

# FOREIGN TRADE

OTTAWA, JANUARY 17, 1948

Published Weekly  
By  
Foreign Trade Service  
Department of Trade and Commerce

---

---

## In This Issue

France—Most Favoured Nation Treatment Extended to Canada	102
Canada—Apples Available for Domestic Consumption	106
Benelux—Common Tariff First Step to Union	108
Southern Rhodesia—Britain to Buy Two-thirds Tobacco Crops	111
Portugal—Economic Difficulties Follow War Boom	112
Australia—Import of Pedigree Breeding Stock Subsidized	113
Australia—Three Leading Farmers Will Tour World	115
British West Indies—Trade Delegation Coming to Ottawa	116
Peru—Congestion in Callao Showing Improvement	117
Germany—Ferrous Metals Output Increasing	118
Eire—Import Restrictions Imposed to Save Dollars	119
Mexico—Imports of Rayon Piece Goods Likely to Continue	120
Canada—Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade	122
Canada—Imports, by Countries, January-November, 1947	124
Canada—Imports by Commodities, January-November, 1947	127
Tanganyika—Ground Nut Project Opens New Markets	129
United States—Many Farmers Have Big Harvest in 1947	131
Norway—High Value for First Postwar Whale Catch	132

## Regular Features

Foreign Exchange Quotations	148
Foreign Trade Enquiries	135
Foreign Trade Service Abroad	146
Trade Commissioners on Tour	134
Trade and Tariff Regulations	136
Transportation	138
Departures from Halifax	138
Departures from Saint John	141
Departures from Vancouver-New Westminster	144

**COVER SUBJECT**—Callao, the principal port of Peru, which was founded in 1537, two years after Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence to what is now Montreal. Sheltered by a tongue of land on the south and the island of San Lorenzo, it provides one of the best anchorages in South America. The railway connecting Callao with Lima, 8½ miles distant and at an altitude of 500 feet, was inaugurated in 1851, being the first line to be opened in South America. As reported in this issue of *Foreign Trade*, exchange regulations imposed last September have caused some congestion. Conditions are improving, however, with the removal of goods from the customs warehouses.

# France Extends Most Favoured Nation Treatment to Canada

*Substantial concessions provided under General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, signed at Geneva—Wide variety of raw materials and manufactures covered—Total of 2,025 items in proposed new customs tariff.*

By Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service

**S**UBSTANTIAL concessions of benefit to Canada were made by France under the General Agreement on Trade and Tariffs, signed at Geneva on October 30, 1947. Reductions in duty are provided for many of the most important products exported from Canada to France, and on some other goods a binding of existing free entry or of comparatively low rates of duty was conceded. The concessions cover a wide variety of both raw materials and manufactured products.

Another important and far-reaching concession to which Canadian exports to France become entitled is most-favoured-nation treatment on all items of the tariff. Under a previous agreement between the two countries, concluded in 1933, Canada was accorded the minimum tariff, or in some cases an intermediate rate on a specified list of products; she was subject to the general tariff, usually four times the minimum, on all goods not included in the list. The concession of complete most-favoured-nation treatment means that Canadian exporters of products not included in the agreement will no longer find themselves confronted with a prohibitive tariff on their products.

## **New Tariff Not Yet in Force**

The duties of the prewar French tariff were in most cases specific. That is, they were levied on the basis of the weight or some other unit of quantity. Devaluation in the value of the franc and the greatly increased cost of imported goods has to a large extent decreased the *ad valorem* incidence of these duties. A proposed new French tariff was announced in 1947, under which most of the duties have been converted to an *ad valorem* basis. At the same time, the whole tariff was re-written and simplified. The rates established under the new tariff are the approximate equivalent of the 1939 specific rates of the minimum tariff. Consideration was given to the fact that, before the war, imports into France of many products were limited by quota restrictions, which were adopted instead of increased duties. This tariff, though not yet in force, was the basis for negotiation at Geneva.

France was among the countries that signed the protocol of provisional application, of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, under which the signatory countries agreed to bring the agreement into force provisionally on January 1, 1948. The full effect of the agreement will not, however, be felt in France for some time, as French import duties on all except a few luxury products have been suspended since July, 1944, and are likely to remain in suspension for the duration of the current economic crisis. Moreover, imports into France are at present subject to licences which, on account of the extreme shortage of foreign exchange, are issued for only the most essential products.

The proposed new French tariff consists of 2,025 items, many being subdivided into several parts. The rates on a little over half of these are

reduced or bound under the Geneva agreement. The concessions on products of most interest to Canada are indicated in the following table.

### Principal Concessions Accorded Canada

	Rates as shown in proposed new tariff	Geneva trade agreement rate
Wheat .....	ad val. 50%	*30%
Frozen salmon .....	ad val. 10%	10%
Canned salmon .....	ad val. 30%	25%
Canned lobsters .....	ad val. 15%	10%
Rolled oats .....	ad val. 50%	30%
Cheese .....	ad val. 20%	15%
Seed potatoes .....	ad val. 30%	15%
	(within quota limit)	
Flaxseed, for sowing .....	Free	Free
	(within quota limit)	
Clover, lucerne and other fodder seeds .....	Free	Free
Fresh apples:		
From February 15 to March 31.....	ad val. 15%	8%
From April 1 to May 31 .....	ad val. 15%	6%
From June 1 to July 31 .....	ad val. 15%	8%
From August 1 to February 14 .....	ad val. 15%	12%
Dried apples .....	ad val. 15%	10%
Beans, fresh in pods .....	ad val. 25%	18%
Beans, decorticated, broken or split .....	ad val. 15%	12%
Maple sugar and syrup .....	ad val. 130%	30%
Tomatoes and tomato sauces, containing less than 7% of dry extract (juice), canned or bottled .....	ad val. 30%	18%
Same, containing from 7% to 15% of dry extract....	ad val. 30%	25%
Hides or skins, raw .....	Free	Free
Patent leather (large bovine animals) .....	ad val. 25%	20%
Patent leather (calf) .....	ad val. 25%	17%
Calf skins, not fat-liquored .....	ad val. 15%	12%
Calf skins, fat-liquored .....	ad val. 15%	15%
Asbestos, raw .....	Free	Free
Copper ores .....	Free	Free
Nickel ores .....	Free	Free
Cobalt ores .....	Free	Free
Coal tar pitch .....	Free	Free
Crude selenium at 99½% or less .....	ad val. 20%	10%
Other selenium and tellurium .....	ad val. 25%	25%
Artificial iron oxides .....	ad val. 15%	15%
Medicines, not put up for retail sale .....	ad val. 20%	18%
Medicines, put up for retail sale .....	ad val. 20%	10%
Fertilizers .....	Free to 15%	Free to 7%
Polyvinyl acetate and other vinylic products .....	ad val. 35%	35%
Artificial rubber .....	ad val. 25%	Free
Rubber conveyor or transmission belts .....	ad val. 25%	14%
Tires weighing more than 15 kg. and inner tubes weighing more than 2 kg. ....	ad val. 20%	18%
Tires and tubes weighing less than foregoing .....	ad val. 25%	22%
Common wood, round, rough or rough-hewn (pulpwood and others) .....	ad val. 15%	10%
Common wood, squared or sawn .....	ad val. 15%	10%
Common sawn wood, unspecified, over 75 mm. thick....	ad val. 20%	14%
Wood, planed, tongued and/or grooved; planks, friezes or strips for flooring .....	ad val. 20%	18%
Veneers, in sheets .....	ad val. 20%	15%
Veneer or plywood panels .....	ad val. 25%	25%
Tool handles .....	ad val. 8%	6%
Unspecified wood manufactures .....	ad val. 15%	10%
Woodpulp, chemical, dry, unbleached .....	ad val. 25 or 30%	22%
Same, bleached .....	ad val. 30%	24%
Paper containing more than 60% mechanical wood pulp .....	ad val. 30%	25%
Paper containing less than 60% mechanical woodpulp of density less than 1.30 .....	ad val. 35%	25%
Paper, tarred, bituminized or asphalted .....	ad val. 25%	20%
Paper-making felts, of wool .....	ad val. 20%	20%
Same, of cotton and other .....	ad val. 20%	15%
Outer clothing for men and boys .....	ad val. 30%	22%
Stockings of silk:		
Seamless .....	ad val. 25%	22%
Other .....	ad val. 40%	30%
Stockings of synthetic fibres or rayon .....	ad val. 50%	35%

**Principal Concessions Accorded Canada—Continued**

	Rates as proposed shown in new tariff	Geneva agreement trade rate
Footwear with leather or rubber soles and uppers of rubber		
..... ad val.	30%	25%
Footwear with rubber soles, with uppers of other material except silk), not extending above ankle, other than slippers		
..... ad val.	30%	22%
Same, extending above ankle	30%	20%
Copper, unworked	Free	Free
Copper wire, solid bars and profiles, simply rolled, hot forged, drawn or extruded	ad val. 15 or 20%	12%
Nickel, cast, matte and speiss	Free	Free
Nickel, unworked	ad val. 8%	8%
Nickel wire, solid bars and profiles, neither gilt nor silvered:		
Hot forged or rolled	ad val. 12%	10%
Drawn	ad val. 15%	13%
Extruded	ad val. 25%	22%
Aluminum, unworked	ad val. 35%	21%
Aluminum wire, solid bars and profiles, simply rolled, hot- forged or extruded	ad val. 30%	20%
Aluminum sheets	ad val. 30%	20%
Zinc, unworked	ad val. 20%	15%
Zinc wire, solid bars and profiles, simply rolled, hot-forged or extruded	ad val. 20%	16%
Zinc leaves, slabs, sheets and bands	ad val. 20%	16%
Lead, unworked, non-argentiferous	ad val. 12%	10%
Lead solid bars and profiles	ad val. 22%	20%
Ploughs, other than disc ploughs	ad val. 25%	15%
Other machinery and appliances for preparing and draining the soil	ad val. 20%	15%
Seed drills and fertilizer distributors	ad val. 20%	15%
Reaper-threshers	ad val. 25%	12%
Other harvesting and haymaking machines	ad val. 25%	15%
Grain threshers	ad val. 25%	15%
Heads of domestic sewing machines	ad val. 25%	16%
Porcelain insulators	ad val. 25%	18%
Typewriters	ad val. 25%	15%
Adding and calculating machines	ad val. 25%	9%
Cash registers	ad val. 25%	10%
Passenger automobiles	ad val. 70%	35%
Motor trucks	ad val. 70%	35%

\*The French Government undertakes that the resale price of wheat imported by the "Office National Interprofessional des Cereales", exclusive of internal taxes, transportation, distribution and other expenses incident to the purchase and sale, and for a reasonable margin of profit, shall not exceed by more than 15 per cent the average landed cost, duty-paid, of wheat imported during the previous quarter. Further, in the event of wide fluctuations or variations in world prices, the amount of maximum protection agreed to in this item may be adjusted in order to maintain the stability of the domestic price, subject to agreement between the countries party to the negotiation.

**French Empire Included in Agreement**

The concessions accorded by France, as outlined above, also apply in Algeria which, for tariff purposes, is considered as a part of France, and in the so-called "assimilated" French Colonies, which have in force the same tariff as France, namely, Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Madagascar and Reunion Island. In all the "assimilated" colonies, however, there are some products which are subject to different rates, usually much lower than those in force in France. These independent rates were subject to separate negotiation at Geneva. Among the products on which the duty was either decreased or bound at existing rates in this group are:

*Guadeloupe*—wheat flour, codfish, live animals, meat and common wood;

*Martinique*—wheat flour, live animals, meat, wood and leaf tobacco;

*French Guiana*—wheat flour, potatoes, live animals, some meat and leaf tobacco;

*Madagascar*—wheat flour, preserved milk, butter, apples, confectionery, biscuits, jam and marmalade, manufactured tobacco and varnishes;

*Reunion Island*—wheat flour.

Tunisia, which is a French protectorate, may also be considered in this group, as her tariff consists in part of the French tariff and in part an independent tariff. Of the independent rates, those applicable to the following goods have been either bound or reduced—impregnated telegraph posts, pitch, porcelain insulators, imitation jewellery, tractors.

In the non-assimilated colonies, that is those which have tariffs entirely different from the French tariff, duty reductions or bindings include the following products:

*Gabon* (portion outside Conventional Basis of Congo)—wheat flour, butter, confectionery, tobacco, soap, footwear, agricultural machines and automobiles;

*French West Africa*—wheat flour, preserved milk, dried and preserved fish, tobacco, soap, cotton and rayon tissues, agricultural machines, automobiles and rubber footwear;

*French Somaliland*—wheat flour, butter, automobiles and storage batteries;

*French Oceania*—wheat flour, preserved milk, butter, canned salmon, potatoes, preserved fruit, common wood, tissues, footwear, paper, agricultural machines, sewing machines, tools, electric batteries and automobiles;

*French Indo China*—wheat flour, hams and bacon, preserved milk, preserved fish, apples, jams and marmalades, wireless apparatus, refrigerators, electric batteries and automobiles;

*New Caledonia*—wheat flour, bacon and ham, preserved milk, cheese, butter, jams, potatoes, soap, silk and artificial silk hosiery, curried hides and skins, agricultural machines, sewing machines, dynamo-electric machines, refrigerators, batteries, tires and tubes;

*St. Pierre and Miquelon*—wheat flour, live animals, preserved milk, butter, preserved meat, fresh fruits, potatoes, tobacco, compound medicines, machines, storage batteries, rubber footwear and other rubber manufactures.

French products are in most of the Colonies, accorded entry either free of ordinary customs duty or are exempted from a surtax which applies to goods of other origin. This preference is continued, except in French Indo-China, under the Geneva agreement, but the margin of preference enjoyed by French products is narrowed by any reductions made in the most-favoured-nation rates of duty. In the case of Indo-China, France has agreed to waive her preference on all goods included in the schedule for that country.

---

### **Egypt Requires Cast Iron Pipe**

Cairo, December 23, 1947.—(FTS)—Water purification plants are planned by the Egyptian Government, in order that an ample supply of potable water may be supplied to towns and villages. This action is considered as a result of the heavy loss of life caused by the cholera epidemic in that country. A sum of £E16,000,000 has been set aside for this project.

Several thousand tons of east iron pipe will be required for the distribution of water, though no accurate estimate has yet been announced. Two engineers and a financial expert are being sent to Great Britain and the Continent, and possibly to Canada and the United States, to explore the possibilities of purchasing this pipe.

Canadian manufacturers interested in furnishing materials for this project should communicate with the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Cairo.

# Canadian Apples Are Available in Volume for Home Consumption

*Present elimination of Great Britain as the traditional market provides for substantial surplus—British Columbia expects to dispose of entire crop — Production in 1947 amounts to 14,518,000 bushels, five million less than 1946 record.*

By G. F. Clingan, Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

**C**ANADIAN apples will be available in large volume for consumption in this country, due to the present elimination of Great Britain as a market and the removal of an Empire preference for apples under the new trade agreement negotiated last year at Geneva. Efforts are now being made to increase the domestic consumption, although there has been some improvement in shipments to other countries. Although the 1947 crop, amounting to 14,518,000 bushels, is approximately 25 per cent less than the record established in 1946, it is more than a million bushels higher than the five-year average for 1940-44, and 90 per cent greater than the poor crop of 1945.

About 80 per cent of the Nova Scotia crop and 40 per cent of the British Columbia pack went to Great Britain before the war. This movement was disrupted during the period of hostilities, and it was not until the fall of 1946 that heavy shipments were resumed. The United Kingdom purchased over 23 per cent of the record crop, or 4,473,000 bushels, in that year. The decision to halt imports last year was due in part to Great Britain's shortage of dollars, but the substantial increase in her domestic production filled the demand for this fruit. The crop of approximately 25,000,000 bushels in the United Kingdom for 1947 is reported greater than her combined production and imports for any previous year. It is 10,000,000 bushels in excess of the average for 1941-44, and about double that for the 1934-39 period. Approximately one-third of the apple trees in Great Britain are less than nine years old, and 60 per cent of these are of the Cox Orange variety, which is highly esteemed in that country.

## Normal Demand After January Expected

It is unlikely that the United Kingdom will continue as the principal market for Canadian apples, as in the past, due to the fact that production last year reached such a high figure, and will likely continue on a high level. Under such circumstances, the relinquishment of the apple preference may be viewed with less concern. It is probable, however, that there will be a demand for Canadian apples under normal conditions after January 1, when domestic supplies are no longer available, due in part to inadequate storage facilities. This may reach the 5,000,000-bushel mark in some years, but a fair average may not exceed 2,000,000 bushels.

### Apple Production in Canada

	1940-44	1945	1946	1947
		(Thousand bushels)		
Nova Scotia .....	4,184	1,087	6,020	3,400
New Brunswick .....	247	170	330	365
Quebec .....	944	80	1,000	1,230
Ontario .....	2,208	650	2,040	2,604
British Columbia .....	5,876	5,748	9,892	6,919
Total .....	13,459	7,635	19,282	14,518

### Canadian Apple Exports

	1946	1947 (10 mos.)	1947 crop (*Sept. 15 to Dec. 15)
	(Thousand bushels)		
United Kingdom .....	3,453	1,345	Nil
United States .....	915	780	1,221
Brazil .....	109	133	208
Newfoundland .....	158	70	130
British West Indies .....	27	38	13
South Africa .....	22	35	35
Near East .....	16	62	72
Far East .....	17	13	43
Others .....	14	8	3
Total .....	4,731	2,484	1,725

\* Department of Agriculture figures.

### Exports to United States Based on Agreement

Canadian apple exports to the United States have been based for several years on agreement between the industries in these countries. The Joint Apple Committee met last August in Detroit, where the 1947 crop quota for export to the United States was set at 3,250,000 bushels. As export permits are still required for apples, special permits were issued to producer agencies in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, and shipments are being made against provincial quotas. British Columbia apples have been shipped to 35 of the 48 states in the past three months.

Despite currency restrictions, Brazil imported over 200,000 boxes of high-quality Canadian apples during the latter part of 1947. Newfoundland and the British West Indies are still good markets. South Africa has purchased over forty carloads, while Palestine and Egypt have bought more than double that quantity. Fair shipments have been made to the Far East, with Hong Kong being the biggest buyer, followed by the Malayan Union and China. One carload has been forwarded to the Belgian Congo and small shipments have been made to Cuba. Foreign exchange is a real problem, as apples are not considered essential to the economy of some countries, and dollars are not released for their purchase.

British Columbia expects to market her entire crop this season, being 30 per cent less than that of the previous year. A national advertising campaign, in which national publications, posters and radio have been used, has stimulated domestic consumption, and vigorous sales promotion has resulted in the disposal of well over 1,500,000 boxes in foreign markets.

The price support program, under the Agricultural Prices Support Board, has guaranteed Nova Scotia producers a minimum price of \$2.25 a barrel. The campaign in Nova Scotia for the elimination of "off varieties", top working of some undesirable varieties to "Delicious", etc., and the plan to provide for greatly increased cold storage and box-packing facilities should assist in minimizing the virtual loss of the traditional market in Great Britain. The Nova Scotia box pack of "Delicious" has been in great demand this season, and exports would have been greater if the apples had been available.

The marketing of processed products supplements that of fresh apples. As these are of a high quality, they may furnish a satisfactory outlet for a large proportion of the surplus in Nova Scotia.

### Larger Domestic Consumption Necessary

Domestic consumption has been estimated in the past at 7,000,000 bushels, but the apple industry has set a target for the 1947 crop of

8,000,000 bushels. With a possible production of some 20,000,000 bushels in the future, and a limited market in foreign countries for only 6,000,000 bushels, it will be necessary to dispose of a further 6,000,000 bushels in the form of fresh fruit or in processed form. The domestic market is the most valuable, and a continuing campaign must be undertaken to make the Canadian consumer apple conscious. A prerequisite is to provide good quality, wholesome fruit at reasonable prices, and to eliminate poorly packed, low-quality fruit, which is all too prevalent in many sections of this country.

Editor's Note—Canadian apples may assist to an ever-increasing extent in filling the Canadian demand for fresh fruit. Fruits were listed fifth among the principal Canadian imports in 1946, being valued at \$95,500,000. Foreign purchases during the first ten months of 1947 are valued at \$66,600,000, which is lower than the corresponding figure for 1946. The principal fruits imported during this period are:

#### Principal Canadian Fresh Fruit Imports

	Unit	Quantity	Values
Bananas	Stems	3,243,987	\$14,439,997
Oranges	Cubic feet	8,999,625	14,277,658
Grapes	Pounds	43,269,104	3,168,443
Grapefruit	Pounds	106,737,129	2,866,684
Lemons	Boxes	418,847	2,247,035
Peaches	Pounds	29,487,394	1,322,412
Pears	Pounds	18,731,466	1,250,024
Plums and prunes	Pounds	13,340,100	1,084,907
Pineapples	Crates	254,635	989,304
Apples	Pounds	19,191,281	912,405
Strawberries	Pounds	4,185,678	787,319
Muskmelons and cantaloupes	Pounds	14,997,683	700,770
Melons	Number	1,359,386	577,434

## Benelux Countries Adopt Common Tariff, As First Step to Union

*Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg contemplate complete customs union and ultimate economic union—Co-operative program considered most heartening development—Initial stage effective January 1, 1948—Traditional low tariff policy of Belgium is continued.*

By B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

**B**RUSSELS, January 2, 1948.—Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg have concluded the first stage of their program for co-operative economic action, which is one of the most heartening developments in Europe at this time. The "Benelux" plan provides for the adoption of a common tariff, which phase took effect yesterday; the creation of a complete customs union or free trade area, which has not yet come into operation; and the eventual fusion of the three countries as an economic union, which is still under consideration.

The establishment of a common tariff against all other countries and the removal of all duties on goods originating in Belgium or Luxembourg, and moving into Holland, and vice versa, is involved. Although the tariffs between the two areas will be abolished, the customs barriers will remain. The reason for this is that all the machinery of trade, exchange, price,

rationing, controls and taxation, such as excise taxes and such sales, turnover and transit taxes, statistical fees, etc., as are normally now collected at time of customs clearance, will remain quite separately and distinctly in force.

#### **Changes in Agency Arrangements Discouraged**

Thus, a Canadian product imported into the Netherlands will not automatically be able to move into Belgium. When it reaches the Belgian border, it will be treated as though it came straight from Canada. The consignee will have to demonstrate that it comes within the lists of admissible goods, and that he possesses the necessary import authority. He will have to pay such duty as may be applicable. For this reason, Canadian exporters should not contemplate any change in agency arrangements as between Belgium and Holland. Other things being equal, it will remain desirable, if not essential, to have separate agents for each country. It might be well, to prevent possible friction, to have it understood clearly by agents that they are not to attempt to sell indirectly outside their respective territories.

The new tariff came into force on January 1, 1948. Accordingly, goods whose covering papers were entered at the customs after midnight on December 31, 1947, will be subject to the new duties, irrespective of the date they were shipped from the country of origin.

Although the tariff contains only one column, it is in effect a two-column instrument, since it contains a provision whereby the duties shown will be doubled on goods from countries discriminating against the Benelux countries. Goods entering free will be assessed a minimum duty of ten per cent, if they come from such countries.

#### **New Tariff on Ad Valorem Basis**

The new tariff contains 991 items, with many sub-divisions, as compared with 1,216 items in the old Belgian tariff. The new duties are almost wholly on an *ad valorem* basis, since the tariff was drawn up in the light of recommendations made by the League of Nations in 1937, which favoured *ad valorem* as against specific duties. Nevertheless, certain products remain subject to specific duties, such as raisins, coffee, tea, sugar, alcoholic beverages, other alcohols, vinegar and raw tobacco.

The change, in the case of Belgium, from a largely specific to a largely *ad valorem* basis makes it difficult to determine the relative onerousness of the old and new duties. In many cases, it is only the importer who is familiar with such information as weights, type of packing, landed cost, etc., who can determine what the *ad valorem* equivalent of the old specific duty was.

Most raw materials and bulk foodstuffs are either entirely free or subject to nominal duties. For example, such commodities as raw wool, cotton, copper, lead, aluminum and nickel are free of duty. But the rates on certain processed foodstuffs, such as canned fruits and vegetables (30 per cent), and on certain categories of manufactured articles, such as textiles, including hosiery and carpets; automobiles, tires and paper of certain types, have been increased. However, the duties on some of these products have been suspended.

#### **Criticism of Some Tariff Increases Expressed**

Belgian importers and consumers are no exception to those in other countries in their failure to welcome tariff increases. Considerable criticism has already been expressed in some cases. It was claimed, for example, that the new rate on newsprint represented an increase of 900 per cent

over the old duty. Investigation revealed that, while this was true, the new rate itself was only ten per cent *ad valorem*. The explanation is that the old specific rate of 9.2 centimes per kilo represented an almost negligible duty at prevailing European price levels for newsprint.

The new rate of 24 per cent on nylon stockings represents an appreciable increase over the old specific rate of 150 francs per net kilogram (2.2 pounds). But, the effect of this increase is reduced in importance by reason of the fact that Belgium produces no nylon yarn, and has been able to obtain elsewhere only a small fraction of what she requires to produce goods for domestic consumption. Thus, the import of nylon hosiery is much more likely to be affected adversely by import controls and exchange than by the tariff.

#### **Belgian Congo Not Affected by Tariff**

The Benelux tariff does not apply to the Belgian Congo, the Netherlands East Indies or to other colonies of the Netherlands. It is understood, however, that arrangements are being made whereby the produce of those areas may receive beneficial treatment when entering the Netherlands and the Belgo-Luxembourg Economic Union respectively.

In an effort to combat "black market" operations by encouraging large imports, the Belgian Government has continued the suspension of customs duties on essential goods, effective since the liberation, in September, 1944. A similar policy was followed by the Netherlands. It was originally intended that these suspensions should end when the Benelux tariff came into effect. It was agreed late in November, however, that certain of the suspensions should be retained for a period, in order to assist the government's efforts to bring down the still highly inflated cost of living, and to encourage the industrial re-equipment of the country. The following goods will be admitted, temporarily, duty-free: Foodstuffs, textiles, footwear, cement, timber, machinery and tools. (Editor's Note—Details concerning these suspensions will be published in the January 24th issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

#### **Second and Third Stages of Program Being Considered**

The second stage of the Benelux program will involve the creation of a customs union, or free trade area in the complete sense. That is, all the apparatus of trade and exchange controls and of taxation imposed by the customs authorities will probably be made uniform against other countries, and abolished between the Benelux partners. All goods produced in or admitted to one area will be enabled to move freely into the other.

The third stage envisages a fusion of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg, similar to the economic union existing since 1922 between Belgium and Luxembourg. This presents immense problems. Such integration of the two economies will probably mean identical or nearly identical domestic policies over a wide area, involving particularly prices, wages and taxation, and possibly currencies of equal value and a joint bank of issue. It is not possible to indicate when this stage will be reached, but it is believed that several years will be required to solve all the complex problems involved.

#### **Canadian Trade Unlikely to be Adversely Affected**

It is unlikely that the new tariff will have any serious adverse effect on the trade of Canada with Belgium, as it remains true to Belgium's traditional low tariff policy. The real effects may not be felt for some time, as the restrictive influence is lessened by the suspension of duties on

numerous items, by the favourable results of reciprocal concessions negotiated between Canada and the Benelux countries at Geneva, and by the continuing high internal level of Belgian prices, which make the duties on many articles of secondary importance.

On the other hand, the whole apparatus of Belgian import, exchange and price controls remains in effect, quite apart from the tariff. Over the past few weeks, commencing about November 22, 1947, applications for exchange and import licences for a wide range of goods, not of a highly essential character, have been subjected to more severe scrutiny, especially where payment in hard currencies has been involved. In many cases, the applications have been delayed or refused. As a result, many products of a luxury or non-essential character will probably be excluded, despite the fact that under present conditions they would find a ready sale in Belgium, if they had only the customs tariff to surmount. Nevertheless, the advent of this new tariff is of the greatest importance to all Canadian exporters interested in trading with Belgium, and indeed with Europe.

The French Foreign Minister, speaking recently in Brussels, paid tribute to the example that had been set for other countries. He said that in "Benelux", a name that had sprung spontaneously into current use, a new term had been given to the vocabulary of international relations, and that it would inspire France and Italy in their efforts to reach a similar customs union.

---

## Southern Rhodesia Undertakes to Sell Britain Large Quantity of Tobacco

*Agreement concluded for supply of two-thirds crop over five-year period—Amount involved estimated at 47,000,000 pounds per annum—Imports from Canada in 1946 were 9,351,000 pounds.*

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, December 27, 1947.—Southern Rhodesia has concluded an agreement with the United Kingdom for the sale of two-thirds of her tobacco crop. This will amount to approximately 47,000,000 pounds per annum, compared with 30,000,000 pounds purchased in 1947, provided the crop is increased to 70,000,000 pounds, as expected. Manufacturers in Great Britain have agreed to buy two-thirds of the crop in suitable grades for the next five years, and to renew consultations from year to year with a view to the establishment of a five-year program.

Reports from Southern Rhodesia last month forecast a record crop of 75,000,000 pounds of flue-cured Virginian tobacco, including the output of 400 additional growers. The crop for the current season is estimated at 56,000,000 pounds. British manufacturers have indicated that long-term plans for the use of Rhodesian leaf depend on a regular supply of not less than 30,000,000 pounds.

This agreement, which will be for five-year periods, is expected to encourage further plantings of tobacco in Southern Rhodesia, compensating for diminishing leaf supplies from the United States, which formerly provided 90 per cent of the leaf tobacco required by Great Britain.

British imports of tobacco totalled 434,000,000 pounds in 1946, of which 366,000,000 pounds were from the United States, 24,000,000 pounds from Southern Rhodesia, 17,692,000 pounds from India and 9,351,000 pounds from Canada.

# Portugal in Economic Difficulties After Enjoying Wartime Boom

*Historical adverse balance reversed during war, when imports cut and belligerent nations sought Portuguese exports—Many luxuries imported after war, and prices now inflated—Country still has large foreign exchange holdings.*

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the first of a series of articles by Mr. Glass on economic conditions in Portugal.)

**L**ISBON, December 4, 1947.—Historically, the visible balance of trade of Portugal has always been adverse, but the deficit was balanced from colonial exports and remittances from Portuguese living abroad. It was customary for Portuguese agricultural labourers to migrate annually to South America for temporary employment during the crop seasons, and to return to Portugal with the money obtained from their labours. Portugal also had a fairly important carrying trade throughout the world.

With the outbreak of the Second World War, Portuguese products became of immediate importance to all belligerents, and Portugal, being strictly neutral, enjoyed the benefits of the active competition between them to obtain the highly prized products such as wolframite, tin, oils, canned fish and colonial products. As a result, the historical adverse trade balances were reversed and for a few years Portugal enjoyed heavy favourable balances which were augmented by the fact that the belligerent nations were to a great extent unable to furnish Portugal with the commodities traditionally imported.

During the past few months conditions in Portugal have been changing, and in the case of many commodities the market is overloaded, prices have dropped and many importers have suffered serious loss from over-speculation. At the same time, the Government, feeling the unrest of the Portuguese people, recognized the imperative need to put a stop to soaring prices and speculation, and recently severe measures have been introduced in an endeavour to curb these ills. This has induced a high degree of uncertainty in commercial circles, and business for the past month has come almost to a standstill, particularly as regards the operations of those who controlled the wartime fortunes. The old-established business houses continue to operate on the same conservative basis as they have in the past.

## Canadians Should Sell Only Against Letter of Credit

It is important to note, however, that within recent weeks there has been an alarming growth in the number of bills protested, and the number of shipments arriving in Portugal which have not been taken up by the consignees. It is suggested that Canadian exporters maintain a strict adherence to the principle of selling only against irrevocable letter of credit, payable in Canada against shipping documents. It would be most inadvisable for Canadian exporters, who for one reason or another are unable to effect shipment before the expiry of a letter of credit, to ship before the letter of credit is reopened, as it is almost a foregone conclusion that the letter of credit will not be renewed and the consignee will refuse to accept the goods on arrival in Portugal.

### **Many Luxuries Purchased**

Exchange rates throughout 1946 and the first six months of 1947 have remained constant at the official rate of Esc.24\$94 to the American dollar, and Esc.100\$50 to the pound sterling. Heavy spending for the import of merchandise and material of all kinds has been most marked since the end of the war. It is true that some part of this has been for much needed capital replacement and non-consumer goods, but it is equally true that an even greater part has been spent on the acquisition of foodstuffs and consumer goods, which before the war would have been classed as luxuries.

It is becoming increasingly difficult to arrange import credits, but this may be the outcome of a tendency to instability in a commodity market which has been overloaded with certain merchandise, such as macaroni and potatoes. It is now not unusual for the bank to demand a letter of credit from the exporter up to five per cent of the value of the purchaser's credit, to be forfeit in the case of non-completion of the contract. A letter of credit may not be opened for a period exceeding six months.

### **Portugal Has Large Foreign Exchange Holdings**

Portugal during the war years enjoyed a series of favourable balances of payments which has enriched the country considerably in foreign exchange. It is impossible to make any definite statement as to the actual Portuguese holdings in foreign exchange, as a very considerable portion is held outside the country and does not appear in official statistics. In 1945, however, the Bank of Portugal reported a holding of 7,096,000 contos in gold in foreign countries, which as on December 24, 1946, had increased to 4,922,000 contos. On February 26, 1947, the total stood at 7,624,000 contos, with an additional 5,036,000 contos represented by foreign currency.

---

## **Australia Assisting Importation of Pedigree Breeding Stock**

*Subsidies will be paid for cattle, milch goats, draught horses, poultry, sheep and swine from Great Britain, Canada and United States—Program, extending over two years, provides for co-operation between Commonwealth and State Governments.*

**S**YDNEY, December 15, 1947.—(FTS)—Pedigree breeding cattle, sheep, milch goats, swine and draught horses may be imported into Australia from the United Kingdom, Canada and the United States under a scheme that has been approved jointly by the Commonwealth and State Governments. Application must be made, in the first place, to the Department of Agriculture of the state concerned, indicating the class and number of animals involved, the breed, date of shipment, shipping agents and the name of the vessel in which the livestock will be transported to this country. The application must be supported by a statutory declaration that the animals are being purchased and imported for the use of the owner, in order to prevent any purchase by dealers for resale.

Subject to stipulated conditions, the following subsidies will be paid:

- Cattle, £100 per head.
- Poultry, £1 10s per bird.
- Pigs, £50 per head.
- Sheep, £40 per head.
- Milch goats, £40 per head.
- Poultry, £1 10s per bird.
- Setting of sixteen eggs, £1 10s.

These rates of subsidy are subject to a pro rata reduction in relation to any fall in costs incidental to importation, and any amended rates will become operative as from the date of such fall. The subsidy scheme will apply only to animals for which a certificate of full registration by a recognized stud society is furnished, together with the vendor's certificate of breeding and production record.

The applicant shall not sell, lease or otherwise dispose of the stock within a period of two years from the date of arrival of such stock in Australia, without first obtaining the approval in writing of the Minister of Agriculture in the state concerned. In the event of a sale being effected within the stipulated period, the applicant shall be required to pay a sum fixed by the Minister of Agriculture, equal to the financial assistance received in respect of the animal or animals concerned.

Applicants are required to make all necessary arrangements for the shipment and transport of the stock from Great Britain, Canada or the United States to Australia. They shall also co-operate with the Australian veterinary officer in London, and any export committee set up for the purpose of accumulating shipments, so as to take advantage of any reduced charges which may apply in the shipment of a number of animals aboard the same ship. Expenses involved in the importation of the stock shall be paid by the applicants, who shall claim on the Department of Agriculture of the state concerned for payment of the subsidy.

Shippers will be required to supply boxes, pens, fodder, cleaning material, etc., and shipping companies have agreed to carry the stock from Great Britain at the following rates: Cattle, £50 8s net per head; sheep, £16 16s net per head; milch goats, £16 16s net per head; and pigs, £13 13s net per head. The shipper has the option of providing not more than one attendant for every five head of cattle, and for every twenty sheep, goats or pigs, and of paying each attendant £52 10s passage money. If attendance is provided by the shipping company, however, the following charges will be made: Cattle, £21, plus £10 10s per head for each additional animal; sheep, goats and pigs, £4 4s for each animal up to five head, and £2 2s per head for each additional animal. Draught horses will be charged the full shipping rate.

This assistance scheme for the importation of approved stud stock was to apply from the date of its announcement to December 31, 1947. It has been agreed that it should continue beyond that date, and understood it will remain in effect for a period of two years, when further consideration will be given to its renewal.

---

#### **Tenders Called for Construction of Argentine Tunnel**

The Argentine Ministry of Public Works invites tenders for the construction of a tunnel under the Riachuelo river in Buenos Aires. Preliminary estimates must be submitted by February 23, 1948. Any Canadian engineering firm interested in this project is requested to contact the Foreign Trade Service in Ottawa for copy of tender and plans.

# Australia Sending Three Leading Farmers on Tour of World

*Winners of "Progressive Farmer Competition", in New South Wales, will visit Canada next April, the United States and Great Britain—Selected from 105 candidates—One particularly interested in pastoral, one in dairy and one in poultry production and marketing methods.*

By Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist)

**S**YDNEY, December 24, 1947.—Three leading agriculturalists from New South Wales, winners in the "Progressive Farmer Competition" conducted by the Rural Bank of New South Wales, are scheduled to visit Canada next April, in order to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country. Following their return to Australia, they will undertake a tour of the Commonwealth, and outline their observations for the benefit of other farmers. The all-expense tour will extend over a period of six months, and include visits to the United States and Great Britain.

Agricultural bureaux and bank managers nominated 105 candidates, who were visited on their respective farms by a committee of expert agriculturalists, who selected ten finalists. The three winners, chosen in Sydney this month, are: W. A. Meares, of Forbes, who is particularly interested in mixed farming; M. R. Buttsworth, of Hannam Vale, who is a dairy farmer; and W. H. Bruce, who is classed as a specialist, being particularly interested in the production of poultry and fruit. They will be accompanied by Noel Griffiths, public relations officer of the Rural Bank of New South Wales, and C. P. Dowsett, economist with the bank.

A point system was evolved to provide for selection of the most desirable candidates, on the following basis: Practical ability as a farmer, 300 points, of which 100 were awarded for production efficiency, 100 points for conservation efficiency, and 100 points for business ability; self-expression, 75 points; public spirit, 50 points; and potential leadership, 90 points. To determine "self-expression", each finalist was called upon to record a 7½ minute talk on the "Development of Australian Agriculture", which talks were made available to the Australian Broadcasting Commission.

## **Both Countries Large Food Producers**

Australia and Canada exchange few agricultural products, though they are equally interested in the development of agriculture and scientific methods that will enable them to fill much of the world's food shortage. For this reason, the visitors to Canada will study all aspects of marketing, particularly as these concern the handling of primary produce, and the trend of world markets. The Rural Bank sent one agriculturalist to Great Britain and the United States last year, but he made only a brief stay in Vancouver. This is believed to be the first time that a contest of such a kind has been held in any part of the world.

Purebred cattle are among the principal agricultural exports of Canada to Australia, which ships to this country dried currants, raisins, raw sheep skins, other hides and skins, butter, edible gelatine, cleaned sausage casings, wool and worsted tops.

Mr. Meares, who is 39 years of age, is particularly interested in fat lamb and wool production, wool marketing, beef cattle production, pasture development, irrigation, wheat and other cereal production and marketing, canning procedure, agricultural machinery, co-operative enterprises, tobacco and vegetable production and marketing. He has shown exceptional ability in all enterprises he has undertaken, and particularly as president of the Forbes Pastoral, Agricultural and Horticultural Society.

Mr. Buttsworth, who is 32 years of age, is particularly interested in dairy farms, creameries, cheese factories and processed milk plants, dairy organizations and co-operatives, dairy equipment, pasture improvement, pig production and the marketing of pig products. He has devoted much time to public affairs, and is a member of the Dairy Industry Cost Investigating Committee, vice-president of the Agricultural Bureau and closely associated with the junior farmer movement.

Mr. Bruce, who is 43 years of age, is particularly interested in poultry production and the marketing of poultry meat and eggs, in addition to fruit farming and the marketing of fruit products. He was appointed chairman of the New South Wales Egg Marketing Board at the outbreak of the Second World War, and has been active in a number of other organizations.

After visiting Western Canada, these three agriculturalists will travel through Ontario and conclude their tour of the Dominion in Montreal, from which it is expected they will proceed to New York. They consider themselves goodwill ambassadors, and look forward to relating their impressions of Canada to fellow countrymen on returning to Australia after encircling the world.

---

## British West Indies Sending Delegation To Ottawa for Informal Trade Talks

*Although supply of flour is subject of special concern, as price is a matter for direct negotiation, other commercial avenues will be explored during discussions.*

**P**ORT OF SPAIN, January 5, 1948.—Trade relations between Canada, the British West Indies and British Guiana will be discussed informally on the arrival in Ottawa this month of a delegation consisting of Lieut.-Col. O. A. Spencer, economic adviser to the Governor of British Guiana and chairman of the Economic Crisis Advisory Committee; Hon. Alan Storey, a member of the Legislative Council in Trinidad and president of the Chamber of Commerce; and G. G. R. Sharpe, member of various agricultural associations, Kingston, Jamaica.

Although the supply of flour to British colonies in the Caribbean is a subject of special concern, it is probable that the visiting delegation will explore other commercial avenues of mutual interest. The British Minister of Food was asked in the House of Commons for an explanation of the fact that the British West Indies were not enabled to purchase flour at the same price as this was made available by Canada to the United Kingdom. He replied that, during the war, Great Britain undertook to procure wheat and flour for those colonies that were unable to make their own arrangements, and that the practice was being continued. The British West Indies and certain other colonies had preferred to procure their own supplies of these commodities, however. He pointed out that the price

to be paid by the British West Indies for Canadian flour was, therefore, a matter for direct negotiation between the Canadian and Colonial Governments concerned.

Editor's Note—Canadian exports of wheat flour to Bermuda, the British West Indies, British Guiana and British Honduras for the first ten months of 1947 are as follows:

#### Canadian Exports of Flour

	Barrels	\$
Bermuda .....	25,031	322,430
British Guiana .....	167,468	2,197,827
British Honduras .....	11,913	162,020
Barbados .....	85,264	1,084,099
Jamaica .....	249,707	3,076,539
Trinidad .....	424,056	5,341,368
Bahamas .....	44,797	606,136
Leeward and Windward Islands .....	137,511	1,788,186

## Congestion in Callao, Due to Exchange Regulations, Showing Improvement

*Importers required to show proof that payment made before goods could be withdrawn from customs warehouses—Some 12,000 applications had to be checked.*

By C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This report is one of a series obtained from Canadian Trade Commissioners in Latin America on conditions in the principal ports, where congestion has given some concern to shippers and shipping companies. Other reports in this series appeared in the December 13th, January 3rd and January 10th issues of *Foreign Trade*.)

**L**IMA, December 18, 1947.—Import regulations, announced by the Peruvian Government on September 23, by which local importers were given until October 4 to secure the foreign exchange coverage for goods ordered prior to August 26, resulted in the cancellation of orders amounting to several million dollars and to the accumulation of goods in the customs warehouses.

It is estimated that goods valued at \$7,000,000 were lying around the customs yards in Callao, pending the checking of the papers submitted by importers in proof of payment. Although no figures have been released, it is known that steady withdrawals have been made in the last month, and it is believed that the value of merchandise now awaiting official release is between \$2,500,000 and \$3,000,000.

Importers who had placed orders before August 26 for merchandise amounting in value to some \$25,000,000, which was to be paid for with foreign exchange secured in the local free market, were not able to obtain sufficient exchange to cover several million dollars worth of goods. Accordingly, they were forced to cancel these orders.

Importers were required to establish proof that they had paid for their merchandise. The task of checking through the papers submitted in proof, amounting to some 12,000 applications, has been slow and difficult. The fact that goods could not be withdrawn from the customs without this proof having been established has resulted in the customs warehouses being filled to overflowing, and millions of dollars worth of goods being held up in the meantime.

# Increased Output of Ferrous Metals Recorded for U.S. Zone of Germany

*Improved production attributed to "revised plan for level of industry" and increased coal deliveries—Pig iron and milled products up 6.7 per cent and 8.8 per cent respectively—Slight declines in steel ingots, forgings, pressings and stampings.*

By D. W. Jackson, Canadian Economic Representative

**M**INDEN, November 3, 1947.—The incentive provided by the "Revised Plan for the Level of Industry in the United States-United Kingdom Zones of Germany", combined with the stimulating effects of increased coal deliveries, have resulted in general increases in production of ferrous metals in the United States zone.

Pig iron production from six blast furnaces totalled 28,508 tons during September, 1947, as compared with 26,704 tons in August, an increase of 6.7 per cent. This figure represents an all-time high since the beginning of the occupation and demonstrates that, given an uninterrupted flow of fuel to key plants, much can be done toward rehabilitation of industry as a whole. Estimated future production, including that of the two blast furnaces scheduled for activation during October, should reach an average of 35,000 tons of pig iron a month.

Rolling-mill operations yielded a record output of milled products, total production amounting to 17,957 tons as compared with 16,497 tons in August, an increase of 8.8 per cent. The rise reflects better operational efficiency of the plants and the end of summer holiday shut-downs.

Despite drastic power curtailment because of the severe drought, foundry production remained approximately at its August level. Total output amounted to 14,323 tons as against 14,501 tons in August. Steel and malleable castings continued at 353 tons and 121 tons respectively.

## **Ingot Steel Production Declined Slightly**

Ingot steel output during September declined to 20,636 tons from an August total of 21,094 tons, due mainly to the shut-down for relining of a thirty-ton open-hearth furnace at the Roehling-Buderus plant in Hesse. Owing to the critical shortage of masons employed on this work, it will not be possible to start this furnace before December. In the meantime two arc furnaces of five and seven tons capacity per charge are being operated at this plant for the production of carbon and alloy steel ingots.

Simultaneous operation of the two furnaces depends upon an adequate power supply, which was not available during September but has been assured for October. Total output of the two arc furnaces is estimated at 1,000 tons per month as against 2,500 tons from the open-hearth furnace, now idle. Monthly production of ingot steel upon activation of two more blast furnaces for the primary production of pig iron is estimated at 26,000 to 28,000 tons for the United States zone. This output should be attained by December, 1947.

Production of forgings, pressings and stampings declined to 496 tons from 567 tons in August. Iron ore production decreased from August's 97,480 tons to 82,870 tons, mainly due to partial shut-down of the mines in Wuerttemberg-Baden, which produced less than one-third of their August output.

# Eire Imposes Restrictions to Offset Dollar Deficiency and Adverse Trade Balance

*Substantial reduction to be effected in Eire's withdrawal of dollars from sterling area pool—Imports of many items, requiring payment in dollars, restricted—Allotment of exchange for travel outside sterling area limited—Increased production, especially of agricultural products, planned.*

By H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada

**D**UBLIN, December 8, 1947.—Further restrictive measures have been imposed by the Government of Eire, in an effort to offset the deficiency of dollars and the record adverse visible balance of trade for the first nine months of the current calendar year. This balance has increased over a period of twelve months from £22,957,720 to £64,393,216. With adequate sterling balances in the past, any adverse balance has given little cause for concern.

An agreement has been reached with Great Britain whereby Eire will effect substantial reductions in their withdrawal of dollars from the sterling area pool, in which this country participates. The net requirements from October 1, 1947, to June 30, 1948, will be the dollar equivalent of £14,000,000, plus Irish dollar earnings. This sum will be further reduced if "non-dollar" wheat is procurable instead of "dollar" wheat. Expenditure in other currencies will also be reduced to a minimum during this period.

Imports of certain commodities will have to be curtailed, where payment in sterling is not acceptable. The Irish Government is withholding permission for the purchase of a wide range of goods requiring payment in dollars, and limiting the use of dollars to commodities of utmost necessity.

## Further Measures Required to Conserve Exchange

Further measures aimed at the conservation of foreign exchange consist of tightening up the exchange control regulations, practically paralleling those of the United Kingdom. The restrictions limit travel expenditures outside the sterling area. A modest allotment is made for individuals desiring to travel in France, Italy or the Netherlands, but applications to travel in other non-sterling countries require the approval of the Eire Department of Finance, accompanied by adequate evidence of the necessity for the journey.

Besides the foregoing, it is planned to further conserve exchange by purchasing larger supplies of coal, fertilizers and agricultural machinery from Great Britain, which will replace and, it is hoped, exceed the quantities necessarily obtained from hard-currency countries, especially during Britain's coal crisis. At the same time, Ireland is endeavouring to increase her output of agricultural products for export to the United Kingdom, replacing to some extent imports into Britain of similar products from hard-currency countries. The prices which the British Ministry of Food will pay for Irish cattle have been substantially increased.

## New Measures Not Immediately Effective

It will be some time before these conservation measures become effective, especially on the agricultural side. In the meantime, considerable quantities of goods are arriving in Eire from non-sterling countries

in completion of contracts placed before the onset of the limitations on convertibility of sterling and the dollar crisis. It is quite possible that the value of Eire's imports for 1947 may reach the unprecedented total of £120 million, while that of exports is unlikely to exceed about £40 million, resulting in an excess of imports over exports of approximately £80 million.

The Irish Government is endeavouring to expand every form of production in an effort to mitigate the adverse effects of world conditions on the national economy. The expansion of agricultural production and exports is the main objective, but other industries are being encouraged to step up their expansion and export plans. In this connection, further discussions are to take place between Great Britain and Eire on the admission into Britain of certain industrial products from Eire.

In surveying the possibilities of stepping up exports from Eire to Canada, it has been generally found that production of items which would be of interest to the Canadian market barely meets the needs of the domestic market. With few exceptions the industries which otherwise would be potential exporters are small or their outputs are limited by such factors as shortages of raw materials or fuel, that prevent them from developing a suitable export program.

---

## Market in Mexico for Imported Rayon Piece-Goods Should be Maintained

*Despite increased import duties, quality of manufactures from abroad ensures their sale in Mexico—Annual purchases averaged ten million pesos over ten-year period—Some 140 mills supply domestic demand.*

By Clive B. Smith, Office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

**M**EXICO CITY, November 5, 1947.—Increased import duties, imposed by the Mexican Government in February, 1946, and ranging up to 150 per cent, have undoubtedly affected the sale of imported manufactures of rayon fabrics. However, as the quality of similar products manufactured in this country is not of the same high standard, it would appear that little reduction will be made in the annual average value of such imports, amounting to two million pesos over the past ten years.

There are about 140 mills in Mexico that produce rayon piece-goods. A large part of their output, designed in rather brilliant colours, sells in open markets and on sidewalks stands. A small but influential group of mills produces better grades of these fabrics. Total Mexican manufacture of rayon fabrics during 1944 was 1,868,687 kilograms, slightly more than in 1943, but below the 1940 level of 1,903,256 kilograms. It is estimated that about 4,050 looms are engaged in the trade, the majority of them being of French origin and the balance Swiss, German and American.

Between ten and twelve standard weaves are used and the majority of cloth designs are copies of patterns used in the United States. The standard width of rayon cloth produced locally is 80 to 90 centimetres. Formerly, Italian and Japanese yarns were used almost exclusively. Viscose yarn is preferred to any other type of rayon and bright yarn is preferred over dull yarn in the ratio of 85 to 50.

## Germany Formerly Main Source of Rayon Fabrics

Prior to the war, Germany was the principal source of rayon fabrics, followed by France and the United States. During the war years, the United States captured almost the whole of this market. The demand in Mexico for rayon piece-goods increased greatly. Even though average annual imports during the period 1941-1944 were more than 200 per cent greater than in 1938-1940, the demand was still far from satisfied. The average annual consumption of rayon piece-goods during 1940-1944 amounted to 1,782,237 kilograms, estimated on the basis of production plus imports less exports. About 90 per cent of all rayon fabrics are used in the production of women's dresses. Exports are negligible, amounting to less than one per cent of domestic production.

The extent of the accumulated wartime demand for woven piece-goods may be judged from the fact that imports in 1946, although they did not very greatly exceed those of 1944 in volume, were valued at almost twice as much as in 1945.

### Mexican Imports of Rayon Piece-Goods

Quantity		Value	
1938	1939	1938	1939
Kilos	Kilos	Pesos	Pesos
United States . . . . .	11,278	23,628	204,700
France . . . . .	13,210	9,221	305,205
Germany . . . . .	18,179	18,220	1,254
Italy . . . . .	756	1,578	263
Switzerland . . . . .	779	1,573	22,715
United Kingdom . . . . .	634	660	1,187
Other . . . . .	5,622	2,435	190
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>50,458</b>	<b>57,315</b>	<b>228,792</b>
	1945	1946	
	Kilos	Kilos	
United States . . . . .	228,538	478,567	5,110,243
France . . . . .	217,093	163,603	9,134,374
Germany . . . . .	430,673	520,208	104,035
Italy . . . . .	11,218	29,606	14,481
Switzerland . . . . .	17,395	47,719	1,215,543
United Kingdom . . . . .	12,500	16,543	30,316
Other . . . . .	130,474	70,384	20,549
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>1,047,891</b>	<b>1,326,630</b>	<b>6,376,651</b>
			1,946
			Pesos
			9,128,680
			58,062
			85,938
			11,525,570

### Weight Limit for Parcel Post to Eire

The weight limit for parcel post to Eire is 11 pounds, and gift parcels exceeding \$25 in value must be accompanied by an export permit, where necessary.

### Port Conditions at Santos are Normal

São Paulo, December 10, 1947.—(FTS)—Port conditions at Santos, which serves São Paulo and much of Southern Brazil, are now normal. The time has passed when a ship was required to wait two weeks for a berth, and no complaints concerning congestion in the port are heard. Few occasions have occurred since the beginning of October when more than six ships would be waiting for a berth. It has been reported, however, that some ships approaching Santos reduce speed to decrease the number of waiting days in the river.

The situation on December 9 was as follows: Ships unloading, 20; ships loading, 13; ships entered, 6; ships awaiting a berth, one.

# Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	142.1	127.3	126.4	129.7	140.3	173.8
February.....	42.9	47.0	119.6	114.4	138.4	112.4	117.0	177.1
March.....	59.1	65.1	144.9	146.1	150.8	132.5	139.9	208.9
April.....	45.3	48.9	142.1	150.7	137.5	133.8	160.8	225.6
May.....	66.1	67.1	147.5	154.4	159.0	143.8	164.2	240.3
June.....	60.5	58.9	146.5	146.8	152.5	146.5	157.7	231.1
July.....	57.6	55.8	139.3	150.9	148.5	138.7	161.6	226.8
August.....	57.9	57.0	131.9	149.1	157.3	128.1	163.2	204.6
September.....	59.6	56.4	126.3	137.3	159.7	122.3	156.1	208.1
October.....	68.6	63.9	140.2	162.9	160.1	134.4	186.4	254.5
November.....	70.1	63.3	126.2	160.3	141.6	142.4	198.2	229.1
December.....	52.2	44.3	137.6	134.9	127.2	121.2	181.9	.....
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,644.2	1,735.1	1,758.9	1,585.8	1,927.3	2,379.8

## Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	150.5	177.3	242.0	230.5	189.1	208.6
February.....	57.4	59.6	166.5	167.7	227.2	236.4	153.1	179.5
March.....	71.1	73.3	175.5	205.2	282.7	301.2	178.4	209.0
April.....	48.5	50.9	168.3	227.7	282.9	312.3	178.5	190.9
May.....	75.6	67.0	234.2	250.6	368.4	315.2	197.0	267.8
June.....	73.3	66.0	203.0	249.2	343.2	322.8	166.7	272.7
July.....	74.4	66.2	197.3	303.6	278.7	282.7	188.7	236.6
August.....	77.1	69.1	176.5	292.9	257.0	295.0	242.7	221.3
September.....	76.8	72.2	206.1	244.9	264.6	220.8	169.8	218.6
October.....	91.3	88.2	211.9	259.8	314.0	227.9	204.2	250.8
November.....	95.0	86.0	204.8	289.9	312.5	238.6	232.2	253.1
December.....	81.3	68.9	269.2	302.6	266.9	234.8	211.9	.....
Total.....	834.5	837.6	2,363.8	2,971.5	3,440.0	3,218.3	2,312.2	2,508.7

## Total Trade (Excluding gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	108.3	121.2	294.4	305.8	372.4	363.5	331.7	384.3
February.....	101.1	107.4	287.8	283.9	367.6	352.7	271.7	358.9
March.....	131.1	139.3	321.8	352.7	440.7	439.5	319.9	420.8
April.....	94.6	100.4	312.1	379.8	424.2	451.9	341.0	419.0
May.....	142.8	135.0	383.2	407.7	529.9	462.6	363.0	511.5
June.....	134.9	125.8	351.2	397.9	498.5	473.6	326.4	507.4
July.....	133.1	123.1	338.5	457.4	430.2	424.7	352.9	466.4
August.....	136.1	126.9	309.7	444.2	416.5	428.8	409.2	429.4
September.....	137.4	129.5	333.9	384.6	427.1	347.2	328.0	429.7
October.....	161.0	153.2	353.2	425.8	478.5	367.3	393.0	508.2
November.....	166.4	150.1	335.2	453.7	459.1	383.7	433.3	485.1
December.....	134.8	114.1	408.8	442.8	397.4	357.6	396.2	.....
Total.....	1,581.6	1,526.1	4,029.7	4,736.4	5,242.0	4,853.2	4,266.4	4,920.7

**Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 10.2	+ 51.2	+ 119.6	+ 104.2	+ 51.0	+ 36.7
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 48.6	+ 55.1	+ 90.9	+ 128.0	+ 37.7	+ 4.7
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 32.1	+ 60.5	+ 139.2	+ 174.5	+ 40.0	+ 3.0
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 27.9	+ 78.4	+ 149.2	+ 184.3	+ 19.5	+ 32.2
May.....	+ 10.6	+ .8	+ 88.2	+ 98.9	+ 211.8	+ 174.9	+ 34.6	+ 30.9
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 58.2	+ 104.4	+ 193.5	+ 180.7	+ 11.1	+ 45.3
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 59.8	+ 155.6	+ 133.3	+ 147.4	+ 29.6	+ 12.8
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 45.9	+ 146.0	+ 101.9	+ 172.5	+ 82.8	+ 20.3
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 81.2	+ 110.1	+ 107.6	+ 102.7	+ 15.8	+ 13.4
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 72.8	+ 100.0	+ 158.4	+ 98.5	+ 20.2	+ 0.8
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 82.8	+ 133.1	+ 175.9	+ 98.8	+ 37.0	+ 26.9
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 133.7	+ 173.1	+ 142.9	+ 115.2	+ 32.4	.....
Total.....	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 741.2	+1,266.3	+1,724.2	+1,681.6	+ 411.9	+ 161.1

**Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 32.4	+ 34.1	+ 88.2	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 46.7	+ 42.7	+ 72.0	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 50.9	+ 53.0	+ 100.7	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 43.3	+ 77.0	+ 93.0	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 81.0	+ 83.9	+ 127.3	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 57.1	+ 96.1	+ 118.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	+ 58.2
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 47.5	+ 111.0	+ 99.3	+ 72.2	+ 18.6	+ 52.0
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 44.2	+ 101.4	+ 85.7	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	+ 51.1
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 38.4	+ 68.0	+ 87.7	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	+ 39.4
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 42.9	+ 60.3	+ 94.9	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	+ 48.7
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 58.3	+ 93.7	+ 91.3	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	+ 51.0
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 44.0	+ 81.0	+ 68.7	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	.....
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 586.8	+ 902.3	+1,127.5	+ 830.9	+ 397.4	+ 511.8

**Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding gold)**

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9	- 11.3	- 48.5	- 12.8	- 18.3	- 15.0	- 33.2	- 55.8
February.....	- 7.5	- 13.8	- 40.9	- 12.0	- 22.7	+ 1.9	- 27.1	- 67.1
March.....	- 10.3	- 19.5	- 49.2	- 30.9	- 19.4	+ 1.7	- 32.4	- 80.2
April.....	- 8.4	- 12.8	- 47.9	- 41.9	+ 9.0	+ 10.1	- 41.9	- 91.6
May.....	- 11.0	- 19.5	- 46.7	- 33.8	+ 6.8	+ 15.0	- 39.9	- 102.7
June.....	- 10.5	- 16.5	- 56.9	- 28.7	- 9.0	+ 3.8	- 38.5	- 90.5
July.....	- 6.6	- 12.4	- 39.6	- 27.3	- 23.3	+ 1.5	- 35.9	- 84.9
August.....	- 4.5	- 9.4	- 33.8	- 32.3	- 50.4	+ 18.2	- 45.6	- 71.6
September.....	- 5.9	- 8.9	- 22.5	- 17.6	- 23.0	+ 2.3	- 44.7	- 73.8
October.....	- 8.0	- 9.7	- 30.3	- 20.4	+ 5.2	- 9.9	- 39.4	- 86.2
November.....	- 7.7	- 8.6	- 22.5	- 20.4	+ 6.4	- 0.1	- 58.1	- 79.8
December.....	- 0.7	- 3.7	+ 30.7	+ 21.2	+ 25.9	+ 0.1	- 60.1	.....
Total.....	- 87.0	- 146.0	- 408.1	- 257.0	- 112.7	+ 25.0	- 496.7	- 884.2

## Canadian Imports, by Areas

MAIN GROUPS	November			January-November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)						
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES</b>						
United Kingdom and Europe (1).....	11.0	14.9	17.8	112.3	189.9	160.2
America.....	1.8	5.3	3.0	21.6	41.4	39.0
Africa.....	0.8	0.9	1.8	4.2	19.3	19.1
Asia.....	2.5	4.1	8.6	21.7	36.2	66.2
Oceania.....	1.8	2.9	1.9	15.1	31.8	26.2
Total British Countries.....	18.0	28.1	33.2	174.9	318.6	319.7
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	37.7	149.6	174.5	395.8	1,260.6	1,834.5
Latin America.....	1.6	13.5	14.2	15.4	116.1	147.6
Europe.....	4.9	5.1	4.9	37.6	36.5	54.2
Other Foreign.....	1.1	1.9	2.3	9.6	13.5	23.8
Total Foreign Countries.....	45.3	170.1	195.9	458.3	1,426.8	2,060.1
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION</b> .....	63.3	198.2	229.1	633.2	1,745.4	2,379.8
(1) Includes Canadian Goods Returned, mainly military equipment.....		0.1		0.5	60.0	0.8

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

MAIN GROUPS	November			January-November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>Europe:</b>						
*United Kingdom.....	11,027	14,858	17,846	112,260	189,769	169,115
Eire.....	3			26	53	72
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....				2	56	12
Total Europe.....	11,030	14,858	17,846	112,288	189,878	169,199
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	195	867	639	2,127	8,736	9,031
Bermuda.....	2	20	10	67	120	54
Barbados.....	274	776	254	2,041	5,396	7,656
Jamaica.....	311	753	314	6,033	10,000	5,483
Trinidad and Tobago.....	98	584	136	2,302	3,959	5,210
Bahamas.....			26			521
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	135	113	12	2,275	662	172
British Honduras.....	3	9	29	69	970	537
British Guiana.....	824	2,146	1,591	6,664	11,538	10,380
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	1,842	5,268	3,011	21,578	41,431	39,044
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....			6			27
Union of South Africa.....	656	358	819	1,511	7,307	3,814
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....	1	12	13	3	84	174
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....		240	150	628	3,554	6,486
* Includes Canadian Goods returned, mainly military equipment.....	43	58	30	518	59,999	805

**Canadian Imports, by Countries—Continued**

MAIN GROUPS	November			January-November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES—Concluded</b>						
<b>Africa—Con.</b>						
Nigeria.....		4	2	362	4,772	2,149
Sierra Leone.....				11		16
Other British West Africa.....						
British Sudan.....	3	14		27	53	20
British East Africa.....	100	261	832	1,640	3,535	6,389
Total Africa.....	760	889	1,822	4,182	19,305	19,075
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	823	3,390	5,932	7,571	26,170	39,957
Burma.....	4			268	1	3
Ceylon.....	338	677	1,018	3,386	3,592	10,390
Aden.....	1			9		
British Malaya.....	1,285	7	1,647	9,556	5,868	14,969
Other British East Indies.....	7			123		1
Hong Kong.....	64	41	39	708	92	823
Palestine.....	1	31	1	129	482	31
Total Asia.....	2,523	4,146	8,637	21,750	36,205	66,174
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	1,162	1,558	586	8,376	18,764	12,997
New Zealand.....	366	917	693	4,435	9,455	10,122
Fiji.....	287	457	604	2,232	3,122	3,088
Other Oceania.....				16	420	
Total Oceania.....	1,815	2,932	1,883	15,059	31,761	26,207
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	17,970	28,096	33,202	174,858	318,578	319,701
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	37,651	149,473	174,388	395,543	1,259,656	1,833,016
Alaska.....	11	40	106	79	346	696
American Virgin Islands.....		4	1		26	11
Guam.....		50			50	
Hawaii.....	10		7	139	307	584
Puerto Rico.....		10	29	6	171	204
Total United States and Possessions.....	37,672	149,577	174,531	395,767	1,260,556	1,834,511
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	209	5,631	1,066	2,086	12,885	17,669
Bolivia.....				8	32	8
Brazil.....	81	821	1,715	717	13,286	12,924
Chile.....		112	1	134	411	312
Colombia.....	1,010	291	862	6,750	9,414	8,555
Costa Rica.....	6	31	30	75	1,546	607
Cuba.....	29	1,136	2,928	405	12,617	22,513
Ecuador.....	2	10	19	26	117	175
Guatemala.....	3	56	555	80	2,829	8,808
Haiti.....		3	31	62	758	224
Honduras.....	1	1,390	288	38	14,268	6,712
Mexico.....	7	985	1,631	553	13,885	14,627
Nicaragua.....		16	16		29	87
Panama.....	1	25	39	16	38	2,084
Paraguay.....	2			59	245	222
Peru.....	144	264	26	2,855	823	370
Salvador.....	1	1	45	16	2,416	1,293
San Domingo.....		338	351		6,405	7,478
Uruguay.....	30	96		132	586	310
Venezuela.....	95	2,288	4,565	1,421	23,556	42,585
Total Latin America.....	1,621	13,494	14,168	15,433	116,146	147,563

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Concluded

MAIN GROUPS	November			January-November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Concluded</b>	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....			5	83		82
Belgium.....	850	837	688	5,724	4,158	9,784
Bulgaria.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	87	407	338	2,473	881	3,478
Denmark.....	27	67	37	165	128	1,114
Estonia.....	1			19		
Finland.....	6	5	6	64	18	29
France.....	704	1,035	919	5,632	4,074	8,067
Germany.....	1,444		1	9,483	11	484
Greece.....	6	1	8	27	59	86
Hungary.....	8		5	149		50
Ireland.....	2		3	3	2	30
Italy.....	445	453	437	2,437	2,199	3,593
Latvia.....	3			14		
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	599	297	335	3,538	2,422	3,392
Norway.....	76	20	118	681	816	4,966
Poland.....	41			241	1	3
Portugal.....	33	215	205	244	2,064	1,341
Azores and Madeira.....	25	31	25	164	180	621
Roumania.....	13	1		38	1	1
Soviet Union.....	1	4	4	252	1,514	181
Spain.....	89	235	276	747	4,210	2,717
Sweden.....	184	209	445	2,025	3,279	2,914
Switzerland.....	289	1,326	1,064	3,295	10,529	11,259
Yugoslavia.....	9		1	50	2	23
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>4,942</b>	<b>5,143</b>	<b>4,920</b>	<b>37,550</b>	<b>36,548</b>	<b>54,215</b>
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Abyssinia.....				2	1	9
Afghanistan.....					1,587	
Belgian Congo.....		52	193	1	624	779
China.....	247	260	51	2,288	2,225	2,218
Greenland.....				512	271	
Egypt.....	110		1	530	205	204
French Africa.....	4			60	353	252
French East Indies.....				210		1
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....			15	1	22	18
French West Indies.....					3	19
Madagascar.....		6		34	100	18
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1		1	10	6	12
Iraq.....	113	89	19	195	1,246	847
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....			3		4	3
Japan.....	342		27	4,171	3	157
Korea.....				1		
Liberia.....	8		7	29	60	25
Morocco.....	1			67	18	35
Netherlands East Indies.....	166	12	43	735	51	181
Netherlands Guiana.....			62			439
Netherlands West Indies.....		271	1,631		2,792	7,619
Iran.....	16	8	2	72	269	299
Philippine Islands.....	18	792	4	375	2,057	7,604
Portuguese Africa.....			9	1	510	375
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam.....			1	10	3	28
Canary Islands.....	1			13		2
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....		4	4	12	36	27
Turkey.....	69	358	200	226	1,093	2,629
<b>Total Other Foreign.....</b>	<b>1,096</b>	<b>1,852</b>	<b>2,273</b>	<b>9,556</b>	<b>13,539</b>	<b>23,800</b>
<b>TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....</b>	<b>45,334</b>	<b>170,068</b>	<b>195,894</b>	<b>458,307</b>	<b>1,426,788</b>	<b>2,060,089</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS.....</b>	<b>63,304</b>	<b>198,164</b>	<b>229,096</b>	<b>633,165</b>	<b>1,745,367</b>	<b>2,379,790</b>

# Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	November			January-November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	12.2	33.9	35.1	116.2	281.3	327.8
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.6	5.5	7.4	23.9	57.1	81.5
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	7.9	30.8	31.2	81.9	232.5	361.8
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	2.9	6.9	7.7	29.7	63.2	84.2
Iron and Products.....	13.7	51.6	65.4	151.2	442.1	703.4
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	3.0	13.0	14.2	35.8	109.4	149.9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	12.6	34.7	43.3	115.0	304.8	414.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	4.2	8.7	9.7	33.0	85.1	104.5
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.1	13.2	15.1	46.3	170.0	152.1
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION</b>	<b>63.3</b>	<b>198.2</b>	<b>229.1</b>	<b>633.2</b>	<b>1,745.4</b>	<b>2,379.8</b>
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products—</b>						
Fruits.....	2,062	8,113	5,784	19,467	85,024	72,422
Nuts.....	540	3,423	1,905	3,252	20,232	20,579
Vegetables.....	310	1,039	2,939	5,640	25,782	24,128
Grains and products.....	1,324	3,441	6,330	16,026	16,466	32,248
Sugar and products.....	2,173	4,724	5,598	19,350	38,465	52,116
Cocoa and chocolate.....	213	2	24	1,904	3,847	7,396
Coffee and chicory.....	333	572	1,763	3,641	15,756	12,762
Tea.....	802	2,008	2,243	8,853	9,541	18,550
Beverages, alcoholic.....	951	1,253	1,830	5,947	11,143	11,962
Gums and resins.....	140	442	491	1,313	4,807	5,743
Oils, vegetable.....	1,128	4,822	2,105	11,466	13,745	24,672
Rubber and products.....	1,293	1,748	1,850	10,304	18,931	25,976
Tobacco.....	215	341	342	2,054	3,047	2,943
Vegetable products, other.....	683	1,928	1,905	7,024	14,496	16,307
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>12,166</b>	<b>33,856</b>	<b>35,110</b>	<b>116,242</b>	<b>281,282</b>	<b>327,799</b>
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>						
Fish and fishery products.....	245	493	459	2,320	4,287	4,610
Furs and products.....	317	2,161	2,804	5,374	25,326	20,385
Hides and skins, raw.....	553	406	934	2,677	2,528	11,188
Leather, unmanufactured.....	277	391	541	2,420	3,610	6,054
Leather, manufactured.....	136	580	729	2,259	4,497	7,026
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	127	121	602	876	4,313	13,616
Animals and products, other.....	962	1,310	1,377	7,938	12,518	18,635
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,616</b>	<b>5,462</b>	<b>7,446</b>	<b>23,864</b>	<b>57,079</b>	<b>81,514</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>						
Cotton, raw and linters.....	2,066	4,737	5,559	12,313	38,124	53,759
Cotton products.....	1,256	9,787	7,159	15,273	63,840	113,765
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	931	2,698	4,739	8,040	21,712	35,666
Silk and products.....	645	594	574	6,313	3,357	7,067
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	645	3,197	2,077	9,099	26,702	27,413
Wool products.....	1,040	3,546	4,433	14,586	31,477	49,571
Artificial silk and products.....	304	2,575	2,361	3,397	19,517	32,193
Textile products, other.....	1,060	3,636	4,295	12,913	27,809	42,384
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>7,947</b>	<b>30,770</b>	<b>31,198</b>	<b>81,933</b>	<b>232,538</b>	<b>361,818</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	377	846	1,245	4,766	7,707	16,400
Wood, manufactured.....	395	1,265	1,475	3,984	10,210	16,658
Paper.....	716	1,762	2,099	6,992	17,202	21,610
Books and printed matter.....	1,452	3,007	2,859	14,003	28,077	29,526
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,940</b>	<b>6,880</b>	<b>7,677</b>	<b>29,744</b>	<b>63,196</b>	<b>84,194</b>
<b>Iron and Its Products—</b>						
Iron ore.....	353	1,367	992	2,823	5,932	12,278
Scrap.....	119	197	593	683	1,922	3,492
Castings and forgings.....	203	984	692	2,457	6,682	8,041
Rolling mill products.....	3,059	5,871	6,668	23,578	48,681	70,509
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	131	825	1,234	1,816	7,707	12,192
Wire and chain.....	153	729	833	1,844	4,996	8,716

**Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded**

Commodity	November			January-November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Iron—Con.</b>						
Farm implements and machinery.....	723	7,042	7,754	19,808	61,304	96,860
Hardware and cutlery.....	194	918	958	2,001	6,720	9,623
Household machinery.....	185	699	2,001	2,456	5,437	15,014
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	325	419	722	4,957	5,879	11,270
Business, printing machinery.....	467	1,476	2,037	5,466	11,508	19,626
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,638	10,187	12,381	21,766	94,394	142,329
Tools.....	153	990	899	2,067	9,313	10,720
Autos, freight and passenger.....	1,251	4,116	6,435	11,704	27,513	68,601
Automobile parts.....	2,680	6,654	8,504	21,661	60,558	89,575
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	120	994	1,198	2,411	8,568	14,888
Engines and boilers.....	415	2,680	4,974	7,314	26,131	39,847
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	188	1,101	1,169	1,548	9,231	12,927
Iron products, other.....	1,331	4,342	5,337	14,873	39,590	56,894
Total.....	13,693	51,591	65,383	151,233	442,066	703,402
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	291	2,197	1,383	4,617	13,369	15,443
Brass, copper, and products.....	297	1,161	875	2,940	8,408	12,326
Tin.....	237	7	1,236	2,118	5,998	6,816
Precious metals (except gold).....	169	1,574	960	2,585	12,602	11,998
Clocks and watches.....	214	868	1,032	2,087	7,065	8,436
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,102	5,016	5,983	12,063	43,163	63,735
Non-ferrous products, other.....	672	2,140	2,694	9,399	18,751	31,096
Total.....	2,984	12,963	14,162	35,809	109,356	149,851
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—</b>						
Clay and products.....	688	1,949	2,113	7,203	16,314	21,974
Coal.....	3,848	13,202	14,001	33,095	110,921	127,389
Coal products.....	471	1,188	1,588	3,076	12,061	13,193
Glass and glassware.....	721	2,725	2,433	6,135	21,174	26,957
Petroleum, crude.....	4,021	8,384	11,186	39,649	80,850	115,706
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,468	3,796	8,058	13,882	31,149	73,011
Stone and products.....	733	2,119	1,586	6,548	13,744	17,243
Non-metallic products, other.....	698	1,379	2,324	5,384	18,570	19,111
Total.....	12,647	34,742	43,289	114,972	304,783	414,584
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>						
Acids.....	233	254	284	1,637	2,957	3,261
Cellulose products.....	139	676	410	1,578	6,054	5,041
Drugs and medicines.....	260	775	791	3,209	8,684	10,993
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	690	771	891	4,004	8,497	9,662
Fertilizers.....	750	528	715	3,464	4,162	6,063
Paints and varnishes.....	520	828	1,201	3,577	8,568	12,428
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	872	1,078	1,293	7,543	11,634	12,709
Synthetic resins and products.....	120	1,549	1,171	874	13,053	15,102
Chemical products, other.....	635	2,276	2,932	7,133	21,454	29,248
Total.....	4,218	8,735	9,687	33,020	85,063	104,508
<b>Miscellaneous commodities—</b>						
Films.....	88	257	202	1,221	2,282	2,594
Toys and sporting goods.....	277	667	780	2,310	4,287	7,274
Refrigerators and parts.....	5	509	1,219	1,074	4,706	11,624
Musical instruments.....	99	436	364	1,113	2,981	4,506
Scientific equipment.....	386	1,270	1,911	4,040	12,179	15,907
Aircraft and parts.....	71	820	676	2,844	8,851	11,554
Works of art.....	159	183	157	2,104	1,606	1,589
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	816	1,034	1,390	8,107	8,318	15,642
Parcels of small value.....	381	2,380	2,497	4,036	12,188	23,289
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	62	208	112	416	2,974	2,433
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	511	1,666	1,588	4,855	13,288	13,378
Miscellaneous, other.....	727	1,778	2,158	8,688	15,908	21,445
Canadian goods returned.....	156	487	525	2,016	67,584	6,683
Non-commercial articles.....	354	1,471	1,565	3,525	12,350	14,203
Total.....	4,092	13,165	15,144	46,348	170,003	152,120

# Tanganyika Ground Nut Project Provides Expanding Market

*Agricultural and bush clearing equipment from Canada already operating in British East Africa, where large new source of vegetable oil is being developed—Rolling stock and large quantity of other goods required as prosperity increases—Headquarters of Middle East Command to be located in Nairobi.*

By Trade Commissioner Service, Foreign Trade Service

(Editor's Note—Three members of the Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa last October visited the area of 450,000 acres in Tanganyika, where ground nuts are being cultivated, and were favourably impressed with the market possibilities of British East Africa.)

**O**ILS and fats, of which there is a current critical shortage, provide the foundation for a phenomenal project in British East Africa that is expected to produce some 600,000 tons of ground nuts by 1951 and, through the introduction of scientific farming methods, a total of 800,000 tons per annum. Canada is already interested in the development of fifteen units in Tanganyika, consisting of 450,000 acres, as agricultural machinery and bush clearing equipment were obtained from this country for the purpose. This is but a beginning, as it is anticipated that 3,200,000 acres will be brought under cultivation eventually. Besides additional equipment of a similar character, it is proposed that the Tanganyika Central Railway should be extended to handle the ever-increasing volume of ground nuts. This will require new tracks, ties and rolling stock, much of which can be supplied by Canada. Port facilities will have to be expanded, involving the provision of further equipment. A new harbour and the construction of another railway, which will serve a large area to the south of that now being developed, have been planned.

Railway and harbour equipment form only part of the requirements for this project, added to agricultural and bush clearing machinery. A wide variety of supplies, needed to house, nourish, clothe and to occupy the leisure hours of workers engaged on this scheme, will be needed, together with drugs and other pharmaceutical products to protect the health of employees. The success of this project should bring a large measure of prosperity to British East Africa, and furnish a market that may be given serious consideration by the commercial community of Canada.

## Two Crown Corporations Being Formed

The original estimate of expenditure was \$100,000,000, of which some \$19,000,000 would be used for the purchase of agricultural and bush clearing equipment. The British Government plans the creation of two public corporations, having a combined capital of some \$660,000,000. One will be known as the Colonial Development Corporation and the other as the Overseas Food Corporation. The latter will eventually assume responsibility for the management and direction of the East African Ground Nut Development, which is presently being managed by Lever Brothers & Unilever. It is expected, eventually, to save \$40,000,000 per annum on Britain's food bill.

Further developments in British East Africa involve the establishment in Nairobi, capital of Kenya Colony, of the headquarters for the Middle East Command. Airdromes, hangars, workshops and other facilities are already under construction, bringing increased prosperity to that country. High prices are now being received for Kenya produce, which means that there is a substantial demand for foreign goods. Although exchange problems prevail at this time, consideration might well be given to market possibilities in Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika.

#### Principal Canadian Exports to British East Africa

	January-September	
	1946	1947
	(\$ Thousands)	
Total exports .....	\$1,562.5	\$3,000.9
Flour .....	2.1	37.2
Ale, beer and porter .....	8.0	17.3
Whisky .....	9.5	17.9
Motor vehicle casings .....	26.9	136.6
Motor vehicle tubes .....	3.5	15.9
Flax seed for sowing .....	....	17.1
Canned herrings .....	11.6	50.5
Canned salmon .....	17.3	43.1
Sardines in oil .....	0.7	34.2
Milk preparations .....	34.4	43.8
Wood shooks for boxes .....	64.0	71.7
Cream separators and parts .....	....	12.8
Reaper threshers .....	40.0	37.5
Disc harrows and parts .....	2.5	23.7
Disc ploughs and parts .....	10.9	97.5
Ploughs and parts .....	36.3	25.7
Farm implement parts .....	19.5	41.8
Hardware .....	14.4	22.9
Machinery and parts .....	1.9	15.3
Freight automobiles .....	545.2	724.5
Passenger automobiles .....	170.1	466.8
Automobile parts .....	212.3	247.2
Aluminum rods, sheets .....	....	52.2
Storage batteries .....	12.8	18.4
Spark plugs, etc. ....	20.6	22.0
Fertilizers, phosphate .....	....	310.0
Packages .....	69.3	61.9
Goggles and spectacles .....	22.0	33.2
Ships .....	....	70.0

Canadian imports from British East Africa were valued at \$4,861,340 during the first nine months of 1947, compared with \$2,498,717 in the corresponding period of 1946.

#### Principal Canadian Imports from British East Africa

	January-September	
	1946	1947
	(\$ Thousands)	
Pepper, unground .....	12.4	20.8
Black tea .....	....	486.2
Drugs, crude, barks, flowers .....	1.8	17.2
Sisal, istle tampico fibre .....	2,443.0	4,315.0

#### Export Control Recommended for South African Platanna

Cape Town, December 2, 1947.—(FTS)—The number of female platannas, an indigenous frog used for pregnancy tests, is decreasing rapidly, and representations have been made to the South African government to control the export of these animals. The platanna is being sold for as much as twelve dollars outside of South Africa, and as a result the medical profession and universities in this country have not been able to get sufficient supplies.

# Many United States Farmers Enjoyed Big Crops in 1947

*Fifty-two principal crops grown, and 348 million acres harvested—Wheat, rice, buckwheat and citrus fruit harvests large, while corn, rye and feed grains are a little below average.*

By G. R. Paterson, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist)

WASHINGTON, January 7, 1948.—Fifty-two principal crops were grown in the United States during 1947, and these covered an area of nearly 358 million acres. Over 348 million acres were harvested, making the acreage harvested one per cent greater than in 1946, and with the exception of 1944, the largest since the 1928-32 period, when the total harvest ranged from 351 to 362 million acres. In terms of all-crop volume, 1947 has been another big crop year, only a little below the 1942-46 average, which is regarded as the best five years in the nation's crop production history.

The 1947 volume of production of the four food grains, estimated to total 43.6 million tons, has never before been realized. Record crops of wheat and rice contributed to this substantial total, and buckwheat was also above average. However, the rye crop was only about two-thirds of the average.

Production of the four feed grains, estimated at 96 million tons, is the smallest since 1939. Corn and barley were below the average and oats and sorghum above average. The volume of feed grains is 28 million tons below the record production of 1946. The lower figure is offset to some extent by relatively large carryover stocks of corn and oats, supplemented by an ample supply of hay, roughage and later than usual grazing in some areas. Grain supply per animal unit will be smaller than in nine of the past ten years, but larger than in most years prior to 1937.

## Wheat Production Breaks Record

Wheat production in 1947 reached a record total of 1,365 million bushels, 18 per cent larger than the previous record crop of 1,153 million bushels in 1946 and more than 50 per cent higher than the 10-year average (1936-45). In this connection, however, the acreage harvested should be noted. In 1947 this amounted to 74.2 million acres; in 1946 it was 67 million acres; and the 10-year average was only 57 million acres.

The 1947 corn crop of 2,401 million bushels is 26 per cent less than the record production of 3,250 million bushels in 1946. It is nine per cent under the 1936-45 average and the smallest crop since 1936. The acreage harvested was five per cent less than in 1946, seven per cent below the average, and the smallest since 1894, while the yield per acre, 28.6 bushels, was the lowest since 1938. A very difficult planting season, coupled with adverse growing conditions in the early part of the year, combined to bring about this unfortunate decrease in the nation's major crop during a year when every bushel of grain surplus to domestic needs is urgently required abroad.

Year-end production estimates of the principal 1947 crops, compared with production last year and the 1936-45 average, are listed overleaf.

## Estimated Production of Principal Crops, 1947

Crop	Unit	1947	1946	10-year average 1936-45
		(In millions of units)		
Wheat .....	Bushels	1,365	1,153	890
Rice .....	"	79	72	58
Rye .....	"	26	18.9	37.9
Buckwheat .....	"	7.3	7.1	7
Corn .....	"	2,401	3,250	2,639
Oats .....	"	1,216	1,498	1,161
Barley .....	"	279.2	262.3	287.4
Sorghum grain .....	"	96	107	92
Hay .....	Tons	102.5	101	94
Flaxseed .....	Bushels	40	23	25
Peanuts .....	Pounds	2,252	2,038	1,673
Soybeans .....	Bushels	181	201	118
Edible beans .....	Bags (100 lb.)	17	16	16
Dry peas .....	Bags (100 lb.)	6.5	6.8	5
Potatoes .....	Bushels	384	484	376
Sweet potatoes .....	Bushels	57	66	64
Sorgo sirup .....	Gallons	9.9	11.9	11.5
Sugarcane sirup .....	Gallons	20	24	21
Sugarcane .....	Tons	5.4	6	6
Sugar beets .....	Tons	12.2	10.6	9.6
Tobacco .....	Pounds	2,168	2,319	1,548
Apples .....	Bushels	113	119	113
Peaches .....	Bushels	83	87	63
Pears .....	Bushels	35	34	30
Grapes .....	Tons	3.09	3.1	2.6
Cotton .....	Bales	11.694	8.64	12.39

Truck crops (fresh market) 8 million tons for 1947, 12 per cent below 1946 record, 15 per cent above 10-year average; for processing 5.5 million tons for 1947, 13 per cent below 1946 and 21 per cent above 10-year average.

### Good Citrus Crop Anticipated

The 1947-48 orange crop is forecast at 108.3 million boxes, and although five per cent below the big 1946-47 crop, will be 30 per cent above the 10-year average. The grapefruit crop is estimated to reach 62.3 million boxes, compared with 59.5 million boxes of last season. A small gain over last year is indicated for lemons, but tangerine production will be slightly less.

(Editor's Note—This summary has been compiled from statistics of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.)

## Norway's First Postwar Whale Catch Small in Volume But Value High

*As result of limited season and war-depleted equipment, the 1945-46 catch was small, but postwar prices raise value to highest point since 1930—Six countries, seeking valuable edible oils, participated in 1946-47 operations, but statistics of catch not yet available.*

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

(One krone equals \$0.2015 Canadian)

**O**SLO, October 14, 1947.—Norway's whaling fleet captured 7,233 whales during the past season, and secured 520,811 vats of oil. This was a relatively small catch, but it yielded 120,000,000 kroner as a result of the high prices obtaining for this product. This is the highest figure since the 1930-31 season, when a record value was established. By way of comparison, it might be mentioned that the Norwegian catch in the Antarctic during the 1939-40 season, in which ten floating factories and 79 whaleboats

participated, totalled 11,040 whales, yielding 909,800 vats of oil. The price of whale oil has increased substantially since the war, rising from £15 per ton for the 1938-39 catch to £37 10s. per ton for that of 1939-40 and to £67 10s. per ton for the catch of 1945-46.

Besides Norway, Britain and the Argentine also carried on whaling operations in the Antarctic during the 1945-46 season. The following table shows the catch obtained, as well as the equipment used, by each of the three countries.

**International Whale Catch, 1945-46**

Country	Whales caught	Oil production (vats)	Land stations	Floating factories	Whale-boats
Norway .....	7,233	520,811	1	6	49
United Kingdom .....	5,066	255,044	1	3	38
Argentina .....	1,082	45,028	1	..	6
Total .....	13,381	820,883	3	9	93

The total catch in the Antarctic in 1945-46 was thus 13,381 whales producing 820,883 vats of oil. Converting into blue whale units the number of whales caught, a total of 8,305 blue whale units is obtained, while the total catch for the season had been limited, as previously mentioned, to 16,000 blue whale units. These results, which had been so eagerly anticipated, were somewhat disappointing, mainly as a result of the difficult conditions prevailing during this first postwar season. Another contributing cause was the fact that the number of whales in the Antarctic does not appear to have increased to any great extent during the condition of almost total preservation which existed during the war. According to the international whaling statistics, it seems to be quite evident that the number of blue whales in the Antarctic, which for several seasons before the war showed definite signs of retrogression, must have continued to decline during the war.

#### **More Countries Operated During 1946-47 Season**

More extensive whaling operations were carried on in the 1946-47 season, Norway participating with seven floating whaling factories, one land station and 65 whaleboats; Britain with four floating whaling factories, one land station and 48 whaleboats; the Argentine with one land station and six whaleboats; the Netherlands with one floating factory and eight whaleboats; Japan with two floating factories and 12 whaleboats; and Soviet Russia with one floating factory and nine whaleboats; making a total of 15 floating factories, three land stations and 148 whaleboats. As in the previous season, the catch period was limited to 120 days (this time from December 8, 1946, to April 8, 1947), and the maximum catch to 16,000 blue whale units. All the expeditions, with the exception of the Russian, arrived at the herding-ground in good time, but figures showing the results of the 1946-47 season catch are not yet available.

According to the international agreement of 1944 the first postwar whaling season 1945-46 for the pelagic catch in the Antarctic was fixed as lasting from November 24, 1945, to March 24, 1946. Apart from this time limit, provisions were also made to limit the catch, the total number of whales to be caught during the season being confined to 16,000 blue whale units. During the autumn of 1945, the Norwegian whaling companies had made an agreement providing for joint whaling operations during the first three postwar seasons. Whaling operations during the 1945-46 season were therefore carried on for the account of all Norwegian

companies which had participated in the Antarctic operations during the 1939-40 season, settlement between the companies taking place according to a fixed norm.

Before the war, the Norwegian whaling fleet consisted of 13 floating whaling factories, totalling 155,000 gross tons. Of these, eight whaling factories, totalling 95,300 gross tons, were lost during the war. Norway could therefore only resume operations to a modest extent during the first postwar season. This first expedition consisted of the five floating whaling factories still intact after the war, as well as the new factory "Norhval" (contracted for in England by the Norwegian Government during the war) and 44 whaleboats. In addition, the land station in Husvik Harbour, South Georgia, operated five whaleboats. On account of the extreme difficulty of obtaining repairs and equipment, only one of the whaling factories reached the herding ground early enough to start operations from November 24, the opening date of the season. A second factory commenced operations on November 28, while the remaining expeditions were considerably delayed. The new factory *Norhval* did not reach the herding-ground until December 29, and the factory *C. A. Larsen*, now the *Antarctic*, which had been greatly damaged during the war and required extensive repairs, did not arrive until January 17, 1946. According to an international agreement of 1945, however, those expeditions which had not reached the herding-ground in time were permitted to continue operations after March 24, 1946, provided that such operations should in no case exceed four months.

(Editor's Note—This is the concluding article of a series on economic conditions in Norway, prepared by Mr. MacDonald. The first five appeared in the November 1st and 15th, December 13th, January 3rd and 10th issues of *Foreign Trade*.)

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, with a view to establishing connections that will assist in the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce	
Belleville—Chamber of Commerce.	Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.	Renfrew—Board of Trade.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.	Toronto—Can. Manufacturers' Association.
Montreal—Montreal 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)

Toronto—January 10-28.  
Belleville and Batawa—January 29.  
Kingston—January 30.  
Gananoque—January 31.

Montreal—February 2-21.  
Pembroke—February 23.  
Renfrew—February 24.  
Ottawa—February 25-28.

# Foreign Trade Enquiries

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

75. **United States**—Glenn M. Rogers, Inc., 771 Ellicott Square, Buffalo 3, N.Y., a national sales organization, specializing in agricultural farm implements and modern household appliances, are interested in acting as distributors throughout the United States for Canadian manufacturers of the above. File: 32031.

## Postal Information

### Addressing Regulations for Mail to Pakistan

Certain parts of the northwest and of eastern India are now operating as a separate Postal Administration of Pakistan. The territories comprised in this Postal Administration are as follows:

#### *Western part—*

1. The entire Province of Sind;
2. The entire Province of Baluchistan;
3. The entire Province called "North West Frontier Province" as follows:  
Abottabad (Hazara District)  
Dera Ismail Khan  
Peshawar
4. The following districts of the Province of Punjab:  
Dera Ghazi Khan  
Gujranwala  
Jhang  
Kohat  
Lyallpur  
Montgomery  
Muzaffargarh  
Rawalpindi  
Sialkot  
Baghdadul Jadid  
Campbellpur (Attock District)  
Gujrat  
Jhelum  
Lahore  
Mianwali  
Multan  
Qila Sheikupura  
Sargodha (Shahpur District)

#### *Eastern Part—*

1. The District of Sylhet in Assam;
2. The following districts of the Province of Bengal:  
Bogra  
Dacca  
Comilla Bengal (Tipperah District)  
Faridpur  
Khulna  
Narayangunj (Dacca District)  
Raj Shahi  
Tangail (Mymensingh)  
Chittagong  
Barisal (Bakargunj District)  
East Dinajpore  
Kishoregunj (Mymensingh)  
Mymensingh  
Pabna  
Rangpur

#### The following States:

- |           |                 |
|-----------|-----------------|
| Kalat     | Junagadh        |
| Dir       | Amb             |
| Bhawalpur | Chitral         |
| Lasbela   | Khairpur (Sind) |
| Swat      |                 |

The name of the province or district should be included in the address wherever possible in order to expedite the delivery of mail for Pakistan.

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## **New Brazilian Tariff Proposed**

Rio de Janeiro, December 29, 1947.—(FTS)—The Brazilian Minister of Finance has announced the creation of a commission which will be entrusted to draft a bill modifying the present Brazilian import tariff. The proposal is to increase customs rates generally by approximately 40 per cent to compensate for a decrease in the exchange value of the cruzeiro since the last general revision of the tariff, which took place in 1934. It is expected that there will be considerable delay before the bill is ready for presentation to Congress, and lengthy discussions in that body before it is finally approved.

---

## **China Imposes Surtaxes**

Shanghai, January 5, 1948.—(FTS)—Effective January 1, 1948, China imposed a temporary surtax of 45 per cent of the duty on all imports with the exception of cotton, rice, wheat flour, coal and coke. The new surtax is to be in effect for six months.

---

## **Colombia Requires Import Permits Prior to Shipment**

Bogota, December 22, 1947.—(FTS)—An import permit and consular invoice must be obtained for all imports prior to shipment, with the exception of parcel post and air express shipments valued at less than Ps.50.00 (about \$28.00). The import permit authorizes the purchase of the equivalent dollar exchange without reservation, except with the special "non-reimbursable" licences now approved for luxury and non-essential goods. These special licences, which are not yet assuming great importance, must seek dollars on the street at various unofficial rates about 30 per cent higher than the official rate of Ps.1.75 to the dollar, which has been steadily maintained for many years. All licences are valid for a six-month period, with extensions readily approved for the more essential goods. No deposit is required from the importer except with the special "non-reimbursable" licences, which require a 10 per cent deposit to be forfeited only when less than half the value of the shipment should be made within the validity period. The normal import licences are granted to individual importers on a quota basis for each quarterly period, according to the anticipated receipts of foreign exchange. Quotas are given in two groupings, one for preferential and first groups of the licensing schedule and the other for groups 2, 3, 4 and 4-Bis. Importers' applications in these two main groupings are presently being filled to an extent annually of 60 per cent and 25 per cent respectively of their basic requirements, judged largely on recent past import records and their capital resources.

---

## **New French Customs Tariff Now in Effect**

Paris, January 2, 1948.—(FTS)—Rates of duty on an ad valorem basis feature the new French customs tariff, effective January 1, 1948. Specific duties were the general rule in the old tariff. There is only one column in the new schedules, constituting the minimum tariff. Under the general tariff, the rates are three times the minimum. Except where specially provided for in the tariff, and regardless of the percentages of the mixture, products composed of materials or substances diversely

## Trade and Tariff Regulations—*Con.*

taxed are subject to the rate applicable to the material or substance on which the highest duty is leviable. Apart from the customs duties, imports are subject to business turnover taxes (production and sales taxes, tax for the encouragement of textile production), and to internal taxes provided for under the customs and indirect taxation codes.

Under a decree published in the *Journal Officiel* of December 27, 1947, the new rates became applicable as from January 1, 1948, on a small number of commodities, including sweets, cocoa and products, beverages, tobacco, toilet preparations, films, gloves, prepared furs, hosiery, knitted goods, jewellery, radios, automobiles, pleasure boats, cameras, fountain pens, and cigarette lighters. The new rates are applicable to metropolitan France and to French overseas departments, including Guadeloupe, Martinique and French Guiana, and also to Algeria, subject to the Constitution of Algeria.

The new tariff will be extended to additional products under decrees, which will be published subsequently in the *Journal Officiel*.

As indicated in *Foreign Trade* on November 15, 1947, licences are required for all imports into France, and carry with them the right to foreign exchange. Import permits are presently strictly limited to essential products.

---

### India Announces Import Licensing Policy for January-June, 1948

New Delhi, December 15, 1947.—(FTS)—The Ministry of Commerce has announced the principles governing the issue of import licences for January to June, 1948. Owing to the continued foreign exchange stringency, the main features of import control restrictions will be maintained for the present. In order to keep a close watch on the dollar exchange position and to take appropriate measures to meet its deterioration, a distinction has been made between dollar and non-dollar areas of supply in the administrative arrangements for licensing. The arrangements will be reviewed if the dollar position improves.

The dollar area for this purpose is defined as including all countries comprised in North, Central and South America, and the Philippine Islands.

Appended to the Notice are lists which comprise (1) articles which will be licensed freely for imports from dollar areas, (2) articles which will be licensed freely for imports from non-dollar areas, and (3) articles which will not be licensed.

Articles which are not mentioned in the appendices, the Notice states, will be subject to overall monetary ceilings.

Open General Licence No. IX, which covered imports from the United Kingdom and most other parts of the British Empire except Canada, Newfoundland, and the Union of South Africa, is cancelled as of January 1, 1948. All the articles comprising Open General Licence No. IX will be freely licensed for imports from non-dollar sources.

The Notice further states that all licences issued on and after January 1, 1948, shall be valid for shipments made within a period of six months from the date of issue of the licence, except that licences for articles which normally take a long period of time to deliver may remain valid for a period of one year from the date of issue. The articles for which import licences will be valid for a period of one year are given in an appendix to the notice and are the same as indicated in the appendix to Public Notice dated November 25, 1947 (see *Foreign Trade*, December 20, 1947, page 1210).



## 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.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques . . . . .	January 25	<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
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town . . . . .	January 25	<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 . . . . .			
<b>Argentina—</b>			
Buenos Aires . . . . .	January 28	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires . . . . .	February 15	<i>Javanese Prince</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp . . . . .	February 11-12	* <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Brazil—</b>			
Rio de Janeiro . . . . .	January 28	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Santos . . . . .	February 15	<i>Javanese Prince</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Ceylon—</b>			
Colombo . . . . .	February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai . . . . .	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai . . . . .	February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
<b>Cuba—</b>			
Santiago . . . . .	February 4-6	<i>Magister</i>	Drew Brown Shipping
Santiago . . . . .	February 20-22	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Drew Brown Shipping
<b>Denmark—</b>			
Copenhagen . . . . .	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Copenhagen . . . . .	February 22-29	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
<b>Egypt—</b>			
Port Said . . . . .	January 17-27	<i>Jacob Luckenback</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Suez . . . . .	February 13-15	<i>Rempang</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	March 12-14	<i>Weltvredden</i>	Cunard Donaldson

## Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Finland—</b>			
Helsinki.....	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Helsinki.....	January 22-29	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
<b>France—</b>			
Marseilles.....	February 6-11	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Germany—</b>			
Hamburg.....	February 11-12	* <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Gibraltar.....</b>	{ January 20 February 20	<i>Mont Gaspe</i> <i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
<b>Greece—</b>			
Piraeus.....	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Piraeus.....	February 26	<i>Marchdale</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	{ February 3-4 February 10	<i>Achilles</i> <i>Seaside</i>	Cunard Donaldson March Shipping
<b>Iceland—</b>			
Reykjavik.....	January 15-20	<i>Trueknot</i>	F. K. Warren Co.
<b>India and Pakistan—</b>			
Bombay.....	February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
<b>Italy—</b>			
Genoa.....	January 20	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Naples.....	February 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venice.....	February 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports...	{ January 20 January 20 February 6-11	<i>Mont Gaspe</i> <i>Marchport</i> <i>Capo Arma</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Furness Withy
<b>Malayan Union—</b>			
Penang.....	January 17-27	<i>Jacob Luckenback</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham...	{ February 13-15 March 12-14	<i>Rempang</i> <i>Welleveden</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
<b>Malta.....</b>	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Mediterranean—</b>			
Central and Western Areas.....	{ January 20 January 20 February 20 February 26	<i>Mont Gaspe</i> <i>Marchport</i> <i>A Ship</i> <i>Marchdale</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
<b>Morocco—</b>			
Casablanca.....	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Netherlands—</b>			
Amsterdam.....	February 11-12	* <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam.....			
<b>Netherlands East Indies—</b>			
Batavia.....	January 17-27	<i>Jacob Luckenback</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Cheribun.....	February 13-15	<i>Rempang</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....	March 12-14	<i>Welleveden</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Newfoundland—</b>			
St. John's.....	January 15-18	<i>Marlorita</i>	Rowling's Limited
St. John's.....	January 16-19	<i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	January 20	<i>Island Connector</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	January 20	<i>Fort Amherst (r)</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	January 20-23	<i>Reo II</i>	Rowling's Limited
St. John's.....	January 21	<i>North Pioneer</i>	Clarke-Steamships
St. John's.....	January 22	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	January 23-26	<i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	January 24-27	<i>Mayaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	January 29	<i>Blue Cloud</i>	Montreal Shipping

## Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Newfoundland</b>			
—Con.			
St. John's.....	February 2	<i>North Pioneer</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	February 6-9	<i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	February 13	<i>North Pioneer</i>	Clarke Steamships
<b>Norway—</b>			
Oslo.....	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i> <i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			
January 22-29			
<b>Philippines—</b>			
Manila.....	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Poland—</b>			
Gdansk.....	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i> <i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk.....	January 22-29		
<b>Portugal—</b>			
Lisbon.....	January 20	<i>Marchport</i> <i>Mont Gasper</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon.....	January 20		
Lisbon.....	February 20	<i>A Ship</i> <i>Marchdale</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon.....	February 26		
<b>St. Pierre et</b>	(January 16-19	<i>Mayfall</i> <i>Mayfall</i> <i>Mayhaven</i> <i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships
<b>Miquelon.....</b>	January 23-26		
	January 24-27		
	February 6-9		
<b>Singapore.....</b>	(January 17-27	<i>Jacob Luckenback</i> <i>Seaside</i> <i>Rempang</i> <i>Welleveden</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	February 10		
	February 13-15		
	March 12-14		
<b>Sweden—</b>			
Gothenburg.....	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i> <i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Malmö.....			
Norrköping.....			
Stockholm.....			
January 22-29			
<b>Trieste.....</b>	(January 20	<i>Marchport</i> <i>Marchdale</i>	Montreal Shipping
	February 26		
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Avonmouth.....	January 27	<i>Pacific Stronghold</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	February 1-5	<i>Ascania</i> (r) <i>Valacia</i> (r) <i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	February 17-24		
Liverpool.....	March 12		
London.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 5	<i>Vasconia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	January 29	<i>Aquitania</i> <i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	February 16		
<b>Uruguay—</b>			
Montevideo.....	January 28	<i>Brazilian Prince</i> <i>Javanese Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	February 15		
<b>West Indies—</b>			
Antigua.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i> <i>Alcoa Polaris</i> <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 1		
Antigua.....	February 18		
Bahamas.....	January 22	<i>Canadian Challenger</i> <i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	February 2		
Barbados.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i> <i>Alcoa Polaris</i> <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 1		
Barbados.....	February 18		
Bermuda.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i> <i>Alcoa Polaris</i> <i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r) <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 1		
Bermuda.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2		
Bermuda.....	February 18		
			Canadian National

## Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>West Indies—Con.</b>			
British Guiana.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor (r)</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson (r)</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor (r)</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson (r)</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor (r)</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson (r)</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	January 12-26	<i>A Ship</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	January 22	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 2	<i>Canadian Cruiser (r)</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 4-6	<i>Magister</i>	Drew Brown Shipping
Jamaica.....	February 20-22	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Drew Brown Shipping
Montserrat.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson (r)</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor (r)</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson (r)</i>	Canadian Steamships
St. Lucia.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor (r)</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson (r)</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor (r)</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson (r)</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Jan. 21-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor (r)</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson (r)</i>	Canadian National

## Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques. }	January 14-24	<i>Belwoods Park</i>	Elder Dempster
	February 4-14	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
	February 17-27	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	January 14-24	<i>Belwoods Park</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	February 4-14	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	February 17-27	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....			
<b>Australia—</b>			
Sydney.....	January 16-24	<i>City of St. Albans</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp.....	January 10-20	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	January 18	<i>Marchape</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	January 21	<i>Mont Alla</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	January 28	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	January 31	<i>Prins Willem II</i>	Shipping, Limited
Antwerp.....	February 5	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	February 18	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	February 19	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>British Honduras—</b> Belize.....	February 1-6	<i>Benny</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Canal Zone—</b> Cristobal.....	February 1-6	<i>Benny</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
<b>China—</b> Shanghai..... Shanghai.....	January 20-25 February 3-4	<i>City of Carlisle</i> <i>Achilles</i>	McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson
<b>Colombia—</b> Barranquilla..... Barranquilla..... Barranquilla.....	January 13-20 February 1-6 February 23-29	<i>Apollo</i> (r) <i>Benny</i> (r) <i>Shakespeare Park</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals Saguenay Terminals Saguenay Terminals
<b>Dominican Republic—</b> Ciudad Trujillo..... Ciudad Trujillo.....	January 13-20 February 23-29	<i>Apollo</i> (r) <i>Shakespeare Park</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals Saguenay Terminals
<b>Eire—</b> Dublin.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 4	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>France—</b> Le Havre..... Le Havre..... Le Havre..... Le Havre..... Le Havre..... Le Havre.....	January 18 January 21 January 28 February 5 February 18 February 19	<i>Marchcape</i> <i>Mont Alta</i> <i>Mont Sorrel</i> <i>Kent County</i> <i>Mont Rolland</i> <i>Mont Sandra</i>	March Shipping Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Canada Steamships Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
<b>Germany—</b> Bremerhaven.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 3	<i>Beaverbrae</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Hamburg..... Hamburg..... Hamburg..... Hamburg..... Hamburg.....	January 10-20 January 18 January 21 January 28 February 18	<i>Beckenham</i> <i>Marchcape</i> <i>Mont Alta</i> <i>Mont Sorrel</i> <i>Mont Rolland</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
<b>Haiti—</b> Port au Prince..... Port au Prince.....	January 13-20 February 23-29	<i>Apollo</i> (r) <i>Shakespeare Park</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals Saguenay Terminals
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	January 20-25 February 3-4	<i>City of Carlisle</i> <i>Achilles</i>	McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson
<b>Italy—</b> Venice.....	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Mexico—</b> Veracruz.....	January 20-22	<i>Federal Ambassador</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Netherlands—</b> Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	January 10-20 January 18	<i>Beckenham</i> <i>Mont Alta</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam..... Rotterdam..... Rotterdam..... Rotterdam.....	January 18 January 28 January 31 February 19	<i>Marchcape</i> <i>Mont Sorrel</i> <i>Prins Willem II</i> <i>Mont Sandra</i>	March Shipping Montreal Shipping Shipping Limited Montreal Shipping
<b>Newfoundland—</b> St. John's.....	January 20	<i>Fort Amherst</i> (r)	Furness Withy
<b>Netherlands West Indies—</b> Curaçao..... Curaçao.....	January 13-20 February 23-29	<i>Apollo</i> (r) <i>Shakespeare Park</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals Saguenay Terminals
<b>New Zealand—</b> Auckland..... Wellington..... Lyttelton..... Dunedin.....	January 16-24	<i>City of St. Albans</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
<b>Northern Ireland—</b> Belfast.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy

## Departures from Saint John—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Philippines—</b>			
Manila.....	January 20-25	<i>City of Carlisle</i>	McLean Kennedy
Manila.....	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>Poland—</b>			
Gdynia.....	January 18	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
<b>Trinidad—</b>			
Port-of-Spain.....	January 13-20	<i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Avonmouth.....	February 3-10	<i>Gracia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	February 12-17	<i>Moveria</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	February 24-Mar. 2	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	February 20-27	<i>Carmia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	January 17-24	<i>Corrientes</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	February 9-16	<i>Norwegian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	February 15-22	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	February 15-22	<i>Delilian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	February 4-9	<i>Consuelo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Hull.....	February 14-20	<i>Marengo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	February 10	<i>Cairnanon</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	January 18-25	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	January 23-30	<i>Port Sydney</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 2	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 4	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	February 5-12	<i>Beaverburn</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	February 9-15	<i>Sibley Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	February 10	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	Feb. 29-Mar. 7	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	March 1	<i>Beavercove</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	January 23	<i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 5	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 3	<i>Beaverbrae</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	February 4-10	<i>Beaverglen</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	February 9-16	<i>Asia</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Feb. 29-Mar. 7	<i>Port Melbourne</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	January 29	<i>Manchester</i>	
		<i>Commerce</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	February 5	<i>Manchester</i>	
		<i>Regiment</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	February 12	<i>Manchester City</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	February 19	<i>Manchester</i>	
		<i>Progress</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	February 26	<i>Manchester Trader</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	February 10	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Venezuela—</b>			
La Guaira.....	January 13-20	<i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira.....	February 23-29	<i>Shakespeare Park</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira.....	February 1-6	<i>Benny</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo.....			
<b>West Indies—</b>			
Bermuda.....	January 19	<i>Fort Townshend</i> (r)	Furness Withy
	January 26	<i>Fort Amherst</i> (r)	Furness Withy

### 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.

## 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.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques...	January 9-26	<i>Lake Atlin</i>	Western Canada Steamships
Lourenço Marques...	February 3	<i>Overijssel</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques...	March	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	March	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Cape Town.....	January 9-26	<i>Lake Atlin</i>	Western Canada Steamships
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Cape Town.....	February 3	<i>Overijssel</i>	Dingwall Cotts
East London.....			
Durban.....			
<b>Australia—</b>			
Melbourne.....	February 26	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....			
<b>Ceylon—</b>			
Colombo.....	February 15	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo.....	Late February	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo.....	February 15	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo.....	Late February	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Chile—</b>			
Arica.....	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta.....			
Valparaiso.....			
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai.....	January 19-20	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Shanghai.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 7	<i>Lake Pennask</i>	Western Canada Steamships
<b>Colombia—</b>			
Buenaventura.....	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla.....	January 20	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Ecuador—</b>			
Guayaquil.....	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Fiji Islands—</b>			
Lautoka.....	February 26	<i>Wairata</i>	Canada Australasian
<b>Guatemala—</b>			
San Jose de Guatemala.....	January 20	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	January 19-20	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
<b>India and Pakistan—</b>			
Bombay.....	February 15	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....	Late February	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Madras.....	Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 13	<i>Lake Nipigon</i>	Western Canada Steamships
Bombay.....			

## Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Japan—</b>			
Yokohama.....	January 19-20	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Yokohama.....	Jan. 31-Feb. 6	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	Western Canada Steamships
<b>Malayan Union—</b>			
Penang.....	{ February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham...	{ March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	{ April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
<b>Mediterranean—</b>			
Central and Western Areas.....	{ Jan. 13-Feb. 1	<i>Lake Sumas</i>	Western Canada Steamships
	{ Feb. 18-Mar. 4	<i>Lake Sicamous</i>	Western Canada Steamships
<b>Netherlands East Indies—</b>			
Batavia.....	{ February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Soerabaya.....	{ February 15	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	{ Late February	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	{ March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	{ April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
<b>New Zealand—</b>			
Auckland.....	} February 26	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
<b>Panama—</b>			
Balboa.....	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
<b>Peru—</b>			
Talara.....	} February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Callao.....			
Mollendo.....			
<b>Philippines—</b>			
Manila.....	} January 19-20	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Iloilo.....			
Cebu.....			
	{ February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	{ March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	{ April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Manila.....	Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	February 15	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	Late February	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Salvador—</b>			
La Libertad.....	} January 20	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
La Union.....			
<b>Singapore—</b>			
	{ Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	{ February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	{ February 15	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	{ March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	{ April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Liverpool.....	} February 5-10	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
Manchester.....			
London.....			
	{ Mid-March	<i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Pacific
	{ Jan. 23-Feb. 7	<i>Lake Minnewanka</i>	Western Canada Steamships
	{ Jan. 31-Feb. 15	<i>Lake Chilliwack</i>	Western Canada Steamships
<b>Miscellaneous Ports.</b>			
	{ February	<i>Lakonia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	{ February 8-23	<i>Lake Canim</i>	Western Canada Steamships
	{ Feb. 28-Mar. 14	<i>Lake Athabasca</i>	Western Canada Steamships
<b>Venezuela—</b>			
La Guaira.....	} January 20	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Maracaibo.....			
Puerto Cabello.....			

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

## Argentina

*Buenos Aires*—H. L. BROWN, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

## Australia

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

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

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

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

## Belgian Congo

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

Territory includes 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. Metropole, 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 Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

## Germany

*Frankfurt*—D. W. JACKSON, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.

Cable address, *Canadian Frankfurt/Main*.

## 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 Netherlands 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, Sleighting, 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, Sleighting, 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. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, 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 Jan. 5	Nominal Quotations Jan. 12
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2495	.2495
Australia.....	Pound	.....	3.2240	3.2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc	.....	.0228	.0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano	.....	.0238	.0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar	.....	.8396	.8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro	.....	.0544	.0544
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	.0517	.0517
		Export	.0322	.0322
Colombia.....	Peso	.....	.5714	.5714
Cuba.....	Peso	.....	1.0000	1.0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna	.....	.0200	.0200
Denmark.....	Krone	.....	.2083	.2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre	.....	.0740	.0740
Egypt.....	Pound	.....	4.1330	4.1330
Eire.....	Pound	.....	4.0300	4.0300
Fiji.....	Pound	.....	3.6306	3.6306
Finland.....	Markka	.....	.0073	.0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc	.....	.0084	.0084
French Empire—African.....	Franc	.....	.0142	.0142
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	.....	.0201	.0201
Haiti.....	Gourde	.....	.2000	.2000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar	.....	.2518	.2518
Iceland.....	Krona	.....	.1541	.1541
India.....	Rupee	.....	.3022	.3022
Iraq.....	Dinar	.....	4.0300	4.0300
Italy.....	Lira	.....	.0017	.0017
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