

FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Lumber, on which Canada obtains a number of concessions under the trade agreement recently negotiated at Geneva, particularly on exports to the United States. The impost on sawn and dressed boards of fir, hemlock, larch, pine and spruce has been reduced from \$2.00 to \$1.00 per thousand board feet. Duty-free entry for other species of softwood is bound, and the revenue tax on lumber of cedar has been reduced to 75 cents per thousand board feet. Duty-free entry of certain hard woods is bound, as is the revenue tax of \$1.50 per thousand board feet. Canadian lumber exports to the United States in 1946 were valued at \$59,199,000. As prospective purchases by Great Britain of softwood lumber from Eastern Canada, for delivery in 1948, are indefinite, an overall free export quota of 290,000,000 feet of softwood lumber has been established for 1948, provided production is not less than that for 1947. Export permits will be required for shipment to any country other than the United Kingdom.

National Film Board Photo

Exporter, Importer and Consumer In Canada and United States Benefit From Agreement

Tariff concessions granted by United States on over 70 per cent of items exported by this country—Quotas for some agricultural products increased—Mining and smelting industries assisted — Rates steadily reduced since 1930 by successive agreements.

TARIFF concessions granted by Canada and the United States, under the agreement concluded on October 30, 1947, in Geneva, Switzerland, will affect a major part of the trade between these two countries. Reductions by the United States lower the general level of its tariff schedules to the lowest point in thirty-four years.

United States imports from Canada in 1939 were valued at \$323,000,000. Of this amount, goods valued at more than \$210,000,000 entered that country free of duty. The items involved have been bound, under the new agreement, duty free. Among the dutiable items, representing imports of approximately \$113,000,000, it is estimated that concessions have been made on some 70 per cent of the total. Duties have been reduced from 36 to 50 per cent on imports worth approximately \$65,000,000; from 25 to 35 per cent on goods valued at \$11,500,000; and less than 25 per cent on commodities valued at \$1,100,000. Items valued at \$28,000,000 are bound, under the new agreement, at existing rates.

Canada Makes Many Concessions

Canada also has made a large number of concessions in an effort to stimulate world trade. As the largest source of supply for goods required by this country, the United States will derive the principal advantage from reductions provided in the Canadian tariff schedule. In this connection, import restrictions recently announced by the Canadian Government are of a temporary nature, introduced only in an effort to protect and improve Canada's exchange position, which has been deteriorating to the point where there was real cause for concern. When this situation has been rectified, it will be possible to proceed with the long-range program of trade expansion, on a multilateral basis, to which the Geneva negotiations as a whole have been directed.

Trade between Canada and the United States is of the greatest importance to both countries, since each is the other's best customer. During the first nine months of 1947, Canada imported goods valued at \$1,468,198,000 from the United States, compared with only \$251,241,000 from the British Commonwealth and Empire during the same period. Canadian exports to the United States for the first nine months of 1947 were valued at \$732,979,000, compared with \$542,626,000 to the United Kingdom and exports to the Commonwealth and Empire valued at \$845,518,000.

Previous Tariff Provisions Reviewed

Canadian trade has reacted sharply to changes in American tariff policies. Under the terms of the Underwood tariff, in force from 1913 to 1921, Canadian trade to the United States benefited. In the fiscal year 1912-13, Canadian exports to the United States were \$140,000,000, while

for the fiscal year 1920-21 they had increased to \$542,000,000. The provisions of the Fordney-McCumber tariff, in force from 1922 to 1930 were less favourable, and Canadian exports of farm and fish products and raw materials to the American market decreased. Under the high rates of the Smoot-Hawley tariff of 1930, exports of farm, lumber and fish products to the United States were cut sharply. The agreement of 1935 provided for the exchange of most-favoured-nation treatment and included many specific concessions on both sides.

The agreement presently in force, to be superseded by the new schedules on January 1, 1948, was signed at Washington in 1938. Under the existing agreement, Canada was granted concessions on 202 items of the United States tariff, covering 83 per cent of Canadian exports to that country in 1937. The principal Canadian products deriving an advantage from these concessions, and amounting to a reduction of 50 per cent on 107 items, were: lumber, shingles, pulp and paper, horses, cattle, hog products, fish, ferro-alloys and some manufactured goods.

Free Entry Provided for Many Products

Pulpwood, wood pulp and newsprint paper, which are the principal items shipped from Canada to the United States, enter that country duty free, as do many other raw materials, such as ores, asbestos, and skins. Approximately 65 per cent of Canada's exports to the United States, by value, enter duty free. In return for these concessions in 1938, the United States was then granted tariff concessions on 58 per cent of products from that country entering Canada.

Downward Trend is Continued

The new agreements continue the trend, under which tariff barriers are lowered, but on a wider scale than in the past. The following tables indicate some of the more important United States concessions on dutiable products, together with the value of Canadian exports of each commodity in 1939 and 1946:

Important Reductions in United States Tariff

Items	Unit	Smoot-Hawley (1930 rate)	1938 rate	Geneva rate	U.S. Imports from Canada	
					1939	1946
					\$	\$
Aluminum metal.....	Per lb.	4¢	3¢	2¢	1,048,058	9,341,000
Nickel pigs, ingots, etc.	Per lb.	3¢	2½¢	1½¢	24,458,300	38,301,000
Zinc blocks, pigs, etc..	Per lb.	1½¢	1¼¢	¾¢	426,612	14,195,000
Copper.....	I.R.A. tax per lb.	4¢	4¢	2¢	4,747,574	938,000
Planks and boards, fir, spruce, hemlock, pine or larch.	Per M. bd. ft.	\$1.00 plus \$3.00 tax.	50¢ plus \$1.50 tax.	25¢ plus 75¢ tax	12,557,375	50,602,000
Sawn boards, other softwoods.	Per M. bd. ft.	Free plus \$3.00 tax.	Free plus \$1.50 tax.	Free plus 75¢ tax.	2,314,754	8,597,000
Maple sugar.....	Per lb.	6¢	3¢	2¢	1,524,491	1,298,000
Barley.....	Per bus.	20¢	15¢	7½¢	333,976	6,499,000
Oats.....	Per bus.	16¢	8¢	4¢	1,485,210	2,441,000
Bran and shorts directly imported.		10%	5%	2½%	7,873,816	2,931,000
Screenings and scalplings of grain.		10%	5%	2½%	441,578	11,281,000
Sweet clover seed.....	Per lb.	8¢	4¢	2¢	185,207	1,080,000

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Important Changes in United States Tariff—Concluded.

Items	Unit	Smoot-Hawley (1930 rate)	1938 rate	Geneva rate	U.S. Imports from Canada	
					1939	1946
					\$	\$
Certified seed potatoes	Per 100 lbs.	75¢	37½¢ (Reduced rate applicable on 1,500,000 bus. of 60 lbs. per annum. Ex-quota rate 75¢.)	37½¢ (Quota increased to 2,500,000 bus. of 60 lbs. per annum. Ex-quota rate 75¢.)	1,293,170	3,095,000
Turnips and rutabagas	Per lb.	0.25¢	0.125¢	0.08¢	839,156	2,094,000
Hay	Per ton	\$5.00	\$2.50	\$1.25	380,552	2,720,000
Fish, fresh or frozen whole.	Various	Various	Numerous reductions.	Further reductions on most species ranging from 33 to 50 per cent.	5,980,256	17,249,000
Cod fillets					709,942	7,788,000
Other fillets	Per lb.	2½¢	2½¢	1½¢	452,753	2,622,000
Cod, etc., salted, dry salted, green salted.	Per lb.	1½¢	¾¢	¾¢	1,006,375	2,482,000
Cod haddock, etc., skinned, boned, etc.	Per lb.	¾¢	¾¢	¾¢	210,669	1,067,000
Whisky	Per pf. gal.	5.00	2.50	1.50	7,252,438	33,052,000
Pulp board in rolls		30%	0.725¢ lb. or 15% minimum.	10%	160,306	997,000
Calf and kip leather, upper		15%	15%	12½%	243,675	774,000

Canada Main Source of Supply for Many Items

Concessions have been obtained on practically every item in the United States tariff of which Canada is the principal supplier. Although the Canadian delegates at Geneva could not bargain directly on items of which Canada was not the principal supplier, because the United States' policy is to limit negotiations on any commodity to the country which is their main foreign source of supply, Canada gained many benefits through concessions which the United States negotiated with other countries. For example, the reduction in the United States tariff on fresh beef and veal, obtained by Australia, extends automatically to all nations signing the Geneva Agreement.

In some instances, the rate of duty provided in the new agreement amounts to only one-quarter of that which applied in 1930. An example of this is the duty on turnips, which prior to 1935 was 25 cents per 100 pounds. In 1935, Canada secured a 50 per cent reduction under the new agreement. A further cut of 50 per cent on the rate prevailing between 1935 and 1947 has been obtained, bringing the tariff down from 25 cents in 1930 to 6½ cents. The rate on lumber is reduced from \$1.00 plus \$3.00 tax in 1930 to 25 cents plus 75 cents tax under the new agreement.

The President of the United States could not, until 1946, cause more than a 50 per cent reduction to be made in the Smoot-Hawley tariff. In 1946, he was authorized to make further reductions of as much as 50 per cent from the duties existing in January, 1945.

On many commodities, which Canada exports in quantity to the United States market, the maximum concessions have been obtained. In addition, the United States has undertaken to relax or remove quantitative restric-

tions on other major items. For example, the duty on wheat has been reduced from 42 cents to 21 cents a bushel, and it is understood that the provisions of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade call for the removal of the annual quota of 800,000 bushels. The duty on wheat flour is being cut from \$1.04 per hundred pounds to 52 cents, and it is understood that the quota is covered by the same provisions. This will be of considerable benefit to Canadian farmers and millers, whose exports of these commodities to the United States, even under restrictive conditions, amounted to \$18,520,695 in 1946. Many other concessions on farm and dairy products will also come into effect on January 1. Cattle raisers will be permitted to ship 400,000 head of cattle (over 700 pounds each) at quota rates of duty, instead of 225,000 head, as at present, and the duty on exports in excess of the quota has been reduced from 3 cents to 2½ cents per pound. Under the General Agreement, the tariff quota of calves weighing up to 200 pounds each has also been raised from 100,000 head to 200,000 head. The duty on beef and veal has been reduced from 6 cents to 3 cents a pound.

Advantages Secured by Lumber Industry

Canada's lumber and sawmill industry will also benefit by the changes. Both the duty and the tax on most soft lumber have been cut by 50 per cent, from 50 cents duty plus the Internal Revenue Code Tax of \$1.50 per 1,000 board feet to 25 cents duty plus 75 cents tax. In 1946, lumber exports from Canada to the United States were valued at \$59,199,000. In the case of red cedar shingles, the provision limiting free entry to an amount equal to 30 per cent of the previous three years' consumption lapses on January 1. This item then becomes entitled to free entry. Canadian lumber will now find it easier to compete in the American market, where it is expected that a high level of demand will continue for some time.

Fishing Industry Benefits from Agreement

The fishing industry will benefit from the United States concessions on nearly all species and preparations of fish. Certain branches of the industry, which this spring were faced with a sharp drop in demand, will now have greater access to the American market. The duty on fresh or frozen salmon and halibut has been cut from one cent to a half cent per pound. The rates on fresh mackerel, formerly one cent a pound, and on frozen mackerel, formerly 1½ cents, have both been reduced to ¾ cent per pound. On fresh or frozen fillets of cod, haddock, hake, pollock, cusk and rose fish, within a quota, the tariff has been bound at 1½ cents per pound and the duty of 2½ cents ex-quota, formerly unbound, has also been bound.

A better arrangement of the quota system has been reached in connection with fillets. The chief suppliers of the United States market are Canada, Newfoundland, Iceland and Norway. Since the main fishing season for Iceland and Norway is usually during the first half of the year, while the Canadian and Newfoundland fisheries are active during the second half, there was a possibility that one group of countries might fill the bulk of the quota for the entire year. This danger is avoided by the new arrangements for dividing the quota by quarters. During the first quarter of the year, not more than 25 per cent of the annual quota is to be filled, not more than 50 per cent in the first six months and no more than 75 per cent in the first nine months.

Substantial tariff concessions have also been obtained in the United States for products of the Canadian mining and smelting industry. On nickel in pigs and ingots, the rate is cut from 2½ cents to 1¼ cents a pound, on bars and rods it is reduced from 25 per cent to 12½ per cent and on

nickel ore, matte and oxide, the tariff has been bound free of duty. The aluminum industry has also received a useful concession. On aluminum metal and alloys, the duty is reduced from 3 cents to 2 cents per pound, while on scrap it is cut from 3 cents to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents a pound. On plates there is a reduction from 6 cents to 3 cents per pound. On copper ore and refined copper, the United States has bound free entry and is reducing the Internal Revenue Code Tax from 4 cents to 2 cents a pound. Zinc producers, whose output of this metal has declined considerably since the end of the war, will find substantial reductions in the new United States tariff. The duty on zinc ores has been reduced from $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents to $\frac{3}{4}$ cent per pound, while the rate on blocks and pigs drops from $1\frac{2}{3}$ cents to $\frac{7}{8}$ cents a pound. A 50 per cent reduction has also been obtained on zinc sheets, scrap, dross and skimmings. Reductions have also been made in the United States tariff rates on other non-ferrous metals produced in Canada.

Tariff Reductions on Many Manufactures

A large number of Canadian manufactured goods will enter the United States at reduced rates after January 1, as a result of reductions embodied in the agreement. On the "basket item" of machinery not elsewhere specified, the rate has been cut from $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 15 per cent. On many types of machines and appliances employing an electrical element or device, such as motors, fans, etc., the duty is reduced from $27\frac{1}{2}$ per cent to 15 per cent. Electric stoves, an important product of the Canadian foundry and electrical industries, will enter at 10 per cent instead of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On rubber substitutes and synthetic rubber, the new duty is 10 per cent, a 50 per cent reduction. The new agreement also provides for a reduction in the tariff on fur coats, fur collars and fur cuffs, from 50 per cent to $37\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Agreement Affects Importers and Consumers

Canadian importers and consumers will find many changes in the new Canadian tariff schedule. There are reductions on approximately 600 items listed in the most-favoured-nation schedule, and directly or indirectly on some 150 British Preferential rates. Each reduction in the B.P. rate necessitated a corresponding or compensatory reduction in the rate applicable to favoured nations since, under the provisions of the Charter and the General Agreement, no existing preferential margin could be increased and no new margin could be created.

Rates on Fruits and Vegetables Lowered

In the field of agriculture, Canadian policy towards the United States has been to grant reciprocal concessions wherever possible. Of considerable importance is the change regarding oranges, which hitherto entered the country free during a part of the year but were dutiable at 35 cents per cubic foot during the remainder. Both oranges and grapefruit will enter Canada free of duty under the agreement. Canadian imports of these two fresh fruits in 1946 were valued at some \$31,000,000. Domestic producers of fruits and vegetables will continue to be protected, as principal suppliers in Canada during their producing season. Other changes in the Canadian tariff were introduced to give consumers greater access to imported fruits and vegetables during those seasons when domestic produce is not readily available. The present duty on certain Turkish-type tobaccos is reduced, and the rate on cigars is lowered from \$3.50 per pound plus 25 per cent to \$1.75 plus 15 per cent.

Canadian Tariff on Manufactures Reduced

Canadian duties on many chemicals and drugs have also undergone a considerable downward revision. In the field of manufactured goods, there are many substantial changes. Many types of primary iron and steel products will enter Canada at reduced tariff rates. Tin plate of a class not made in Canada is lowered from 15 per cent to 10 per cent; flat steels of rust, acid or heat-resistant qualities or further manufactured than rolled or cast, from 35 per cent to 30 per cent. The tariff on many other primary products, such as castings, forgings, axles, pipes and tubes, etc., has also been lowered. A large number of fully manufactured iron and steel products, such as typewriters, business machines, refrigerators, washing machines, dynamos, electric motors, etc., will enter at reduced rates.

Rates on Textile Products Cut

Substantial reductions also have been made in the duty on many textile products, of which Canada is a large importer. On certain cotton yarns, including cords and twines, the rate is cut from 20 per cent plus 3 cents a pound to 17½ per cent plus 3 cents, while cotton sewing thread on spools drops from 22½ per cent to 20 per cent. Woven fabrics of cotton, not bleached, are reduced from 17½ per cent plus 3 cents per pound to 15 per cent plus 3 cents.

It is emphasized that the items mentioned in the foregoing sections are only some of the highlights of the concessions in both the United States and Canadian tariff schedules, which will come into effect on January 1, 1948. Some of the Canadian reductions will not immediately affect imports, because of the temporary imposition of import restrictions, and will be reflected in trade statistics only when it has been possible to relax or remove these restrictions and to restore more normal conditions of trade.

Imports of Cotton Textiles From Great Britain May Be Materially Increased

Importers urged to communicate with suppliers in the United Kingdom—Negotiations between Canadian Trade Commissioner in London and British Board of Trade considered satisfactory.

By Import Division, Foreign Trade Service

COTTON textile importers are urged to communicate with suppliers in the United Kingdom for their future requirements, as it is expected that a considerable increase in the volume of offerings of cotton textiles to the Canadian trade will be made, following negotiations between the Canadian Trade Commissioner in London and the British Board of Trade. This increase will reflect the pressure placed on British industry to direct a larger proportion of its total export sales to "hard-currency" countries, which include Canada. It is expected that a material improvement will be noted in the volume of offerings and acceptable prices.

This development has broad significance, as a result of the imposition by Canada of import quota controls. The Import Division of the Foreign Trade Service has this situation under review, and invites enquiries from trade sources, especially as a number of manufacturers in Great Britain, with no previous knowledge of the Canadian market, may wish to establish connections in this country.

Mexico Engaged in Production Battle to Stave Off Crisis

Numerous problems faced government in first six months of 1947, ranging from business and industrial recession to emergency import restrictions to conserve gold and foreign exchange reserves—Higher output necessary to halt rate of spending abroad, to increase exports, and to lower consumer prices.

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

(Editor's Note—This is the first of four articles on a survey of Mexican economic conditions during the second quarter of 1947.)

MEXICO CITY, October 11, 1947.—Numerous problems faced the Mexican Government during the second quarter of this year, ranging from a business and industrial recession to the necessity of emergency decrees curtailing imports, owing to the need of conserving gold and foreign exchange reserves. It is clear that Mexico has entered on a battle of production to halt the rate of spending abroad, to increase exports and to bring down consumer prices. Unless this battle is won—and the Alemán administration is confident that it can be won—the country may face the danger of a crisis characterized by a further loss of purchasing power and possible loss of peso exchange value.

The President's report to Congress on September 1 reflected the spirit of the times. The report was brief, modest and businesslike, and the administration did not hesitate to condemn speculators in essential goods, while at the same time calling for a national effort to increase production. The government has had to withstand a long series of misfortunes which have included a severe outbreak of hoof and mouth disease, floods and hurricanes, and drought, as well as an outbreak of fire at the Poza Rica oil well, upon which most of the nation's oil production is based. Hoof and mouth disease not only has involved a loss of a profitable export trade in cattle, but also has necessitated the expenditure, jointly with the United States, of many millions of dollars in compensation for slaughtered livestock. Floods destroyed stretches of highway, inundated railroads and ruined crops, besides causing loss of life. A period of drought in some parts of the country first revealed a chronic lack of electric power in the industrially important central zone. Drought later spoiled a corn crop which was expected to have been one of the best for many years.

Economy Characterized by High Prices, Declining Production and Exports

The economic situation generally is characterized by high prices, production difficulties, shortage of raw materials, and falling export figures. High prices have led to voluntary buyers' strikes in most of the larger centres of population. The volume of imports has been lessened through the application of the emergency decrees issued in July (see *Foreign Trade*, July 26), but imports still include huge quantities of foodstuffs which could be grown in Mexico. Mineral production, which still is the most important Mexican industry, is at present maintained entirely by outside factors of demand and price, following the cancellation of numerous and profitable wartime contracts, especially with the United States. Efforts to increase oil production have been only moderately successful, and it is



Mexico—Bank of Mexico on left and business offices in Mexico City.

clear that this nationalized industry will have to make very much larger quantities available for export in order to earn dollars abroad. Lack of transport facilities, the condition of the oil industry, the lack of sufficient power to feed growing industries, and the continued crisis in matters of agricultural and mineral production are all problems which are intimately connected with the present state of the nation and indicate, to a greater or lesser extent, that developed resources are at present inadequate to meet conditions characteristic of rapid industrial growth on a basis of a semi-colonial economy.

Greater Demand for Imports Caused by Industrial Growth

While industry has increased purchasing power, it also has caused a greater demand for imports such as raw materials and industrial equipment and supplies. During 1946, for instance, imports of these goods represented more than 50 per cent of the total value of Mexican exports. It is the official view of the government that exports will continue to decrease in dollar value and that the country's adverse balance of international trade will reach its highest point in 1949. It is already indicated that the record adverse balance which faced the country in 1946 will be exceeded this year, despite severe restrictions against many goods of a luxury and semi-luxury nature. Meanwhile, the government recognizes the fact that the problem of food is basic in the struggle to obtain lower consumer prices and to save unnecessary expenditure abroad. President Aleman has emphasized that his administration will not allow the agrarian reform program to affect agricultural lands which are already producing. Credits will be facilitated for farmers who intend to increase production and the government will in every way possible develop potential agricultural land with a view to obtaining maximum production, chiefly by

the use of mechanized equipment. This program has been named "the three-year plan", since the government anticipates that by 1950 prices will have been reduced sufficiently and production will have been increased to such an extent that surplus will be available for export. While this fundamental problem of food production is being dealt with, the administration will continue to make credits available for new domestic industries and will attempt to improve distribution and power supplies in accordance with the needs of multiple factories which are being built in all parts of the country.

Import Restrictions Necessary as Adverse Trade Balance Increases

The need for the emergency decrees by which, on July 11, Mexico prohibited the importation of luxury and semi-luxury articles and at the same time increased import tariffs on some thirty other classes of goods, was illustrated in the balance of foreign trade during the first eight months of this year. After suffering an adverse balance of foreign trade of more than a billion pesos during 1946, the country in April imported goods worth 157,515,566 pesos more than the value of its exports. The excess of imports over exports continued high in May and by the end of June it reached a total of 656,782,467 pesos. Had this adverse balance been allowed to persist, the excess of imports this year probably would have exceeded that of 1946, with consequent disastrous effects on holdings of gold and foreign exchange. Figures which are available to illustrate the effect of the July 11 decrees indicate that these measures immediately reduced imports considerably. Import returns for the month of August were the lowest this year at 235 million pesos. Imports during the preceding month of July totalled 252,243,079 pesos.

Value of Mexican Trade, January-August, 1947

	Imports	Exports	Balance
	Figures in Pesos		
January	289,535,489	246,413,658	- 43,121,831
February	258,494,602	167,847,302	- 90,647,300
March	298,041,757	189,294,803	-108,746,954
April	301,539,292	144,023,726	-157,515,566
May	315,240,737	169,736,020	-145,504,566
June	281,218,414	169,972,315	-111,246,099
July	252,243,079	158,638,948	- 93,604,131
August	235,000,000	182,000,000	- 53,000,000
Totals	2,231,310,370	2,027,926,772	-803,386,598

The volume of imports for the period January to April of this year provide ample illustration that a halt would have had to be called. During this period, articles such as furs, diamonds, articles of artificial silk cloths, perfumes, wines and liquors, refrigerators, washing machines, and radios were imported to the value of 111,973,000 pesos. Automobiles accounted for 54,473,000 pesos of this total; wines and liquors, 10,510,000 pesos; and radio receivers for 14,353,000 pesos. This four-month total compared with that of 31,914,000 pesos for the whole of 1938 and with 86,590,000 pesos for the year 1945. Comparative quantities were being imported of canned foods, furniture, jewelry, watches, bags, wallets, and purses. The decree by which import tariffs were raised was more in the nature of protection for new domestic industries, since it included locks and key blanks, aluminiumware as well as animal and vegetable fibres.

Exports Have Fallen Rapidly Since End of Last Year

It will be observed also that Mexican exports have fallen rapidly since the end of last year and that their value shows no sign of increasing yet.

Immediately after the end of the war, many foreign buying agencies, particularly in the United States, gave notice of intention to cancel contracts for metals, minerals, henequen and chicle. At the same time, Mexican industries, such as the textile and footwear industries, were in the process of losing overseas markets which had been extremely profitable during the war.

So far as foreign trade is concerned, adverse balances of trade may yet increase during this year and in 1948. According to semi-official calculations, the adverse balance will be about \$320 million during this year and may reach a record of \$350 million in 1948. The significance of these figures may be better appreciated by comparing them with the loss in 1946, which amounted to \$255.3 million, a figure which was five times greater than the previous record. Adverse trade balances may be expected to decrease gradually to a level of about \$100 million in 1952, by which time imports will have fallen to a value of \$258 million, as compared with about \$700 million this year. Between 1947 and 1952, Mexico will expect to reduce total exports also from an estimated value of \$375 million to \$159.6 million. At the same time, growing national industries will have their natural effect on the type of goods and materials which are to be imported in the future.

Buying Wave Resulted in Heavy Losses of Foreign Exchange Reserves

The wave of postwar buying which caused adverse balances of trade to mount month by month resulted in heavy losses of foreign exchange reserves. In the month of January, 1947, the net loss of dollar exchange, allowing for exports of Mexican gold to the United States, United States tourist traffic receipts, and the import-export trade balance, amounted to U.S.\$3,100,000. By the end of June, this loss had increased to U.S.\$52,500,000 and at this time Mexico was in possession of about U.S.\$60,000,000 in exchange, over and above minimum gold requirements to cover paper currency.

Although imports in the month of August were the lowest of any month this year, it is still too early to know whether the decrees are succeeding in stopping the outflow of reserves. Mexican federal expenditures are being cut in order to help balance the budget. This determination to economize was backed up on August 14 by a government decree that every ministry should report its revised budgets for the rest of the year, and under no circumstances anticipate any increased spending.

President and Cabinet Discussed Loan Conditions in Washington

When he visited Washington and New York during May, President Aleman and members of his Cabinet discussed the conditions of loans which were requested by Mexico at the beginning of the year. Although Mexico was believed to have asked for a loan of U.S.\$155 million, for public and essential works, the sum negotiated with the Export-Import Bank was only U.S.\$50 million. At the same time, the two countries signed an unpublished agreement by which the United States will, if necessary, purchase pesos to the value of \$50 million in order to ensure the stability of the ruling exchange rate. Still pending is a decision by the World Bank for Reconstruction and Development concerning a loan request for \$200 million.

Some small proportion of nervous capital no doubt was included in the gold which left the country during the first half of the year. Most of this, however, was capital which would in any case have been withdrawn this year or next, after earning very favourable profits during the

war years. Statements which were made in Washington and New York during August, to the effect that foreign investments were being withheld from Mexico because of the fear of exchange controls and devaluation, were largely discounted here. Mexican opinion was that the improved corporation income tax situation in the United States has removed one of the major incentives for investing abroad.

Credit remained restricted in Mexico, despite the fact that it was easier to obtain from the Central Bank for purposes of industrial and agricultural expansion. The deposit banks continued to show reluctance to meet the wishes of the Central Bank with respect to channelling 60 per cent of loans into production. During the first quarter of this year, loans to commerce represented 50·3, 50·8 and 51·1 per cent of total loans, production interests receiving only 49·7, 49·2, and 48·9 per cent. Despite this, the trend of profit accruing to the Mexican banking system was downward as compared with 1946.

Paper currency in circulation at the end of June was valued at 1,687,270,372 pesos, and metallic money at 492,928,271 pesos.

Trade with Canada May Tend to More Even Balance

In recent years, Mexico has held a decided advantage in the balance of trade with Canada, but this year may mark the beginning of a period in which imports and exports of both countries will tend to balance more evenly. Mexico's favourable balance in 1946 amounted to \$4,073,696 and in 1945 to \$5,343,107. During the first half of the current year, Canada's exports to Mexico were valued at \$5,808,200 as compared with \$4,718,662 in the same period of 1946. Imports from Mexico were valued at \$6,996,830 in the first six months of this year as against \$10,685,830 in the corresponding period of last year. Thus, Mexico's favourable balance this year amounted at the end of June to \$1,188,630 and the balance at the end of the year presumably will be proportionally lower than in recent years.

Canadian Exports to Mexico Are Increasing

Canadian exports to Mexico are increasing despite the unfavourable trade and financial conditions which have characterized the year so far. A larger number of products exceeded \$100,000 in export value during the first six months of the year, these products being soda and sodium compounds; machinery and parts n.o.p.; asbestos milled fibres; electric meters and parts; insulated copper wire; aluminium wire and cable; sewing machines; gas engines and parts; newsprint; sulphite pulp; and upper leather. Imports from Mexico were composed more than 70 per cent of four commodities—fresh tomatoes, \$2,591,262; green coffee, \$180,767; raw cotton, \$2,549,610; sisal fibre, \$838,869. The chief decreases in Mexican exports, as compared with the same period of 1946 were in unmanufactured silver, pecans, sweetened chewing gum, glucose, crude rubber, starch, and women's footwear. The value of sisal fibre shipments also decreased from \$2,935,882 in 1946.

Increased Canadian exports to Mexico thus were more than offset by the decrease in Mexican exports, and total trade between the two countries for the period January-June was valued at \$12,805,030 this year, as compared with \$15,404,492 in the corresponding period of 1946.

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.

Cuba Has Almost Unprecedented Level of Prosperity this Year

With a record crop, sugar sold at highest average prices since 1920, so that income has been at an extraordinarily high level—Prosperity has not been run away type, as sobering influences in evidence point to grave problems in future—United States competition has adverse effect on Canadian imports.

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

HAVANA, November 12, 1947.—Conditions generally in Cuba during 1947 have been at an almost unprecedented level of prosperity. Such a position was to be expected, and even inevitable. Under the Cuba-United States Sugar Agreement, Cuba was assured of a huge income from exported sugar. With a record crop in 1947, sugar sold at the highest average prices since the "dance of the millions" in 1920, so that Cuban income has been at an extraordinarily high level.

The prosperity, though of a high order, has not been of the runaway type, for there have been several sobering influences in evidence, pointing to grave problems in the future. Prosperity has been matched by a skyrocketing cost of living, already abnormally high at the start of the year. Labour problems continued to complicate all industry, until recent strong measures of the government brought about a considerably improved position. The tobacco industry, second in importance, has seen its foreign markets dwindle—and disappear in some cases—without any sign of a possible solution.

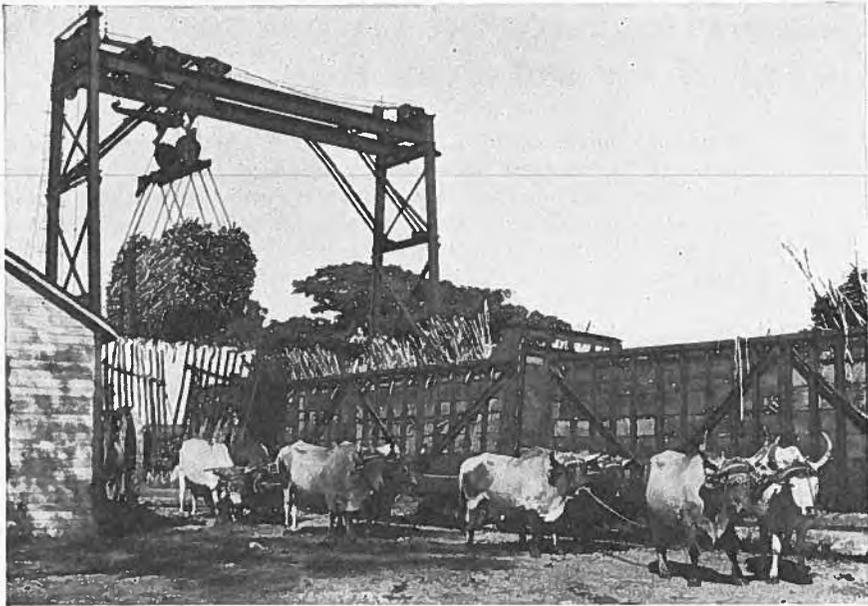
Nevertheless, a record sugar crop sold at high prices was sufficient to override all other depressing factors. Nearly all the usual indices of prosperity reflected a most satisfactory condition. Moreover, Cuba remains one of the few countries with a substantial surplus of United States dollars—again almost entirely due to sugar.

United States Competition Affects Imports from Canada

So far as imports from Canada are concerned, the situation has deteriorated considerably. As United States manufacturers have been able to return to their former market with better deliveries, better steamship connections, and improved services all around, the preferential tariff granted to imports from the United States has become much more of an adverse factor. Local firms have gradually recognized the difficulty, or impossibility in some cases, of trading with Canada if the same products are available in the United States. In value and volume it is probable that the 1947 trade figures will be considerably in excess of 1946, but it is becoming increasingly difficult to introduce new lines, and unless there is some improvement in the duty situation and better steamship connections with Canada, some of the "war gains" will probably disappear.

Income from Sugar About \$650,000,000

The final outturn of the sugar crop was 5,677,238 long tons, which was 1,736,000 tons greater than last year, and the greatest production on record (the average production for the years immediately before the war was 3,000,000 tons). In October the United States reached an agreement



Cuba—Loading sugar cane on railroad cars for transportation to the mills.

with Cuba whereby all sugar purchased by the United States from the 1947 crop would be bought at 4.96½ cents per pound f.o.b. Cuban ports.

It had been agreed previously that the United States would take all of the Cuban crop less 650,000 long tons, which Cuba reserved for domestic consumption and for sale to other countries. However, Cuba could not consume all of its domestic quota (350,000 tons), and was not able to dispose of much of its "other countries" sugar at the prices demanded. Actually, there was available 304,000 long tons from these two quotas, and the United States agreed to handle all of this sugar at the established price. It was further agreed that none of this year's sugar would be applied to the share of the United States market granted to Cuba in 1948.

The total amount purchased by the United States (at 4.96½ cents) was about 5,323,000 tons, which would be equal to an income of \$592,500,000. To get the total income from the crop, one must add the value of exports to other countries (81,000 tons at 8½ cents), \$15,400,000, and the value of molasses exported will bring the income from sugar and molasses exported up to about \$650,000,000, or nearly five times the annual prewar income from this source.

Import Values Show Increase

Import figures are only available for the first four months of this year, and show a total value of \$149,258,140. This is a 51 per cent increase over the 1946 period, and was at a rate considerably above the immediate prewar period. In fact, these figures for the first four months were considerably above the value of the average yearly imports during the period 1935-39 of \$108,000,000. Although some portion of the increase is due to higher values, particularly in comparison with the 1935-39 average, there has been a heavier flow of imports, as United States factories were able to make better deliveries to a market that has had a surplus of foreign exchange.

Exports for the first four months were \$205,771,101, or 55 per cent over the corresponding period last year (and compared with imports of

\$149,000,000). Figures for the first nine months are available for exports, which were equal to \$580,247,773. In value this rate of exports is greater than for any other period in Cuba's history, except perhaps for the year 1920. Except for that year, this 9-month figure is actually greater than any previous total yearly exports, and compares with an average total yearly export of \$151,859,000 for the period 1935-39.

Shipping services to Havana have greatly improved during the year. The car ferries from West Palm Beach to Havana have been increased to three, so that there is a daily service by this excellent method of shipment (carrying from 24-26 railway freight cars). In addition, the Seatrain service has started again out of New York and New Orleans. These Seatrain boats carry about 60 boxcars and operate twice per week and weekly out of New Orleans and New York, respectively. The re-establishment of these excellent services has greatly aided imports from the United States. Although there is no direct line between Canadian ports and Havana, the Seatrain out of New York and the regular freight lines from that port provide a means of servicing the Havana market from Canada.

Improved Air and Steamship Services Aid Tourist Trade

With improved air and steamship services to Cuba, the tourist trade in 1947 has improved greatly. Total numbers of tourists visiting Cuba for the first eight months were 106,807, who are estimated to have expended some \$27,600,000. This is nearly as much as was estimated for the whole of 1946, and much above estimates for any previous year.

No estimates of expenditures by Cuban tourists abroad have been made. For the first six months, 25,000 Cubans travelled abroad, compared with 94,000 tourists entering Cuba. It is probable that the average Cuban expenditure abroad is higher than that by visiting tourists, if only because there are high internal travelling costs in the United States. Nevertheless, on balance, the tourist trade is probably an additional net source of foreign exchange to Cuba, and a source that is capable of considerable exploitation.

The sugar bonanza is reflected in public revenues. For the first eight months of 1947, total revenues amounted to over \$159,500,000, which compares with nearly \$122,700,000 for the same period last year, and with less than \$58,000,000 before the war. No figures of expenditures are published, but there is no doubt that they have been high owing to an extensive program of public works.

Banking and Monetary Statistics Favourable

Bank clearings for the first eight months were nearly \$1,600,000,000, which compares with \$1,250,000,000 last year, and is about three times as great as for the same period at the beginning of the war. Cheques paid and deposits also show very substantial advances. Money in circulation at the end of July was over \$450,000,000, which is about \$100,000,000 over the same period last year, but about seven times as great as that in circulation at the end of 1939. The figure has gone steadily upwards for the last twelve months, reflecting the in-pouring of sugar money as the sugar crop got under way.

Cost of Living Higher

As was to be expected, this wave of prosperity, being unmatched by the availability of imports, and with a rising cost of basic food products in world markets, sent the cost of living on its continuing upward spiral.

No indices are kept reflecting this trend, but it is significant that building permits have fallen off sharply, in spite of a continuing high demand for private housing, and relatively low property taxation. Some of the slackness in this trade may be the result of the continued difficulty in obtaining essential building materials, but it may be more properly related to the excessively high building costs and fear of the future for real estate values. For the first eight months, building permits were about \$13,000,000, which is almost half of the value for the same period last year and is below the 1944 period.

The high cost of living has given rise to demands for higher wages. It is doubtful if the numbers employed in commercial and industrial activities (exclusive of agricultural labour) have increased over the figure applying a year ago, but total wages paid for the first seven months were \$319,000,000, which is about 36 per cent over the same period last year. Such an increase must be regarded more as an index of the rising level of wages (and therefore of the cost of living) than of industrial and commercial expansion.

Tobacco Industry Suffers from Import Controls

The second great industry of Cuba, the tobacco industry, has been facing progressively deteriorating conditions, as its markets have shrunk or disappeared in the postwar readjustment. Up to the end of 1946, sales of leaf tobacco abroad continued to expand, but during 1947 the demand for Cuban leaf has fallen off considerably. For the first eight months, total value of all tobacco exports (leaf, cigars, cigarettes), was \$21,586,000, which compares with \$24,504,000 for the same period last year.

Cuban Tobacco Exports

Exports	January-August		
	1945	1946	1947
Leaf tobacco (1,000 pounds)	14,649	19,360	15,978
Cigars (1,000 units)	82,411	35,833	32,544
Cigarettes (1,000 units)	22,266	21,103	14,806

The leaf production this year was a near record, reaching a total of 85,579,000 pounds net weight, compared with 63,654,000 pounds last year, and an average of 50,000,000 pounds for the five prewar years.

Apart from the United States, Belgium, the United Kingdom and the Netherlands were large buyers of Cuban leaf before the war. Exchange difficulties have created new problems that appear to block effectively any efforts to maintain or regain old "soft currency" markets. In cigars, it was the United Kingdom and Spain that mainly supported the Cuban industry, so that the virtual closing down of these markets has created a serious outlook for the future.

The situation has grown so serious that in August the government issued a decree, fixing the 1947-48 production of filler and binder tobacco (but excluding wrapper tobacco, which is all grown under cheese cloth) to the 1942-43 production. The decree established severe penalties for any grower exceeding his allotted production (not acreage) quota by more than ten per cent. Any excess production is to be delivered to the Committee of Tobacco Production without any compensation to the grower. Subsequently, the 1947-48 production was set at 448,000 quintals (100 pounds) net weight. It will be noted that this represents a severe reduction from the 855,790 quintals produced for 1946-47.

The tobacco problem still awaits solution, but from an overall point of view its influence on the economic state of the nation is a poor second to sugar.

Improvement Noted in Labour Situations

During the last few months the labour situation has improved considerably, which will be bound to have a good effect on business and capital investment.

The gradual return of the devastated sugar producing regions in the Far East to an export basis has had a sobering effect on Cuban business. Nevertheless, while it cannot be expected that the same high prices will be in effect for 1948, there is still an overall world sugar shortage. Lack of hard currency may make it difficult for Cuba to dispose of all of its surplus (over United States requirements) next year, but if the Marshall plan materializes, it would seem that the total crop can be disposed of at good prices. The production will again be large, and there is every indication that prices will be as high as at any time within recent years (except for last year).

In September last the sudden quashing by the Cuban authorities of an attempted invasion of the Dominican Republic from Cuban territory by a secretly recruited and trained band provoked a period of some alarm and confusion. While it may be said that Cuban business circles became a little cautious as a result of the disturbance, conditions quickly returned to normal.



Lower section of Havana, capital of Cuba and largest city in the Caribbean. The office of the Commercial Secretary is indicated by white circle at top left of photograph. Morro Castle, a fortress built by the Spaniards in the late sixteenth century, may be seen at the harbour entrance.

Photo courtesy Cuban Department of Public Works

Canadian Trade With Central America Requires Direct Shipping Service

Heavy brokerage and handling charges in United States ports, plus congestion, places goods from this country at a disadvantage—Substantial northbound traffic, now moving in foreign bottoms, can be developed.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the last of three articles on Central American Republics. The first two appeared in the November 22nd and November 29th issues of *Foreign Trade*. The information contained in this series is supplementary to that given in the postwar trade review "Central America", which is available upon request to the Trade Publicity Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

GUATEMALA CITY, October 15, 1947.—There is little doubt that all things being equal, the people of Central America are willing and keen to trade with Canada. Having been obliged for so long to obtain their needs of staple and processed foods, as well as a host of manufactured items from the United States and, to a lesser extent, from Europe, they very naturally welcome offers from another source. Prices, quality, deliveries, etc., must be equal or better than American products.

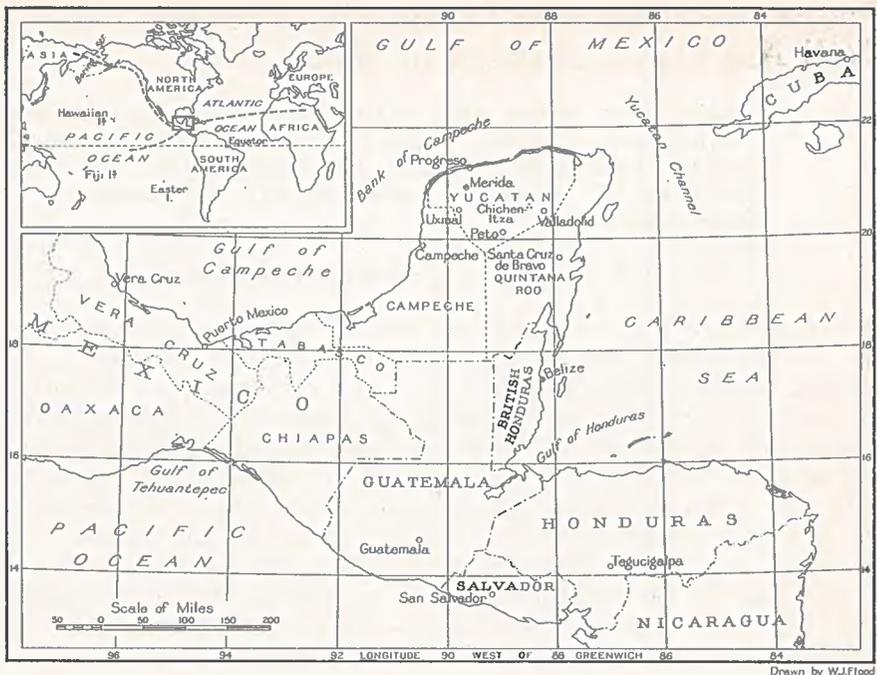
This introduces the subject of direct shipping connections, a service much to be desired, particularly on the Atlantic coast, in order to avoid the heavy brokerage and handling charges in New York and New Orleans, to say nothing of the congestion in these ports. Saguenay Terminals, Limited, operated such a service from October, 1946, to May, 1947, when operations to Central America ceased, owing to the serious delays experienced in the unloading of their ships. The port congestion was largely attributed to the arrivals in the past year of increasing quantities of merchandise ordered since the war and delayed in shipment. As a result of these heavy receipts, merchants are generally very well stocked with soft and light goods to a point where sales are falling off and payments tend to be slow. There is little interest in placing orders for anything but essential goods.

North-bound Cargo to Canada Available

During its period of operation, Saguenay Terminals' service, so far as Central America was concerned, only carried south-bound cargo. Judging by the interest shown in the line by local exporters, particularly coffee exporters (sugar later on, when embargo is lifted) there is every possibility of developing north-bound traffic. Indeed, a good one is already there but for the carrying service. For instance, during January to June this year, Guatemala shipped 6,123,581 pounds of coffee to Canada; San Salvador, mostly through Guatemala's Puerto Barrios, shipped 486,370 pounds; Costa Rica, through Puntarenas on the west coast and Puerto Limón on the east, shipped 517,794 pounds. All this cargo, plus quantities of fruit, timber, hides, etc., was carried in foreign bottoms.

Canadian Business Methods and Educational Standards Respected

Another point of interest in Central America's relations with Canada is its wholesome respect for Canadian business methods and educational standards. In respect of the former, Canadians are compared favourably



Central America—Direct steamship services linking the various ports of Central American Republics with Canada would greatly facilitate the exchange of goods between the countries. Northbound cargoes would consist of coffee, fruit, timber, hides, etc., at present being carried in foreign bottoms.

Canadian Geographical Journal Map

with the English and other European traders, who years ago established a high reputation for integrity and fair dealing. As to the latter point, a very considerable number of parents send their children to Canadian schools and universities. Their numbers are increasing rapidly, one reason being the difficulties these days in children attending English and European institutions of learning.

It is strongly suggested that the fullest use be made of the air mail services. Surface mail is still at the mercy of the very inadequate shipping services to Central America and takes anywhere from three to six weeks to arrive. On every occasion possible a set of shipping documents should be despatched by air.

Five Countries in Trade Territory

The Guatemala office covers five separate countries. When sending literature, exporters are requested to provide five or six sets in order that distribution may be made to agents or importers in the separate areas. Since all samples are required to pay duty, exporters are requested not to send them until contacts with interested parties have been made through the Trade Commissioner. The clearance of samples through customs, and the subsequent forwarding of them to the five republics involving a second clearance is a costly business both in time and money. Descriptive literature, plus several copies of price lists, etc., is the ideal practice in the initial approach.

Proposed Dam and Industrial Project Will Aid Development of Rhodesias

Construction of new dam and power plant at Kariba Gorge would harness waters of Zambesi River—Estimate annual output of 650,000 kilowatts—Establishment of a steel and ferro-chrome industry would depend on provision of hydropower.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

JOHANNESBURG, November 10, 1947.—Proposals to harness waters of the Zambesi River, through the construction of a dam and power plant at Kariba Gorge, and the erection of a factory for the production of steel and ferro-chrome, are receiving considerable attention at the present time in this country. If present plans are approved and carried through to completion, they will produce a material influence on the industrial and agricultural development of Northern and Southern Rhodesia. The establishment of a steel and ferro-chrome industry will depend on the provision of hydropower from the Zambesi. According to a statement by the Minister of Mines and Public Works in Southern Rhodesia, steps are now being taken to complete the necessary survey in



Canadian Geographical Journal Map



Southern Rhodesia—Aerial view of the two hills forming the Hunyani Poort, near the main road between Salisbury and Gatooma. When a dam has been built across the gap, a large area will be inundated, and an ample supply of water made available for the development of power. The Hunyani is a tributary of the Zambesi River.

connection with the hydro-electric project, and drilling will commence shortly to determine a suitable dam site.

It is estimated that a dam at the Kariba Gorge, on the border between Northern and Southern Rhodesia, and northwest of Salisbury, would provide sufficient water storage to provide an annual output of 650,000 kilowatts. The gorge at this point has a wall of some 300 feet, and a dam there would result in the creation of a lake 175 miles long by ten miles wide.

Immediate Outlet for Increased Electric Power

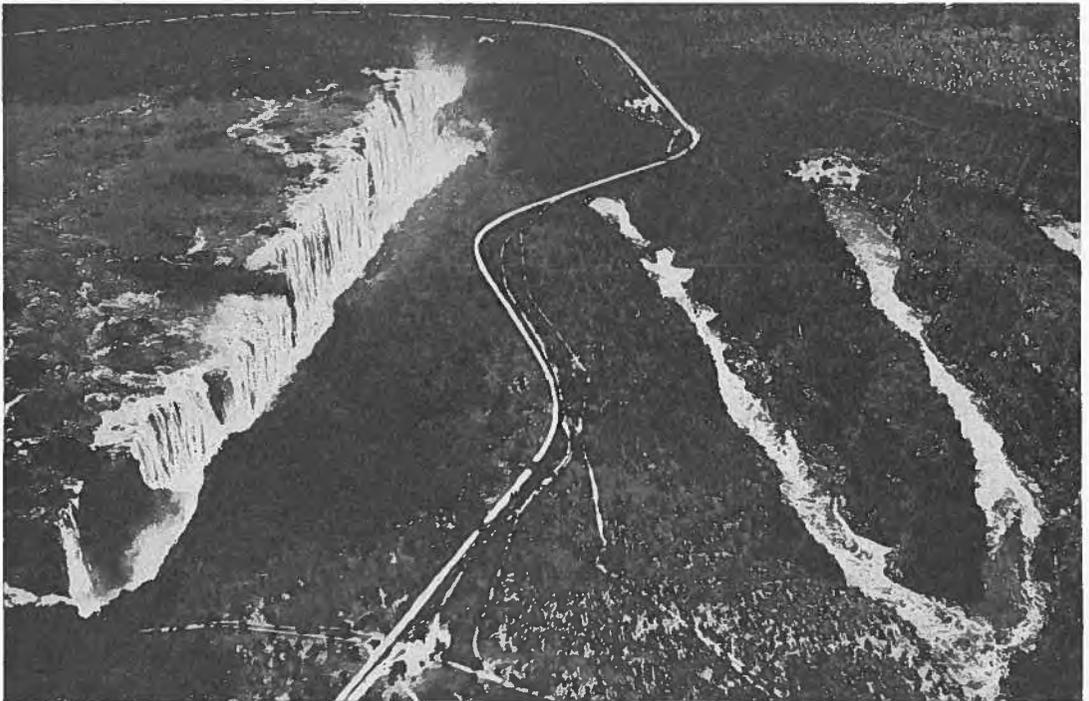
Both Northern and Southern Rhodesia are largely dependent on coal for the generation of electrical energy. While both have extensive coal resources, transportation has been an important factor in the provision of power for industry. At present, all the coal required for the operation of the copper mines in Northern Rhodesia must be hauled by railway from Wankie, in Southern Rhodesia. If, therefore, hydro-power can be produced economically, there will be a market for between 100,000 and 120,000 kilowatts of electricity for the copper belt alone. In addition, the development of a grid system in Southern Rhodesia would probably take immediately or in the near future up to 200,000 kilowatts. Of equal importance is the prospect held out for the development of a large iron and steel industry near the dam site, which it is said would be a potential user of from 250,000 to 300,000 kilowatts of electricity from the new scheme.

For some time, exploratory work has been in progress in Northern Rhodesia by the Rhodesian Corporation, in co-operation with Thos. Firth and John Brown and Company, of England, for the purpose of:

- (a) Determining the possibility of developing Northern Rhodesia's coal resources within easy reach of the copper belt, and
- (b) The possible development of the extensive iron ore reserves discovered in Northern Rhodesia some years ago. A company, with a capital of £200,000, has been formed for the purpose of proving the iron ore reserves. It is at present believed that adequate ore is available for a thirty-year operation. If the existence of reserves of 100 million tons can be proved, the proposal will be to erect a plant for the production of 500,000 tons of pig iron and 50,000 tons of ferro-chrome annually. The scheme would, of course, be based on the Kariba Gorge hydro development, which would be in close proximity to the ore reserves. No estimate has been given of the probable cost of the hydro-electric scheme, but it is stated that the cost of the iron smelting plant would be about £2 million and the ferro-chrome smelter about £3 million.

Dam Would Provide Water for Irrigation Projects

In addition to the industrial possibilities, it is considered that the damming of the Zambesi at this point would make possible important irrigation projects in the area, and bring into production thousands of acres of grassland at present unsuitable for agriculture.



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

(Editor's Note—It is reported from Great Britain, steel producers in the United Kingdom are co-operating with the governments of Northern and Southern Rhodesia in finding the necessary capital for these projects. Britain will furnish \$20,000,000, while the Rhodesian Governments will provide another \$36,000,000. This sum will finance the construction of huge hydro-electric smelting furnaces, the laying of new railway and prospecting of an iron ore field that is expected to yield 500,000 tons of steel annually in the early stages. When production gathers full momentum, this output is expected to be increased five-fold.

The construction of a 300-foot wall across the Zambesi is expected to enclose 53,000,000 cubic feet of water, which will eventually furnish 750,000 kilowatts of electrical energy. While its importance from an irrigation point of view is very great, in that tens of thousands of acres of barren land on the veldt will be rendered fertile, it is expected that the difference between the river's outflow in dry and rainy seasons will be controlled.

This plan, which carries manifold economic and social benefits for Africa, is but one aspect of Great Britain's program for harnessing to the fullest extent the vast resources of her colonies. The potentialities for the production of food and raw materials are almost unlimited, and the progressive development of these is being supervised by the Colonial Development Corporation, which has power to borrow \$400,000,000.)

Brazilian Seed Potato Market Presents Major Problems to Canadian Shippers

Yellow flesh varieties of "small size" grade preferred by growers—Shipping and inland transportation difficulties cause deterioration in condition of stock—Experimental farm field tests on trial shipment of seed last year not conclusive—Co-operative effort on part of shippers assisted by government agencies necessary to enter market.

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

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series 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. The first three appeared in the November 15th, November 22nd and November 29th issues of *Foreign Trade*.)

RIO DE JANEIRO.—Several trial shipments of Canadian certified seed potatoes have been made to Brazil at one time or another. Some of these have given promising results, while others have been sown under unfavourable growing conditions, or the seed did not reach its destination in good condition. In 1946, a trial shipment of 38 crates of certified seed was arranged from New Brunswick and distributed to government experimental farms in the principal potato-growing areas. The varieties were Katahdin, Irish Cobbler and Green Mountain.

Unfortunately this seed was shipped late in the season and in ordinary cargo space. The material arrived in very poor condition. The tubers had sprouted and many rotted during transit. Since they did not arrive in sound condition, to comply with the sanitary regulations in Brazil for the import of seed potatoes, the material had to be regraded and disinfected. It was arranged to treat the lot with corrosive sublimate solution of standard strength, a practice not recommended after the tubers

have sprouted. Owing to the difficulties in respect to land transportation, there was some delay in the samples reaching their destination. The samples sent to stations in Rio Grande do Sul and Paraná were rotted very badly when they arrived, owing to the long time in transit.

Tests on Canadian Seed Not Conclusive as Circumstances Prevented Fair Trial

With this combination of circumstances it is not surprising that the results of these tests were not as favourable as they might have been. Some of the experimental farm superintendents have now reported on their tests with Canadian seed. While these results should not be taken as conclusive owing to poor conditions of the seed, the reports show that the Irish Cobbler gave the best yields in São Paulo and the Green Mountain at Vicosia in Minas Geraes.

Entering the Brazilian market for Canadian certified seed potatoes presents several problems. Among these are the present day demand for the yellow flesh varieties and the grower's preference for the "small size" grade for seed. Difficulties in shipping and in transportation from the ports to the scattered potato zones are factors of considerable importance if the material is to arrive at its destination in satisfactory condition.

"Small Size" Grade of Seed Required by Brazilian Growers

In the past Canadian shippers have not been in a position to entertain a market for solely the "small size" grade. Existing markets, such as Cuba, Argentina and particularly Uruguay, demand a maximum percentage of this grade. To enter this market for seed potatoes and to establish the North American varieties, Canadian shippers will have to be prepared to offer only the "small size" grade. Only if and when the white flesh varieties are more generally accepted can attempts be made in the direction of encouraging the use of cut seed. The climatic conditions in many zones do not appear to be such that cut seed would not give satisfactory results. The two chief obstacles to overcome are the consumer preference for the yellow flesh varieties, which are not grown in Canada, and the demand for only "small size" seed. Holland meets these present-day requirements at competitive prices and is firmly established in the limited market.

There are indications, however, that Brazil in a few years may be a potential market for much larger quantities of seed potatoes than at the present time. The standard of living is improving and, as in other countries with an increase in the purchasing power, people consume a wider variety of foods. It is reasonable to believe that eventually potatoes will be in greater demand by the lower-income groups. Wheat flour is an outstanding example of this trend, as during the war years many Brazilians became consumers of wheat bread for the first time.

Co-operation of all Growers Needed to Enter Market

Brazil is a good example of a market that cannot be entered by the sole effort of an individual shipper and one that requires the co-operation of all shippers as well as every assistance from government departments. Canadian growers should endeavour to place substantial quantities of high-quality Canadian table potatoes on the Rio market at prices that will be attractive. In this way an attempt can be made to break down the prejudice against the white flesh varieties and at the same time create a demand for the Canadian product, which, in turn, eventually should result in increased sales of seed stock.

Canadian Exports, by Areas

Geographic Area	October			January-October		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	36.3	49.3	69.7	282.1	489.9	631.1
America.....	2.2	8.6	11.7	17.9	79.3	109.7
Africa.....	1.4	6.0	7.2	15.7	60.5	72.0
Asia.....	0.6	4.6	8.5	6.9	54.5	59.4
Oceania.....	3.8	3.0	7.4	41.4	41.0	77.8
Total British Countries.....	44.4	71.6	104.5	364.0	725.2	950.0
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	28.1	99.3	103.4	218.9	720.1	841.1
Latin America.....	1.7	6.5	8.9	14.6	69.2	103.2
Europe.....	9.8	19.0	26.8	60.5	276.4	286.5
Other Foreign.....	4.2	7.8	7.3	24.7	77.2	74.9
Total Foreign Countries.....	43.8	132.6	146.3	318.7	1,142.9	1,305.7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	88.2	204.2	250.8	682.7	1,868.1	2,255.6

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	October			January-October		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	36,045	47,665	66,776	278,404	480,261	609,403
Eire.....	163	1,022	2,335	3,333	5,162	16,124
Gibraltar.....	1	35	11	6	333	245
Malta.....	61	541	535	346	4,105	5,330
Total Europe.....	36,270	49,263	69,657	282,089	489,861	631,102
America:						
Newfoundland.....	935	3,386	5,861	6,536	30,532	41,792
Bermuda.....	134	258	412	1,124	2,946	4,200
Barbados.....	118	511	523	873	5,120	7,457
Jamaica.....	450	1,396	1,432	3,644	11,933	14,599
Trinidad and Tobago.....	323	1,566	1,740	2,901	15,337	22,830
Bahamas.....	129	776	226	1,481	6,637	2,759
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	25	61	545	235	938	6,195
British Honduras.....	107	667	116	1,131	5,889	1,229
British Guiana.....			881		2	8,668
Falkland Islands.....			1		2	2
Total America.....	2,221	8,621	11,737	17,925	79,334	109,731
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....			238			430
Union of South Africa.....	1,216	5,521	5,213	13,655	53,888	58,176
Other British South Africa.....			4			14
Southern Rhodesia.....	66	137	650	913	2,586	4,655
Gambia.....	2	3	1	17	59	58
Gold Coast.....	23	101	218	148	728	1,295
Nigeria.....	5	119	120	61	682	1,990
Sierra Leone.....	8	55	31	164	390	679
Other British West Africa.....						2
British Sudan.....	3		20	206	488	998
British East Africa.....	56	99	690	550	1,662	3,691
Total Africa.....	1,370	6,035	7,185	15,714	60,483	71,988

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	October			January-October		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	262	4,161	5,312	2,328	43,435	37,582
Burma.....	5	.....	31	113	437	701
Ceylon.....	12	47	393	174	1,517	2,877
Aden.....	7	19	88	81	250	1,226
British Malaya.....	150	250	705	2,081	2,417	5,897
Other British East Indies.....	.....	1	.....	5	50	9
Hong Kong.....	187	86	751	1,998	3,846	4,928
Palestine.....	26	63	1,202	132	2,597	6,150
Total Asia.....	649	4,627	8,482	6,912	54,549	59,370
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,482	2,373	5,272	27,711	28,882	49,913
New Zealand.....	1,337	620	2,105	13,296	11,745	26,996
Fiji.....	22	54	25	299	317	845
Other Oceania.....	1	2	4	44	18	25
Total Oceania.....	3,842	3,049	7,406	41,350	40,962	77,779
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES..	44,358	71,594	104,466	363,992	725,188	949,970
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	27,994	99,086	102,443	217,338	714,845	835,422
Alaska.....	13	32	16	114	223	272
American Virgin Islands.....	2	3	14	27	91	133
Guam.....	.....	.....	26	3	5	143
Hawaii.....	95	.....	642	1,176	2,429	2,821
Puerto Rico.....	25	224	264	230	2,493	2,271
Total United States and Possessions.....	28,129	99,345	103,405	218,938	720,086	841,062
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	494	1,190	1,253	3,883	9,531	25,255
Bolivia.....	6	16	33	92	444	478
Brazil.....	340	1,701	2,896	2,998	16,447	21,723
Chile.....	44	307	261	487	2,905	3,808
Colombia.....	135	264	792	980	6,327	8,228
Costa Rica.....	9	9	127	80	801	1,635
Cuba.....	244	507	866	1,030	4,442	6,358
Ecuador.....	26	65	79	49	659	1,380
Guatemala.....	18	26	103	99	811	1,396
Hayti.....	7	111	67	107	970	1,223
Honduras.....	12	4	41	134	494	603
Mexico.....	178	737	876	2,021	8,374	9,749
Nicaragua.....	4	42	40	69	302	483
Panama.....	18	17	115	257	1,190	1,609
Paraguay.....	.....	10	15	9	82	132
Peru.....	49	592	141	737	2,624	3,277
Salvador.....	8	3	43	39	401	550
San Domingo.....	12	76	105	274	1,021	1,579
Uruguay.....	1	239	85	184	1,663	2,463
Venezuela.....	105	549	918	1,039	9,189	11,244
Total Latin America.....	1,710	6,465	8,856	14,568	69,177	103,173
Europe:						
Albania.....	.....	.....	.....	8	121	446
Austria.....	.....	678	16	8	3,632	1,784
Belgium.....	1,846	2,472	4,149	7,871	57,375	41,010
Bulgaria.....	.....	4	.....	8	7	14
Czechoslovakia.....	107	113	1,113	3,092	9,310	11,308
Denmark.....	298	117	25	1,174	1,082	2,710
Estonia.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Finland.....	129	47	94	450	374	972
France.....	821	5,079	9,928	7,514	59,848	65,848
Germany.....	2,869	76	193	14,343	6,096	5,828

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	October			January-October		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
Europe—Con.						
Greece.....	1,333		16	1,564	9,238	4,498
Hungary.....	332		8	2	614	896
Iceland.....	3	161	226	17	2,829	2,158
Italy.....	110	102	1,951	1,427	17,947	27,695
Latvia.....	36			231		
Lithuania.....	70			848		
Netherlands.....	1,286	1,701	4,066	8,816	27,093	49,609
Norway.....	1,310	1,646	1,325	6,429	16,107	17,891
Poland.....	252	1,912	356	898	19,854	13,281
Portugal.....	7	205	269	120	2,377	3,232
Azores and Madeira.....	1	10	3	3	60	313
Roumania.....	3		9	38		101
Soviet Union.....		370	140	794	17,105	4,805
Spain.....	4	262	33	99	588	752
Sweden.....	529	342	1,498	4,102	6,909	15,220
Switzerland.....	78	1,052	1,360	631	6,292	10,349
Yugoslavia.....	1	975	4	8	11,487	5,741
Total Europe.....	9,760	18,989	26,782	60,496	276,447	286,497
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia.....			2		21	87
Afghanistan.....					1	33
Belgian Congo.....	4	106	134	66	1,026	1,099
China.....	355	5,632	2,629	2,227	35,081	29,107
Greenland.....			1		73	78
Egypt.....	37	726	533	289	10,449	9,263
French Africa.....	109	47	297	527	8,709	4,226
French East Indies.....	3	4	73	20	227	708
French Guiana.....	1			6	175	239
French Oceania.....	3	9	7	71	79	206
French West Indies.....	22	120	160	145	992	1,589
Madagascar.....	1		6	7	205	81
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	34	92	143	217	668	941
Iraq.....	1	262	374	37	2,654	2,093
Tripoli.....						5
Other Italian Africa.....					3	7
Japan.....	3,241	87	12	15,626	577	516
Korea.....						22
Liberia.....	1	3	13	17	66	119
Morocco.....	6	17	216	91	1,063	1,266
Netherlands East Indies.....	91	320	474	672	5,361	4,682
Netherlands Guiana.....	2	40	60	30	441	716
Netherlands West Indies.....	18	41	141	175	1,140	1,514
Iran.....	30	13	27	68	383	845
Philippine Islands.....	165	75	956	1,185	4,443	9,699
Portuguese Africa.....	79	140	185	1,261	1,417	1,665
Portuguese Asia.....	1		76	1	24	144
Siam.....	1	12	20	16	45	399
Canary Islands.....		7		2	333	46
Spanish Africa.....						61
Syria.....	9	2	656	54	197	2,188
Turkey.....		4	57	1,916	1,340	1,300
Total Other Foreign.....	4,215	7,759	7,252	24,726	77,193	74,944
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	43,811	132,556	146,294	318,725	1,142,906	1,305,676
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	88,169	204,150	250,761	682,717	1,868,094	2,255,644

Greenland Included in Oslo Territory

Greenland has been added to the territory for which the Commercial Secretary for Canada in Oslo, Norway, is responsible. Canadian exports to Greenland for the first nine months of the current calendar year were valued at \$77,214.

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodity	October			January-October		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	3,072	2,222	2,695	8,387	7,824	12,085
Vegetables.....	1,462	855	1,336	4,492	10,441	14,425
Wheat.....	15,590	30,600	15,745	67,619	198,108	213,751
Grains, other.....	1,419	7,599	2,969	9,934	26,707	26,151
Flour of wheat.....	1,779	9,304	17,639	14,919	106,483	172,186
Farinaceous products, other.....	1,328	2,031	1,527	9,744	15,764	14,447
Sugar and products.....	171	535	514	1,774	3,012	6,845
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,154	2,937	2,458	8,364	29,690	23,118
Vegetable fats and oils.....	25	556	533	128	4,254	5,490
Rubber and products.....	1,608	1,658	2,608	12,470	17,639	27,169
Seeds.....	624	753	889	1,863	9,722	10,645
Tobacco.....	64	95	663	4,979	5,039	12,672
Vegetable products, other.....	315	1,735	1,596	2,254	17,980	11,747
Total.....	28,611	60,880	51,173	146,926	452,663	550,733
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle.....	915	1,716	1,285	7,380	15,158	12,134
Other animals, living.....	124	286	1,091	1,174	4,678	3,120
Fish and fishery products.....	2,700	10,085	9,657	21,443	73,805	65,963
Furs and products.....	344	837	725	11,414	29,513	21,802
Leather and products.....	661	1,648	1,693	4,549	13,733	17,085
Bacon and hams.....	2,183	3,487	1,823	25,964	55,090	49,919
Meats, other.....	751	4,585	1,088	4,167	49,921	34,040
Cheese.....	1,780	3,190	3,729	8,983	18,897	10,494
Milk products, other.....	586	1,319	1,644	3,765	11,028	12,832
Eggs, shell and processed.....	149	1,650	6,858	346	22,378	29,866
Animal products, other.....	840	861	725	6,182	7,382	7,761
Total.....	11,033	29,664	30,318	95,366	301,583	265,016
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton products.....	228	823	996	2,134	8,638	8,747
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	4	89	57	79	2,314	960
Wool and products.....	141	868	970	1,118	17,552	7,526
Artificial silk and products.....	128	536	1,219	1,934	6,334	10,190
Textile products, other.....	605	729	1,451	5,826	11,152	13,984
Total.....	1,107	3,043	4,693	11,092	45,990	41,406
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Planks and boards.....	3,340	16,000	23,700	29,114	95,305	167,883
Pulpwood.....	1,209	4,346	4,581	12,387	25,331	27,214
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,270	5,514	7,915	14,703	42,396	62,167
Wood pulp.....	2,502	10,179	16,703	22,902	92,929	145,496
Manufactured wood, other.....	214	724	640	2,459	6,435	6,529
Newsprint paper.....	10,834	24,042	33,528	84,727	211,469	283,125
Paper, other.....	793	1,493	2,616	6,849	16,931	25,097
Books and printed matter.....	91	642	383	785	5,179	4,607
Total.....	20,253	62,940	90,067	173,926	495,975	722,117
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore.....	88	769	897	1	3,680	5,377
Ferro alloys.....	60	518	2,044	880	7,339	18,192
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	264	332	1,064	4,407	3,147	3,794
Rolling mill products.....	105	12	238	5,895	8,096	13,995
Locomotives and parts.....	340	1,861	4,284	7,166	24,737	35,415
Farm machinery and implements.....	204	300	431	1,841	3,455	4,760
Hardware and cutlery.....	594	2,083	4,646	8,127	11,885	32,560
Machinery (except farm).....	461	2,263	1,843	6,298	37,822	32,977
Automobiles, freight.....	698	385	2,998	12,821	10,670	28,162
Automobiles, passenger.....	182	1,065	1,909	2,338	17,456	16,080
Automobile parts.....	2	166	427	17	25,530	2,126
Railway cars and parts.....	529	811	2,795	5,051	19,334	24,634
Iron products, other.....	3,266	10,658	23,352	51,590	191,824	206,168
Total.....	3,266	10,658	23,352	51,590	191,824	206,168

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Continued

Commodity	October			January-October		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products						
Aluminium and products.....	3,266	1,852	5,757	19,824	40,158	53,040
Brass and products.....	98	157	273	845	2,851	2,786
Copper and products.....	4,780	1,174	5,665	43,077	29,215	45,302
Lead and products.....	1,040	974	1,996	7,573	14,200	25,024
Nickel.....	5,125	4,640	5,682	44,069	46,276	51,048
Precious metals, except gold.....	2,273	1,530	1,531	20,256	16,192	19,848
Zinc and products.....	923	1,765	2,819	8,388	21,516	25,365
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	322	1,228	1,461	3,516	18,175	15,907
Non-ferrous products, other.....	328	710	1,252	2,599	7,577	10,893
Total.....	18,155	14,030	26,435	150,146	196,160	249,214
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Asbestos and products.....	1,466	2,213	3,107	10,523	19,928	26,756
Coal.....	109	650	753	1,215	4,656	4,294
Petroleum and products.....	117	671	942	620	3,512	5,446
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	257	1,078	1,072	3,307	9,409	11,072
Non-metallic products, other.....	493	725	1,575	4,425	8,468	13,579
Total.....	2,442	5,337	7,449	20,089	45,973	61,146
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	181	141	419	1,092	1,737	3,026
Medicinal preparations.....	168	553	355	1,270	4,629	3,429
Fertilizers.....	323	2,907	3,060	6,036	27,240	28,557
Paints and varnishes.....	81	430	767	753	3,401	6,160
Calcium compounds.....	39	132	205	399	2,580	1,742
Soda and sodium compounds.....	454	429	465	3,492	3,674	4,552
Chemical products, other.....	585	1,188	1,807	3,417	13,306	22,455
Total.....	1,831	5,780	7,078	16,459	56,567	69,921
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods.....	67	206	213	439	1,315	1,614
Films.....	155	226	308	3,127	2,203	2,619
Ships and vessels.....	4	4,771	4,347	192	16,353	16,198
Aircraft and parts.....	23	942	410	2,739	6,228	5,273
Electrical energy.....	345	586	663	3,464	6,154	4,840
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	215	652	823	1,690	6,752	9,826
Miscellaneous other.....	214	420	1,519	3,308	6,183	11,393
Donations and gifts.....		2,308	507		27,915	8,781
Non-commercial articles.....	290	1,205	1,406	2,165	8,256	9,379
Total.....	1,315	11,817	10,196	17,125	81,360	69,922

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Growers, shippers and buyers of Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes may be interested in a brochure prepared by the Foreign Trade Service, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, in an effort to stimulate the export sale of potatoes. Copies of this brochure, in colour, may be obtained from the Director, Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

New Regulations Govern Sale of Vegetable Oils in Belgian Congo

Leopoldville, November 19, 1947.—(FTS)—Effective January 1, 1948, three new ordinances (320, 321 and 322) will regulate the trade in vegetable oils in the Belgian Congo. The situation which calls for these new measures is diametrically opposed to that which resulted in the previous legislation enacted in 1940. At that time the Congo was anxious to find foreign markets for its palm and other oils, and with a view to directing production to these overseas markets, the Palm Oil Commission and the Palm Kernel Commission were formed. Now, however, the world demand is so heavy and these products are in such relative short supply that it has been found necessary to extend the scope of the two commissions. Up to the present time they have directed the export of the oleaginous products, and in so doing have deprived the domestic market of essential supplies for industrial purposes and particularly for feeding the native population. In some parts of the Colony there are at present inadequate supplies of protein foods available at prices which can be paid by the African consumer.

Two of the new regulations are designed to ease this situation by assuring to all producers equality of treatment whether their oil is sold for export or for domestic consumption. Provision is made for the establishment of export quotas and the reimbursement from a pool, under certain conditions, of the difference between the domestic price which is set by the palm oil commission and the higher export price.

In addition, a new organization has been created, to be known as the Vegetable Oil Consultative Committee. This body is composed of a maximum of nine members nominated by the Governor General and presided over by the Director General of Economic Affairs. The Committee will advise on all questions relative to the production and distribution of all vegetable oil products, whether they be raw materials, finished, semi-finished products or by-products.

Export Permits Required for Certain Ships' and Plane Stores

Effective December 1, 1947, export permits are not required for normal supplies exported from Canada as ship or aircraft stores, except in respect of wheat flour, macaroni, lard, shortening, butter, soap, rice, corn syrup and other syrups when exported from Canada as ships' stores for a ship clearing from Canada, or as stores for an aircraft clearing from Canada. Applications for a permit to export any such goods as such stores shall be made to the nearest Collector of Customs. Section 26 of the Export Permit Regulations shall not apply to any such stores except in respect of an equalization fee applicable to such goods.

The termination of the Ships' Stores Administration of Wartime Prices and Trade Board, on November 30, 1947, made it necessary to bring the export of Ship and Plane Stores under the provisions of the Export and Import Permits Act.

Export Controls on Gold Coast Mahogany Lifted

London, November 26, 1947.—(FTS)—Restrictions on the export of mahogany from the Gold Coast have been lifted, with the exception of 25 per cent of production in 1948, which is reserved to complete British contracts. Exporters in the Gold Coast are now free to ship mahogany to any destination, and have been instructed to divert the maximum possible to "hard-currency" countries.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

Mexico Lowers Duty on Export Items

Mexico City, November 21, 1947.—(FTS)—Closely following the inauguration of the Canadian "austerity" program, Mexico announced the establishment of a new tariff on exports. To become effective January 1, 1948, a law was passed today by the Mexican Government lowering taxes on a number of Mexican exports and raising the duties on goods needed in Mexico.

The new system will replace basic Mexican export tariffs, as well as the special export tax (*aforo*), which has been in force since August, 1938. These two separate export taxes are supplanted by the new measure, combining specific and *ad valorem* rates, similar to the new import tariff adopted November 7. (See *Foreign Trade* of November 22.)

Northern Rhodesia Tightens Import Control

Johannesburg, November 10, 1947.—(FTS)—Changes in the import licensing policy of Northern Rhodesia were announced in the Government *Gazette* of October 31. Under the new regulations, rigid import control will be exercised over imports from all countries except those in the United Kingdom colonial group (United Kingdom, other colonial territories, Southern Rhodesia and Burma) and the Union of South Africa. Import licences will also be required for re-exports from Southern Rhodesia and the Union of South Africa of goods in which the Southern Rhodesia or Union content is less than 25 per cent of the export value of the goods. Import licences will continue to be required for motor vehicles, whether imported from the Union of South Africa or direct from non-sterling countries.

The new regulations provide that all outstanding orders on countries coming within the licensing requirements must be submitted for review not later than November 15. The import will be permitted, against a new import licence, of all such outstanding orders, provided the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) The order for such goods was placed and accepted on or before October 31, 1947, and evidence is furnished to the Director of Civil Supplies, Lusaka, not later than November 28 to this effect, and to the effect that the goods were intended for Northern Rhodesia when ordered;
- (b) The goods are shipped within sixty days of October 31, 1947, or evidence is adduced that they were consigned ex factory or warehouse for shipment on or before December 15, 1947.

The notice also states that no person will be provided with foreign exchange in payment for goods for the importation of which an import licence is now required unless he presents such import licence to an authorized dealer in foreign exchange.

The Controller of Imports later announced that a railway bill of lading is sufficient evidence to show that merchandise was consigned ex factory or warehouse on or before December 15, 1947.

Trinidad Sets Import Quota for Publications

Port of Spain, November 15, 1947.—(FTS)—A Trinidad Government Notice of November 13 announces that quotas allotted to importers may now be utilized for the importation of books and magazines during 1948

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

from sources other than the United Kingdom and her colonies. An individual licence will be required for each such importation, and no order should be placed for the importation of any book, magazine, or other publication from a source other than the United Kingdom and her colonies without a licence having first been obtained by the importer.

T. N. Beaupré Seconded to Ottawa

Thomas Norbert Beaupré, formerly Assistant Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist) at the Canadian Embassy, in Washington, D.C., has been seconded to Ottawa, where he will be responsible for the distribution to those concerned of agricultural information received from Foreign Trade Service officers abroad. He will also keep them advised of agricultural developments in this country, and will co-operate closely with other divisions of the Foreign Trade Service and the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. Beaupré received his B.Sc. (Agr.) and M.Sc. degrees from McGill University, where he specialized in horticulture, plant physiology and phytochemistry. He was employed for four summers with the Experimental Farm Service, Department of Agriculture, and as a lecturer in the Department of Horticulture at Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, Que. Born in Montreal in 1917, Mr. Beaupré was educated in Montreal schools before entering McGill University. He enlisted in the Canadian Army in 1941, and served with the Royal Canadian Army Service Corps in England, Italy and Northwest Europe. He was demobilized in January, 1946, and the following month joined the Department of Trade and Commerce as an Assistant Trade Commissioner.



Applications Being Received for Assistant Trade Commissioners

Applications are now being received for appointment to the Foreign Trade Service, as Assistant Trade Commissioner, from Canadians between the ages of 21 and 31 who are interested in the promotion of trade between this and other countries. Application forms must be filed with the Civil Service Commission, in Ottawa, not later than December 18, 1947.

Qualifications include graduation from a university of recognized standing, preferably with specialization in commerce or economics, or a combination of education and experience that would qualify candidates for the performance of duties required of Assistant Trade Commissioners. Additional credits will be given for knowledge of languages other than French and English, and for business experience.

Persons interested in fuller details on careers in the Foreign Trade Service may obtain a pamphlet entitled "Foreign Trade Service" by writing the Civil Service Commission, in Ottawa, or district offices of the commission.

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	Pembroke —Chamber of Commerce.
Belleville —Chamber of Commerce.	Renfrew —Board of Trade.
Brantford —Board of Trade.	St. Catharines —Chamber of Commerce.
Galt —Board of Trade.	Sarnia —Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque —Chamber of Commerce.	Stratford —Board of Trade.
Guelph —Board of Trade.	Toronto —Can. Manufacturers' Association.
Hamilton —Chamber of Commerce.	Welland —Board of Trade.
Ingersoll —Chamber of Commerce.	Windsor —Chamber of Commerce.
Kingston —Chamber of Commerce.	Woodstock —Board of Trade.
Kitchener —Chamber of Commerce.	
London —Chamber of Commerce.	
Montreal —Montreal Board of Trade.	
Paris —Board of Trade.	

W. G. Stark, former Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Lima, Peru, continued 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.

W. G. Stark

(Former Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Lima)

Guelph —December 9.	St. Catharines —January 8.
Galt and Preston —December 10.	Welland —January 9.
Kitchener and Waterloo —December 11-12	Toronto —January 10-28.
Stratford —December 13.	Belleville and Batawa —January 29.
Windsor, Walkerville —December 15.	Kingston —January 30.
Sarnia —December 16.	Gananoque —January 31.
London —December 17.	Montreal —February 2-21.
Ingersoll, Woodstock, Paris —December 18.	Pembroke —February 23.
Brantford —December 19-20.	Renfrew —February 24.
Hamilton —January 5-7.	Ottawa —February 25-28.

Additional Copies of Special Issue

Additional copies of the November 22, 1947, issue of *Foreign Trade*, which contains the following features, are obtainable from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for ten cents each:

- (a) **Import Restrictions Imposed by Canada to Correct Foreign Exchange Position Here.** This includes a detailed list of "prohibited goods" and "goods subject to quota", together with a summary of the various regulations.
- (b) **Thirty-six-page summary of the multilateral trade agreement, concluded last month in Geneva, Switzerland, and the tariff negotiations between Canada and seventeen other countries.**



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 Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	January 15-20	<i>Cumberland County</i>	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques...	February 15-20	<i>Hants County</i>	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques...	March 15-20	<i>Yarmouth County</i>	March Shipping
Beira.....	January 15-20	<i>Cumberland County</i>	March Shipping
Beria.....	February 15-20	<i>Hants County</i>	March Shipping
Beria.....	March 15-20	<i>Yarmouth County</i>	March Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	January 15-20	<i>Cumberland County</i>	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth.....	February 15-20	<i>Hants County</i>	March Shipping
East London.....	March 15-20	<i>Yarmouth County</i>	March Shipping
Durban.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	December 23	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	December 19	<i>Mortain</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	December 30	* <i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	January 20-21	* <i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	December 23	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....			
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	December 25	<i>Islandside</i>	March Shipping
Colombo.....	January 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	December 25	<i>Islandside</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	January 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	December 12-17	<i>Husvik</i>	Pickford and Black
Santiago.....	January 2-5	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	December 19-25	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Egypt—			
Port Said.....	December 15-17 January 15	<i>Calchas</i> <i>Radja</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Suez.....			
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	December 19-25	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre.....	December 19	<i>Mortain</i>	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	December 30 January 20-21	* <i>Twickenham</i> * <i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....			
Gibraltar.....	December 22	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	December 18	<i>Marchdale</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong.....	(December 25 January 15)	<i>Islandside</i> <i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping March Shipping
Iceland—			
Reykjavik.....	December 6-9	<i>True Knot</i>	F. K. Warren Co.
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay.....	December 25 January 15	<i>Islandside</i> <i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
Italy—			
Genoa.....	December 22	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venice.....	December 18	<i>Marchdale</i>	Montreal Shipping
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	December 15-17 January 15	<i>Calchas</i> <i>Radja</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham..			
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas.....	(December 18 December 22)	<i>Marchdale</i> <i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam.....	December 30 January 20-21	* <i>Twickenham</i> * <i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam.....			
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	December 15-17 January 15	<i>Calchas</i> <i>Radja</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....			
Soerabay.....			
Cheribun.....	January 15	<i>Radja</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	December 6-8	<i>Patricia Sweeney</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	December 6-8	<i>Mayfall</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	December 9-12	<i>Zebrula</i>	Rowling's Limited
St. John's.....	December 10-12	<i>Island Connector</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	December 12-15	<i>Zebrinney</i>	Rowling's Limited
St. John's.....	December 13-14	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	December 14-16	<i>Patricia Sweeney</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	December 15	<i>Blue Cloud</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	December 15-18	<i>Marlorita</i>	Rowling's Limited
St. John's.....	December 19	<i>North Pioneer</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	December 20-22	<i>Island Connector</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	December 20	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	December 22	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
Norway—			
Oslo.....	December 19-25	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent	
Poland— Gdansk	December 19-25	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American	
Portugal— Lisbon	December 22	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping	
St. Pierre et Miquelon	December 6-8	<i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships	
Singapore	December 15-17	<i>Calchas</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
	December 25	<i>Islandside</i>	March Shipping	
	January 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping	
	January 15	<i>Radja</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Sweden— Gothenburg	December 18-25	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American	
				Malmö
				Norrköping
				Stockholm
Trieste	December 18	<i>Marchdale</i>	Montreal Shipping	
United Kingdom— Avonmouth	December 16	<i>Elysia</i>	Furness Withy	
Avonmouth	December 30	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy	
Liverpool	December 24	* <i>Fort Cadotte</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Liverpool	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	<i>Ascania</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Liverpool	December 31	<i>Asia</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Liverpool	January 14	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific	
Liverpool	February 6	<i>Ascania</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Liverpool	March 12	<i>Ascania</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
London	December 19	* <i>Fort Miami</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
London	January 5	* <i>Valacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Southampton	December 23	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Southampton	January 12	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Southampton	January 29	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Southampton	February 16	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson	
Uruguay— Montevideo	December 23	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy	
West Indies— Antigua	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Antigua	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National	
Antigua	December 13-22	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Antigua	Dec. 27-Jan. 5	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Antigua	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Antigua	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Bahamas	December 12	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National	
Barbados	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Barbados	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National	
Barbados	December 13-22	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Barbados	Dec. 27-Jan. 5	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Barbados	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Barbados	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Bermuda	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Bermuda	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National	
Bermuda	December 13-22	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Bermuda	Dec. 27-Jan. 5	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Bermuda	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
Bermuda	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
British Guiana	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
British Guiana	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National	
British Guiana	December 13-22	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
British Guiana	Dec. 27-Jan. 5	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
British Guiana	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	
British Guiana	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships	

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Dominica.....	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	December 13-22	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 5	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Jamaica.....	December 3-6	<i>Husvik</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	December 8-10	<i>Arminda</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	December 12	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	December 26	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	December 27-30	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	January 12-16	<i>A Ship</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	February 10-13	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Montserrat.....	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Montserrat.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	December 13-22	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 5	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	December 13-22	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 5	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	December 13-22	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 5	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	December 1-9	<i>Alcoa Pennant</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	December 10-18	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	December 13-22	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 5	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Saint John

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa East—			
Lourenço Marques...	December 5-16	<i>Lochdee</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	December 19-29	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques...	January 8-18	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	December 19-29	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	January 8-18	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	December 5-16	<i>Lochdee</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	December 19-29	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	January 8-18	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....			
Australia—			
Sydney.....	Dec. 22-Jan. 4	<i>Kaipara</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Geelong.....			
Adelaide.....			

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Austrilla—Con. Brisbane..... Sydney..... Melbourne.....	December 4-12	<i>City of Eastbourne</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgium— Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp.....	December 18 December 18 December 20 January 5 January 10 February 5	<i>Mont Rolland</i> <i>Mont Sandra</i> <i>Rigoletto</i> <i>Hedel</i> <i>Brant County</i> <i>Kent County</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Shipping Limited Shipping Limited Canada Steamships Canada Steamships
British Honduras— Belize.....	December 15-20	<i>Norness</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon— Colombo..... Colombo..... Colombo.....	December 5-10 December 20-25 January 10	<i>Merchant Prince</i> <i>Johilla</i> <i>Forest</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
China— Shanghai.....	December 12-15	<i>City of Khartoum</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	December 15-20	<i>Norness</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Eire— Cork..... Dublin..... Dublin..... Dublin.....	December 17 January 5 December 10-16 January 4-10	<i>Irish Larch</i> <i>Irish Poplar</i> <i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Lord Glentoran</i>	Shipping Limited Shipping Limited McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
France— Le Havre..... Le Havre..... Le Havre.....	December 18 January 10 February 5	<i>Mont Rolland</i> <i>Brant County</i> <i>Kent County</i>	Montreal Shipping Canada Steamships Canada Steamships
Germany— Hamburg.....	December 18	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong	December 12-15	<i>City of Khartoum</i>	McLean Kennedy
India and Pakistan— Bombay..... Calcutta..... Madras..... Karachi.....	December 5-10 December 20-25 January 10	<i>Merchant Prince</i> <i>Johilla</i> <i>Forest</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Mexico— Tampico..... Veracruz.....	December 20-24	<i>Federal Pioneer</i>	McLean Kennedy
Netherlands— Amsterdam..... Rotterdam..... Rotterdam.....	December 20 January 5 December 18 January 10 February 5	<i>Rigoletto</i> <i>Hedel</i> <i>Mont Rolland</i> <i>Brant County</i> <i>Kent County</i>	Shipping Limited Shipping Limited Montreal Shipping Canada Steamships Canada Steamships
Netherlands West Indies— Curaçao.....	December 15-20	<i>Norness</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Northern Ireland— Belfast..... Belfast.....	December 10-16 December 23-30	<i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Lord O'Neill</i>	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Norway— Oslo.....	December 16 December 22-24 December 24	<i>Idefjord</i> <i>Frierfjord</i> <i>Ranenfjord</i>	March Shipping March Shipping March Shipping

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines— Manila.....	December 12-15	<i>City of Khartoum</i>	McLean Kennedy
Panama— Cristobal.....	December 15-20	<i>Norness</i>	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom— Avonmouth.....	December 15-17	<i>Kaituna</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	December 20	<i>Gracia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	December 27	<i>Moveria</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	December 31	<i>Salacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 7	<i>Dorelian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	December 10	<i>Delilian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	December 30	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	January 26	<i>Carmia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	December 5-10	<i>Marengo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Hull.....	December 20-27	<i>Consuelo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	December 19	<i>Cairnavon</i>	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	January 3	<i>Cairnesk</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	December 10-16	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	December 13	<i>Kaipaki</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	December 14-17	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	December 18-20	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	December 23-30	<i>Lord O' Neill</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	December 31	<i>Asia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	January 4-10	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	January 10	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	January 14	<i>Empress of Canada</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	December 14	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	December 17-25	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	January 1	<i>Valacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	January 5	<i>Beaverglen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	January 9	<i>Beavercore</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	December 10	<i>Manchester Commerce</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	December 25	<i>Manchester Regiment</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	December 30	<i>Manchester Division</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	January 1	<i>Manchester Progress</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	January 11	<i>Manchester Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	December 19	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	January 3	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Venezuela— La Guaira.....	December 15-20	<i>Norness</i>	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

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

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East— Lourenço Marques..	Nov. 27-Dec. 10	<i>Lake Chilco</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	Dec. 15-Jan. 10	<i>A Ship</i>	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques..	December 8	<i>Utrecht</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques..	January 5	<i>Silverwalnut</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South— Cape Town.....	December 8	<i>Utrecht</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....	January 5	<i>Silverwalnut</i>	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
South Africa—Con.			
Cape Town.....	Nov. 27–Dec. 10 Dec. 15–Jan. 10	<i>Lake Chilco</i> <i>A Ship</i>	North Pacific North Pacific
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Walvis Bay.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	December 26	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Australia—			
Sydney.....	December 16	<i>Narrandera</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	December 22	<i>Bolivia</i> <i>Seattle</i> <i>Rouen</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson Empire Shipping
Antwerp.....	January 5		
Antwerp.....	January 17		
Burma—			
Rangoon.....	December 27 Early February	<i>Lawak</i> <i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	December 20	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Valparaiso.....	December 26	<i>Falkanger</i>	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	January 3	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....	Dec. 21–Jan. 6	<i>Lake Okanagan</i>	Canada Shipping
Dairen.....	December 19	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Taku Bar.....			
Tsingtao.....			
Jinsen.....			
Keelung.....			
Cheefu.....			
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	January 9	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Cyprus.....	December 23	<i>William Glackens</i>	Empire Shipping
France—			
Le Havre.....	January 17	<i>Rouen</i>	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose de Guatemala.....	January 9	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Hong Kong.....	December 19	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay.....	December 20 December 24 Late February	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i> <i>Limburg</i> <i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....			
Calcutta.....			
Calcutta.....	December 27	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Madras.....	December 20	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Madras.....	Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Italy—			
Genoa.....	December 23	<i>William Glackens</i>	Empire Shipping
Japan—			
Kobe.....	December 17	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Yokohama.....			
Morocco—			
Casablanca.....	December 23	<i>William Glackens</i>	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands— Rotterdam	January 17	<i>Rouen</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	December 20	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	December 24	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	December 27	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	Late February	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
New Zealand— Auckland	December 13	<i>Waikawa</i>	Canadian Australasian
Dunedin	December 15	<i>Waihemo</i>	Canadian Australasian
Lyttelton			
Wellington			
Palestine— Haifa	December 23	<i>William Gluckens</i>	Empire Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila	December 20	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo			
Cebu			
Manila	December 19	<i>Washington Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Manila	December 24	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	January 3	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Manila	Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	Late February	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	December 20	<i>Høegh Silverlight</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	December 22	<i>Bolivia</i>	Gardner Johnson
Stockholm	January 5	<i>Seattle</i>	Gardner Johnson
Taiwan	Dec. 21-Jan. 6	<i>Lake Okanagan</i>	Canada Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	Nov. 27-Dec. 12	<i>Lake Nipigon</i>	Canada Shipping
London			
Manchester			
London	Nov. 28-Dec. 13	<i>Lake Kootenay</i>	Canada Shipping
London	December 9-26	<i>Lake Manitou</i>	Empire Shipping
London	Dec. 27-Jan. 15	<i>Lake Athabasca</i>	Anglo Canadian
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	January 9	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Puerto Cabello			

Hong Kong Trade with Canada Increased this Year

Hong Kong, October 21, 1947.—(FTS)—Imports of Canadian commodities were valued at \$1,545,712 in September, which represents an increase of \$600,213 from the corresponding month in 1946. Exports from Hong Kong to Canada in September were valued at \$341,038, compared with \$144,775 in September, 1946. The value of Hong Kong's trade with all countries was \$251,377,583, which represents a large increase over that for the same month last year. Export and import trade with Canada for January-September totalled \$2,052,781 and \$14,125,291 respectively, as compared with the 1946 totals for the same period of \$496,544 and \$8,354,714. Total trade of Hong Kong with all areas from January to September was valued at \$1,907,447,518.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

Argentina

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

Australia

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

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Territory includes 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, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

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

Territory includes Bolivia.

China

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

Colombia

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

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

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

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Shari Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

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

France

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

Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Greece

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

Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

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

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

Hong Kong

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

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

India

Bombay—RICHARD GREW, 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. (Telephones—471-597 and 470-708.)

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 and Greenland.

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, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

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

Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Nov. 24	Nominal Quotations Dec. 1
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2485	.2490
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.	.0517	.0517
		Export	.0322	.0322
Colombia.....	Peso	....	.5714	.5714
Cuba.....	Peso	....	1.0000	1.0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	....	.0200	.0200
Denmark.....	Krone	....	.2083	.2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre	....	.0740	.0740
Egypt.....	Pound	....	4.1330	4.1330
Eire.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Fiji.....	Pound	....	3.6306	3.6306
Finland.....	Markka	....	.0073	.0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc	....	.0084	.0084
French Empire—African.....	Franc	....	.0142	.0142
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	....	.0201	.0201
Haiti.....	Gourde	....	.2000	.2000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	....	.2518	.2518
Iceland.....	Krona	....	.1541	.1541
India.....	Rupee	....	.3022	.3022
Iraq.....	Dinar	....	4.0300	4.0300
Italy.....	Lira	....	.0028	.0028
Jamaica.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Malayan Union.....	Dollar	....	.4701	.4701
Mexico.....	Peso	....	.2059	.2059
Netherlands.....	Florin	....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands East Indies.....	Florin	....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin	....	.5302	.5302
New Zealand.....	Pound	....	3.2402	3.2402
Norway.....	Krone	....	.2015	.2015
Pakistan.....	Rupee	....	.3022	.3022
Palestine.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Peru.....	Sol	....	.1538	.1538
Philippines.....	Peso	....	.5000	.5000
Portugal.....	Escudo	....	.0403	.0403
Siam.....	Baht	....	.1000	.1000
Spain.....	Peseta	....	.0916	.0916
Sweden.....	Krona	....	.2783	.2783
Switzerland.....	Franc	....	.2336	.2336
Turkey.....	Piastre	....	.0035	.0035
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United States.....	Dollar	....	1.0000	1.0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	.6583	.6583
		Uncontrolled	.5629	.5629
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	.2985	.2985