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COVER SUBJECT—Part of Canada's display at the Building Trades Exhibition, which will be held in Manchester, England, from April 6 to April 17. The utilization of Canadian woods for residential construction is featured, and this "mock-up" of a dwelling in various stages of completion illustrates the manner in which different types of timber are used for exterior and interior construction. The display provides some indication of the timber resources of Canada, and the manner in which it can assist in the reconstruction of Great Britain. (Other photographs and article in this issue.)

National Film Board Photo.

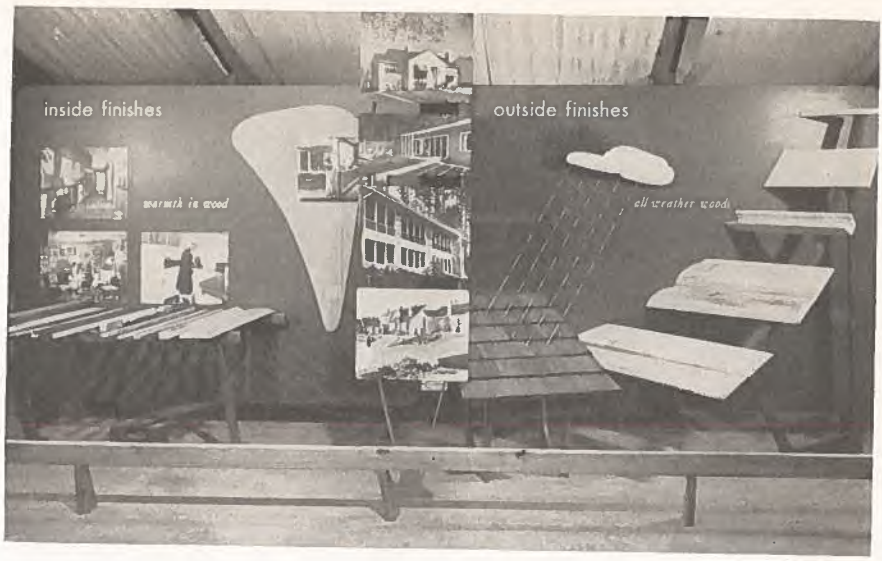
Canadian Timbers Being Displayed At Building Trades Exhibition

Manchester, England, will welcome next week many visitors interested in utilization of woods—Canada's forests can contribute to reconstruction of Great Britain and other European countries—Laminated wooden arch, built in Ottawa, features display from this Dominion.

FEATURED by a twenty-five-foot laminated wooden arch, Canada's display at the Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England, will provide some indication of the vast timber resources of this country, and the manner in which Canada is enabled to assist in the reconstruction of Great Britain and other European countries. The exhibition opens on Tuesday, April 6, and continues until April 17. An illuminated map indicates the geographical location of the forest areas, and the regions from which the different kinds of timber are obtained. An assortment of wood products, ranging from structural beams to moulded plywood furniture, have been included in the display, together with charts and photographs that illustrate the large number of uses for Canadian timber.

The laminated wooden arch is an example of recent building technique, designed as a substitute for scarce heavy timbers required for the construction of churches, auditoriums and industrial buildings. Built up of layers of white spruce, held together with casein glue, the arch has been subjected to a load of 48,600 pounds. Under protracted tests, it has deflected less than three inches at the crown hinge. This arch was constructed by the Forest Products Laboratories, in Ottawa, which is conducting experiments with an even larger arch, having a span of 47 feet and rise of 21 feet.

Great Britain—Builders in this country will have an opportunity next week of visualizing the various ways in which Canadian veneers and plywoods can be used, and learning much about the properties of Canada's export timbers.



Great Britain—Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, where Canada is displaying her forest products, and their various uses in residential construction.

Many Uses of Lumber and Plywood Portrayed

The Canadian exhibit has been divided into two parts, one indicating the main uses of lumber, while the other pertains to processed woods. Fourteen hardwood and softwood specimens are on display, so that the visitor may examine the grain and texture of Canadian commercial timbers. An accompanying chart indicates their respective weights and tensile strengths. The utilization of Canadian woods for residential construction is featured, while a "mock-up" of a dwelling in various stages of completion illustrates the manner in which different types are used for exterior and interior construction.

Samples of processed woods, such as plywoods, veneer and wallboards, are included in a variety of finishes. For those interested in fancy woods for interior decoration, the section of the display featuring plywood furniture should be of particular value, as will the model office that is furnished with high quality Canadian furniture, sealed with satin-like red cedar veneer. On the outer wall of this cubicle, in the fashion of any lumber mill office, hang the tools of the woodsman's trade, such as his five-pound hand axe, his peavy and pulp hook.

Comprehensive Brochure Supplements Exhibit

This display, which was designed and constructed by the Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, in Ottawa, will be supplemented with a 72-page brochure for distribution to visitors interested in the building trades. As indicated in the preface to this brochure, "forests, which clothe more than one-third the land surface of Canada, furnish the builder and householder with a wide variety of woods. Some 435,000 square miles of timbered territory are presently accessible for production, and another 378,000 square miles contain reserves for the future, when transportation facilities are provided.

"To ensure an orderly development of these timber resources, a progressive stock-taking of the forests of Canada is now in progress. The preparation of this national inventory is being greatly facilitated by the development of techniques for measuring the volume of timber stands and of classifying forest sites, through the interpretation of aerial photographs. These aerial photographic methods are well suited to Canadian forests, where the areas covered are so great and the species so diversified.

"With such a wealth of wood, Canada is enabled to assist substantially in the reconstruction of areas destroyed or badly damaged during the period of hostilities. Canadian timber is obtainable for the construction of new homes and flats, office buildings and shops, churches and libraries, schools and hospitals. It is also available for barns and byres, wharves and warehouses, railway wagons, ties and bridges, pit props and mine gantrys, boxes and crates in which goods may be carried to distant markets, and for building ships in which food and raw materials may be transported overseas, and manufactures borne away.

"Canadian woods are welcomed by the manufacturer of furniture and the cabinet-maker, whose art contributes much to the pleasure of home-owners. Plywoods and veneers are provided for many purposes. The builder may find in Canadian woods the type of timber that most nearly meets his specifications. Canadian wood enters into every stage of human life, from the cradle to the grave."

Canadian Export Timbers

Copies of this brochure, prepared for distribution at the Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, may be obtained from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents each.

Foreign Trade Enquiries

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

80. **Iraq**—The Reliance Near East Trading Co., Samawal St., Bagdad, Iraq, is interested in the importation from Canada of typewriters. plywood, wood-working machinery, hand tools, "Yale" locks, and tinned sardines. The firm in question is satisfactorily rated. Canadian firms writing them should send copies of correspondence to the Cairo office of the Department. File: C.E. 309.

81. **Belgian Congo**—Allidina S.C.R.L., Boître Postale 286, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, are interested in the importation from Canada of pulp and paper machinery, boilers, sawmill machinery, logging machinery, tractor attachments for motor cars and vans, crushing machinery, tractors, building materials, agricultural tools and mining tools. The firm in question is satisfactorily rated. Canadian firms should send copies of correspondence to the Belgian Congo office of the Department. File: C.E. 310.

Development of Palestine Was Aided by Industrial Growth

Income from industrial sources reached £P.5,970,000 immediately prior to World War II, as compared with £P.5,740,000 derived from agriculture—Grain and manufactured goods are main imports, while citrus fruits, olive oil and potash are principal exports.

By Trade Commissioner Service, Foreign Trade Service

(Editor's Note—This is the last of two articles, prepared for *Foreign Trade,* the first of which appeared in the March 27th issue.)

ALTHOUGH primarily and historically an agricultural and pastoral country, industry in Palestine within the period following World War I played an increasingly important part in the development of the country. Income from industrial sources now is as important and equal to that derived from agriculture. Immediately before World War II, national income from agriculture was estimated at 19·1 per cent or £P.5,740,000 of the total, while that derived from industry was 19·9 per cent or £P.5,970,000. In 1944, these sources of income were estimated to produce 23 per cent or £P.28,240,000 and 22·9 per cent or £P.28,230,000 respectively of the national income.

Prior to World War II among the principal industries of the country were: building and construction; food processing; textile manufacturing; and the production of soap. The war forced the country to produce many commodities that previously had been imported. As a result, Palestine, like many other countries, has been faced with the problem of adjusting her industrial expansion to postwar and internal conditions.

In 1946, the principal industries were those engaged in diamond-cutting and merchandising; food production and processing; textile manufacturing; chemicals; pharmaceuticals; and cosmetics. Minor, but nevertheless important, industries included; building materials; wood, plastic, paper and leather products. Those industries dealing with metal working, machinery and machine tools, although to a degree less important, were showing a tendency to expand.

Trade of Palestine in 1946

	Imports	Exports
	Per cent	
United Kingdom	24	14
Other British Commonwealth areas	20	11
Egypt	..	20
Iraq	17	..
United States	9	23
Turkey	8	..
Syria	5	..
Lebanon	5	..
Iran	5	..

Food Main Import, While Chief Exports are Citrus Fruits, Olive Oil and Potash

Palestine has been, and continues to be, primarily an importer of food (principally grain), and manufactured goods, while its chief exports are citrus fruits, olive oil and potash. During the war years, exports of citrus fruits and imports of manufactured goods were restricted. Exports

of domestically manufactured goods, however, showed an increase and trade with the surrounding Middle East countries was intensified. There was a marked increase in imports of crude petroleum and exports of considerable quantities of products refined therefrom.

According to Palestinian statistics, the total imports in 1945 were valued at £P.40,690,000. The value of imports in 1945 was nearly three times that of 1939, but on a volume basis they represented only 55 per cent of the 1939 figure. Details are not available in order to make a comparison of exports between 1939 and 1945, but it is estimated that the total value of exports did not decline in proportion to imports, although the export market was very seriously restricted in 1945. Food imports amounted to £P.14,245,000 or 35 per cent of all imports, the chief items consisting of grains (mainly wheat, wheat flour and barley), cattle, sheep, goats, fish, apples, vegetables and sugar. Following imports of food, crude petroleum takes second place in the import trade, and in 1945 the value was £P.9,498,000, representing 23 per cent of all imports. Other import items of importance included: textile materials; hides and skins; iron and steel manufactures; industrial machinery; chemicals and drugs; vehicles, and rubber manufacturers.

Citrus Fruit Exports Declined During the War Years

Prior to World War II, citrus fruit was Palestine's main export and in 1939 it accounted for 74 per cent of the total value of exports. During the war the export market was practically lost, and is being re-established. In 1945, citrus fruits were exported to the value of £P.2,200,000, representing 11 per cent of the total exports.

The war years saw an extensive development of the diamond industry. The value of diamonds exported constituted one of the most important items in export trade, and in 1945 the value was placed at approximately £P.6,000,000 or 29 per cent of the total exports. Palestine's export trade in diamonds will largely depend upon her ability to compete in the re-established world market.

Textile manufactures, petroleum products and chemical items are also a significant part of the country's export trade, and in 1945 the export of textile manufactures, largely apparel, amounted to £P.1,000,000 or 5 per cent of total exports. Other exports included: chemicals and drugs valued at £P.1,600,000, which was 8 per cent of total exports; and petroleum products £P.6,500,000, 32 per cent of the total. In the chemical industry, potash is the principal item of export.

Customs Tariff Primarily a Revenue-producing Measure

The customs tariff is primarily a revenue-producing measure, and in 1944-45 provided 20 per cent of the government's total revenue and 24 per cent of the locally produced revenue. The tariff structure includes certain protective measures intended to assist newly established industries. Nearly 70 per cent of the items in the tariff are subject to specific rates of duty. The balance are subject to ad valorem duty, ranging from 15 per cent to 35 per cent. There is an additional duty of 15 per cent on specific duties and 8 per cent on ad valorem duties. Items not listed in the tariff are subject to 25 per cent ad valorem duty.

Foreign exchange transactions are subject to strict control, and there is a system of import and export licensing applicable to all classes of goods. No general sales tax is imposed and excise taxes are payable on tobacco, tombac, intoxicating liquors, methylated spirits, salt, portland cement, matches and playing cards.

The national income of Palestine in 1944 was estimated at slightly over £P.123,000,000, while total bank deposits for the same year were around £P.71,136,000.

Various Standards of Living Show Wide Divergence of Needs

Fifty per cent of Palestine's population live in rural villages where amenities of modern living are neither known, thought of nor available. In the cities, however, the standard of living is considerably higher and comparable to that of other Middle East countries. The various sections of Palestine's population show a wide divergence of requirements and demands for merchandise. The rural Arabic area population is conservative and changed its domestic and agricultural methods very little over many years. The Jewish population is largely engaged in industrial pursuits. Agricultural methods on Jewish farms have been modernized by employing mechanical means to develop cultivation. Modern means of irrigation and fertilization have been adapted where practicable and necessary. The demand for consumer goods of types available from Canada would derive largely from the Jewish population.

Jaffa, Tel-Aviv and Haifa are Main Commercial Cities

The principal commercial cities are Jaffa and Tel-Aviv, in southern Palestine, and Haifa in the north. Population of Tel-Aviv is about 150,000, Haifa 120,000 and Jaffa 90,000. At the present time, the population may be in excess of these figures. Jaffa and Tel-Aviv are the centres for citrus fruit, as the groves are located in the southern districts. The large industrial enterprises are located in the neighbourhood of Haifa. The entire surrounding locality has been developed as industrial centres, although there are a number of medium-sized and small industries contiguous to Tel-Aviv.

Importers and exporters and manufacturers' agents, as well as wholesalers, are located in the above centres. Jerusalem does not play a very important part in trade or industry.

Imported goods can be stored custom-free in bonded warehouses for subsequent clearance or re-export within three years from the date of original deposit.

There is one English newspaper, distributed in all communities, with a circulation in the neighbourhood of 25,000. Advertisements may be placed in it as well as in the Hebrew and Arabic newspapers.

Advance Payments Now Necessary with Exchange Restrictions

In prewar days the usual method of payment for imports was made by 60-day drafts against shipping documents, where the relations of the exporter and customer were regular, or by letters of credit through local banks with the banks in exporter's country and covered by customer's payment to the local bank of 40 to 60 per cent of such credit. With the present restrictions in foreign exchange, these practices are not now feasible and advance payments are asked and granted. Due to the fact that the country is both Jewish and Moslem, there are many week-day religious holidays, which are observed by the different communities.

English, Arabic and Hebrew are the official languages of the country, but English is used and understood by important businessmen. Cargoes destined for Palestine enter by sea at Jaffa and Tel-Aviv, and packing should be very substantial to withstand lighterage and rough handling. Although Haifa has harbour facilities for large steamers to dock at the quays, berths alongside are not always available. Care should be exercised to see that packing cases are plainly marked with the shipper's number and with the name and address of the consignee.

Mexico is Good Potential Market for Canadian Canned and Dried Fish

Prices should be competitive and particular requirements of the country must be observed—Direct representation of canners necessary—Climate requires that humidity content of dried fish be low—Use of solar salt not recommended.

By W. F. Stewart, Office of the Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

(One Mexican peso equals $0.2059 Canadian; one kilogram equals 2.204 pounds.)

MEXICO CITY, March 11, 1948.—Mexico is a good potential market for both canned and dried fish, providing that prices are competitive and the particular requirements of this country are observed. Scandinavian dried and canned fish have already established a firm foothold here and prices are extremely competitive. There is quite a good demand in Mexico for canned fish, but most of the offers received are from export agents and Mexican importers prefer to deal with canners. If the price of Canadian fish is to be competitive with that of other countries, it would seem that such direct representation is essential.

Several claims in the past have been made against the quality of Canadian dried fish products. It would seem that the blame can be placed on the method of processing and certainly not on the products themselves, for the trade in Mexico is convinced that they are as good or better than those of other countries.

Humidity Content of Some Canadian Fish Too High

The average humidity content of some Canadian fish arriving here in recent months has been entirely too high for Mexico, whose climate requires that such humidity content be very low if the fish are not to arrive in an unsuitable condition. Furthermore, fish with too much moisture content must be constantly refrigerated and proper refrigerating facilities are at a minimum in Mexico. Many importers for this reason prefer to buy fish from Norway, which has a reputation for delivering a product dried to a suitable degree for this market.

The use of solar salt in the drying process produces a reddening of the meat, with which the Mexican populace is unfamiliar. The obvious conclusion is that something is "wrong" with the fish. Hence Canadian shippers should be careful to ship only fish not thus affected.

One large Mexican organization cans a great deal of fish, but apparently the foreign product does not have much trouble in competing with them.

Foodstuffs in Closed Packages Must be Registered

All foodstuffs in closed packages intended for public consumption in Mexico must be registered at the Mexican Department of Public Health. The registration is usually handled by an independent party such as a lawyer, and the cost ranges from $10 to $20. It takes from three to six months to complete the registration. The regulations governing the procedure for obtaining registration require the exporter to produce detailed information regarding the product he wishes to sell. There are also strict requirements regarding the labelling of foodstuffs. Full details may be obtained by interested exporters on application to the Commercial Relations Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Popular Classes of Fish, Tin Size and Price Range

Popular classes of fish	Preferred size of tin	Cost price Mexico City Pesos	Average retail price Pesos	Country of origin
Salmon	540 grams	2.45	3.75	United States
	140 grams	1.80	2.20	Portugal
	125 grams	1.80	2.20	Portugal
Sardines	100 grams	1.80	2.20	Portugal
Calamares (Squid)	140 grams	1.50	1.70	Portugal
	540 grams	1.50	1.70	Portugal
Tuna	7 ounces	1.60	1.93	Costa Rica Portugal
Caviar	28 grams	4.10	4.94	Russia
	26 grams	7.74	9.29	Russia
	112 grams	14.98	17.98	Russia
Anchovy paste	56 grams (bottle)	1.20	1.35	United States
Smoked herring paste	46 grams	1.05	1.32	United States
Sardine paste	56 grams	1.00	1.35	United States

Mexican import duties on fish products under a tariff revision which was brought into force in December, 1947, are: preserved salmon in containers up to 5 kilograms, 0·80 peso per kilogram plus 25 per cent ad valorem; cerulean sardines in tomato sauce, with mustard or oil, weighing not less than 210 grams, 0·50 peso per kilogram plus 20 per cent ad valorem; all other salted, smoked, salt pressed or preserved fish, 0·30 peso per kilogram plus 30 per cent ad valorem. In addition to the duty, there is a surtax of 3 per cent of the duty on freight shipments, and some other minor additional charges connected with the clearance of goods through the customs are payable. The weight of the immediate container is included in the dutiable weight of the foregoing goods.

D. W. Jackson Transferred to Washington

Douglas Weigle Jackson, of Ottawa and Windsor, has been transferred to Washington, D.C., as Assistant Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Embassy, from Frankfurt, Germany, where he has served for the last thirteen months as Canadian Economic Representative. Born in Vernon, B.C., he was educated both in Canada and the United States, and graduated from the University of Western Ontario.

B. J. Bachand Transferred to Frankfurt

Benoit Jacques Bachand, until recently Assistant Commercial Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Paris, has been transferred to Frankfurt, Germany, where he will succeed D. W. Jackson as Canadian Economic Representative. Born in Three Rivers, Mr. Bachand was educated in Quebec and Montreal, having received degrees from Laval University and the University of Montreal. He joined the trade commissioner service in 1945, and was posted to Washington in February, 1946.

The importer should advise what markings are required on goods, packages and packing cases. The name of the country of origin should be indicated clearly on merchandise, and often on the packing, in manner specified by the regulations of the country of destination. *(See our ABC of Canadian Export Trade, page 19.)*

Britain Bought Sixty Per Cent of Grain and Flour From Canada

Imports of wheat totalled 68,785,527 cwts. last year as compared with 28,830,526 cwts. in 1938—Flour shipments from Canada amounted to 13,218,766 cwts., a substantial increase over the 1938 figure of 3,652,616 cwts.—Disappointing fall in imports of Canadian frozen beef—Bacon imports smallest on record.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the second in a series of six articles on the external trade of Great Britain during the past year, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the March 20th issue.)

LONDON, February 24, 1948.—Canada supplied over 60 per cent of all the grain and flour imported by Great Britain during the past year, compared with only 25 per cent in 1938. Prior to the war, supplies were drawn from a number of countries, but the trade is now concentrated in Canadian channels. Imports increased 24 per cent over those of 1946. The rise in the price of wheat, compared with 1938, is noteworthy. The value per ton of wheat from Argentina is nearly double that of wheat from Canada. Australia will send substantial supplies of wheat to Great Britain during 1948. and cargoes are now en route.

British Imports of Wheat

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	101,626,356	67,443,436	83,907,988
Value ..... £	38,627,554	66,287,225	91,386,027
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	28,830,526	57,688,002	68,785,527
Australia	30,995,228	....	....
United States	15,805,289	7,524,719	6,930,655
Argentina	5,810,656	2,230,715	7,744,430

Reduced receipts of imported barley have intensified the shortage of feeding-stuffs. During the last two years, Argentina has been the only source of supply, whereas before the war Canada contributed substantial quantities. The recent trade arrangement with Russia involves the supply of some 750,000 tons of barley and coarse grains, which, if received, should serve to promote plans for increasing livestock production.

British Imports of Barley

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	19,875,622	2,195,103	2,258,939
Value ..... £	6,849,732	1,759,199	3,052,066
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	5,466,607	....	....
Iraq	3,114,022	....	219
United States	2,720,863	1	....
Argentina	317,280	2,194,875	2,067,383

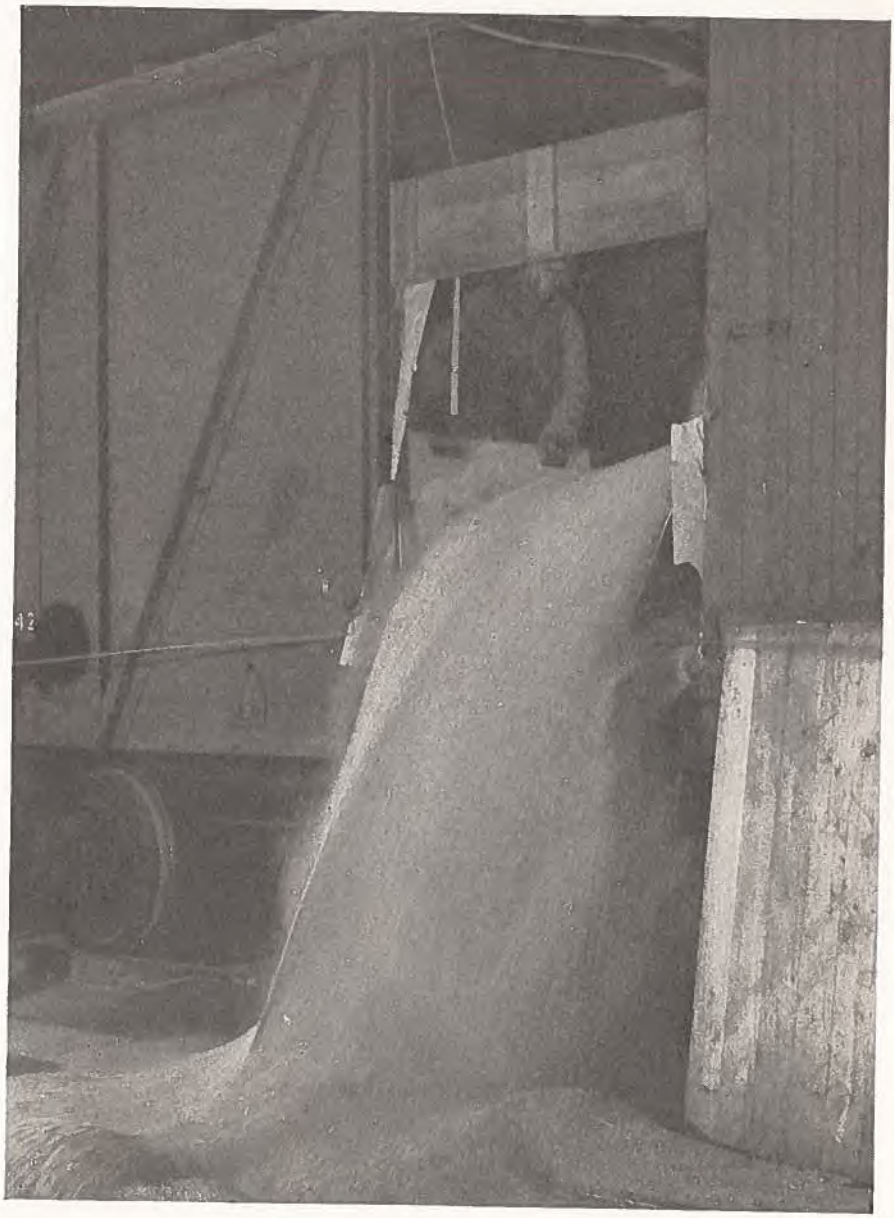
There was an appreciable, if small, increase in imports of oats. As in prewar years, Canada was practically the only supplier. At time of writing, the shortage of edible oats is so acute that there is a possibility that some of the rolled-oats mills may have to close down.

British Imports of Oats

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume .....Cwts.	1,575,721	2,096,130	2,118,267
Value .....£	537,520	2,012,889	2,266,392
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	1,479,701	1,510,191	1,968,609
United States	....	2	149,658
Argentina	28,680	585,917	....

Canada—Wheat, of which Great Britain imported 68,785,527 cwts. from Canada last year, being unloaded from a freight car in Montreal.

Canadian Pacific Railway Photo.



Although Canadian supplies of beans were four times the quantity recorded for 1946, they were only a fraction of the 1938 figure. Total imports fell by 21 per cent as compared with the 1946 volume, and were little more than half that of 1938.

British Imports of Beans

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	955,591	688,410	542,060
Value ..... £	501,220	1,617,426	1,821,370
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	254,412	14,297	57,605
United States	6,240	317,935	386,702
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan	....	95,118	....
Chile	55,009	190,600	....
Argentina	....	37,885	66,472

The amount of flour and wheat meal imported last year was two and a half times the 1938 total. Concurrently with an increase of some 40 per cent in arrivals of Canadian flour, Australia re-entered the market in 1947 on almost the prewar scale. Australian supplies are scheduled to continue in 1948, and their use in the local bread should improve its colour.

British Imports of Flour

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	7,676,749	10,704,709	17,883,680
Value ..... £	3,979,988	13,579,298	27,309,070
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts
Canada	3,652,616	9,451,600	13,218,766
Australia	2,930,469	59,307	2,023,796
United States	395,242	981,700	2,641,090
Argentina	389,314	210,694	....

Imports of Beef and Veal Increased

Total imports of beef in 1947 showed an increase of 18 per cent as compared with 1946 and were by weight at approximately the same level as in 1938. Owing to the large increase in the proportion of boned and boneless beef in the total, the comparison underestimates the actual increase as compared with prewar figures.

There was a disappointing fall in imports from Canada of frozen beef, which in the aggregate dropped by 75 per cent as compared with 1946. The substantial growth in imports of these two types of beef and the predominance of Argentina in the trade are noteworthy. Supplies from Denmark, although still relatively small, were twice as large as in 1946.

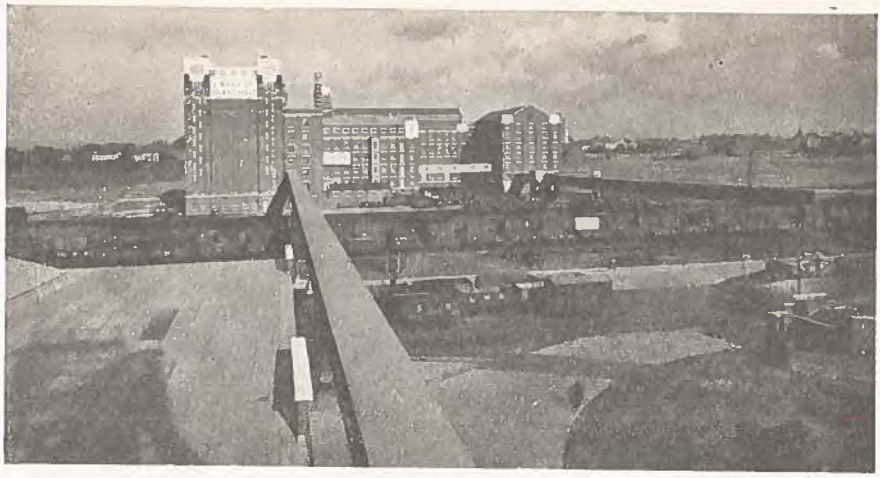
British Imports of Frozen Beef

(Fore and hind quarters, including cuts with bone)

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	1,630,443	4,236,705	5,994,941
Value ..... £	2,632,342	17,937,013	24,227,197
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	....	833,942	170,834
Australia	1,186,955	755,510	1,682,502
New Zealand	207,486	158,642	147,223
Denmark	....	85,203	165,295
Brazil	3,879	43,579	1,189
Uruguay	72,147	188,582	41,140
Argentina	158,522	1,602,261	2,830,317

(Boned and boneless, including cheeks and skirts)

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	911,947	3,578,474	3,904,463
Value ..... £	1,609,177	16,037,600	15,926,419
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	14,783	348,532	121,709
Australia	466,152	113,290	329,890
New Zealand	335,696	948,993	1,059,848
Brazil	33,211	106,808	10,134
Uruguay	14,053	343,175	65,936
Argentina	38,567	1,470,553	2,128,150



Great Britain—Flour mill at Southampton, where much Canadian wheat is handled.

Arrivals of bacon in 1947 were 25 per cent less than in 1946 and more than 200,000 tons, or 62 per cent, smaller than in 1938; in fact, the imports of bacon last year were the smallest on record. Shipments on a considerable scale were received only from Canada and Denmark, but the contraction in supplies of Canadian bacon amounted to 24 per cent. On this account, coupled with a reduction in receipts from Denmark of 18 per cent, the bacon ration was cut to one ounce per week. It has since been restored to two ounces.

Production of bacon and hams in the United Kingdom totalled 1·242 million cwts. in 1947 as compared with 2·173 million cwts. in 1946.

British Imports of Bacon

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	6,867,915	3,502,420	2,634,806
Value ..... £	30,920,940	23,003,062	20,946,042
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	1,275,301	2,576,299	1,962,454
Eire	536,773	2,498	....
Sweden	251,048	....	....
Denmark	3,389,192	801,060	651,482
Netherlands	514,290	....	16,074
United States	42,821	115,719	76
Argentina	29,791	1	38

The former flourishing import trade in hams has been reduced almost to vanishing point. The small quantity brought in last year came almost entirely from Canada.

British Imports of Hams

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	664,321	72,519	1,601
Value ..... £	3,015,391	475,995	12,096
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	232,079	38,092	1,265
United States	395,112	19,089	2

Total imports of chilled or frozen pork were less than one-fifth of the amount brought in in 1946, purchases from all countries being greatly reduced. Canada has never been a heavy contributor of this item.

In miscellaneous pig products the fall, as compared with the previous year, was 40 per cent, and the decline in receipts from Canada about 30 per cent. Purchases from the United States were on a much lower scale.

Total imports of pig meat of all classes, which in 1938 exceeded 9 million cwts., were reduced to 5·6 million cwts. in 1946 and to 3·4 million cwts. in 1947.

British Imports of Pork Products

Chilled or frozen pork

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	1,180,866	1,597,505	286,938
Value ..... £	3,680,644	8,830,338	1,655,757
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Principal sources—			
Canada	8,663	2,568	....
Australia	284,156	286,807	40,764
New Zealand	577,505	224,648	166,150
United States	61,488	394,602	15,059
Argentina	238,837	677,495	62,273

British Imports of Miscellaneous Pig Products

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	9,116,529	5,567,542	3,390,636
Value ..... £	39,419,191	35,237,735	26,087,047
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Principal sources—			
Canada	1,232	19,832	14,023
United States	273	148,053	11,169

The 1947 imports were more than twice the 1946 total, and Canadian shipments increased by 37 per cent. The proportionate increases in supplies from the United States and Argentina were much greater.

British Imports of Bladders and Casings

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	101,046	48,219	98,476
Value ..... £	1,231,410	1,221,742	3,463,968
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Principal sources—			
Canada	7,986	4,506	6,183
New Zealand	15,550	21,035	18,793
United States	48,236	7,762	40,595
Argentina	7,579	3,463	12,212

Increased poultry imports relieved the meat shortage and supplied turkeys for the Christmas season. The poultry was sold unrationed, although subject to price control. Imports were nearly double those of 1946, both in quality and value, and actually larger by one-third than in 1938. Consignments from Canada were ten times greater than in 1946. One feature of the trade was the revival of business with eastern European countries, particularly Hungary and Yugoslavia.

British Imports of Poultry, Fresh, Chilled or Frozen

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	440,718	309,389	590,002
Value ..... £	1,706,473	3,746,510	6,999,066
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Principal sources—			
Canada	12,501	10,296	107,479
Australia	1,601	28,478	82,398
Eire	101,823	161,146	125,875
Hungary	150,368	8,508	97,920
Yugoslavia	41,749	....	3,577
United States	2,982	30,608	41,190
Argentina	22,663	67,196	98,418

Cheese has always been an important item in the British diet, being greatly valued for its nutritional qualities. Miners, farmers and other classes engaged in heavy work receive additional rations. Efforts to maintain supplies have on the whole been successful, particularly from New

Zealand, the Netherlands, and the United tSates. Importations over the year fell by only 5 per cent, but were one-third higher than before the war. Deliveries from Canada were disappointing, falling by 54 per cent as compared with 1946.

British Imports of Cheese

		1938	1946	1947
Total imports—				
Volume	Cwts.	2,927,326	4,072,955	3,830,029
Value	£	9,681,245	26,208,693	31,512,081
Principal sources—		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada		677,737	1,004,945	458,024
Australia		237,276	365,348	318,377
New Zealand		1,639,401	1,642,452	1,654,408
Denmark		19,371	33,836	93,765
Netherlands		202,474	....	67,568
France		11,434	15,893	27,210
United States		6	983,391	1,205,345

There was a recovery of 42 per cent in the number of shell eggs imported, although this was less than half the prewar quantity. Canada has become the principal supplier, sending nearly half the total and improving on her 1946 contribution by 44 per cent. Before the war more Danish eggs than any other imported eggs were sold in Britain and Denmark is again coming back strongly, having shipped double the quantity in 1947 compared with 1946.

British Imports of Shell Eggs

		1938	1946	1947
Total imports—				
Volume	1,000 doz.	276,977	81,330	115,822
Value	£	12,374,548	9,286,567	13,481,050
Principal sources—			Thousands of dozens	
Canada		1,500	38,480	55,471
Eire		22,183	18,353	13,221
Australia		10,099	14,665	14,523
Denmark		95,110	8,420	21,629
Netherlands		59,324	....	6,459
Argentina		7,271	674	....

The curtailment of purchases of dried eggs from the United States and Argentina resulted in a falling-off of 26 per cent in total imports, but there was a rise of two per cent in Canada's contribution and of 45 per cent in supplies from Australia. It has been announced that the European Recovery Program includes the provision of dried eggs to the United Kingdom, where their use is more fully understood than elsewhere. Powdered eggs have been a useful source of proteins almost since the outbreak of war. The trade in liquid or frozen eggs, which accounted for 97 per cent of total imports in 1938, represented only 28 per cent of the total in 1947.

British Imports of Dried Eggs

		1938	1946	1947
Total imports—				
Volume	Cwts.	6,357	914,665	673,759
Value	£	70,650	30,783,856	23,763,730
Principal sources—		Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada		....	109,880	110,453
Australia		....	24,570	35,603
United States		....	704,380	521,555
Argentina		2	52,229	5,980

Total imports of milk products showed a slight reduction in 1947 as compared with the previous year, but continued much higher than in 1938. Apart from supplies for certain privileged consumers, including children, there is a shortage of rationed milk in the United Kingdom, and this accounts for the rate of imports of evaporated milk being more

than three times that for 1938. Condensed milk is sold on points at controlled prices. There was a marked reduction (31 per cent) in imports of unsweetened, condensed milk as compared with 1946, mainly due to smaller receipts from the United States. However, arrivals of sweetened, condensed milk were more than double those in 1946, and supplies of milk powder also increased.

British Imports of Unsweetened Condensed Milk

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	316,306	1,721,287	1,184,324
Value ..... £	619,755	6,038,217	4,526,417
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	179,288	255,826	245,557
United States	8,700	1,379,864	812,858

The figures of imports from Canada and the United States relate to fruit from the 1946 crop, brought in at the beginning of the year. No apples from the 1947 crop were purchased, as last season the United Kingdom enjoyed a record domestic crop of 635,000 tons, and there are even now supplies of home-grown dessert and cooking apples available. This explains the heavy fall in total imports and in arrivals from Canada.

British Imports of Apples

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	7,067,523	1,836,709	1,512,751
Value ..... £	6,015,173	3,784,562	3,445,469
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	3,006,589	1,271,017	663,145
Australia	1,502,504	370,459	114,947
New Zealand	407,285	100,617	....
United States	1,558,744	54,399	610,831

Fresh-fish imports have multiplied as compared with the prewar figures. At the same time, local fishing operations are increasing rapidly as the home fishing fleet comes into service after its wartime mine-sweeping activities. Actual increase in British landings last year amounted to 1,880,000 cwts. The most striking development is the contribution made by Norway, which accounted for nearly a quarter of the total landings. Deliveries from Canada dropped by 60 per cent.

British Imports of Fresh or Frozen Fish

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	1,635,382	4,057,910	4,283,292
Value ..... £	2,787,210	12,468,010	12,447,604
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	68,928	66,553	26,359
Eire	22,070	65,198	70,658
Newfoundland	23,970	65,642	3
Norway	227,221	506,028	1,049,798
Iceland	122,041	293,553	165,561
Netherlands	29,088	9,118	14,708
Belgium	20,329	19,637	134,308
Denmark	329,795	350,012	381,363
Faroe Islands		86,450	42,453

The amount of canned salmon available in 1947 was 22 per cent less than in 1946 and not much more than half the quantity in 1938. While imports from the United States rose by 25 per cent, those from Canada were less than half the 1946 figure. The Soviet Union became a competitor in this field for the first time since 1939, with a shipment of 25,434 cwts. in the month of October, representing part of the deliveries under the contract with the Ministry of Food. This contract called for 750,000 cases of tinned salmon from Russia, but the amount actually received, or to

be received, is far less than that amount. According to the official trade returns, the Russian salmon was much higher in price than the Canadian, although the actual f.o.b. price has never been announced.

British Imports of Canned Salmon

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	1,151,829	859,120	666,732
Value ..... £	4,616,019	6,640,492	6,679,683
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	155,679	512,796	207,938
Soviet Union	300,608	....	25,434
United States	299,373	346,322	433,270

Before the war the United Kingdom was an important outlet for surplus Canadian canned tomatoes, although the Italian variety usually dominated all others. Total imports in 1947 were hardly more than one-third those in 1938 and 31 per cent less than in 1946. Purchases from Canada were only about one-eighth the quantity recorded for 1946 and Italian supplies fell off by 30 per cent.

British Imports of Canned Tomatoes

	1938	1946	1947
Total imports—			
Volume ..... Cwts.	926,837	456,211	311,137
Value ..... £	1,011,615	1,215,333	1,291,538
Principal sources—	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Canada	176,034	215,931	28,157
Italy	617,657	220,285	151,315
United States	17,074	7,368	1,850

Increased Protection Provided in Past Years By Export Credits Insurance Corporation

Third annual report indicates 170 policies in force, covering shipments valued at $44,487,470, which is double the amount at the end of 1946—Exports to 71 different countries involved.

SUBSTANTIAL increases are noted over the last three fiscal years in the number of policies issued by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, and in the amount of protection provided against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade. Its annual report for the year ended December 31, 1947, indicates there were 170 policies in force, covering shipments valued at $44,487,470. These figures compare with 95 policies and an estimated export value of $22,147,677 at the end of 1946. The exporter is covered against risks not provided for by ordinary commercial policies, such as the possible insolvency of the foreign buyer, the protracted default in payment by the buyer after the goods have been duly accepted, the possible cancellation of an import licence in the country of destination, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from obtaining payment for goods that he has sold.

The policies current at the end of last year covered a variety of agricultural products, raw materials and manufactured goods originating in all parts of Canada. Of these, 150 covered general commodities sold on short credit terms, 133 being of the "shipments type," that cover risks only after shipments are made, and 17 being of the "contracts type" that insure the exporter from the time that orders are accepted until payments are made. The remaining 20 policies covered capital goods sold on short to medium credit.

Exports to Seventy-one Countries Covered

Actual risks underwritten in 1947 in connection with business done by policyholders with buyers in 71 different countries totalled $28,226,075. The extent of the coverage provided by the Export Credits Insurance Corporation is set forth in the following analysis:

Actual Risks Underwritten Last Year

Country	Amount
British Empire—	
Aden	$ 450
Australia	410,387
Bahrein Island	187
Bermuda	92,041
British East Africa	3,122
British Guiana	111,876
British Honduras	71,741
British West Africa	3,005
British West Indies	1,186,375
Ceylon	220,979
Eire	140,081
Hong Kong	10,890
India	63,333
Malaya	8,857
Malta	391
Newfoundland	205,798
New Zealand	366,276
Pakistan	1,118
Palestine	1,000
Rhodesia	41,076
South Africa	1,145,146
United Kingdom	6,391,772
Total British Empire	$10,475,901
Foreign Countries—	
Argentina	$ 1,489,099
Belgium	1,470,970
Belgian Congo	9,037
Bolivia	14,568
Brazil	772,653
Chile	243,471
China	31,119
Colombia	362,758
Costa Rica	50,809
Cuba	207,648
Denmark	2,786
Dominican Republic	30,423
Ecuador	40,120
Egypt	$ 1,946,680
Finland	994,179
France	72,344
Guatemala	65,405
Haiti	12,918
Honduras	13,072
Iceland	8,872
Iran	31
Italy	19,940
Lebanon	690
Luxembourg	107
Mexico	226,269
Netherlands	1,733,101
Netherlands Guiana	14,518
Netherlands West Indies	43,640
Nicaragua	38,246
Norway	16,129
Panama	19,431
Paraguay	11,123
Peru	110,895
Poland	139,838
Portugal	111,181
Portuguese Africa	3,410
Portuguese India	719
Puerto Rico	20
Reunion Island	98
Salvador	29,432
Samoa	8
Spain	83
Sweden	980,449
Switzerland	691,595
Syria	258
Turkey	3,300,000
United States	1,018,046
Uruguay	38,494
Venezuela	1,363,492
Total, foreign countries	$17,750,174
Total, all countries	$28,226,075

Offices Opened in Montreal and Toronto

In noting the continually increasing demand for the services of this crown corporation, M. W. Mackenzie, the chairman, reported that branch offices had been opened during the year in Montreal and Toronto. Consideration would also be given to the establishment of an office in any region where the volume of business warranted such a step. The staff consisted of 22 officers and employees at the end of last year.

"Since the business of the corporation is to protect exporters against credit and political risks involved in foreign trade, it must be expected that there will be an appreciable loss experienced over a period of years," the chairman explained. "The three years of the corporation's existence cannot be regarded as typical in this respect, mainly because of the favourable credit conditions during this period. Accordingly, while no specific provision has been made for anticipated losses, the total excess of income over expenditure since the commencement of the corporation's operations has been credited to the underwriting reserve." This reserve now amounts to $584,336.

Brazilian Per Capita Consumption Of Paints and Varnishes Low

Imports not to extent expected from size of country's population, amounting to scarcely ten per cent of annual total of approximately U.S.$8,500,000—Possibilities for exporting new paint types, varnishes, etc., and materials from which paint is made to this market.

By W. G. Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

RIO DE JANEIRO, January 28, 1948.—Brazil imports paints, but not to the extent that would be expected from the size of her population, as per capita consumption is very low, and local production is sufficient only to satisfy most of the requirements of this country. There are few frame dwellings, except in the south, stucco prevailing in the other regions. Furthermore, a large proportion of the people of Brazil is too poor to paint its few possessions. Major interest centres in orders placed by the government and public utilities. Ready-mixed paints are used only to a limited extent. Painters mix their paints on the job, and the amounts of the various ingredients, such as turpentine, oil, dryers, pigments, etc., consumed in this way is difficult to determine.

Brazil will be an expanding market for prepared paints, but the protected domestic industry can be expected to expand along with this growth. The greatest possibilities, in view of local manufacture, lie in exporting to Brazil new types of paints, varnishes, etc., and also in supplying many of the materials from which paint is made.

Production of Oil Paints and Varnishes Declined During Wartime

Production of oil paints and varnishes declined greatly during World War II, due to shortages, but it is expected that the Brazilian industry will continue to expand and to satisfy most local requirements of all paints and varnishes. It is part of Brazilian policy to encourage national industry and the paint industry is one which it is relatively easy to establish.

In 1944, Brazilian production of paints and varnishes, totalling 26,641 metric tons, was composed of the following, in metric tons: paints, made with water, 15,523; oil paints and enamels, 5,947; nitrocellulose paints and enamels, 1,688; nitrocellulose varnishes, 1,172; varnishes, n.o.p., 1,386; and bituminous paints and putties, 925.

Consumption of prepared paints in Brazil is about U.S.$8,500,000 annually. Imports can scarcely be expected to exceed 10 per cent of the consumption figure, and the trend is towards a larger share to be derived from national production. There is, however, a tendency for general progress in Brazil to result in the greater use of prepared paints in construction work and household use. The net result may be an increase in imported paints. Probably half of the consumption of ready-mixed paints in Brazil consists of oil paints and enamels, the remainder being more or less equally divided between paints and enamels which have a synthetic resin base, lacquers, and varnishes.

São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro Areas Principal Paint Markets

The São Paulo and Rio de Janeiro areas are the principal paint markets and customarily supply the remainder of Brazil, with the excep-

tion of Rio Grande do Sul, which has recently become practically self-sufficient. The four major paint factories are located two each in Rio and São Paulo respectively. Their combined production is about 11,500 tons annually. In addition, there are eleven smaller factories in the Rio de Janeiro area and eighteen in the São Paulo area.

Emulsion-type paints are nearly always mixed by the painter on the job. Marine paints are made by various factories in Brazil, usually to specifications of the customer.

The following raw materials are still imported in appreciable quantities in spite of war-accelerated efforts to encourage domestic manufacture generally. It may be assumed that articles not included in the following list are not imported to any important extent: soybean oil; fish oil, mostly imported; linseed oil, only about 60 tons imported; zinc oxide, mostly imported; lithopone, sometimes imported as an alternative for zinc oxide; titanium dioxide; white lead, not much imported; carbon black and lamp black, all imported; chrome pigments, only finely-ground type imported; synthetic iron oxide, principally imported; lakes and toners; lead; copal, only high grades imported; alkyd and phenolic resins, domestic production increasing but much is still imported; damar, rosin and shellac, chiefly imported; ester gum, some imported; and solvents and thinners, mostly imported; exception: ethyl alcohol.

South Africa Secures Many Settlers, Chosen Mostly From Artisans

Serious program for the procurement of settlers from overseas instituted, some 11,000 selected immigrants arriving in 1947—Labour conditions quiet apart from two strikes in gold mines and building trades—Shortage of adequate housing continues.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of nine articles on economic conditions in South Africa during the past year, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. The first two appeared in the March 20th and March 27th issues.)

JOHANNESBURG, February 4, 1948.—South Africa put into effect a serious program for the procurement of settlers from overseas in 1947. An immigration council was established to provide policy and to ensure that new settlers arriving in this country were properly cared for. At the same time, immigration agencies were set up under competent and trained personnel in England and Europe, which were responsible for the selection of immigrants according to the particular requirements of the Union.

From all appearances the scheme appears to be working well. During 1947 some 11,000 settlers chosen by the overseas selection committees arrived in South Africa, while at the same time approximately an equal number of non-selected immigrants, mainly from the United Kingdom, reached the Union. According to the chairman of the Immigration Council, every selected worker was placed in employment and was found living accommodation. It was also stated that of the sponsored settlers, 60 per cent were men and the rest women and families. An interesting sidelight is the statement that only four immigrants out of every 1,000 entering South Africa through the government scheme have returned to the United Kingdom.

It is reported that the types being chosen are mainly artisans of a good type which can be readily absorbed. In some cases. as for example, in the printing and building trades, representatives of these industrial groups made special visits overseas for the purpose of selecting workers, who, when chosen, were in some cases flown to the Union.

South Africa was remarkably free from major labour unrest during 1947. Aside from two rather protracted and serious strikes, one in the building industry and the other in the gold mines, labour conditions were quiet.

Strike in Gold Mines Caused by Rival Unions

The strike in the gold mines, which commenced in January, 1947, affected some 45 mines and 8,000 miners before it was terminated. The feature of the stoppage was that it resulted from a dispute between two rival unions. It was serious, however, in that besides causing a decline in gold production, it naturally affected the purchasing power of a wide section of the buying community on the Rand. The strike of the building trades was confined largely to Johannesburg. It lasted several weeks and resulted from a demand for higher wages, which, however, was not agreed to by the employers. The strike finally petered out.

In March and April a go-slow strike took place among the artisans of the railways, who were demanding higher pay. At one time the strike seriously affected the operation of the railways and airways, causing inconvenience and delays.

Official figures of employment for the year are not yet available, but, according to the Department of Labour, the number of unemployed decreased by 1,791 to 11,810 during December, 1947. As at May, 1947, however, the general index of employment stood at 151·8, the year 1935 being taken as 100. This was the highest index figure recorded for any of the preceding months of 1947 and higher than the average figure of the past. For the manufacturing industries, employment index figures for August, 1947, are available, the figure for all races being 150 (1938=100). The index figure for Europeans was 125 and for non-Europeans 169.

Although the indications are that labour is still extremely scarce in practically all trades, there is some evidence of an easing of the position in certain industries which owe their recent high rate of activity largely to the wartime scarcity of goods from overseas. This is true of the footwear and clothing industries, and although no official figures are available, there are reports of fairly substantial unemployment in both these trades.

Unemployment Insurance Act Became Operative

During 1947, two important pieces of labour legislation became operative as from January 1. The Unemployment Insurance Act provides that both European and non-European workers (with a few exceptions) are to be compulsorily insured against unemployment. Employers and employees pay into a central fund administered by the government on a sliding scale according to income. The Act has caused much controversy and, in some cases, dissatisfaction. It is to be subject to alteration in detail, based on the report of a commission of enquiry now sitting. The second piece of social legislation was the Employment Registration Act, which requires the registration of unemployed workers. This Act ties in closely with the unemployment insurance legislation in that the government undertakes a definite responsibility of finding employment for workers or of paying unemployment insurance.

Shortage of Housing Continues to be a Major Problem

The shortage of adequate housing for both Europeans and natives continues to be one of the major problems of the Union, as of most other countries. Unlike Canada, however, South Africa is largely dependent on imported supplies of most of the materials necessary for house building. Cement, plumbers' and other building hardware, steel, and to some extent lumber, continue to be in extremely short supply. For these reasons building has remained under strict control.

Despite these difficulties, the number of building permits issued during 1947 totalled approximately 28,000 for dwellings with a value of over £38,000,000 and nearly 6,000 for other projects with a value of £25,000,000. These figures do not include native housing, for which there is reported to be an urgent need for about 500,000 houses.

Subsidized Housing Necessary to Accommodate Natives

Aside from the acute situation which faces every new settler who arrives in this country, as well as many others who, for one reason or another, require new housing, the position with respect to non-Europeans (chiefly natives) is difficult in the extreme. In most urban areas to which many thousands of natives have migrated from country districts, little or no housing is available for newcomers. The result is that thousands of natives are at present living under the most difficult conditions in the environs of such cities as Johannesburg, Pretoria and Cape Town. Even if these natives could find living accommodation, most of them could not possibly afford to pay the high rents now being asked even for the poorest properties. It is therefore necessary for living accommodation to be made available for these people at below cost.

According to one estimate, the capital cost of the sub-economic housing programs of the South African municipalities is £100,000,000 and losses on these schemes will cost the government about £4,500,000 a year and the municipalities concerned a further £1,800,000 a year. In Johannesburg, for instance, where 8,542 sub-economic houses are at present under construction, the capital cost is £4,343,000. Of the loss on these, £161,800 will have to be borne by the government and £84,000 by the city. On the same basis of cost, for the 46,000 houses which it is estimated are required in Johannesburg, the capital cost will be £23,389,000, with a loss to the city of £452,600. These figures give some indication of the seriousness and magnitude of the problem.

It is expected that building control will be removed during the early months of 1948. Continuing shortages of materials will seriously retard the solution to this pressing problem, especially in the construction of the less expensive houses required by the lower and middle income groups who are most seriously affected.

United Kingdom Best Market for Australian Wool

The United Kingdom is now Australia's best market for wool. For the seven months ended January this year, Australia exported to the United Kingdom 745,000 bales of wool, valued at $89,600,000. This compared with 245,000 bales, worth $41,600,000, sent to the United States. In the past year, exports of Australian wool to the United Kingdom have nearly doubled, while those to the United States have been halved. Poland is a new market for greasy wool, while India, Denmark and France are buying more scoured wool. Another significant feature of the postwar wool market is the strong demand from the United States for wool. (From *Australian News,* issued by the Office of the Australian High Commissioner, Ottawa.)

Canadian Trade with Latin American Republics

(See chart overleaf)

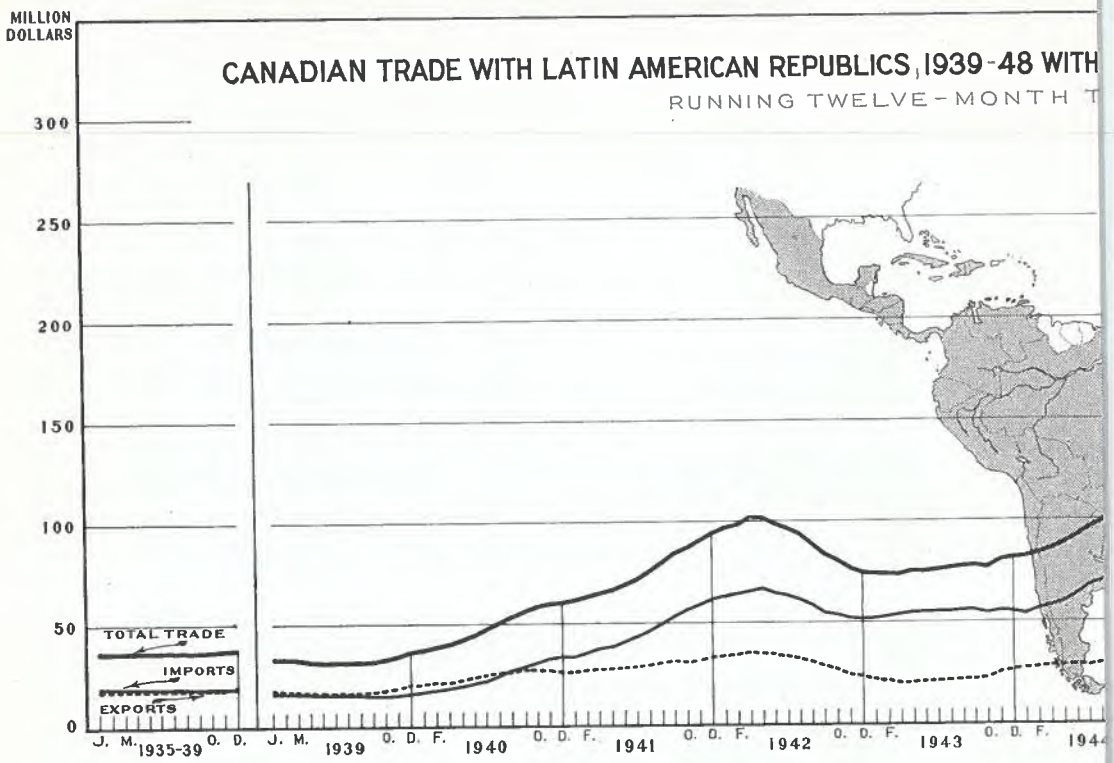
Canadian Exports

Country	Average 1935-39		Twelve Months ended January			
			1947		1948	
	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent
Argentina	4,696	25·0	18,529	18·6	27,937	22·8
Bolivia	113	0·6	537	0·5	569	0·5
Brazil	4,012	21·4	23,761	23·8	31,330	25·5
Chile	848	4·5	3,523	3·5	4,247	3·5
Colombia	1,296	6·9	9,521	9·6	9,567	7·8
Costa Rica	103	0·6	1,078	1·1	1,554	1·3
Cuba	1,418	7·6	5,349	5·4	7,529	6·1
Dominican Republic	171	0·9	1,588	1·6	1,883	1·5
Ecuador	93	0·5	1,036	1·0	1,420	1·2
Guatemala	117	0·6	1,173	1·2	1,430	1·2
Haiti	131	0·7	1,291	1·3	1,203	1·0
Honduras	139	0·7	651	0·7	612	0·5
Mexico	2,630	14·0	10,801	10·8	11,963	9·8
Nicaragua	72	0·4	430	0·4	534	0·4
Panama	316	1·7	1,667	1·7	1,819	1·5
Paraguay	8	[1]	91	0·1	145	0·1
Peru	1,071	5·7	4,003	4·0	2,871	2·3
Salvador	69	0·4	591	0·6	563	0·5
Uruguay	310	1·7	2,822	2·8	3,221	2·6
Venezuela	1,139	6·1	11,245	11·3	12,197	9·9
Total	18,754	100·0	99,685	100·0	122,593	100·0

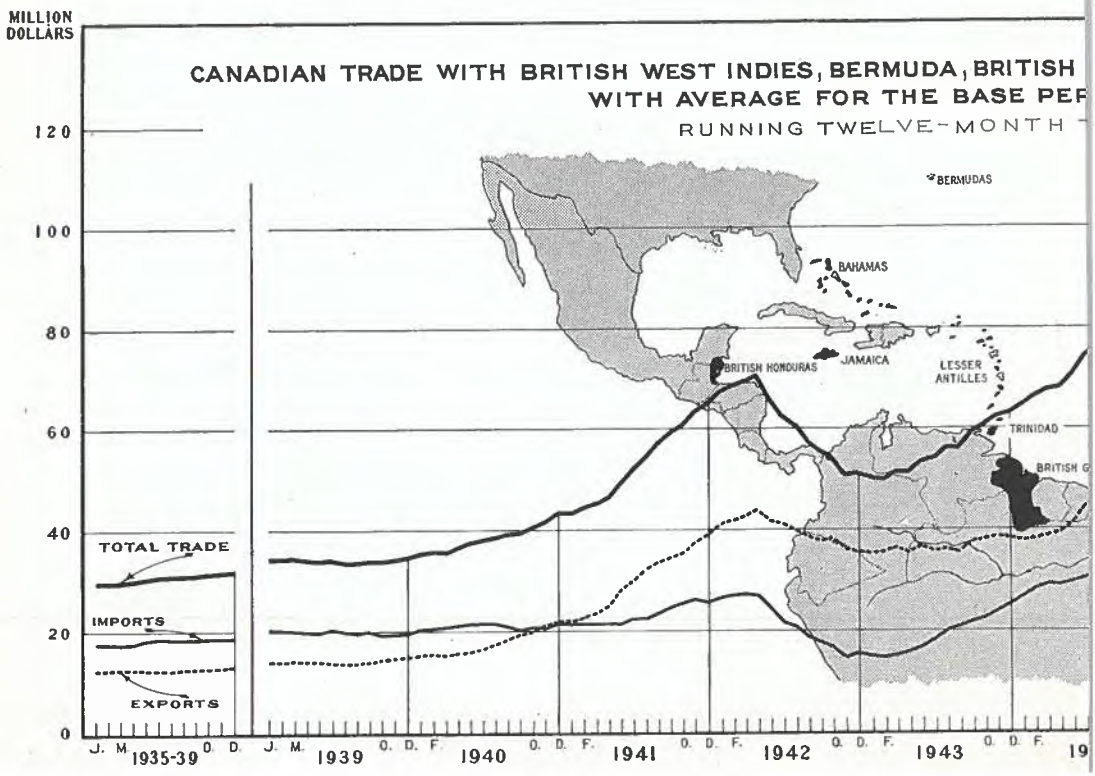
[1] Less than one-tenth of one per cent. [2] Less than $1,000.

Canadian Imports

Country	Average 1935-39		Twelve Months ended January			
			1947		1948	
	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent
Argentina	5,374	28·8	16,083	12·8	16,180	9·8
Bolivia	26	0·1	32	[1]	8	[1]
Brazil	920	4·9	13,340	10·6	15,038	9·1
Chile	125	0·7	400	0·3	325	0·2
Colombia	5,139	27·5	9,299	7·4	9,388	5·7
Costa Rica	77	0·4	1,504	1·2	957	0·6
Cuba	615	3·3	12,951	10·3	23,721	14·3
Dominican Republic	4	[1]	6,414	5·1	8,801	5·3
Ecuador	41	0·2	163	0·1	214	0·1
Guatemala	67	0·4	2,892	2·3	10,075	6·1
Hayti	63	0·3	644	0·5	230	0·1
Honduras	49	0·3	15,722	12·5	6,238	3·8
Mexico	667	3·6	14,068	11·2	19,235	11·6
Nicaragua	[2]	[1]	29	[1]	87	0·1
Panama	32	0·2	38	[1]	2,341	1·4
Paraguay	62	0·3	315	0·3	205	0·1
Peru	3,554	19·0	929	0·8	335	0·2
Salvador	19	0·1	2,394	1·9	1,576	1·0
Uruguay	180	1·0	715	0·6	234	0·1
Venezuela	1,662	8·9	27,534	22·0	50,228	30·4
Total	18,676	100·0	125,468	100·0	165,416	100·0



LATIN AMERICA, for trade statistical purposes, includes: Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Mexico, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, Peru, Uruguay and Venezuela.



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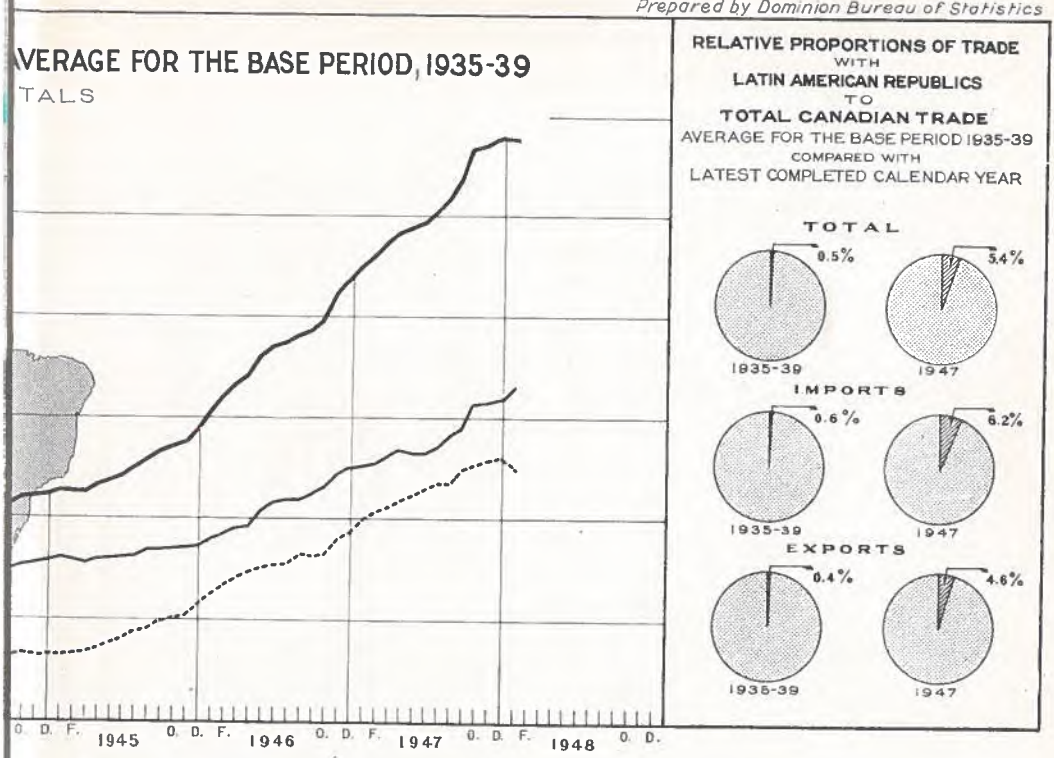
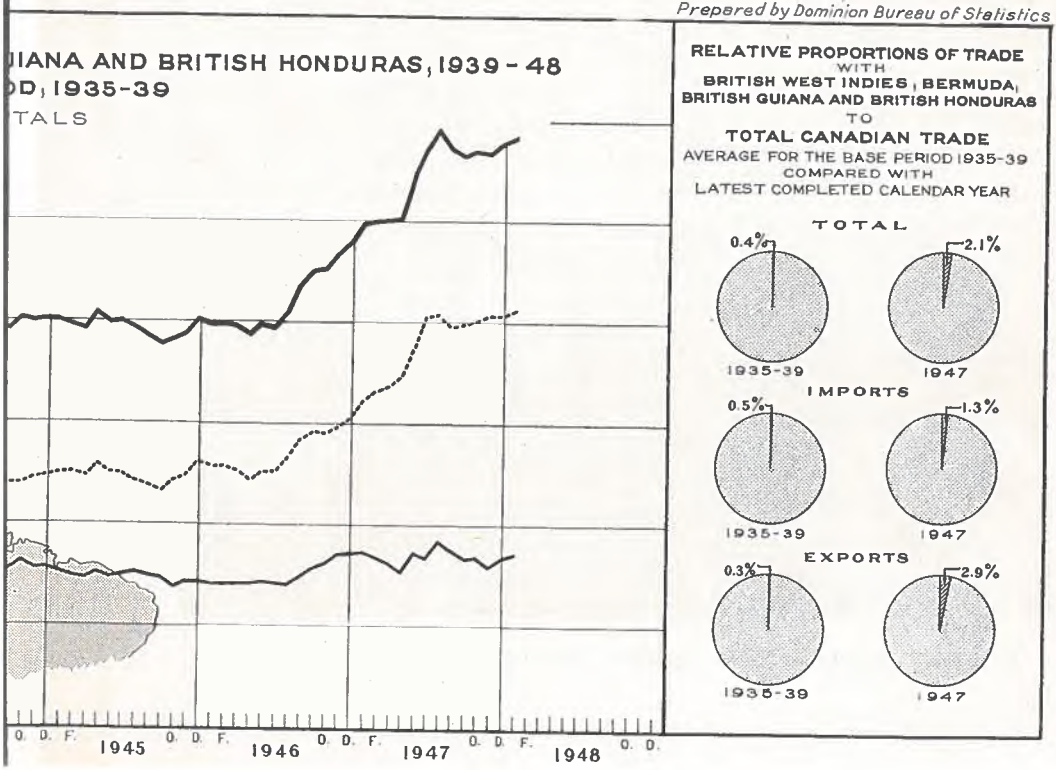


BRITISH WEST INDIES, for trade statistical purposes, includes: Bermuda, the Bahamas, Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad and Tobago, and the Windward Islands.

Prepared by Dominion Bureau of Statistics



Canadian Trade with British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras

(See chart overleaf)

Canadian Exports

Country	Average 1935-39		Twelve Months ended January			
			1947		1948	
	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent
Bermuda	1,381	10·6	4,051	6·3	4,966	6·0
British Guiana	1,344	10·3	7,480	11·5	10,366	12·6
British Honduras	256	2·0	1,193	1·9	1,336	1·6
British West Indies—						
Bahamas	[1]	.....	461	0·7	3,671	4·5
Barbados	1,218	9·3	6,639	10·2	8,981	10·9
Jamaica	3,887	29·8	16,184	24·9	19,080	23·1
Leeward and Windward Islands	[1]	.....	640	1·0	7,490	9·1
Trinidad and Tobago	3,372	25·8	20,326	31·3	26,550	32·2
Other	1,600	12·2	7,938	12·2	Nil	.....
Total	13,057	100·0	64,912	100·0	82,440	100·0

[1] Included with Other.

Canadian Imports

Country	Average 1935-39		Twelve Months ended January			
			1947		1948	
	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent	Value $ '000	Per cent
Bermuda	102	0·5	121	0·3	56	0·2
British Guiana	5,846	31·3	12,215	35·1	13,350	39·1
British Honduras	87	0·5	1,155	3·3	681	2·0
British West Indies—						
Bahamas	[1]	.....	121	0·3	646	1·9
Barbados	3,261	17·5	5,863	16·8	7,454	21·9
Jamaica	5,160	27·7	10,014	28·8	6·252	18·3
Leeward and Windward Islands	[1]	.....	22	0·1	197	0·6
Trinidad and Tobago	2,387	12·8	4,633	13·3	5,453	16·0
Other	1,816	9·7	691	2·0	Nil	.....
Total	18,658	100·0	34,836	100·0	34,089	100·0

Barbados—Roadstead at Bridgetown, showing careenage in foreground.

Industrialization Plans in Mexico Slowed Down in the Past Year

Up to October 31, only 37 companies with combined capital of 30,300,000 pesos recorded as compared with 63 companies with a combined capital of 97,900,000 pesos in 1946—Production of mining and oil industries increased—National budget of 2,300,000,000 pesos for 1948 is highest in history.

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

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of three articles on economic, financial and commercial conditions in Mexico during 1947. The first two appeared in the March 13th and March 20th issues of *Foreign Trade*.)

MEXICO CITY, January 19, 1948.—Industrialization plans slowed down considerably during 1947, as in the previous year, from the rhythm of 1940-45. Up to October 31, the Ministry of Finance, under a 1939 law designed to encourage new industries, exempted from the payment of import duties thirty-seven companies with a combined capital of only 30·3 million pesos. During the same period of 1946, sixty-three companies were established, with a combined capital of 97·9 million pesos. Before the end of 1944, some 400 million pesos had been invested in new industries, and investments reached 50 million pesos in 1945.

Mexico's industrial production continues to be based primarily on mining and oil, and despite the mining industry's loss of wartime contracts, production in both fields increased slightly during 1947. The strength of the mining industry is based on gold, silver, lead, zinc and copper, whose production increased as follows:

Average Monthly Production of Mexican Mining Industry

Gold: 1946, 35,040 troy ounces.
1947, (9 months), 38,319 troy ounces.
Silver: 1946, 3·61 million troy ounces.
1947, (9 months), 5·22 million troy ounces.
Copper: 1946, 5,087 metric tons.
1947 (9 months), 5,021 metric tons.
Lead: 1946, 11,678 metric tons.
1947 (9 months), 19,269 metric tons.
Zinc: 1946, 11,628 metric tons.
1947 (9 months), 17,961 metric tons.

Petroleum production, averaged 4,103,000 U.S. barrels monthly during 1946, and rose to an average of 4,684,000 barrels during the first nine months of last year.

Since the inauguration of Lic. Aleman as President in February, 1947, the outstanding event, economically, has been the declaration of intensive industrialization of the country. This policy has been spearheaded by Sr. Ruiz Galindo, Minister of Economy, and Lic.. Ramon Beteta, Minister of Finance. Both cabinet ministers in speeches in the United States and Mexico clearly indicated that the intention of Mexico was to prevent the export of its raw materials in their crude form, and to fabricate such materials in Mexico whenever possible. Sr. Beteta, on more than one occasion has invited North American capital to invest in the development of Mexico's resources.

Mexico Has Shortage of Dollar Exchange

Financially, Mexico has had one continuous struggle to better its international balance of payments position with regard to the United States dollar. Even before the recent budget, the demand on American exchange was so heavy that on July 11, the Mexican Government, with the concurrence of the United States Government, had to announce lengthy lists of luxuries which were prohibited importation, a list of commodities on which quotas were to be established, in addition to other commodities on which very considerable increases in import duties were placed. In spite of this drastic action, Mexico withdrew over $22,000,000 from the International Monetary Fund between July and November, 1947, the maximum amount which could be withdrawn before July 1, 1948. Since that time the $50,000,000 Exchange Equalization Fund established by the United States Government in the early part of 1947 has been considerably drawn upon. As the year terminates there are many rumours regarding foreign exchange control by the Bank of Mexico or devaluation of the peso. It is completely impossible to anticipate what will happen financially in this country in 1948, but it might be a shrewd guess to anticipate that the United States Government, in order to maintain the present value of the peso at 4·85 to the U.S. dollar, would grant further credits to the Mexican Government should the emergency arise. Very definitely, unless there is a change for the better in Mexico's international balance of payments position, she will have to take further action to rectify her critical financial situation.

Wholesale Prices and Cost of Living Increased

Wholesale prices and the cost of living increased still further during 1947. Credits and loans increased in value, while industrial, banking, mining and general securities declined. Money in circulation was less by about 100 million pesos in 1947, as compared with monthly averages of the previous year.

The wholesale price index, based on thirty-two articles and on an index figure of 100 in 1939, averaged a monthly 301·5 last year, against 286·4 during 1946. The trend during the closing months of last year was consistently upwards and the index stood at 306·0 in November.

On the basis of the same index of 100 in 1939, the cost of living averaged 300·0 during 1947, as compared with a monthly average of 265·9 in 1946, and rose to 305·4 in November last. The average food index stood at 302·4 during 1947, as against 263·8 during the previous year. Clothing prices were up to 323·0 last year, as compared with 284·6 in 1946. Household articles cost slightly less last year than in 1946, the index standing at 257·9 as compared with 260·0.

General securities averaged 313·1 in 1946 and declined to 275·7 during 1947, taking 100 as a base in 1939. There was every indication that the downward trend would continue, since the index stood at 304·7 in January last year and declined month by month to an average 252·6 in November.

Industrial securities stood at an average 328·9 during 1947, compared with the 1946 index of 392·6. Mining securities declined from 334·0 in 1946 to 215·9 last year, emphasizing the effect of the postwar loss of business. Banking securities also declined from an average index figure of 245·6 during 1946 to 224·6 last year. The insurance securities index was the only one to improve, from a monthly average of 188·2 in 1946 to 208·3 last year.

Money in circulation averaged 3,408·9 million pesos monthly during 1947 as against 3,515 million pesos in the previous year. The November, 1947, total of 3,439·8 million pesos compared with the highest monthly figure for the year of 3,487·2 million pesos in January, and the lowest of

Mexico—This scene of 20 de Noviembre Street is a typical example of Mexico City's wide avenues. The cathedral is in the background. Modern architecture and up-to-date street lighting are but a few of the many improvements which have been accomplished in this old city.

3.343·2 million pesos in August. Bills and coins were in circulation to the monthly average value of 1,632·9 million pesos as against 1,639·3 million pesos during 1946. Deposits averaged 1,776·1 million pesos last year and bank clearings 2,141·7 million pesos monthly.

Credits and loans from private deposit banks averaged 1,090·0 million pesos monthly last year, compared with the average of 995·0 million pesos in 1946. Of the 1947 averages, 538·9 million pesos were commercial credits and loans; 551·0 million pesos for production; 408·8 million pesos industrial; 99·4 million pesos for agriculture; 37·2 million pesos for livestock farming; and 4·7 million pesos for mining.

Budget for 1948 Biggest in History

The national budget for 1948 totals 2,300,000,000 pesos—U.S. $460,000,000 approximately—and exceeds federal expenditure during 1947 by about U.S.$60,000,000. The biggest in the history of the country, the budget provides for increased spending on highways, hydraulic works, public health and education. The Secretariat of Communications and Public Works has been allotted 116.000,000 pesos more than during 1947; the Secretariat of Education, 26,000,000 pesos more; and the Secretariat of Public Health, 11,000,000 pesos more. An additional 125,000.000 pesos for the public debt are due to service on the external and expanding internal debt and provision for the British petroleum settlement. The largest single increase, for additional expenditures, is presumed to be largely for subsidy payments or rebates on taxes paid by import and export groups and tax-exempt new industries.

Taxes are expected to account for 2.050.000.000 pesos of 1948 expenditure. Income taxes are expected to yield 450.000,000 pesos; industrial

taxes, 375,000,000; import duties, 312,000,000; commercial taxes 244,000,000, and export duties, 162,000,000 pesos. The remaining 250,000,000 pesos are to be obtained through bond issues.

As announced by Finance Minister Ramon Beteta, the new budget is as follows: Legislative, 15,000,000 pesos; Presidency, 1,725,000; Judicial, 7,434,000; Secretariat of Interior, 13,000,000; Secretariat of Foreign Affairs, 25,845,000; Secretariat of Finance, 100,000,000; Secretariat of National Defence, 240,000,000; Secretariat of Agriculture, 41,000,000; Secretariat of Communications, 415,500,000; Secretariat of National Economy, 45,940,000; Secretariat of Education, 246,000,000; Secretariat of Public Health, 115,000,000; Secretariat of Navy and Merchant Marine, 70,500,000; Secretariat of Labour, 5,500,000; Agarian Reform, 12.900,000; Secretariat of Hydraulic Resources, 235,000,000; Department of Justice, 3,800.000; Secretariat of National Properties, 6,410.000; Arms Industry (a nationalized industry), 17,250.000; Investments. 95.000.000; Additional Expenditures, 226.010.000; and Public Debt, 361,186,000 pesos.

New Zealand Offered Concessions On Three Hundred Tariff Items

Trade agreement at Geneva secured reductions in rates on many primary products imported by other countries—Contract with United Kingdom, expiring only in 1950, delays full effects of concessions proposed—Dominion much interested in conferences at Geneva and Havana.

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

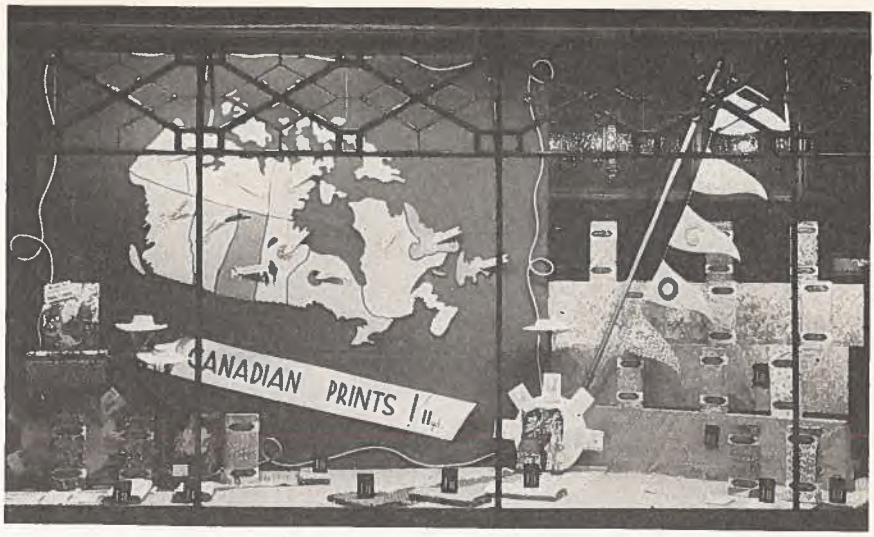
(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of articles on economic conditions in New Zealand in 1947, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. Previous articles appeared in the March 6th, March 13th, March 20th and March 27th issues.)

WELLINGTON, February 1, 1948.—Because of its dependence on international trade, New Zealand has been vitally interested in the discussions at Geneva and Havana. The Minister of Finance tabled a report of the New Zealand delegation to the preparatory conference in Geneva, in which it was pointed out that, if countries maintaining a complete state monopoly of their foreign trade, or carrying out state trading operations, were to be provided for in the charter, special provision should also be made for countries which maintained complete control of their foreign trade by other methods.

Under the international agreement reached at Geneva, a number of countries reduced their tariffs on a wide range of New Zealand's primary products, in return for concessions made by this country. The following concessions were made by the United States: Tariffs on meat and edible offals reduced 50 per cent; tariff on butter, up to a maximum global import of 50,000,000 pounds between November 1 and March 31, reduced 50 per cent, and minor reductions were made on finer wools and other items.

Concessions by New Zealand on 300 Items

Varying decreases in tariffs have also been made by France, India, China, Norway, South Africa, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg on frozen and canned meats, butter, cheese, condensed milk, lactose, apples and wool. The proposed concessions by New Zealand cover a wide range of about 300 items. These items are listed in three



New Zealand—Display of Canadian cotton goods, from Magog, Que., in a store at Auckland.

tables, which show offers involving reductions in duty, offers which involve a binding of existing rates against an increase, and offers affecting margins of preference only without commitment as to rates of duty. The report states that, in giving effect to the agreement, it would be the intention, when removing surtax on applying the negotiated most-favoured-nation rate, to remove primage and, in respect of imports from certain Commonwealth countries, surtax where payable in respect of the same goods under the British preferential tariff. Surtax will continue to be payable on Canadian motor vehicles unless and until incorporated with the ordinary rate of duty.

The list of articles in the first table, involving a reduction in duty, includes motor vehicles, glassware, chinaware, pianos and musical instruments, cameras and photographic goods, sporting requisites, confectionery, dried raisins, apricots, certain fresh fruits, champagne, medicinal preparations, linoleum, haberdashery, paper, office appliances, and various kinds of machinery and tools. A typical example of how articles in this list will be affected is shown in the case of motor cars. The existing British preferential tariff rate on completely knocked-down cars is 5 per cent and the general tariff is 50 per cent. The proposed rates are: British preferential tariff, 5 per cent and the most-favoured-nation (including the United States) tariff, 40 per cent. On motor vehicles, other kinds, the rates are 15 and 60 per cent and 15 and 50 per cent.

Contracts with the United Kingdom Retard Exports to the United States

The effect of the tariff reduction is rather blanketed by the fact that, under the contract with the United Kingdom (which does not expire until 1950), New Zealand is unable to supply any substantial quantity of butter to the United States. Looking farther ahead, however, if the United States tariff is reduced to 7 cents a pound, New Zealand might be able to export butter to that country and find a profitable market there. In the past, the United States has been a spasmodic buyer of New Zealand butter, but, with the rising standard of living, it is possible that that country might in due course provide a steady market.

Meat contracts with Britain do not expire until 1950, but the concession of 50 per cent made by the United States in the reduction of the

tariff on New Zealand meats is considered most liberal and one that should under normal conditions assist in the development of balanced trade with that country.

Relations with the United Kingdom Unaffected

The report was debated in the House and the Minister of Finance, who is leading the New Zealand delegation at the Havana Conference, said there was nothing in the tariff agreements, and he hoped there would be nothing, that would affect relations with the United Kingdom. New Zealand has not changed a single tariff without first consulting the United Kingdom and the other Commonwealth governments, nor had any other Commonwealth government altered any tariff without first consulting New Zealand.

Mr. Nash outlined what he described as seven imperative principles of government policy. These are: (1) permanent immunity for their bulk sale and purchase contracts to the United Kingdom Government; (2) permanent immunity for the subsidy procedure involved by implication in the guaranteed price system; (3) reduction of preferences on a *quid pro quo* basis only and not on a general unqualified basis as originally contemplated by some countries at least; (4) conscious inter-governmental action to ensure planned production and distribution of commodities which, although in continuous world need, could not always be adequately produced and effectively distributed; (5) immunity for domestic planning and deliberate government patterning of production and distribution; (6) retention by each member nation of complete jurisdiction over the entry of outside capital and the purpose to which it is applied; (7) effective retention by member nations of the right to practise quantitative regulation of trade with a degree of discrimination, providing it is of an expansionist type.

Argentine Importer Must Use Foreign Exchange Permit or Incur Penalty

Offers to export to Argentina, once accepted and confirmed, may not be withdrawn without possibility of heavy loss to importer—Penalty of 20 per cent payable by holder of exchange permit on unused exchange when permit expires.

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

BUENOS AIRES, March 19, 1948.—Canadian exporters should take particular note that offers for export to Argentina, once accepted and confirmed, may not be withdrawn or reduced without the possibility of heavy loss to the Argentine customer. Circular No. 808, issued August 31, 1947, by the Banco Central in Argentina, laid down that a penalty of 20 per cent is payable by the holder of an exchange permit on the amount of foreign exchange not used at the time the permit finally expires. At that time, the Banco Central had discovered that many importers were holding permits for purposes of speculation and, to avoid tying up necessary dollar exchange, it was decided to impose the indemnity.

The fact that the penalty affects the innocent as well as the guilty is unfortunate, but it has not been found possible to make separate regulations. When an importer can prove that shipment has been held up by *force majeure*, the Banco Central may be prepared to grant extension of the exchange permit for a reasonable length of time, especially when proof can be presented that delivery will take place within a definite

period. The Banco Central has also ruled that, when an exchange permit expires following the actual loading of the goods in the port of origin, or while the goods are actually in transit, the authorities will permit clearance through customs, provided it can be proved that the goods were actually loaded while the permit was still valid, to which end the respective bills of lading will suffice. It is to be recalled that there is a latitude of plus or minus 10 per cent of the value of the permit to allow for normal trade practices.

The Banco Central will not recognize that withdrawal of offer by the exporter within the period of validity of the exchange permit constitutes reason for not using any exchange permit. If the goods are not delivered, the importer suffers the penalty of 20 per cent of the value of the permit. If the goods are delivered only in part, the importer suffers the penalty on the unused portion of the value of the permit.

Consequently exporters should be definitely assured that they can deliver against an offer before they make it. There have been a number of cases recently where exporters have withdrawn offers after the exchange permit had been obtained in Argentina; this naturally gives rise to complaint. If a Canadian exporter is not certain that he will be able to export, he should place his offer as a tentative one, subject to confirmation and, once confirmed, delivery should be forthcoming.

World Supply of Oil-bearing Seeds Improved

Improvement has been noted in the world supply of oil-bearing seeds, and Canadian farmers have been advised that a somewhat smaller acreage of flaxseed than was sown last year will meet domestic requirements. The Canadian Wheat Board will support prices of $4 per bushel for the top grades of flaxseed, basis delivered Montreal or basis in store at Fort William/Port Arthur, for the 1948-49 crop year, commencing August 1, should the market price drop to that level. The Wartime Prices and Trade Board ceiling price of $5 per bushel will be removed on the same date, thus permitting buyer and seller to trade freely at prices above the support level. An announcement to this effect was made in the House of Commons on March 23 by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce.

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.)*

Exports from Bizonia to Sixty-five Countries Substantially Higher

Value of goods and services in 1947 totalled $222,032,860 as against $153,000,000 for 1946—Timber and coal major items—New contracts signed in 1947 to a value of approximately $204,000,000—Exports accelerated by liberalization of trade procedure.

By D. W. Jackson, Canadian Economic Representative

FRANKFURT, February 27, 1948.—The total value of export goods and services delivered to sixty-five countries all over the world from the Combined (U.S./U.K.) Area of Germany during the calendar year 1947 aggregated $222,032,860, of which $36,378,354 was accounted for by manufactured goods, the balance being derived from the sale of coal and timber and from port charges and other services.

During 1946, exports from the United States and United Kingdom zones were on an independent basis, as the merger of the two zones did not become effective until January 1, 1947. However, the combined total of exports from both zones for 1946 was $153 million.

The finally audited figures for the twelve-month period January 1-December 31, 1947, show that export deliveries from the United States zone accounted for $16,296,690 and from the British zone for an additional $20,081,663 in fabricated products, ranging from ceramics and silver to machinery and machine tools.

Timber and Coal Major Items

Major export items and services delivered, in addition to coal, which is sold by international contract in accordance with the European Coal Organization distribution quotas, included the following: Timber, $38,830,-815; electric power, $753,176; port charges, $8,363,319; rail charges, $6,410,213; freight charters, etc., $3,405,103; ship repairs, $5,557,178; services, $48,553; taxi services, $215,558; telephone and telegrams, $1,277; Rhine barge charges, $31,561.

The report makes a distinction between exports delivered and contracts signed during the year under review in consideration of the fact that in many industrial spheres there is a time lapse of several months between conclusion of a contract and final delivery of the product.

Value of New Contracts About $204 Million

The total value of new contracts signed in 1947 approximated $204,-000,000, with an additional $11,487,773 earned from harbour services in Bremen, taxi services and railway charges in the United States and United Kingdom sectors of Berlin, and United States zone timber. The peak month was September, when $32,000,000 in contracts signed was reported, the majority of them as a result of the Hannover Export Fair. During the last five months of the year, contracts were licensed at an average rate of $30,000,000 per month. An additional $7,019,948 was earned through general export contracts signed during the first ten days of January, 1948.

Products contracted for in 1947 included, among others, machines and machine parts; scientific and medical instruments; cameras and optical instruments; gold, silver and platinum goods; products of iron, aluminum, lead, tin, nickel and copper; watches and clocks; musical instruments and toys; chemicals; animal products; coal-tar products; silk, wool and cotton goods; books, paper and cardboard; pictures and paintings; chinaware, glass and glassware, etc.

The principal buyer countries were the United States, the United Kingdom, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, the Netherlands, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland.

Exporters Permitted to Negotiate Directly

These figures reflect the impetus given to the export program by the liberalization of export and import procedure during 1947. In April the right to direct negotiation of contracts with foreign buyers was returned to German exporters for the first time since the beginning of the occupation. Transactional mail and international telephone and telegraph communication privileges were restored to businessmen in the Combined Zone, enabling exporters to negotiate directly with foreign buyers and obtain current information on foreign markets and prices, styling and merchandising. Hundreds of American, British and European businessmen visited Germany to contract for German-made goods and renew prewar business contacts.

In August the way was opened for foreign buyers to make on-the-spot purchases from German exporters and carry the goods out of the Combined Zone with them.

Bizonal Firms May Represent Foreign Principals

By the fall of 1947 arrangements were completed permitting Bizonal firms to represent foreign principals and at the same time to perform shipping, forwarding, transport and coal bunkering services.

Two special incentive programs were adopted for exporters. One permits both the export manufacturer and the export workers to have a 10 per cent share of foreign exchange proceeds. The other permits German businessmen to travel to foreign countries, provided such travel will make a direct contribution to the export program. As of December 31, 1947, approximately $1,309,375 had been accumulated in the exporters' "Bonus A fund" and an additional $1,309,703 in the labour "Bonus B fund". Arrangements are now being made for the expenditure of this fund.

Trade and financial agreements reached with nineteen European governments during the year laid the groundwork for expansion of export business from the Bizonal Area. Military Governments (U.S./U.K.) have an aggregate working capital of $151,000,000 on deposit in the banks of those countries with which the Combined Zones are doing business.

Annual Report of Deputy Minister

Copies of the Annual Report of the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended March 31, 1947, may be obtained on application to the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy. Besides indicating activities of the various divisions of the Foreign Trade Service, and allied agencies engaged in the development of foreign trade, this report contains a number of statistical tables that should be of use to exporters and importers, supplemented by fourteen trade charts. The report lists the trade agreements in force, outlines wheat and grain procurement operations, and gives statistics relating to the Board of Grain Commissioners.

Of particular interest to ship operators and shippers is the list of vessels comprising Canada's mercantile marine. This shows the name of the ship, its former name, gross tonnage and the owner, with the address of each.

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.

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

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	May 24	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Beira			
Lourenço Marques..	Apr. 29-May 6	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa			
Lourenço Marques...	April 26-30	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
	May 7	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
	May 30	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
	June 10	*Cambray*	Elder Dempster
	June	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
	June 25	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—	April 26-30	*Cumberland County*	March Shipping
Cape Town	Apr. 29-May 6	*Norden*	Kerr Steamships
Port Elizabeth	May 7	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
East London	May 24	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Durban	May 30	*Halifax County*	March Shipping
	June	*Thorscape*	Kerr Steamships
	June 25	*New Texas*	Elder Dempster
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	April 30	*Mormacmoon*	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires	May 5-10	*John P. Harris*	Robert Reford
Buenos Aires	May 1-6	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires	May 15-18	*Bowmonte*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires	May 26	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane	Apr. 28-May 5	*Port Saint John*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney			
Melbourne			
Adelaide			
Belgium—			
Antwerp	April 26	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	Apr. 27-May 5	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	Late April	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	May 8	*Mortain*	Furness Withy
Antwerp	May 10	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	May 10	*Ravenfjell*	Brock Shipping

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	April 30	*Mormacmoon*	Montreal Shipping
	May 1–6	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Santos	May 5–10	*John P. Harris*	Robert Reford
	May 26	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 20–25	*Daghestan*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	April 25	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	April 20–30	*Riverside*	March Shipping
Colombo	May 5	*City of Dundee*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	May 20	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	April 20–30	*Riverside*	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai	May 1–4	*Priam*	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai	May 6	*City of Glasgow*	McLean Kennedy
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	Apr. 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Eire—			
Dublin	April 24–29	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin	May 7	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin, Cork	April 31	*Irish Poplar*	Shipping Limited
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	April 24–27	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 16–17	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Alexandria, Port Said	April 20–25	*Daghestan*	McLean Kennedy
	May 5–10	*Dan-y-Bryn*	McLean Kennedy
Finland—			
Helsinki	Apr. 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	Apr. 27–May 5	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Marseilles	April 15–20	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	Late April	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	Apr. 27–May 5	*A Ship*	Montreal Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	April 2–10	*Mont Clair*	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong	April 20–30	*Riverside*	March Shipping
	May 1–4	*Priam*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 6	*City of Glasgow*	McLean Kennedy
India—			
Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	April 25–30	*Riverside*	March Shipping
Karachi	April 20–25	*Daghestan*	McLean Kennedy
Bombay	April 25	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Madras	May 5	*City of Dundee*	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta	May 5–10	*Dan-y-Bryn*	McLean Kennedy
	May 20	*Catrine*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
West Coast Ports	April 15–20	*Capo Arma*	Furness Withy
Malaya—			
Penang, Port Swettenham	April 24–27	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 16–17	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	April 26	*Hedel*	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam	Late April	*Beaconsfield*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 10	*Prins Alexander*	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam	May 10	*Ravnefjell*	Brock Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	April 24–27	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
Cheribon			
Samarang	May 16–17	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya			
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	April 17–21	*Leecliffe Hall*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	April 24–27	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada SS
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	April 24–29	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Belfast	May 7	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	Apr. 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Kristiansand			
Stavanger	May 15	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
Bergen			
Philippines—			
Manila	May 1–4	*Priam*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 6	*City of Glasgow*	McLean Kennedy
Poland—			
Gdansk	Apr. 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Singapore	April 20–30	*Riverside*	March Shipping
	April 24–27	*Mentor*	Cunard Donaldson
	May 16–17	*Agapenor*	Cunard Donaldson
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	April 24–May 1	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Malmo			
Norrkoping			
Stockholm			
United Kingdom—			
Avonm uth	April 23–30	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	Apr. 26–May 1	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	Apr. 24–30	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	May 1	*Marengo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 24–29	*Lord O'Neill*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 24–30	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 25–30	*Fort Musquarro*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	May 7	*Inishowen Head*	McLean Kennedy
London	April 20–26	*Fort Ticonderoga*	Cunard Donaldson
London	Apr. 25–May 1	*Beaverdell* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	Apr. 29–May 5	*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	May 10	*Ravnefjell*	Brock Shipping
Manchester	April 19–24	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	Apr. 26–May 1	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	April 30	*Mormacmoon*	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo	May 1–6	*Beacon Grange*	Furness Withy
Montevideo	May 5–10	*John P. Harris*	Robert Reford
Montevideo	Late May	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
West Indies—			
Bermuda	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	Apr. 27–May 6	**Alcoa Patriot* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	May 11–20	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Antigua	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Barbados			
Grenada			
St. Kitts	Apr. 27–May 6	**Alcoa Patriot* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	May 11–20	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent			
Trinidad			
Dominica	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat			
Bahamas	April 27–30	**Canadian Observer*	Canadian National
Jamaica			
British Guiana	April 26–30	**Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
	April 27–May 6	**Alcoa Patriot* (r)	Alcoa Steamships
	May 11–20	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
China—			
Shanghai	April 1–10	*Rockside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	April 20–26	*Bayside*	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Santiago	April 1–5	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Santiago	May 4–7	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
Santiago	May 25–28	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
Gibraltar	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	March Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	March Shipping
Hong Kong	April 1–10	*Rockside*	March Shipping
Iceland—			
Reykjavik	April 14–16	*Trollafoss*	F. K. Warren Co.
Italy—			
Genoa	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	March Shipping
Naples			
West Coast Ports	April 2–10	*Mont Clair*	Montreal Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang	April 16–19	*Trinity Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Port Swettenham			
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	Monteral Shipping
	April 2–10	*Mont Clair*	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	April 16–19	*Trinity Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Soerabaya			
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	April 2–5	*Blue Peter II* (r)	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	April 6–7	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	April 6–9	*Island Connector*	Newfoundland Canada SS

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Newfoundland— Con.			
St. John's	April 12–15	*Blue Peter II* (r)	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	April 13–17	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 16–17	*Mayhaven*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 17	*North Pioneer*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	April 26–27	*Mayhaven*	Furness Withy
Portugal—			
Lisbon	Mar. 29–Apr. 10	*Blue Master*	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon	April 6–7	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
	April 16–17	*Mayhaven*	Shaw Steamships
Siam—			
Bangkok	April 16–19	*Trinity Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore	April 16–19	*Trinity Victory*	Isthmian Steamships
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	April 4–6	**Norwegian*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	April 7	**Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 9–14	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	April 13–17	*Nova Scotia*	Furness Withy
West Indies—			
Bermuda	April 5–8	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
	April 10–19	*Alcoa Runner*	Alcoa Steamships
	April 12–20	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Antigua, Barbados, Grenada, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	April 10–19	*Alcoa Runner*	Alcoa Steamships
	April 12–20	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas, Jamaica	April 8–15	*Canadian Challenger* (r)	Canadian National
Dominica, Montserrat	April 12–20	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica	April 12–15	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
	May 4–7	*Lake Traverse*	Pickford and Black
	May 25–28	*Dufferin Bell*	Pickford and Black
British Guiana	April 10–19	*Alcoa Runner*	Alcoa Steamships
	April 12–20	**Lady Rodney* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques	April 1–10	*Junecrest*	Elder Dempster
	April 15–25	*Kawartha Park*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London, Durban	April 1–10	*Junecrest*	Elder Dempster
	April 15–25	*Kawartha Park*	Elder Dempster
Belgium—			
Antwerp	Mar. 30–Apr. 8	*Norlanda*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	April 1–8	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	April 2	*Prins Willem II*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	April 8	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	April 8–15	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	April 20	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific

Departures from Saint John—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 5–10	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	April	*A Ship*	Isthmian Steamships
China—			
Shanghai	April 10–15	*City of Rochester*	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	April 13–18	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	Apr. 30–May 4	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	Apr. 30–May 4	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Sudan	April 5–10	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Eire—			
Dublin	April 25	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Dublin, Cork	April 12	*Irish Spruce*	Shipping Limited
France—			
Le Havre	April 8	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	April 8–15	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Germany—			
Hamburg	April 1–8	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg	April 8–15	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Bremerhaven	April 20	*Beaverbrae*	Canadian Pacific
Greece—			
Piraeus, Patras	April 5–12	*Horizon*	Montreal Shipping
Haiti—			
Port au Prince	Apr. 30–May 4	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	April 10–15	*City of Rochester*	McLean Kennedy
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi, Bombay, Calcutta, Madras	April 5–10	*City of Lyons*	McLean Kennedy
Bombay, Calcutta	April	*A Ship*	Isthmian Steamships
Italy—			
Venice	April 5–12	*Horizon*	Montreal Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	April 5–12	*Horizon*	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz	April 21	*Federal Pioneer*	McLean Kennedy
Veracruz, Tampico, Progreso	April 22–27	*Salen*	Federal Commerce and Navigation
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam	Mar. 30–Apr. 8	*Norlanda*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	April 8	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam	April 8–15	*Mont Sandra*	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam, Amsterdam	April 1–8 April 2	*Beckenham* *Prins Willem II*	Cunard Donaldson Shipping Limited
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao	April 13–18	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Saint John—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
New Zealand—			
Auckland	April 9–16	*Ottawa Valley*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington			
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
Bluff			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	April 25	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	April 14–15	*Ranenfjord*	March Shipping
Kristiansand			
Stavanger			
Bergen			
Philippines—			
Manila	April 10–15	*City of Rochester*	McLean Kennedy
Trieste	April 5–12	*Horizon*	Montreal Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	April 6–13	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth	April 13–20	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	April 6–13	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	April 9–16	*Carmia*	Cunard Donaldson
Leith	April 14	*Cairnvalona* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	Mar. 29–Apr. 7	*Port Sydney* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	April 3	*Beaverford*	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 7	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 9–15	*Hillcrest Park*	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	April 25	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
London	April 8–15	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	April 8	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	April 5–10	*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle	April 14	*Cairnvalona* (r)	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira	April 13–18	*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo			
La Guaira	Apr. 30–May 4	*Shakespeare Park*	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Cabello			

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	April 6	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 7	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
	May	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
	June	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts
Mombasa	April 7	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—			
Cape Town	April 6	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth	April 7	*Silvermaple*	Dingwall Cotts
East London	Apr. 24–May 9	*Lake Minnewanka*	North Pacific Shipping
Durban	May	*Silverteak*	Dingwall Cotts
	June	*Utrecht*	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	April 15	*George R. Holmes*	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires	May 1	*Mormacsun*	Balfour Guthrie
Australia—			
Melbourne, Sydney	April 30	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney	April 8	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	April 2	*Parrakoola*	Empire Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp	April 20	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	May 10	*La Plata* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro, Santos	May 1	*Mormacsun*	Balfour Guthrie
Burma—			
Rangoon	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
Rangoon	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Brazil—			
Santos	April 15	*George R. Holmes*	Balfour Guthrie
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	April 9–10	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cristobal	April 29	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Colombo	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	April 6	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
China—			
Shanghai	Mar. 24–Apr. 8	*Lake Athabasca*	Empire Shipping
Shanghai	April 1–2	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
Shanghai	Apr. 27–May 12	*Lake Cowichan*	Anglo Canadian
Shanghai	April	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
Shanghai, Taku Bar	April 14	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Buenaventura	April 9–10	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Cartagena	May 1	*Mormacsun*	Balfour Guthrie
Cook Islands—			
Raratonga	April 8	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Puntarenas	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	April 9–10	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Egypt—			
Alexandria	Mar. 26–Apr. 10	*Lake Tatla*	Canada Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Greece—			
Piraeus	April 5	*John Sergeant*	Anglo Canadian
Guatemala—			
San Jose	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Honduras—			
Amapala	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Amapala	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong	Mar. 24–Apr. 8	*Lake Athabasca*	Empire Shipping
	April	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
	April 1–2	*Canada Mail*	American Mail Line
	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
India and Pakistan			
Bombay	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Calcutta	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay Calcutta	April 20	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Italy—			
Genoa	Mar. 26–Apr. 10	*Lake Tatla*	Canada Shipping
Genoa	April 5	*John Sergeant*	Anglo Canadian
Japan—			
Yokohama	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Malaya—			
Penang	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Port Swettenham	May 14	*Bougainville*	American Mail Line
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Malta	April 5	*John Sergeant*	Anglo Canadian
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Acapulco	April 20	*Coastal Nomad* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
	April 20	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand—			
Auckland	April 8	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Wellington	April 30	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Nicaragua—			
Corinto	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Peru—			
Callao Mollendo Lobitos Talara Ilo	May 4	*Santa Adela* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Callao Mollendo Lobitos	April 9–10	*Santa Flavia* (r)	Gardner Johnson

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
Iloilo	May 5	*Manx Sailor*	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Manila, Iloilo	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	April	*A Ship*	Gardner Johnson
Manila	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	April 14	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
Manila	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
Manila	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	May 23	*Vingnes*	Empire Shipping
Manila, Cebu	April 20	*Manx Fisher*	Dingwall Cotts
Salvador—			
La Union, La Libertad, Acajutla	April 9	*Gunner's Knot* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Singapore	April 5	*Samarinda*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 10	*Höegh Silvercrest*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 14	*Francisville*	Balfour Guthrie
	April 20	*Manx Fisher*	American Mail Line
	April 23–24	*Oregon Mail*	American Mail Line
	May 10	*Rotti*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 14	*Bougainville*	Balfour Guthrie
	June 14	*Roseville*	Balfour Guthrie
Society Islands—			
Papeete	April 8	*Wairuna*	Canadian Australasian
Papeete	April 30	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Helsingborg, Malmo, Stockholm	April 20	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	May 10	*La Plata* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Taiwan	Mar. 24–Apr. 8	*Lake Athabasca*	Empire Shipping
Tonga—			
Nukualofa	April 30	*Waitemata*	Canadian Australasian
Trieste	April 5	*John Sergeant*	Anglo Canadian
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool	Mid-April	*Pacific Exporter*	Furness Pacific
Manchester	Mid-April	*Pacific Stronghold*	Furness Pacific
	Late May	*Pacific Importer*	Furness Pacific
London	Mar. 24–Apr. 8	*Lake Lilliooet*	Western Canada
London	Mar. 26–Apr. 10	*Lake Babine*	Western Canada
London	April 14–29	*Lake Kootenay*	Empire Shipping
London	April 20	*Paraguay* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	Apr. 24–May 9	*Lake Sicamous*	Anglo Canadian
London	May	*Corrientes*	Balfour Guthrie
London	May 10	*La Plata* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	June	*Parthenia*	Balfour Guthrie
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	April 15	*George R. Holmes*	Balfour Guthrie
Montevideo	May 1	*Mormacsun*	Balfour Guthrie
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello	April 15	*George R. Holmes*	Balfour Guthrie
Puerto Cabello	May 1	*Mormacsun*	Balfour Guthrie

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.

Buenos Aires—W. B. MCCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

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

Sydney—Dr. W. C. HOPPER, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), City Mutual Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.

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. Metropòle, 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 American 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.

Paris—J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. BACHAND, 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.

Jamaica

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

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Mexico

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

Netherlands

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

Newfoundland

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

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.
Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.
Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.
Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.
Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.
Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.
Territory includes Federation of Malaya, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

South Africa

Johannesburg—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.
Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

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

Sweden

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

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

United Kingdom

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

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, 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.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural 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.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General for Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily Nws Building, 400 West Madison Street.

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

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Mar. 22	Nominal Quotations Mar. 30
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2495	·2495
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzeiro	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5714	·5714
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Eire	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	....	·0046	·0046
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0079	·0079
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
Malaya	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	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
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