetable fibres which exist in great variety in various parts of the country. A recent government decree provides that processors of Indian jute must use a minimum of 60 per cent of domestic fibres in their production. This tends to increase prices, but it is claimed that good results are obtained, particularly with caroá and ramie and with Brazilian-grown jute and sisal, production of which is increasing. Annual production of jute and similar fabrics is now said to exceed 80 million metres, with 25 million pounds of rope and twine also produced. The capacity of the industry is much greater than these figures, there being approximately 5,000 looms in about 30 mills, with an estimated capacity of over 150 million metres of cloth.

Linen and Woollen Fabric Production Rapidly Increased

Flax production has been increased rapidly in the States of Paraná and Santa Catarina, and is now said to average four million pounds per annum. Pure and mixed linen fabrics production is estimated at around 25 million metres, of which about half is pure linen.

Consumption of woollen yarn is about 18 million pounds, woollen textiles having been improved in quality and production increased slightly in recent years. While the use of domestic wool has been stimulated and the number of wool spinning plants increased, the industry is still largely dependent on imported yarn.

Government Encourages Silk Production

For many years the Brazilian Government has given active encouragement to natural silk production, the State of São Paulo leading with an annual pure thread production of over 350 tons. Silk piece-goods and knitwear production has increased in quantity and quality. Printed silk fabrics are being made in more varied and attractive designs than formerly and are being exported in small quantities at high prices. Silk hosiery and other knitwear have been improved in quality and silk stockings have been exported to various markets. Prices are high and quality inferior to that of Canada or the United States.

Rayon and Cellophane Trades Prosperous

Rayon yarn and cellophane are made on a fairly large scale at one acetate and two viscose plants from cotton linters and waste. The last twelve years have seen greatly increased production, with the yearly output of rayon and cellophane now estimated at about 8,000 tons. The absence of foreign supplies, occasioned by the war, has been a great stimulant to the rayon piece-goods and knitwear industry, with resultant improvement in quality and variety of its output, the industry being very prosperous with prices at a high level.

DIRECTORY INFORMATION

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

Cuban Government Removes System Of Subsidies on Imported Flour

Scheme was designed to maintain the price of flour at established ceilings—Effect of these subsidies was to virtually prohibit the importation of Canadian flour—Abolition of system does not improve the immediate position—Market may open to Canadian millers in September if they are able to underquote United States mills.

By R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation

HAVANA, July 22, 1947.—By a decree published in the Official Gazette of July 11, the subsidies on imported flour were removed by the Cuban government. Previously, flour had been imported under a system of subsidies that were designed to maintain the price of flour, and of bread, at established ceilings.

In April, the subsidy had been reduced from a maximum of \$9.33 per bag of 200 pounds to \$4.98, when at the same time the ceiling price on the resale of this flour by the importer was raised to \$13.85 from \$8.90. These subsidies were flexible and fluctuated so as to maintain a fixed c.i.f. price to the importer.

Subsidies Virtually Prohibited Imports of Canadian Flour

The effect of these subsidies was to virtually prohibit the importation of Canadian flour, since the duties and clearance charges on Canadian flour amount to about 50 cents per bag more than those paid on imports from the United States. Since the profit to the importer, based on the United States duties, allowed by the spread between the fixed c.i.f. and resale prices, was calculated at an irreducible minimum, importers could not pay the higher duties without actually suffering a loss. Furthermore, there was no means of meeting the situation, since any reduction in the Canadian price below the United States prices could not alter the actual c.i.f. cost to the importer. Any reduction in price would have only secured a lower subsidy to bring the quoted price in line with the fixed c.i.f. ceiling.

Abolition of Subsidies does not improve Situation

The abolition of the subsidies, therefore, technically opens the market to Canadian flour. In fact, however, the immediate position is not much improved. Another decree was issued on the same date fixing the resale price of flour at \$19.20, without any reference to quality or grade of flour. At that price it would seem impossible for any importers to import the favoured No. 1 patent spring wheat flour at current prices.

United States quotations are around \$17.20 c.i.f. Havana, consular fees extra. At this price total duties and clearance charges work out at about \$1.89 per bag, or a total of \$19.08 (without taking into account the 2 per cent consular fees or the 2 per cent tax on remittance of funds). If the consular fees and monetary taxes are included, the actual minimum cost to the importer would work out at about \$19.77, or 57 cents over the ceiling. The costs on imports of Canadian flour, if billed at \$17.20 c.i.f., would similarly work out at about \$20.29 per bag.

The decree established the foregoing ceiling prices until September 15, after which the Minister of Commerce is authorized to fix maximum prices for flour and bread for each succeeding 60 days.

Sufficient Flour to Carry the Market Until September

Although under the present ceiling, and in the face of current export prices, probably no high-quality flour will be sold, the market is well stocked so that with the flour in transit or on order at lower prices, there will be sufficient to carry the market until September. It is important that Canadian millers should place their agents in a position to book orders in September, when, if the prices do not come down, it is reasonable to expect that the ceiling price will be raised to fit in with export quotations. It must be remembered that to do business, Canadian mills will then have to underquote the United States mills by about 50 cents per bag of 200 pounds.

Value of United Kingdom Imports Are the Highest Since the War

From January to June this year, imports were valued at £819,957,711, an increase of 36.7 per cent compared with the same period in 1946—In the same period, exports amounted to £515,047,934, an increase of 26.5 per cent—Recovery in export position due to further rise in prices—No reduction made in the adverse balance of trade on merchandise account.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first of three articles on United Kingdom overseas trade in the first half of 1947.)

LONDON, July 24, 1947.—Figures just released by the Board of Trade show that imports in the first six months of 1947 were valued at £819,957,711, the highest since the end of the war. Compared with the same period in 1946 the rise was 36.7 per cent. Exports of United Kingdom merchandise amounted to £515,047,934, an increase of 26.5 per cent. Exports of imported merchandise (£35,967,102) went up by 52 per cent. The visible adverse balance of trade was thus £268,942,675 on trading until the end of June compared with £169,132,930 last year, the rise being some 59 per cent.

Position of Exports Improved

Measured by value, United Kingdom exports have made a good recovery from the effects of the fuel crisis earlier in the year. The nature of the improvement is illustrated in the following table in millions of pounds sterling which converts the actual monthly export totals to the equivalent of a notional month of twenty-six working days, so that the differences arising from uneven numbers of working days are eliminated:

United Kingdom Exports, by Months

October	87.5	January	88	April	89.5
November	92	February	82.5	May	89.5
December	90	March	82.5	June	101



Great Britain—Frozen meat being unloaded at King's Wharf in Cardiff, South Wales.

Photo by Great Western Railway

Recovery in Exports Due to Rise in Prices

The recovery is, however, due entirely to the further rise in prices which has taken place this year. The Board of Trade calculate that allowing for the increase in prices the volume of exports in June was 107 per cent of the 1938 level compared with 111 per cent in the fourth quarter of 1946. During the past year the estimated volume of exports has moved as follows (1938 equals 100): 1946, third quarter—104, fourth quarter—111; 1947, first quarter—100½, April—98, May—104, and June—107.

Cost of Imports Increased Materially

The same influences have caused the cost of imports to increase materially. As a result there has been no reduction in the adverse balance

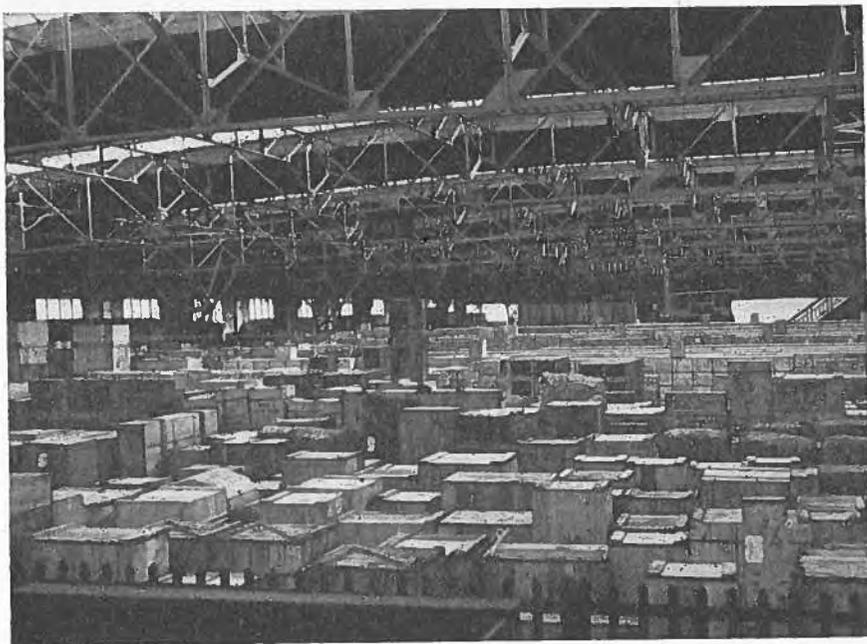
of trade on merchandise account. The course of overseas trade and of the visible adverse balance is set forth below in millions of pounds sterling:

Trade of United Kingdom

	Retained imports	Exports	Adverse balance
Year, 1946, monthly average	103.9	76.0	27.9
Last quarter, 1946, monthly average....	118.7	88.7	30.0
First quarter, 1947, monthly average ...	115.2	83.2	32.0
April	140.4	82.7	57.7
May	146.2	89.7	56.5
June	149.7	93.1	56.6

United Kingdom Imports by Main Commodity Groups

Commodity Group	Six Months	January-June	
	1938	1946	1947
Food, Drink and Tobacco—			
Grain and flour	£ 37,209,169	£ 46,014,079	£ 71,569,478
Feeding-stuffs for animals	5,709,625	522,965	7,429,073
Animals, living, for food	4,610,209	4,585,959	4,310,581
Meat	45,339,930	70,596,518	69,762,257
Dairy produce	40,006,988	56,254,050	59,878,564
Fresh fruit and vegetables	18,828,778	13,130,179	43,986,464
Beverages and cocoa preparations	23,256,286	26,251,934	39,779,531
Other food	28,455,047	55,001,780	77,891,254
Tobacco	11,642,317	30,436,239	24,818,625
Total	£215,058,349	£302,793,703	£399,425,827
Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured—			
Coal	7,370	4,632	6,697
Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like	2,449,152	8,594,846	5,954,116
Iron ore and scrap	5,576,064	9,810,406	8,803,552
Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap.....	8,167,960	9,168,302	10,313,036
Wood and timber	21,426,174	18,106,895	26,810,930
Raw cotton and cotton waste	14,789,814	21,629,765	38,628,229



Great Britain—Export cargo in transit shed at Southampton.
Southern Railway Photo

United Kingdom Imports by Main Commodity Groups—*Concluded*

Commodity Group	Six Months 1938	January-June 1946	
Raw Materials and Articles, mainly Unmanufactured—<i>Cont.</i>			
Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags.....	£ 21,309,027	£ 21,145,928	£ 24,518,278
Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste..	1,031,082	1,068,358	1,162,771
Other textile materials	5,887,721	7,197,676	12,154,194
Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins, gums..	15,297,938	31,624,255	52,854,363
Hides and skins, undressed	9,116,556	13,321,931	20,218,460
Papermaking materials	8,021,384	8,353,087	11,053,354
Rubber	5,751,646	15,087,266	17,670,376
Miscellaneous raw materials and articles, mainly unmanufactured	5,274,521	9,957,952	14,540,442
Total	£124,106,409	£175,071,299	£244,688,798
Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—			
Coke and manufactured fuel	£ 4,149	£ 8	£ 54,080
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	3,593,608	425,777	2,374,602
Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	7,408,023	2,972,034	7,256,832
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof.	20,408,595	12,102,725	30,297,657
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instru- ments	3,530,848	1,465,077	2,315,945
Electrical goods and apparatus	1,578,011	1,782,436	932,773
Machinery	10,919,264	6,315,634	12,041,381
Manufactures of wood and timber	3,143,387	5,503,064	6,895,960
Cotton yarns and manufactures	1,567,632	327,020	4,551,509
Woolen and worsted yarns and manufactures	1,919,055	600,552	3,480,994
Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	2,473,074	368,248	4,025,335
Manufactures of other textile materials.....	2,302,999	5,152,970	5,511,054
Apparel	4,013,928	719,215	1,402,094
Footwear	1,397,173	444,243	1,366,669
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	6,806,347	8,725,230	11,376,116
Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	22,035,242	41,988,717	37,005,735
Leather and manufactures thereof	3,220,146	3,893,404	7,855,648
Paper, cardboard, etc.	7,420,998	4,997,404	10,073,505
Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and air- craft)	2,266,320	1,502,561	2,415,595
Rubber manufactures	340,580	8,693	54,661
Miscellaneous articles, wholly or mainly manu- factured	10,411,412	6,711,446	13,031,128
Total	£116,760,791	£107,006,458	£164,319,273
Animals, not for food	£ 1,659,229	£ 2,773,503	£ 3,267,311
Parcel post	£ 2,169,689	£ 12,122,191	£ 8,256,502
Total	£459,754,467	£599,767,154	£819,957,711

Hongkong Trade Increases

The Statistical Office of the Imports and Exports Department, Hong Kong, have released figures for the first half of 1947. These figures show that imports for the six months amounted to a declared value of HK\$659,103,099, a decided increase over HK\$345,240,411 in the corresponding period in 1946.

Canadian imports into Hong Kong for the same periods increased from HK\$4,239,555 in 1946 to HK\$9,878,806 in 1947.

A similar increase is noticed in the Colony's exports. Total exports for the period were HK\$559,391,402 in 1947 as compared with HK\$246,521,650 in 1946.

The Colony's exports to Canada increased from HK\$204,777 in the first half of 1946 to HK\$1,331,531 this past period.

One Hong Kong dollar equals 28.18 Canadian cents.

Entrance of Commercial Samples Into Argentina Governed by Law

Article 200 of Law 810, Customs Ordinance outlined for the information and guidance of Canadian exporters who are interested in export trade with this territory.

By H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

BUENOS AIRES, July 7, 1947.—The entry of commercial samples into Argentina is governed by Article 200 of Law 810, Customs Ordinance, which lays down that samples are items such as cloth cuttings which cannot be employed for the use generally given to such material, or may be odd pieces if the goods are generally used in sets, or may be only one or two pieces of each class if of a range, or may be any other item that a customs inspector may accept as a sample. The container may include articles of varied types, classes or qualities provided that there are no more than one or two pieces of each type or quality and that the goods contained are those which are generally imported in larger quantities and of one type and quality to each container.

If samples are not of a commercial nature and are brought in by the owner, he can personally clear them through the customs at a reduced expense, that is merely the cost of stamped paper plus statistical and other minor charges.

Services of Customs Clearance Agent Compulsory for Commercial Samples

If samples are visibly commercial or are designated as commercial by the customs official, the use of the services of an authorized customs clearance agent is compulsory. At this stage, and when the clearing agent commences clearing samples through the customs, he makes use of a detailed declaration in Spanish of the samples which the traveller is required to have completed when landing in the country. If the declaration is not precise in respect of the goods, then the description can be made in writing when starting clearance. A practice often adopted, therefore, by travellers to avoid mistakes that cannot be rectified afterwards, is that of declaring the goods as "contents unknown" so that the customs official, when opening the container for inspection of samples, may independently decide on the nature of the goods. This "inspection of contents" is charged an extra fee.

When the container is open for inspection, some articles therein may clearly fall within classes of dutiable goods under the customs tariff of value. In this case, duties are levied strictly in accordance with tariff requirements. When some of the goods under inspection do not readily fall within any tariff item, they are rated as "declared value" and duties are levied according to the value appearing on the visad commercial invoice (separate from the list mentioned above) which should accompany the samples, or, in the absence of such an invoice, according to the appraisal made on the spot by the inspector.

Samples Permitted Free Entry if Rendered Useless Commercially

Samples, to be allowed free entry, must be rendered useless commercially. For instance, it is not sufficient to bring only one shoe of a

pair but the shoe must be sufficiently torn and/or perforated in such a way that the inspector will be convinced that the article could not be used or sold under any circumstances.

Samples may be dutiable if the inspector decides to designate them as having value regardless of any previous description such as "samples without commercial value", etc.

If samples are brought in by one who is not a commercial traveller then they may be allowed through duty free. However, such a decision is always up to the customs inspector concerned. In all cases there will be stamped paper or fiscal stamp charges to be paid as well as incidental customs charges such as statistical fees, etc.

Further Charges for Services of Customs Broker

When a customs broker is employed, there will be further charges such as charges for "póliza" (a kind of stamped paper) and other expenditures including the usual commission and any special expenses.

Travellers can usually complete the clearance of samples in the course of one or two days. However a longer time may be needed when it is a case of clearing samples reputed to be of a commercial nature for which purpose the customs require the intervention of a customs clearing agent. This results from the fact that agents, in order to be able to charge their ordinary fees, wait until they have three or more clearing cases on hand and can devote the entire time of one of their authorized employees for the purpose. When clearing agents are required to make special clearances for only one traveller, they naturally charge special and higher fees than otherwise. Furthermore, they may encounter extra expenses.

Requirements for Temporary Entry of Samples

The customs require that samples to be allowed temporary entry should be readily identifiable and easily checked with the original declaration at any time. Moreover it is to be noted that the customs inspector in each case has discretionary powers. Courtesy and patience can be very helpful.

Article 114 of Customs Law 11,281 provides that effects which are imported with the intention of being returned abroad within a term not longer than six months, may be admitted temporarily, with previous assurance of payment of customs duties should the goods not be re-exported within the said term. The arrangement may take about two weeks to a month and the recovery of the guarantee an equal time. There are stamp charges and statistical charges.

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.

United States Wheat and Rice Crops May Establish Records

All-crop condition weather reported near the past nine-year average when production has been larger than in any similar period of record—January to June farm income increased from \$9,600,000,000 in 1946 to \$11,812,000,000 this year—Corn crop will be greatly reduced—There will be the shortest supply of cotton in 24 years this year.

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

(Editor's Note—This is the second of three articles on business conditions in the United States during the first half of 1947. The first appeared in the August 30th issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1947.—The Department of Agriculture Crop Report as of July 1, 1947, indicated that record wheat and rice crops are in prospect for this year, but that due to adverse weather conditions the corn crop will be greatly reduced. All-crop condition weather is reported near the average for the past nine years, when production has been larger than in any other similar period of record. The total crop for harvest in 1947 is 0.5 per cent larger than last year.

Due to higher prices for farm products, the farm income, including government payments, for the first six months of this year, amount to \$11,812,000,000 or almost 25 per cent over the total of \$9,600,000,000 for the like period of 1946. Receipts from livestock and livestock products at \$7,900,000,000 were up almost 40 per cent, while receipts from dairy products increased 30 per cent, and from crops 20 per cent.

Wheat Crop Expected to be Largest on Record

Production of all wheat in the United States in 1947 is indicated at 1,435,551,000 bushels, the largest wheat crop on record, and is 24 per cent above the 1946 crop of 1,155,715,000 bushels and 61 per cent above the ten-year (1936-45) average of 890,306,000 bushels. The area for harvest in 1947 is estimated at 73,907,000 acres, the greatest on record, as compared with 67,201,000 acres in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 57,036,000 acres.

Winter wheat production is indicated at 1,092,122,000 bushels or 24.9 per cent over last year's crop of 873,893,000 bushels and 68.5 per cent over the 1936-45 average of 653,893,000 bushels. The area for harvest is estimated at 54,493,000 acres as against 48,510,000 acres in the previous year and the 1936-45 average of 40,684,000 acres. The yield per acre is estimated at 20 bushels as compared with 18 bushels per acre in 1946. Production of spring wheat, including 48,018,000 bushels of Durum wheat, is estimated at 343,429,000 bushels, as compared with 281,822,000 bushels in the previous year, a gain of 21.8 per cent. The yield per acre of spring wheat is estimated at 12.7 bushels as against 15.1 bushels in the previous year.

Stocks of old wheat on farms on July 1, 1947, are estimated at 40,427,000 bushels, the lowest since 1937, and less than half the July 1 average. Farm stocks on July 1, 1947, represented only 3.5 per cent of production in the preceding year as compared with 3.8 per cent on July 1, 1946, and an average of 10.6 per cent.

Production of Corn Declined

Production of corn was estimated on July 1, 1947, at 2,612,809,000 bushels, a decline of 20·5 per cent from the 1946 production of 3,287,927,000 bushels and just under the ten-year (1936-45) average of 2,639,102,000 bushels. The acreage of corn is placed at 84,331,000 acres as compared with 88,718,000 in 1946 and the 1936-45 average of 90,083,000 acres. The yield for 1947 is estimated at 31 bushels per acre as against 37·1 bushels per acre in 1946 and the ten-year average of 29·4 bushels per acre.

Stocks of corn for grain on farms on July 1, 1947, were reported at 687,803,000 bushels or 23 per cent of the 1946 crop. On July 1, 1946, stocks on farms accounted for 496,928,000 bushels or 19·2 per cent of the 1945 crop, while the ten-year average is 645,308,000 bushels or 27·2 per cent of the affected crops. This year's increase in farm stocks of corn is attributed to the largest corn crop of record in 1946.

Cotton Acreage Still Below Prewar Average

The Department of Agriculture estimated that on July 1, 1947, there were 21,389,000 acres of cotton in cultivation, an increase of 17·6 per cent over last year's crop of 18,190,000 acres. Calculated on the basis of average yields over the past five years, there will be the shortest supply of the staple in 24 years. This year's plantings brought the total area in cotton to a four-year high, unequalled since 1943-44, when 21,900,000 acres were seeded, but were still 3,128,000 acres below the ten-year average, and 1,711,000 acres below the goal set for this season by the Department of Agriculture. The domestic carryover of all cotton at the end of the current season is estimated at 2,750,000 bales and with indication that the new crop may be close to 11,145,000 bales, the total supply of all cotton in the United States for the coming season may be only around 14,250,000 bales. This would be the smallest total since 1923-24, when only 12,904,000 bales were available in this country.

Lumber Trade of Jamaica is Fast Returning to Prewar Conditions

Importers are now becoming fairly well stocked—Shipments of Canadian lumber have more than doubled since 1939, while those from the United States have shrunk—Douglas fir is principal species of wood used throughout the Island—Potential plywood market is good—Canadian red cedar shingles are the only imported shingle on the market.

By R. V. N. Gordon, Assistant Canadian Trade Commissioner

KINGSTON, July 16, 1947.—The lumber trade in Jamaica is fast returning to prewar conditions. Lumber importers who a year ago were trying to obtain supplies from any source available, and who were willing to take anything shipped to them as long as it was wood and held a nail, are now becoming fairly well stocked. True, their stocks are not well balanced in the sense that inventories contain a wide range of grades, sizes and species, but it can no longer be said that a scarcity of lumber exists in Jamaica. The more favourable inventory position is resulting in increased discrimination on the part of buyers who are now ordering by grade and size and expecting to get what they order.

Shipments of Canadian Lumber Increased in War Years

Canadian lumber, and in particular Douglas fir, has captured a large share of this market during the war years. Shipments from Canada have more than doubled since 1939, while those from the United States, Canada's chief competitor in the past, and who will be again in the future, have shrunk to a fraction of the 1939 figure. However, pitch pine from the United States, formerly the wood most extensively used, is being imported in increasing quantities. This wood, long and short leaf pitch pine shipped from the Gulf ports, has traditionally been preferred as a standard building material, and as soon as it becomes freely available, will again be an important factor in the market. The price of American pitch pine is competitive. Recent shipments have been lower than Canadian prices, but the quality is not as good as the pitch pine imported from Honduras. The preference is for the latter, although it is somewhat more expensive. The quantity of pitch pine available from British and Spanish Honduras, however, is limited.

Douglas Fir Consolidating Position on Market

Douglas fir, which had become established on this market in the late thirties, is now consolidating its position and is the principal species of wood used throughout the Island. Providing the Canadian exporters achieve again the standards of quality and grading in force before the war, there should be no difficulty in Douglas fir maintaining a prominent position in Jamaica's lumber imports. If fir can retain a prominent position, it will help pave the way for the introduction of other equally satisfactory Canadian species.

Local Timber Industry Subsiding from Wartime Level

The local timber industry, which had risen to some prominence during the war, is once again subsiding to its prewar level. The woods, which are different types of mahogany, principally, are very hard and difficult to work. The softer imported varieties, therefore, are preferred in most cases. Other factors contributing to a postwar decline in the local industry are the scarcity of merchantable logs, the high cost of lumbering due to inaccessibility of stands of timber which grow mostly on mountain slopes, and the lack of saw mills. Hence, there is little competition from local lumber, which is used chiefly for furniture and heavy construction timbers. In fact, there is not sufficient tropical hardwood cut in Jamaica to supply the local demand and it is necessary to import mahogany from British Honduras.

Potential Market for Plywood Good

The only plywood being imported and available at present is from the United Kingdom at extremely high prices. The potential market is good and all types and sizes are in demand. The preference is for Douglas fir plywood which was introduced prior to the war, but at this time there would be no difficulty in selling other types. Plywood is generally painted or enamelled and therefore the lower grades are chiefly in demand. Plywood with a substance in the glue which would be repellent to termites could be sold in considerable quantities.

Only Imported Shingles Are Canadian Red Cedar

Canadian red cedar shingles are now the only imported shingles on the market, having completely replaced the more expensive and unobtainable American cypress shingle. There is no prospect of the cypress shingle



Canadian lumber, and in particular Douglas fir, captured a large share of the Jamaican market during the war years. Douglas fir became established in this market during the thirties and is now consolidating its position. It is the principal species of wood used throughout the Island.

becoming available again in the near future and local production of hand-made cedar shingles is so small that they are not a significant factor in the market. Shingles which were formerly imported almost exclusively in a 6-inch width are now being accepted in random widths, and the local trade appears to have become accustomed to using the varied widths. In 1946, there were 6,980,080 shingles imported from Canada, as against 2,728,750 in 1945 and 1,326,295 in 1939.

Lumber Shipments from Canada Increasing

Jamaica in the past imported some 16,000,000 board feet of lumber per annum. Until 1939, 14,000,000 or more feet came from the United States, which was by far Jamaica's largest supplier. However, in that year Canada shipped over 2,000,000 feet and has been increasing her shipments in each succeeding year. It is estimated that as soon as other construction material, for example cement and nails, become freely available, imports of lumber should rise to 25,000,000 board feet annually. Of this figure Canada should supply at least 50 per cent, providing a reasonable amount of advertising and promotion is undertaken to combat the erroneous belief, traditional in Jamaica, that southern pitch pine is superior to Canadian woods in resisting the inroads of the termite family.

Postal Information

Changes in Parcel Post Regulations

Commercial parcels from Canada to Czechoslovakia, Finland and Luxembourg, forwarded via United Kingdom, may now be insured, while parcel post service to French Cameroons, French Equatorial Africa and Martinique is suspended. Parcel post service from Canada to French Guiana, Ivory Coast and Togo, French Sphere, has been resumed.

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.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.
Chatham—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Can. Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Board of Trade.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Granby—Board of Trade.
Kananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kentville—Board of Trade.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce.
Oshawa—Chamber of Commerce.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Toronto—Can. Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Foreign Trade Service, Room 318, Marine Building.
Victoria—Dept. of Trade and Industry.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

W. G. Stark, formerly Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Lima, commenced his tour of Eastern Canada in Quebec City on September 2. In addition to Peru, his territory covered the Republic of Ecuador.

J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, The Hague, commences his Canadian tour in Vancouver on September 6. During the course of the next few months, he will discuss Netherlands trade with businessmen across the country.

M. T. Stewart, Canadian Trade Commissioner, in New York, will commence his Canadian tour in Halifax on September 8. Until recently, Mr. Stewart was trade commissioner in Bogota, Colombia, and is in a position to advise Canadians on trade with that area.

W. G. Stark

(Formerly Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Lima)

Halifax—September 8-10.
Kentville—September 11.
Saint John—September 12.

Fredericton—September 13.
Theftford Mines—September 15.

J. A. Langley

(Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, The Hague)

Vancouver, Victoria—September 6-15.
Winnipeg—September 17, 18.
Toronto, September 22-October 4.
Hamilton—October 6.
St. Catharines, October 7.
Niagara Falls—October 7.
Welland—October 8.
London—October 9, 10.

Windsor—October 11-13.
Sarnia—October 14.
Chatham—October 15.
Kitchener, Galt—October 16.
Guelph—October 17.
Montreal—October 20-November 3.
Granby—November 4.

M. T. Stewart

(Canadian Trade Commissioner, New York)

Halifax—September 8-10.	Windsor—October 2.
Kentville—September 11.	Galt—October 3.
Saint John—September 12-13.	Guelph—October 4-6.
Quebec City—September 15.	Kitchener—October 7-8.
Montreal—September 16-22.	Toronto—October 9-23.
Kingston, Gananoque, Brockville and Oshawa—September 23-25.	Winnipeg—October 25-27.
Hamilton—September 26-27.	Vancouver—November 3-8.
St. Catharines—September 29.	Victoria—November 10.
Brantford—September 30.	Ottawa—November 17-21.
London—October 1.	Montreal—November 24-29.

Address of Vancouver Representative Changed

The address of H. W. Brighton, Vancouver Representative of the Foreign Trade Service of the Department of Trade and Commerce, has been changed. He is now located in Room 318, Marine Building, Vancouver, B.C.

Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Food and Related Commodities

Fruit Crop Estimates

Apples—An anticipated yield for 1947 of about 15 million bushels is 22 per cent below the 19,282,000-bushel crop of 1946. Estimates for British Columbia and Nova Scotia point to a decrease of about 20 per cent, whereas for Ontario a substantial increase is forecast.

Potato Acreage

The area sown to potatoes in 1947 in the principal exporting provinces totals 146,400 acres, a decline from 1946 of some 10 per cent. By provinces, the figures are: Prince Edward Island, 45,100 acres; Nova Scotia, 22,100 acres; New Brunswick, 61,100 acres; and British Columbia, 18,100 acres. In 1946 production in these provinces amounted to 20,586,000 cwt.

Tobacco Acreage

The area planted to all types of tobacco in 1947 totals 131,397 acres, an increase of 19 per cent over 1946. Cold spring weather delayed planting in Quebec, where the crop is 20 days later than normal, and in Ontario, where it is a week late.

Textiles

Textile Products

The supply position of most textile items, excepting cotton fabrics and worsted yarns and cloths, has improved substantially. As a result, export quotas have been greatly increased, most notably for the items scored in the following list:

<i>Men's and Boys' Woven Garments</i>	Cotton	Wool	Rayon	Other
3A Overcoats	x	..	..
6 Mackinaws and windbreakers	x	..	..
7 Bathrobes and dressing gowns	x	x	..
8 Shirts—fine	x	x	..
16 Caps	x	x	x	..

	Cotton	Wool	Rayon	Other
17 Mufflers and scarves	x	x	x	..
13 Ties	x	x	x	..
20 Felt hats .....	..	x	..	..
<i>Men's and Boys' Knitted Garments</i>				
52 Underwear—heavy .....	..	x	..	..
54 Underwear—2-piece .....	..	x	..	..
55 Dress hose and anklets .....	..	x	x	..
56 Work hose .....	..	x	x	..
57 Sweaters .....	..	x	x	..
59 Gloves .....	..	x	x	..
60 Bathing suits .....	..	x	x	..
<i>Women's and Misses' Woven Garments</i>				
101 Dresses .....	..	x	x	..
102 Blouses and waists .....	..	x	x	..
103 Housecoats, etc. ....	..	x	x	..
105 Panties and bloomers .....	..	..	x	..
106 Corsets and girdles	x	x	x	x
107 Brassieres	x	x	x	..
108 Nightgowns and pyjamas .....	..	x	..	..
109 Scarves and neckwear .....	..	x	x	..
112 Skirts .....	..	..	x	..
115 Jackets .....	..	x	x	..
116 Gym shorts, etc. ....	..	x	x	..
117 Uniforms .....	..	x	x	..
118 Slack suits, etc. ....	..	..	x	..
119 Windbreakers and mackinaws .....	..	x	x	..
120 Purses except leather	x	x	x	..
121 Hats	x	x	x	..
<i>Women's and Misses' Knitted Garments</i>				
152 Other heavy underwear and bloomers ....	..	x	x	..
154 Stockings and socks, including anklets ....	..	x	x	..
154B Stockings and full-fashioned .....	..	x	x	Nylon x
155 Sweaters .....	..	x	x	..
156 Gloves .....	..	x	x	..
157 Bathing suits .....	..	x	x	..
<i>Children's and Infants' Woven Garments</i>				
204 Boys' pants and breeks .....	..	x	..	..
209 Boys', girls' mackinaws and windbreakers..	..	x	x	..
210 Bathrobes, dressing gowns and beachrobes	x	x	x	x
218 Children's hats	x	x	..	..
226 Boys' and girls' felt hats, 4 to 14 years....	..	x	..	..
303 Blankets .....	..	x	..	..
351 Men's suitings .....	..	x (not worsteds)	..	..
410 Floor rugs .....	..	x	..	..
411 Cotton duck (numbered)	x	..	..	..
413 Woven ribbons .....	..	..	x	..
414 Cut ribbons	x	..	x	..

Britain and Russia Agree on German Inland Water Transport

Agreement has been reached for the operation of the British and Russian controlled fleets on the Elbe on a "tour de role" basis. The implementation of this agreement is to be left to the German Inland Water Transport organization in the respective zones.

The British and Russian Transport Divisions have also agreed that British zone tugs will be used for towage on the Elbe between Hamburg and Magdeburg, while Russian zone tugs will be responsible for towage from Magdeburg to Czechoslovakia.

In spite of the fact that seasonal low water levels are still prevalent on all waterways, preliminary figures show that a record of approximately 2,600,000 tons of cargo was carried by I.W.T. in the British zone during the month of June. The situation is worse on the Elbe, where craft are being loaded to only 30 per cent of their normal capacity and many vessels have gone aground owing to difficult navigation. On the other hand, shipments along the Rhine have been maintained according to schedule.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Eire Announces Import Quota for Electric Lamps

Dublin, August 28, 1947.—By an Order of the Government of Eire, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, a further quota and quota period extending from September 1, 1947, to February 29, 1948, has been announced for electric filament lamps (100/250 volts, 1/1,500 watts)—50,000 articles. This quantity is unchanged from the previous six months.

Eire Import Quotas for Certain Types of Footwear and Clothing

Dublin, August 17, 1947.—(FTS)—According to four Orders of the Irish Government, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, further quotas and quota periods have been announced for the following commodities:

Leather Footwear—1,250,000 articles for the period July 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947. This amount is similar to that for the previous six months.

Rubber-proofed Clothing—2,000 articles for the period July 1, 1947, to December 31, 1947. The last quota fixed for this item was for the twelve months ending October 31, 1942, when the amount was 500 articles.

Silk Hosiery—640,000 pairs for the period July 1, 1947, to October 31, 1947. This is equal in amount to that announced for the last quota period, June 1, 1941 to February 28, 1942.

Hats, Caps, Hoods and Shapes—80,000 articles for the period July 1, 1947 to December 31, 1947. This amount is unaltered from the previous six months.

The reimposition of quota restrictions on rubber-proofed clothing and hosiery is due to the fact that supplies of raw materials are now more easily obtained by local manufacturers, who are now assured of a proportion of the domestic market through the protection of quotas.

Customs Regulations Of New Indian Dominions Remain the Same

Cabled advice received from Mr. Richard Grew, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Bombay, states that the customs authorities of the two new Indian Dominions, India and Pakistan, are continuing to operate as heretofore. Import licensing regulations remain as before, although it is believed that there will be alteration eventually. Similarly, there has been no change yet in the customs tariff, but changes are likely to occur later in view of the different economies of the two Dominions. As regards customs documentation, the cablegram states that it is probable the procedure will be identical for both Dominions.

New Zealand Import Restrictions Amended

Wellington, June 30, 1947.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department announces the following changes in the import licensing schedule for the 1947 period:

Consideration will be given to applications for licences to import from Canada or the United States heavy truck tires of sizes 34 by 7/750 by 20 and 825 by 20, provided that any such application is supported by definite evidence to show that the tires in question are available for shipment not later than September 30, 1947.

Consideration will be given to applications from established shoe importers for licences to import leather footwear (other than slippers) included in the following categories: children's utility types—boys' sizes 10 to 1, girls' sizes 10 to 1, youths' sizes 2 to 5, maids' sizes 2 to 5; women's utility type shoes; men's walking shoes.

Applications must be supported by the following:

1. Information as to the value of the applicant's imports of leather footwear (other than children's, sizes 0 to 9, and slippers) in 1938.
2. Definite evidence that a specified quantity is available for early delivery (the name of the manufacturer to be quoted).
3. A statement showing the number of pairs in each category and size which the applicant desires to import.

New Zealand Issues Import Licence Schedule for 1948

Wellington, August 8, 1947.—(FTS)—In announcing the basis for the granting of licences for imports into New Zealand during 1948, the Minister of Customs stated that, to the extent that the United Kingdom was in a position to supply New Zealand requirements, the policy of obtaining goods from that country would be carried out to the maximum. The difficult exchange position in regard to some of the non-sterling currencies made it necessary that care be exercised in making provision for imports from non-sterling areas. It is perhaps significant that the Minister made a further statement to the effect that he thought considerations may develop which would make it possible to review the position of imports from dollar areas. It would appear that he is hopeful of some relief as a result of the trade talks in Geneva.

The schedule follows closely the procedure adopted in earlier periods, except that, with some classes of goods, provision has been made for imports where none existed previously.

The Minister said that the present state of their sterling funds in London must be regarded as satisfactory, but it could not be said that the position would justify any considerable departure from the existing procedure. It was still necessary to provide for a considerable expenditure for plant and machinery for replacement purposes and for the development of established industries, while the needs of industry in regard to raw materials and the requirements of certain services, such as transport, would involve large commitments.

In these circumstances the situation still called for conservation of overseas funds, with the result that "care must be taken to ensure that the funds needed for essential requirements were not depleted by expenditure on non-essentials". The provision now being made should ensure that New Zealand's essential requirements are covered, subject to the goods being available from overseas.

The Minister said that, where the schedule fixed an allocation in respect of any item in relation to the amounts of the licences issued to the applicant in an earlier year for imports of the same class of goods, the 1948 allocation would be based solely on the amounts of the licences issued in the earlier year as basic allocations. To arrive at the 1948 allocations, special licences issued in the earlier year in consideration of some special condition would not be included. This is of particular significance to the motor-car industry. Attention was being drawn to it in order that merchants might be reminded that, if in respect of any item it was indicated in the schedule that licences for 1948 would be granted to the extent of 100 per cent of the amounts of, say, 1946 licences, it did not mean that an applicant would be granted a 1948 licence for an amount equal to the total amount of all the 1946 licences issued to him in respect of similar goods.

Licences granted for the 1948 period would be available also for entry of shipments which might arrive in New Zealand before the end of 1947, but importers must understand that the allocation was intended to cover

requirements until the end of 1948, and they could not count on being granted additional licences during the period.

The Minister also announced that it is not intended to extend the period of validity of 1947 licences, and any goods which arrived in New Zealand after December 31 must be entered under licences issued for the 1948 period. In order to protect themselves, Canadian exporters should make certain that New Zealand importers have reserved against their 1948 licences amounts sufficient to cover any goods which were ordered under 1947 licences and which might still arrive after December 31.

Many commodities of the type which Canada has been exporting to New Zealand continue to be placed in the "control" category; that is applications to import will be considered individually in relation to actual requirements and available sources. Textile piece-goods, rough-sawn timber, electrical machinery and equipment are in this "control" category. Information concerning the licensing category of specific commodities may be obtained on application to the Foreign Tariffs Section of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Seven Consular Invoices Required for Shipments to Venezuela

The Consular General of Venezuela at Montreal advises that, effective August 16, 1947, seven Consular invoices will be required for all future shipments to Venezuela. Formerly six copies of the consular invoice was sufficient.

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 inquirers 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.

48. **United Kingdom**—Messrs. A. Baumann & Co., 4 Lloyds Ave., London, E.C.3, are interested in locating a source of supply for the following commodities: hardware and building materials; gunnies; overissue and unread newspapers; galvanized flat sheets; corrugated steel sheets; wire nails; screws; washers; galvanized iron ridgings; paints and enamels; varnishes; window glass; sanitary earthenware, etc. File 14717.
49. **Belgian Congo**—G. Stacquet, B.P. 583 Elizabethville, wishes to obtain supplies of insulated electric wire; electric motors, 40-60 h.p., 3-phase, 380 volts, and porcelain insulators. File 13200.
50. **Belgian Congo**—Messrs. Belgica, Stanleyville, are interested in importing from Canada the following commodities: agricultural machinery; apples; foodstuffs; textiles; tools; toys; and fancy goods, such as Canadian handcraft. File C.E. 293.
51. **Belgian Congo**—Messrs. A. De Gayter et Fils, Elizabethville, are interested in importing from Canada the following commodities: building hardware; small tools; welding equipment; pick and shovel handles; axes; iron drills; pipe threading machines; and paint. File C.E. 295.
52. **Belgian Congo**—Messrs. Colonial Trading and Export Agency, Stanleyville, are interested in importing from Canada the following commodities: hardware and tools; small machines; small hydro-electric generators (5 to 30 h.p.); toys; and stationery lines. File C.E. 292.
53. **Kenya Colony**—Messrs. Kenya Consolidated Goldfields Limited, Kitere, P.O. Kisii, Kenya Colony, wish to contact a Canadian source of supply for manganese steel balls 3", 2½" and 2", and mill liners for Hardinge Ball Mills sizes 4' 6" x 16" and 4' 6" x 24". Canadian firms wishing to offer on this requirement should contact Mr. L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Boite Postale 373, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo.



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—			
Lourenco Marques..	September 10-20	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques..	Sept. 23-Oct. 2	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques..	October 8-17	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques..	October 18-27	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques..	November 1-10	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	September 10-20	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	October 8-17	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	September 10-20	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 2	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	October 8-17	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	October 18-27	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	November 1-10	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	September 11-15	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	September 16	<i>Arthur J. Tyrer</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	September 18-22	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Australia—			
Brisbane.....	September 6-15	<i>Port Darwin</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 1	<i>City of Stafford</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	September 7	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	September 8	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	September 10-15	<i>Bilma</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	September 15-20	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	September 17	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	September 22	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	September 22-28	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	September 23-27	<i>Mortain</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	October 1-6	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	October 22-27	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... } Santos..... }	September 11-15 September 18-22	<i>Brazilian Prince</i> <i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
British Honduras— Belize.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon— Colombo..... } Colombo..... } Colombo..... }	September 15-20 September 20-27 October 20-27	<i>City of Lichfield</i> <i>Bayside</i> <i>Gulfside</i>	McLean Kennedy March Shipping March Shipping
China— Shanghai..... } Shanghai..... }	September 20-27 October 20-27	<i>Bayside</i> <i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping March Shipping
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark— Copenhagen..... } Gothenberg..... } Copenhagen..... }	September 8-15 September 7	<i>Braeholm</i> <i>Dothan Victory</i>	Swedish American Line Montreal Shipping
Egypt— Port Said..... } Suez..... }	September 4-7 September 25-27	<i>Melampus</i> <i>Lawak</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Port Said..... } Port Said..... }	September 12-15 September 15-20	<i>Skipseal</i> <i>City of Lichfield</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Eire— Dublin.....	September 18-22	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Finland— Helsinki.....	September 8-15	<i>Braeholm</i>	Swedish American Line
France— Le Havre..... } Le Havre..... } Le Havre..... } Le Havre..... } Le Havre..... } Le Havre..... }	September 8 September 10-15 September 17 September 22-28 September 23 September 23-27	<i>Marchdale</i> <i>Bilma</i> <i>Mont Clair</i> <i>Brant County</i> <i>Tripport</i> <i>Mortain</i>	March Shipping Furness Withy Montreal Shipping Canada Steamships Montreal Shipping Furness Withy
Germany— Hamburg.....	September 15-20	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Gibraltar	September 26	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong } }	September 20-27 October 20-27	<i>Bayside</i> <i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping March Shipping
India and Pakistan— Karachi..... } Bombay..... } Madras..... } Calcutta..... } Marmagao..... }	September 15-20	<i>City of Lichfield</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay..... } Calcutta..... } Madras..... }	September 20-27 October 20-27	<i>Bayside</i> <i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping March Shipping
Karachi..... } Bombay..... }	September 12-15	<i>Skipseal</i>	McLean Kennedy
Italy— West coast ports..... }	September 25 September 26	<i>Mont Alta</i> <i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
Malayan Union— Penang..... } Port Swettenham..... }	September 4-7 September 25-27	<i>Melampus</i> <i>Lawak</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Mediterranean— Central and Western areas.....	September 25	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 26	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico— Veracruz.....	September 7-10	<i>Federal Trader</i>	McLean Kennedy
Netherlands— Rotterdam..... Rotterdam..... Rotterdam..... Rotterdam..... Rotterdam..... Amsterdam.....	September 7	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
	September 17	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 22	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 23	<i>Tripport</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 15-20	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	September 22-28	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
	October 1-6	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	October 22-27	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands East Indies— Batavia..... Samarang..... Soerabaya.....	September 4-7	<i>Melampus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	September 25-27	<i>Lawak</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands West Indies— Curaçao.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland— St. John's..... St. John's..... St. John's..... St. John's..... St. John's.....	September 5-7	<i>Ashleaf</i>	Shaw Steamships
	September 13	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 22-24	<i>Elgin</i>	Furness Withy
	September 22-25	<i>Ashleaf</i>	Shaw Steamships
	September 28	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand— Auckland..... Wellington..... Lyttelton..... Dunedin.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 4	<i>Armada</i>	Montreal Australia
			New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland— Belfast.....	September 14-18	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norway— Oslo..... Stavanger..... Bergen.....	September 8-15	<i>Braeholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Panama— Cristobal.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Poland— Gdansk..... Gdansk..... Gdynia.....	September 8-15	<i>Braeholm</i>	Swedish American Line
	September 7	<i>Dothan Victory</i>	Montreal Shipping
Singapore.....	September 4-7	<i>Melampus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	September 20-27	<i>Bayside</i>	March Shipping
	October 20-27	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
	September 25-27	<i>Lawak</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden— Stockholm..... Stockholm.....	September 7	<i>Dothan Victory</i>	Montreal Shipping
	September 8-15	<i>Braeholm</i>	Swedish American Line
United Kingdom— Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Bristol..... Cardiff.....	September 13-16	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
	September 17-23	<i>Delilian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	October 1-6	<i>Salacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	September 13-16	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
	September 13-16	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom			
—Con.			
Glasgow.....	September 11-16	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	September 21-27	<i>Dorelian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	September 16-20	<i>Marengo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	September 3-8	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	September 7-13	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	September 13-18	<i>Valacia</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 14-18	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 18-22	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 18-24	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 2	* <i>Fort Miami</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	September 27	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	October 18	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	October 18	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	September 3-10	<i>Beaver Glen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	September 6-12	<i>Vandalia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	September 11-16	<i>Beaver Cove</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	September 18-24	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	October 2-7	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	October 6	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	September 8-13	<i>Manchester City</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	September 15-20	<i>Manchester Regiment</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	September 22-27	<i>Manchester Trader</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	September 3-8	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	September 13-16	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	September 11-15	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	September 16	<i>Arthur J. Tyrer</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	September 18-22	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo.....			
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	September 1-10	* <i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	September 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	September 21-30	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
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.....	September 1-10	* <i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	September 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	September 21-30	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	September 1-10	* <i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	September 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	September 21-30	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	September 1-10	* <i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	September 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	September 21-30	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	September 1-10	* <i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	September 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	September 21-30	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
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

Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Montserrat.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	September 1-10	* <i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	September 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	September 21-30	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	September 1-10	* <i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	September 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	September 21-30	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	September 1-10	* <i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	September 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	September 21-30	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	September 1-10	* <i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	September 11-20	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	September 18-22	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	September 21-30	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax

*Calls at Saint John about three days earlier.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	September 15-18	Dufferin Bell	Pickford and Black
Santiago.....	October 23-28	Dufferin Bell	Pickford and Black
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	September 5-8	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	September 6-8	<i>Keltic</i>	Newfoundland Canada S.S.
St. John's.....	September 10-13	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	September 12-15	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Pacific
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	September 10-13	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
United Kingdom...			
London.....	September 26-29	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	September 21	<i>Aquilania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda.....	September 11-15	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
Jamaica.....	September 15-18	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	October 1-5	<i>Husvik</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	October 23-28	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
London.....	September 12-15	<i>Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Vancouver

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

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques...	September 18-19	<i>Kirriemoor</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban.....	September 18-19	<i>Kirriemoor</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina — Buenos Aires..... Buenos Aires..... Buenos Aires.....	September 12 September 29 October	<i>Hoyanger</i> <i>Clearwater Victory</i> <i>Siranger</i>	Empire Shipping Balfour Guthrie Empire Shipping
Australia— Melbourne..... Sydney.....	September 10	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney..... Melbourne..... Adelaide.....	October 22 Late November	<i>Boolongena</i> <i>Boogabilla</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Belgium— Antwerp..... Antwerp.....	September 13 September 24	<i>Port en Bessin</i> <i>Argentan</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Brazil— Santos.....	September 29	<i>Clearwater Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Burma— Rangoon..... Rangoon..... Rangoon.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 8 September 17-19 October 24-30	<i>Madoera</i> <i>Japara</i> <i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Chile— Africa..... Antofogasta..... Valparaiso.....	September 25-26	<i>Santa Juana</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso..... Valparaiso.....	September 12 October	<i>Hoyanger</i> <i>Siranger</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
China— Shanghai..... Taku Bar.....	October 1 November	<i>Vito</i> <i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Shanghai..... Shanghai..... Shanghai..... Shanghai.....	September 12-13 September 26-27 October 10-11 October 24-25	<i>American Mail</i> <i>Washington Mail</i> <i>China Mail</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line American Mail Line American Mail Line American Mail Line
Colombia— Buenaventura.....	September 25-26	<i>Santa Juana</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica— Puntarenas.....	September 16	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Ecuador— Guayaquil.....	September 25-26	<i>Santa Juana</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
France— Le Havre..... Le Havre.....	September 13 September 24	<i>Port en Bessin</i> <i>Argentan</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Guatemala— San Jose..... San Jose.....	September 16 September 25-26	<i>Timber Hitch</i> <i>Santa Juana</i>	C. Gardner Johnson C. Gardner Johnson
Honduras— Amapala.....	September 16	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Hong Kong	September 12-13	<i>American Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	September 23	<i>Somerville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	September 26-27	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	October 8	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	October 10-11	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	October 24-25	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	November 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
India—			
Bombay.....	September 6-16	<i>Hoegh Silvercrest</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 1	<i>Manx Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	Aug. 14-Sept. 8	<i>Madoera</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	September 17-19	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	October 24-30	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Savona.....	September 10	<i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Empire Shipping
Genoa.....			
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	September 23	<i>Somerville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham..	October 8	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	November 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Mexico—			
Acapulco.....	September 16	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo.....	September 16	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Manzanillo.....	September 25-26	<i>Santa Juana</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Morocco—			
Casablanca.....	September 10	<i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	September 13	<i>Port en Bessin</i>	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam.....	September 24	<i>Argentan</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
	(Aug. 14-Sept. 8	<i>Madoera</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	September 17-19	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Batavia.....	Sept. 20-Oct. 1	<i>Manx Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	September 23	<i>Somerville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	October 8	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	October 24-30	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	November 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	September 10	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
Nicaragua—			
Corinto.....	September 16	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Palestine—			
Haifa.....	September 10	<i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Empire Shipping
Panama—			
Balboa.....	September 16	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Cristobal.....			
Balboa.....	September 25-26	<i>Santa Juana</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Peru—			
Callao.....	September 25-26	<i>Santa Juana</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Mollendo.....			
Talara.....			
Supe.....			
Philippines—			
Manila.....	September 12-13	<i>American Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	September 23	<i>Somerville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Iloilo.....	October 8	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Cebu.....	October 10-11	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	November 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—Con.			
Manila.....	Aug. 14–Sept. 8	<i>Madoera</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	September 6–16	<i>Hoegh Silvercrhr</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	September 17–19	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	Sept. 20–Oct. 1	<i>Manz Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	Sept. 26–27	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	October 1	<i>Vito</i>	Empire Shipping
Manila.....	October 24–25	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	October 24–30	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	November	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Salvador—			
La Libertad.....	September 16	<i>Timber Hitch</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
La Union.....			
La Libertad.....	September 25–26	<i>Santa Juana</i>	C. Gardner Johnson
Singapore.....	September 17–19	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	Sept. 20–Oct. 1	<i>Manz Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	September 23	<i>Somerville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	October 8	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	October 24–30	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	November 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
South Sea Islands—			
Papeete.....	September 10	<i>Waitomo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Spain—			
Lisbon.....	September 10	<i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Empire Shipping
Tunisia—			
Tunis.....	September 10	<i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	Late September	<i>Pacific Enterprise</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....			
Manchester.....			
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	September 29	<i>Clearwater Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie

United Kingdom Cancels Open General Licence for Furs

London, August 28, 1947.—(F.T.S.)—The British Board of Trade have announced the revocation as from August 28 of the Open General Licence covering "Furskins, undressed, not including goat, kid, calf, sheep and lamb skins," which has been in effect since September, 1945. The result is that from the date mentioned the furskins in question will again become subject to individual import licence for each transaction.

"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.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.
Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Palace Hotel. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Métropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.
São Paulo—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edifício Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

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

China

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

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edifício Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las

Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Shari Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria and Iran.

France

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

Greece

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

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

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

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.
Belfast—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

Italy

Rome—J. P. MANION, Canadian Commercial Representative, Room 218, via S. Nicola da Tolentino 78. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475.
Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.
Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

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.

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

Newfoundland

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

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. MCLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

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

Territory includes Denmark.

Peru

Lima—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, 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, Strand-

vägen 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. 25	Nominal Quotations Sept. 2
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2475	.2475
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
Pakistan.....	Rupee		.3022	.3022
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
		....	.2985	.2985
Venezuela.....	Bolivar			