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COVER SUBJECT—Eggs, both in the shell and in dried form, are moving in large volume to Great Britain, where they are welcomed by the bakers and caterers. Total exports of dried, evaporated, desiccated and powdered eggs were valued at \$10,808,509 last year, of which shipments to the United Kingdom were valued at \$10,660,112, representing 11,108,620 pounds. In addition, the Old Country imported 38,443,988 dozen eggs in the shell, valued at \$15,433,837, or 96.7 of the total. This photograph illustrates sifting and loading operations in a powdered egg plant.

Belgian Congo Prepared to Buy More Products from Canada

President of Leopoldville Chamber of Commerce reveals recent rise in imports, but reminds Trade Mission that price and quality are important factors—Prewar purchases made through Brussels—Direct steamship service from New York to Matadi provides for supply of many commodities in demand.

(Editor's Note—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, forwarded an English translation of the address delivered by Mr. A. Visez during the visit of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, a summary of which is reproduced below.)

LEOPOLDVILLE, September 22, 1947—Foreign exchange has been made available and import licences have been issued by the Belgian Congo for the purchase of Canadian commodities valued at \$660,274 during the first three months of the current calendar year, compared with \$1,187,198 during the twelve months of 1946. This information was revealed by Mr. A. Visez, President of the Leopoldville Chamber of Commerce, on September 20, when members of that organization welcomed the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, heading a Canadian Trade Mission. These figures, he said, represent an interesting and increasing volume of business.

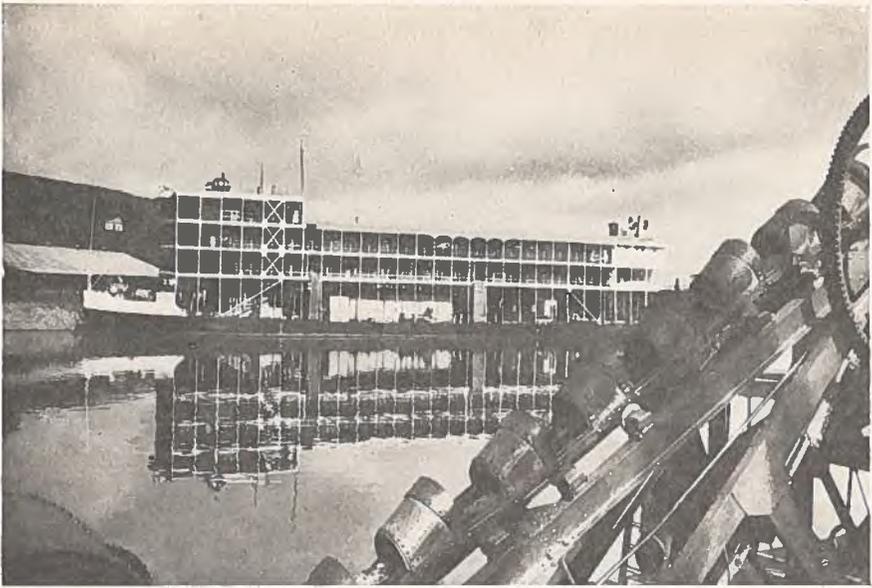
After expressing appreciation of the interest displayed by Canada in the Belgian Congo by sending a trade mission to that country, Mr. Visez developed the theme set forth by the Minister of Trade and Commerce in the January 4th, 1947, issue of "Foreign Trade", as follows: "During the recent war years, it became apparent that the dislocation of international finance and trade, caused by the war, would bring in its train a new challenge to the courage and ingenuity of all who believe that in the greater, freer and more stably sustained interchange of goods and services across the seas and frontiers of the world lies one of the answers to the yearnings of mankind for peace and prosperity. For Canada, the reconstruction of trade with other countries would be a vital national necessity."

Claimed Production Should be Regulated

Mr. Visez pointed out that this fundamental truth applied, among other countries, to the Belgian Congo. "At the present time, we are far removed from the good resolutions elaborated by the Allied powers during the war. Production, as well as the division of wealth and services, should be regulated by international organizations, thereby resulting in an avoidance of probable future crises.

"Instead of that, what do we have? All countries of Europe have been bled white by the exhaustion of their financial resources, and are paying the penalty by closing their doors to the outside. This is particularly the case in England, France, Holland, Norway, Italy and Germany, and to a lesser degree in Belgium. Exports have been expanded to the extreme, and a strong curb has been placed on imports. In addition, such countries as England and France have studied domestic production and that of their colonies to provide in part for their own needs and to make the surplus for export. This can but lead to a crisis, which will be so serious as to undermine the very principles of the distribution of wealth.

"We can already discern this trend in the Belgian Congo where, since the beginning of the year, all export products are depressed, except per-



Belgian Congo—Passenger and mail steamer, which operates on the Congo River, in the Chanic Shipyards at Leopoldville. The buckets of a dredge may be seen in the foreground.

—*Belgian Congo Information Service*

haps oils and cotton, whereas there is an urgent need for such products in Europe. Buyers cannot be found", Mr. Visez declared, "each country wishing to reduce its purchases. Belgium, to which we send our goods, cannot sell them. It is to remedy this condition that the Marshall plan becomes a necessity. This plan must succeed, but rather in an international sense than simply for the advantage of the United States.

Belgian Congo Prepared to Buy Goods

"Belgium, like other European nations, has concluded trade and monetary agreements on a reciprocal bilateral basis since the end of the war. We have, in fact, returned to the barter basis of our forbears. But these agreements are running into difficulties, because each country tries to expand its own production, which inevitably diminishes the possibilities of trade. The British, French and Belgian colonies are naturally included in these commercial treaties, and are accordingly subject to the disastrous repercussions of the world situation, despite the fact that the trade balances of most of them are favourable.

"As you know, the Belgian Congo and certain neighbouring colonies are subject to the Congo Basin Treaty and the subsequent Treaty of St. Germain en Laye," Mr. Visez continued. "While this very favourable arrangement concerning local trade relations fits well with the widespread aspirations of liberty, it is at present nullified by unilateral decisions and exchange restrictions, which are certainly contrary to the spirit and letter of these accords.

"In the Belgian Congo, on the other hand, if there were certain export restrictions, we have never placed serious obstacles in the way of imports of merchandise. It is true, of course, that our favourable financial position has greatly helped us in this connection. Gentlemen, you need only offer

your goods to the Belgian Congo to make business possible. The problem presents no inherent difficulty. To be successful, I must point out to you the special situation to be met here.

"Before the war, the Congo market was of practically no interest to you. This made it necessary for us to organize our buying through head offices of our firms in Brussels. These offices, by preference, placed their business in Belgium, where the goods were of good quality and lower price. There was the exception of certain Japanese and German lines, which were imported directly from those countries.

Quality and Price Considered Essential

"During the war, we bought chiefly from the United States, but also from Canada. Since the liberation of Belgium, we have again been in touch with our purchasing offices. Alas, although Belgian goods are frequently more highly priced, we are under a certain obligation to obtain our needs in Belgium, and also because deliveries are much better there than from other countries. For the development of successful trade, especially in the years to come, it is necessary to furnish rapidly, at interesting prices, merchandise of good quality. That is to say, you must be competitive in both quality and price."

The Congo market was out of balance with its actual consumption needs, Mr. Visez explained, as was the case in South Africa and Belgium. Freedom for a number of importers entering the field during the war resulted in an overstocking of certain consumer goods, such as wines and liquors, and some clothing items for Europeans. In this field, it was necessary to await stabilization, which would come in his opinion in several months. It was no less true that there were possibilities for trade goods (articles for natives) and especially for industrial equipment. But, sup-



Belgian Congo—Native section of Leopoldville, where 2,500 parcels of land have already been distributed. Temporary buildings have been replaced by permanent structures with government assistance. The President of the Leopoldville Chamber of Commerce pointed out, in welcoming members of the Canadian Trade Mission, there were possibilities for the sale of trade goods for natives.

—Belgian Congo Information Service

pliers must not be content simply to accept orders for delivery in one or two years, as has been the case since the end of the war, and is the case at present with all orders for industrial supplies from the United States.

Industrial Equipment Required by Congo

"As you know, we have not had much opportunity, during the war, to place orders with you for industrial equipment," the president of the Leopoldville Chamber of Commerce pointed out. "Due to your war effort, your exports to the Congo were limited to food products, canned goods, etc." The Congo now seeks consumer goods for its 35,000 Europeans and 12,000,000 natives, as well as industrial equipment, in return for mineral and agricultural products.

After commenting, for the benefit of businessmen in the Belgian Congo, on the war effort of Canada, her industrial development and the expansion of her foreign trade, Mr. Visez observed that credits had been extended to financially impoverished countries, and that \$100,000,000 had been authorized to assist in the exportation of commodities to Belgium. "Nor have you neglected to consider your obligation to import. Consequently, a trade agreement should be a complement to the loans granted," he suggested. "It would be of no use to you to satisfy the urgent needs of Europe if, later on, these countries could not hope to export their surplus production. An essential condition of the social and material restoration of the peoples of the world, and an important feature of the Atlantic Charter is the availability to all countries, large and small, victors or vanquished, on the same conditions, of trade and access to raw materials needed for their economic prosperity."

Treaty Facilitated Flow of Imports

Further reference was made to the Congo Basin Treaty, signed in 1885 by Belgium, England, France, Germany, Italy, Japan and the United States, which provided for free trade throughout an area embracing the Belgian Congo, Tanganyika, Kenya, Uganda, Nyasaland, part of Angola, French Equatorial Africa, the Egyptian Sudan, Somaliland, Northern Rhodesia and Portuguese East Africa. The Treaty of St. Germain, concluded in 1920, confirmed the possibility of establishing the rights of entry and the principles of equality of treatment for all nations. It did not exclude, however, the possibility of setting up a preferential system, so far as this concerned exports of products originating in the countries comprising the Congo Basin. This international situation had been explained on various occasions to countries seeking preferential treatment for their products, such as South Africa and Southern Rhodesia.

"It is evident that, if Belgium or any other country wants to export to the Congo, she will find a clear cut situation. The Congo trader will give preference to whoever will furnish the merchandise at the most advantageous price and, under present conditions, as rapidly as possible and by the most direct means." In conclusion, Mr. Visez explained that the existence of a regular steamship service between New York and Matadi, on the Congo River, assisted in the solution of supply problems.

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.

Farewell Address to South Africa Scheduled by Minister for Today

Final week included a visit by Canadian Trade Mission to famous Kruger National Park—Several days spent in Southern Rhodesia, providing for discussions at Salisbury and Bulawayo—Three members of party proceed to Kenya for inspection of groundnut project.

NATIONAL parks, which are created for the prime purpose of preserving game and other wild animals, contribute their quota to the international balance of payments, in that tourists from other lands are encouraged to visit such areas. As Minister responsible for operations of the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, it was natural that the Hon. James A. MacKinnon should visit the Kruger National Park during his stay in South Africa, as head of the Trade Mission that has spent three weeks in the Union and Southern Rhodesia. The game sanctuary founded by President Kruger in 1898, and formerly known as the Sabi Game Reserve, extends along the Portuguese East African border from Komatipoort, in the south, to Southern Rhodesia, in the north, and westwards to the Drakensberg Mountains. Here roam the lion and the leopard, elephants and the black rhinoceros, the giraffe and zebra, together with eland, kudu, roan and sable antelope, waterbuck, impala, reedbuck, bushbuck, duiker, steinbuck, klipspringer and blue wildebeest. Warthogs and bushpigs, buffalos and the hippopotamus, together with the treacherous crocodile make their home in the Kruger National Park.

While members of Canada's Trade Mission would have little opportunity to view all these species of animal, and the names of which are unfamiliar in this country, this phase of their program was planned to provide a short respite from the round of discussions with government officials and businessmen, civic receptions, luncheons and dinners, at which a series of speeches were delivered. Efforts were also made by the South African Government to indicate some of the natural attractions of the Union, so that this representative group of Canadians might be in a position to describe some of the means for relaxation available to Canadians contemplating a visit to that country on business. Last Sunday and Monday were spent in the Kruger National Park, and a return was made by the party to Johannesburg on Tuesday.

Trade with Southern Rhodesia Discussed

Continuing the same day, by air, to Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon discussed with government officials and businessmen ways and means of stimulating trade between Canada and that self-governing country, youngest within the British Commonwealth. "The sense of privilege, which we feel for the hospitality so generously given us by the Government of Southern Rhodesia is enhanced for me personally by the living history that has made the development of your country and the achievements of the great Empire Builder from whom it takes its name a legend in my own lifetime", the Minister declared at a government dinner in his honour.

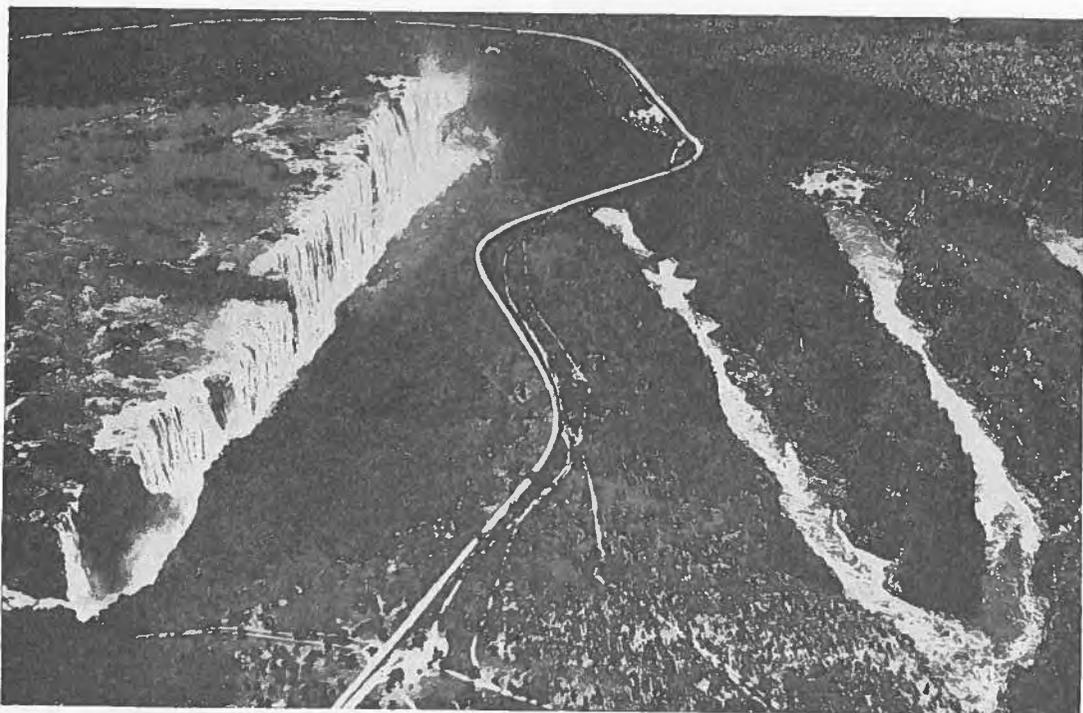
"Canada, too, is a young country, which has found full development of its national interests within the British Commonwealth. It is an inspiration to find so far from home another member of our world-wide



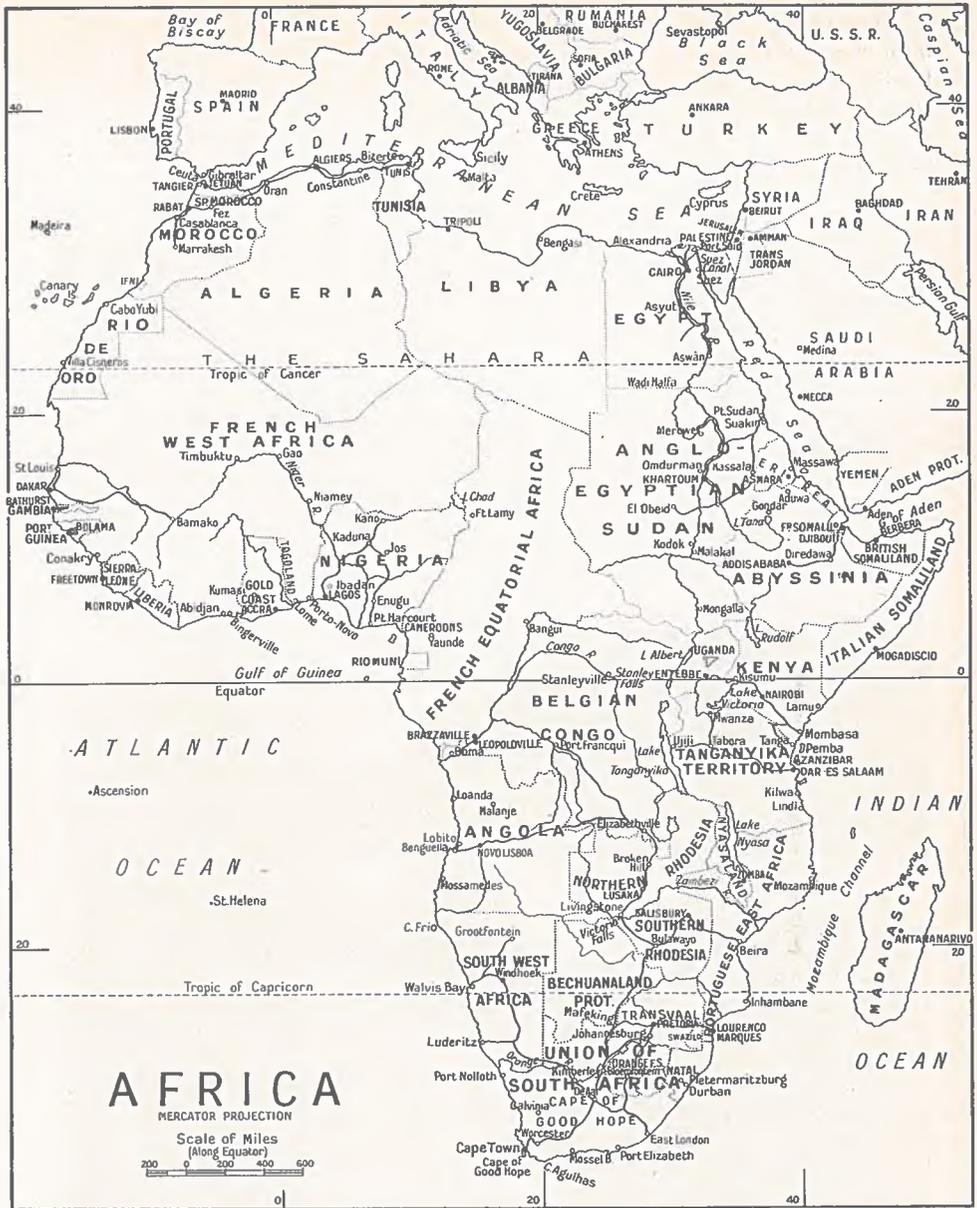
South Africa—Hon. James A. MacKinnon, who concludes today his official program in South Africa as head of the Canadian Trade Mission visiting that country, in conversation with Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts, Prime Minister of the Union.

family giving full expression to the ideals and loyalties we share in common," he continued. "I feel it is only reasonable and right that we should seek to strengthen these bonds of family with ties of trade. I sincerely hope the discussions which we shall have together will bear fruit in an increased exchange of goods between us to our mutual benefit. Like you, Canada is a large producer of flue-cured tobacco. In the first five months of this year, for example, we exported over seventeen million pounds, valued at over \$9,250,000. For our requirements of Turkish tobacco, we look largely to Southern Rhodesia, from which we import practically all that we need. There are many other goods that we might reasonably expect to purchase in your country, among which are substantial amounts of maize and heavy hides, when these are available.

"I was interested to learn of the prominence given here to the development of secondary industries. The truly remarkable development of Canadian secondary industries has played an important part in the achievement of our present position as third among trading nations of the world. This enabled us to support a share of the Allied war effort out of all proportion to our comparatively small population." The Minister indicated the measure of assistance rendered by Canada to the United Kingdom and, through export credits, to her Allies, in addition to UNRRA and post-UNRRA relief. "All of this is mentioned, believe me, not in a spirit of boasting, but simply to illustrate that we have given to the best of our



Northern Rhodesia—Victoria Falls, one of the outstanding physical features and attractions of Africa, were included in the itinerary of the Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa. The chasm, into which waters of the Zambesi fall with a mighty roar, is more than a mile in length and twice the depth of Niagara Falls. The white line in the centre of this photograph traces the railway, which extends north from Bulawayo to the Belgian Congo.



Map of Africa, which illustrates the route followed by the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and members of the Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa. Following three weeks in the Union, the Minister is returning to Canada via Nairobi, Cairo, Athens, Rome, Madrid, Lisbon and London.

—Canadian Geographical Society Map

ability a practical expression of our conviction that all of us must pull our weight in a world where it is necessary that we should work and live and trade together." In conclusion the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon said: "The problem of trade regulations and currency restrictions must perhaps be left to

governments. In the last analysis, however, it is the individual businessman who completes the transactions which make up the sum total of foreign trade. It is our hope that government leadership and private initiative can together stimulate international commerce."

Groundnut Project in Kenya Inspected

Members of the Trade Mission discussed mutual problems with members of the Salisbury Chamber of Commerce and Salisbury Chamber of Industries on Wednesday, when short addresses were delivered by the Minister and Victor M. Drury, President, Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, of Montreal. Later, R. C. Berkinshaw, President, Canadian Manufacturers' Association, and Vice-President, Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company of Canada, Limited; James S. Duncan, President, Massey-Harris Company, Limited, and George R. Heasman, Director, Canadian Trade Commissioner Service, left the main party, and flew to Nairobi, Kenya, to inspect the large-scale project recently instituted by the British Government for the production of groundnuts which, by 1951, are expected to produce sufficient vegetable oil to produce 250,000 tons of margarine and 330,000 tons of oilcake per annum.



South Africa—Buses, manufactured by the Canadian Car & Foundry Company, Limited, in Montreal, following their discharge in Cape Town last August from the S.S. Cottrell. They form part of an order for 113, placed by the South African Railways and Harbours. During a visit to the Central Training Institute and the Jan Smuts Airfield, Johannesburg, on September 23, the Hon. James A. MacKinnon and the Hon. F. C. Sturrock, South African Minister of Transport, travelled in one of these vehicles. According to a newspaper clipping just received, the bus cost £7,000. It seats 41 passengers and incorporates many new features, including adjustable seats, reading lights, forced ventilation, heating and sun blinds.

—Reunert & Lenz Photo

Livestock Problems Discussed in Bulawayo

Livestock production and other subjects were discussed by the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon and other members of his party with members of the Bulawayo Chamber of Commerce and Chamber of Industries on Thursday. He said: "It is a particular pleasure for me to visit Bulawayo, because of its large ranches, and emphasis on cattle raising, which remind me of my own home province of Alberta. Canada is a young country, and the part from which I come has been pioneered, settled and developed within the life time of many of its inhabitants.

"No doubt you shared in Southern Rhodesia many of the problems with which we were faced as a result of the war. The principal agricultural adjustment was to reduce the production of wheat, in order to increase that of feed grain, and thus to step up the output of livestock. Production showed a considerable increase, and by 1944 cattle marketings were up twenty-nine per cent over those of 1939.

"One of the most important agricultural developments during the war was the establishment of definite contractual relations between Canada and the United Kingdom," the Minister continued. "In addition to beef, these contracts covered shipments of such foods as cheese, evaporated milk, bacon, eggs, vegetables and fruit products. This arrangement is being continued into the postwar period, and Canada has undertaken to supply Great Britain with 120,000,000 pounds of beef during 1947. Similar agreements were made for the supply of other agricultural products.

Farewell Address Planned for Today

A short drive was made by members of the Trade Mission to the Matopo Hills, where Cecil John Rhodes was buried. The site, known as the "World's View", commands an impressive panorama, and was designated by Rhodes as the resting place of those "who deserved well of their country". A visit was also made by air to the Victoria Falls, 280 miles north of Bulawayo, and one of the greatest natural attractions of South Africa and the Rhodesias. A return was made then to Johannesburg, where the Minister was scheduled to preside today at a farewell press conference. He also planned to deliver a farewell address to the people of South Africa, whose government had extended the official invitation that resulted in his visit, with other members of the Canadian Trade Mission, commencing with their arrival in Johannesburg by air on Sunday, September 21st. Much was accomplished during the last three weeks, but it has been explained that the full fruits of such a mission can be gathered only if other businessmen take advantage of the goodwill created by a free exchange of opinions between government and business leaders.

The Trade Mission has not concluded its program, as visits are scheduled for Cairo, Athens, Rome and Lisbon, at each of which a Canadian Trade Commissioner is stationed.

J. M. Boyer Arrives at Cairo Post

J. M. Boyer, recently appointed Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Cairo, Egypt, has reported his arrival at this post. Born in Victoria, New Brunswick, Mr. Boyer graduated from Acadia University with a B.A. degree. He joined the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service in November, 1933, and was posted to Glasgow as Assistant Trade Commissioner in July, 1935. With the outbreak of hostilities in September, 1939, he went on active service, but was released for special duties in Ottawa in January, 1944. He was posted to Chicago three months later as Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner.

Dominican Republic Market Grows As Purchasing Power Increases

Prospective annual imports estimated at \$30 million—Imports include wide variety of manufactured goods—Selection of exporter's representative and delivery dates important—Canadian products in demand—Market currently hesitant—Favourable terms of payment a leading factor.

By R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Cuba

HAVANA, July 16, 1947.—In considering the market possibilities of the Dominican Republic, it must be borne in mind that they are limited by the small population, estimated at 1,800,000. No figures are available from which purchasing power may be computed in dollars and cents, but the potential sales possibilities may be estimated from the import figures. For the five years prior to the war, the value of imports averaged \$10,900,000, or between \$7 and \$8 per capita. This was the end of one of the most depressed periods, when sugar and agricultural products in general were worth little on world markets.

These prewar figures cannot be regarded, therefore, as indicative of the potential market, or even of what might be expected in the foreseeable future. The prosperity of the country has become less dependent on sugar, and the improvement in the postwar export figures is not entirely the result of higher prices. Besides sugar, cocoa and coffee, which formerly comprised the bulk of exports and was therefore the principal basis of purchasing power, tobacco, corn, beans and bananas have become important producers of foreign exchange.

Prospective Annual Imports Estimated at \$30 Million

Whereas the value of exports since 1944 has averaged about \$60,000,000 per year (as compared with a prewar value of \$16,500,000), imports have not shown a proportionate increase, reaching a value of just under \$28,000,000 in 1946. There is little doubt that imports would have been considerably higher had foreign manufactures and shipping facilities been available to meet demand. In this connection it is noteworthy that for the five years 1925 to 1929, when the value of exports averaged \$27,000,000 per year, that of imports was about \$25,000,000 each year.

Since that time the population has increased, as has wealth, as a result of good world demand at high prices for Dominican produce. While exports cannot be expected to be maintained at current levels, they should not again fall to the low prewar figures. Import values are approaching current export levels, and the broader base of exports in general should tend to provide an import market worth at least \$30,000,000 annually for several years to come.

Market Concentrated at Ciudad Trujillo

Foreign commerce and the business life of the country is concentrated at the capital, Ciudad Trujillo, with a population of about 100,000. The only other commercial centre of importance is Santiago de los Caballeros (40,000), which is situated at the head of the rich agricultural valley of the Cibao.

Although Santiago is the centre of the tobacco manufacturing industry and rum, soap, furniture and clothing are also produced there, Ciudad Trujillo is of main interest to foreign manufacturers. Excellent roads now connect Santiago with the capital, so that, although the northern port of Puerto Plata is much closer to Santiago, its import trade is through Ciudad Trujillo. The latter port handled about 80 per cent of total imports in 1944 (the latest year for which figures are available). La Romana and San Pedro de Macoris, sugar ports, each handled about 7½ per cent of all imports, which were undoubtedly made up of sugar bags and other sugar-mill requirements. Under these circumstances Canadian exporters to this market should arrange for representation in the capital. All distributors of importance will have branches in Santiago, and representatives cover this centre by frequent visits or through sub-agencies. Only rarely would an exporter be justified in naming a Santiago firm as agent or distributor, and only when such firm has branch offices in Ciudad Trujillo.

Wide Variety of Goods Imported

The Dominican Republic depends principally on imports to meet its requirements in manufactured products. Unlike exports, which are confined to a relatively limited number of products, imported items comprise a wide variety of goods. Detailed figures are not available for 1946, but in general the leading imports (or groups of imports) are: cotton and its manufactures; jute bags; chemical and pharmaceutical products; iron and steel and their manufactures; wheat flour; machinery and apparatus; paper and its manufactures; cotton bags; cement.

The market may be termed a price market, but it is not a poor market, since there is a demand for certain luxury articles, and quality has some sales appeal. Furthermore, the local manufacturing industry is decidedly limited, so that, with few exceptions, there is a demand for every type of manufactured article. In many lines the demand may not be great, but in general there is some possibility of making sales.

The bulk of the import trade is handled by commission agents. There are some large merchant houses that have exclusive distribution rights, but these are confined principally to heavy machinery and the automotive trades. Commission agents in some cases also import for their own account, where the commodity concerned has only a limited sale.

For the most part these commission agents are not specialists and handle an almost unlimited variety of commodities. Since the market for any single item is usually relatively small, this wide diversification is almost necessary if an agent is to operate successfully. As a result, it is not uncommon for the same agent to handle, or to want to handle, say, food products, textiles, hardware, chemicals and almost inevitably salt fish and sardines.

The market is served by more than a sufficient number of commission agents, so that competition among them to secure new lines is keen. It is therefore particularly important that Canadian manufacturers give careful consideration to the appointment of representatives in this market. Many agents will express an interest in almost any product but may not be prepared to seriously try to introduce it, unless it has some very obvious price advantage or some special appeal.

Delivery Dates of Great Importance

The market, being limited, is subject to sudden changes, from strong demand to serious over-stocking. During the war period, numerous unfilled orders accumulated and, when these were suddenly filled, the market became just as suddenly saturated.

Under such circumstances, dates of delivery are most important, since a few days' delay may mean the loss of a good selling market. It is essential that, where any unforeseen or unusual delay in shipment occurs, the acceptance of the order should be confirmed before shipment. This is only fair to the importer, and will provide valuable protection to the shipper. It might also be mentioned that it is most essential that the terms of the contract be scrupulously observed, and that the quality of the goods supplied conforms to that of the samples submitted or described in the purchase order. The time has passed when an importer will accept any goods as long as they approximate those ordered, and to help avoid refusal of drafts on arrival of the goods, or subsequent claims, goods supplied by manufacturers should not differ from those ordered without firm confirmation of permission from the purchaser to make a change.

United States Principal Source of Supply

The United States has been the traditional source of supply for most of the Dominican Republic's requirements. For the five years 1936 to 1940, the United States supplied about 56 per cent of the total imports. During the war this percentage naturally increased when communications with Europe were difficult (prewar percentages were: Europe, 22 per cent; Germany, 7.7 per cent; France, 3 per cent; United Kingdom, 5 per cent). Other principal sources of supply were: Japan, 11 per cent; India, 4.5 per cent, and the Dutch Indies, 3 per cent. Before the war Canada supplied less than 2 per cent of total imports.

In 1944, the latest year for which detailed figures are available, the United States supplied about 71 per cent of total imports into the Republic. India was next with 11.5 per cent, while Canada increased its share to about 2.2 per cent. Imports from India are almost exclusively jute bags, and those from the Dutch Indies are petroleum products. Since 1944, Canada's position has improved considerably and, whereas prior to the war the Dominion shipped little except dried and smoked fish and some wheat and flour, at present a considerable number of manufactured goods of all types and a wider range of food products are being supplied regularly.

Canadian Products in Demand

There is a growing interest in Canada as a possible source of supply, as the post-war realignment takes place. Canadian products have established a good reputation, and many importers and agents are looking to Canada to fill their requirements. There is little doubt that the Dominion's future in this market will be considerably influenced by the ability of producers and manufacturers to make deliveries now. The following products have been the subject of recent enquiries from importers in the Dominican Republic:

Codfish and bloaters; fruit juices; flour; split peas; potatoes (small market); canned salmon; canned vegetables, fruit, etc.; chocolates and candies; fresh apples; spaghetti; canned sardines; biscuits; feed oats; incubators and poultry supplies; harness; inks; saws; paint brushes and paints; paper of all kinds; school and advertising rulers; hairpins and bobby pins; knives; forks and spoons; shovels; hats; cellophane; tacks; shoe lasts; leather; bathroom fixtures; bicycle tires; electric refrigerators; golf balls; wallboard; rubber bands and erasers; balloons; tiles; calcium carbide and industrial chemicals; textiles; religious articles; electric wire; pharmaceutical preparations; envelopes; toys; aluminum and enamelled ware; rubber gloves; aluminum furniture; hospital furniture; mattress springs; office equipment; steel and galvanized pipes; surveyors' instruments; wire netting; buttons; jewellery; electric motors; fertilizers; electric stoves; automobile batteries; Diesel engines;

kitchen knives; electric appliances; brake fluid; corrugated cardboard; bottles; shoes; neckties; socks; hypodermic syringes; laboratory glassware; pumps; copybooks, automatic pencils; paper bags; resin; light fixtures; agricultural implements; machetes; wiring devices; artificial leather.

Shipping Connections of Vital Importance

Canadian trade with the Dominican Republic has always been hampered by inadequate or irregular shipping connections. Unless a regular freight service can be maintained with Canadian ports, any permanent or appreciable increase in the Dominion's share of the market will be most difficult to achieve. Flexibility has always been a feature of the market, with date of delivery always an important factor, so that without a regular freight service Canadian exporters will be seriously handicapped.

Interest in the Dominican Republic is sufficient to justify a regular service, particularly if it includes Haiti and other islands, provided Canadian producers and exporters can meet the import demand. However, the service must come first, since trade with Canada will develop as a result of this regular freight service. In other words, the establishment of regular shipping services should not be delayed until the volume of trade justifies the service.

Market Now Hesitant

Following a good import year in 1946, when many depleted stocks were replenished, a fairly strong buyers' resistance developed in 1947 in anticipation of a break in the high price levels. Continued prosperity has not sufficed to break down this resistance, despite the fact that the market is not by any means saturated in most lines. It may be accepted, therefore, that a good potential demand awaits stability of price levels.

Terms Mostly Cash Against Documents

Whereas letters of credit are still being opened for certain lines of goods that continue in short supply, for most miscellaneous goods trade is developing under terms of cash against documents. It is particularly important that Canadian exporters recognize this change from wartime practice, if they are to build up or maintain goodwill and develop the Dominican Republic market. Most United States firms and United Kingdom shippers are freely offering such terms, and Canadian exporters must be prepared to do likewise, since this factor is almost as important as quality and price. Many reputable Dominican firms resent, on principle, being asked for letters of credit when the amount involved is small and the commodity non-perishable. Admittedly there is an element of risk, but a good agent will only sell to responsible accounts, and the shipper may always obtain a credit rating through the excellent banking services provided by the Canadian banks in the Republic.

Canadian Exporters Plan Forum

The Canadian Exporters' Association, which is holding its fourth annual meeting and convention in Montreal on Thursday, October 30, has arranged a forum, the theme of which will be: "Exports or a Lower Standard of Living".

The chairman will be A. McD. McBain, Supervisor, Foreign Relations Department, Bank of Nova Scotia, while those participating will be: Harold Crabtree, chairman, Howard Smith Paper Mills, Limited, representing the exporter; R. F. Chisholm, vice-president and general sales manager, Gordon Mackay Company, Limited, representing the importer; L. Rasminsky,

executive assistant to the Governors of the Bank of Canada, who will discuss the dollar problem; A. F. Wynne Plumptre, associate editor of *Saturday Night*, who will discuss the subject of gold; Percy R. Bengough, president of the Trades and Labour Congress of Canada, who will represent labour; and C. C. Pineo, loan director for the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

John Abbink, past-chairman and a director of the National Foreign Trade Council, and president of Business Publishers International Corporation, New York, will be the guest speaker at luncheon, while the Hon. Douglas C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, and Captain Norman Rawson, of Hamilton, will be guest speakers at dinner.

Commodity Imports Continued Downward Trend in August

Decline recorded for three successive months from peak of \$240,300,000 in May, most of which concentrated in United States purchases—Duty collected is slightly below twelve-month record established in 1946.

CANADIAN commodity imports have declined for three months in succession, from a peak for the current calendar year of \$240,300,000 in May to \$204,600,000 in August. The value of Canada's total trade registered a similar decline, from \$511,500,000 in May to \$429,400,000 in August. It cannot be determined whether this trend, under normal circumstances, will be maintained. In fact, statistics indicate that the value of imports and of total trade for the five-year prewar average rose during September, October and November, falling off again with the arrival of winter and approach of the holiday season.

Most of the decrease was concentrated in imports from the United States, falling from a high of \$184,700,000 in May to \$155,400,000 in August. On a commodity basis, the principal declines were recorded by fruits and vegetables, cotton and cotton products, miscellaneous chemicals, iron and steel. Cotton purchases dropped from \$18,400,000 in May to \$8,500,000 in August. The seasonal factor has had little effect on cotton imports in former years, so it is possible that the recent decline may indicate that Canadian inventories of cotton are reaching a satisfactory level, or that the high prices are acting as a deterrent.

Monthly Trade Balance with United States Declines

Although the unfavourable trade balance with the United States is \$644,500,000 for the first eight months of 1947, there has been a steady decline in the monthly returns since May. On paper, Canada has a favourable trade balance of \$372,100,000 with the United Kingdom for the same period, and of \$121,600,000 with all countries, including the United States. These figures represent the movement of commodities, and do not take into consideration such factors as export credits.

Canada's commodity imports for the first eight months of 1947 are valued at \$1,688,100,000, which is \$239,200,000 below the twelve-month record established last year. Duty collected to the end of August amounted to \$212,100,000, which is only \$17,100,000 less than the high figure reached for the whole of 1946. If receipts in September are shown to have continued at approximately the same monthly level, the summary of foreign trade issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for that month will indicate the creation of a new record.

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Total Trade (Excluding gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	108.3	121.2	294.4	305.8	372.4	363.5	331.7	384.3
February.....	101.1	107.4	287.8	283.9	367.6	352.7	271.7	358.9
March.....	131.1	139.3	321.8	352.7	440.7	439.5	319.9	420.8
April.....	94.6	100.4	312.1	370.8	424.2	451.9	341.0	419.0
May.....	142.8	135.0	383.2	407.7	529.9	462.6	363.0	511.5
June.....	134.9	125.8	351.2	397.9	408.5	473.6	326.4	507.4
July.....	133.1	123.1	338.5	457.4	430.2	424.7	352.9	466.4
August.....	136.1	126.9	309.7	444.2	416.5	428.8	409.2	429.4
September.....	137.4	129.5	333.9	384.6	427.1	347.2	328.0	.....
October.....	161.0	153.2	353.2	425.8	478.5	367.3	393.0	.....
November.....	166.4	150.1	335.2	453.7	459.1	383.7	433.3	.....
December.....	134.8	114.1	408.8	442.8	397.4	357.6	396.2	.....
Total.....	1,581.6	1,526.1	4,029.7	4,736.4	5,242.0	4,853.2	4,266.4	3,497.8

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 10.2	+ 51.2	+ 119.6	+ 104.2	+ 51.0	+ 36.7
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 48.6	+ 55.1	+ 90.9	+ 128.0	+ 37.7	+ 4.7
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 32.1	+ 60.5	+ 139.2	+ 174.5	+ 40.0	+ 3.0
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 27.9	+ 78.4	+ 149.2	+ 184.3	+ 19.5	+ 32.2
May.....	+ 10.6	+ .8	+ 88.2	+ 98.9	+ 211.8	+ 174.9	+ 34.6	+ 30.9
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 58.2	+ 104.4	+ 193.5	+ 180.7	+ 11.1	+ 45.3
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 59.8	+ 155.6	+ 133.3	+ 147.4	+ 29.6	+ 12.8
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 45.9	+ 146.0	+ 101.9	+ 172.5	+ 82.8	+ 20.3
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 81.2	+ 110.1	+ 107.6	+ 102.7	+ 15.8	.....
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 72.8	+ 100.0	+ 158.4	+ 98.5	+ 20.2	.....
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 82.8	+ 133.1	+ 175.9	+ 98.8	+ 37.0	.....
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 133.7	+ 173.1	+ 142.9	+ 115.2	+ 32.4	.....
Total.....	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 741.2	+ 1,266.3	+ 1,724.2	+ 1,681.6	+ 411.9	+ 121.6

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 32.4	+ 34.1	+ 88.2	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 46.7	+ 42.7	+ 72.0	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 50.9	+ 53.0	+ 100.7	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 43.3	+ 77.0	+ 93.0	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 81.0	+ 83.9	+ 127.3	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 57.1	+ 96.1	+ 118.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	+ 58.2
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 47.5	+ 111.0	+ 99.3	+ 72.2	+ 18.6	+ 52.0
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 44.2	+ 101.4	+ 85.7	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	+ 51.1
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 38.4	+ 68.0	+ 87.7	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	.....
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 42.9	+ 60.3	+ 94.9	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	.....
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 58.3	+ 93.7	+ 91.3	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	.....
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 44.0	+ 81.0	+ 68.7	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	.....
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 586.8	+ 902.3	+ 1,127.5	+ 830.9	+ 397.4	+ 372.1

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
January.....	- 5.9-	- 11.3-	- 48.5-	- 12.8-	- 18.3-	- 15.0-	- 33.2-	- 55.8
February.....	- 7.5-	- 13.8-	- 40.9-	- 12.0-	- 22.7+	- 1.9-	- 27.1-	- 67.1
March.....	- 10.3-	- 19.5-	- 49.2-	- 30.9-	- 19.4+	- 1.7-	- 32.4-	- 80.2
April.....	- 8.4-	- 12.8-	- 47.9-	- 41.9+	- 9.0+	- 10.1-	- 41.9-	- 91.6
May.....	- 11.0-	- 19.5-	- 46.7-	- 33.8+	- 6.8+	- 15.0-	- 39.9-	- 102.7
June.....	- 10.5-	- 16.5-	- 56.9-	- 28.7-	- 9.0+	- 3.8-	- 38.5-	- 90.5
July.....	- 6.6-	- 12.4-	- 39.6-	- 27.3-	- 23.3+	- 1.5-	- 35.9-	- 84.9
August.....	- 4.5-	- 9.4-	- 33.8-	- 32.3-	- 50.4+	- 18.2-	- 45.6-	- 71.6
September.....	- 5.9-	- 8.9-	- 22.5-	- 17.6-	- 23.0-	- 2.3-	- 44.7	.....
October.....	- 8.0-	- 9.7-	- 30.3-	- 20.4+	- 5.2-	- 9.9-	- 39.4	.....
November.....	- 7.7-	- 8.6-	- 22.5-	- 20.4+	- 6.4-	- 0.1-	- 58.1	.....
December.....	- 0.7-	- 3.7+	- 30.7+	- 21.2+	- 25.9+	- 0.1-	- 60.1	.....
Total.....	- 87.0-	- 146.0-	- 408.1-	- 257.0-	- 112.7+	- 25.0-	- 496.7-	- 644.5

Canadian Imports, by Areas

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe (1).....	10.4	14.5	15.1	79.6	147.3	117.5
America.....	2.7	5.2	4.4	15.1	26.6	26.8
Africa.....	0.1	2.1	0.9	3.0	15.9	13.0
Asia.....	1.7	2.9	5.1	15.2	22.2	46.6
Oceania.....	1.1	3.3	3.1	10.4	22.0	21.7
Total British Countries.....	16.0	28.1	28.6	123.3	234.1	225.5
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	35.3	123.3	155.5	284.9	854.6	1,306.3
Latin America.....	1.4	8.4	14.6	9.8	81.9	97.9
Europe.....	3.6	2.9	4.1	24.9	24.9	39.8
Other Foreign.....	0.8	0.6	1.8	6.7	9.1	18.6
Total Foreign Countries.....	41.1	135.2	176.0	326.3	970.6	1,462.6
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	57.0	163.2	204.6	449.5	1,204.7	1,688.1
(1) Includes Canadian Goods returned, mainly military equipment.....		2.3	0.2		59.2	0.7

Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES—						
Europe:						
United Kingdom (see footnote 1)....	10,372	14,512	15,098	79,629	147,303	117,443
Eire.....	1	.....	2	16	8	65
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malta.....	.....	3	.....	1	41	12
Total Europe.....	10,373	14,515	15,100	79,646	147,352	117,520
(1) Includes Canadian Goods returned, mainly military equipment.....	49	2,296	239	374	59,226	716

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued.

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES—Con.						
America:						
Newfoundland.....	343	709	1,820	1,494	5,313	5,009
Bermuda.....	2	6	13	57	38	29
Barbados.....	39	1,071	406	1,109	3,425	6,190
Jamaica.....	1,489	1,260	926	4,686	7,852	4,143
Trinidad and Tobago.....	209	560	317	2,008	2,219	4,456
Bahamas.....	203	50	49	1,982	456	383
Leeward and Windward Islands.....							1	1	136
British Honduras.....	1		31	48	884	506
British Guiana.....	401	1,536	793	3,749	6,381	5,910
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	2,687	5,192	4,356	15,133	26,568	26,762
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....	57	765	5	613	6,095	19
Union of South Africa.....							146	1,765
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	1	7	2	2	54	140
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	13	1	86	574	3,151	5,166
Nigeria.....	5	1,121	243	362	4,759	1,897
Sierra Leone.....				10		14
Other British West Africa.....						
British Sudan.....	8	6	4	20	32	16
British East Africa.....	59	214	426	1,387	1,854	3,948
Total Africa.....	143	2,114	912	2,968	15,945	12,965
Asia:						
India.....	515	1,334	3,106	5,240	17,151	26,750
Burma.....	24	1		245	1	2
Ceylon.....	295	324	656	2,375	2,435	6,813
Aden.....				7		
British Malaya.....	804	1,257	1,188	6,528	2,231	12,368
Other British East Indies.....	5			100		1
Hong Kong.....	52	8	105	534	27	633
Palestine.....	1	4	6	125	363	20
Total Asia.....	1,696	2,928	5,061	15,155	22,208	46,587
Oceania:						
Australia.....	527	2,212	763	5,110	13,143	10,678
New Zealand.....	198	786	2,385	3,578	6,182	9,310
Fiji.....	336	303		1,655	2,258	1,671
Other Oceania.....				16	420	
Total Oceania.....	1,061	3,301	3,148	10,359	22,003	21,659
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	15,961	28,051	28,578	123,259	234,076	225,492
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	35,264	123,123	155,350	284,698	853,968	1,305,172
Alaska.....	3	99	85	52	218	417
American Virgin Islands.....		3	1		9	7
Guam.....						
Hawaii.....	18	60	8	106	307	556
Puerto Rico.....	1	3	16	2	126	138
Total United States and Possessions.....	35,286	123,288	155,460	284,858	854,628	1,306,290

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	70	661	1,315	1,227	4,006	11,177
Bolivia.....				8	32	8
Brazil.....	131	516	773	519	10,112	7,647
Chile.....		20	22	73	246	287
Colombia.....	626	913	229	3,677	7,267	6,222
Costa Rica.....	7	34	9	46	324	476
Cuba.....	43	897	2,383	297	9,923	12,517
Ecuador.....	3	4	10	19	82	98
Guatemala.....	3	181	1,290	66	2,594	6,829
Hayti.....	8	8	13	58	737	131
Honduras.....		1,343	444	6	11,205	5,550
Mexico.....	3	731	1,271	427	11,903	9,158
Nicaragua.....			44		13	70
Panama.....		1	2	12	12	2,010
Paraguay.....			28	53	213	183
Peru.....	305	10		2,168	548	289
Salvador.....	2			10	2,402	1,217
San Domingo.....		53	1,957		4,118	5,056
Uruguay.....	25	110	74	85	388	248
Venezuela.....	201	2,966	4,777	1,084	15,817	28,770
Total Latin America.....	1,427	8,448	14,641	9,835	81,942	97,943
Europe:						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....			31	83		52
Belgium.....	464	340	1,002	3,674	2,262	7,372
Bulgaria.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	298	61	290	1,958	191	2,557
Denmark.....	17	7	368	113	42	1,013
Estonia.....	1			16		
Finland.....	7	4		47	8	21
France.....	543	537	431	3,608	2,333	5,552
Germany.....	1,037		66	6,071	10	424
Greece.....	1	7	2	17	39	69
Hungary.....	10		9	114		35
Iceland.....			1		1	2
Italy.....	198	216	251	1,560	1,213	2,560
Latvia.....	2			9		
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	392	119	106	2,127	1,103	1,949
Norway.....	58	25	69	428	741	4,648
Poland.....	20			158		2
Portugal.....	27	173	68	157	1,567	868
Azores and Madeira.....	18	11	52	106	116	507
Roumania.....	4			21		1
Soviet Union.....	46	5		238	1,491	56
Spain.....	36	319	110	533	3,459	2,114
Sweden.....	147	268	286	1,498	2,518	1,896
Switzerland.....	254	774	975	2,343	7,843	8,059
Yugoslavia.....	4			16	2	22
Total Europe.....	3,584	2,866	4,117	24,897	24,939	39,779
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia.....				2	1	9
Afghanistan.....		16			1,572	
Belgian Congo.....		6	83	1	478	568
China.....	171	231	131	1,687	1,838	1,976
Greenland.....	2			255	7	
Egypt.....	17		33	366	169	196
French Africa.....	9	1		49	316	248
French East Indies.....	19			158		
French Guiana.....						2
French Oceania.....					22	2
French West Indies.....				1	3	19
Madagascar.....			1	33	94	15

Canadian Imports by Countries—Concluded

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Conc.						
Other Foreign Countries						
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1	3	1	9	4	9
Iraq.....	3		1	74	1,156	823
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....					4	
Japan.....	405		62	3,128	2	102
Korea.....				1		
Liberia.....				21	60	18
Morocco.....	16			51	18	35
Netherlands East Indies.....	70	7	14	408	19	115
Netherlands Guiana.....			43			127
Netherlands West Indies.....		246	1,101		1,844	4,581
Iran.....	11		5	37	257	268
Philippine Islands.....	17		263	292	31	6,758
Portuguese Africa.....					510	332
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam.....		2	1	9	2	21
Canary Islands.....	1			10		
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....		5	4	9	29	17
Turkey.....	25	56	9	89	690	2,355
Total Other Foreign.....	767	573	1,752	6,601	9,128	18,594
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	41,066	135,172	175,974	326,282	970,638	1,462,609
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	57,026	163,224	204,552	449,541	1,204,714	1,688,100

Canadian Exports, by Areas

Geographic Areas	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	26·9	72·9	70·2	216·7	385·9	505·6
America.....	1·9	12·2	9·5	14·0	62·2	87·3
Africa.....	1·6	10·4	3·8	13·1	48·0	58·2
Asia.....	0·7	3·7	6·4	5·7	48·0	42·5
Oceania.....	4·0	6·5	10·4	33·8	33·0	63·2
Total British Countries.....	35·0	105·7	100·3	283·4	577·1	756·8
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	25·5	75·5	81·9	165·5	550·7	649·5
Latin America.....	1·3	9·0	8·7	11·5	57·7	82·1
Europe.....	6·1	41·0	26·3	42·8	245·4	236·5
Other Foreign.....	1·2	11·5	4·0	19·1	63·3	61·5
Total Foreign Countries.....	34·1	137·0	121·0	238·9	917·0	1,029·5
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	69·1	242·7	221·3	522·3	1,494·2	1,786·3

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	26,734	71,852	66,044	213,458	378,339	488,127
Ire.....	155	361	2,875	3,024	3,743	13,029
Gibraltar.....	3	37		6	297	208
Malta.....	22	658	1,274	251	3,553	4,202
Total Europe.....	26,914	72,908	70,193	216,739	385,932	505,566

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
America:						
Newfoundland.....	805	4,367	4,031	4,908	23,792	30,877
Bermuda.....	119	474	273	901	2,348	3,421
Barbados.....	76	950	569	667	4,294	6,309
Jamaica.....	327	1,674	1,468	2,895	8,982	11,982
Trinidad and Tobago.....	271	2,472	1,803	2,310	12,247	19,140
Bahamas.....	133	1,085	182	1,233	5,081	2,318
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			399			5,231
British Honduras.....	30	88	181	195	772	1,013
British Guiana.....	102	1,052	611	917	4,636	7,020
Falkland Islands.....			1		2	1
Total America.....	1,863	12,162	9,518	14,026	62,154	87,312
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,483	9,732	4	11,357	42,333	185
Union of South Africa.....			3,061			48,213
Other British South Africa.....			1			10
Southern Rhodesia.....	48	333	229	766	2,216	3,565
Gambia.....	1	9		15	56	57
Gold Coast.....	21	84	98	101	620	834
Nigeria.....	1	76	43	53	518	1,706
Sierra Leone.....	11	28	27	138	330	575
Other British West Africa.....						2
British Sudan.....	8	2	257	203	488	523
British East Africa.....	24	175	121	462	1,448	2,547
Total Africa.....	1,597	10,439	3,841	13,095	48,009	58,217
Asia:						
India.....	239	2,158	4,763	1,846	38,025	26,577
Burma.....	10	4	6	102	429	594
Ceylon.....	13	127	274	148	1,381	2,253
Aden.....	10	100	71	69	200	339
British Malaya.....	182	169	592	1,798	1,997	4,666
Other British East Indies.....			1	5	49	9
Hong Kong.....	185	634	522	1,647	3,495	3,659
Palestine.....	13	477	167	85	2,428	3,940
Total Asia.....	652	3,669	6,396	5,700	48,004	42,537
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,581	5,056	4,723	22,765	23,218	40,449
New Zealand.....	1,373	1,358	5,630	10,766	9,551	21,958
Fiji.....	11	61	39	260	263	746
Other Oceania.....			1	42	12	17
Total Oceania.....	3,965	6,475	10,393	33,833	33,044	63,170
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	34,991	105,653	100,340	283,393	577,143	756,804
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	25,261	74,961	81,408	164,223	546,161	645,521
Alaska.....	10	9	19	69	139	232
American Virgin Islands.....	3	4	7	21	78	109
Guam.....			13	3	3	91
Hawaii.....	229	224	288	1,006	2,207	1,790
Puerto Rico.....	15	314	213	198	2,113	1,762
Total United States and Possessions.....	25,518	75,512	81,948	165,520	550,701	649,505
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	396	1,584	2,598	3,073	7,778	21,808
Bolivia.....	5	71	46	78	417	416
Brazil.....	266	2,773	1,199	2,417	13,326	14,736
Chile.....	53	370	528	400	2,509	3,148
Colombia.....	137	817	410	733	6,183	6,820
Costa Rica.....	6	115	159	65	745	1,422

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Latin America—Con.						
Cuba.....	64	337	982	650	3,529	4,818
Ecuador.....		172	69	22	548	1,194
Guatemala.....	7	75	91	71	721	1,244
Hayti.....	7	109	30	91	761	995
Honduras.....	12	30	29	114	464	514
Mexico.....	159	980	511	1,679	6,679	7,186
Nicaragua.....	5	40	32	61	231	368
Panama.....	19	137	176	215	975	1,359
Paraguay.....		4	15	9	66	113
Peru.....	51	148	284	601	1,948	2,874
Salvador.....	2	70	69	29	368	474
San Domingo.....	9	129	213	251	892	1,186
Uruguay.....	7	252	444	142	1,329	2,241
Venezuela.....	106	820	850	841	8,194	9,144
Total Latin America.....	1,311	9,033	8,735	11,542	57,663	82,060
Europe:						
Albania.....		60	69	6	121	389
Austria.....		233	44	8	2,954	1,766
Belgium.....	536	10,812	4,045	4,797	54,027	32,959
Bulgaria.....		1		7	3	14
Czechoslovakia.....	426	1,016	1,360	2,859	9,079	9,775
Denmark.....	102	31	226	819	880	2,588
Estonia.....				1		
Finland.....	24	73	176	261	303	809
France.....	520	8,408	8,962	5,852	51,220	50,293
Germany.....	1,862	1,103	28	8,858	5,992	5,444
Greece.....	161	546	675	1,564	7,469	4,292
Hungary.....		18	4	1	280	857
Iceland.....	2	233	8	12	2,493	1,723
Italy.....	317	3,735	1,059	1,183	16,811	23,304
Latvia.....	36			193		
Lithuania.....	239			477		
Netherlands.....	525	3,602	4,126	6,252	24,465	41,348
Norway.....	440	2,520	1,323	4,518	13,063	15,152
Poland.....	64	3,491	764	570	16,143	12,008
Portugal.....	13	116	283	103	1,948	2,741
Azores and Madeira.....			17	2	42	286
Roumania.....	3		6	30		51
Soviet Union.....	142	500	4	746	16,703	4,364
Spain.....			12	19	226	679
Sweden.....	594	1,475	1,167	3,200	5,773	12,132
Switzerland.....	86	1,863	769	484	4,876	7,838
Yugoslavia.....		1,131	1,136	7	10,504	5,668
Total Europe.....	6,092	40,967	26,263	42,829	245,384	236,480
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia.....		15			21	77
Afghanistan.....					1	33
Belgian Congo.....	7	106	91	58	875	846
China.....	64	8,722	1,464	1,709	26,366	23,670
Greenland.....		53	12		72	77
Egypt.....	30	1,315	272	229	8,861	7,895
French Africa.....	9	98	432	411	8,628	3,683
French East Indies.....	1		19	15	34	623
French Guiana.....		65		4	173	236
French Oceania.....	8	2	7	63	65	84
French West Indies.....	8	169	82	114	849	1,387
Madagascar.....	1		21	6	204	75
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	22	29	84	162	474	724
Iraq.....	3	2	5	33	2,220	1,660
Tripoli.....						5
Other Italian Africa.....					3	7
Japan.....	739	2	43	11,439	135	478
Korea.....						22
Liberia.....	1	10	9	16	53	97
Morocco.....	20	47	135	81	1,044	980
Netherlands East Indies.....	113	404	319	536	4,790	3,974

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	August			January-August		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
Other Foreign Countries—Con.						
Netherlands Guiana.....	1	43	95	22	379	608
Netherlands West Indies.....	15	145	261	144	988	1,215
Iran.....		20	65	38	364	740
Philippine Islands.....	72	96	307	920	3,721	8,238
Portuguese Africa.....	79	69	114	1,094	1,119	1,327
Portuguese Asia.....		8	11	1	23	59
Siam.....	2	1	33	14	19	358
Canary Islands.....		4		2	316	46
Spanish Africa.....						54
Syria.....	3	47	74	39	170	1,417
Turkey.....	1	44	55	1,904	1,309	785
Total Other Foreign.....	1,199	11,516	4,010	19,054	63,276	61,480
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	34,120	137,032	120,957	238,948	917,022	1,029,526
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	69,111	242,685	221,297	522,342	1,494,165	1,786,330

Invitations to Canadian International Trade Fair Mailed to 90,000 Buyers

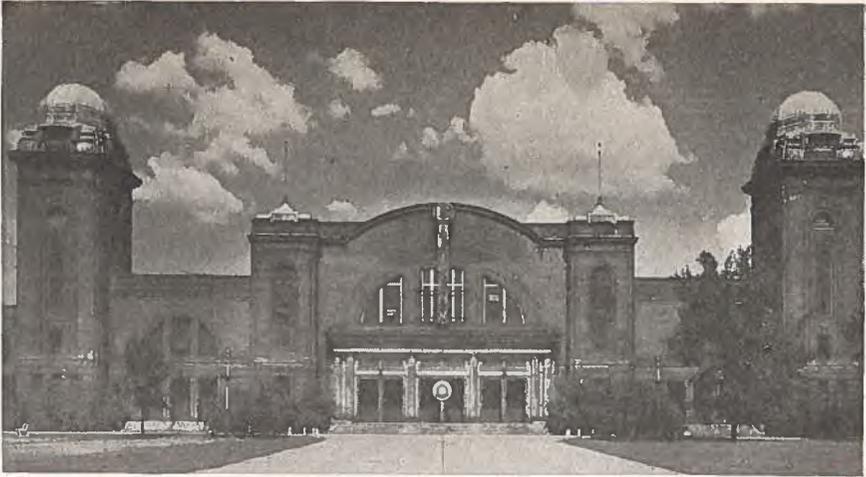
Additional 10,000 will likely be distributed before the end of 1947—Invitations to Canadian buying organizations going out early in New Year.

INVITATIONS to the Canadian International Trade Fair have been mailed to 90,000 buyers throughout the world by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, and an additional 10,000 will likely be distributed before the end of 1947, as further names of prospective visitors are received from Canadian Trade Commissioners in various countries. Similar invitations will be forwarded to buying organizations in Canada early in the New Year.

The invitation bears the following legend: The Honourable James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, has the honour of extending to you, on behalf of the Government of Canada, an invitation to attend the Canadian International Trade Fair, to be held in Toronto, May 31 to June 12, 1948.

The invitation is accompanied by a leaflet, which lists the twenty-two groups into which the exhibits will be classified, as follows:

1. Textile products; apparel and accessories.
2. Jewellery.
3. Leather goods, travelling requisites, leather substitutes.
4. Chemicals; radium.
5. Plastics.
6. Drugs and drug sundries.
7. Smokers' accessories.
8. Recreational products and equipment.
9. Food products and produce.
10. Medical and hospital supplies, scientific and optical instruments.
11. Smallwares, hardware.



Toronto—Coliseum, headquarters of the Canadian International Trade Fair, and largest of several display buildings in the Canadian National Exhibition Park. Two additional buildings have been taken over to house the exhibits for the trade fair, being held from May 31 to June 12, 1948

12. Automotive equipment, rubber and petroleum products, parts and accessories.
13. Marine and aviation equipment and supplies.
14. Farm implements and equipment.
15. Building materials, heating and plumbing.
16. Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals.
17. Paper, printing and machinery, office equipment.
18. Household furnishings.
19. Household appliances, musical instruments.
20. Electrical tools, motors, supplies.
21. Machinery, engineering and plant equipment.
22. Rail and tramway equipment and supplies.

Also enclosed with the invitation is a self-addressed notice to the Administrator, Canadian International Trade Fair, which will enable the visitor to advise him of the group in which he is interested and what hotel accommodation is required.

Applications for space at the trade fair have so far exceeded original estimates that two additional buildings have had to be taken over, bringing the total amount of floor space required to house exhibits to nearly 750,000 square feet.

Licences Required for all Imports into Peru

Lima, August 28, 1947.—(FTS)—Effective August 26, Peruvian import regulations have been revised, making all imports subject to import licence. Allowance has been made for goods which previously did not require import licences, ordered prior to August 26. Up till October 1, Peruvian Consuls may visa documents covering such shipments with consular invoice bearing the notation CON DIVISAS PROPIAS in lieu of the import licence number, as required for all orders placed after August 26. After October 1, the import licence number must be shown on the consular invoice for all shipments irrespective of the date the order is placed. Canadian exporters should make sure that no order booked prior to August 26, on the basis of importer's own exchange, is shipped later than September 30, unless the importer advises as to the import licence number.

Britain Fights Colorado Beetle Invasion from French Coast

United Kingdom Ministry of Agriculture conducting efficient eradication campaign—Outbreaks recur on resumption of cross-channel traffic—Of vital importance that domestic potato crop be protected.

By R. W. Blake, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist)

LONDON. September 10, 1947.—During the war, when the greater part of the Continent of Europe was occupied by the enemy, the control of the Colorado beetle there was practically nil. This insect pest, which causes so much destruction to potato crops on the Continent, increased rapidly and spread to within striking distance of the Channel Islands and the southeast coast of England.

Whereas before the war, the beetle had not reached the northern coastal areas of France. Now, owing to its rapid spread and the impossibility of effecting control measures due to the presence of mines, the coastline is fairly thickly infested. This constitutes a distinct threat to the United Kingdom potato crop, unless it can be stopped from landing and establishing itself in England.

Believing that prevention is better than cure, the Ministry of Agriculture has been, and still is, conducting an extensive campaign in an effort to cope with recent outbreaks in this country and to prevent it from gaining a foothold.

Necessity of Safeguarding Food Supply

During the war, if not before, Britain realized how essential it was to the national food supply to have a good home-grown potato crop. Today, with the scarcity of dollars and a world food shortage, the need for ensuring that the maximum amount of potatoes reach maturity is no less critical.

The Colorado beetle is not a newcomer to this island, but previous infestations have been comparatively light and have been kept under control. The first Colorado beetle outbreak recorded in the United Kingdom was at Tilbury in 1901, and the second occurred in the same district in 1933. In 1935, a wide inspection of crops in that area yielded negative results, and it was concluded that the measures taken during the two previous years had been successful in eradicating the pest from the district. In the following years the Ministry kept a close inspection of potato crops, especially in the coastal areas, and warned potato growers through the medium of posters, leaflets and press notices to watch for any sign of beetles. In 1936, three living beetles were detected on ships at ports, one each on two vessels from Canada, and one on a vessel from France. Surveys carried out in 1939 and 1940 failed to disclose any sign of the beetle.

A close watch was kept and successful measures were taken to deal with outbreaks caused by beetles in the years 1939-43. These may have been initiated by beetles brought in by the military traffic across the

The writer is indebted to Dr. I. Thomas, Entomologist, Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Plant Pathology Laboratory, Harpenden, and Mr. R. C. Stotter of Plant Protection Limited, who supplied information and suggestions and arranged for an inspection of the actual operations in progress.

Channel, such as soldiers' baggage, vessels and aeroplanes engaged in military operations. In 1944, no outbreaks occurred, but in 1945, with the resumption of peacetime traffic with the Continent, a small number of colonies were discovered and stamped out.

Beetles Brought in by Ships and Aircraft

In 1946, the beetle was found in twenty-five different places, mainly in eastern and southeastern areas of the country. It is thought that apart from those found in vegetables and food imported from the Continent, many came over on ships or aircraft, since the beetle can survive the short cross-channel journey without its natural host, or indeed, food of any kind. This year, despite the extensive measures taken in 1946 to eradicate the pest, outbreaks have occurred again, mainly in those areas situated in the general lines of communications from the continent of Europe, but also in scattered isolated places.

The Ministry of Agriculture with the experience gained from previous battles against this danger to the country's potato crop has marshalled its forces and formulated an extremely well-planned campaign in a determined effort to prevent this pest from becoming established. The Ministry of Agriculture's Plant Pathology Laboratory at Harpenden is responsible for the general direction of the campaign. Entomologists of the Ministry of Agriculture's National Agricultural Advisory Service are responsible for carrying out all control measures in their respective provinces. Each of the entomological advisers in areas likely to be affected, i.e., the south and east, is provided with a van and equipment for dealing quickly and effectively with any colonies reported. The initial operations are carried out by the entomologists and their staffs.

The measures adopted follow a general pattern which has been built up over a number of years, namely, careful search of the site of the discovery and of all potato crops in the neighbourhood; hand-picking of beetles, larvae and egg batches; dusting with D.D.T.; and soil injection with carbon disulphide to destroy any beetles or pupae which might be in the ground. Subsequently the entomologists decide what surrounding areas need to be sprayed with lead arsenate or sprayed or dusted with a D.D.T. insecticide. This work is carried out for the Ministry by a commercial firm (Plant Protection Ltd.) who have contracted to spray a minimum of 10,000 acres during this season, and who since 1941 have undertaken any spraying that may have been required.

Eradication According to Plan

The area in which spraying may be necessary has been divided into five regions, with headquarters of the spraying campaign in London. Delays which might occur due to lack of repairs, supplies of insecticide, and other causes have been practically eliminated, and with the whole-hearted co-operation between the different staffs the campaign is being run efficiently and smoothly. Certain priorities have been laid down by the Ministry of Agriculture with regard to the order in which areas are to be sprayed. These priorities are: (1) Fresh outbreaks; (2) precautionary spraying round the 1946 infected areas; (3) areas around some ports and aerodromes with continental traffic; (4) coastal belt north and south of the Thames estuary.

Fifteen sprayers and four dusting machines mounted on tractors are available for the main work, and in addition, 23 knapsack sprayers are used for finishing off awkward corners and small plots. The Agro sprayer, used for spraying the wetttable insecticides, was developed by Plant

Protection Limited, and is manufactured under licence granted by them, by Ransomes, Sims and Jeffries Ltd., agricultural implement manufacturers. The spraying machine is either mounted directly on the tractor, driven by a power take-off, or an alternative model is drawn by a tractor as an independent unit. The boom can be folded into the tractor like the wings of an aeroplane, and is easily handled by the driver, who can fold in one side of the boom when turning round, without leaving his seat. Small patches of ground are injected with carbon disulphide, using a machine operated by hand, but for larger areas a tractor-drawn machine, giving automatic injection, especially built for the purpose, was imported by the Ministry from the United States.

Latest Equipment Used

Each region, under a regional controller, is organized and equipped to handle the area for which it is responsible, and has its allotted number of sprayers, knapsack sprayers, one 5-ton truck, trailers for the sprayers to carry fuel and insecticide and all the articles necessary for measuring and mixing the material used. Each sprayer has a team of three, two drivers and a mixer, so the work is continuous and an area of about 30 acres per day can be sprayed by one team. A mixture of lead arsenate or a wettable D.D.T. is used in the sprayers and D.D.T. dust in the dusting machines where possible. The main advantage of using dust is, of course, the elimination of the need for a water supply, which in some districts constitutes a problem, in addition to the extra work involved. Reserves of machines and equipment, and supplies of insecticide, are held in readiness at strategic spots to take care of any isolated outbreaks or emergency developments. Daily reports are rendered to headquarters, giving details of plots sprayed or dusted, and a map in that office, showing where outbreaks have occurred, areas sprayed and to be sprayed, is kept up to date.

The whole battle is planned and organized with all the care and attention to detail that goes into any military campaign of combined operations against the enemy. If the zeal and efficiency of the different parties fighting this battle is deservedly rewarded, then the Colorado Beetle will be driven from these shores and Britain's potato crop will at least have a chance to mature, unmolested by this pest, and a vital part of the nation's agricultural economy will be safeguarded.

Sugar Allocations May be Exceeded by Importing Countries to End of Year

Recent ruling by International Emergency Food Council results from record sugar crop and reductions in purchases, due to shortages of exchange—Canadian control procedure unchanged.

Washington, September 30, 1947.—(FTS)—Sugar importing countries may exceed their 1947 allocations until December 31, 1947, provided all purchases are reported to the International Emergency Food Council. This does not mean that the allocation machinery is being abandoned. On the contrary, it is being continued in effect, and allocation permits can be restored before December 31, should the sugar committee find that urgent requirements cannot be met.

There are two reasons for this decision of the International Emergency Food Council. There has been a record sugar crop this year and prospects

for the 1948 crop are good. Consequently, it appears desirable to reduce the year-end stocks of Cuban sugar instead of holding the unallocated reserves as previously planned. The second factor concerns the cuts by some importing countries in their purchases, due to exchange shortages, which has brought about a balanced supply-demand position.

This does not affect Canadian import control procedure, and it is still necessary for Canadian importers to obtain permits before attempting to import sugar from any source.

Canadian Raw Sugar Imports

(Short Tons)

1926—580,680	1937—464,951
1927—494,393	1938—483,769
1928—477,708	1939—521,176
1929—475,485	1940—536,422
1930—472,706	1941—547,917
1931—475,761	1942—312,576
1932—434,175	1943—420,422
1933—394,991	1944—457,920
1934—430,214	1945—424,531
1935—250,427	1946—430,848
1936—520,490	1947—248,148*

* To end of July.

Tariff Negotiations Completed Between Nations at Geneva in Bilateral Stage

Total of 823 meetings held between countries concerned to reach fifty-six agreements — Additional negotiations completed after September 20.

GENEVA, October 2, 1947.—Fifty-six tariff negotiations between countries participating in the preparatory conference of the International Trade Organization have been announced by the United Nations Organization. These were completed in their bilateral stage up to September 20, and are as follows:

Canada—with Brazil, Chile, Czechoslovakia, India, Lebanon-Syria, Norway and South Africa.

Australia—with Chile, Cuba, Lebanon-Syria and South Africa.

Brazil—with Chile, China, Cuba, India, Norway and the United States.

Chile—with Cuba, France, India, Lebanon-Syria, New Zealand, Norway, South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States.

China—with Czechoslovakia, France, Norway and South Africa.

Cuba—with India, Norway and South Africa.

Czechoslovakia—with India, Lebanon-Syria, Norway and South Africa.

France—with Lebanon-Syria, Norway and South Africa.

India—with Lebanon-Syria and Norway.

New Zealand—with Norway and South Africa.

Norway—with South Africa, the United Kingdom and the United States.

South Africa—with the United Kingdom.

Additional negotiations, completed since September 20, will be released next week.

In order to achieve these results, a total of 823 meetings were held between representatives of the negotiating countries concerned.

German Industrial Plants Made Available As Reparations to the Western Allies

The Allied Control Council has allotted to the Western Allies, through the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency, the German plants listed below. Expressions of interest are being sought from the member governments of I.A.R.A. on which Canada is represented. The closing date for the submission of bids concerning these plants is listed in each case. Inventories of the plants in the present offering are in the hands of the Industrial Development Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce. All enquiries regarding these should be addressed to the Director of the Division.

1086—Feinmechanische Werke at Bellin/S.-Holstein: Firm was engaged in production of precision instruments. Machinery includes table drilling machines, turret lathes, cylindrical grinding machines. War damage is heavy. (Nov. 3, bid date),

1089—Feinmechanische Werke at Selent/S.-Holstein: The firm began production during the war and manufactured potentiometers and transmitters for target finders. Whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes small lathes. Damage is heavy. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1094—Schelter & Giesecke A.G. at Hofer/Celle/Hannover: Plant was built during the war for the production of undercarriages for aircraft. There is no direct war damage but atmospheric conditions have caused unusual deterioration. Whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes turret and engine lathes, milling machines, drilling machines and honing machines. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1102—Deutsche Messapparate G.M.B.H. at Uetersen/Hamburg. The plant was founded for the purpose of moulding fuses. Whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes precision reaming machines, precision lathes, automatic lathes, drilling machines, horizontal milling machines, grinding machines. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1171—Land-Und See-Leichtbauat Neumunster/S.-Holstein: The whole plant is offered for reparation. Before the war it was engaged in light engineering work, principally the manufacture and repair of gliders and sport planes. During the war it undertook the repair of aircraft. Machinery includes engine lathes, sand blasting machine, caustic plant, milling machines, motor generators and transformer plant. War damage was slight. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1212—Friedrich Christoffers at Delmenhorst/Hannover: Plant originally produced steel store racks and carried out repairs on machines for linoleum, margarine and soap factories; expanded considerably during the war and, in addition to its peacetime products, engaged in the manufacture of valves for speed boats and minesweepers. The plant has suffered no damage. The whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes engine lathes, pneumatic forging hammer and engine lathes. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1253—Schmiedag A.-G. at St. Andreasberg (Harz)/Hannover: This plant was established for the manufacture of cartridge cases which it produced both before and during the war. Plant suffered no war damage but parts of certain items are missing. Machinery includes engine lathes, thread milling machines, toggle presses, annealing furnaces, pickling baths. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1257—Maschinenbau Alfred Berning at Schwelm/Westfalen: Prior to 1943, this plant was engaged in production of shoe repairing machines and small metalware, but in that year the manufacture of supplies for the armed forces was started. It manufactured pin bearings for automobile industry, steering gears, assemblies and wing brackets for the aircraft industry and elevating gear for guns, but all equipment is suitable for peacetime production. Production during the war was about 400 tons per month. Machinery includes engine lathes, turret lathes, milling machines, drilling machines, thread rolling machine, cylindrical grinding machine. Suffered no war damage. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1258—Land-Und See-Liechtbau II at Neumunster/S.-Holstein: Before the war the plant manufactured light-weight wagons and self-tracking vehicles. During the war, the plant was turned over to aircraft production. Part of the plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes drilling machines, milling machines. No war damage. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1375—Weser-Metall G.M.B.H. at Achim/Hannover: This plant was established during the war for the manufacture of tools, jigs and fixtures for the aircraft industry. There is no direct war damage but deterioration was caused by exposure. The whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes horizontal shapers, lathes, drilling machines, milling machines, grinding machines. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1377—Johannes Plohn at Schierhorn (Kr. Harburg)/Hannover: Peacetime production consisted of cutting, punching, fine and simple tools and machine tools; also machines for the food industry, rubber recovering machines and glass polishing machines. During the war production was aircraft parts. Present production consists of bakery machines, glass grinding machines for opticians and gas recovering machines. The plant is divided into two units for disposal—equipment and the building. Machinery includes turret lathes, grinding machines, shearing machines. No war damage. (Nov. 3, bid date).

1381—Luftwaffenmunitionsanstalt Z.B.V. 5/XI at Tram b Dannenberg/Hannover: During the war was engaged in production of air projectiles. Slight war damage to some buildings but efficiency is unaffected. Whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes band saws, block and pulleys, forges, lathes. (Nov. 3, bid date).

Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Food and Related Commodities

Cheese

To date only 19,000,000 pounds of cheese have been supplied against the United Kingdom contract for 125,000,000 pounds. In the same period last year, 55,000,000 pounds were shipped. Because of this decline, the Dairy Products Board requisitioned on August 21 all white cheese in storage, and will requisition all white cheese produced in Ontario and Quebec from August 22 on. In view of this position, no relaxation of the export controls on cheese can be expected.

Roller Skim Milk Powder

The United Kingdom contract has been filled and roller skim milk powder has been placed on an unrestricted export basis.

Evaporated Milk

While it is expected that the United Kingdom contract will be filled shortly, export controls are being continued in order to meet an anticipated domestic shortage this winter.

Dressed Poultry

The United Kingdom contract for dressed poultry has been filled, and the United Kingdom is taking no further supplies. Export permits for dressed poultry for other destinations are being granted freely.

Post-UNRRA Relief

The \$20,000,000 assigned to post-UNRRA relief has been allotted as follows:

Children's Fund	\$5,000,000
Italy	4,000,000
Greece	4,000,000
Austria	3,000,000
Unallocated Reserve	4,000,000

Austria would like to obtain fish, seeds, and horsemeat.

The following commodities have been allocated for the Children's Fund:

Canned Horsemeat	2,000,000 pounds
Canned Meat Paste	2,400,000 pounds
Roller Skim Milk Powder	3,000,000 pounds
Whole Milk Powder	650,000 pounds

Apples, fresh

The apple crop is currently set at 15,702,000 bushels, as against the record 1946 crop of 19,282,000 bushels. Production in Nova Scotia is estimated at 3,450,000 bushels, and in British Columbia at 7,840,000 bushels. The United Kingdom is not purchasing apples of the 1947 crop.

Seed Potato Acreage

At 58,502 acres, total acreage entered for certification is down 12 per cent from 1946. Prince Edward Island with 32,000 acres is down 10 per cent, New Brunswick with 16,754 acres 19 per cent, and British Columbia with 2,550 acres down 4 per cent.

Root and Vegetable Seeds

Vegetable seeds, notably onions, are in long supply.

Forage Crop Seed

Alfalfa seed will likely be in good supply, red clover in short supply and alsike problematical.

Leather

Leather Footwear Production

In the first half of 1947 a total of 289 factories produced 19,445,460 pairs of footwear, compared with 22,553,508 pairs for the corresponding period in 1946. Factories report diminishing back orders, but slow deliveries of calf and patent leather for uppers of women's footwear have also reduced production.

Children's Leather Footwear

Firm enquiries from New Zealand for children's footwear, especially in corrective types, have aroused considerable interest in Canadian shoe factories, and four plants not hitherto exporters have sent samples and quotations.

Leather Handbags

Plastic handbags now being the object of popular demand, manufacturers of leather handbags are seeking export markets.

Luggage

Manufacturers report a considerable backlog of domestic orders.

Small Leather Goods

Purses, billfolds, etc., are in good supply, with many small handicraft leather hobbyists offering their products at very reasonable prices to department stores as well as seeking export markets.

Rubber

Rubber Footwear

With the supply position improved, manufacturers have been encouraging their representatives to book orders for export, a favourable indication after years of inability to meet even domestic demands.

Non-ferrous Metals

Antimony

Practically all alloys of antimony with small tin content are in easy supply. Supplies of this metal are being received from China and the government stockpile is being liquidated. Future transactions will be on a private commercial basis. Export controls are still required to ensure that no decrease in our allocations from the U.S. will be made for the oxide and other specialties not obtained from China. Permits, however, are being granted freely.

Bismuth

This metal remains in short supply.

Barium

Barium is in good supply.

Bronze Powder

In fair supply and available for export, this does not require export permits.

Brass and Bronze Manufactures

Many of these products are in fair supply following the establishment of a new firm in Montreal.

Calcium

This is in good supply.

Cobalt

Cobalt is in short supply, as almost our entire production is taken by the domestic market and the United Kingdom.

Cadmium

In short supply, the bulk of our surplus going to the United Kingdom, France and the United States.

Copper and Manufactures

Copper products, other than a few items used in housing or whose domestic supply situation is very difficult, have now been removed from export control. Exports of alloys containing tin must be covered by export permits. Little or no ingots, bars and cakes are available to new accounts, as 75 per cent of our surplus is under contract to the United Kingdom. Production of enamelled wire and of insulated wire and cable is, with the possible exception of a few types, booked for many months.

Industrial Screening

Most items are in fair supply, but export permits are still required.

Lead

While virgin lead is sold out for the remainder of the year, fairly substantial quantities of refined material are available in small shipments. Lead products no longer require export permits provided tin or antimony is not an ingredient of the alloy.

Magnesium

Magnesium and its alloys are in very good supply.

Silver

In good supply.

Scrap Metals

Export control has been removed from all scraps except those containing tin and antimony as ingredients of the alloys.

Zinc

Although production of virgin zinc is committed for the year, secondary material is available for export. The world supply situation is definitely improving and it is possible that supplies of virgin metal will be more freely available next year. Zinc is now off export control.

Non-Metallic Minerals**Asbestos**

Production has been sold for the year, with many firms receiving only a portion of their requirements. This situation is due to a world shortage and to the fact that fabricating capacity is substantially greater than the ability of producing countries to supply.

Gypsum

In good supply.

Natural Sodium Sulphate (Salt Cake)

Salt cake is in short supply.

Abrasive and Abrasive Products

Nearly all forms of abrasive products are in good supply.

Electrical Porcelain Insulators

Both high tension insulators and insulators for rural construction are in short supply, with many types of the H.T. variety being booked up for the next two years.

Cement

Cement is in short supply.

Coal and Coke

Coke is in short supply and producers are not inclined to quote for export.

Canada's Purchases Exceed Sales to British Malaya

Singapore, August 11, 1947.—(FTS).—Canadian trade with Singapore and the Malayan Union, records of which are compiled by the Registrar of Malayan Statistics, Singapore, is summarized in a recent return for the months of January-April, 1947 as follows: imports from Canada S\$7,827,301; exports to Canada, S\$28,508,768.

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.	Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce.
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.	Oshawa—Chamber of Commerce.
Calgary—Board of Trade.	Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Chatham—Board of Trade.	Saint John—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Can. Manufacturers' Association.	St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Fredericton—Board of Trade.	Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
Galt—Board of Trade.	Toronto—Can. Manufacturers' Association.
Granby—Board of Trade.	Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Foreign Trade Service, Room 318, Marine Building.
Guelph—Board of Trade.	Victoria—Dept. of Trade and Industry.
Halifax—Board of Trade.	Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.	Winnipeg—Can. Manufacturers' Association.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.	
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.	
London—Chamber of Commerce.	
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.	

J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, The Hague, commenced 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, began 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.

J. A. Langley

(Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, The Hague)

Sarnia—October 14.	Guelph—October 17.
Windsor and Walkerville—October 15.	Montreal—October 20–November 3.
Kitchener, Galt—October 16.	Granby—November 4.

M. T. Stewart

(Canadian Trade Commissioner, New York)

Toronto—October 9-23.	Victoria—November 10.
Winnipeg—October 25-27.	Ottawa—November 17-21.
Vancouver—November 3-8.	Montreal—November 24-29.

Index Being Distributed

The index for the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* for the six months ending December, 1946, and the index for *Foreign Trade* for the six months ending June, 1947, have been printed. Copies are now being distributed by the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, to all subscribers of "*Foreign Trade*."

Trade and Tariff Regulations

British Guiana Prohibits Importation of Samples

A notice of the Controller of Supplies and Prices, British Guiana, notifies importers that no samples will be admitted into British Guiana after September 30, 1947, unless they are duly licensed.

Jamaica Announces Interim Import Control Policy

Kingston, Jamaica, September 25, 1947.—(FTS)—A Jamaica Notice of September 24, 1947, notified importers that applications would be considered for the importation of reasonable quantities of the following indispensable supplies:

Foodstuffs:—Pickled fish, salt, wholewheat, flour, yeast, skimmed milk powder, cocoa powder and corn flour.

Manufacturers' Ingredients:—Ingredients for manufacture of soap and edible products, concentrates used for aerated waters and perfumery products, brewers' ingredients, wrapper tobacco, containers for milk, cigar boxes, materials for manufacture of footwear.

Hardware and Building-supplies:—Cement, nails, roofing material, barbed wire, and agricultural implements.

Applications for the importation of indispensable drugs and medical supplies, supplies for tourist hotels, and articles required for local production, such as sugar, citrus exports, fruit and vegetable exports, tobacco and dairy products, will also be considered.

The notice states that the foregoing items comprise generally the commodities for which import licences will be granted pending announcement of the future import policy but, if any importer wishes to submit applications for essential supplies not listed, he may do so together with written evidence as to essentiality.

Most-Favoured-Nation Treatment Extended Liechtenstein

Canada has extended most-favoured-nation treatment in tariff matters to the Principality of Liechtenstein, effective August 21, 1947. This was arranged by an exchange of notes with the Government of Switzerland. Under the Treaty of Friendship, Commerce and Reciprocal Establishment between the United Kingdom and Switzerland, signed at Berne on September 6, 1855, the products of Switzerland are granted most-favoured-nation treatment on importation into Canada. However, the products of the Principality of Liechtenstein, which became an integral part of the Swiss Customs Union under the Treaty between Switzerland and Liechtenstein of March 29, 1923, have been subject to General tariff rates on importation into Canada, since Canada had not extended the provisions of the Treaty of Friendship of 1855 to Liechtenstein.

Under the agreement now concluded, the Treaty of Friendship of 1855 has been extended on a basis of reciprocity to the Principality of Liechtenstein.

Southern Rhodesia Reimposes Import Licensing Control

Johannesburg, September 30, 1947.—(FTS)—Southern Rhodesia import control regulations, gazetted September 19, 1937, prohibit the importation from specified countries, including Canada, Newfoundland, United States,

the Philippine Islands and sixteen Latin American countries, of the following items:

- (a) Goods which are the product or manufacture of a specified country or
 - (b) Any motor vehicle which has been subjected to any process of manufacture in any territory other than the territory of a specified country from materials which are the product or manufacture of a specified country;
- except under a permit issued under the authority of the Minister of Commerce and Industries, subject to the following conditions:
- (i) that the goods are, in the opinion of the Minister of Commerce and Industries, essential to the life of the community; and
 - (ii) that the aggregate value of the goods represented by the permits issued, comprising the cost of the goods, freight, insurance and other charges, if payable in the currencies of specified countries, shall not exceed the value of the Colony's earnings of the currencies of the specified countries plus the value of the Colony's domestic gold production.

The foregoing licensing requirement will not apply to goods for which an order was placed and accepted on or before September 19, 1947 (and documentary evidence to that effect lodged with the Department of Commerce and Industries before September 30, 1947) provided such goods are shipped within sixty days of September 19, 1947.

The official notice also announces that import permits will not be granted for the following articles:

Glue sausage casings; poultry foods; plants, bulbs and trees for planting; biscuits; butter substitutes; barley; barley ground, malted or otherwise prepared; oatmeal; cheese; cocoa and cocoa products; coffee roasted or ground; chocolate and other confectionery; extracts and essences for food or flavouring; fish, fresh, dried or preserved; cornflour and patent cereals; macaroni; fresh fruit other than citrus; bottled and tinned fruit; gelatine; hops; jams and jellies; preserved meats; condensed and powdered milk; edible nuts; mustard; pickles and sauces; peas and beans dried, ground or preserved; salt; edible seeds and spices; glucose and sweetening substances; preserved vegetables; yeast; vinegar; beer; fruit juices; gin and whiskey; cigars, cigarettes and manufactured tobaccos; hats and caps; hosiery; outer garments; shirts; pullovers and jerseys; underwear of cotton, wool and silk; blankets and rugs; tents and tarpaulins; canvas and manufactures of canvas; cotton sewing thread; carpets and rugs; linoleum; mats and matting; furnishing drapery except napery; hard and soft haberdashery; rope, cordage and twine; silk and rayon piece goods; wool piece goods; sewing machines; cutlery; enamelware and hollowware; firearms; metal furniture; aeroplanes and parts; stoves and ranges other than electric; perambulators; chinaware and porcelainware; porcelain insulators; glass bottles and glassware; castor oil; ready-mixed paints; distempers; colours ground in oil; varnishes; polishes; soap, soap powder and extracts; acetic and vinegar essence; dyes; perfumery and toilet preparations; footwear; leather in the piece; leather bags; harness and saddlery; leather manufactures; brooms and brushes; wooden furniture cardboard boxes and jars; playing cards; paintings, etchings, pictures and lithographs; beads; clocks and watches; plate and platedware; jewellery; gramophones and records; musical instruments; sporting goods; toys; tobacconists' wares; cinematographs and magic lanterns; unexposed cinematograph films; photographic apparatus; trunks and suitcases other than leather or metal; radios; mechanical refrigerators; washing machines; vacuum cleaners; floor polishers and carpet sweepers.

“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.



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

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

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

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about five days later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	October 7-18	<i>Bradburn</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	October 18-27	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	November 1-10	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	November 10-22	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	October 15-22	<i>Empire Wallace</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	November 10-20	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	October 7-18	<i>Bradburn</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	October 18-27	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	November 1-10	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	November 10-20	<i>A Ship</i>	Elder Dempster
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	October 12-15	<i>Bowgran</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	October 17-20	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	October 18-19	<i>Robert Lansing</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 2	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	November 3	<i>Clara Barton</i>	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney.....	October 6-14	<i>Rookley</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Brisbane.....			
Newcastle.....			
Adelaide.....	October 15-24	<i>Cufic</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Geelong.....			
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	October 9-14	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	October 11-15	<i>Prins Willem van Oranje</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	October 17	<i>Actor</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	October 17-21	<i>Harpefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	October 18-25	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	October 20	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—Con.			
Antwerp.....	October 25	<i>Trimont</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	Oct. 26—Nov. 2	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	October 27	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	October 27	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	October 28	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	October 31	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 1-5	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	November 5-7	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	November 15	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	November 15-22	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	November 18	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 20	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 30	<i>Actor</i>	Montreal Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	October 17-20	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....	October 29—Nov. 2	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....	October 18-19	<i>Robert Lansing</i>	Montreal Shipping
British Honduras—			
Belize.....	October 27-31	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	October 10-15	<i>Daghestan</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	October 20-27	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
Colombo.....	October 27-28	<i>City of Lyons</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	November 5	<i>Islandside</i>	March Shipping
Colombo.....	November 20	<i>City of Agra</i>	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai.....	Oct. 20—Nov. 3	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	November 30	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	October 27-31	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	October 7-13	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Copenhagen.....	October 21-28	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	November 5	<i>Islandside</i>	March Shipping
Port Said.....	October 10-15	<i>Daghestan</i>	McLean Kennedy
Eire—			
Dublin.....	October 20-26	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	October 7-11	<i>Norbryn</i>	Shipping Limited
Cork.....			
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	October 7-13	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Helsinki.....	October 21-28	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
France—			
Le Havre.....	October 9-14	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	October 17	<i>Actor</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	October 18-25	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	October 25	<i>Trimont</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	October 27	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	October 28	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	October 31	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Le Havre.....	November 1-5	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	November 5-7	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	November 15-22	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	November 18	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Le Havre.....	November 20	<i>Actor</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	November 30	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	October 17	<i>Actor</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	October 25	<i>Trimont</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	October 27	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Germany—Con.			
Hamburg.....	Oct. 26—Nov. 2	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	October 31	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Hamburg.....	November 10-15	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	November 18	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Hamburg.....	November 20	<i>Actor</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	November 30	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Gibraltar			
	{ October 27	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
	{ October 29	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	November 5	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Hong Kong			
	November 3	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
India and Pakistan			
Bombay.....	} November 30	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
Karachi.....	} October 10-15	<i>Daghestan</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
	October 27-28	<i>City of Lyons</i>	McLean Kennedy
	November 20	<i>City of Abra</i>	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
West Coast Ports...{	November 22	<i>Mont Alla</i>	Montreal Shipping
	November 23	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	} October 27-30	<i>Java Mail</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham..{			
Malta			
	October 29	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and	} October 23	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Western Areas...{			
	October 27	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
	November 5	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
	November 22	<i>Mont Alla</i>	Montreal Shipping
	November 23	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz.....	October 27-31	<i>Federal Pioneer</i>	McLean Kennedy
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	October 9-14	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	October 17-21	<i>Harpefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam.....	October 20	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	October 25	<i>Trimont</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	October 27	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	October 27	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	October 31	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	November 8	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	November 30	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Amsterdam.....	November 1-5	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Amsterdam.....	} October 26—Nov. 1	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam.....			
	Oct. 9-14	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
	October 11-15	<i>Prins Willem van Oranje</i>	Shipping Limited
	October 18-25	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
	November 10-15	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	} October 27-30	<i>Java Mail</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....			
Soerabaya.....			
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao.....	October 27-31	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Newfoundland— Corner Brook.....	October 16-18	<i>Gulfport</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	October 13-16	<i>Ashlenf</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	October 17-19	<i>Elgin</i>	Newfound Canada S.S.
St. John's.....	October 23	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	October 25	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	November 7	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand— Auckland.....	November 1	<i>Tyndareus</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Timaru.....			
Dunedin.....			
Wellington.....	October 6-14	<i>Rookley</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....	October 15-24	<i>Cufic</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland— Belfast.....	October 15-20	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norway— Oslo.....	October 7-13	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i> <i>Idefjord</i> <i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line March Shipping Swedish American Line
Stavanger.....	October 12-17		
Bergen.....	October 21-28		
Philippines— Manila.....	November 3	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
Poland— Gdansk.....	October 7-13	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i> <i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line Swedish American Line
Gdansk.....	October 21-28		
Portugal— Lisbon.....	October 23	<i>Mont Rolland</i> <i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
Lisbon.....	October 29		
Singapore.....	November 3	<i>Gulfside</i> <i>Java Mail</i>	March Shipping Cunard Donaldson
	October 27-30		
Sweden— Stockholm.....	October 7-13	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i> <i>Svaneholm</i> <i>Idefjord</i>	Swedish American Line Swedish American Line March Shipping
Kristiansaand.....	October 21-28		
	October 12-17		
Trieste.....	October 29	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
United Kingdom— Avonmouth.....	October 7-15	<i>Norbryn</i> <i>Gracia</i> <i>New York City</i> <i>Boston City</i> <i>Delilian</i>	Shipping Limited Cunard Donaldson Furness Withy Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	October 17-23		
Avonmouth.....	October 19-22		
Avonmouth.....	October 27-30		
Avonmouth.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 7		
Bristol.....	October 19-22		
Bristol.....	October 27-30	<i>New York City</i> <i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Cardiff.....	October 19-22	<i>New York City</i> <i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Cardiff.....	October 27-30		
Glasgow.....	October 14-19	<i>Carmia</i> <i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	October 23-29		
Hull.....	October 9-14	<i>Consuelo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	October 18-22	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	October 10-16	<i>Beaverford</i> <i>Empress of Canada</i> <i>Inishowen Head</i> <i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Port Melbourne</i> <i>Beaverburn</i> <i>Jessmore</i>	Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	October 12-15		
Liverpool.....	October 15-20		
Liverpool.....	October 20-26		
Liverpool.....	October 20-27		
Liverpool.....	October 21-27		
Liverpool.....	October 25		
Liverpool.....	October 25		

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom			
—Con.			
Liverpool.....	October 23-26	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	November 15	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	November 29	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	October 5-11	<i>Vardulia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	October 11-17	<i>Beaverglen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	October 17-21	<i>Harpefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
London.....	October 18-24	<i>Beavercove</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	October 20-25	<i>Fort Cadotte</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	October 24-30	<i>Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	Oct. 29-Nov. 4	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	November 21	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	October 6-11	<i>Manchester Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	October 13-18	<i>Manchester Progress</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	October 20-25	<i>Manchester City</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 1	<i>Manchester Regiment</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	October 18-22	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	October 25	<i>New York City</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	October 17-20	<i>Fort Columbia</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	October 18-19	<i>Robert Lansing</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 2	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	November 8	<i>Clara Barton</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	October 27-31	<i>Benny</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo.....			
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	October 22-29	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	October 17	* <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	October 25	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	November 1	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	November 8	* <i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	November 13	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	October 22-29	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	October 22-29	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	November 18-25	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	October 22-29	* <i>Vanadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	October 22-29	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	October 22-29	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National

Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Jamaica.....	October 16-20	* <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	October 25	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	November 1	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	November 8	* <i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	November 13	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	October 22-29	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	October 10-16	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	October 20-24	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	October 22-29	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	October 22-29	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	October 10-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	October 22-29	* <i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	November 18-25	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National

Departures from Halifax

*Calls at St. John about three days earlier.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	November 8-12	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	October 10-15	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	October 11-13	<i>Patricia Sweeney</i>	Newfoundland Canada S.S.
St. John's.....	October 25-27	<i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	October 27-30	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	November 13-14	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	October 10-15	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	October 23-26	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	October 28	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	November 16	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	December 5	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	December 23	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies			
Antigua.....	October 14-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	November 8-14	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	October 14-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	November 8-14	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	November 27	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	October 14-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	November 8-14	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	October 14-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	November 8-14	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Dominica.....	October 14-19	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	November 8-14	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	October 14-19	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	November 8-14	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	October 10-15	<i>Husvik</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	November 8-12	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Montserrat.....	October 14-19	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	November 8-14	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	October 14-19	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	November 8-14	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	October 14-19	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	November 8-14	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	October 14-19	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	November 8-14	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	October 14-19	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	November 8-14	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National

Departures from Vancouver

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

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques. } Lourenço Marques. }	November 2	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town..... } Port Elizabeth..... } East London..... } Durban..... }	November 2	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	October 19	<i>Siranger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney..... } Melbourne..... } Adelaide..... }	October 29 November 18	<i>Boolongena</i> <i>Boogabilla</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Melbourne..... } Sydney..... }	Early November	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	Mid-October	<i>Brest</i>	Empire Shipping
Burma—			
Rangoon.....	October 15 November	<i>Lombok</i> <i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Valparaiso.....	October 19	<i>Siranger</i>	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai..... } Taku Bar..... } Keelung..... }	November	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Shanghai.....	October 24-25 November 7-8 November 21-22 December 5-6 December 19-20	<i>Oregon Mail</i> <i>Island Mail</i> <i>American Mail</i> <i>Washington Mail</i> <i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line American Mail Line American Mail Line American Mail Line American Mail Line

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Hong Kong	October 24-25	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	November 7-8	<i>Island Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	November 21-22	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	November 21-22	<i>American Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	December 5-6	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
December 19-20	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line	
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay.....	October 15	<i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....	December	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	November	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Madras.....	October	<i>Sarangan</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay.....			
Karachi.....			
Japan—			
Tokyo.....	October 24-25	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	November 7-8	<i>Island Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	November 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham.....			
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	Mid-October	<i>Brest</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	October	<i>Sarangan</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	October 15	<i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	November 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	November	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	December	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	Early November	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
Auckland.....	Early November	<i>Waikemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Lyttleton.....			
Wellington.....			
Dunedin.....			
Palestine—			
Jaffa.....	October 11-25	<i>Lake Babine</i>	Anglo Canadian
Philippines—			
Manila.....	November 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Iloilo.....	November 7-8	<i>Island Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Cebu.....	December	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	December 5-6	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	October 11-15	<i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	October 24-25	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	November	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Manila.....	November	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	November 21-22	<i>American Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	December 19-20	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	December	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	October	<i>A Ship</i>	American Mail Line
	October 11	<i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	November	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	November 8	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	December	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
South Sea Islands—			
Papeete.....	Early November	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	Oct. 24-Nov. 8	<i>Lake Sicamous</i>	Anglo Canadian
London.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 15	<i>Lake Chilco</i>	Anglo Canadian
Manchester.....	Early November	<i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Pacific

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. Metrópole, Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio 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, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

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

Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, 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, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Greece

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

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, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. 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 Neth. East Indies.

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

Newfoundland

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

New Zealand

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

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

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

Territory includes Denmark.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. BROWNE, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

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, Contracom.

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, Contracom.

Sweden

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

Territory includes Finland.

Trinidad

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

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

United Kingdom

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

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

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, Contracom.

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, Contracom.

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 Sept. 29	Nominal Quotations Oct. 6
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2480	.2480
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	....	.0028	.0028
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
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	.2985	.2985