

FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Piling wheat in Australia, where half the crop is bagged and half is handled in bulk. The Commonwealth has recently completed an agreement with Great Britain for the supply of eighty million bushels during the current calendar year, nearly half of which will be for delivery to Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Malayan Union, Mauritius, Palestine, Persian Gulf sheikdoms, Tripolitania and to oil companies in the Middle East. If the 1947-1948 harvest reaches 210,000,000 bushels, an additional five million bushels will be made available to the United Kingdom.

Photo by Sydney Morning Herald

Imports Into Eire From Canada Show Substantial Increase

This country ranked third among suppliers, following Britain and the United States—Both quantities and values of practically all imports higher—Eire's exports, chiefly agricultural products, go to Britain.

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

DUBLIN, December 8, 1947.—Imports from Canada during the nine months ending September 30 were valued at £4,335,797, which indicates a substantial increase over the corresponding figure for 1946, amounting to £1,756,744. Great Britain, from which Eire purchased goods valued at £35,002,098, compared with £24,749,421 in the corresponding period of 1946, was the principal source of supply. Imports from the United States increased materially, being valued at £19,167,212 in the first nine months of the calendar year, as against £5,367,912 in the same period of 1946.

Imports into Eire, by Countries

	January-September	
	1947	1946
Total imports	£90,697,826	£48,927,967
Great Britain	35,002,098	24,749,421
United States	19,167,212	5,367,912
Canada	4,335,797	1,756,744
Argentina	3,685,218	2,567,276
British India	2,384,158	1,634,410
Netherlands	2,250,911	416,437
Belgium	2,000,183	524,442
France	1,685,565	473,178
Italy	1,656,552	175,428
Dutch West Indies	1,549,964	878,683
Sweden	1,498,208	418,963
Czechoslovakia	1,169,658	.....

Imports of Practically All Items Higher

No details are available as to the particular commodities making up the totals for each country, but the following are the main items imported from all countries in the first nine months of 1947, with comparative figures for the same period of 1946:

Imports into Eire, by Commodities

	January-September	
	1947	1946
Wheat	£2,475,862	£ 886,404
Barley	311,495	627,384
Maize	780,590	1,233,360
Wheaten flour	3,695,472	14,720
Tea	2,082,120	1,353,589
Drink (including ale, beer, ciders, spirits, and wines) ..	1,073,813	673,875
Tobacco	1,456,077	1,190,595
Coal	5,307,381	2,684,205
Machinery and electrical goods	5,829,787	3,582,042
Wood and timber and manufactures	3,051,934	758,941
Textiles (except apparel)	15,340,889	7,926,868
Apparel	5,853,583	2,316,553

Values and Quantities Generally Higher

Although the value of coal imports is more than double that for 1946, the quantity imported showed a slight decrease, from 962,539 tons to 948,783 tons. This is accounted for by the fact that a large proportion of the coal was obtained from the United States at laid-down prices much higher than those formerly paid for British coal.

Practically every imported commodity showed an increase both in value and in quantity. The most noteworthy was wheat, imports of which increased from 817,178 cwts. (of 112 pounds) to 1,530,142 cwts. Flour imports increased from 8,417 cwts. to 1,630,913 cwts., those of tea by 3,000,000 pounds, and of tobacco from 7,388,558 pounds to 8,716,704 pounds. Imports of motor spirit totalled 24,449,548 gallons (£900,223) for the 1946 period, but increased substantially to 37,356,169 gallons (£1,203,727) for the same months of 1947.

United Kingdom Took 90 Per Cent of Exports

Exports from Eire, which were valued at £26,104,610 in the first nine months of 1947 as against £25,970,247 in the same period of 1946, mainly comprise livestock, of which the largest item is cattle, followed by horses. In recent years, greyhounds and agricultural and dairy produce, including meat, eggs, flax and wool, have also become important exports. The only other item of importance is alcoholic beverages, chiefly porter and whisky.

As in past years, more than 90 per cent of Eire's exports, valued at £26,104,610, was consigned to the United Kingdom, which accounted for £23,682,474. In the comparable period last year, purchases by the United Kingdom amounted to £24,198,869 of the total of £25,970,247.

In the 1947 period, Belgium was a heavy buyer of Irish cattle and accounted for almost half of the remaining value of exports. Exports to that country had a value of £1,073,040 as against £208,298 in the 1946 period. The Netherlands also purchased cattle, and exports to that destination were valued at £481,396 (£575,384 in 1946).

Exports to the principal European destinations were: France, £135,018 (£120,301); and Switzerland, £106,640 (£90,223).

Exports to North America declined, the United States being credited with purchases to a value of £171,823 (£326,390), and Canada with only £14,347 (£17,165).

Exports Almost Entirely Agricultural Products

Cattle, the largest single item of export, were shipped in the first nine months of 1947 to the number of 311,109 (£9,620,390) as against 306,038 (£8,916,084) in the similar period of 1946. Cattle exports consisted of 32,433 fats, 253,136 stores, 25,361 milch cows and heifers, and 179 calves.

Exports of horses were valued at £4,054,115, but on the import side the figure was £2,095,237. In the nine months a total of 8,291 greyhounds (£849,394) were exported. These went chiefly to Great Britain, where greyhound racing is a major sport. The corresponding figures for 1946 were 7,265 (£754,018).

Exports of food, including dead meat, rabbits, fowl, eggs and fish, totalled £3,796,092 as against £5,033,417 in the previous year. Of the items contributing to the reduction in value, eggs and tinned beef were the most important. In the first nine months of 1946 a total of 1,837,615

great hundreds of eggs (£2,355,507) were exported. For the 1946 period the figure was 1,310,147 great hundreds (£1,776,059). Tinned beef exports fell from 125,651 cwts. (£828,195) to 45,960 cwts. (£300,312). Exports of ale, beer, porter and spirits remained fairly constant at around the £3,000,000 figure. Other exports in the 1947 period were: flax, £380,420 (£688,829) and wool, £517,641 (£458,700).

British West Africa is Developing Market and Source of Materials

Natives aspire to higher living standards and management of own affairs—Colonial Development Corporation provides for exploitation of territories, including former German plantations—Rice being cultivated in Sierra Leone.

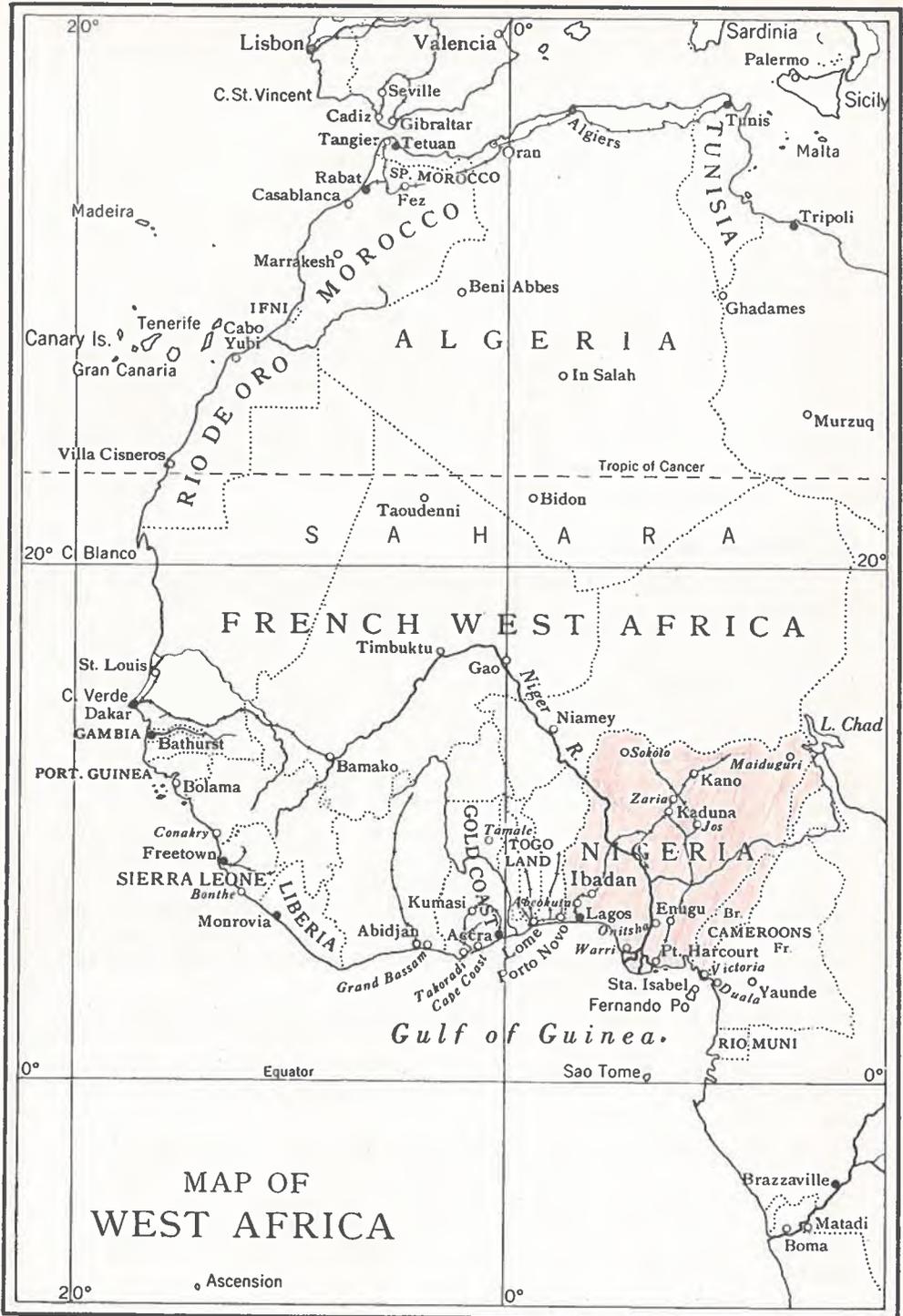
By R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of six articles on British West Africa as a market, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

LONDON, December 15, 1947.—British West Africa comprises the colonies of Nigeria, the Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Gambia, all situated on the western coast of the continent between the equator and the 15th parallel north latitude. While these areas have been valuable sources of a number of basic raw materials for many years, they have not offered an important outlet for the exports of Canada. The wants of the native population were primitive and restricted by the generally low income of the great majority. The demand of the few white people living in the areas was not enough in itself to create a volume market.

This situation is changing, and plans for the extensive economic development of the areas suggest that the next few years will witness a transformation in the nature and extent of these very interesting markets.

The war has not only brought home to the Colonial Administration in the United Kingdom the vast undeveloped resources of the areas, but it has stimulated the aspirations of the natives themselves for a higher standard of living and a greater share in the management of their own affairs. In common with colonial possessions in all parts of the world, the British West African areas require an increasing devolution of authority with a fuller integration of government on democratic lines. The government's role has been extended to embrace economic and social as well as political advancement. A West African Council, consisting of the governors of the four colonies, has been formed with a permanent secretariat, the object being to integrate the program of the areas as closely as possible. At the same time, there has been an increase in the direct representation of Africans on all Legislative Councils, the creation of unofficial African majorities in Nigeria and the Gold Coast, and the inclusion of Africans on the Executive Councils in West Africa. All of this is aimed at bringing the colonies to a point where full self-government will be possible, preferably within the framework of the British Commonwealth.



Provision Made for Higher Living Standard

In the past, the West African colonies have not had the varied economies, nor have they developed their basic economic resources sufficiently to provide for the social services and rising standards of living which their citizens now demand. Colonial welfare and development acts were not primarily designed to exploit the economic resources of colonial areas, but to improve social conditions as a step towards political progress. All potential fields were examined, and considerable progress has already been made, financed by grants under the acts.

The Colonial Development and Welfare Acts provide money for the social and other services of the colonies, and help to supply the basic services for further economic development in the form of improved communications, better agricultural services, water supplies and so on. They cannot, however, undertake individual productive enterprise likely to increase the general wealth of the territories affected, nor greatly increase the production of the raw materials which the world currently needs. It is proposed to fill this void with the Colonial Development Corporation, set up by the Crown with borrowing powers of some \$500,000,000, and authorized to establish or assist any enterprise in the colonies deemed likely to increase their productive capacity. Its object is not to supplant private enterprise, but to assist it, and to supplement where necessary.

Cultivation of Groundnuts Proposed

The East African Groundnut Scheme, under which approximately 3,500,000 acres of land will be brought under cultivation, has received much publicity, but equally promising avenues are being explored in West Africa. In Nigeria, the government has the power to purchase from the Custodian of Enemy Property former German plantations in the Cameroons, and to establish a public corporation to which these properties will be transferred on long lease, with the special obligation to develop them for the benefit of the people of the Cameroons. Membership of the corporation will become progressively more representative of the inhabitants of the territory.

Research into the oil palm industry in all the territories of West Africa is being undertaken. Rice cultivation is being extended in Sierra Leone, attempts are being made by the West African Crown Research Institute to eradicate a virus disease which has done tremendous damage to cocoa culture, particularly in the Gold Coast, while all areas are experimenting with tropical crops which have proved profitable in similar climates in other parts of the world.

Attempts are being made to make the natives in British West Africa conscious of the virtues of good animal stock. Inoculations and vaccines against the most devastating animal diseases have been developed. In Nigeria alone, over 1,750,000 doses have already been given in animal inoculations.

Animal owners are also being taught how to remove animal skins without causing cuts or other damage, and quality is being improved by the extension of shade drying. Nigerian goat skins, which are always important in the world's trade in hides and skins, have already improved their price position relative to other varieties, as a result of improved quality.

The rapid growth in the volume and variety of the import trade of the area has induced a large number of native traders to set themselves up as agents and importers. Some of these are men of substance and

experience, but the vast majority are petty traders with very limited financial means. Canadian firms receiving offers from West African merchants should proceed with extreme caution and insist on irrevocable letter of credit terms until satisfied with the financial standing of their correspondents. The Commercial Secretary for Canada in London is in a position to give information on the financial status of any firm in the area, and to recommend suitable outlets and agents.

Import Licences

Since the war, imports into the West African colonies have been regulated by a system of import licences, issued by controllers in each of the areas. As the colonies are considered part of the sterling area, and in view of the current need for the whole sterling area to conserve its dollar resources, import licences have been used to direct purchases to sterling sources where this is possible. In general, however, import licences for merchandise from dollar countries permit the entry of the same percentage of goods from those areas as came in before the war. In the case of essential imports which were not obtained from dollar sources before the war, but which cannot be acquired in adequate volume from the sterling areas today, the governors in the various colonies have the power to issue import licences on the basis of need.

The extent of the financial crisis in Great Britain may involve some tightening of the controls affecting imports into the colonies from dollar areas. Any measures taken along these lines will be of a temporary nature only, and may be modified or removed with any improvement in the general economic situation in the United Kingdom.

While the inability to obtain import licences may prevent business being done, those interested in the market should not be deterred from making investigations and endeavouring to establish connections. The only way to clarify the import licensing policy on a specific article is to make a concrete offer.

Enquiries should be directed to the Commercial Secretary for Canada, Canada House, London, whose territory includes the British West African Colonies. The reason for the London office assuming responsibility for the territory is that the bulk of the English merchant houses doing business in West Africa have their head offices and buying offices in Great Britain.

An exporter should endeavour to sell in the currency of his own country, and thereby avoid risk of loss through fluctuations in exchange. Where payment may be required in United States dollars under existing regulations or for the convenience of the customer, the Canadian firm may be able to quote prices in Canadian dollars with the proviso that payment may be made in United States dollars at the current rate of exchange on date of settlement. If foreign exchange must be the media of the transaction, the exporter may minimize possible losses by hedging, *i.e.*, on receipt of a firm order, selling to the bank for forward delivery within a stipulated period the amount of foreign exchange which he knows will be realized under the terms of sale at a specified time. (*See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 18.*)

Canada Year Book Again Provides Wealth of Foreign Trade Data

Edition for 1947, now available for distribution, contains several reviews of this country's relation to economy of other lands—Claimed that foreign trade is keystone in arch of international co-operation—"Directory of Official Sources of Information" is new feature.

FOREIGN trade, the means by which surplus production is exchanged for needed commodities from other parts of the world, is the keystone in the arch of international co-operation. It is relatively more important in the case of Canada than in those countries where the production capacity is smaller, population is denser and the level of domestic consumption higher. These observations are set forth in the introduction to the Canada Year Book for 1947, which has just been published and is now available for two dollars from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

Never before in peacetime has Canada's foreign trade reached such high levels as in the months following the latest war. In 1946, Canada exported goods valued at \$2,312,215,000, while imports at the rate of \$1,927,279 were recorded. (Domestic exports for the first eleven months of 1947 were valued at \$2,508,747,000 and imports for consumption at \$2,379,790,000). During that year, 73 per cent of all imports came from the United States, whereas only 38 per cent of exports were taken by that country. Since January 1, 1947, the overall trade position has strengthened considerably. Thus, for the six months ending June, 1947, total exports of \$1,328,459,000 have been about balanced by imports of \$1,256,735,000, but the position vis-a-vis the United States has not improved. In fact, it has slightly deteriorated, inasmuch as almost 80 per cent of imports over the six-month period came from the United States, whereas only about 36 per cent of exports were taken by that country. The seriousness of this trade picture lies in the fact that the 64 per cent of exports taken by countries other than the United States were financed to a large extent by loans and credits made by the Federal Government to the importing countries, which are without effective purchasing power of their own. On the other hand, Canada must continue to meet the large debit balance with the United States from her diminishing United States dollar reserves.

Markets on Sound Commercial Basis Needed

If Canada's greatly expanded industrial capacity is to find export outlets, markets must be found for surplus production on a sound commercial basis. Canada for some time to come must reckon with an impoverished world and with great uncertainties in regard to foreign currencies and exchange controls. The rapid deterioration in Britain's supply of United States dollars, coupled with the failure of European production to expand more rapidly, has made the current situation extremely uncertain. Prospects for the next few years hinge heavily on the rate at which production in European and other countries recovers, and this in turn is closely tied up with the amount of aid which may be forthcoming under the Marshall Plan.

Thus, our postwar position, although by and large that of a creditor nation, is not without anxiety, and depends on the discovery of some

formula in the relatively near future whereby collective and competitive factors may be brought into play. Lend-Lease and Mutual Aid were replaced after the war by assistance given to Europe through the machinery of UNRRA. This organization, in turn, has lately terminated its work. It was never intended to be more than a short-range assistance plan until more lasting arrangements could be brought about. If UNRRA has not fulfilled its first promise of achieving economic recovery for Europe, it has at least avoided collapse. Yet, the need for help exists to an extent as great as ever, and must be met without loss of time if the interests of all countries, including Canada, are to be best served.

Peacetime Balance of Year Book Restored

Effects of the first full year of peace are reviewed in this edition of the Canada Year Book, which was compiled by A. E. Millward and his staff while this country was celebrating its eightieth birthday. Much of the standard textual analysis was either condensed or eliminated from editions published during the war to provide for the introduction of special material on the war effort. This condition is being remedied and the peacetime balance restored.

Sixteen pages of this edition, which runs to 1,274, are devoted to a "Directory of Official Sources of Information". This should prove particularly useful to organizations and individuals engaged in an extensive and detailed review of any particular subject. As indicated in a preamble to this directory, there is a growing volume of enquiries received from the public, which is generally unfamiliar with internal government organization. For this reason, it is not surprising that enquiries have often to be routed and rerouted several times before they reach their intended destination.

As a general guide, it is pointed out that enquiries relating to the actual development and administration of provincial resources should be forwarded to the provinces concerned. Although the Federal Government does not administer provincial resources, it co-operates with them, and is in a position to furnish information for the whole of Canada, especially production data on a national basis, marketing data on international, national and provincial bases, research work and experimental station data on a national basis, and also on a provincial basis from federal government stations located within particular provinces.

Under the heading of trade, for example, the reader finds the following federal sources of data: Department of Trade and Commerce, including the Foreign Trade Service and its various divisions; the Department of the Secretary of State, for Companies Act and incorporation of companies, patents, copyright and trade marks; Canadian Government Exhibition Commission; Canadian Commercial Corporation; Export Credits Insurance Corporation; National Film Board and the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, including the External Trade Branch and Merchandising and Services Section. Provincial sources of data are as follows: Prince Edward Island, Department of Industry and Natural Resources; Nova Scotia, Department of Industry and Publicity; New Brunswick, Department of Industry and Reconstruction; Quebec, Department of Trade and Commerce; Ontario, Trade and Industry Branch, Department of Planning and Development; Manitoba, Bureau of Industry and Commerce, Department of Mines and Natural Resources; Saskatchewan, Trades Service Division, Department of Natural Resources and Industrial Development; Alberta, Departments of Trade and Industry.

Foreign Trade Service Functions Outlined

The chapter of the current edition of the Canada Year Book on foreign trade outlines the functions of the six divisions in the Foreign Trade Service and associated agencies concerned with the development of foreign trade. In addition to a general review, it contains a section entitled "Canada's Place in the World Economy". The editor notes that the information in this section was prepared for the Dominion-Provincial Conference in 1941. He maintains that, although changes in trade patterns arising from the war might affect slightly some of the content, the review remains an excellent presentation of the relationship between the Canadian economy and international trade. A few minor adjustments were made where the changes were sufficiently large to necessitate revision.

Singapore and the Malayan Union Produce Valued Raw Materials

Territory provided forty per cent of world's raw rubber and thirty-three per cent of tin before the war—Rice is inadequate for domestic needs—Pineapples are basis of large canning industry.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Singapore

(Editor's Note—This is the first of four articles pertaining to Singapore and the Malayan Union, both as a market and source of supply.)

SINGAPORE and the Malayan Union are crown colonies, formerly known as the Straits Settlements and the Federated and Unfederated Malay States. Provision was made on April 1, 1946, for simplification of the political structure of British Malaya. Singapore, which became a separate political entity, includes the Island of Singapore, the Cocos or Keeling Islands and Christmas Island. The Malayan Union, with its capital at Kuala Lumpur, consists of the former Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, and the five Unfederated Malay States of Johore, Trengganu, Kelantan, Kedah and Perlis, together with all other parts of the former Straits Settlements, except Singapore. These include the settlement of Penang, the Island of Penang, Province Wellesley and the Dindings, the settlement of Malacca, and the town, fort and province of that name.

Singapore, which has an area of 220 square miles, lies at the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula, and is separated from the mainland by the Strait of Johore. The Malayan Union extends northward for some 465 miles to the State of Perlis and the border of Siam, and has an area of some 50,660 square miles, which is approximately equal to the combined areas of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island. The two colonies, which are almost on the equator, lie between a shallow sea in the Straits of Malacca and the South China Sea to the east, with the Java Sea to the south.

Numerous rivers, the largest of which is the Pahang, drain the heavy rainfall from the surface of the Malay Peninsula. Several of these are still used as a basic form of transportation, owing to the dense vegetation that once choked every part of the country. The coastline is generally low, fringed by numerous small islands, and there are few good harbours. Singapore, Penang and Port Swettenham provide the only suitable anchorages for ocean-going vessels.



Prepared at the office of the Surveyor General, Ottawa

Malaya has High Humidity and Temperatures

The distinctive features of the climate of Malaya are high humidity and a uniformly high temperature. Maximum day temperatures are usually slightly less than 90°F. Nights are somewhat cooler, due partly to the "Sumatra Squalls" which, during some periods of the year, occur almost daily in the late afternoon bringing with them slight relief.

Along the whole of the east coast down to Singapore, the lowest rainfall occurs during July, in the middle of the Southwest monsoon. The highest rainfall occurs in December or January, about the middle of the Northeast monsoon. The pattern varies entirely along the northerly part of the west coast where the middle of both the monsoon periods are comparatively dry, the wet seasons occurring during the two periods of transition between the monsoons. Thus it happens that the two monsoons with the two transition periods provide four more or less definite seasons. The average annual rainfall for the peninsula is in the region of 100 inches.

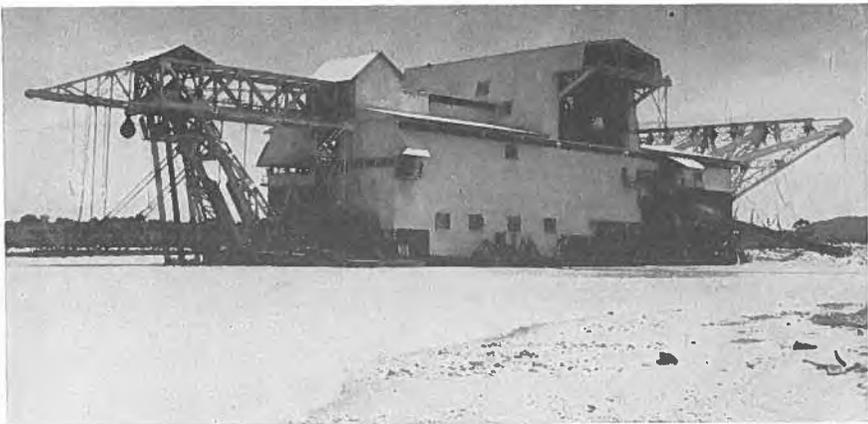
Malaya does not experience the typhoons and other destructive storms for which the China Sea is notorious, as they form to the north in the Philippines and generally move in a northwesterly direction. The frequency of thunderstorms and "Sumatra Squalls" on the other hand is very high.

The population of Malaya in 1940 was 5,500,000, consisting of 2,300,000 Malays, 30,000 Europeans, 2,400,000 Chinese and 770,000 Indians. Of this total, some 750,000 lived in Singapore, where the Chinese population, then as now, made up some 77 per cent of the total.

No doubt with a view to future political development, the King is represented in Singapore and the Malayan Union, as well as in the British Borneo colonies, by a Governor-General. In both Singapore and the Malayan Union, the executive power is in the hands of a Governor, appointed by the Crown and responsible to the Colonial Office. Legislative power is vested in appointed councils. A council of native Sultans also functions in an advisory capacity in the Malayan Union, while actual administration in each Malay State is carried on by a British resident, although nominal powers are vested in the Sultans.

Rubber Production of Great Importance

In 1941, out of a total of 5,000,000 acres under cultivation in Malaya, 3,297,000 acres were devoted to the production of rubber. Annual output, amounting to 540,000 tons, was 40 per cent of the world total. The majority of plantations of 100 acres or more and most of the processing plants were British-owned. These plants are concerned mainly with curing and smoking. The rubber is generally exported in sheets, laps, etc., for final treatment in overseas countries.



Banka—Bucket dredge used in mining tin, used only on extensive and deep ore bodies.

The industry has suffered severely from damage and neglect during the occupation period, as well as reduced demand consequent on the use of artificial substitutes. It is now showing signs of revival. Rubber is the most important of Malaya's agricultural products.

An average of 727,000 acres was devoted to rice production before the war, but as rice is the staple food of 99 per cent of the population, the crop of 340,000 tons a year provided only one-third of domestic requirements. Additional supplies were customarily imported from Siam, Burma and Indo-China.

Subsidiary branches of agricultural production include the growing of pineapples, which form the basis of a substantial canning and export industry, oil palms, coconuts, sago, tapioca, sugar and a variety of tropical fruits and vegetables.

Malaya Leading Source of Tin

In 1940, Malaya provided 33.2 per cent of the world's production of tin. The ore is recovered by dredging, these operations being mainly controlled by European firms, and by gravel pump mines generally managed by Chinese interests. There are three smelting plants, one in Singapore and two in Penang, which treat the ore from local mines as well as from several of the Dutch islands lying off the southern tip of the peninsula. Exports are customarily in the form of ingots, bars, slabs, etc.

Other minerals produced in Malaya are iron ore, bauxite, coal, manganese, phosphates and tungsten.

Many areas of the Malayan Union are heavily forested and produce valuable woods used for building construction, ship building and ship repairing, furniture manufacturing and other purposes. The lumbering and sawmilling industry is an extensive one but, owing to the dispersion of stands of commercial types of timber, comprises a large number of comparatively small and generally self-contained units.

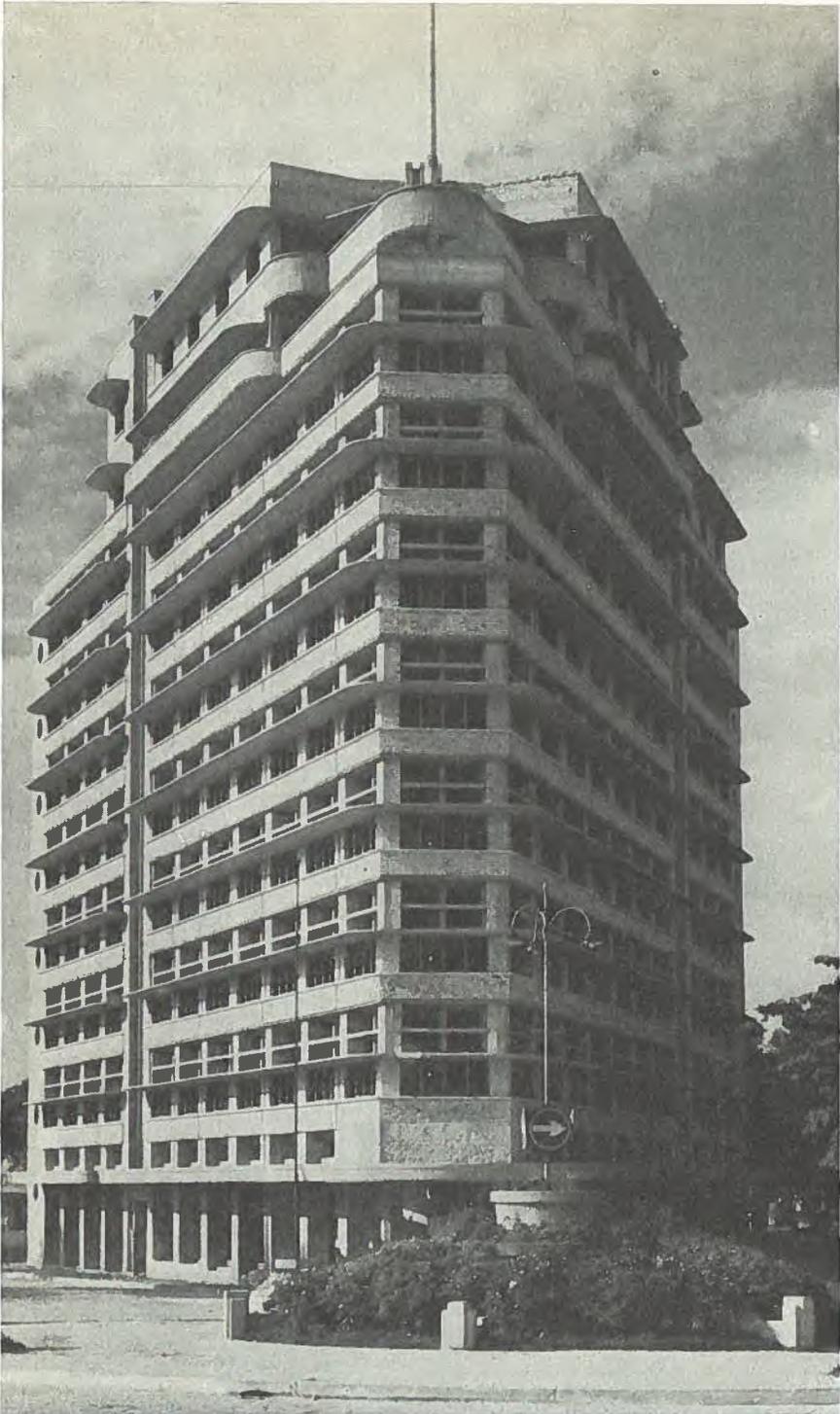
Despite its long coastline, Malaya's fishing industry is of small importance. This is due largely to lack of initiative in the use of modern equipment, which in turn is based on limited demand and competition from other producing areas. Various excellent varieties of edible fish are found along both coasts but substantial quantities of dried, salted, frozen and canned fish are nevertheless imported from Siam, Canada and other sources.

Canadian-Made Vehicles Assembled

Malaya's industrial activities are chiefly concerned with the processing of crude rubber and with tin smelting. There are also a number of plants manufacturing rubber shoes, tires, tubes, hose and toys. Other industrial activities include pineapple canneries, match factories, machine shops, coconut and other oil mills, sawmills, rice mills, soap factories, breweries and handicraft establishments turning out pewter and silverware, some textile products, jewellery, footwear, etc. A number of other plants for the manufacture of toilet articles, a variety of building materials, electric equipment, etc., are in course of development. There is, as well, a substantial business in the assembly of Canadian and United States-made motor vehicles.

Vienna Spring Fair to be Held Next March

Canadians have been invited to attend or exhibit at the Vienna Spring Fair, to be held from March 14 to March 21, 1948. Canadian businessmen interested in this fair may obtain full particulars from the Austrian Foreign Trade Office, 25 Broad Street, New York 4.



Leopoldville—Forescom Building, owned by the Société Forestière et Commerciale du Congo Belge, in which the office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner was opened on January 15. This is one of the most modern buildings in Leopoldville, having just been completed.

Belgian Congo Largely Dependent On Neighbours for Food Supply

Congo Basin rich in palm oil, rubber and diamonds, but must import large percentage of foodstuffs—Fish is one of staples, and Angola is chief source of supply—Canadians may find market, but price level must be low.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE, January 6, 1948.—Contrary to widely held belief, the part of tropical Central Africa known as the Congo river basin, though rich in certain important industrial raw products such as palm oil, copper, diamonds, rubber, and radium, is deficient in food for the daily needs of its 14,000,000 natives. The production of manioc, corn, rice and other cereals is so short that embargoes have had to be placed on exports. Though cattle are raised in Ruanda-Urundi and the east of the Colony, considerable numbers of cattle are imported from Rhodesia, and there is a serious shortage of meat in the lower Congo area. In the large industrial compounds where the native workers are fed by the company employing them, particularly in the southeast province of Katanga, regular rations of fresh meat are supplied. Elsewhere in the Colony, however, the natives must depend on the result of the hunt for their meat. This method of securing food is not possible for the increasing numbers of city dwellers, such as the 110,000 people in Leopoldville.

Lacking meat, fish is therefore a staple article of diet, and is consumed fresh, smoked and dry salted. The fish caught in the Congo River and its tributaries, usually sold fresh or smoked, is entirely inadequate for the needs of the population. Moreover, the Belgian Congo sea coast is very short, and there is no sea fishing industry of any importance. Consequently the country is dependent on imports for a large part of the fish consumed.

The following figures showing imports of smoked, dried and salted fish for 1938 and 1945 will indicate the principal sources of supply before and after the war:

		<i>Herring</i>	
		1938	1945
		Metric tons	
United Kingdom		1.4	....
Belgium		51.4	....
Denmark .....		....	1.0
United States .....		....	27.2
Norway		5.9	....
Rhodesia .....		....	1.2
Netherlands		6.0	....
South Africa .....		....	28.4
Other countries .....		.3	.2
Total		65.0	58.0
		<i>Cod</i>	
		1938	1945
		Metric tons	
United Kingdom		15.8	....
Angola		1.3	....
Belgium .....		....	12.5
Denmark .....		....	12.5
Norway		11.6	....
Portugal .....		.6	....
Other countries .....		.7	....
Total		30.0	25.0

Other Varieties

	1938	1945
	Metric tons	
Germany	29.6	.....
United Kingdom	24.2	7.2
Angola	6,045.1	5,824.6
Belgium	28.8	.....
Canary Islands	212.2	.....
Cape Verde	99.5	.....
Spain	54.2	.....
Kenya .....	.....	6.3
Norway	96.9	.....
Portugal	7.4	.....
Rhodesia .....	.....	1.9
Tanganyika	305.2	452.0
Uganda	671.4	1,740.6
South Africa .....	.1	1.1
Other countries	2.0	1.1
Total	7,576.6	8,034.8

For the year 1946, and the first half of 1947, the classification is not broken down as to variety of fish, but the provisional figures for smoked and dried fish are:

Imports of Fish Into Belgian Congo, 1946-47

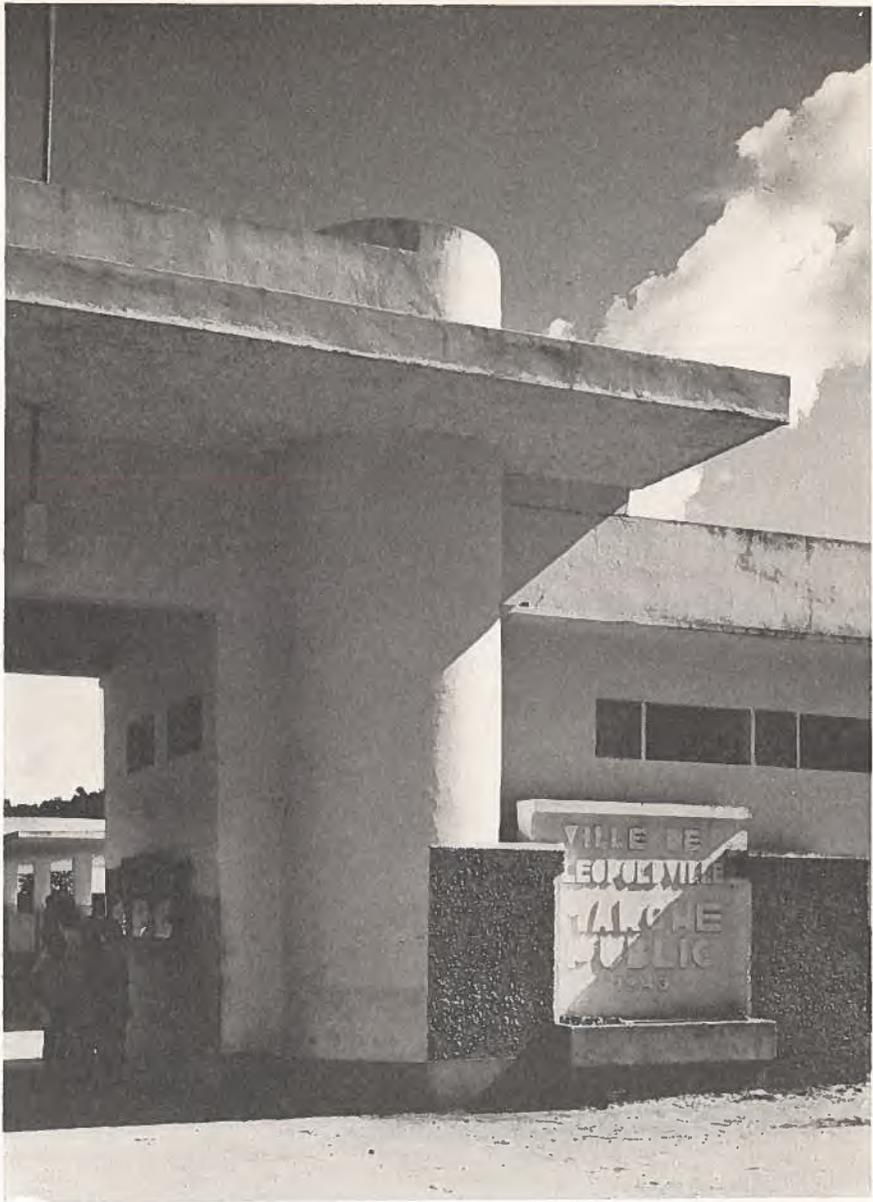
	1946	(Jan.-June) 1947
	Metric tons	
United Kingdom .....	.....	47.8
Angola	6,069.2	1,295.3
Canary Islands .....	.....	115.0
Tanganyika	414.3	309.9
Rhodesia .....	.....	.8
Uganda	1,567.0	589.7
South Africa .....	.1	53.2
Kenya	32.7	.....
Canada .....	.....	.8
Total	8,083.3	2,412.5

The comparatively low total for the first six months of 1947 is due, primarily, to the small imports from Angola early in the year, and the figure is not representative of the final amount that will be established. It is believed, however, that the total for 1947 will fall short of that for the preceding year. There is an annual seasonal decline in imports during the months from March to July, but current purchases from Angola are now more normal, and one of the two principal import firms reported that their arrivals in December were almost equivalent to the six-month figure recorded above.

These figures indicate that Angola is the chief source of supply. The fishing industry in the Portuguese Colony bordering the Belgian Congo is well developed, and a wide variety of sea fish is caught. Many of these are salted and sun dried for export to the Congo. The most common type are *Corvina (Sioena aquila)* and Pungu.

Congo Government Seeks Additional Supplies

In view of the decline early last year in imports from Angola, the Belgian Congo Government made an appeal to that country for additional supplies, and the Angola authorities have agreed to take steps to increase exports to the Congo. It remains to be seen, however, to what extent this will ease the serious food situation which exists, particularly in the lower Congo. Meanwhile, new sources of supply would be welcomed by the Government and the importers.



Belgian Congo—Entrance to the public market at Leopoldville. Built at a cost of five million francs, this is visited daily by 1,200 sellers and 10,000 buyers.

Information Service Photo

The price factor is very important, because the purchasing power of the Congo native is very low. Angola is naturally in a favourable position, due to its proximity to the ports at the mouth of the Congo River. The current price for Angola dried fish is in the neighbourhood of 4.5 escudos per kilo (about $7\frac{1}{4}$ cents per pound) c.i.f. Matadi. The fish is usually packed in jute bales of 30 to 40 kilos and the freight is understood to be approximately $9\frac{3}{4}$ cents per 30 kilos (66 pounds).

Canary Islands fish have been shipped to the Belgian Congo, especially when there has been a shortage from Angola. The price of around 20 cents a pound is, however, much too high for the native trade. The same applies to dried snoek (pike) from South Africa, which can be delivered to Leopoldville for 12½ cents per pound.

Market for Canadians if Prices Low

Canadian dry salted codfish would be of considerable interest to the trade here, but it would have to be offered at prices c.i.f. Matadi approximating the same as those paid for Angola fish. Quotations above 10 cents a pound would probably be of little interest. Producers are invited to send c.i.f. quotations to the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Leopoldville, for submission to the government authorities and the trade. Information as to quality and moisture content should also be provided.

Great Britain Makes Agreement With Australia for Purchase of Wheat

Eighty million bushels of current crop to be made available, of which nearly half will be delivered to British Colonies, Palestine and oil companies in Middle East.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada.

LONDON, December 20, 1947.—Great Britain has completed an agreement with Australia for the purchase of 80,000,000 bushels of wheat during the next twelve months. Should the 1947-1948 harvest reach 210,000,000 bushels, an additional 5,000,000 bushels will be sold to the United Kingdom. The contract price for this wheat is seventeen shillings (Australian currency) per bushel, f.o.b. Australian ports. If Australia and Great Britain become parties to an International Wheat Agreement, the price of any wheat not yet shipped at the date on which such an agreement comes into force will be adjusted to conform with the prices prescribed in the agreement.

Little more than half of the wheat purchased from Australia will reach this country, for nearly half has been purchased for delivery to Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Ceylon, Cyprus, Hong Kong, Malayan Union, Mauritius, Palestine, Persian Gulf sheikdoms, Tripolitania and to oil companies in the Middle East. Nor will much of this wheat be available for delivery to the United Kingdom during the current crop year.

The Ministry of Food has indicated that, as a result of this agreement with Australia, the United Kingdom will avoid making any requests for wheat from the United States during the present crop year, which will save this country some £30,000,000 in United States dollars. It will also relieve the United States of the responsibility for directing any portion of its wheat crop to British Empire countries.

What to Export, Where to Export and How to Export are three basic questions confronting any firm entering the export trade. Success or failure depends on the consideration given to these questions and the care with which they are answered. (See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 11.)

Inadequate Supply of Linseed Oil Hampers U.K. Linoleum Industry

Report of Working Party favourable—Essential demands of paint industry affects supply situation for linseed oil—New machinery required—Expansion of exports planned—Standardization of quality and design advocated.

By C. G. Venus, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, December 10, 1947.—Fourteen firms are engaged in the production of linoleum in Great Britain, but they had a combined output in 1938 valued at £6,700,000. The "working party", appointed by the British Board of Trade to investigate the condition of this industry and to recommend improvements, has indicated that it is being managed efficiently. For this reason, the report submitted by the "working party", unlike those pertaining to other industries, does not include any recommendations for the formation of a joint council to stimulate its development.

The main problem facing the industry is the shortage of linseed oil, and no definite information is available with respect to the probable level of supplies for some years ahead. The shortage is closely bound up with the world shortage of edible oils and fats, and the availability of linseed oil for linoleum is also affected by other essential demands such as those of the paint industry. Although it might be contended that, under present conditions, a return to private buying of linseed oil would be unwise, certain members of the "working party" feel that early resumption of prewar methods would be of great benefit to the industry generally.

Present Linseed Oil Allocation Considerably Below Prewar Consumption

The present allocation of linseed oil to the industry is at the rate of 10,140 tons a year as compared with a prewar annual consumption of 33,800 tons. The linoleum industry has now nearly completed its reorganization on a peacetime basis, and it is estimated that its present needs are at the rate of 25,000 tons a year. As production rises, it is expected that the industry will require 35,000 tons in 1947 and 44,000 tons in 1948. If these requirements are not met, a reduction in output and unemployment is inevitable.

Trend of Prices Has Been Upward

The prices paid by manufacturers for raw materials have risen 100 per cent to 550 per cent in ten years.

The "working party" examined the possibility of obtaining better terms by bulk buying of raw materials on behalf of the industry as a whole, but came to the conclusion that the quantities purchased in normal times by even the smallest firms are such that no further economies are likely to be obtained by purchases on a larger scale.

It is now taking about twice as long as in prewar days to obtain delivery of new machinery, and the report recommends that the Board of Trade and Ministry of Supply should take every step to ensure that the industry's requirements are met as speedily as possible.

Exports to be Increased

The value of British exports of linoleum, felt base and floorcloth, was somewhat lower for the period 1930-39 than in the previous decade, even when account is taken of the general fall in the wholesale price level. The main factors contributing towards this reduction were increases in tariffs and the imposition of import restrictions by foreign countries and expansion of domestic production overseas. Despite this, United Kingdom exports in 1938 accounted for about two-thirds of world exports of linoleum, felt base and floorcloth. The only markets that were lost in the years before the war, apart from markets in countries under German economic control, were China and Japan, and this was due to internal conditions in those countries.

As regards the future, it is considered that the industry should aim at eventually increasing its exports by more than the 75 per cent set by the Government for industries as a whole.

The "working party" recommend that the industry should establish a Co-operative Overseas Marketing Organization, if and when this is called for by developments such as state trading in overseas markets.

Manufacturers should, it is considered, come to a voluntary agreement to keep down the number of qualities, designs and effects produced. The setting up of a Design Centre, in conjunction with such industries as carpets and wallpaper, is advocated. Prewar figures suggest that firms have not paid sufficient attention to the necessity for research.

Brazil Postpones Permanent Trade Fair

International exhibitions and fairs, which the Brazilian Government planned to inaugurate on a permanent basis last June, have been postponed until the early part of this year. It is proposed to hold these in the Quitandinha Hotel, at Petropolis, within a short distance of Rio de Janeiro. Seven displays, planned to maintain the continued interest of producers and commercial agents from all parts of the world, will be erected.



Netherlands—Coaster, christened on October 9, 1947, by V. L. Chapin, Acting Commercial Counsellor for Canada at The Hague, being launched at Groningen. The name *Canada* was adopted by the shipowners in commemoration of the sacrifices of Canadians engaged in the liberation of Holland.

Photo by Folkers

Canadian Exports, by Areas

GEOGRAPHIC AREAS	December			Twelve Months ended December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Millions of Dollars)					
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	26.1	60.8	73.1	344.5	610.5	775.8
America.....	2.2	9.5	12.8	22.5	99.4	136.8
Africa.....	1.0	7.1	4.6	17.8	77.0	85.0
Asia.....	0.5	3.6	5.9	8.1	63.1	71.8
Oceania.....	4.7	6.9	11.0	49.8	54.7	99.0
Total British Countries.....	34.6	88.0	107.3	442.9	904.7	1,168.5
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	24.8	84.4	106.5	272.3	894.0	1,040.8
Latin America.....	1.1	10.7	12.2	17.4	92.6	129.8
Europe.....	5.3	20.1	34.7	73.3	321.5	347.8
Other Foreign.....	3.1	8.8	5.5	31.8	99.4	88.0
Total Foreign Countries.....	34.3	123.9	158.8	394.7	1,407.5	1,606.4
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	68.9	211.9	266.2	837.6	2,312.2	2,774.9

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	December			Twelve Months ended December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	25,535	59,360	72,542	339,689	597,506	751,198
Eire.....	577	1,433	408	4,439	7,956	17,598
Gibraltar.....	.....	.....	.....	7	334	252
Malta.....	36	56	144	403	4,671	6,705
Total Europe.....	26,148	60,849	73,094	344,538	610,467	775,753
America:						
Newfoundland.....	792	3,647	6,743	8,403	38,229	55,085
Bermuda.....	159	511	512	1,414	3,805	5,108
Barbados.....	118	461	328	1,077	6,205	9,063
Jamaica.....	404	1,655	1,203	4,442	15,500	18,214
Trinidad and Tobago.....	434	1,731	1,516	3,714	19,140	26,354
Bahamas.....	.....	.....	372	.....	.....	3,688
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	152	951	313	1,778	8,341	7,592
British Honduras.....	23	35	23	280	1,110	1,375
British Guiana.....	134	553	719	1,398	7,109	10,273
Falkland Islands.....	1	.....	37	1	2	39
Total America.....	2,217	9,544	12,766	22,507	99,441	136,791
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	450
Union of South Africa.....	831	6,175	3,377	15,547	68,633	66,674
Other British South Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15
Southern Rhodesia.....	96	280	341	1,074	3,284	7,369
Gambia.....	.....	.....	8	20	63	66
Gold Coast.....	10	70	162	184	871	1,652
Nigeria.....	11	207	173	81	1,021	2,285
Sierra Leone.....	18	10	21	192	410	811
Other British West Africa.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
British Sudan.....	1	15	1	210	510	1,028
British East Africa.....	76	312	523	676	2,220	4,682
Total Africa.....	1,043	7,069	4,620	17,984	77,012	85,034

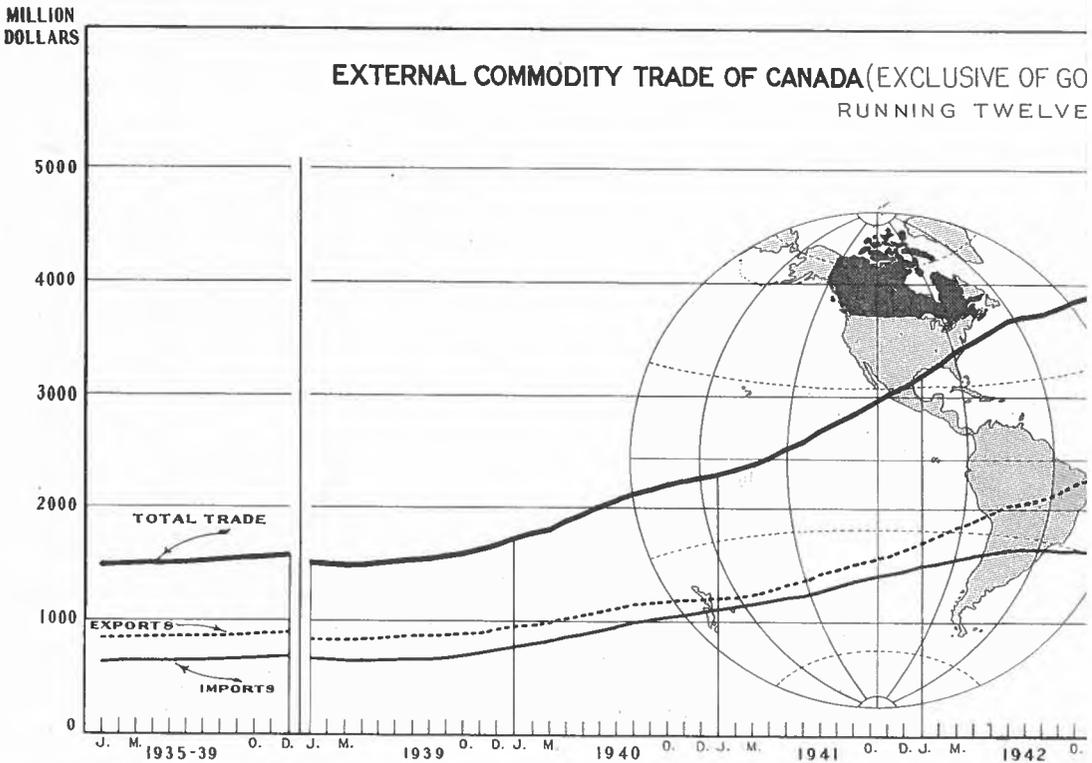
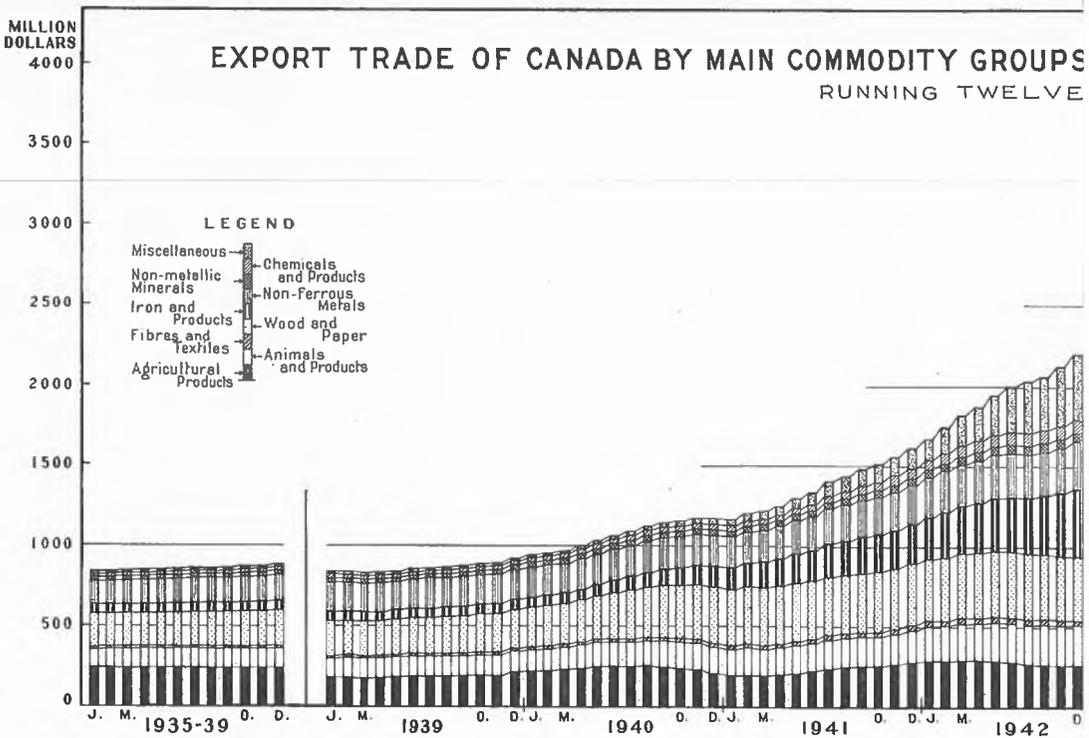
Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	December			Twelve Months ended December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
BRITISH COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Asia:						
India.....	192	2,386	2,493	2,863	49,046	42,947
Burma.....	5	3	64	123	442	823
Ceylon.....	7	256	130	192	2,140	4,079
Aden.....	6	2	143	89	256	1,602
British Malaya.....	221	586	688	2,448	3,224	7,464
Other British East Indies.....				5	51	9
Hong Kong.....	72	246	935	2,223	4,362	6,398
Palestine.....	26	98	1,414	164	3,562	8,473
Total Asia.....	529	3,578	5,867	8,107	63,083	71,795
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,942	4,321	6,440	32,982	38,194	60,294
New Zealand.....	1,678	2,611	4,083	16,371	16,110	37,386
Fiji.....	31	10	451	367	375	1,386
Other Oceania.....	2	1	9	45	20	63
Total Oceania.....	4,653	6,943	10,983	49,765	54,699	99,129
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	34,589	87,981	107,331	442,902	904,701	1,168,501
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	24,736	83,868	105,972	270,461	887,941	1,034,226
Alaska.....	4	31	15	120	276	300
American Virgin Islands.....	2	17	19	34	110	160
Guam.....			13	3	5	199
Hawaii.....	22	256	239	1,364	2,758	3,299
Puerto Rico.....	17	182	199	329	2,926	2,605
Total United States and Possessions.....	24,781	84,354	106,457	272,311	894,016	1,040,789
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	172	1,751	2,450	4,675	14,039	31,697
Bolivia.....	16	47	50	117	529	567
Brazil.....	214	2,924	4,137	3,522	24,602	31,660
Chile.....	53	314	282	604	3,565	4,392
Colombia.....	191	1,299	1,008	1,270	8,930	9,950
Costa Rica.....	10	33	88	99	873	1,780
Cuba.....	71	430	779	1,186	5,270	7,502
Ecuador.....	2	78	141	52	801	1,626
Guatemala.....	12	62	120	120	928	1,630
Haiti.....	10	84	61	120	1,121	1,366
Honduras.....	11	81	13	170	624	641
Mexico.....	152	1,295	891	2,340	10,536	11,701
Nicaragua.....	4	23	66	75	366	590
Panama.....	19	142	129	304	1,502	1,882
Paraguay.....	2	2	6	11	85	153
Peru.....	50	195	230	892	3,080	3,695
Salvador.....	3	14	53	47	454	665
San Domingo.....	9	294	128	296	1,541	1,914
Uruguay.....	11	418	508	216	2,671	3,371
Venezuela.....	88	1,194	1,046	1,256	11,086	12,989
Total Latin America.....	1,100	10,680	12,186	17,372	92,603	129,771
Europe:						
Albania.....			12	8	122	505
Austria.....			798	8	3,679	3,070
Belgium.....	718	2,008	5,304	9,555	63,626	52,749
Bulgaria.....				9	9	14
Czechoslovakia.....	20	98	1,296	3,164	9,871	13,779
Denmark.....	161	313	306	1,527	1,527	4,328
Estonia.....				2		
Finland.....	5	81	97	482	507	1,212
France.....	923	6,519	10,808	9,152	74,380	81,058

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	December			Twelve Months ended December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Europe—Con.						
Germany.....	1,513	237	680	18,261	6,867	6,690
Greece.....		280	574	1,565	9,738	5,440
Hungary.....	1		37	4	1,063	946
Iceland.....	1	181	187	18	3,123	2,485
Italy.....	172	1,528	5,705	1,745	20,387	35,688
Latvia.....	42			276		
Lithuania.....	18			912		
Netherlands.....	482	3,132	3,513	10,267	33,883	55,940
Norway.....	380	1,600	911	7,854	19,267	20,320
Poland.....	43	502	769	1,035	22,501	15,380
Portugal.....	9	92	92	135	2,662	3,502
Azores and Madeira.....	1	4	43	4	71	392
Roumania.....	3			42		103
Soviet Union.....	56	408	38	937	17,705	4,866
Spain.....	1	84	32	101	695	941
Sweden.....	703	604	1,609	5,411	9,133	17,461
Switzerland.....	45	1,843	1,696	736	8,636	14,196
Yugoslavia.....	2	1	198	12	12,030	6,729
Total Europe.....	5,299	20,115	34,705	73,219	321,483	347,794
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia.....		9	6		30	94
Afghanistan.....					1	36
Belgian Congo.....	14	56	117	106	1,201	1,292
China.....	452	2,218	2,004	2,885	42,915	34,984
Greenland.....					234	128
Egypt.....	56	2,256	737	396	15,086	10,922
French Africa.....	271	104	233	804	8,945	4,598
French East Indies.....	1	18	146	28	269	858
French Guiana.....		4	23	6	180	264
French Oceania.....	6	38	20	80	121	230
French West Indies.....	19	128	85	172	1,278	1,743
Madagascar.....	1	54	86	9	263	176
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	23	41	83	270	784	1,158
Iraq.....	2	60	57	40	3,231	2,160
Tripoli.....						5
Other Italian Africa.....					3	7
Japan.....	1,861		42	20,770	1,027	559
Korea.....		126	7		126	30
Liberia.....	1	1		20	67	144
Morocco.....	4	19	101	97	1,169	1,447
Netherlands East Indies.....	151	860	381	902	6,833	5,807
Netherlands Guiana.....	5	20	49	39	746	826
Netherlands West Indies.....	12	108	195	204	1,399	1,844
Iran.....		16	27	80	431	946
Philippine Islands.....	157	1,844	541	1,465	8,901	10,448
Portuguese Africa.....	76	561	104	1,395	2,128	1,898
Portuguese Asia.....			3	1	76	147
Siam.....	2	10	3	20	58	415
Canary Islands.....				3	333	46
Spanish Africa.....						62
Syria.....	5	25	136	64	228	2,546
Turkey.....		194	280	1,916	1,618	2,229
Total Other Foreign.....	3,119	8,770	5,476	31,772	99,411	88,049
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	34,299	123,921	158,825	394,681	1,407,514	1,606,401
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	68,888	211,902	266,156	837,584	2,312,215	2,774,902

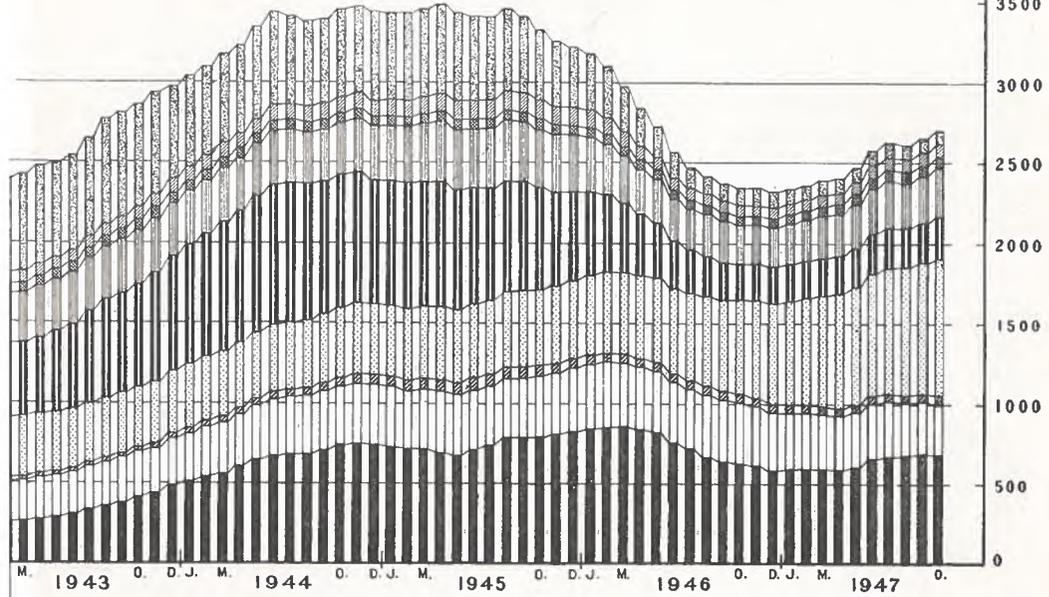
The expert services of Freight Forwarding Agents are to be recommended to firms unfamiliar with requirements under the listed headings. (See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 19.)



Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

1939-47 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 MONTH TOTALS

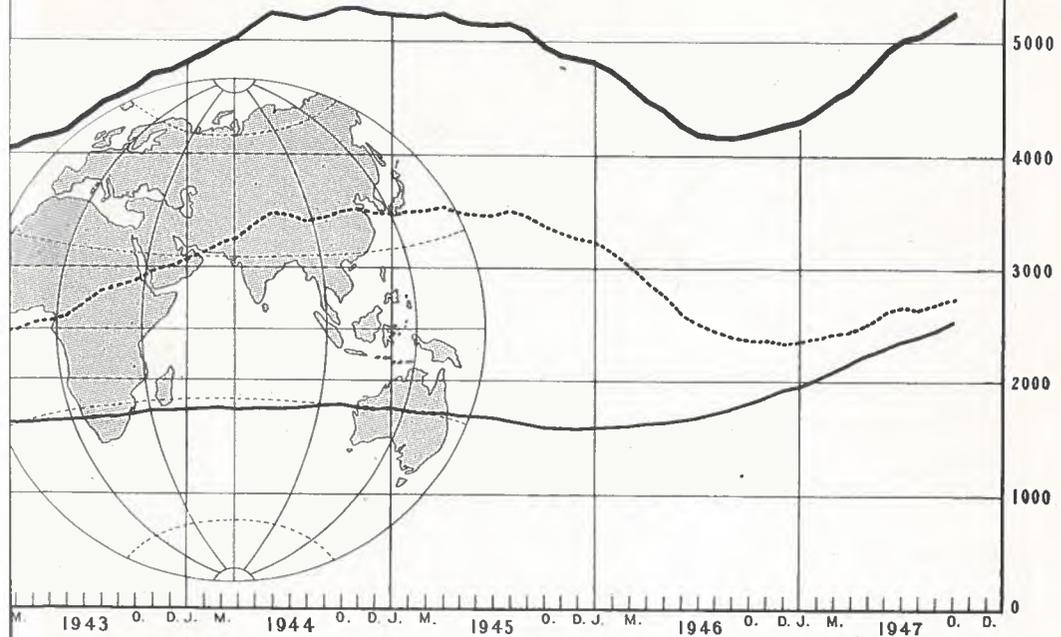
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Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics

1939-47 WITH AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39 MONTH TOTALS

MILLION DOLLARS



Canadian Exports, by Commodities

Commodity	December			Twelve Months ended December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	18.1	57.0	66.0	190.9	578.5	683.7
Animals and Animal Products.....	10.5	30.5	37.0	118.1	358.5	331.4
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	0.9	3.9	4.0	13.1	53.8	49.3
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	17.8	61.8	85.8	211.6	625.6	886.2
Iron and Products.....	4.3	16.7	23.1	60.1	227.5	273.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	12.5	24.2	26.0	179.7	247.8	303.9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.2	5.7	6.7	25.0	57.4	74.6
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.4	5.6	7.2	19.5	67.6	83.8
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.2	6.4	10.3	19.6	95.7	88.7
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	68.9	211.9	266.2	837.6	2312.2	2774.9
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products:						
Fruits.....	1,635	2,964	895	13,085	15,124	14,890
Vegetables.....	656	1,228	1,613	6,504	13,754	17,557
Wheat.....	9,048	24,231	24,368	89,394	250,306	265,200
Grains, other.....	846	9,455	14,247	12,892	44,724	49,103
Flour of wheat.....	1,158	7,250	11,367	17,638	126,733	106,578
Farinaceous products, other.....	998	1,341	2,557	11,976	18,971	18,750
Sugar and products.....	73	464	296	2,015	4,120	7,650
Alcoholic beverages.....	1,299	2,767	2,009	10,942	36,296	28,478
Vegetable fats and oils.....	10	451	544	162	5,346	6,497
Rubber and products.....	1,150	2,407	3,270	14,905	22,477	33,125
Seeds.....	581	1,937	2,695	3,011	13,228	16,693
Tobacco.....	381	1,159	337	5,501	6,446	14,157
Vegetable products, other.....	218	1,369	1,761	2,871	20,963	15,018
Total.....	18,052	57,023	65,960	190,897	578,488	683,697
Animals and Animal Products:						
Cattle.....	621	1,205	1,423	9,232	18,015	14,980
Other animals, living.....	108	175	956	1,409	5,184	5,034
Fish and fishery products.....	2,215	5,665	7,496	26,530	86,486	82,359
Furs and products.....	2,207	2,266	6,644	14,097	32,291	29,048
Leather and products.....	487	1,121	1,738	5,648	16,938	20,318
Bacon and hams.....	2,158	8,208	8,191	30,906	66,389	62,081
Meats, other.....	543	7,883	4,983	5,403	62,547	40,776
Cheese.....	1,090	1,302	880	11,874	21,948	14,162
Milk products, other.....	192	748	1,035	4,346	12,975	15,538
Eggs, shell and processed.....	32	1,261	2,610	498	26,772	36,968
Animal products, other.....	877	697	1,133	8,193	8,928	10,181
Total.....	10,531	30,531	37,098	118,136	358,473	331,445
Fibres, Textiles and Products:						
Cotton.....	226	1,140	1,296	2,615	10,551	11,238
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	22	67	63	103	2,449	1,115
Wool and products.....	84	486	722	1,326	18,945	8,863
Artificial silk and products.....	219	973	762	2,270	8,293	11,761
Textile products, other.....	383	1,250	1,159	6,741	13,522	16,332
Total.....	933	3,916	4,003	13,055	53,760	49,347
Wood, Wood Products and Paper:						
Planks and boards.....	3,299	14,924	22,101	35,887	125,391	208,375
Pulpwood.....	520	1,344	3,914	13,642	28,731	34,529
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,648	5,848	8,635	17,641	55,763	78,590
Wood pulp.....	2,335	10,224	17,006	27,731	114,021	177,803
Manufactured wood, other.....	189	760	779	2,889	7,971	7,963
Newsprint paper.....	9,050	25,697	30,296	104,615	275,875	342,293
Paper, other.....	655	2,523	2,680	8,258	21,573	30,840
Books and printed matter.....	65	487	435	950	6,276	5,439
Total.....	17,760	61,808	85,847	211,613	625,591	886,192
Iron and Products:						
Iron ore.....		2		1	4,353	6,023
Ferro alloys.....	251	1,119	1,533	1,306	9,485	21,545
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	20	181	141	2,566	3,328	4,080
Rolling mill products.....	85	861	1,537	4,769	7,528	10,935

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodity	December			Twelve Months ended December		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Products—Con.						
Locomotive and parts.....	1	3,082	403	241	26,981	15,672
Farm machinery and implements....	199	1,787	4,230	7,790	28,662	42,238
Hardware and cutlery.....	203	390	512	2,239	4,176	5,693
Machinery (except farm).....	692	1,859	4,002	9,783	15,535	41,022
Automobiles, freight.....	468	2,517	1,997	6,924	43,201	37,918
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,533	1,715	3,292	14,311	13,993	33,579
Automobile parts.....	215	1,463	2,206	2,679	21,110	20,142
Railway cars and parts.....	3	281	223	159	26,342	3,368
Iron products, other.....	662	1,471	3,016	6,371	22,779	30,941
Total.....	4,333	17,628	23,092	60,130	227,473	273,156
Non-ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products.....	1,897	4,068	4,182	23,744	56,030	63,956
Brass and products.....	96	207	618	1,089	3,373	3,875
Copper and products.....	4,497	5,447	7,081	53,315	37,005	59,298
Lead and products.....	784	1,525	2,727	8,983	16,846	30,945
Nickel.....	2,781	4,639	4,389	52,490	55,205	60,443
Precious metals, except gold.....	1,027	1,809	1,775	22,955	21,469	22,581
Zinc and products.....	834	4,177	2,602	9,816	27,769	30,193
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	264	1,477	1,307	4,114	20,939	19,135
Non-ferrous products, other.....	290	833	1,272	3,152	9,174	13,512
Total.....	12,470	24,182	25,953	179,664	247,180	303,937
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Asbestos and products.....	1,349	2,345	3,185	13,317	24,481	32,969
Coal.....	111	755	869	1,541	5,946	5,621
Petroleum and products.....	131	495	765	878	4,622	6,884
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	194	1,191	974	3,774	11,727	13,110
Non-metallic products, other.....	403	875	950	5,504	10,585	16,030
Total.....	2,189	5,661	6,744	25,013	57,361	74,614
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids.....	119	213	257	1,354	2,060	3,713
Medicinal preparations.....	132	387	449	1,566	5,343	4,400
Fertilizers.....	449	2,383	3,459	7,066	32,108	34,386
Paints and varnishes.....	71	458	572	910	4,407	7,346
Calcium compounds.....	39	137	153	488	2,813	2,202
Soda and sodium compounds.....	217	409	341	4,000	4,414	5,232
Chemical products, other.....	407	1,733	1,932	4,111	16,444	26,526
Total.....	1,434	5,620	7,163	19,496	67,589	83,804
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Toys and sporting goods.....	29	191	81	526	1,802	1,889
Films.....	219	148	449	3,527	2,510	3,305
Ships and vessels.....	18	580	4,883	218	17,856	23,965
Aircraft and parts.....	24	1,361	426	2,799	9,507	5,900
Electrical energy.....	351	415	361	4,183	7,070	5,611
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	195	1,275	513	2,133	9,121	11,039
Miscellaneous other.....	197	651	1,314	3,630	7,519	14,852
Donations and gifts.....		950	1,610		30,163	10,627
Non-commercial articles.....	152	863	1,116	2,556	10,124	11,523
Total.....	1,185	6,433	10,303	19,571	95,672	88,710

Canadian Toy Fair Planned for March

The Eighth Annual Canadian Toy Fair will be held in Montreal from March 22 to March 25 under the sponsorship of the Canadian Playthings Manufacturers Association. Upwards of one hundred firms exhibited at last year's fair, and displays from Great Britain, the British West Indies, South Africa, Sweden, Central and South America have been included since this annual event was inaugurated in 1941.

German Coal and Steel Production Shows Increase at End of 1947

October-November figures indicate output of coal 50 per cent higher than last year, and increase in steel production—Many other industries show rise, but vehicle, machinery and chemical manufactures low.

By D. W. Jackson, Canadian Economic Representative

FRANKFURT, December 10, 1947.—Prospects for substantial industrial revival in the combined U.S./U.K. zones improved considerably during October, as a result of sharp advances in the two key industries—coal and steel. In the case of coal, the average daily gross clean output of hard coal in the Aachen area rose only moderately in the month as a whole, advancing from 241,200 tons in September to 243,900 tons in October. However, the real progress achieved was considerably greater. At the beginning of October, the daily rate of output was only 238,000 tons, but about the middle of the month, production started rising steadily, and by October 31 it reached 258,000 tons, an increase of 8 per cent. Moreover, a further increase of more than 20,000 tons daily was achieved during the first two weeks of November, and by the middle of November output had crossed the 280,000-ton mark. This represented an advance of more than 15 per cent in four weeks, and of nearly 50 per cent as compared with the rate of output a year earlier.

Contributing to this increase were the new incentive program, continued additions to the mine labour force, and the change in the weather, which has greatly reduced absenteeism. The importance of the advance should be measured not only in terms of the increased availability of fuel for bizonal industry, but also in terms of availability of more coal for export and consequently a significantly greater contribution toward the rehabilitation of Western Europe.

Iron and Steel Production Improving

Iron and steel production also improved sharply. Output of crude steel in the bizonal area rose from 271,000 tons in September to 311,000 tons in October, an increase of about 15 per cent. Increases of about the same magnitude were reported for pig iron, castings, and rolling mill products. Since June, 1947, output of steel ingot has expanded by 40 per cent. The October rate of output is in excess of 3.7 million tons annually, which is still, however, only about 30 per cent of the annual production permitted under the new Bizonal Level of Industry Plan.

The problem of providing sufficient transport to meet the increased production remains critical. Despite intensive efforts to increase the freight car pool, it has not proved possible to move the coal as fast as it is being mined. From October 5 to November 9, hard coal stockpiled at the mines rose almost 400,000 tons. However, this increase in stocks is less than the rise in output. The reopening of the Rhine waterways, as heavy rains relieved the prolonged drought, should improve the situation. Intensive effort is being devoted to accelerating the car-repair program, but it is evident that the transport problem will remain critical for many months.

The fundamental improvement in underlying conditions was not reflected during October in a corresponding increase in the general level of industrial production in the United States zone. The general index rose only slightly, from 48 to 49 per cent of the 1936 average. This lag was due chiefly to the fact that it takes some time for the increased output of coal and steel to become available to manufacturing industry. In addition, the effect of the prolonged drought in reducing hydro-electric output had created an acute power shortage and curtailed operation in many plants.

Output of Vehicles, Machinery and Chemicals Low

In particular, these adverse conditions prevailing during the month resulted in sharp reductions in the output of vehicles, machinery, and chemicals. Production of trucks, three tons and under, dropped from 644 in September to 481 in October in the Southern Laender of the Bizonal Area, while in the Northern Laender, output dropped from 350 to 310. Production of automobiles declined in both areas, while output of both agricultural and construction machinery in the United States Zone dropped sharply.

The decline in the output of chemicals was in large part a direct reflection of the shortage of electric power. Output of calcium carbide in the United States Zone dropped from 7,500 tons in September to 4,200 tons in October, and production of caustic soda was affected, though not to the same extent. Although output of numerous individual chemicals such as sulphuric acid, soap and dyestuffs increased, chemical production generally in the United States Zone declined about 13 per cent during the month.

Smaller declines ranging between 5 to 10 per cent were reported for ceramics, glass, saw mills and wood-making. The decline in lumber was, again, due to the power shortage.

With the above exceptions, output of all other industry groups in the United States Zone increased during October. In most cases the advances were narrow, and the only group to increase more than 10 per cent was iron and steel, in which output rose to a new high for the occupation. Other industries in the United States Zone, which reached new peaks, included mining, textiles and paper and pulp. In the case of mining, a narrow advance raised production to 99 per cent of prewar. Textiles increased slightly under 10 per cent, raising the index to 46 per cent of 1936, and paper and pulp rose by eight per cent to an index of 39. Output also expanded in electrical equipment, precision instruments and optics, stones and earth, rubber products, and leather industries.

Food Supply Still Big Problem

Viewed in broad perspective, the outlook for further recovery in both the United States Zone and the Combined U.S./U.K. Zones shows definite improvement, as a result of the expansion of coal and steel output, and the end of the prolonged drought which affected both electric power and inland water transport. The trend during the immediate future, of course, will depend to a considerable extent on the rehabilitation rate of rail transport, and on the severity of the winter. From the longer range point of view, the basic problems of restoring normal economic incentives and providing sufficient food for the population remain to be solved.

Great Britain Arranging Trade Talks With Eight Continental Countries

Discussions with Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland this month, and with France in February—Increased imports of Danish bacon and dairy products planned—United Kingdom has large unfavourable trade balance with Italy.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, January 3, 1948.—Trade talks between Great Britain and a number of European countries have been arranged in an effort to solve some of the existing problems and to establish closer commercial relations. Negotiations are scheduled for January with Belgium, Denmark, Italy, the Netherlands and Switzerland, for February with France and at a later date with Rumania and Yugoslavia.

Negotiations with Belgium are a continuation of those in London before Christmas. The Belgians were supplied with a list of British requirements, the principal item being steel from Belgium and Luxembourg. It is also necessary that Belgium increase her imports from Great Britain and other countries in the sterling area, thereby absorbing more of the sterling that Belgium has accumulated. The visible trade balance between Great Britain and Belgium and the Belgian Congo for the first ten months of 1947 amounts to £2,500,000 in favour of Belgium.

A delegation from Denmark is due in London tomorrow, when discussions on bacon and other dairy products will be resumed. Efforts were previously made to arrange for bulk purchases of Danish bacon, but these failed through the inability of Britain to pay the high prices quoted. According to information from Copenhagen, the Danish delegation will ask "world market" prices for the butter and bacon, which are claimed to be about 7s. per kilo for butter (about 65 cents a pound) and 4s. 6d. per kilo for bacon (42 cents a pound), in the event of Great Britain demanding a "world market" price for British coal.

Convertibility of Sterling Sought

The delegation, it is reported, will also ask for convertibility of sterling during 1948 to an amount equalling \$50,000,000 (£12,500,000), together with guarantees that Britain will deliver stipulated quantities of coal, iron, steel and feeding-stuffs.

If the two countries can reach an agreement on the prices to be paid for Danish food, it is believed the Danes will resume their purchases of British textiles and other manufactured goods. These were much lower during the first ten months of 1947 than in the corresponding period of 1946.

Millions of additional Danish eggs will be supplied to the United Kingdom, with the supply guaranteed until 1950, as a result of an agreement announced recently by the Ministry of Food. The two governments agreed to a new protocol, replacing that of July 31, 1946, regulating the trade in eggs. Prices for the 1947-1948 and 1948-1949 seasons will be increased to 26s. per long hundred. Quantities for both seasons will remain at 85 per cent of the total exportable surplus. The period is to be extended to the 1949-1950 season, with a guaranteed minimum price of 20s. per long hundred for the average shipments of the preceding two seasons, plus 50 per cent.

Danish authorities may demand a review of prices for the 1948-1949 season and, failing any agreement, will send 50 per cent of their exportable surplus at 26s. per long hundred.

Financial and trade questions will be discussed with a Swiss delegation, which is due in London about January 15. Although the balance of trade between Great Britain and Switzerland was in favour of this country to the extent of £10,000,000 for the first ten months of 1947, it is understood that Switzerland has a favourable trade balance with countries in the sterling area. A settlement will involve a drain on the gold reserves of the sterling area.

Unfavourable Trade Balance with Italy

Methods of liquidating Great Britain's large unfavourable balance of trade with Italy will be the subject of discussion at the meeting on January 12 of the Anglo-Italian Economic Committee. British imports from Italy during the first ten months of 1947 were valued at £23,500,000, whereas British exports to Italy were valued at less than £8,000,000. It is suggested that Italy increase her purchases of non-essential goods from Britain as a solution to this situation.

Trade talks between officials of Great Britain and the Netherlands will not be resumed until the end of January. It is understood that financial questions, outstanding since the war, will also be discussed.

Trade Talks with France in February

Discussions of a commercial character will take place in Paris during the early part of February, when the next meeting of the Anglo-French Joint Economic Committee is scheduled. Great Britain hopes to increase her exports to France, and consideration will also be given to means of changing the character of French exports to this country.

Trade between the United Kingdom and metropolitan France showed a balance of nearly £3,000,000 in favour of France for the first eight months of 1947. According to British Board of Trade estimates, this unfavourable balance is expected to be approximately £6,500,000 by the end of 1947. The British Government hopes to redress this balance next year by increasing British exports, rather than by reducing British imports from France.

It is understood that France has already undertaken to take large quantities of British-made machinery and has under consideration an increase in her purchases of consumer goods. British officials attach some importance to the latter, as it is desired to export more British luxury and semi-luxury goods to France. Britain expects to obtain a larger proportion of available essentials, such as pit props, timber and steel. The French have also indicated that they will increase, if possible, their shipments of certain standard foodstuffs, such as cheese and fresh fruit.

Australia Seeks Cattle and Sheep from Canada

Although Australia is assisting importers of pedigree breeding stock from Canada, Great Britain and the United States, as indicated in a report from Sydney appearing in the January 17th issue of *Foreign Trade*, subsidies applicable to livestock from Canada are limited to payments for cattle and sheep brought into the Commonwealth. These amount to £100 per head for cattle and £40 per head for sheep, as set forth in the report.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Zinc Temporarily Duty Free in Argentina

Buenos Aires, January 7, 1948.—(FTS)—Under an Argentine decree of December 30, 1947, zinc in ingots or bars, used exclusively for making zinc oxide, is admitted free of duty into Argentina for a period of six months. The total amount that may be imported within this period is 900 metric tons. This increase was adopted to maintain the supply of zinc oxide required for the Argentine paint-making industry.

Benelux Countries Suspend Import Duties

Brussels, January 4, 1948.—(FTS)—The Belgian Minister of External Commerce has released a list of Benelux tariff items on which the three Benelux countries (Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg) had agreed to the suspension or reduction of the duties for a period of one year from January 1, 1948. This action is taken to resist further rises in the cost of living, to facilitate industrial requirements, and to carry out existing engagements with Switzerland.

Included in the list of items on which the duty has been suspended, of special interest to Canada, are: Fresh meat; canned meats; meat, salted, dried or smoked; cheese; eggs; honey; fresh apples; dried apples; wheat flour; rolled oats; linseed oil; sardines; canned salmon; infant's or invalid's food; wood simply sawn lengthwise; veneering sheets; plywood; box shooks; bags or sacks for packing; steam engines without boilers; bicycle parts; and machine tools.

Included in the list of items on which the duty is reduced are:

	Present duty	Reduced duty
Automobile tires and tubes	24% ad val.	18% ad val.
Newsprint	10% ad val.	6% ad val.
Felted cardboard and felted paper	15% ad val.	6% ad val.
Cotton fabrics, not figured, unbleached	14% ad val.	8% ad val.
Cotton fabrics, figured, bleached, dyed or printed.....	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
Wool blankets	24% ad val.	12% ad val.
Jute fabrics	18% ad val.	10% ad val.
Slippers and house footwear	24% ad val.	15% ad val.
Leather footwear	24% ad val.	15% ad val.
Footwear of rubber	24% ad val.	15% ad val.

The complete list of suspended and reduced goods is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section of the Commercial Relations Division.

(Editor's Note—See *Foreign Trade* for January 17, 1948, for a general review of the new Benelux customs tariff.)

British Guiana Allows Certain Imports

Port-of-Spain, December 16, 1947.—Effective today, licences will be issued for the importation into British Guiana from hard-currency countries, including Canada, of drugs, chemicals, patent medicines, toilet preparations and photographic equipment on the following basis:

Quotas the same as in 1946—drugs, chemicals and essential oils; surgical dressings; surgical appliances, supports and medical equipment; rubber druggists' sundries; disinfectants; baby foods; medicinal food preparations and diabetic foods; toilet soaps; and sanitary napkins and belts;

Seventy-five per cent of 1946 quotas—face powders; talcum powders; cold and vanishing creams; deodorant creams and powders; tooth-paste and powders;

Sixty-two and two-third per cent of 1946 quotas—tooth, hair and shaving brushes;

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Fifty per cent of 1946 quotas—insecticides; flavouring essences; flavours and colours;

Twenty-five per cent of 1946 quotas—patent and proprietary medicines;

Reasonable quantities—chemical apparatus-appliances; glassware and other requisites for recognized laboratories; medicinal bottles; corks and cartons; medical and pharmaceutical books; photo films and paper;

For professional use—photographic cameras and other photographic appliances, excluding chemicals, films and paper.

The following items are prohibited importation: medicinal glassware; perfumes; toilet waters; bay rum; colognes; lavender water; brilliantine; hair fixatives; hair tonics; hair shampoos; hair dyes; eyebrow pencils; face creams (except cold, vanishing and deodorant creams); cuticle and nail polish remover; lipstick; rouge and nail polish.

New Patent and Trade Mark Fees in the Belgian Congo

Leopoldville, December 5, 1947.—(FTS)—Reflecting in part the general rise in prices, the Government of the Belgian Congo has increased considerably the fees applicable to the issuance of patents and the registration of trade marks and industrial designs in this Colony. Effective October 1, 1947, these charges are as follows:

1. (a) For the registration of an industrial design or model for a period of—

One year	150 francs.
Three years	300 francs.
Five years	550 francs.
In perpetuity	750 francs.
- (b) For each transfer of the above 150 francs.
2. (a) For the registration of a Trade Mark 750 francs.
- (b) For each transfer of the above 500 francs.
3. (a) For the granting of a patent 3,000 francs.

All of these fees are double those previously in effect, with the exception of item 2 (b), which was 150 francs.

Costa Rica Introduces New Exchange Controls

Guatemala City, December 23, 1947.—(FTS)—Lack of sufficient exchange to meet payment for Costa Rica's imports through official channels has led to the introduction of further exchange restrictions. Under a decree of December 19, 1947, the Exchange Control Board may not grant import licences unless the interested party previously deposits in a bank, for subsequent transfer to a special account in the Issue Department of the National Bank of Costa Rica, the following amounts: 20 per cent of the value of first category goods; 40 per cent of the value of second category goods; and 60 per cent of the value of third category goods. The value on which the deposit is calculated is the cost of the goods, plus freight and expenses. The Control Board will not accept applications for amounts larger than the value of registered orders and, if the amount requested is less than that registered, the difference in the deposit will be returned. Provision is made for withdrawal of the deposit if the order is cancelled or if the importer waives his claim to the exchange applied for. The deposit is withdrawn also at the time the exchange applied for is granted. Deposits pertaining to orders carried out through letters of credit are withdrawn simultaneously with the authorization granted by the Control Board to open the corresponding letter of credit.

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Persons having registered their orders prior to the date of this decree, and who had not applied for exchange by that date, are required to make a deposit under the same conditions as those registering new orders. At the moment, goods to the value of 18 million colones are outstanding for payment through the Control Board on which deposits will now have to be made in cases where exchange has not been applied for. In the circumstances, cancellation of part of these orders may be expected and Canadian exporters would be well advised to request confirmation of any unexecuted orders.

Many small firms dealing almost exclusively in unnecessary commodities (i.e. third category goods), of which Costa Rica has large stocks, will not be in a position to do very much business, and only the larger firms which are financially sound will be able to import the articles urgently required for the Costa Rican market.

Recently, payments for the import of goods coming within the first category have been delayed for as long as seven months, and for those in the second and third categories delays have been from nine months to a year, or even longer. Some importers possessing funds in United States banks have been drawing on these reserves to meet their drafts. Some others have been obliged to purchase their dollars on the free market at a premium of anything up to 16 per cent over the official rate of exchange.

Costa Rica's coffee crop is good, and the prices obtained are higher than for many years past. This condition, providing that imports of luxury goods are curtailed, will go a long way towards improving the situation.

Licences Required for Commercial Travellers in Grenada

Port-of-Spain, December 16, 1947.—A Grenada ordinance, dated November 5, 1947, provides that persons desiring to carry on business as commercial travellers in the Colony shall obtain a licence from the Treasurer, for which a fee of £5 per annum shall be paid.

"Commercial traveller" includes any person, partnership, firm or company (whether incorporated or not) engaged in the business of soliciting orders for goods, or of importing goods of any kind on a commission basis, to be sold locally.

Import Licences for Exhibits at Milan Trade Fair

The Italian Ministry of Foreign Trade has arranged for goods being exhibited at the International Fair in Milan, from April 12 to April 27, 1948, to be forwarded to its office in Milan from various customs houses by means of a bill of security (*bolletta di cauzione*). This office will grant temporary import licences in accordance with customs and finance regulations.

The Ministry will consider applications to transform temporary imports, sold at the fair, into permanent imports. Special facilities will be granted for those commodities imported from countries that have undertaken to grant similar facilities to Italian commodities exhibited at international fairs in their respective countries.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Con.

Jamaica Announces Import Quotas for Textiles and Clothing

Kingston, Jamaica, December 23, 1947—(FTS)—The Jamaica Imports, Exports and Prices Board has announced that, effective January 1, 1948, quotas will be established for importations of textiles, footwear, ready-to-wear garments, and haberdashery, from the United States, Canada, and other non-scheduled areas. (Scheduled areas are the United Kingdom, British Colonies, and war-shattered countries). Separate quota allocations will be made for each category of goods.

Quota allocations will be awarded in dollars, and will be calculated on the wartime basis corrected by reference to the distribution of supplies to individual traders during the calendar year 1946. However, a percentage of the total dollar allotment will be reserved for allocation to new traders.

With respect to textiles and footwear, all of the goods to which the notice refers, which are received in Jamaica after December 31, 1947, will be written off against the 1948 quota allocations, notwithstanding the existence of valid import licences in respect of such goods.

It is not the intention that the importation of any kind of clothing which local manufacturers are able to supply should be permitted. The importation of ready-made suits and dresses is prohibited.

Nicaraguan Import Licensing Requirements

Guatemala City, December 23, 1947.—(FTS)—The Nicaraguan department in charge of import licences will issue a licence only on the basis of 90-day sight draft, or 90 days from date of invoice. It is very much doubted whether the situation in Nicaragua will improve before the middle of 1948, and there is little possibility of orders being placed with Canadian firms unless the exporters will ship under these conditions. The political situation in Nicaragua remains tense and may deteriorate still further in the near future.

Southern Rhodesia Announces Revised Import Control Policy

Johannesburg, December 30, 1947.—(FTS)—The Department of Commerce and Industries of Southern Rhodesia on December 20, 1947, published a notice listing articles for which permits will not in any circumstances be granted for imports from specified countries. These countries include Canada, Newfoundland, the United States and its territories, the Philippine Islands, and sixteen Latin American countries.

The prohibition applies to all importations whether by established firms or by private individuals, and includes such goods received by parcel or packet post, as well as by rail or air freight. No exception, it is stated, will be made, and all such goods received within the Colony after January 12, 1948, will become liable to confiscation, irrespective of whether the consignment represents a gift or not.

The list specifies some 200 items and extends to a very wide range of goods, including, among others, aeroplanes, beer, cocks and valves, china and porcelain insulators, colours ground in oil, cardboard boxes and cups, all fish, furniture, fancy goods, footwear, outer garments, hosiery, lampware, condensed milk, oatmeal, paper bags, perfumery and toilet preparations, rayon piece-goods, refrigerators (except commercial), sporting goods, underwear, vacuum cleaners, wireless sets, and washing machines.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—*Concluded*

Appended to the notice is a list of parts and accessories normally imported for the motor trade, for which permits will be refused for imports manufactured in "specified countries".

As regards licensing of imports from specified countries of goods not on the prohibited list, a scheme has been introduced for the allocation of available dollars to the various classes of goods which are considered essential, based on a balance of only some \$4,400,000 being available for such imports until the end of June, 1948.

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.	Montreal—February 2-7.
Belleville and Batawa—January 29.	Pembroke—March 4.
Kingston—January 30.	Renfrew—March 5.
Gananoque—January 31.	

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 enquiries 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.

76. **Italy**—Messrs S.A.C.E.S.I.E., Via Eustachi 31, Milano, wish to act as agents for any Canadian firms exporting to Italy. The company in question is satisfactorily rated and is interested in all kinds of products, whether raw materials or manufactures. File: 24246.



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
Africa-East—			
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
Africa-South—			
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.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	January 23	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Buneos Aires.....	February 15	<i>Javanese Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	February 11-12	* <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	February 14	<i>Mortain</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	March 29-30	* <i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	January 28	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....	February 15	<i>Javanese Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai.....	February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	February 4-6	<i>Magister</i>	Drew, Brown
Santiago.....	February 20-22	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Drew, Brown
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	January 22-31	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Egypt—			
Port Said.....	{ January 17-27	<i>Jacob Luckenback</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Suez.....	{ February 13-15	<i>Borneo</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	{ March 12-14	<i>Welleveden</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	January 22-31	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
France			
Marseilles.....	February 14	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	February 11-12	* <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	March 29-30	* <i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Gibraltar	February 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	February 26	<i>Marchdale</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong	{ February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	{ February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Iceland—			
Reykjavik.....	February 4-9	<i>Salmonknot</i>	F. K. Warren
Reykjavik.....	February 10-15	<i>Trueknot</i>	F. K. Warren
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay.....	February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
Italy—			
Genoa.....	February 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Naples.....			
Venice.....	February 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports...	February 14	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
Malayan Union—			
Penang.....	{ January 17-27	<i>Jacob Luckenback</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham...	{ February 13-15	<i>Borneo</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	{ March 12-14	<i>Welleveden</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	{ February 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Areas.....				{ February 26	Marchdale	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam.....	February 11-12	* <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam.....				March 29-30	*Beckenham	Cunard Donaldson
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	January 17-27	<i>Jacob Luckenback</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Cheribun.....			
Samarang.....			
Soerabaya.....			
	February 13-15	<i>Borneo</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	March 12-14	<i>Welleveden</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	January 29	<i>Blue Cloud</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	February 2	<i>North Pioneer</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	February 5	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	February 6-9	<i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	February 7	<i>Fort Townshend (r)</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	February 13	<i>North Pioneer</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	February 14	<i>Nova Scotia (r)</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	February 24	<i>North Pioneer</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	March 2	<i>Newfoundland (r)</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	March 6	<i>North Pioneer</i>	Clarke Steamships

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Norway—			
Oslo.....	January 22-31	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			
Philippines—			
Manila.....	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Portugal—			
Lisbon.....	February 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon	January 24-27 February 6-9	<i>Mayhaven</i> <i>Mayfall</i>	Shaw Steamships Shaw Steamships
Singapore	January 17-27 February 10 February 13-15 March 12-14	<i>Jacob Luckenback</i> <i>Seaside</i> <i>Borneo</i> <i>Welleveden</i>	Cunard Donaldson March Shipping Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg.....	January 22-31	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Malmö.....			
Norrköping.....			
Stockholm.....			
Trieste	February 26	<i>Marchdale</i>	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	January 27	<i>Pacific Stronghold</i>	Furness Withy
Avonmouth.....	February 14	<i>Boston City</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	February 6	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	February 14	<i>Nova Scotia</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	February 17-24	<i>Valacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	March 2	<i>Newfoundland</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	March 10	* <i>Empress of Canada</i> (r) †	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	March 12	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	April 16	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 5	<i>Vasconia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	January 29	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	February 16	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	March 5	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	March 24	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	January 28	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	February 15	<i>Jaranese Prince</i>	Furness Withy
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	February 7-16	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	February 2	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
Barbados.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	February 7-16	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	February 7-16	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	February 7-16	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Dominica.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Dominica.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Grenada.....	Jan. 24–Feb. 2	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	February 7–16	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Jan. 25–Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Grenada.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	January 12–26	<i>A Ship</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	February 2	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 4–6	<i>Magister</i>	Drew, Brown
Jamaica.....	February 20–22	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Drew, Brown
Montserrat.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	Jan. 24–Feb. 2	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	February 7–16	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	Jan. 25–Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	Jan. 24–Feb. 2	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	February 7–16	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Jan. 25–Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	February 8	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	Jan. 24–Feb. 2	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	February 7–16	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Jan. 25–Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	Jan. 24–Feb. 2	<i>Alcoa Polaris</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	February 7–16	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Jan. 25–Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	February 18	<i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa—East—			
Lourenço Marques..	February 4–14	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
	February 17–27	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa—South—			
Cape Town.....	February 4–14	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Australia—			
Sydney.....	February 16–25	<i>Kaituna</i>	Montreal Australia
Melbourne.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	January 28	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	February 14	<i>Prins Willem II</i>	Shipping, Limited
Antwerp.....	February 17	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	February 18	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	February 19	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	February 25	<i>Hedel</i>	Shippig, Limited
British Honduras—			
Belize.....	February 1–6	<i>Benny</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal.....	February 1–6	<i>Benny</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	February 1–5	<i>Daltonhall</i>	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
China—			
Shanghai.....	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai.....	February 25-29	<i>City of Swansea</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	February 1-6	<i>Benny (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla.....	February 23-29	<i>Shakespeare Park (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	February 23-29	<i>Shakespeare Park (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	February 1-5	<i>Daltonhall</i>	McLean Kennedy
Port Sudan.....			
Erie—			
Dublin.....	February 12	<i>Irish Spruce</i>	Shipping, Limited
Cork.....			
France—			
Le Havre.....	January 28	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	February 17	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	February 18	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	February 19	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Germany—			
Bremerhaven.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 3	<i>Beaverbrae</i>	Canadian Pacific
Hamburg.....	January 28	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	February 18	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	February 23-29	<i>Shakespeare Park (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	February 25-29	<i>City of Swansea</i>	McLean Kennedy
India—			
Karachi.....	February 1-5	<i>Daltonhall</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
Mexico—			
Veracruz.....	February 3	<i>Federal Ambassador</i>	McLean Kennedy
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	January 28	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	February 14	<i>Prins Willem II</i>	Shipping, Limited
Rotterdam.....	February 17	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	February 19	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	February 25	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping, Limited
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curacao.....	February 23-29	<i>Shakespeare Park (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	February 16-25	<i>Kaituna</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttleton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 3	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo.....	January 26-28	<i>Topdalsfjord</i>	March Shipping
Kristiansand.....			
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			
Trondheim.....			

Departures from Saint John—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Oslo..... Kristiansand..... Stavanger..... Bergen.....	February 10-12	<i>Frierfjord</i>	March Shipping
Philippines— Manila..... Manila.....	February 3-4 February 25-29	<i>Achilles</i> <i>City of Swansea</i>	Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy
United Kingdom— Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Avonmouth..... Avonmouth.....	February 7-14 February 12-17 February 14-21 Feb. 24-Mar. 2 March 12-19 April 6-13	<i>Gracia</i> (r) <i>Moveria</i> <i>Delilian</i> <i>Salacia</i> (r) <i>Moveria</i> <i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow..... Glasgow..... Glasgow..... Glasgow..... Glasgow..... Glasgow..... Glasgow.....	February 5-12 February 15-22 February 20-27 March 6-13 March 23-30 April 5-12 April 9-16	<i>Norwegian</i> (r) <i>Salacia</i> (r) <i>Carmia</i> (r) <i>Dorelian</i> (r) <i>Norwegian</i> (r) <i>Delilian</i> (r) <i>Carmia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Hull..... Hull.....	February 4-9 February 14-20	<i>Consuelo</i> (r) <i>Marengo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Leith..... Leith.....	February 10 February 20	<i>Cairnavon</i> <i>Cairnesk</i> (r)	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool..... Liverpool.....	January 23-30 Jan. 27-Feb. 2 Jan. 29-Feb. 3 February 5-12 February 9-15 February 25 Feb. 29-Mar. 7 March 10	<i>Port Sydney</i> (r) <i>Hillcrest Park</i> <i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Beaverburn</i> (r) <i>Sibley Park</i> <i>Beaverford</i> <i>Arabia</i> (r) <i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson McLean Kennedy Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific
London..... London..... London..... London..... London..... London..... London.....	Jan. 28-Feb. 5 Jan. 30-Feb. 3 February 4-10 February 9-16 February 11-17 Feb. 29-Mar. 7 March 17	<i>Beaverlake</i> (r) <i>Beaverbrae</i> <i>Beaver Glen</i> (r) <i>Asia</i> (r) <i>Beavercove</i> (r) <i>Port Melbourne</i> (r) <i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific
Manchester..... Manchester..... Manchester..... Manchester..... Manchester.....	January 29 February 5 February 12 February 19 February 26	<i>Manchester Com'erce</i> (r) <i>Manchester Regiment</i> (r) <i>Manchester City</i> (r) <i>Manchester Progress</i> (r) <i>Manchester Trader</i> (r)	Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy Furness Withy
Newcastle..... Newcastle.....	February 10 February 20	<i>Cairnavon</i> <i>Cairnesk</i> (r)	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Venezuela— La Guaira.....	February 23-29	<i>Shakespeare Park</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira..... Maracaibo.....	February 1-6	<i>Benny</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies— Bermuda.....	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
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	February 5	<i>Overijsel</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques..	March	<i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Mombasa.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 14	<i>Lake Nipigon</i>	North Pacific Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	February 5 March	<i>Overijsel</i> <i>Silversandal</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Algeria—			
Algiers.....	February 5	<i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Empire Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	February 5	<i>Whittier Victory</i> <i>Clearwater Victory</i> <i>Hoyanger</i>	Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie Empire Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	February 22		
Buenos Aires.....	March		
Australia—			
Melbourne.....	February 26	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney.....			
Brisbane.....	March	<i>Mattawunga</i>	Empire Shipping
Sydney.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Sydney.....	February 16 March	<i>Mongabarra</i> <i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	February 3	<i>Rouen</i>	Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro....	February 5	<i>Whittier Victory</i> <i>Clearwater Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
Santos.....	February 22		
Burma—			
Rangoon.....	February 5	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	February 15	<i>Japara</i> <i>Tosari</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Colombo.....	February 18		
Chile—			
Arica.....	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta.....			
Valparaiso.....			
Valparaiso.....	March	<i>Hoyanger</i>	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 13	<i>Lake Kamloops</i> <i>Lake Pennask</i> <i>Lake Sicamous</i> <i>Lake Babine</i>	Anglo Canadian S.S. North Pacific Shipping Anglo Canadian S.S. Anglo Canadian S.S.
Shanghai.....	February 2-15		
Shanghai.....	Feb. 16-Mar. 1		
Shanghai.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 13		
Shanghai.....	March 6	<i>Kookaburra</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....			
Colombia—			
Buenaventura.....	February 13	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas.....	February 13	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Ecuador— Guayaquil.....	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Egypt— Alexandria.....	Jan. 30-Feb. 13	<i>Lake Canim</i>	Canada Shipping
Fiji Islands— Lautoka.....	February 26	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
France— Le Havre.....	February 5	<i>Rouen</i>	Empire Shipping
Marseilles.....	February 5	<i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Empire Shipping
Greece— Piraeus.....	February 3-17 Jan. 30-Feb. 13	<i>Lake Chilliwack</i> <i>Lake Canim</i>	Canada Shipping Canada Shipping
Hong Kong	February 2-15 February 14 March 14 April 14	<i>Lake Pennask</i> <i>Roseville</i> <i>Castleville</i> <i>Francisville</i>	North Pacific Shipping Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
India and Pakistan— Bombay.....	February 15	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....	Early February February 5	<i>Silberguava</i> <i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 14	<i>Lake Nipigon</i>	North Pacific Shipping
Bombay.....			
Calcutta.....	February 2-15	<i>Lake Pennask</i>	North Pacific Shipping
Bombay.....	February 18	<i>Tosari</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....			
Italy— Genoa.....	February 3-17	<i>Lake Chilliwack</i> <i>George D. Gratsos</i> <i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Anglo Canadian S.S. Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Genoa.....	February 3		
Genoa.....	February 5		
Japan— Yokohama.....	February 3-9	<i>Lake Winnipeg</i>	Empire Shipping
Keelung.....	Feb. 26-Mar. 13	<i>Lake Babine</i>	Anglo Canadian S.S.
Malayan Union— Penang.....	February 14	<i>Roseville</i> <i>Tosari</i> <i>Castleville</i> <i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham...	February 18		
	March 14		
	April 14		
Netherlands— Rotterdam.....	February 3	<i>Rouen</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies— Batavia.....	February 5	<i>Roseville</i> <i>Japara</i> <i>Tosari</i> <i>Høegh Silverspray</i> <i>Castleville</i> <i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
Soerabaya.....	February 14		
	February 15		
	February 18		
	March 14		
	April 14		
New Zealand— Auckland.....	February 26	<i>Wairata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
Palestine— Haifa.....	February 3	<i>George D. Gratsos</i> <i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
Haifa.....	February 5		

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Panama— Balboa.....	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Peru— Talara..... Callao..... Mollendo.....	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Philippines— Manila..... Iloilo..... Cebu.....	February 14 March 14 April 14	<i>Roseville</i> <i>Castleville</i> <i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
Manila..... Manila..... Manila..... Manila.....	Early February February 15 February 5 March 6	<i>Silverguava</i> <i>Høegh Silverspray</i> <i>Japara</i> <i>Kookaburra</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Empire Shipping
Portugal Lisbon.....	February 5	<i>Earl A. Bloomquist</i>	Empire Shipping
Salvador La Libertad.....	February 13	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping
Singapore	February 5	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	February 15	<i>Japara</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	February 18 March 14 April 14	<i>Tosari</i> <i>Castleville</i> <i>Francisville</i>	Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
Trieste	February 3-17	<i>Lake Chilliwack</i>	Anglo Canadian S.S.
Trinidad— Port of Spain.....	February 22	<i>Clearwater Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
United Kingdom— Liverpool..... Manchester..... London.....	February 5-10 Mid-March	<i>Pacific Shipper</i> <i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Pacific Furness Pacific
London..... London..... London..... London.....	Jan. 27-Feb. 11 Feb. 28-Mar. 14 Late February February 3-18	<i>Lake Sumas</i> <i>Lake Athabasca</i> <i>Laurentia</i> <i>Lake Minnewanka</i>	Anglo Canadian S.S. Western Canada S.S. Balfour Guthrie Anglo Canadian S.S.
Uruguay— Montevideo.....	February 5	<i>Whittier Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Venezuela— La Guaira..... Maracaibo..... Puerto Cabello.....	February 13	<i>Don Anselmo</i>	Empire Shipping

Egypt Invites Tenders for Diesel Generating Station

Cairo, December 23, 1947.—(FTS)—The Egyptian Government invites tenders for the supply and erection of the main items of mechanical and electrical equipment for the diesel generating station and water filtration and ice-making plants for the Aswan dam hydro-electric scheme.

No date has been announced for the closing of tenders, but any Canadian companies interested in these contracts should communicate immediately with Mr. J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, P.Q. Box 1770, Cairo. They will then be put in touch with engineering firms in Egypt who will supply them with specifications.

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. CROFF, 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, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boite Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. 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 Plads 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 TICHEM, 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. Vefoes.

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. 12	Nominal Quotations Jan. 19
Argentina	Peso	Off. Free	.2977	.2977
			.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. Export	.0517	.0517
			.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