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In This Issue

<i>Import and Exchange Regulations of Countries</i>	
<i>Trading with Canada Summarized</i>	890
Germany—Zones fail to achieve Self-Supporting Economy . . .	902
United Kingdom—Imports of Food and Materials Reduced . . .	904
Norway—Agriculture Short of Labour despite Wage Rise	906
New Zealand—Needs to be filled Largely by Britain	910
Canada—Large Relief Purchases made in Three Years	914
United States—Seasonal Expansion observed in West Coast . .	915
Chile—Government Control of Foreign Exchange intensified . . .	917
Canadian Imports, by Commodities (January-September, 1947)	919
Brazil—Small Market exists for Canadian Table Potatoes	921
Argentina—Economic Conditions have continued at High Level . .	926
South Africa—Exporters of Breakable Goods should mark Cases	945

Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations	948
Foreign Trade Enquiries	909
Foreign Trade Service Abroad	946
Trade Commissioners on Tour	931
Trade and Tariff Regulations	932
Transportation	937
Departures from Montreal	937
Departures from Halifax	940
Departures from Saint John	942
Departures from Vancouver-New Westminster	943

COVER SUBJECT—Bananas head the list of fresh fruits imported by Canada during the first eight months of the current calendar year, some 2,743,886 stems having been brought in from nine different countries. These represent a value of \$12,230,659, or approximately \$4.50 per stem. Honduras was the principal source of supply, with 1,225,426 stems, followed closely by Guatemala, with 1,000,490 stems. Other countries shipping bananas to Canada during the period under review were Panama, Costa Rica, Mexico, Cuba, Ecuador, Puerto Rico and Jamaica.

Import and Exchange Regulations of Countries Trading With Canada Summarized

Restrictions imposed in many lands as a means of conserving foreign exchange reserves for the purchase of commodities essential to their respective national economies.

By Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

IMPORT restrictions have been imposed by many countries, principally as a means of conserving their reserves of foreign exchange for the purchase of commodities essential to their respective national economies. Secondary industries, engaged in the manufacture of non-essential products and those of a semi-essential character, are mainly affected by the import and exchange regulations of countries that have made large purchases of such goods in Canada. It is not possible to determine how long such regulations and barriers to the free movement of merchandise will remain in effect, though it is hoped that the ultimate in severity has been reached.

Many additions having been made to the import restrictions and exchange regulations in the last two months, it has been decided to furnish readers of *Foreign Trade* with a revision of the information published in the September 6, 1947, issue. It will be noted that specific mention is made of restrictions imposed by the Bahamas, Jamaica and Trinidad, whose authorities announced their control policies in October. Southern Rhodesia has reimposed import restrictions, which had been withdrawn on September 14, 1945. The economy of these colonies is closely connected with that of the United Kingdom.

It cannot be assumed that the agreements, concluded at the conference in Geneva of the International Trade Organization, will have any immediate effect on import restrictions imposed by various countries.

British Commonwealth and Empire

Australia

During September, 1947, the Prime Minister of Australia announced a general plan for reductions in dollar expenditure, wherein a number of commodities were transferred to the category for which no licences will be granted to import from dollar countries, including Canada, and wherein licences for a number of other commodities will be reduced.

At the same time, existing licences were called in for review by the Australian authorities. Licences not presented for review on or before October 21 would no longer be regarded as valid. In a cable from Sydney, of October 10, C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, advised that no formal statement had been made respecting conditions under which licences recalled for review would be revalidated, but, it was understood that licences for goods in transit would be confirmed, and where irrevocable letters of credit have been established, including telegraphic transfers and drafts in the name of suppliers, licences would be revalidated if goods reach Australia before the expiry date. While no definite information was available regarding licences under which firm orders have been placed and confirmed, Mr. Croft was given to understand that in most cases these too would be revalidated, provided it was shown licences were secured on true basis of availability of goods.

British West Indies

Due to the critical exchange situation in the sterling area, colonies in the British West Indies, in the latter part of August, 1947, suspended the issuance of licences for the importation of all goods from all sources. This general suspension of the issuance of licences was later modified to permit the importation of indispensable foodstuffs, drugs and other items absolutely essential to the maintenance of the colonies' economy.

On October 29, Trinidad announced a temporary import control policy, whereby all licences for the importation of any goods from all sources were cancelled, except for those goods where a letter of credit had been established, or where goods were already shipped or delivered to shipping warehouses. (See *Foreign Trade* of November 8, 1947, page 876.)

On October 30, the Trinidad Government outlined its present policy regarding importations. Imports from all sources are to be reduced, and licences will be issued for quantities of essential items which are considered necessary to maintain a reasonable standard of living. A lengthy list of goods for which no licences will be issued for goods from any source, except from other colonies in the British West Indies, was published. (See page 934 of this issue.)

Jamaica outlined its present import policy on October 28, whereby, during the next three months, imports would be restricted to the minimum of essential goods, of which foodstuffs are the most important. After the initial period of three months, it is proposed to reduce expenditures on imports by one-third those in 1946. At the same time, a wide range of goods for which no import licences will be issued, except from other colonies of the British West Indies, was announced. (See *Foreign Trade* of November 8, 1947, page 873.)

The Bahamas Government announced on October 11 that the temporary suspension of granting import licences was being relaxed, so that normal importations to meet current consumption and stocks for the tourist season would be permitted. Restrictions were placed on the importation of non-essential and luxury items, which have not been defined as yet.

Burma

Under revised import control regulations, effective September 30, 1947, all goods (a few exceptions from the sterling area) will require individual import licences. Three categories have been established: (a) luxuries and non-essentials, which will be prohibited; (b) semi-luxuries or goods not strictly absolute essentials, which will be restricted; and (c) absolute essentials, which will be licensed freely subject to the current supply position in Burma. (See also *Foreign Trade* of November 15, 1947, page 932.)

Ceylon

Under the revised import control policy of Ceylon, the importation of some fifty commodities from countries outside the sterling area was prohibited after October 31, 1947. All other imports into Ceylon from hard currency countries, including Canada, will require an individual import licence. (See *Foreign Trade* of October 18, 1947, pages 729-730 for further details.)

Eire

Release of exchange for the payment for imports into Eire from countries outside the sterling area is allowed only on presentation by the importer of a Payments Abroad (Import) Permit, granted by the Eire

Department of Finance. The usual procedure is for the Eire importer to ask his overseas supplier for a pro forma invoice, for use as a basis for his application for exchange, the order being confirmed to the exporter when the permit is granted.

Apart from payments permits, the importation of certain goods, including motor cars, silk stockings and leather footwear, is subject to licence under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937. Quotas are announced from time to time for such goods, and the amount of the quota allocated to registered importers.

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

India and Pakistan

In connection with the revised import control policy of the Government of India, which came into force on July 1, 1947, the Chief Controller of Imports, New Delhi, issued on June 18 a public notice listing goods for which no licences would be granted, and goods for which licences would be freely granted. Licences for other items, the notice stated, would be granted either on a quota basis or on their individual merit.

In another notice, dated June 24, the Chief Controller announced that licences previously granted and valid up to June 30, 1947, for machinery and certain essential raw materials, excepting licences for capital goods and heavy electrical plant equipment, would be automatically revalidated to cover shipments up to December 31, 1947. The same notice stated that licences for certain other essential items, if valid up to June 30, 1947, would be automatically revalidated, but only to September 30, 1947. The validity of these licences, with specified exceptions, was later extended to December 31, 1947. New licences, valid up to September 30, 1947, for goods ordered under Open General Licence No. VIII were also extended to December 31, 1947. No extension will be allowed beyond that date.

A public notice, issued on September 6, 1947, announced that all parcels and packets containing licensable goods, despatched by post from abroad after September 30, 1947, must be covered by an import licence. Goods imported by post for the private and personal use of the importer are exempt from these regulations.

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

Official sources in the newly created Dominions of India and Pakistan state that a "stand-still agreement", effective until March 31, 1948, provides that Pakistan will honour import licences and revalidations, which were issued prior to the date of independence. New licences for importing merchandise into Pakistan during the period July 1 to December 31, 1947, will be issued by the Controller of Imports at Karachi.

Newfoundland

Import licences are not required.

New Zealand

In August, 1947, in order to assist Great Britain, the New Zealand Government announced that as far as possible New Zealand would try to limit current imports to the extent of current earnings from exports.

In September, it was announced that all applications for licences to import from Canada and the United States would be closely examined as to essentiality of the goods.

At the same time, all existing licences were called in for review as to essentiality. Further advice was received that, if the orders covered by 1947 import licences on dollar countries were actually placed prior to September 18 and the goods could arrive in New Zealand before the end of the calendar year, existing licences would then be endorsed and funds made available.

South Africa

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

Southern Rhodesia

Import control regulations gazetted by Southern Rhodesia on September 19, 1947, prohibit the importation from specified countries, including Canada, Newfoundland, the United States, the Philippine Islands and sixteen Latin American countries, of goods the product or manufacture of these countries, except under permit authorized by the Minister of Commerce and Industries.

Motor vehicles, even though subjected to a process of manufacture in an "unspecified" country, are subject to import permit if made from materials the product or manufacture of a specified country.

The conditions under which import permits will be granted are: (a) that the goods are essential to the life of the community, and (b) that the aggregate value of the goods represented by the permits issued, when payable in the currencies of the 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.

Import permits will not be required for goods for which an order was placed and accepted on or before September 19, 1947, provided the goods are shipped within sixty days of that date. As proof of shipment within this period, ocean bills of lading dated prior to November 19 will be required.

The official notice contains a lengthy list of articles for which import permits will not be granted. (See *Foreign Trade* of October 11, 1947, page 680, for details.)

United Kingdom

Under the Import of Goods (Control) Order 1940, as amended, goods may not be imported into the United Kingdom except under the authority of a licence granted by the Board of Trade. Application for licence is made by the importer and submitted by him either directly to the Import Licensing Department, Board of Trade, 189 Regent Street, London, W.1., or through an appropriate department, such as the Ministry of Food.

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

Arrangements have been made for the issue of licences for a small flow of scheduled manufactured goods, known as "token imports". The 1947 quota for each individual manufacturer is 20 per cent by value of

his average annual prewar trade with the United Kingdom in such goods.

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

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

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

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

(For a list of foodstuffs and other commodities, of which the government is the sole importer, see *Foreign Trade* of November 15, 1947, page 936.)

Other British Colonies

All imports into other parts of the British Colonial Empire are subject to the requirement of an import licence, to be obtained by the importer from the local authorities. The present general policy is to issue import permits only for indispensable foodstuffs, drugs, and other goods essential to the maintenance of the particular colony's economy.

Europe

Belgium

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

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

Czechoslovakia

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

The issuance of an import licence automatically allocates the necessary foreign exchange.

Denmark

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

France

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

Germany

Effective August 18, 1947, firms in the United Kingdom and United States zones of Germany were authorized to import through private channels raw materials and semi-processed goods for actual incorporation into specified products for export, and operating supplies and maintenance material to the extent necessary for the production of specified exports. The Joint Export-Import Agency approves import licences and supplies the foreign exchange for such imports.

Certain goods, mainly foodstuffs and raw materials in world short supply, will be imported only by the Joint Export-Import Agency. This agency also established a list of raw materials which may not be imported, as they are available in Germany in sufficient quantities.

Greece

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

Iceland

Owing to the shortage of foreign exchange, the Icelandic authorities are reducing imports to absolutely essential goods. Further, an import permit in itself is no longer a legal entitlement to foreign exchange.

Formerly, an import licence issued by the Icelandic Trade Board provided for the allotment of foreign exchange. Under the new procedure, the control of all foreign exchange has been placed under a Trade Committee of the Finance Board. As a result of this change, an Icelandic importer now must first obtain a joint currency and import licence, and even after securing this licence he must ascertain from the bank if currency is available before ordering the goods.

Italy

Two schemes of importing goods into Italy are at present in force. They are known as the 50 per cent exchange scheme and the free currency scheme:

(a) Under the 50 per cent exchange scheme, exporters are allowed to retain 50 per cent of the foreign exchange proceeds arising out of their export sales to certain countries where no payment agreements exist (including the United Kingdom and other countries of the British Commonwealth, the United States and others). These accounts may be used by their owners or transferees, not later than 60 days from the first day of the month following their accreditation, for importing commodities contained in Lists A and B issued by the government. For importation of commodities on List A, only a bank permit is required, which will be

evidence that the necessary exchange has been paid or earmarked, while for those on List B both a bank permit and an import licence are required.

(b) Until March 6, 1948, Italian citizens permanently residing in Italy may use credits established in foreign countries before March 26, 1946, or such credits transferred to them, for importing commodities from abroad. The government established a list of goods which may be imported under this scheme (see *Foreign Trade* of April 12, 1947), providing a bank permit is obtained. Goods excluded from the list may be imported under this free currency scheme on a ministerial import licence, in which case a bank permit is not required.

Netherlands

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

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

Norway

All Norwegian imports are subject to permit, which may be given provided the goods are essential and non-luxury and are not produced in Norway, and that sufficient supplies are not already on hand or on order. The present tendency is to favour the producers' materials and machinery necessary for economic rehabilitation and to restrict consumer goods. The granting of import licences no longer carries with it the assurance that the currency required to effect payment will be forthcoming. Before shipping, exporters should have assurance that their customers have obtained both import licences and exchange permits.

Poland

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

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

Portugal

In order to conserve its holdings of hard currency exchange, Portugal on October 4, 1947, extended the list of goods which may be imported only after an import licence has been obtained. The previous list of goods requiring licences included only automobiles, tires and tubes, macaroni, flour (wheat and corn), starches and dextrines. The new order extends this list to include about 175 more tariff items, covering non-essential goods and goods which may be adequately supplied by local industry, such as textile products of many kinds, canned foods, dried fruits, confectionery, spirituous liquors, honey, radios, manufactured jars, jewellery, toilet preparations and soap. The import of all passenger automobiles, other than public conveyances, has been temporarily suspended until it can be decided which fall within the luxury class. In the case of goods requiring import licences, shipment should not be made before receipt of payment or unless proof is presented that an import licence has been issued.

Spain

Permits are required for all imports, and are largely limited to essential raw materials. In applying for an import licence, the importer must

furnish a pro forma invoice from the foreign supplier. The import licence carries with it the right to foreign exchange.

Sweden

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

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

Switzerland

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

Latin America

Argentina

A relaxation of the complete prohibition of the issue of exchange permits imposed in August was announced by the Central Bank on September 2, 1947. A further announcement on September 17 extended the list of goods for which applications for exchange permits would be considered. The list now covers products for maintaining health and preventing the spread of disease, raw materials for industries employing a large number of workers or producing an exportable surplus, materials required to facilitate the distribution of national products or to maintain or improve public services, and consumer goods not produced in the country, or produced in quantities insufficient to meet local demand. The list includes about 800 tariff items, of which nearly three-quarters are in the drug and chemical section.

For the purpose of applying these facilities, the exporting countries are divided into two categories as follows:

(a) Bolivia, Chile, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay, Brazil, the French franc area, the Belgian franc area, and the "peseta" area. Exchange permits for goods included in the prescribed categories, to be imported from any of these countries, will be granted immediately on presentation and will not be subject to prior study. The importation of non-essential goods will be permitted from countries in this group provided that there is a surplus of exchange left over after all essential imports have been covered.

(b) The rest of the world, which includes Canada. Importations from countries in this group will be limited to goods in the prescribed categories, and applications for exchange permits will be subject to prior study.

Bolivia

Prior permits are required for all goods regardless of value. Importers of luxury goods, such as spirituous beverages, automobiles, cosmetics, etc., are required upon the issue of an import permit to purchase the necessary foreign exchange at the "gold rate", which is at present Bs. 75.00 to the United States dollar. For other goods, the issue of an import permit guarantees foreign exchange at the official rate of Bs. 42.42. In addition, importers

are able to purchase foreign exchange on the free market, and importers who apply for a permit stating that they are in possession of the necessary foreign exchange in general have their applications granted. The United States dollar costs about Bs. 64.00 on the free market.

A shortage of exchange has developed, due partly to the issue of permits in excess of available exchange. Caution should consequently be exercised by exporters in extending credit, as, in spite of the fact that import permits constitute authority to purchase exchange, delays may be experienced in collecting sight drafts against Bolivian importers.

Brazil

Imports into Brazil may be subject to either import permits or prior exchange authorization or both.

The limited list of goods requiring import permits includes many luxury articles, leather goods, fertilizers, real silk yarn or thread, linen fibres and yarns, raw rubber, tin and tinplate, and used or reconditioned machinery.

Under exchange restrictions, published on June 3 and June 12, 1947, by the Exchange Department of the Bank of Brazil, all foreign exchange is allocated in accordance with a priority schedule. Goods included in Category I (essential goods) of the schedule do not require exchange authorizations, and letters of credit may be obtained. Advance payment for goods not in the essential list will not be made unless previous authorization by the Bank of Brazil has been given. Without such exchange authorization, the most favourable terms obtainable are sight drafts against delivery of documents. Payment under such terms may be delayed indefinitely. The list of essential products includes about 80 per cent of Canadian goods exported to Brazil in 1946.

Chile

An import permit must be obtained for all imports prior to the shipment of goods from abroad. The import permit authorizes the purchase of foreign exchange, although in some cases permits are granted "without exchange cover", which means that the exchange must be purchased in the free market. Granting of permits is based on the availability of exchange and essentiality of goods to the domestic economy. A decree of August 11, 1947, prohibited the import of a long list of articles considered as luxuries. (See *Foreign Trade* of September 6, 1947, for the complete list.)

Colombia

Deterioration in the Columbian exchange position has resulted in a succession of restrictive import and exchange measures since March, 1947. All goods brought into the country are subject to prior import permit. Approval of permits is based on the essentiality of the goods. The six groups into which imports have been divided for licensing purposes are as follows: preferential, group 1, group 2, group 3, group 4 and group 4 bis.

Under a resolution of August 6, 1947, each importer is to be assigned annually a basic quota of the above groups, based on either the volume of the merchandise imported in preceding years or, if this information is not available, on the importance of the business projected. After the basic quota has been assigned to each importer, the Control Office will determine the amount of exchange available in that quarter and the percentage for each of the six groups. This exchange will then be further allocated in proportion to the basic quota already assigned. Once this final allocation

of exchange has been made, importers may obtain licences for the importation of merchandise up to the value of the allocations.

A resolution of August 20, 1947, provided for the issue of "non-reimbursable" licences, which are issued outside the allotted quotas. No official exchange is provided for such licences, and the necessary funds must, therefore, be purchased on the free market. Other types of licences approved by the same resolution are "commercial reimbursement", when payment is to be made one month after import of the goods; "gradual reimbursement, first class", when payment is made in 12 monthly instalments, beginning after the arrival of the goods; and "gradual reimbursement, second class", when payment is made in 12 monthly instalments, beginning one year after the arrival of the goods.

The Control Office has ruled that irrevocable letters of credit for approved import licences will not be authorized except for the importation of industrial, mining and agricultural machinery and their replacement parts, raw materials for industry, and bulk foods, such as wheat, flour, rice and sugar but not canned and preserved foods. All other goods should be shipped on sight drafts except with connections of long standing.

Costa Rica

The internal political situation is such that Canadian exporters should be extremely cautious in their dealings with Costa Rican firms. Although an import permit is not required, imports must be registered with the Exchange Control Board prior to placing the order abroad, in order to avoid any extra delay in the allocation of exchange. Imports are divided into three categories in accordance with their essentiality, and exchange is granted in chronological order of application according to the respective category. Due to the dwindling supply of foreign exchange, the waiting period for exchange is more than four months for essentials and longer for other goods. It is the usual practice to demand that customers deposit the necessary funds with the bank before orders are placed.

Cuba

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

Dominican Republic

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

Ecuador

New measures of control over trade and exchange were brought into force by a decree of June 5, 1947. Permits are required for all imports. Permitted imports are divided into three classes. List A includes essential goods and carries with it the right to exchange at the official rate of 13.50 sucres to the dollar or, including taxes, an effective rate of 15.4 sucres. List B includes goods considered necessary or useful, for which exchange is provided at 20.04 sucres to the dollar. List C specifies certain luxury goods, for which exchange must be purchased in the free market, the rate inclusive of taxes being about 23 sucres to the dollar. Imports of goods not included in these three lists are prohibited. (See *Foreign Trade* of August 2, 1947.)

Guatemala

Import permits are not required, nor are any exchange restrictions imposed.

Haiti

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

Honduras

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

Mexico

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

Nicaragua

The Nicaraguan Trade Control Commission declared all imported merchandise superfluous, and suspended temporarily from September 11, 1947, the issue of import licences. It is hoped that the country's exchange position will be considerably improved by the beginning of 1948, but this is dependent to a large extent on the political situation. Meanwhile, Canadian exporters would be well advised to use utmost caution in their dealings with Nicaraguan firms.

Panama

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

Paraguay

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

Peru

All imports into Peru are subject to prior import and exchange permits. For licensing purposes, goods have been divided into four categories: List A covers essential foodstuffs, pharmaceuticals, articles saving the use of or producing foreign exchange, and other indispensable articles; List B covers necessary articles not included in list A; List C covers useful articles not included in lists A and B; a list of prohibited imports.

Official exchange (at the rate of 6.50 soles to the dollar) is granted for products in Lists A and B. Products in List C may be imported only

on the basis of the importer's own or free market exchange (about 18 soles to the dollar). A decree of September 23, 1947, required that the importer, if importing on the basis of free market exchange, must prove that he actually possesses the necessary exchange. This same decree temporarily suspended the issuance of new import licences for goods in List C.

Canadian exporters should make certain that the importers have secured the necessary foreign exchange and have established proof of ownership. In case of doubt the exporter should request the opening of an irrevocable letter of credit by the Peruvian importer.

Salvador

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

Uruguay

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

Venezuela

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

East and Far East

China

All goods imported into China are subject to import licence, except those valued at less than U.S. \$50, or those requiring no foreign exchange. For licensing purposes, imports have been classified into four schedules according to their importance to the national economy. Minor amendments were made to the schedules, effective November 17, 1946, but the broad classifications remain the same, as follows: Schedule I—machinery and other capital goods; Schedule II—raw materials required for industry and essential goods for which quotas are set; Schedule III (a)—goods regarded as less essential; Schedule III (b)—goods the importation of which has been temporarily suspended; Schedule IV—luxury goods, the importation of which is prohibited.

Applications for import licences are considered only if made by importers registered with the Export-Import Board. Importers, upon obtaining an import licence from the Board, are entitled to apply to an appointed Bank for the purchase of foreign exchange.

Regulations issued on August 18, 1947, provide also that foreign exchange will be available at the official rate of 12,000 Chinese dollars to one American dollar for imports of cotton, wheat and flour, rice, coal and coke and fertilizers. For all other licensed imports exchange will be sold at open market rates.

Egypt

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

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

Japan

Trade with Japan is a mixture of government-to-government and restricted private trading.

Trade on a government-to-government basis has been carried on for some considerable time. The Canadian Commercial Corporation represents the Canadian Government. When a definite offer stating prices, quantities and delivery dates has been made by a Canadian firm, the Canadian Commercial Corporation will then approach the Import-Export Division of the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP) or the Boeki Cho (the Japanese Board of Trade). It is intended to keep these facilities functioning as long as required side by side, with restricted private trading resumed on September 1.

Private trade enquiries may be sent direct to the Japanese trading firm or to Boeki Cho, Tokyo, which will pass them on to interested Japanese firms. However, because of the lack of an exchange rate for the yen, the actual transaction must still be completed through Boeki Cho.

Palestine

The importation of all goods from non-sterling countries is subject to licence.

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

The import permit carries the right to foreign exchange.

British and American Zones of Germany Fail To Achieve Self-Supporting Economy

Exports of combined British and United States zones from January-July, 1947, valued at \$89 million, of which over \$55 million came from coal exports and \$15.5 million from shipments of timber—Manufactured goods contributed only relatively small amount to total.

By European Section, Foreign Trade Service

AT a recent press conference of the Deputy Military Governor of the Control Commission for Germany, British Element, it was stated that the critical and fair test of the success of the fusion arrangements between the British and United States zones is the progress made towards making the economy of these zones self-supporting. To date, however, the progress has not been very encouraging. In the first seven months of this year the combined areas' exports were valued at \$89,000,000, and of this amount over \$55,000,000 came from the export of coal and \$15,500,000 from exports of timber. There were some additional exports in the way of port and transit charges of a substantial nature, but these have not been fully assessed. Manufactured goods which contributed so much to the total of Germany's prewar exports are still contributing only relatively small amounts, and improvement cannot be expected until the general economy of the zones is improved.

Attempt Made to Simplify Administration Machinery

In April an attempt was made to simplify the administration machinery by giving branch offices of the Joint Export-Import Agency authority to grant export licences without reference to the central office and to establish as far as possible commercial relations between German sellers and foreign buyers. German banks were also allowed once more to participate in foreign business to a limited extent. Foreign buyers were encouraged to come to Germany and quite a number have taken advantage of the opportunity. In August the Hanover Fair, in which German manufacturers exhibited their industrial potential and met foreign buyers, was held.

Communication facilities between Germany and the outside world have been extended, and every attempt has been made to improve foreign mail services and to make it easier for German businessmen to go abroad.

Two Important Changes Made in Functioning of Export-Import Agency

Two important changes have taken place in the functioning of the Joint Export-Import Agency, in that branch offices of this Agency, as from August 18, have been given authority to licence, within certain limits, the import of goods (required by German manufacturers for the purpose of making goods) for exports. Frequently a German manufacturer can obtain the coal or steel or major raw materials required, but still needs minor raw materials. Up to the present time it has been necessary for him to obtain these through a complicated procedure, and the actual purchasing of them has had to be done centrally by the Joint Export-Import Agency. German merchants will now be permitted to enter directly into international trade and to buy goods for import, provided that they obtain an import licence from a branch office of the Joint Export-Import Agency, which will pay the bill when the goods arrive. The condition of granting the import licence is that the goods or material imported is to be used in the manufacture of goods for export. The manufacturer shall show that he has reasonable grounds for saying that he can sell his goods abroad when he has manufactured them.

Exporters Permitted to Use Portion of Exchange Proceeds for Imports

The second important development is that German exporters are to be permitted to use a small part of the foreign exchange proceeds of their exports for the importing of goods which are not directly required for the manufacture of further goods for export. Five per cent of the proceeds of exports has been set aside for the use of the exporter in purchasing things which he requires for general purposes, such as paint for his factory, new machinery, replacement parts for machines or other items of a similar nature. A further five per cent is to be set aside in a central pool from which it will be drawn on the advice of the appropriate German authorities for the purchase of goods which will benefit the workers in the export industry.

The principle behind this is to stimulate the incentives of the manufacturer and exporter himself, and at the same time to increase the incentive of his workers to put forward their best efforts in producing goods for export. It is hoped that these measures will increase the production of manufactured goods for export in the last quarter of the current year and in 1948.

Many difficulties have been encountered in the restoring of Germany's export trade, the principal of which has been the low level of German economy which restricts production in all forms. Secondly, there has been

a certain reluctance on the part of Germany to export to other countries goods which are badly needed in Germany itself. The Control authorities are of the opinion that the Germans must now face the responsibility of making ends meet. There is also one other difficulty. That is the break of German contact with other countries which must be repaired, and certain prejudice overcome. In the interests of world trade the authorities feel that Germany must be brought back with the least possible delay into the family of trading nations.

Britain Reduces Imports of Food, Materials and Manufactures

Further savings projected in purchases from dollar areas—Government presents salient features of present situation, in “Three Minute Report to the Nation”, the first in a series of advertisements—Insists that goods be exported “at prices low enough to sell”.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, October 24, 1947.—Dollar purchases of manufactured goods, including machinery, will be more rigidly controlled, and it is expected that savings amounting to £10,000,000 will be thereby effected. This is but one of the measures planned by the Minister of Economic Affairs to reduce imports in an effort to offset the serious dollar deficit over the next eighteen months. Purchases of raw materials will also be curtailed, first from the non-availability of certain steel imports, which were estimated to cost £13,000,000, and by decreasing timber imports by £5,000,000.

Imports of tobacco from the United States have been halted until further notice, effecting a saving of about £5,000,000 from this year's allocation. Before the tobacco sales start again, it will be known to what extent the United Kingdom can re-enter the market.

Dollar expenditures on food will be reduced a further £66,000,000 a year by curtailing the consumption of sugar, meat, bacon and eggs. Imports of shell eggs will be increased, but purchases of processed eggs will be cut substantially.

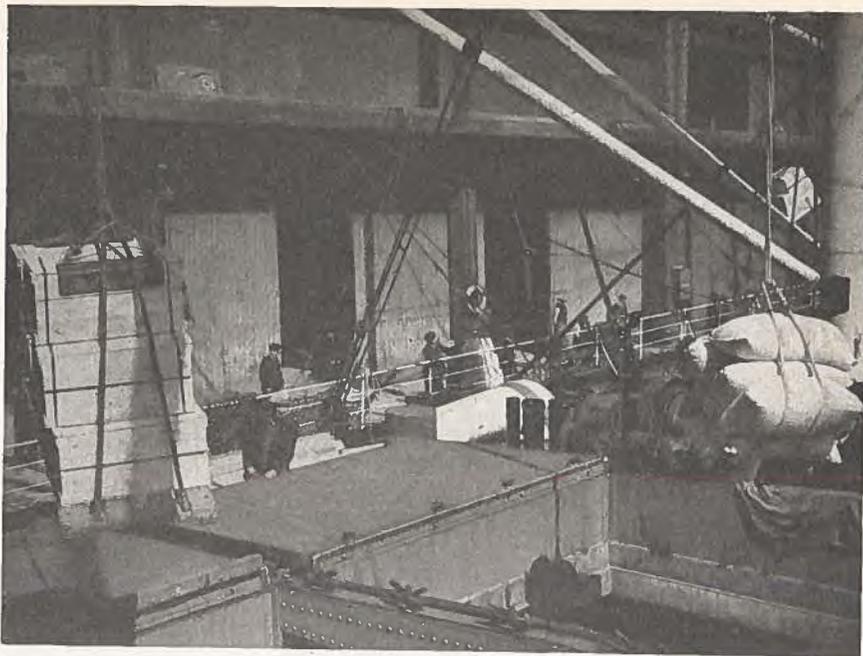
On the other side of the economic picture, authorities in this country are budgeting for an increase of £45,000,000 in exports to dollar markets during 1948. The combined effect of these measures is aimed at reducing the dollar deficit by the end of 1948 to £250,000,000 a year, which compares with one of £475,000,000 a year, as contemplated in the previous program.

“Three Minute Report to the Nation”

His Majesty's Government is issuing a series of advertisements on the present economic crisis, entitled “Three Minute Report to the Nation”, and suggests that readers “every fortnight—pin it up and talk it over”. The salient features of the present situation, as indicated in this first advertisement, are:

£200,000,000 overspent in three months.

In July, August and September, we bought £513,000,000 of goods and sold only £313,000,000 to pay for them. That was our worst yet. It's exactly like a family spending £10 for every £6 it earns.



Scotland—Canadian flour being unloaded in Glasgow.

Daily Record Photo

This is the Balance of Payments Gap—the grave and threatening problem that hangs over our country. We are living beyond our means. The American Loan stopped in August, and we are now using up our reserves (less than £600,000,000) of gold and dollars.

The national policy is to close the Gap quickly. The overspending must stop. We mean to stand on our own feet and pay our way. We must import less and export more goods *at prices low enough to sell*.

This national problem is a personal problem for everyone of us. Every family has been consuming goods that have not been paid for by the nation's production and its exports. Every family must go shorter for a time.

How long must it last? Only we ourselves can answer. The more we produce, the more we have for ourselves. When we are exporting enough to pay for bare needs in food and materials—and *at the moment we are not*—then the rest is for us.

Ten per cent more national production will turn the tide and bring the beginning of the end of Austerity.

Main Reasons for the Gap

Why the Gap? Here are two main reasons:

1. The things we need (food and materials) are now the scarcest things in the world. So their prices skyrocket and we have to sell more goods to get less food.

2. To win the war we sold much of our overseas wealth; when you lose an income from investments, you set to and earn more, or do without.

Target Points

In the first eight months of 1947, our volume of exports was up 5 per cent on prewar. Next June it must be 40 per cent up.

Coal production is a week behind target. Without more coal, no increased production. What's saved is as good as what's dug.

If cotton reaches its export target next June (£7,500,000 a month), it will pay for all our wheat imports. More workers wanted.

July salvage collection, 22,000 tons of paper, was a postwar record. But, 15,000 tons below target.

Credit Column

Men of Glenrhondda Colliery last month produced more coal than for 80 years. Thirty of them produced as much coal as 56 normally do.

In one Wigan mill, 400 part-time cotton workers, many of them miners' wives, turn out yarn for 45 miles of cloth weekly.

Woollen mill workers in Bradford, Huddersfield, Batley, Honley and Selkirk are putting in extra hours weekly to reach the wool export targets without cutting the home clothing ration.

TEN PER CENT MORE WILL TURN THE TIDE!

Agriculture in Norway Short of Labour Despite Wage Rise

Prices of farm products regulated by subsidies—Livestock census indicates increase for all types, except goats—Milk deliveries and cheese production improving—More animals being slaughtered, but fewer than in 1939—Area planted to crops same as prewar total.

By S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of articles on economic conditions in Norway, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the November 1st issue.)

OSLO, October 3, 1947.—Agriculture has for centuries been the principal industry of Norway, and during the war provided substantially higher wages for farm workers, that have continued into the period following the liberation of that country. Men are receiving an average annual increase of 174 per cent, compared with 1938-39, while the daily wage during the mowing season has advanced 136 per cent for men and women. Despite such large increases, agriculture has experienced a marked labour shortage.

Agricultural prices are largely regulated by government subsidies, in order to limit price increases to consumers. The agricultural wholesale price index of the Central Bureau of Statistics no longer gives a true indication of price movements from the producers' point of view. During the war, the regulation of prices was aimed at advancing the cultivation of vegetable products for direct food consumption, but price increases since the conclusion of hostilities were based on more normal working conditions, and particularly affected animal products.

Basic Grain Prices Fixed

The basic prices paid by the government for the purchase of Norwegian grain of the 1945 crop were fixed as follows: Wheat, 42 kroner per 100 kilos; rye, 38 kroner; barley, 35 kroner; and oats and mixed grain, 32 kroner. An additional 4 kroner per 100 kilos was paid for barley from the mountain and fjord districts of Southern Norway and all northern

districts. Apart from the wheat price, which was increased by 4 kroner per 100 kilos, these prices were the same as for 1944. Prices for the 1946 crop were increased by 9 kroner for rye, 5 kroner for wheat and barley, and 3 kroner for oats. The additional 4 kroner for mountain and fjord districts were still maintained.

In 1945, the maximum price for potatoes sold in bulk was fixed at 40 kroner per 100 kilos for early potatoes up to July 17, gradually declining until September 19, when the price was fixed at 15 kroner per 100 kilos. This latter price was the same as in 1944. The additional cost for winter storage during 1945-46 was fixed at 7.50 kroner, as compared with 6 kroner previously. In 1946, the supply of new potatoes was comparatively abundant as early as the middle of July, and it was therefore not necessary to fix a maximum price. From the autumn of 1945, the sale of potatoes for human consumption diminished, so it was no longer prohibited to use potatoes for animal consumption. During the autumn of 1946, quite considerable quantities of potatoes were exported in order to ease the market. Over the winter, however, owing to its severity, great quantities of storage potatoes were frozen, and by March, 1947, a definite scarcity was everywhere evident. The average prices quoted by the Agricultural Price Central were 16.67 kroner in October, 1945, and approximately 15 to 17 kroner in the autumn of 1946.

The 1944 prices for fodder also applied to the 1945-46 crop, being 12.50 kroner per 100 kilos for hay, and 4.50 kroner for oat straw and barley straw. The additional cost for pressing remained unchanged in 1945 at 2 kroner per 100 kilos, but increased to 3 kroner in 1946.

Limited Pelt Offerings at Auctions

The situation as regards prices and sales possibilities for pelts of fur-bearing animals is not yet clear. Sales to foreign countries are still encumbered with many difficulties, due to price and exchange conditions, as well as to lack of purchasing power on the part of the most important former purchasers. In order to prevent a flooding of the market, only limited quantities are offered for sale at the auctions. In 1943-44, the average silver fox prices were approximately 550 kroner, and for the German contract, 415 kroner. At the auctions in March, 1946, the average price for silver fox furs was only 156 kroner, while blue fox and mink prices were considerably higher, amounting to 253 kroner and 108 kroner respectively. Prices at the auctions in December, 1946, were somewhat lower for silver and blue fox, but slightly higher for mink.

As far as cake meals are concerned, chemical woodpulp is gradually disappearing from the market, and corn and oil cakes are again procurable in limited quantities. In October, 1945, new maximum prices were fixed for cake meals, the prices being regulated on the basis of a feed unit price of 30 öre. The price of herring meal, however, remained unchanged at approximately 24.5 öre per feed unit. The prices for agricultural machinery and implements increased somewhat in 1945 and 1946, and for building articles the index of the Agricultural College showed a price increase of 7 points during the years 1945 and 1946, the price index being 164 in November, 1946.

Number of Livestock Increases

The livestock census, taken in the spring of 1945, showed a continued increase in the number of horses, and a somewhat smaller increase in the number of heifers. Most of the other figures were slightly lower in 1945 than in 1944. Much of this reduction was due to forced slaughterings during the evacuation of Finnmark and the north of Troms. The

census taken on April 1, 1946, the first since liberation, showed higher figures for all kinds of livestock except goats. It is difficult, however, to say how much of this reduction is real, and how much is due to the fact that farmers during the war submitted lower figures than were actually the case. The number of horses, not including foals, increased from 208,000 to 228,000. Part of this increase was due to the sale of so-called "German horses" (approximately 10,000). The number of cattle increased from 1,227,000 to 1,275,000, this being mainly due to the increased number of cows, totalling 790,000 as compared with 756,000 in the spring of 1945. The total number of adult sheep rose from 937,000 to 1,002,000, but adult goat totals declined from 142,000 to 139,000. An increase was also noted in the total number of hogs, the figures being 172,000 in 1945 and 231,000 in 1946, of which breeding sows totalled 31,000 and 37,000 for the two years respectively. In 1945, the number of adult fowls only totalled 957,000, as compared with 1,605,000 in 1946, while in the case of silver foxes the figures were 66,000 and 87,000 respectively. It is quite certain, however, that for fowls and foxes the 1945 official figures were lower than the actual figures.

On account of supply difficulties abroad, the imports of cake meals have been comparatively small, the total figures for 1945 being 38,000 tons of maize and approximately 20,000 tons of oil cakes and oil meals. In the same year raw materials for the oil mills were imported to the extent of 20,000 tons. During 1946, about 68,000 tons of maize, 2,000 tons of bran and approximately 7,600 tons of oil cakes and oil meals were imported, while the imports of raw materials for the oil mills totalled approximately 17,000 tons.

Milk Production Rising

As compared with 1944, the total amount of milk delivered in 1945 increased by one per cent, amounting in all to approximately 4 million kilos. For the first 10 months of 1946, the total amount of milk delivered was 27 per cent less than for the corresponding months of 1939, but 72 per cent greater than for the same period of 1945. Since the end of November, 1946, there has been an encouraging rise, compared with the corresponding period a year earlier, but the overall production continues below 1939 levels. With such small quantities of milk available during the first few months of 1945, the production of butter and cheese was naturally very small. Thus, in March of that year, it only amounted to 10 per cent of the production in the same month of the years 1937-39. For the first 10 months of 1946, the butter production was 57 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1945, but 63 per cent less than for 1939. In the case of white cheese, the total figure was 145 per cent larger than in 1945, but 54 per cent smaller than in 1939, and for brown cheese the production was 172 per cent larger than in 1945, but 31 per cent smaller than in 1939.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered during the first 10 months of 1946, as compared with the corresponding periods of 1945 and 1939:—

	1939	1945	1946
Cattle	160,895	31,867	87,250
Horses	3,937	7,294	9,506
Hogs	251,629	2,950	19,070
Sheep	289,895	75,844	161,119
Goats	12,969	1,881	10,454
Suckling calves	170,124	88,059	147,536
Fatted calves	47,984	2,266	6,113

Even though the meat supply was considerably larger in 1946 than in the previous year, up to and including September it was still much smaller than in 1939. In October, however, the number of cattle and sheep slaughtered was considerably greater than in October, 1939. The supply of hogs for slaughter is still very small. Slaughterings of all types of animals in the final months of 1946 were comparatively small.

Areas Planted to Various Crops

The following table shows the areas, in decares (one decare equals 0.2471 acre), utilized for the most important crops during the years 1939, and 1944 to 1946 inclusive:—

	1939	1944	1945	1946
Grain and peas	1,836,741	1,941,191	1,843,576	1,704,527
Potatoes	506,927	734,269	646,333	623,853
Other root crops	225,434	256,574	250,360	199,006
Vegetables	52,787	67,327	71,615}	401,708
Other field and garden products...	323,779	275,881	293,483}	
Total field and garden products...	2,945,668	3,275,242	3,105,367	2,929,094

Profits Derived from Agriculture

Profits derived from agriculture during the fiscal years 1938-39 to 1944-45, in kroner per decare, are shown in the following table.

Year	Gross profits	Working costs	Net profits	Percentage profits
1938-39	79.40	68.47	10.93	3.6
1939-40	86.04	72.69	13.35	4.2
1940-41	90.62	73.29	17.33	5.2
1941-42	100.91	80.86	20.05	6.0
1942-43	108.63	88.96	19.67	5.6
1943-44	120.41	96.65	23.76	6.8
1944-45	117.98	101.18	16.80	4.7

Provision of Fertilizer Increases

As regards artificial fertilizers, the position in the spring of 1945 was about the same as during the preceding war years. Very small quantities of phosphoric acid fertilizer were available, while much larger quantities of nitrogen and potash fertilizer were used than was the case before the war. In 1946, however, the consumption of phosphoric acid fertilizer was again at the prewar level. Considerable quantities of artificial fertilizer reached the consumers somewhat late in the season owing to transportation difficulties.

Foreign Trade Enquiries

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

63. **Haiti**—Marius Ferrara, P.O. Box 65, Cap Haitien, Haiti, is interested in contacting Canadian firms in a position to ship dry gum lacquer and ice cream freezers. Files: T.E. 269 and T.E. 270 respectively.

New Zealand Directs That Needs Be Filled Largely By Britain

Import schedule for 1948 being reconsidered in view of dollar crisis in Britain—Purchases from Canada will probably be confined to firms having previously shipped to this market, and for essential products only—Country will aid Britain in every possible way.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON, September 8, 1947.—The new import control regulations for 1948 were issued early in August. The Minister of Finance stated that the basis for the granting of licences for imports into New Zealand for 1948 would be to secure the maximum goods possible from United Kingdom and that great care would be necessary in making provision for imports from non-sterling areas. The present state of sterling funds in London is regarded as satisfactory. But, because of the basic requirements in New Zealand, no departure from existing procedure was warranted, and care would be taken to ensure that the funds needed for essential requirements were not depleted by expenditure on non-essentials. The period of validity of the 1947 licences will not be extended beyond December 31, and Canadian exporters should make certain that any products being shipped under 1947 licences will arrive in New Zealand before the end of the year, or will be covered by 1948 licences.

Since the issuance of the import schedule, the dollar crisis in Britain has developed and the whole question of imports from dollar areas is being reconsidered. It is very certain that during the next year only essential products will be allowed into New Zealand from Canada. Secondly, the trade will probably be confined to those Canadian organizations who have previously shipped to New Zealand. New Canadian organizations will find practically no opportunity to develop markets in New Zealand unless they have commodities which are definitely essential to the economy of the country.

"Help to Britain Committee" Established in Wellington

Much concern has been felt in New Zealand as a result of the recent announcement regarding the British dollar position and the impossibility of the United Kingdom being able to maintain the convertibility of sterling. New Zealand's ties with the United Kingdom are very close, both sentimentally and economically, and there has been an overwhelming response to the necessity of New Zealand doing everything possible in this emergency. A Help to Britain Committee was set up in Wellington, representing all sections of the community, and many proposals were put forward with the object of helping Britain and conserving dollars. In addition to such suggestions as longer working hours, more production and speeding up the turn-round of ships and so forth, a proposal was made to cut down imports from dollar areas. There is every possibility that this proposal will be carried out, and this will naturally affect Canadian trade with New Zealand.

The Minister of Finance has stated that Great Britain has indicated that it would assist her materially in her present difficulties if New Zealand were to limit current imports to the extent of current earnings from exports. In that way, Great Britain would have more goods available to export to scarce currency areas. A large part of New Zealand's dollar needs are

supplied through Great Britain and thus any transfer of import licences to North America or other scarce currency countries would obviously only accentuate Great Britain's difficulties, and their own. The New Zealand government, therefore, plans to assist Great Britain in this direction as far as possible.

Budget Presented by Minister of Finance in August

The budget was presented in the Committee of Supply on August 21, 1947, by the Right Honourable Walter Nash, Minister of Finance. Mr. Nash reviewed briefly some of the difficulties which have attended the world since the end of the war and stated that, fundamentally, the solution of the world's most pressing problems can come only from more production and more trade. Available goods and services and not money are the only factors providing a high standard of living. The Minister stated that New Zealand can best assist world recovery by expanding primary production, and by raising the output of secondary and construction industries. Goods which cannot be made economically should be imported as they become available.

No Major Taxation Changes Provided

The business and commercial community, and the opposition, have been calling for a reduction in taxation. The Minister of Finance, however, considers that, as purchasing power is excessive in relation to the available goods and services, the public finances should be kept on a sound basis. Therefore, no major taxation changes were provided for in the budget. The fact that the cost of governing the country has risen in recent years was also a forceful reason for not reducing taxation. Provision had to be made for the upward adjustment of wages to public services following the Arbitration Courts' recent pronouncement on standard wage scales. The cost of social security schemes are also rising steadily each year, while debit services, stabilization costs and general administration costs are as high, and in some cases higher, than ever.

Receipts of Consolidated Fund Exceed Estimate

The minister reported that during 1946-47, trade and economic activities generally were somewhat better than anticipated when the budget was prepared. Consequently, the receipts of the Consolidated Fund totalled £108,294,000, or £7,912,000 in excess of the budget estimate. Items contributing to the excess were income tax, national security tax, customs, sales tax, and stamp duties. Expenditure, on the other hand, exceeded the estimate of £100,382,000 by £3,301,000. The principal cause for the rise in expenditure was the transfer of £3,000,000 to war expense account to assist in providing funds for the gift of £12,500,000 to the United Kingdom.

Estimates for 1947-48 place total revenue for the Consolidated Fund at £108,860,000 and expenditure at £105,516,000, the balance to be made available for supplementary estimates.

Certain Stabilization Subsidies to be Continued

One item of expenditure is of special interest, namely, the expenditure on stabilization subsidies. It is expected that the cost of subsidies for bread, butter and milk will amount to about £3,600,000 and the existing subsidies on eggs will also be continued. Subsidies on fresh fruits, meat and bacon, oatmeal, sugar and imported raw leaf tobacco are to be discontinued. As the price of tea has risen considerably, it may be necessary to pay at

least part of the higher cost. Coal subsidies will also be continued. During the past year, subsidies of £264,000 were paid to meet the operating loss incurred by the railways. For the next year, however, it is stated that a new schedule of fares and freights will be issued, increasing fares by 15 per cent and freight rates by 20 per cent. Shipping freights, which had been subsidized at the rate of 25 per cent, will be withdrawn and shipping freight rates adjusted accordingly. It is also intended to eliminate subsidies on materials and commodities associated with primary production, while those subsidies which are recoverable from the dairy and meat industries stabilization accounts will be cancelled. Other subsidies on fertilizer and so forth will have to be continued. During the last financial year, expenditure on subsidies, including both consumer and farm cost subsidies, amounted to £14,500,000. With the adjustments being now made it is estimated that a total of £13,459,000 will be required for this financial year.

Economic security is one of the foundations of the present government and it is of interest to note that expenditure on social security has risen from £7,756,000 in 1935-36 to £53,871,000 in 1946-47.

Public Debt Has Increased Considerably

The public debt has increased considerably in the recent years, mainly as a result of war borrowing. The present position of the total debt is as follows: external debt in London was £150,900,000 and in Australia, £861,000, whereas the internal long-term amounts to £427,999,000, with a floating debt of some £55,000,000, making a total debt at present time of £634,751,000.

At the close of business on August 13, sterling funds in London reached a total of £91,332,629. The lack of availability of necessary import goods has helped to swell these funds. The Minister of Finance reported that, at the present moment, import licences outstanding amounted to £123,000,000. It was estimated that about £150,000,000 is required for the accumulation of goods necessarily postponed on account of war circumstances.

Wool Disposal Commission Places Floor under Wool Market

The wool season of 1946-47 marked the resumption of the sale of wool by auction. In addition to that, the organization, formed by the British and the three Dominion governments interested in the marketing of the wool for them through their Joint Organization placed a floor under the market. All wool offered was valued, and, if the bidding did not reach the reserve, the Wool Disposal Commission, unless the seller himself decided to hold, bought it in at the reserve figure and it was added to the huge stocks accumulated during the war. The sales from that pile, especially in the United Kingdom, have been exceptionally heavy.

New Zealand's production of wool, according to Dalgety's in their wool review for the 1946-47 season, totalled 1,060,608 bales: 914,936 greasy and 145,672 slipe and scoured. A total of 900,251 bales of greasy wool was sold in New Zealand at an average price of 17·83d. per pound, compared with 849,531 bales at an average of 13·88d. per pound the previous season. The total net weight of this wool was 297,430,275 pounds compared with 292,007,436 pounds the previous year, and its gross value was £22,096,203 compared with £16,891,140, an increase of £5,205,063.

Sold in New Zealand were: 900,251 bales greasy; 5,814 bales scoured; 28,665 bales slipe, making a total of 934,730 bales. Shipped on account of growers were: 5,696 bales greasy; 838 bales scoured; and 721 bales slipe, a total of 7,255 bales. Total carryover was 56,553 bales.

The Minister of Agriculture stated recently that the general level of reserve prices for New Zealand wool has been fixed by the United Kingdom, New Zealand, Australian and South African governments. The new reserve prices will become operative on September 4, 1947. While increases are to be allowed on Australian and South African wool, there will be no change in the over-all prices of New Zealand greasy wool. There will be certain adjustments in the relativity of reserves between merino, halfbred, fine crossbred and medium crossbred wools. There will be no change in the over-all average of slipé wools.

Arbitration Court Reviewed Standard Wage Rates

The Court of Arbitration issued, on August 15, its pronouncement on standard wage rates following a claim for such a pronouncement made by the Federation of Labour. Judgment covered wage earners, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled workers who have not had increases granted to them since March 17, 1945. In the case of those workers who have been granted increases since that date the court intends to review the rates under which they work in the light of this increase. Pronouncement has taken into consideration the effect of the withdrawal of certain subsidies on consumer goods and increases in sea and rail freights. The Court's award provides for increases in standard rates of 3d. per hour or 10s. for a 40-hour week from October 1.

April External Trade Lower than in March

The Dominion's external trade for April was again well above the comparative value for the same month last year, but declined on the levels of March. Exports at £11,106,000 were £2,468,000 below the previous month's figure, and imports were £2,259,000 lower at £7,883,000.

New Zealand Trade Returns for April

	Exports	Imports	Excess
1943	£ 5,572,000	£9,790,000	*£4,218,000
1944	5,559,000	4,704,000	855,000
1945	3,798,000	3,967,000	* 169,000
1946	7,192,000	5,614,000	1,578,000
1947	11,106,000	7,883,000	3,223,000

For the ten months of the production year, which closes in June, the figures are:

	Exports	Imports	Excess
1942-43	£55,064,000	£50,810,000	£ 4,254,000
1943-44	62,795,000	75,179,000	*12,384,000
1944-45	67,090,000	59,083,000	8,007,000
1945-46	72,525,000	48,982,000	23,543,000
1946-47	89,563,000	71,339,000	18,164,000

*Excess of imports.

Attention Directed to Insufficient Postage

London, November 3, 1947.—(FTS)—Correspondents in Canada are requested to provide sufficient postage for letters directed to the Commercial Counsellor for Canada and other departmental officials in London, particularly for air mail letters. Excess postage has been paid out of recent date on letters received from Canada, involving delays and imposing an additional burden on the accounts section.

Large Relief Purchases Made in Canada Over Three Years

Commodities valued at \$254,000,000 procured by UNRRA through Canadian Commercial Corporation, of which Canada contributed \$154,000,000—Final shipments in program now being made—Arrangements for post-UNRRA relief.

PURCHASES in Canada for the relief of stricken countries have a value of \$254,000,000, of which commodities valued at \$154,000,000 were contributed by Canadians. The remaining \$100,000,000 was made available from the free funds placed at the disposal of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, whose procurement operations in this country were recently completed by the placement of a final contract for goods valued at approximately \$2,319,000. These goods should be delivered by November 30, and shipped no later than December 31.

The Canadian Commercial Corporation, which is concluding a three-year procurement program on behalf of UNRRA, has announced that negotiations were recently concluded for the purchase of 4,000,000 pounds of canned horsemeat for shipment from Swift Current, Saskatchewan, to Poland, some 1,250,000 pounds of which are already in transit. The remainder is awaiting ocean shipping space. A total of 723,256 pounds of macaroni have been purchased for shipment to Austria.

Drugs, medical supplies and hospital equipment valued at \$970,000 have been purchased by the Canadian Commercial Corporation for shipment to China and Poland, though a small quantity will be sent to Austria, Italy and Yugoslavia.

Equipment for the production of fertilizer, valued at \$402,000, has been obtained on behalf of Formosa, and will be available for shipment by the end of this year. Among the many items are a coal-washing plant, pulverizing machinery, cyanamide ovens and liquid air machines.

Wheat flour valued at \$66,600 has already been shipped for distribution to displaced persons in China, while fruit juices, canned fruits and vegetables, dehydrated soups and peanut butter to the value of \$117,080 are awaiting shipment to the same destination. Provision has been made for displaced persons in Italy to receive pearl barley, canned fruits and vegetables, fruit juices, spices, salt, flavouring extract, garlic salt, canned meat and meat paste, biscuits and jam, having a value of \$74,728.

Purchases by UNRRA in Canada

Wheat and grain	\$ 65,000,000
Canned meat	41,000,000
Trucks and ambulances	32,000,000
Fish	18,600,000
Medical supplies	10,000,000
Clothing, textiles and footwear	8,000,000
Metals	4,500,000
Farm machinery	4,000,000
Seed	3,900,000
Miscellaneous foods	2,700,000
Livestock and feed	2,500,000
Synthetic rubber	1,900,000
Powdered milk	230,000
*Miscellaneous supplies	32,000,000

*Includes steam locomotive cranes, steel rails and accessories, ships and tugs, power plants, mining machinery, machine tools, equipment for producing penicillin, etc.

Canada's aid to war-torn Europe and Asia has not ceased with the termination of the UNRRA program. The Canadian Government has allocated \$20,000,000 to post-UNRRA relief, contributions from which have already been made to the International Emergency Children's Fund, and to Austria, Greece and Italy. The Canadian Commercial Corporation will continue to act as procurement agent in the employment of these funds in Canada.

Seasonal Expansion Observed in Seven States of West Coast

Production of lumber and petroleum in Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington higher, though that of agriculture suffers slight recession—Industrial wage rates and payrolls continued advance in first half of current calendar year.

By V. E. Duclos, Canadian Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—The Twelfth District of the Federal Reserve Banking System comprises the seven western states of Arizona, California, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Utah and Washington.)

LOS ANGELES, September 29, 1947.—Business activity in the Twelfth District for the first six months of 1947, according to a recent report of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco, showed seasonal expansion in the extractive industries, such as agriculture, mining, and lumbering, as well as construction. Relatively static conditions prevailed in manufacturing employment, despite a recent trend downward.

Industrial wage rates and payrolls have continued to advance, although metals are not plentiful. The shortage of freight cars still exists. While retail trade shows increases in total dollar values over last year, it has probably decreased in physical volume, except in such durable items as household appliances, furniture and automobiles. In the agricultural field, some reduction from last year has occurred in agricultural prices and in growers' receipts from citrus fruits and from deliveries of fruits and vegetables to canneries. While late rains benefited pastures and livestock ranges, orchard and fruit crops in scattered areas were damaged by rain and wind.

Lumber Production Increases

The advancing prices in late 1946 and early 1947 stimulated lumber production, which was estimated at 5.5 billion board feet, for the first five months of 1947, or nearly 25 per cent above the reported output for the corresponding months of 1946, when the industry was hampered by labour difficulties and adverse weather conditions. This production also equalled the average output in the same period between 1942 and 1945. Lumber prices for both finished material and for rough uncured lumber advanced rapidly for several months following the cessation of price controls. The lumber market was chaotic for a considerable time, with buyers frantically bidding against each other to secure almost any kind of material.

Wholesale prices dropped somewhat by the end of May, particularly for lower grades. Informed trade circles believe the acute lumber shortage is definitely past, except for hardwood and certain millwork items. General construction lumber is now relatively easy to obtain. Inventories of distributors' yards have improved and retail stocks for the country as a whole

were reported in May to be more than double those of a year ago. While the construction industry's demands for lumber remained at substantial levels, they have become more orderly and selective. There is no longer an urgency to buy and kind of lumber, and demand is now confined mainly to standard dimension material.

The somewhat obvious result of these changes has been a more cautious attitude on the part of lumber producers. Some mills are increasingly reluctant to build up large inventories on the basis of present high costs for fear of a possible price drop. This year's seasonal expansion and output in the Douglas fir area, for example, was less than usual. Reports are prevalent that small mills, which often do not have the equipment to cure or finish their rough lumber, have been adversely affected by the recent market trend. Many have shut down, and predictions are general in the trade that many more will be forced to do so.

Gasoline Sales Increased

Taxable sales of gasoline in the three Pacific coast states of California, Oregon and Washington for the first four months of 1947 were nearly 15 per cent above those of the same period last year. This is evidence of the rising demand that has characterized the market during the current year for most types of petroleum products, including gasoline, diesel oil, lubricants and heavy fuel oils. Prices of crude petroleum and oil products advanced sharply in March, and crude oil prices advanced again in the last week of June. The cost of drilling new wells is reported to have increased disproportionately to the price of oil during recent years, and the lifting of crude petroleum prices was expected to result in some stimulus to drilling operations.

District output of crude petroleum has shown a gradual increase from October, 1946, to April, 1947, when production was less than five per cent below the maximum wartime rates of output attained in mid-1945. Gasoline output has risen steadily since January. In April, it nearly equalled that of August, 1946, the highest month of last year, and was within ten per cent of the wartime peak of July-August, 1945, when local petroleum supplies were being augmented by crude oil brought from West Texas oil fields. Output of other refined oils, notably lubricants, has increased sharply from the average levels of a year and two years ago.

Industry Restrained by High Prices

The current high level of commodity prices is exerting a restraining influence on industrial employment, as well as on the physical volume of retail trade. Little basic change has occurred in recent months in activity at aircraft plants and shipyards of the district. The former are still engaged predominantly on government orders, the latter on ship repair and scrapping. Employment in California aircraft plants in May was slightly below the levels of last winter, but nearly up to the average of last year. Shipyard employment is lower than a year ago, and appears due for a further decline. Of the 21 principal manufacturing industry groups in California, 13 employed fewer wage earners in April or May than in the earlier months of this year. The extreme case is in the apparel industry, which reported employment in May as 5,000 below February and 3,000 less than a year ago. The same trend has characterized California non-manufacturing industries. Nearly all provided fewer jobs in April or May than during the first quarter, and in some cases were operating even below the levels of a year ago.

Department Store Sales Maintained

The aggregate dollar value of District department stores in April and May continued near the high levels of preceding months. There is little doubt that high prices played a more important part in this result than increased physical sales. It is almost certain that the physical volume of retail trade, except for consumer durable goods, such as automobiles and major household appliances, has fallen below that of a year ago. Average daily sales for department stores in the District were only about six per cent higher in May than in the same month last year. This increase is well below the average advance in retail prices for the year. Sales of a representative group of District apparel stores in May exceeded those of May, 1946, by about two per cent, while April sales fell eight per cent below those of the previous April. District furniture stores made a much better showing. In every month of 1947, sales have been at least 25 per cent above sales in the same month of 1946.

Chile Intensifies Her Government Control of Foreign Exchange

Absolute control of foreign banking operations assumed by government under new decree—All import permits and exchange cover may be granted only with authorization of the Council of Foreign Trade—Banks must report daily on exchange resulting from contracts entered into for delivery of shipping documents covering exports.

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

SANTIAGO, October 28, 1947.—Absolute control of foreign banking operations has been assumed by the Government by virtue of Decree No. 1176 of the Ministry of Economy and Commerce, issued on October 10 and published in the *Diario Oficial* on October 27. Fundamentally the Decree orders that all import permits and exchange cover may be granted only with the express authorization of the Council of Foreign Trade. To that authority, banks must declare daily exchange resulting from contracts entered into for the delivery of shipping documents covering exports, immediately after arranging the relative credits.

As the Decree in question establishes priorities in the granting of permits to cover imports of raw materials and machinery, and as no priority provision is made for luxury goods, the importation of these, in practice, will be reduced to a minimum, or disappear altogether, due to the shortage of exchange available. Text of the Decree is as follows:

Text of the Decree

1. From the date of this Decree, import permits and exchange cover will only be granted with the express authorization of the Foreign Trade Council as indicated in this Decree.

2. From this same date, the commercial banks must declare daily to the Foreign Trade Council, exchange totals resulting from exports immediately the relative credits have been arranged, indicating the number of each application, the amount and the name of the exporter. Concurrently,

a detail of exchange purchases, indicating the name of the seller, amount, and origin, must be forwarded.

This exchange will automatically increase the amount at the disposition of the respective bank, only to be availed of with the express authority of the Council and as indicated by that entity.

3. Together with the declaration mentioned in the previous article, the commercial banks must forward to the Council lists of requests for exchange cover for their authorization.

4. Banks will also indicate totals of facilities granted in foreign currency.

5. The Council will forward to each bank daily, for immediate attention, lists of exchange cover for an amount equal to the purchases declared on the previous day.

6. Commercial banks will advise in due course cancellations effected on the previous day.

7. Particulars indicated as required in the previous articles will enable the Council to carry a controlling current account for each bank.

8. The Council will establish order of preference in exchange cover for authorized permits, in such a way as to give priority to the import of raw materials, machinery, foodstuffs, chemical and pharmaceutical products and, generally speaking, of articles essential to the normal development of national industry and to assure a reasonable food supply to the population.

To this effect, the chronological order of the exchange requests will be regulated within each category, in accordance with the classification above mentioned, due account being taken at the same time of whether the merchandise is already in the customs house or in transit, or under a previously established credit.

Special consideration will also be given where bank advances have been made against the merchandise.

9. The Council will fix percentages for the distribution of available exchange for the different classes of merchandise indicated in the previous article, as also amounts for payment of travelling expenses, freights, interest services, insurance, etc.

Provisional Regulations

1. Commercial banks must forward statements to the Council giving the different currencies involved, detailing the number and amounts of the documents pending, and their total, as at October 31 inclusive. These statements will refer to exchange cover approved by, and exchange cover pending in, the Council, relating to import permits.

Lists must also be forwarded of exchange cover relating to approved permits and those pending in the Council. Such lists must be accompanied by a statement of exchange available, under the different currency headings, at the same date, and will serve to open the control accounts for each bank to which reference is made in Article 7 of this Decree.

2. Lists of exchange cover forwarded by the banks must be classified as follows: (a) Import permits for merchandise which has already entered the country; (b) import permits for merchandise in the customs house or in transit, of which the relative documents are held by the banks; (c) import permits for merchandise ordered under letter of credit; (d) permits for payments of freight, interest services, travelling expenses, etc., and; (e) permits regarding which banks have made advances.

Canadian Imports, by Groups

Main Groups	September			January-September		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	9.0	21.4	22.1	91.9	221.2	251.4
Animals and Animal Products.....	1.9	4.7	6.6	19.1	46.0	65.7
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	6.9	20.8	24.5	65.4	177.5	298.0
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.8	5.4	7.4	23.8	49.8	68.2
Iron and Products.....	11.6	42.8	68.2	125.0	340.3	564.0
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.3	10.0	12.4	29.3	82.5	120.1
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12.4	33.1	43.4	90.1	232.1	322.0
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	3.1	6.8	9.3	24.4	68.3	84.9
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	5.5	11.1	14.2	36.8	143.0	122.0
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..	56.4	156.1	208.1	506.0	1,360.8	1,896.2

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	September			January-September		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits.....	1,533	5,721	5,128	15,480	69,555	59,172
Nuts.....	306	1,243	507	2,176	15,015	16,680
Vegetables.....	130	378	519	5,160	23,838	19,721
Grains and products.....	949	1,911	2,220	13,329	11,716	21,072
Sugar and products.....	1,750	3,794	5,549	14,730	29,703	38,249
Cocoa and chocolate.....	134	12	27	1,463	3,840	6,735
Coffee and chicory.....	254	1,640	855	3,007	14,205	9,229
Tea.....	766	1,536	1,586	7,033	7,169	13,566
Bevcracs, alcoholic.....	649	1,049	868	4,288	8,671	8,463
Gum and resins.....	126	637	367	1,021	3,861	4,746
Oils, vegetable.....	762	484	1,345	9,293	8,095	17,264
Rubber and products.....	723	1,582	1,456	7,704	12,596	22,106
Tobacco.....	195	286	278	1,630	2,388	2,306
Vegetable products, other.....	751	1,134	1,401	5,596	10,587	12,088
Total.....	9,027	21,407	22,106	91,910	221,239	251,396
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products.....	243	353	323	1,810	3,407	3,593
Furs and products.....	346	2,304	1,582	4,766	21,207	14,792
Hides and skins, raw.....	190	49	860	1,722	1,955	9,457
Leather, unmanufactured.....	230	263	476	1,895	2,906	4,934
Leather, manufactured.....	304	393	655	1,902	3,413	5,483
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	68	172	1,683	615	3,105	11,677
Animals and products, other.....	535	1,149	974	6,417	10,021	15,758
Total.....	1,916	4,683	6,553	19,126	46,014	65,693
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	604	2,179	2,388	8,608	30,498	42,516
Cotton products.....	1,418	4,726	7,450	12,516	46,788	97,987
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	746	3,101	2,491	6,216	17,601	26,850
Silk and products.....	608	360	494	5,010	2,316	5,963
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	651	1,359	2,190	7,235	12,060	23,269
Wool products.....	1,305	4,660	4,288	12,246	32,339	39,960
Artificial silk and products.....	383	1,859	2,014	2,687	14,996	27,214
Textile products, other.....	1,147	2,557	3,171	10,920	20,947	34,248
Total.....	6,861	20,800	24,486	65,438	177,545	298,007

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodity	September			January-September		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	366	770	1,460	4,036	5,937	13,797
Wood, manufactured.....	373	889	1,362	3,208	7,823	13,686
Paper.....	660	1,600	1,790	5,565	13,604	17,234
Books and printed matter.....	1,388	2,107	2,778	11,034	22,444	23,452
Total.....	2,786	5,365	7,390	23,842	49,808	68,169
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore.....	439	984	1,920	2,108	3,098	9,522
Scrap.....	32	141	460	487	1,474	2,629
Castings and forgings.....	241	560	620	1,976	4,902	6,701
Rolling mill products.....	1,758	4,794	6,574	18,246	37,222	56,562
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	119	739	1,257	1,537	6,098	9,341
Wire and chain.....	96	405	849	1,566	3,721	6,923
Farm implements and machinery.....	1,443	5,873	8,359	18,434	47,766	79,908
Hardware and cutlery.....	172	593	832	1,605	4,964	7,698
Household machinery.....	265	566	1,798	2,031	4,049	10,941
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	489	432	1,229	4,185	4,987	9,111
Business, printing machinery.....	448	930	1,779	4,525	8,480	15,503
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,653	8,986	12,890	18,471	74,258	115,477
Tools.....	165	758	819	1,737	7,333	8,929
Autos, freight and passenger.....	328	4,415	8,669	9,644	18,450	55,228
Automobile parts.....	1,527	4,672	8,972	16,767	47,938	71,240
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	376	1,139	1,615	1,796	6,492	11,284
Engines and boilers.....	594	2,209	3,491	6,502	20,884	30,649
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	209	1,104	950	1,129	7,071	10,451
Iron products, other.....	1,206	3,514	5,093	12,217	31,073	45,901
Total.....	11,560	42,814	68,177	124,961	340,260	563,998
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—						
Aluminium and products.....	676	1,819	1,287	3,763	8,993	12,167
Brass, copper, and products.....	194	922	917	2,381	6,222	10,365
Tin.....	218	24	12	1,727	4,336	5,534
Precious metals (except gold).....	194	1,400	766	2,081	9,097	9,695
Clocks and watches.....	223	427	721	1,577	5,471	6,398
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,030	3,790	5,698	9,816	33,625	51,254
Non-ferrous products, other.....	776	1,618	3,027	7,986	14,734	24,640
Total.....	3,310	10,000	12,428	29,333	82,478	120,052
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products.....	583	1,258	2,065	5,958	12,764	17,600
Coal.....	3,358	12,116	15,518	25,581	82,325	98,044
Coal products.....	250	1,384	1,662	2,320	9,666	10,094
Glass and glassware.....	570	2,201	2,016	4,718	15,968	22,037
Petroleum, crude.....	5,459	8,710	10,287	31,347	62,369	91,758
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,096	3,965	8,124	11,115	23,858	54,475
Stone and products.....	580	1,349	1,933	5,113	10,052	13,642
Non-metallic products, other.....	527	2,157	1,839	3,994	15,134	14,360
Total.....	12,422	33,140	43,444	90,145	232,136	322,011
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids.....	119	170	256	1,168	2,348	2,650
Cellulose products.....	135	526	398	1,270	4,896	4,165
Drugs and medicines.....	260	584	797	2,659	7,162	9,339
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	372	704	822	2,707	7,039	7,778
Fertilizers.....	294	364	843	1,770	3,272	4,698
Paints and varnishes.....	336	567	1,258	2,600	7,061	9,883
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	825	1,045	1,270	5,785	9,270	10,162
Synthetic resins and products.....	86	1,151	1,024	625	10,158	12,781
Chemical products, other.....	650	1,645	2,653	5,848	17,098	23,424
Total.....	3,078	6,756	9,322	24,432	68,304	84,881

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodity	September			January-September		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films.....	100	185	282	1,052	1,896	2,119
Toys and sporting goods.....	236	477	594	1,705	2,912	5,725
Refrigerators and parts.....	47	450	1,155	1,052	3,609	8,994
Musical instruments.....	120	353	319	903	2,035	3,506
Scientific equipment.....	369	987	1,418	3,283	9,647	12,475
Aircraft and parts.....	606	717	796	2,528	6,971	10,114
Works of art.....	61	75	105	901	1,329	1,317
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	1,200	1,126	2,171	6,180	5,930	11,947
Parcels of small value.....	337	1,880	1,923	3,288	7,549	19,785
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	38	178	106	305	2,544	2,188
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	486	1,306	1,075	3,794	10,036	10,318
Miscellaneous, other.....	1,138	1,116	1,800	7,311	12,217	17,243
Canadian goods returned.....	302	1,072	807	1,682	66,617	5,572
Non-commercial articles.....	412	1,207	1,674	2,782	9,734	10,720
Total	5,451	11,129	14,226	36,765	143,026	122,024

Small Market Exists in Brazil for Table Potatoes from Canada

Normally served in restaurants and in homes of wealthier citizens, potatoes are substituted for rice and beans as staple items of diet—Climate, topography and soil conditions discourage widespread plantings — Potatoes produced by primitive means.

By W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist,
Canadian Embassy, Buenos Aires).

(Editor's Note—This is the first of four articles on market conditions for certified seed and table potatoes in Brazil, prepared by Mr. McCullough during a survey of this area earlier in the year.)

(One metric ton equals 2,204 pounds; one kilo equals 2.2 pounds; one hectare equals 2.47 acres; one cruzeiro equals \$0.0544 Canadian.)

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Although potatoes are not a staple in the Brazilian diet, they are usually seen on the table of the wealthier classes and are regularly served in restaurants. Some quantities of Canadian white flesh table potatoes have been shipped to this market in the past in order to acquaint the consumer with the qualities of the North American white varieties. The country is not a large market for certified seed potatoes, imports mainly originating in Holland of the small whole tubers of yellow flesh varieties.

Brazil is the largest country in South America and third largest in the Western Hemisphere, with a population of some 45 million inhabitants. The settled areas are largely confined to the broad coastal regions, with Rio de Janeiro the capital and largest city, although São Paulo, the industrial centre, ranks a close second.

Most of Brazil lies in the tropics but, owing to the enormous extent of the coastal mountain range and central plateaus, much of the country

has a temperate climate. The fact that the temperatures are lower than tropical in many parts makes it possible for the farmer to cultivate a wide range of crops.

Main Agricultural Areas Located in South

The most important cultivated agricultural areas are located in Southern Brazil, mainly in the States of Bahia, Minas Gerais, São Paulo, Paraná and Rio Grande do Sul. For a country of its size, good agricultural land is at a premium, and with the exception of a few relatively small zones, it is necessary to use fertilizers rather extensively to attain a reasonable yield of hoe crops. The contour of the country is from mountainous to hilly, with most of it naturally wooded. The majority of the Brazilian farms are smaller than the size common to Canada, as for example, in the state of São Paulo over 75,000 are less than 30 acres. Similarly most of the fields are small and frequently located on hillsides.

Under these basic conditions it is not surprising that potatoes have not been intensively cultivated and that they are a comparatively expensive food in Brazil. The standard of the product seen in the markets is far below those in Canada and the United States. The potatoes are smaller and inferior to the North American types.

Potatoes Not a Staple in Diet

Potatoes are not a staple in the Brazilian diet, although they are usually seen on the table of the wealthier classes and are regularly served in restaurants. Rice and beans are the staple foods of nearly universal use and are served daily at both main meals on practically all Brazilian tables.

Rice is cooked differently than in Canada and the United States. When prepared in Brazil, it includes tomatoes, onion, garlic, etc. What potatoes are to the diet of Canadians, beans are to the diet of Brazilians. They are eaten every day of the year at each of the two main meals and are more certain to be included than rice.

These eating habits partially account for the low per capita consumption of potatoes in Brazil, which is only 20.2 pounds. This figure is much lower than the consumption in Argentina and Uruguay and only a fraction of the per capita consumption in Canada, United States and Europe.

The quantities of potatoes consumed in different communities naturally varies according to the proximity of the production zones. In Southern Brazil, including Rio, the per capita consumption is 43 pounds per annum as against only 2.6 pounds in the North. A comparison of the per capita consumption of the main food items in Brazil is shown in the following table:

Brazilian Per Capita Consumption of Main Food Items

	North	North-east	East	South	Central West	Average
	Figures in Kilograms					
Rice	8.9	7.9	25.0	43.4	66.5	27.3
Wheat flour	11.9	9.2	16.5	43.5	6.9	22.8
Mandioca flour	42.7	46.9	26.9	7.9	33.5	26.5
Meat and fish	14.3	13.5	21.2	27.0	15.2	20.7
Potatoes	1.2	1.3	6.6	19.5	8.5	9.2
Bananas	22.1	17.9	48.7	27.8	55.6	35.6
Beans	6.0	11.8	21.9	18.2	25.5	17.8
Oranges	2.1	4.5	31.3	46.4	6.0	27.7
Sugar	15.4	15.4	18.8	32.9	12.8	22.1



New Brunswick—Field of Canadian certified seed potatoes, large quantities of which are shipped to other countries. As Brazilian potato growers prefer small whole tubers for planting, any offering of Canadian seed will necessarily have to be the "small size" grade.

Potatoes Cultivated Under Primitive Conditions

According to some officials of the Brazilian Departments of Agriculture, it was not until 1910 that potatoes were cultivated in this country. With development of large cities, as Rio and São Paulo, more attention than previously was paid to the production of food crops such as potatoes. However potatoes are still produced by very primitive means. Little agricultural machinery is used, most of the work, such as planting, hoeing, harvesting and even spraying for late blight and insects, is done by hand. The grower usually owns his own farm and only cultivates what he and his family can work. Virtually no hired help is employed. In the state of São Paulo, the Japanese settlers are the most important producers. These settlers have formed co-operatives which are the largest factor in the trade in that state. These growers use fertilizer more extensively and also purchase imported seed which they normally use for about three generations. The largest co-operative is at Cotia near São Paulo. This organization handles its own produce and also purchases from the State of Paraná, marketing large quantities in Rio, Santos and it also ships to towns in the North.

People Accustomed to Yellow Flesh Varieties

The first seed is reported to have come from Europe and was of yellow flesh varieties. Since then, imported seed has been of this type and the people have become accustomed to and prefer these varieties. Yellow

flesh is popularly associated with good potatoes, although no one can give a real explanation for the preference. White flesh varieties have been imported from Argentina for both seed and table use, these quantities, however, have not been large and much of the trade has been along the border. In Rio de Janeiro, Rio Grande do Sul, Santos and some of the Northern towns the white flesh varieties are accepted by some consumers.

To counter the pronounced prejudice against the white flesh varieties, advantage was taken of the high prices of table stock in Rio to attempt to place, during November and December of 1946, a substantial quantity of Canadian white flesh table potatoes on the market. The main purpose was to acquaint the consumer with the qualities of the North American white varieties and at the same time to assist in moving a portion of the Canadian surplus. The Trade Commissioner's office in Rio succeeding in placing substantial orders for table potatoes in Canada and the letters of credit were opened. Unfortunately, the shipping situation tightened and part of this business was lost, as the material could not move in the time specified and arrived before the end of the year, when the time limit for the suspension of import duties on all food products was up. However, a number of small shipments from the 1946 crop, arriving over a period of several months, were placed on the Rio market.

Brazil has not been in the past what is considered a large market for certified seed potatoes. Imports have been mostly from Holland, which arrive in small shipments during the months from August to December. These were all yellow flesh varieties and of the "small size" grade. The total imports of seed are shown in the following table:

Import of Seed Potatoes into Brazil*

	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Metric Tons					
Germany	16.6	273.9	405.6	219.5	69.2	....
Argentina	6.7	....	....	18.0	....	29.7
Austria .....	....	....	10.0	....	....	....
Denmark .....	....	....	2.1	....	....	....
Estonia .....	....	....	2.2	.7	....	....
Holland	997.5	2,256.0	1,970.8	1,054.4	1,224.3	362.7
Japan .....	....	....	1.2	....	....	....
Canada .....	....	.6	....	....	....	1.0
Belgium, Luxembourg .	138.0	15.0	....	....	....	....
United States .....	....	....	....	....	4.8	....
Poland .....	....	....	....	....	15.1	....
Total	1,158.8	2,545.5	2,391.9	1,292.6	1,313.4	392.4
				1941	1942	1946
				Metric Tons		
Argentina				420.8	....	....
Canada				27.0	7.5	....
Great Britain .....				....	.1	....
Holland .....				....	....	9.890
United States .....				.2	....	1.905
Total				448.0	7.6	11.795

*No imports occurred during the years 1943-44-45.

"Small Size" Seed Preferred

The potato grower in Brazil is accustomed to and prefers planting the small whole tubers for seed. While custom has probably been a great influence in present day demands, all the potato experts of the local Department of Agriculture support this practice. The State Department of Agriculture in São Paulo claims that, in experiments with cut seed as against

whole seed, depending on rain fall, up to 50 per cent of the fields planted with cut seed may be lost. Cut seed is reported to be more subject to attack by nematodes, which are prevalent in all areas.

With respect to imported seed, the growers have become accustomed to exact sizes, which have been supplied by Holland and Germany. The grades are principally in two sizes, one with diameters from 2.8 centimetres to 3.4 centimetres and the other from 3.5 centimetres to 6.0 centimetres. The Canadian grade of small size would no doubt be generally accepted, but at the present time they will not accept the large size grade. Any offering of Canadian seed will necessarily have to be the "small size" grade.

Imported Table Potatoes Required from September to January

From September to January, normally, there are less quantities of domestic table potatoes for the large markets of Rio and Santos. Usually there is a market for imported table stock during these months to supplement local supplies. The quantities will vary in any year according to the size and availability of local crops. The temperature is higher during these months and imported potatoes arrive at Rio and Santos in better condition than local produce from distant points. The railways have a few refrigerator cars which are used for the transport of meat and fish. Occasionally fruit is transported in these rail cars but rarely, if ever, are they used for potatoes.

Imports of Table Potatoes into Brazil

	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938		
	Metric Tons							
Germany	12.0	216.1	....	125	52.5	....	
Argentina	4,759.1	1,953.4	1,080.0	7.9	....	219.9	
Chile	29.5	....	....	....	....	....
Great Britain	8.5	24.2	....	29	....	....
Holland	5,927.9	1,043.2	23.4	1,063.5	1,336.8	408.0		
Italy	15.7	....	....	....	....	13.7	
Japan .....	.9	....	....	....	....	....
Poland .....	....	840	....	150	....	....
Portugal	203.8	10.5	....	....	....	....
Senegal .....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Belgium, Luxembourg	367.5	165.0	201.0	59.4	82.5	4.5		
Uruguay .....	....	....	3.9	....	....	....
	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946
	Metric Tons							
Argentina	119.7	5,742.2	3,139.2	65.7	5,265.4
Colombia	11.2
Holland	732.6	70.6
United States	1.1

Charges on Cables from Germany Increased

Minden, October 10, 1947.—(FTS)—The charge for all telegrams from the US/UK zones of Germany to the United States and its possessions, with the exception of Expeditionary Force Messages, will be increased approximately 25 per cent, effective October 10, 1947, it was announced by the Communications Branch, Internal Affairs and Communications Division, Office of Military Government for Germany (US).

The Federal Communications Commission authorized American telegraph companies to increase rates approximately 25 per cent for telegraphic traffic to Germany, effective August 5, 1947, after those companies had presented evidence that overseas operations were being conducted at a considerable loss. Simultaneously, U.S. commercial companies operating

international telecommunications gateways in Germany petitioned the US/UK Military Governments for a similar increase in westbound traffic.

All profits accruing to the German Reichspost from international telecommunication services will be deposited in the Joint Export-Import Account to help offset deficits in foreign credits involved in the import of supplies from foreign countries.

Argentine Economic Conditions Have Continued at High Level

General financial position is good, but inflation is definitely present—Complete import control established on August 21—Value of exports increased but actual volume decreased—Grain production, generally, is below prewar average.

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

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

BUENOS AIRES, September 20, 1947.—In general, it can be said that economic conditions in Argentina during recent months have continued at a high level of activity, although there are many imperfections regarding which it is not wise to generalize at present. Unemployment is non-existent, but production, though high in the absolute, is down in terms of output per worker. The country's general financial position is sound, but inflation is very definitely present. Importations, both by government agency and by private importer, have been substantial, yet they have been featured by lack of balance and, to some extent, by lack of discrimination. Export prices for primary products have been very high and the overall income has been substantial, but there have been a number of features of the export trade which may show themselves in the form of later ill effect. The institution of complete import control, finalized by the absolute embargo of August 21, has brought an end to at least some phases of indiscriminate importation. August 21 may readily mark the beginning of a changed economic situation, especially in so far as concerns importation, but quite possibly affecting the country's economy as a whole. There is no doubt that Argentina is basically sound. Such a statement, however, requires definite qualification in dealing with the position of specific phases of the economy. It will be found that this present report places accent on the agricultural and industrial situation and touches only lightly on other aspects of economic activity.

Retail Sales Have Greatly Increased

Indices based on the sales of larger retail organizations, in Buenos Aires only, show a rise from the basic year (1939 equals 100) to 131.7 in 1943, 150.5 in 1944, 166.8 in 1945, 209.1 in 1946, and 225.8 in March, 1947. The growth probably reflects increase of prices as well as expansion of business and may not take into account those greater increases outside official knowledge. The official indices of wholesale prices in Buenos Aires (1939 equals 100), subject to similar qualifications, have risen to 187.1 in 1943, 195.3 in 1944, 200.8 in 1945 and 216.4 in 1946. By March,



The large building in the foreground is the Central Post Office in Buenos Aires, and that in the upper left corner is the "Casa Rosada", Government House, which fronts on the famous Plaza de Mayo. The Royal Bank of Canada has an office on the lower floor of the building occupied by the Commercial Secretary, in white circle, while that of the Sun Life Assurance Company of Canada is in the tall building opposite the Central Post Office.

Photo courtesy Archivo Grafico de la Nacion

1947, the index was estimated at 225·4. In this connection, it can be noted that the official index of the cost of living in Buenos Aires, with 1943 as 100, shows 1944 as 99·7, 1945 as 119·4 and 1946 as 140·5. These figures are understood to be related to the costs for a workingman with wife and two children and cannot reflect the steeper increase for higher living standards.

Tonnage of Exports Decreased but Total Value Higher than 1946

Detailed statistics of Argentina's foreign trade have not been available since those for 1943, but totals are published fairly promptly. Aggregate export tonnages and values for June were recently made public and make it possible to give some half-yearly comparisons. In the first six months of 1947, Argentina exported 3,499,000 metric tons of commodities compared with 3,923,000 in the same period of 1946. The figures for values in the two periods were 2,327,800,000 pesos in 1947 as compared with 1,620,600,000 in 1946. The decreased tonnage, in juxtaposition with the

increased value, gives ample proof that Argentina is benefiting handsomely from prevailing world conditions and gives support to the government's statement of the substantial income accruing to the state through control of the export of meat, grain and vegetable oils.

Argentine Exports, by Principal Commodities

Commodity	January-June	Half-year
	1947	average 1946
	(Millions of pesos)	
Animals on the hoof	36.4	33.1
Meat	341.2	296.3
Hides	147.1	170.2
Wool	140.2	178.5
Dairy produce	104.4	73.5
Animal by-products	141.4	102.4
Cereals and linseed	680.2	487.9
Wheat flour and by-products	31.7	25.4
Other arable farming products	529.4	337.6
Forestry products	44.4	38.6
Mining products	4.7	8.8
Fish and game	5.3	11.3
Manufactured articles	121.4	222.9
Total	2,327.8	1,986.5

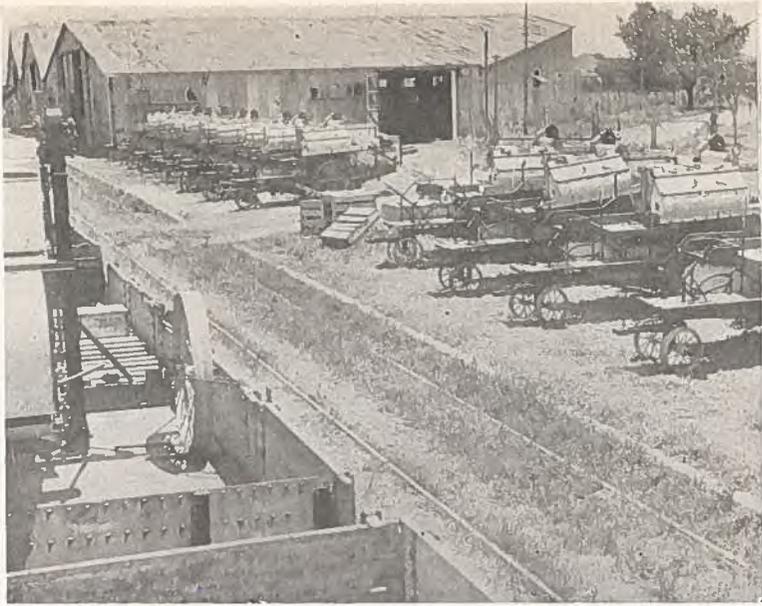
Argentine Chamber of Commerce Discuss Import Problems

The Argentine Chamber of Commerce recently called attention to the serious difficulties encountered by the importer through lack of knowledge as to the future policy of the Banco Central in the handling of foreign exchange and in the issuance of import and exchange permits. They pointed out the long-term nature of import trade and the consequent need for advance knowledge of future plans. In this connection, the Chamber expressed regret at the decision of the Banco Central to raise to 20 per cent the fine payable on unused portions of exchange permits and suggested that no fine be imposed when documentary proof can be brought forward that incomplete use of exchange permits resulted from causes arising abroad or other force majeure.

Few Imports Permitted under New Measure

In the first half of the year, and particularly in the middle of the year, import control consisted of general freedom to import but with increasing specific restrictions. A measure published by the Banco Central on August 21 reversed the position. Whereas formerly the many were allowed but some were limited, now many are not allowed and only the few are permitted.

The port of Buenos Aires has suffered severely from very serious congestion for many months. The government recently appointed an interventor to take complete charge over the heads of the eight authorities normally responsible for the port and its various phases of operation. In mid-September, the interventor made his first report, which indicated that it is taking twice as long to move a ton of cargo as it did ten years ago. The port, however, is handling 60 per cent of the country's total steamer traffic as compared to 40 per cent a decade ago. Steps are being taken to reopen other ports and the basins of Buenos Aires harbour will be deepened to permit landing direct to wharves rather than having to unload into barges while lying in the roads.



Argentina—Canadian agricultural equipment being unloaded from railway cars near Buenos Aires.

The Argentine Chamber of Commerce also commented strongly on state intervention in overseas trade which, it is claimed, prevents the proper marketing abroad of Argentine products. As an example, the Chamber cited the important matter of hides, of which exportation has been greatly delayed with resultant possible loss through deterioration.

Low Acreage of Wheat Sown

The first official estimate for the 1947-48 Argentine wheat crop shows the area sown as 5,805,000 hectares, which is 13 per cent below the previous season's figure. Although not the lowest on record, there have been only three occasions in the past thirty years when sowings were lower. The decline has been debited to adverse climatic conditions, but it is quite probable that the Government's grain policy has had a definite effect. At the same time that official figures have been published showing a very substantial profit obtained for the government from the export of grain, the producer has received a fixed official price which, he claims, is barely sufficient to cover his costs. The implications of the crop estimate in international trade are obvious—wheat from Argentina will be in short supply for at least twelve months. In fact, Argentina itself is still suffering a shortage of wheat flour and of various farinaceous foods on the domestic market and, if next season's crop is to be lower than the past, Argentina may well find herself forced to restrict exports to avoid or to reduce domestic shortage.

The third official estimate of the 1946-47 corn crop shows a total harvest of 5,815,000 tons, which is a further revision downward of previous estimates. There had been prognostications of a yield almost double the final output. Once again, it is unfortunate that this important item of international trade should be in such short supply as possibly to affect domestic needs as well as overseas requirements. The first official estimate of sowings to linseed for the 1947-48 season has just been published and shows a decrease of 10 per cent in area and thus becomes the lowest for several years.

Official Agricultural Policy Outlined in Broadcast

A new Minister of Agriculture recently took office and early in September made a broadcast, especially directed to farmers, in which he promised sympathetic consideration for all problems afflicting the agriculturist. The only definite promise made was that farmers would be permitted to employ members of their own family. This will remove a very troublesome source of dissatisfaction and, if it means full freedom of employment, will be even more valuable because the limitations imposed in regard to the employment of labour in agriculture have resulted in anomalies and have contributed to increased agricultural costs and to production decreases. The Minister gave no information to the farmer on the subject of grain prices. On the contrary, he stated that "if the shrinkage in production is not immediately corrected we shall, without doubt, find ourselves obliged to endure far more onerous burdens and sacrifices in order to avoid the destruction of the country's economic equilibrium". He went on to speak of the "indispensable needs of machinery and equipment and the government's plans for the five-year period ahead".

Production of Grains Has Fluctuated

The present official index of physical production of main crops are based on the season 1936-37 as 100. Wheat shows much fluctuation, ranging from an index of 52·3 in 1939-40 to 151·7 in the previous year. In the main, however, production has been down, having exceeded the basic year in only three seasons. The index for 1946-47 was 88·6. Corn has suffered even more violent variation. The index was down to 22·5 in 1943-44, up to 101 the next season, but back to 34·3 the next. The figure for 1946-47 was 71·2. Oats production has suffered setbacks but in a flatter curve, decreasing steadily to 56 in 1941-42, rising to 136·7 in 1944-45 and steadying at 103·3 in 1946-47. Barley, too, has followed quite a natural curve below and above the normal, but has shown marked increase in the past four years to the index of 279·2 in 1946-47. Rye has shown extremes of 60·9 and 258·6, but has climbed steadily back to 264 for 1946-47.

Rice Output Has Shown Continuous Rise

Rice has shown a continuous increase, with hardly any setback, from 15·8 in 1929-30 up to 435·2 in 1946-47. Linseed reached its norm only in the basic year and before. Since 1936-37, the index has been consistently below 100, ranging from 39·8 to 87 and standing at 53·1 in 1946-47. Peanut production rose fairly steadily to 250·7 in 1943-44, but has since as steadily decreased to 145·7 in 1946-47. The crops of sunflower seed, on the other hand, have shown increase of very substantial proportions, with a marked rise to the almost spectacular index of 1001·5 in 1943-44 and the subsequent relative decrease to 873·0 in 1946-47. Birdseed continues to be produced in much the same volume and the basic year, as in the case of linseed, showed quantities higher than usual and exceeded only in two subsequent harvests; the index in 1946-47 was 82·1.

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.

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

Belleville—Chamber of Commerce.
 Brantford—Board of Trade.
 Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.
 Calgary—Board of Trade.
 Chatham—Board of Trade.
 Edmonton—Can. Manufacturers' Association.
 Fredericton—Board of Trade.
 Galt—Board of Trade.
 Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.
 Granby—Board of Trade.
 Guelph—Board of Trade.
 Halifax—Board of Trade.
 Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
 Ingersoll—Chamber of Commerce.
 Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.
 Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
 London—Chamber of Commerce.
 Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
 Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce.
 Oshawa—Chamber of Commerce.

Paris—Board of Trade.
 Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
 Quebec City—Board of Trade.
 Regina—Board of Trade.
 Renfrew—Board of Trade.
 Saint John—Board of Trade.
 St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
 Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.
 Stratford—Board of Trade.
 Toronto—Can. Manufacturers' Association.
 Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Foreign Trade Service, Room 318, Marine Building.
 Victoria—Dept. of Trade and Industry.
 Welland—Board of Trade.
 Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
 Winnipeg—Can. Manufacturers' Association.
 Woodstock—Board of Trade.

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.

W. G. Stark, former Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Lima, Peru, will continue his Canadian tour in Edmonton on November 14. During the course of the next few months he will discuss trade of Peru and Ecuador with businessmen across the country.

M. T. Stewart

(Canadian Trade Commissioner, New York)

Ottawa—November 17-21.

Montreal—November 24-29.

W. G. Stark

(Former Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Lima)

Vancouver—November 17-26.
 Victoria—November 27-29.
 Calgary—December 1.
 Regina—December 2.
 Winnipeg—December 3-5.
 Guelph—December 9.
 Galt and Preston—December 10.
 Kitchener and Waterloo—December 11-12
 Stratford—December 13.
 Sarnia—December 15.
 Windsor, Walkerville and Chatham—
 December 16.
 London—December 17.

Ingersoll, Woodstock, Paris—December 18.
 Brantford—December 19-20.
 Hamilton—January 5-7.
 St. Catharines—January 8.
 Welland—January 9.
 Toronto—January 10-28.
 Belleville and Batawa—January 29.
 Kingston—January 30.
 Gananoque—January 31.
 Montreal—February 2-21.
 Pembroke—February 23.
 Renfrew—February 24.
 Ottawa—February 25-28.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Australia Revalidates Certain Dollar Import Licences

With reference to an article in the October 18 issue of *Foreign Trade* concerning revalidation of Australian import licences, a press statement issued by the Australian Minister for Trade and Customs on October 30, 1947, gives more details of the licensing situation applicable to goods from dollar areas.

Licences will be confirmed only if the goods were in transit on 21st October, 1947, or if they are covered by an irrevocable credit or if they are determined by the Department of Trade and Customs to be essential to the Australian economy.

In their own interests, holders of licences for goods of dollar-area origin whose unexpired licences have not been confirmed should take steps to delay shipment in those cases where confirmation is not now assured. This applies particularly to licences for goods which may be regarded by the department as non-essential. Prompt action in this regard will avoid difficulties arising from the importation of goods not covered by a valid import licence.

In order to assist importers, the Minister indicated that a list has been prepared of goods which the department considers have a high degree of essentiality and in respect of which outstanding import licences will be confirmed in the review.

The following articles comprise the list:—

Cotton yarn; rayon yarn; sewing threads; tyre cord; tyre cord fabric; elastic piece-goods for the manufacture of corsetry; rubber thread, uncovered, for use in the manufacture of elastics; paper pulp and waste paper for use in the manufacture of paper; paper, writing and printing, costing 15 cents or less per pound, f.o.b., in respect of which evidence is available that shipment ex mill will be effected on or before 30th November, 1947; timber for construction work and boxmaking; ball and roller bearings; steel sheets, high silicon, provided evidence is available that shipment ex mill will be effected on or before 31st March, 1948; saws, carpenters', hand or tenon; bits, wood; carpenters' chisels; felts and wire for paper-making machines; wire-card wire for use in the textile industry; wood turpentine; pine oil; caustic soda; soda ash; chemical reagents for flotation processes in gold mining; carbon black; chemicals, rubber accelerators and anti-oxidants, for use in the processing of rubber; chemicals, for use in the tanning of leather; asbestos fibre; resins—gum or wood; solvents for use in the manufacture of paints, enamels and lacquers (but not including toilet preparations); motor vehicle chassis, provided evidence is available that shipment ex factory will be effected by 31st December, 1947; replacement parts for motor vehicles; food processing equipment; engines, marine; mining machinery for gold or coal mining; oil-boring plant; tractors, wheel and crawler types, provided evidence is available that shipment ex factory will be effected on or before 31st December, 1947; tractors, wheel and crawler types—replacement parts for; motors, electric, and replacement parts thereof.

Burma Tightens Import Control

Bombay, October 21, 1947.—(FTS)—The Government of Burma, in Department Notification No. 93, dated September 30, 1947, introduced a revised import control policy which prohibits the importation into Burma of goods of all descriptions, except those under Open General Licence No. 1 (not applicable to Canada). For all other goods, irrespective of the country of origin, special licences will be required. Such goods are divided into three categories: *List A*—Goods which are absolutely essential for Burma, imports of which will be permitted freely subject only to the current supply position in Burma and availability of supplies in the countries of export; *List B*—Goods which are either semi-luxuries or which cannot be regarded

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

as absolute essentials, the importation of which will be restricted; *List C*—Goods which can be classified as luxuries and non-essentials, the importation of which will be prohibited and no replies will be sent to applications submitted for import licences for such goods.

Concessions are made as regards goods not previously subject to special licence which are covered by irrevocable letters of credit opened prior to September 30, 1947, or for which firm orders were placed and accepted before that date; and provision is made for revalidation of licences issued prior to September 30, 1947, subject to compliance with prescribed conditions.

The new licensing control will not be enforced in the case of goods shown by bills of lading to have been shipped to Burma before September 30, 1947.

Field Crop Seeds Removed from Export Control

Field crop seeds, as listed below, have been removed from the list of commodities for which an export permit is required, due to the favourable domestic supply position. Effective November 3rd, the revised edition of the Export Permit Regulations has been amended by the deletion therefrom of:

Group 1—Agricultural and Vegetable Products

Field crop seeds—Alfalfa, Blue grass, Canadian; Blue grass, Kentucky; and Clover, white.

New Zealand Extends Validity of Certain 1947 Import Licences

Wellington, October 20, 1947.—(FTS)—With further reference to the notice in the October 18 issue of *Foreign Trade* concerning the validity of New Zealand 1947 import licences, Licensing Instructions dated October 20, 1947, issued by the New Zealand Customs Department, contain the following information:

In the event of goods ordered prior to 1st November under 1947 licences (in the case of Canada and the United States, licences which have been approved by this Department) arriving after 31st December, 1948, licences to enable the goods to be entered will be issued at time of importation, provided that: (1) the importer is not in possession of a 1948 licence in respect of similar goods; and (2) the 1947 licence, having at least an equivalent unexpended balance, is surrendered.

The amount of any such special licence issued will be a charge against the importer's allocation in respect of similar goods for the 1949 period.

Northern Rhodesia Tightens Import Control

J. H. English, Canadian Commercial Counsellor, cables that Northern Rhodesia, on October 31, published import control regulations similar to those for Southern Rhodesia except for dates, the Northern Rhodesia regulations requiring that the goods must have been ordered prior to October 31 and shipped by December 31.

As Canadian goods exported to Northern Rhodesia, with only a few exceptions, have all along been subject to licence, the foregoing is interpreted as meaning that existing licences are being cancelled except for goods fulfilling the conditions specified.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

Additional details will be published as soon as possible. In the meantime, exporters with orders dated after October 31 should not ship without assurance from their consignees as to the licensing position.

The Southern Rhodesia regulations were published in *Foreign Trade* of October 11, page 680.

New Peruvian Import Priority Schedule Issued

Lima, October 31, 1947.—(FTS)—A new list of priorities for the purpose of applying import control regulations was approved by the National Foreign Trade Council of Peru on September 26, 1947. Previous priority lists were based on the old tariff of Peru but the lists now in force are drawn up in accordance with the new tariff which came into force on June 15, 1947. The 3,500 odd items of this tariff have been classified as follows: A1—Basic foodstuffs, 72 items; A2—Medical and surgical products, 267 items; A3—Articles for industries which produce exchange articles for vital transport, 217 items; A4—Articles for industries which economize exchange and are necessary for the country, 515 items; A5—Articles which, according to their final use, correspond to goods in priorities A2 and A3, 126 items; B—Necessary articles, 853 items; C—Useful but not indispensable articles, 1,265 items; and Excluded goods—luxury and other unnecessary goods whose importation is prohibited unless a specific quota has been assigned, 184 items.

The complete list of goods covered by these priorities is on file in the Department and enquiries regarding the status of particular products should be addressed to the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Official exchange is provided only for goods in groups 'A' and 'B', and the supplies of exchange available have continued to prove insufficient to cover all of the applications made by importers. The present reserves of foreign exchange of the Peruvian Government, converted into United States currency amount to approximately \$7,000,000. However, part of this amount represents backing for the currency and consequently cannot be used to cover importations. The amount of foreign exchange which the government can issue is limited to the supplies coming in during the month from export sales. During October apparently several large demands for exchange had to be met, with the result that the remaining supply has proved to be not nearly sufficient. On October 24, a notice was published advising that only applications for licences for goods in groups A1 and A2 would be received during the next period for reception of licences, that is, between November 1 and November 10. Consideration of applications already on hand for licences for goods in groups A3, A4, A5 and B would be postponed until November.

Since goods in group C are not entitled to official exchange and, as the issue of licences at the free rate has been suspended (see *Foreign Trade* of November 1), goods in this group may not at present be imported.

Trinidad Prohibits Importation of Wide Range of Non-Essentials

Port-of-Spain, October 30, 1947.—(FTS)—The Trinidad Government announces that licences will not be issued for the importation, as from October 28, 1947, of a wide range of non-essential products except when produced or manufactured in the British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras. The Controller of Imports may, however,

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

at his discretion, grant import licences in cases of bona fide unsolicited gifts not exceeding \$10.00 in value from any source. The prohibited products of interest to Canadian shippers include:

Foodstuffs.—Aerated and mineral waters; sweetened and unsweetened biscuits; cakes; confectionery; canned fish, except herrings, salmon, sardines and mackerel; fruit, fresh, dried or canned; fruit juices; honey; jams and jellies, except powders; oils and fats, except butter and those required for local manufacture of soap, margarine and allied products; pickles, sauces and condiments, except mustard; spices, except pepper; sausage; sugar and syrup, except glucose; fresh vegetables, except potatoes, onions and garlic; canned vegetables; nuts, except peanuts other than those in tins.

Raw Products.—Christmas trees; feathers; animal hair; cedar, planed or dressed.

Manufactured Products.—Metal furniture, except beds and springs and office furniture; brass candlesticks and ornaments, except for churches; luxury types of carving, dining and dessert knives; cinematographic apparatus; electric immersion heaters, waffle irons and toasters; electric refrigerators (for six months period); electric vacuum cleaners, beauty salon appliances and washing machines; wooden furniture, except chairs and cots; builders' woodwork; domestic woodware; cotton lace and net, except mosquito net; cotton ribbons and trimmings; made-up cotton goods, except sheets, pillow cases, handkerchiefs, table cloths, towels, diapers and serviettes; wool carpets and floor rugs; manufactures of wool, except blankets; silk manufactures of all kinds; artificial piece-goods, except for the making of wearing apparel; linen manufactures, except canvas not under 12 ounces per square yard; soft haberdashery, except for industrial purposes; hosiery and underwear of silk; neckties and cravats; plain yellow and similar laundry soaps; fancy goods of leather or material resembling leather; paper novelties; paper handkerchiefs, except cleaning tissues; Christmas crackers; calendars and advertising matter, except where supplied free of cost; road vehicles, except prams and mail-carts for children; fireworks; art works other than pictures; basketware; linoleum and floor covering; hard haberdashery; jewellery; goldsmiths' and silversmiths' ware other than spoons and forks; matches; automatic organs and pianos; gramophones and phonographs; stringed and wind musical instruments, except for professional and educational purposes; plastic manufactures; manufactures of fur.

In addition to the above, importation of the following products is being restricted to the United Kingdom and Colonies, including Southern Rhodesia and Burma.

Foodstuffs.—Whisky and gin; wines except wines for sacramental purposes; beer and stout; cocoa and cocoa preparations; coffee and coffee substitutes.

Raw Products.—Flower seeds.

Manufactured Products.—Tiles all kinds; fencing materials (other than fencing wire), door and window frames of iron or steel; cameras; wireless sets; wool piece-goods; wool blankets; wool yarn; motor cars; motor trucks, except for essential purposes; motorcycles; bicycles; motor chassis for commercial use; sporting guns and rifles; revolvers; organs and pianos, not automatic; perfumery and cosmetics, except tooth paste and tooth powder; golf and tennis balls; sporting goods, except fishing tackle; toys of all kinds; mechanical lighters; holders for cigars and cigarettes.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

United Kingdom Government Sole Importer of Many Products

London, October 7, 1947.—(FTS)—The following is a list of products of which, according to a statement made by the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, the United Kingdom Government are the sole importers.

The foodstuffs included in the list are as follows: Cereals and flour, sugar, oils and fats, bacon and ham, carcase meat, dried eggs, butter, cheese, processed milk, starch, tea, coffee, raw cocoa, dried fruit (except African dates), edible nut kernels, peels in brine, animal feeding-stuffs, dried onion, citric acid, tartaric acid, cream of tartar, frozen white fish, canned fruit, canned tomatoes, citrus fruit (oranges, grapefruit and lemons), eating apples, bananas, rice, canned salmon, canned pilchards, canned sardines, canned crayfish, canned bristling, canned sild, canned crab, and ware potatoes.

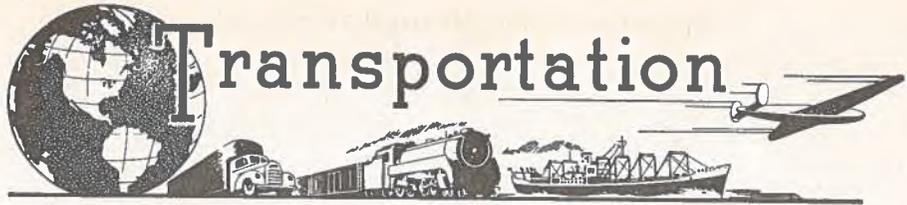
The other commodities included in the list are as follows: Timber (except for certain special types), raw cotton, flax, raw jute and jute goods (from India), hard and soft hems, cotton waste and linters, kraft liner board, building boards, pulpwood, woodpulp for paper-making, esparto grass, raw hides and calf skins, raw goat skins, East Indian tanned kips, tanning materials (with minor exceptions), sulphur, pyrites, phosphate rock (for the making of fertilizers), basic slag, potash, nitrates, manufactured fertilizers, molasses, ethyl alcohol, acetone, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, butyl alcohol, rosin, liquid rosin, turpentine, pine oil, tung oil, oiticica oil, manila copal, caustic potash solid, casein, chrome ore, lead, zinc, copper (blister and electrolytic), virgin aluminium, pig iron, and steel.

August Food Production in U. S. German Zone Increased

Minden, October 10, 1947.—(FTS)—Despite the serious effects of the drought upon the potato crop, farm-to-market grain deliveries in the U.S. zone of Germany during August, 1947, showed a marked improvement over those made during the corresponding period last year. A total of 35,800 tons of bread grains, an increase of 18 per cent over August, 1946; 10,300 tons of barley, a 20 per cent increase; and 1,500 tons of oats, a 25 per cent increase, were delivered by German farmers in the U.S. zone during August. Potato deliveries in August totalled 57,200 tons, compared with 84,500 tons last year.

Commercial slaughter of cattle, calves and hogs showed an improvement over last year, reflecting both the drought-induced fodder shortage and measures taken to enforce the livestock adjustment program. Commercial slaughter of cattle totalled 105,900 head in August, 1947, up 88 per cent over August, 1946; calves, 90,300 head, up 14 per cent; and hogs, 12,900 head, up 92 per cent. Meat production followed the same trend, rising from 14,500 tons in August, 1946, to 21,700 tons in August, 1947, an increase of 50 per cent.

Delivery quotas for grain, including requirements for self-suppliers, in the Combined Area of Germany during the crop year 1947-48 (July 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948), have been established. The minimum deliveries necessary to maintain the present ration level have been fixed at 3,100,000 tons in grain value, 2,767,000 tons in flour equivalent, for the two zones. The obligatory delivery schedule requires that 40 per cent be delivered by October 31, 1947; 35 per cent more by December 31, 1947, and the remainder by February 28, 1948.



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.

†Calls at Saint John about five days later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	November 9-19	<i>Angusdale</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	November 10-20	<i>Langleeccrag</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	November 9-19	<i>Angusdale</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	November 10-20	<i>Langleeccrag</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	November 9-19	<i>Angusdale</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Australia—			
Brisbane.....	November 25	<i>Jessmore</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Newcastle.....			
Geelong.....			
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	November 15-23	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	November 16	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 16	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 18	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	November 23	<i>Prins Willem II</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	November 24	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	November 26	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 27	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 28	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	November 28	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	December 30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	November 20	<i>City of Agra</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	November 22	<i>Islandside</i>	March Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	November 20-22	<i>A Ship</i>	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai.....	November 25	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	November 18-22	†Feggen	Saguenay Terminals
Denmark— Copenhagen.....	November 20-27	Braeholm	Swedish American
Egypt— Alexandria.....	November 22	Islandside	March Shipping
Eire— Dublin.....	November 19	Lord Glentoran	McLean Kennedy
Cork.....	November 21	A Ship	Shipping Limited
Finland— Helsinki.....	November 20-27	Braeholm	Swedish American
France— Le Havre.....	November 15-23	Kent County	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	November 16	Marchcape	March Shipping
Le Havre.....	November 16	A Ship	March Shipping
Le Havre.....	November 24	Brant County	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	November 26	Mont Alta	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	November 27	A Ship	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	December 30	Twickenham	Cunard Donaldson
Germany— Hamburg.....	November 16	Marchcape	March Shipping
Hamburg.....	November 26	Mont Alta	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	November 27	A Ship	Montreal Shipping
Gibraltar.....	November 19	Mont Gaspe	Montreal Shipping
Greece— Piraeus.....	November 22	A Ship	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong.....	November 25	Gulfside	March Shipping
India and Pakistan— Bombay.....	November 22	Islandside	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
Karachi.....	November 20	City of Agra	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
Italy— Genoa.....	November 12-18	Blue Master	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports...	November 12-18	Blue Master	Montreal Shipping
	November 19	Mont Gaspe	Montreal Shipping
	November 22	A Ship	Montreal Shipping
	November 23	A Ship	Montreal Shipping
	November 25	A Ship	Montreal Shipping
Mediterranean— Central and Western Areas....	November 19	Mont Gaspe	Montreal Shipping
	November 23	A Ship	Montreal Shipping
	November 25	A Ship	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands— Amsterdam.....	November 15-23	Kent County	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	November 24	Brant County	Canada Steamships
	December 30	Twickenham	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam.....	November 18	Prins Frederik Hendrik	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	November 19	Marchcape	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	November 23	Prins Willem II	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	November 24	Brant County	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	November 26	Mont Alta	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	November 27	A Ship	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—			
Rotterdam.....	November 28	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	November 28	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	November 30	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao.....	November 18-22	† <i>Feggen</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	November 13-17	<i>Empire Gangway</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	November 15-17	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	November 16-19	<i>Blue Cloud</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	November 18-21	<i>Gulf Port</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	November 22	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand—			
Lyttelton.....	November 15	<i>Port Halifax</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Dunedin.....			
Auckland.....			
Wellington.....			
Norway—			
Oslo.....	November 17	<i>Ornefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Stavanger.....	November 20-27	<i>Braheholm</i>	Swedish American
Bergen.....			
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	November 20-27	<i>Braheholm</i>	Swedish American
Singapore.....	November 25	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg.....	November 20-27	<i>Braheholm</i>	Swedish American
Malmö.....			
Norrköping.....			
Stockholm.....			
United Kingdom—			
Glasgow.....	November 10-17	<i>Dorelian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	November 15-19	<i>Consuelo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	November 20	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	November 13-18	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	November 13-19	<i>Asia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	November 19	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	November 23-26	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	November 19-24	<i>Beaverglen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	November 25	<i>Port Sydney</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	November 22	<i>Hickory Mount</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	November 26	<i>Manchester City</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	November 28	<i>Manchester Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	November 20	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	November 18-22	† <i>Feggen</i>	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	November 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	November 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	November 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	November 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	November 18-22	† <i>Feggen</i>	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Dominica.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	November 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Guadeloupe.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Martinique.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	November 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	November 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	November 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	November 13-22	* <i>Alcoa Pilgrim</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	November 16-24	* <i>Canadian Cruiser</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	November 18-22	† <i>Feggen</i>	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	December 30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	January 20-21	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Egypt—			
Port Said.....	December 15-17	<i>Calchas</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Suez.....			
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	December 30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	January 20-21	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	December 15-17	<i>Calchas</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham.....			
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam.....	December 30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam.....	January 20-21	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	December 15-17	<i>Calchas</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....			
Soerabaya.....			
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	November 21-24	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	November 27-29	<i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 2	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	December 6-8	<i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	{ November 27-29 December 6-8	<i>Mayfall</i> <i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships Shaw Steamships
Singapore.....	December 15-17	<i>Calchas</i>	Cunard Donaldson
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 2	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	December 7	* <i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	December 20	* <i>Fort Miami</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	December 20	* <i>Fort Cadotte</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	December 20	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Con. London.....	December 31	<i>*Sibley Park</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.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	December 1-9	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	December 14-23	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	December 1-9	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	November 28	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	December 12	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	December 26	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	December 1-9	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	December 14-23	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	December 1-9	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	December 14-23	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	December 1-9	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	December 14-23	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Jamaica.....	November 28	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	December 12	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	December 26	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	December 1-9	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	December 14-23	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	December 1-9	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	December 14-23	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	December 1-9	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	December 14-23	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	November 10-18	<i>*Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>*Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	December 1-9	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	December 14-23	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques... Lourenço Marques...	December 1-11 December 14-24	<i>Lochdee</i> <i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster Elder Dempster
Africa-South— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban.....	December 1-11 December 14-24	<i>Lochdee</i> <i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster Elder Dempster
Belgium— Antwerp..... Antwerp.....	December 20 January 5	<i>Rigoletto</i> <i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited Shipping Limited
Ceylon— Colombo..... Colombo.....	December 10-14 December 20	<i>Johilla</i> <i>City of Leeds</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
China— Shanghai.....	December 5	<i>City of Khartoum</i>	McLean Kennedy
Elre— Cork..... Dublin..... Dublin.....	December 10 December 1-6	<i>A Ship</i> <i>Fanad Head</i>	Shipping Limited McLean Kennedy
Haiti— Port au Prince.....	November 12-15	<i>Apollo</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong.....	December 5	<i>City of Khartoum</i>	McLean Kennedy
India and Pakistan Bombay..... Calcutta..... Madras..... Karachi.....	December 10-14 December 20	<i>Johilla</i> <i>City of Leeds</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Northern Ireland— Belfast.....	December 1-6	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Netherlands— Antwerp..... Rotterdam.....	December 20 January 5	<i>Rigoletto</i> <i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited Shipping Limited
Philippines— Manila.....	December 5	<i>City of Khartoum</i>	McLean Kennedy
United Kingdom— Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Glasgow..... Glasgow..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... London..... London..... London..... Manchester.....	December 4-12 December 17-26 December 10-18 Dec. 26-Jan. 2 Nov. 28-Dec. 4 December 20 December 23 November 23-29 December 14 December 27 December 1-6	<i>Gracia</i> <i>Delilian</i> <i>Norwegian</i> <i>Salacia</i> <i>Beaverburn</i> <i>Empress of Canada</i> <i>Beaverford</i> <i>Beavercove</i> <i>Beaverdell</i> <i>Beavertake</i> <i>Manchester Commerce</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Furness Withy
Venezuela— La Guaira.....	November 26-29	<i>Wentworth Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals

Australian Wheat Crop 200,000,000 Bushels

It was stated in a report from F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Melbourne, Australia, appearing in the October 25 issue of *Foreign Trade*, that the current season's wheat crop was estimated at 20,000,000 bushels. This figure should have read 200,000,000 bushels.

Departures from Vancouver

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

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques	December 8	<i>Utrecht</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South— Cape Town Port Elizabeth East London Durban	December 8	<i>Utrecht</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina— Buenos Aires	November	<i>Mindanger</i>	General Steamships
Australia— Sydney Melbourne Adelaide	November 18 December 20	<i>Boogabilla</i> <i>Narrandera</i>	Empire Shipping General Steamships
Melbourne Sydney	November 20	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Hobart Melbourne Sydney	December 3	<i>Waikawa</i>	Canadian Australasian
Belgium— Antwerp Antwerp	November 16 December 5	<i>Stephen Beasley</i> <i>Panama</i>	Empire Shipping Gardner Johnson
Ceylon— Colombo Colombo	November 17 December 12	<i>Manz Sailor</i> <i>Höegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Chile— Valparaiso	November	<i>Hindanger</i>	General Steamships
China— Shanghai Taku Bar	November 24 December	<i>Vilja</i> <i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping General Steamships
Shanghai	(Nov. 20-Dec. 6 November 21 November 21-22 December 5 December 19	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i> <i>Island Mail</i> <i>American Mail</i> <i>China Mail</i> <i>Washington Mail</i>	Anglo Canadian American Mail Line American Mail Line American Mail Line American Mail Line
France— Le Havre	November 16	<i>Stephen Beasley</i>	Empire Shipping
Greece— Piraeus	November	<i>Aristotelis</i>	General Steamships
Hong Kong	(November 9-24 November 21 November 21-22 November 21-22 December 5 December 19	<i>Lake Sumas</i> <i>Island Mail</i> <i>Castville</i> <i>American Mail</i> <i>China Mail</i> <i>Washington Mail</i>	Anglo Canadian American Mail Line Balfour Guthrie American Mail Line American Mail Line American Mail Line
India and Pakistan— Bombay Karachi	November 27 December 12	<i>Höegh Trader</i> <i>Höegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta Madras	November 17	<i>Manz Sailor</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Madras	December 12	<i>Höegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Italy— Genoa	November	<i>Aristotelis</i>	General Steamships

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Japan—			
Yokohama.....	November 21	<i>Island Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Yokohama.....	December 5	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Yokohama.....	December 17	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	November 21-22	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham..			
Morocco—			
Casablanca.....	November	<i>Aristotelis</i>	General Steamships
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	November 16	<i>Stephen Beasley</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	November 17	<i>Manx Sailor</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	November 21-22	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	November 27	<i>Høegh Trader</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	December 12	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	November 26	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
Dunedin.....	November 26	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Lyttleton.....			
Wellington.....			
Wellington.....	Early November	<i>Waikemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Dunedin.....			
Wellington.....	December 3	<i>Waikawa</i>	Canadian Australasian
Palestine—			
Haifa.....	Nov. 18-Dec. 3	<i>Lake Shawinigan</i>	Anglo Canadian
Jaffa.....			
Philippines—			
Manila.....	November 17	<i>Manx Sailor</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo.....	November 21-22	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	December 5	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Cebu.....	December 12	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	November 21	<i>Island Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	November 21-22	<i>American Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	November 24	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Manila.....	November 27	<i>Høegh Trader</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	December 12	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	December	<i>Vingnes</i>	General Steamships
Manila.....	December 19	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Singapore.....			
	November 17	<i>Manx Sailor</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	November 21-22	<i>Castleville</i>	American Mail Line
	November 27	<i>Høegh Trader</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	December 12	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
South Seas—			
Papeete.....	November 20	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Gothenburg.....	December 5	<i>Panama</i>	Gardner Johnson
Stockholm.....			
Syria—			
Beyrouth.....	November	<i>Aristotelis</i>	General Steamships
Taiwan.....			
	November 9-24	<i>Lake Sumas</i>	Anglo Canadian
	Nov. 20-Dec. 6	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	Anglo Canadian
Turkey—			
Istanbul.....	November	<i>Aristotelis</i>	General Steamships

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom— Liverpool.....	Late November	<i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Pacific
Liverpool..... London..... Manchester.....	November 7-22 Nov. 27-Dec. 12	<i>Lake Cowichan</i> <i>Lake Nipigon</i>	Anglo Canadian Canada Shipping

Exporters of Breakable Goods to South Africa Urged to Mark Cases Clearly

Essential that English and Afrikaans wording be used to minimize damage sustained in handling goods in ports and on railways—Merchandise arriving in unprecedented quantities.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

JOHANNESBURG, October 27, 1947.—Canadian firms shipping merchandise to South Africa are urged to mark all cases containing breakable goods with the words “breakable” and “handle with care” in English and Afrikaans. During the past eighteen months merchandise has arrived in South Africa in unprecedented quantities. This has led to serious congestion in all the major ports of the Union. The inability of the harbour and railway authorities to handle the increased volume of traffic in an expeditious manner has meant much delay in the delivery of goods and the storage, sometimes for considerable periods, in overcrowded warehouses.

It is not unnatural that, as a result, certain types of goods have been subjected to a good deal of additional handling and frequent damage. Some of this damage might possibly be avoided if longshoremen and warehousemen could be made aware of the contents of packing cases of fragile and breakable goods. Many Canadian exporters already mark such cases with appropriate words such as “breakable” and/or “handle with care”, but as South Africa is a dual language country, the marking of cases in English may not be readily understood by freight porters and warehousemen, many of whom are Afrikaans-speaking. It would therefore be advisable for all cases containing breakable goods shipped to South Africa or consigned to a South African port to be marked plainly in Afrikaans with the words “breekbaar” and “versigtig” as well as with their English equivalents “breakable” and “handle with care”.

South African importers have suffered considerably from shipments damaged by careless and frequent handling both overseas and in their own country. They will appreciate additional precautions being taken by Canadian exporters which may have the effect of lessening their losses.

Figures Transposed in Report on Tobacco

There appeared in the October 25 issue of *Foreign Trade* (page 769) a table indicating “United Kingdom Tobacco Consumption and Imports from Empire Sources”, in which figures representing the amount and percentage obtained from Empire sources were transposed. The third column should have read “per cent” and the fourth column “million pounds”.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

Argentina

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

Australia

Sydney—C. M. CROFT, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

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

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

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

Chile

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

China

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

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. RICHARDSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edifício Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aéreo 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, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 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, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475.
Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

Jamaica

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

Malayan Union

Singapore—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and 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, Cantracom.

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

Sweden

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

Trinidad

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

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

United Kingdom

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

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

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

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

Liverpool—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

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

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

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

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. BISSERT, 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 Nov. 3	Nominal Quotations Nov. 10
Argentina.....	Peso	Off. Free	-2977 -2485	-2977 -2485
Australia.....	Pound		3-2240	3-2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc		-0228	-0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano		-2038	-0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar		-8396	-8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro		-0544	-0544
Chile.....	Peso	Off. Export	-0517 -0322	-0517 -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