

FOREIGN TRADE

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COVER SUBJECT—Canadian dairy cattle, which have established an enviable reputation in many lands. Three hundred head were purchased recently for shipment to Great Britain, the first consignment being scheduled to sail from Montreal on July 1 aboard the *S.S. Manchester Progress*. Arrangements for this purchase of purebred livestock were made by the British-Canadian Holstein-Friesian Association of the United Kingdom, in co-operation with the British Treasury and Ministry of Agriculture, which is expected to make \$240,000 available for the purpose. Other recent shipments included 105 Ayrshires, Holstein-Friesians and Jerseys to Hong Kong, where they created a very favourable impression last April and will strengthen the milk supply of that colony.

Value of Australian Exports More Than Double the Prewar Figure

Primary products are leading export items, but manufactured goods increasing in importance—Foodstuffs and wool account for 70 per cent of exports—Increased export value attributable to higher prices and not to greater export volume—Proportion of increased trade will probably be permanently retained.

By T. R. G. Fletcher, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

MELBOURNE, March 31, 1948.—The total value of all Australian exports (i.e. primary and secondary products, and bullion and specie) for 1946-47 was £308 million, more than double the £140 million value for 1938-39. As in the prewar period, the staples of primary production were the most important items, overshadowing exports of manufactured goods, but this latter group has since 1938-39 materially increased in importance in relation to total exports.

The expanded trade figures are in great measure accounted for by the large increases in exports of wool and items of the foods group. The total value of all wool exports tripled—from £42.7 million in 1938-39 to £126.8 million in 1946-47—and it is significant that the increased returns from wool alone represent one-half of the total increase of gross 1946-47 export values over those of 1938-39.

Foodstuffs and Wool Account for 70 Per Cent of Exports

Exports of foodstuffs nearly doubled, rising from £52.8 million in 1938-39 to £98.3 million. Leading in importance in this group were wheat flour and wheat, followed at some distance by meats, butter, cheese and eggs in that order.

Taken together, exports of wool and foodstuffs made up 70 per cent of total exports. Their prominence serves to obscure the ten-year trend which slowly but steadily has been enhancing the relative importance of manufactured products in the export trade. As a group these latter tripled their figures for 1938-39—increasing from £15.3 million to £53.6 million—and their percentage of total exports rose from 10 to 17 per cent.

Actually certain component elements showed much more noteworthy gains: exports of "apparel, textiles and manufactured fibres" increased fifteen times, from £7 million in 1938-39 to £10.7 million in 1946-47, while "drugs, chemicals and fertilizers" increased six times, from £.8 million to £4.7 million. Exports of "machines and machinery" quadrupled, from £1.0 million to £4.8 million, and "rubber, leather and manufactures thereof" did likewise, rising from £.8 million to £3.2 million.

Increased Values Attributable to Higher Prices

There can be little doubt but that much of the impressive increase in values is due to higher world prices and not to larger quantities being exported. This is particularly true of those few items most important in export trade, where the rise in monetary receipts from sales abroad has been far ahead of any increase in the quantity of goods actually sold.

For example, although the value of wool exported tripled, the volume exported certainly did not. In 1938-39, greasy wool exports were 796 million pounds, and scoured, tops, noils and waste totalled 71 million pounds; in



Australia—Business centre of Melbourne, capital of the State of Victoria. Value of Australian exports increased from £140 million in 1938-39 to a total of £308 million in 1946-47.

1946-47 the figure for greasy wool had increased to only 1,020 million pounds for the other types to 192 million pounds. Again, reference to wheat and wheat flour shows an unusually heavy increase when the 1938-39 export value of £13·5 million is compared with the 1946-47 figure of £29 million. Comparison of the quantities involved, however, illustrates the influence of world price levels: in the prewar year, 63 million bushels of grain were exported for £9 million as against only 12 million bushels for £6 million in the postwar year; in 1938-39 a total of 1,450 million pounds of wheat flour brought £4·5 million but, with only a slight increase to 1,534 million pounds in 1946-47, the receipts were £23 million. There was a similar situation with respect to lead, in which, despite a decline of 25 per cent in the quantity exported, the value received more than doubled.

However, in the case of other products, the export quantities increased materially. Among the primary products, exports of cheese, eggs, processed milk, hides and skins, tinned meats (fresh meats declined), larger export volumes were recorded. The increases in quantity from a relative standpoint were most apparent in the secondary products.

Portion of Increased Trade Will Probably be Retained

Commonwealth authorities are apparently aware that, while there is now an extensive market for both Australian primary and secondary products, the first is due to world scarcities and the second to the fact

that many countries are not buying from the United States, their usual supplier, because of their shortage of dollars. The opinion also seems to prevail that the current circumstances of full employment in Australia and the general shortage of labour combine to lessen expectation of large further increases in production in most fields.

Nevertheless, it is anticipated that a proportion of the expanded post-war trade will be retained permanently. An examination of Australian markets tends to bear this out, for certain interesting changes have taken place in respect of the direction of sales abroad.

As in prewar years, British countries still take the bulk of Australian exports, though the percentage in 1946-47 declined to 55 as compared with 62 in 1938-39. Foreign countries took 38 per cent in 1938-39 and 45 per cent in 1946-47. Further investigation indicates the success of Commonwealth efforts to sell to the so-called "natural markets" represented by adjacent Eastern countries. In 1938-39 exports to Eastern markets made up 11 per cent of total exports to all countries; by 1946-47 this proportion had risen to 20 per cent, the principal increases being in shipments to Ceylon, China, Hong Kong, India and Malaya. Although foodstuffs comprise much of the enlarged trade with these areas, exports generally covered a broad range of commodities, supporting the belief that a foundation has been laid upon which further trade may be solidly based.

Further changes in Australian export markets may take place in the near future as a result of the Commonwealth policy to increase export trade to dollar areas. This program has become effective within the past few months and, of course, is designed to combat the serious shortage of dollar exchange from which the Australian economy suffers. To some extent the drive is handicapped by export commitments to the United Kingdom and by other international agreements, coupled with the circumstance that greatly increased production is unlikely. However, limited success has already been achieved, and it is hoped that the plan will attain its objective in full measure.

Comparative Market Patterns of Australian Exports

	1938-39		1946-47		Increase	
	£ million	Per cent of total exports	£ million	Per cent of total exports	£ million	Per cent of 1938-39
Exports to British markets...	87	62	169	55	82	94.3
Exports to foreign markets...	53	38	139	45	86	162.3
Total exports	140	100	308	100	168	120
Exports to Eastern markets only	15.7	11	60.0	20	44.3	282
Exports to Canada only	1.9	1.4	5.4	1.8	3.5	184.4

Principal Australian Export Markets

1938-39		1946-47	
Country	Total exports £ million	Country	Total exports £ million
United Kingdom	68.7	United Kingdom	87.6
United States	19.6	United States	47.8
France	9.3	France	20.7
New Zealand	6.7	Belgium	19.0
Belgium	5.5	Malaya	18.4
China	3.0	Italy	13.6
Malaya	1.9	New Zealand	12.9
India	1.9	India	12.9
Hong Kong	1.5	Ceylon	7.1
Ceylon	1.3	Hong Kong	6.7
Italy	1.2	China	6.0

Value of Argentine Trade Last Year Reached Record Levels

Aggregate overseas trade amounted to 10,683 million pesos, compared with 6,304.8 million pesos in 1946 and 2,911.5 million pesos in 1939—Increase in value due mainly to price factors—Foreign exchange position suffers from an overall dollar scarcity and heavy credits in sterling and other countries.

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

(One metric ton equals 2,204 pounds)

BUENOS AIRES, May 5, 1948.—Value of Argentine foreign trade in 1947 reached record-breaking levels. This reflected postwar demand, satisfied, in many cases, practically regardless of cost. Aggregate overseas trade amounted to 10,683 million pesos, compared with 6,304.8 million pesos in 1946, and 2,911.5 million pesos in 1939. Nevertheless, it should be noted that the volume of trade in 1947 was 20.2 million metric tons as against 22.6 million in 1939, showing clearly that the increase in value can be attributed mainly to price factors. All in all, the trade figures for 1947 cannot be considered as indicative of average or normal trends.

Preliminary figures showed exports totalling 5,332.1 million pesos as against imports valued at 5,351.1 million pesos, an unfavourable balance of over 19 million pesos. The Central Bank of Argentina adjusts these figures according to several established exchange rates and the resultant statistics show exports at 6,219.7 million pesos and imports at 5,353.8 million pesos, a surplus of 865.9 million pesos. This compensated surplus is still considerably lower than the comparable figure of 2,273.1 million pesos registered in 1946. Statistics on tonnage, which show 9,094 million metric tons for exports and 11,104 million metric tons for imports, can be more revealing, provided that the proportions of main types of goods are reasonably constant. The great increase effected in imports is clearly illustrated in the following Banco Central indices:

Index of Foreign Trade

	Exports	Imports
1926 (basic year)	100.0	100.0
1944	58.9	28.5
1945	57.1	33.0
1946	65.7	74.4
1947	68.2	141.0

Trade Pattern Similar to That of Canada

Argentina, like Canada, buys mainly from the United States, while exports are either directed to countries with inconvertible currencies or sold on credit to their European customers. During 1947 Argentina's trade resulted in a favourable balance of 1,149 million pesos with the United Kingdom and an adverse balance of 1,918 million pesos with the United States.

The United States was by far the principal supplier, accounting for 45 per cent of all imports; the value of merchandise in 1947 at 2,431 million pesos was almost four times that of 1946. Great Britain ranked second

with Brazil, both supplying 8 per cent, followed in turn by Italy, Sweden, Belgium, Switzerland and France. Canada ranked tenth, providing 128·3 million pesos of merchandise.

The United Kingdom remained Argentina's first customer taking 30 per cent of total exports, valued at 1,595·6 million pesos, which is almost twice the 1946 figure of 876·7 million pesos. The United States took 10 per cent, followed by Spain, Belgium, Italy and France. Canada bought proportionately little from Argentina, taking only 32 million pesos and ranking twenty-first.

Cereals Main Export Commodity Last Year

As in previous years, the bulk of Argentina's exports were from her rich agricultural regions. Cereals ranked first, representing 38 per cent of the total, followed by a variety of materials included under the general term "Other Arable Farm Products" amounting to 20 per cent and meat 12 per cent. These three items provided 70 per cent of the total export trade.

The value of exports rose 34·3 per cent, while volume was only 10·9 per cent above 1946. A comparison of 1947 and 1946 statistics on value and tonnage reveals an increase in almost every line of agricultural exports. However, even more significant is the greater increase in prices than in quantities, as shown by the following table:

Exports, by Commodities

	1947		1946	
	Tonnage (Millions of pesos and thousands of metric tons)	Value	Tonnage	Value
Cereals	5,636.2	2,015.6	4,882.6	975.8
Other arable farm products.....	1,111.5	1,002.1	1,025.1	675.1
Meat	625.6	729.6	548.2	592.7
Flour and by-products	509.2	87.1	327.0	50.9
Livestock by-products	271.6	272.8	227.6	204.8
Forestry products	228.4	116.3	231.6	77.1
Wool	161.9	308.7	206.4	357.0
Livestock on hoof	158.3	79.7	170.0	66.2

Meat and flour remained relatively on the same level, but cereals showed a tonnage increase of 14·3 per cent, while the value went up 106·7 per cent and Other Arable Farm Products revealed a tonnage increase of 8·0 per cent but value increase of 48·1 per cent.

Drops are registered in wool and hides, the latter due to the policy of holding back sales until the international price became sufficiently attractive, and though large sales were made towards the end of the year, they came too late to appear in the 1947 statistics. Exports of mining and fishery products also declined, and manufactures at 211·0 million pesos were less than half the value attained in 1946.

Considerable Rise in Value of Imports

Total imports of 5,351·1 million pesos showed a rise of 129 per cent compared with 2,331·7 in 1946, or over 363 per cent compared with 1,154·0 in 1945. After the war and up to mid-1947, there was very heavy buying to replenish lines in short supply. This buying fever, directed as it was mainly to the dollar area, resulted in such serious expenditure of gold and devisen that strict import control was established in August, 1947. However, many permits then outstanding were valid for a number of months, so that the measure had little influence on trade figures up to the end of the year and, in fact, returns for December were the highest on record. Gains were registered in every line of imports; the more important main groups are listed as follows:



Argentina—Glenafton Rag Apple Monogram, a grand champion Holstein bull weighing 2,800 pounds, which was flown from Malton Airport, near Toronto, to Buenos Aires in May. This animal was declared grand champion at the Brantford Show last autumn, and has been officially classified as XXX, the highest grading for type. Canada's reputation as a source of breeding stock is finding markets in many countries.

Imports, by Commodities

	1947		1946	
	Value (Millions of pesos)	Tons	Value (thousands of metric tons)	Tons
Machines and vehicles	1,349.7	430.2	325.1	129.8
Textiles and products	853.2	80.3	284.2	71.0
Iron and products	661.7	895.3	279.5	487.1
Fuel and lubricants	396.5	5,057.1	282.8	4,357.8
Chemicals	320.1	310.7	163.3	182.6
Lumber	294.6	765.1	186.6	614.9
Metals and products	274.8	163.8	109.8	86.5
Paper and cardboard	230.3	270.8	165.8	252.8

The fourfold increase in Argentine expenditures on machines and vehicles accounts for 25 per cent of total imports in 1947 and is made up largely of heavy purchases of war surplus material and construction equipment. Abnormally high textile imports, 16 per cent of the total, bear a value of more than three times that shown during the previous four years. Although there is a fairly substantial local textile industry, merchants have been importing large quantities of materials which had been unobtainable during the previous seven years. As textiles are now on the list of prohibited imports, a much lower figure may be expected during 1948. On a tonnage basis, fuel and lubricants rank first among imports and would doubtless have been higher had supplies been more readily available. Iron and manufactures will probably continue to increase until their local manufacture is further expanded.

Despite the fact that imports and exports almost balanced in 1947, Argentina's foreign exchange position at the moment suffers from an overall dollar scarcity and heavy credits in sterling and other currencies. This problem is accentuated by the fact that the United Kingdom is Argentina's

best customer for farm produce, which in 1947 made up three-quarters of total exports. The United States produces the heavy machinery required for local plant expansion so that discriminatory exchange control has had to be put into effect to direct the use of the dollars available.

Attempting to Direct Purchases Away from Dollar Area

The Argentine authorities are trying to direct purchases away from the dollar area by prohibitions, by making imports from "hard-currency" countries subject to prior study and by giving preferential exchange treatment to areas with which Argentina has special clearing agreements (neighbouring South American countries, Peru, Italy, the French and Belgian franc areas, the Spanish peseta area, and recently, the sterling area). Furthermore, many agreements in effect with European countries provide for the direct exchange of agricultural produce for manufactured goods, arranging payment through special accounts in the respective central banks, thus obviating the use of dollar exchange. It should be noted that this import control can prove a very convenient method for the protection of local industries.

Now that dollar reserves accumulated during the war have been reduced, Argentina will unquestionably retain government supervision of its foreign trade until greater economic recovery is brought about, especially in Europe, and until currencies become more freely convertible. However, Argentina remains an important market for all types of heavy machinery and industrial raw materials.

Italy is Source of Supply for Official Plants

Rome, March 8, 1948.—(FTS)—Italy produces and is a source of supply for a wide variety of medicinal and aromatic plants and those from which essential oils are distilled—exclusive, however, of citrus oils—used in perfumery, for liqueurs, and in some food industries. Most of these grow wild, but some of them, such as the iris and anise, are cultivated scientifically.

The active principles of officinal plants are distilled by various processes, varying according to species. In some cases the whole plant is used, in others only certain parts such as the root, the stem, the leaves, the inflorescence, the flowers or parts of them, the fruit, the seed, etc., or even the products of secretion. In gathering the plants, special importance is attached to the "balsamic date", the season when their several parts are richest in active principles.

Herbs are gathered and assembled in certain fixed places best suited for selection and processing. The more important centres are Catania and Palermo for Sicilian and Calabrian herbs, especially for many essences, manna, liquorice, etc.; Aquila and Teramo for those grown in the Abruzzi, more especially saffron and liquorice; Turin for the plants of the Western Alps; Bolzano, Verona, Padua, Milan and Ravenna for plants found in their respective zones.

Many well-equipped commercial enterprises are engaged in the selection and processing these products, and Genoa, Trieste and Leghorn are exporting centres of some importance.

The leading prewar markets for Italian herbs were Germany, France, Belgium, the United States, Brazil, Argentina, Egypt, India, China and Australia.

Cuba Offers Market Possibilities For Nearly All Types of Leather

Domestic tanning industry fairly extensive, meeting all requirements for sole leather—Import demand mainly for calf, sheepskin and kid leathers—United States is chief supplier—Canadian products well favoured—Market comparatively well stocked.

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

HAVANA, March 31, 1948.—Although there is a fairly extensive tanning industry in Cuba, it does not produce sufficient leather for the large boot and shoe industry, so there is a substantial market for nearly all types of leather.

The Cuban industry produces all the sole leather consumed locally. In addition, there is an important production of sides and cowhide splits. Most of the side leather is in large sizes, and there is only a relatively small production of kips. The industry turns out some side leather in a variety of finishes, including elk, white buck and chrome, but there is also a heavy production of the lower grades. Some patent leather is also produced, but it is of relatively low grade and is not an important factor in the trade.

Production Statistics Not Available

There are no statistics of production available, but in 1946 official returns from the established slaughter-houses showed a total output of 600,000 hides. These figures would not include the hide production from the many small village slaughterings. In 1946, Cuba exported some 5,700,000 square feet of tanned hides. This is not likely to be maintained, as there is a shortage of raw material in Cuba, and the local industry would have difficulty in competing on the basis of quality or price with other producers.

There are about ten tanneries of any importance in Cuba. Not all of these put out good-quality leather, but they do produce most of the lower grades used in Cuba.

Import Demand Mainly for Calf, Sheepskin and Kid Leathers

There are no calf, sheepskin or kid leathers produced in Cuba, so that the import market is principally concerned with these types. However, there is a good demand for imported patent leather, also for good-quality sides and kips and for white buck. Although the locally produced hides are of fairly good quality, the boot and shoe industry continues to use imported leather exclusively (except for the soles) on all high-grade shoes and on most medium-priced shoes.

Cuban Imports of Leather

	Average 1933-39 Kilos	1946 Kilos	Jan.-June 1947 Kilos
Chrome splits	21,859	24,509	9,479
Thin sole leather (for leggings, belts, etc.)	25,791	9,456	7,762
Whole tanned cowhides (upholstering and luggage leather)	7,410	2,682	....
Calf, horse, kangaroo, tanned hides (includes sides and kips)	256,523	134,569	42,543
Patent leather	65,151	29,333	17,260
Sheepskins	120,219	199,755	175,482
Kidskins and similar	43,357	31,514	13,772

The United States is the principal source of supply for all leathers. During the war, Argentina and Uruguay shipped various types, including whole hides, calf, sheepskins and some kid leather, but they are not important suppliers of any of these leathers now. It is reported, however, that Argentina shipped about 3,000,000 feet of sheepskins in 1947. Both Argentina and Uruguay are important suppliers of patent leather, although the United States is probably, once more, the leading supplier of this type.

Before the war the United Kingdom sold kip linings to Cuba in considerable volume, but none of this leather is available now. Some light-weight kip linings are being supplied by the United States, but not to any great extent.

Canada has established a good reputation in calf leather, glazed kid, white buck and patent leather. Delays in delivery have not enhanced Canada's position, but in general Canadian leather is well regarded.

Notes on Various Imported Leathers

Following are notes on various leathers imported into Cuba:

Upholstering Leather.—There is a fairly good demand for whole hides for upholstering and, to a lesser extent, for luggage manufacture. Plastics have cut into this trade to some extent, but there is a strong prejudice in favour of real leather. Plastics have fallen out of favour for footwear and, even for handbags, are not used except for the cheapest lines.

Sheepskins.—There is an excellent demand for sheepskin linings throughout the year.

Calf.—Although the relatively high prices of calf leather restrict sales, none is produced locally, and the high prices of shoes in Cuba can easily offset the higher cost. There is, therefore, a good demand for black, brown and tan leathers. Current United States prices are about \$1.30 per square foot f.o.b. New York.

Kips.—Some kips can be sold, but they are in competition with imported sides and with the better-grade sides produced in Cuba. United States prices are about 56 to 58 cents per square foot f.o.b. New York. Most kips are 15 square feet maximum and of M weight.

Side Leather.—Despite competition from local production, there is a good demand for high-grade sides. Good-quality local sides are selling at about 47 cents per square foot, but the cheaper grades are as low as 35 or 37 cents. Most of the imported sides are about 15 to 19 square feet and can probably bring a slightly higher price than the domestic sides, provided the quality is sufficiently superior. Generally, it is estimated that the footage on Cuban leather is about 10 per cent smaller than on the imported product.

Glazed Kid.—There is a fairly good demand for this type, in black, brown and tan. United States prices for good-quality kid are around 55 cents f.o.b. New York, but they go as low as 30 cents for the poorer grades.

Horse and Cow-belly Leather.—There is none made locally, but the demand is relatively restricted.

Patent Leather.—There is a good demand for this type, particularly for the winter season. United States patent leather is being quoted at around 50 cents f.o.b. New York.

Suede Splits.—Although there is an extensive local production, there is some demand for imported suede splits. United States prices run from 32 to 40 cents, in sizes 5 to 7 feet, LM and M weights. Whites are shipped for the summer season, but black and dark-coloured suedes are sold for winter wear. There is a relatively poor demand for black suedes.

Duties Basically Low

The duties on imports of leather into Cuba are low and, although there is a substantial preference on imports from the United States, it is not a serious factor.

Cuban Tariff Duties on Leather

	From Canada	From U.S.
	(\$ per kilo)	
193-E—Whole cowhides	0.25	0.20
plus 20% emergency surtax	0.05	0.04
Total	0.30	0.24
193-F—Calf, sides or kips	0.25	0.175
plus 20% emergency surtax	0.05	....
Total	0.30	0.175
193-G—Patent leather	0.45	0.30
plus 20% emergency surtax	0.09	....
Total	0.54	0.30
194-A—Sheepskins, glazed or not	0.30	0.21
plus 20% emergency surtax	0.06	....
Total	0.36	0.21
194-B—Kid skins, glazed or not	0.64	0.448
plus 20% emergency surtax	0.128	....
Total	0.768	0.448

It will be noted that on all items the United States has a substantial preference. However, in terms of the value of leather, the preference is not of too much importance. For example, on a recent shipment of sides from the United States, 5,470 square feet weighed 487 kilos gross weight. The allowable tare for baled hides is 6 per cent, so that the duty would be charged on 458 kilograms. This leather was valued at an average of 50 cents per square foot f.o.b. New York, so that the cost per kilogram of the leather was about \$5.95. The duty per kilogram on such leather imported from Canada would total 30 cents as against 17.5 cents from the United States, or an ad valorem difference of 2.1 per cent.

Some Leather Seasonal

While for calf, kid and sheepskins there is more or less a year-round market, patent leather and black leathers in general are "winter" leathers, whereas white buck, suedes and coloured splits are "summer" leathers. The light-coloured summer leathers are usually purchased from September to October for delivery by the early part of January at the latest. Most of the buying for patent and "winter" leathers is in April or May for June and July delivery.

Market Comparatively Well Stocked

Following the hectic years immediately after the war, when supplies were entirely inadequate to meet the needs of an expanding and prosperous market, the situation in the leather market in Cuba is relatively quiet. Most wholesalers have ample stocks on hand, and deliveries from the United States are reasonably prompt. There is, therefore, no longer a sellers' market, and terms of sale are governed accordingly. At the same time, Cuba is still in the midst of a wave of unprecedented prosperity, and the demand for boots and shoes is strong. Consequently there is a good market for nearly all types of leather. According to a recent report, the 1947 boot and shoe production was 9,000,000 pairs. Because of the high level of prosperity, a much higher percentage of the population than

ever before regularly wear shoes, and a visitor to Havana cannot fail to be impressed with the great numbers of well-stocked shoe-stores throughout the city.

Terms of Sale Liberal

The well-established United States tanneries sell to the old-established and reliable wholesalers on open account, terms of payment being from 30 to 60 days. Discounts of 5 per cent are offered for cash. There is no longer any letter-of-credit business, but it may be possible for new firms entering the market to obtain cash against documents.

Apart from three or four large boot and shoe manufacturers, all importing is undertaken by a number of old and highly regarded wholesalers. These wholesalers buy from commission agents representing foreign manufacturers. These agents usually work on a 5 per cent commission.

Prospects for Canadian Leather

While the market is not currently over-active, it has shown more activity within the last few days. Canadian leather generally has established a good reputation for quality, and there should not be much difficulty in finding agents to handle accounts for Canadian tanneries. There have been complaints of poor delivery from Canada; with the return of active competition, delivery according to contract is particularly important, especially where "seasonal" leathers are concerned. If, therefore, there are any Canadian manufacturers in a position to export leathers—particularly calf, patent and sheepskin linings—they should so advise the Commercial Secretary at Havana, submitting sample cuttings, prices (which should be at least f.o.b. Atlantic ports), terms of sale (which must be at least cash against documents), quantities available, and firm information as to deliveries.

If any kip linings are available, there are some sales possibilities, provided the quality is considered sufficiently good to warrant the higher costs.

(Editor's Note—See *Foreign Trade* of December 20, 1947, for further information on this subject.)

Export Credits Insurance has been made available by the Government of Canada through the Export Credits Insurance Corporation, P.O. Box 655, Ottawa, for protection on general commodities and capital goods to those engaged or likely to engage in export trade. It affords protection to the exporter against the main causes of loss arising from export sales.

Generally, policies cover the exporter against any risk of loss by reason of his failure to receive the purchase price for any cause not within his control, the main risks being insolvency or protracted default, additional transport or insurance charges occasioned by the interruption or diversion of the voyage outside of Canada or the continental United States, exchange restrictions in the buyer's country, which prevent the transfer of funds to Canada, cancellation or non-renewal of an import licence or the imposition of restrictions on the import of goods not previously subject to restriction, the occurrence of war between the buyer's country and Canada; or of war, revolution, etc., in the buyer's country. (See our *ABC of Canadian Export Trade*, page 57.)

Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

Canadian Exports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	62.8	70.3	177.3	242.0	230.5	189.1	208.6	235.4
February.....	57.4	59.6	167.7	227.2	236.4	153.1	179.5	208.3
March.....	71.1	73.3	205.2	282.7	301.2	178.4	209.0	228.4
April.....	48.5	50.9	227.7	282.9	312.3	178.5	190.9	212.3
May.....	75.6	67.0	250.6	368.4	315.2	197.0	267.8	.....
June.....	73.3	66.0	249.2	343.2	322.8	166.7	272.7	.....
July.....	74.4	66.2	303.6	278.7	282.7	188.7	236.6	.....
August.....	77.1	69.1	292.9	257.0	295.0	242.7	221.3	.....
September.....	76.8	72.2	244.9	264.6	220.8	169.8	218.6	.....
October.....	91.3	88.2	259.8	314.0	227.9	204.2	250.8	.....
November.....	95.0	86.0	289.9	312.5	238.6	232.2	253.1	.....
December.....	81.3	68.9	302.6	266.9	234.8	211.9	266.2	.....
Total.....	884.5	837.6	2,971.5	3,440.0	3,218.3	2,312.2	2,774.9	884.4

Canadian Imports (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	44.6	49.7	127.3	126.4	129.7	140.3	173.8	206.1
February.....	42.9	47.0	114.4	138.4	112.4	117.0	177.1	182.2
March.....	59.1	65.1	146.1	150.8	132.5	139.9	208.9	197.1
April.....	45.3	48.9	150.7	137.5	133.8	160.8	225.6	226.7
May.....	66.1	67.1	154.4	159.0	143.8	164.2	240.3	.....
June.....	60.5	58.9	146.8	152.5	146.5	157.7	231.1	.....
July.....	57.6	55.8	150.9	148.5	138.7	161.6	226.8	.....
August.....	57.9	57.0	149.1	157.3	128.1	163.2	204.6	.....
September.....	59.6	56.4	137.3	159.7	122.3	156.1	208.1	.....
October.....	68.6	63.9	162.9	100.1	134.4	186.4	254.5	.....
November.....	70.1	63.3	160.3	141.6	142.4	198.2	229.1	.....
December.....	52.2	44.3	134.9	127.2	121.2	181.9	194.2	.....
Total.....	684.6	677.5	1,735.1	1,758.9	1,585.8	1,927.3	2,573.9	812.0

Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0	+ 21.8	+ 51.2	+ 119.6	+ 104.2	+ 51.0	+ 36.7	+ 33.0
February.....	+ 15.3	+ 13.5	+ 55.1	+ 90.9	+ 128.0	+ 37.7	+ 4.7	+ 28.1
March.....	+ 13.0	+ 9.2	+ 60.5	+ 139.2	+ 174.5	+ 40.0	+ 3.0	+ 33.9
April.....	+ 4.0	+ 2.6	+ 78.4	+ 149.2	+ 184.3	+ 19.5	+ 32.2	+ 11.6
May.....	+ 10.6	+ .8	+ 98.9	+ 211.8	+ 174.9	+ 34.6	+ 30.9	.....
June.....	+ 13.8	+ 7.9	+ 104.4	+ 193.5	+ 180.7	+ 11.1	+ 45.3	.....
July.....	+ 17.9	+ 11.4	+ 155.6	+ 133.3	+ 147.4	+ 29.6	+ 12.8	.....
August.....	+ 20.3	+ 12.9	+ 146.0	+ 101.9	+ 172.5	+ 82.8	+ 20.3	.....
September.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.7	+ 110.1	+ 107.6	+ 102.7	+ 15.8	+ 13.4	.....
October.....	+ 23.8	+ 25.3	+ 100.0	+ 158.4	+ 98.5	+ 20.2	+ 0.8	.....
November.....	+ 26.2	+ 23.5	+ 133.1	+ 175.9	+ 98.8	+ 37.0	+ 26.9	.....
December.....	+ 30.3	+ 25.6	+ 173.1	+ 142.9	+ 115.2	+ 32.4	+ 76.7	.....
Total.....	+ 212.5	+ 171.2	+ 1,266.3	+ 1,724.2	+ 1,681.6	+ 411.9	+ 237.8	+ 83.4

Note.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from rounded amounts.

Canadian Exports to the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	25.5	33.6	42.6	94.8	83.2	51.1	50.5	64.9
February.....	23.6	27.3	51.9	78.2	67.5	37.9	44.9	51.7
March.....	26.4	27.8	65.0	110.4	108.8	50.5	47.6	59.2
April.....	16.4	18.8	89.3	101.2	109.1	41.0	43.1	44.4
May.....	30.5	27.9	95.5	140.2	115.6	54.9	90.5	.....
June.....	28.9	25.6	105.6	127.9	94.6	30.6	76.2	.....
July.....	30.5	25.8	124.4	104.9	83.9	40.4	69.4	.....
August.....	31.3	26.7	111.9	90.2	66.6	71.9	66.0	.....
September.....	30.8	28.9	77.7	94.4	58.8	54.3	54.5	.....
October.....	38.4	36.0	73.4	112.6	56.3	47.7	66.8	.....
November.....	41.4	35.8	106.0	102.2	52.4	57.9	69.3	.....
December.....	30.0	25.5	89.5	77.9	66.4	59.4	72.5	.....
Total.....	353.6	339.7	1,032.6	1,235.0	963.2	597.5	751.2	220.1

Canadian Imports from the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	8.0	8.9	8.6	7.1	9.4	20.1	14.3	21.6
February.....	8.1	8.8	9.6	6.7	6.7	13.0	10.5	17.9
March.....	10.9	11.5	12.2	9.8	9.3	14.4	13.8	21.6
April.....	8.4	9.2	12.7	8.4	12.0	21.2	12.7	24.6
May.....	12.7	11.9	12.5	13.0	15.2	18.8	15.2	.....
June.....	10.8	9.2	9.7	9.4	13.8	23.4	18.1	.....
July.....	11.3	9.7	14.2	5.9	12.0	21.9	17.7	.....
August.....	11.4	10.4	10.9	4.6	10.7	14.5	15.1	.....
September.....	10.5	10.0	9.9	7.1	9.6	12.0	15.6	.....
October.....	11.0	11.6	13.3	18.1	12.1	15.6	18.3	.....
November.....	13.0	11.0	12.8	11.1	14.8	14.9	17.8	.....
December.....	8.0	7.0	8.6	9.4	14.9	11.7	20.3	.....
Total.....	124.0	119.3	135.0	110.6	140.5	201.4	189.4	85.7

Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7	+ 24.8	+ 34.1	+ 88.2	+ 74.5	+ 31.2	+ 36.3	+ 43.4
February.....	+ 14.6	+ 18.7	+ 42.7	+ 72.0	+ 61.4	+ 24.9	+ 34.5	+ 33.9
March.....	+ 15.6	+ 16.4	+ 53.0	+ 100.7	+ 101.5	+ 36.2	+ 33.9	+ 37.7
April.....	+ 9.1	+ 9.6	+ 77.0	+ 93.0	+ 98.9	+ 19.8	+ 30.4	+ 19.8
May.....	+ 17.7	+ 16.2	+ 83.9	+ 127.3	+ 101.1	+ 36.2	+ 75.6	.....
June.....	+ 18.3	+ 16.6	+ 96.1	+ 118.6	+ 81.3	+ 7.3	+ 58.2	.....
July.....	+ 19.4	+ 16.3	+ 111.0	+ 99.3	+ 72.2	+ 18.6	+ 52.0	.....
August.....	+ 20.0	+ 16.5	+ 101.4	+ 85.7	+ 56.8	+ 57.5	+ 51.1	.....
September.....	+ 20.3	+ 19.0	+ 68.0	+ 87.7	+ 49.2	+ 42.4	+ 39.4	.....
October.....	+ 27.5	+ 24.6	+ 60.3	+ 94.9	+ 44.8	+ 32.1	+ 48.7	.....
November.....	+ 28.4	+ 24.8	+ 93.7	+ 91.3	+ 37.7	+ 43.3	+ 51.6	.....
December.....	+ 22.1	+ 18.6	+ 81.0	+ 68.7	+ 51.6	+ 47.8	+ 52.5	.....
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 902.3	+1,127.5	+ 830.9	+ 397.4	+ 564.3	+ 134.8

Canadian Exports to the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	22.1	20.0	91.2	85.3	84.7	62.3	79.5	105.0
February.....	19.7	16.8	81.1	91.6	91.5	57.6	69.4	94.8
March.....	25.9	22.7	88.1	97.4	103.3	66.5	83.1	112.5
April.....	20.1	18.0	81.7	120.3	109.1	71.4	88.3	109.2
May.....	26.1	20.4	88.8	131.9	117.2	72.2	79.8	.....
June.....	25.1	20.0	90.9	111.2	112.3	66.5	82.0	.....
July.....	25.9	21.0	90.8	98.8	102.7	74.8	82.1	.....
August.....	28.3	25.3	91.2	86.0	112.6	75.0	81.4	.....
September.....	29.4	25.1	94.0	110.5	84.8	69.6	87.5	.....
October.....	33.5	28.0	112.8	123.0	88.4	99.1	102.4	.....
November.....	31.9	28.4	108.3	118.9	101.2	89.2	92.9	.....
December.....	33.3	24.7	130.2	126.4	88.9	83.9	106.0	.....
Total.....	321.3	270.5	1,149.2	1,301.3	1,197.0	887.9	1,034.2	421.6

Canadian Imports from the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	28.7	32.3	104.8	106.3	101.8	97.4	136.4	150.0
February.....	27.9	31.2	94.2	115.8	92.8	86.0	138.4	136.8
March.....	38.0	42.9	120.0	123.3	105.3	100.1	165.1	138.3
April.....	29.2	31.4	124.4	114.4	102.7	114.8	181.6	159.5
May.....	38.3	40.5	124.0	127.0	104.8	113.4	184.7	.....
June.....	36.4	37.1	121.1	122.2	110.7	106.6	174.7	.....
July.....	33.4	34.1	120.0	124.0	103.5	112.5	168.9	.....
August.....	33.7	35.3	124.9	138.3	96.8	123.1	155.3	.....
September.....	36.2	34.7	113.5	135.6	89.6	115.8	163.0	.....
October.....	42.5	38.5	134.5	121.4	101.3	140.4	190.4	.....
November.....	40.8	37.6	130.9	116.1	103.3	149.5	174.4	.....
December.....	33.6	29.2	111.5	102.9	89.9	145.6	141.7	.....
Totals.....	418.7	424.7	1,423.7	1,447.2	1,202.4	1,405.3	1,974.7	584.6

Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding Gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	- 5.9 -	- 11.3 -	- 12.8 -	- 18.3 -	- 15.0 -	- 33.2 -	- 55.8 -	- 43.2
February.....	- 7.5 -	- 13.8 -	- 12.0 -	- 22.7 +	- 1.9 -	- 27.1 -	- 67.1 -	- 40.4
March.....	- 10.3 -	- 19.5 -	- 30.9 -	- 19.4 +	- 1.7 -	- 32.4 -	- 80.5 -	- 24.2
April.....	- 8.4 -	- 12.8 -	- 41.9 +	- 9.0 +	- 10.1 -	- 41.9 -	- 91.6 -	- 48.0
May.....	- 11.0 -	- 19.5 -	- 33.8 +	- 6.8 +	- 15.0 -	- 39.9 -	- 102.7 -	.....
June.....	- 10.5 -	- 16.5 -	- 28.7 -	- 9.0 +	- 3.8 -	- 38.5 -	- 90.5 -	.....
July.....	- 6.6 -	- 12.4 -	- 27.3 -	- 23.3 +	- 1.5 -	- 35.9 -	- 84.5 -	.....
August.....	- 4.5 -	- 9.4 -	- 32.3 -	- 50.4 +	- 18.2 -	- 45.6 -	- 71.6 -	.....
September.....	- 5.9 -	- 8.9 -	- 17.6 -	- 23.0 -	- 2.3 -	- 44.7 -	- 73.8 -	.....
October.....	- 8.0 -	- 9.7 -	- 20.4 +	- 5.2 -	- 9.9 -	- 39.4 -	- 86.2 -	.....
November.....	- 7.7 -	- 8.6 -	- 20.4 +	- 6.4 -	- 0.1 -	- 58.1 -	- 79.8 -	.....
December.....	- 0.7 -	- 3.7 +	- 21.2 +	- 25.9 +	- 0.1 -	- 60.1 -	- 33.9 -	.....
Total.....	- 87.0 -	- 146.0 -	- 257.0 -	- 112.7 +	- 25.0 -	- 496.7 -	- 918.1 -	- 155.0

Agriculture is Dominant Factor In the Economy of Malaya

Production of rubber, by far the most important crop, is approaching normal level—Shipments in 1947, valued at S\$787,000,000 out of total exports of S\$1,295,000,000—More attention being devoted to rice, second among agricultural products—Cultivation of oil palms, coconut, tea and pine-apples also important.

By Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(One straits dollar equals \$0.4701 Canadian)

SINGAPORE, May 8, 1948.—Agriculture is the predominating factor in the economy of Malaya, and rubber shipments represent more than half the total value of exports from this territory. Statistics reveal that exports in 1947 had a value of S\$1,295,000,000, of which no less than S\$1,027,000,000 consisted of items classed as "animals, food, drink and tobacco" and "raw materials and articles mainly manufactured." A certain proportion of this figure represented transshipments, but the great bulk consisted of Malayan agricultural products. Rubber shipments alone were valued at S\$787,000,000.

It may be inconsistent with some established ideas regarding agriculture to describe Malaya's principal "crop" as rubber; nevertheless this is the case. Rubber production is the backbone of this country's economy and, deprived of the rubber industry, a large part of the territory would revert to jungle, and a prosperous livelihood would be denied many of the population.

The estimated acreage of rubber plantations in Malaya is slightly less than 2,000,000. This figure, equivalent to 3,125 square miles, represents some 6.2 per cent of the total area of the country. Much of this, if not used for its present purpose, would be of no commercial value.

Rubber Production Approaching Normal Levels

The rubber estates suffered severely during the war through damage and neglect, but most of them have by now reached a satisfactory stage of recovery, and production is approaching normal levels. Estimated output during 1947 was 645,229 "dry" tons, an increase of more than 50 per cent over the 1946 volume and the highest figure recorded for many years past. However, it should be borne in mind that production and exports are no longer under international control, as they were for several years prior to the war.

The rubber industry involves not only the cultivation of trees and the collection of the latex but also its preparation in various forms such as "smoked sheet", "liquid latex" and "crepe sole" for export, processes which involve the operation of factories of different types on individual estates. The development of new processing technique has paralleled numerous experiments in the growth of new species of trees, the use of fertilizers and similar methods of increasing production of the raw product.

Reference has been made in previous reports to Malaya's outstanding capacity and performance as a "dollar-earner", which is based to a large extent on the production and export of rubber. To illustrate the point: exports of rubber in various forms to the United States alone during 1947 were valued at S\$362,000,000, a figure representing almost half of the total value of exports of this product to all destinations and which, apart from



Malaya—Rubber, obtained in the form of latex by tapping trees, is the principal factor in the economy of Singapore and the Federation of Malaya, shipments of which represent more than half the total exports from that territory. Rubber shipments in 1947 were valued at S\$787,000,000 (\$369,890,000 Can.)

values of exports of tin, oils and other items of Malayan produce, is considerably greater than the value of total imports of United States goods during the same year.

Rice Ranks Second Among Farm Crops

Second in importance in Malaya's agricultural industry is rice production. This country has never reached a satisfactory degree of self-sufficiency as a producer of its own food requirements, partly due to the

general character of the terrain and, to some extent also, on account of the advantage of growing alternative crops for export and purchasing supplies of rice and other foods from abroad. Wartime and postwar shortages of rice supplies have, however, taught the lesson of undue dependence on money crops and the desirability of producing a reasonable proportion of food grain requirements. Great efforts are now being made to extend the rice-growing areas and to improve the technique of production.

Estimated acreage to be planted to rice in 1947-48 was 906,822, some 90 per cent of which was for the production of "wet padi" (rice planted in fields submerged in water through irrigation) and the remainder of "dry padi" (sometimes called upland rice). The year's crop, given satisfactory conditions, is expected to be some 310,000 tons, a valuable increase of more than 20 per cent over the 1946-47 yield. Imports will still probably approximate the 1947 figure of some S\$65,000,000, which were drawn mainly from Siam, Burma and French Indo-China. Even these substantial imports left the country short of food grains and had to be augmented by purchases of flour from Australia, Canada and other sources.

Oil Palm Production Important

Another of Malaya's agricultural activities that is somewhat out of the ordinary is the cultivation of oil palms—a type of palm tree which produces nuts or kernels, which are crushed for their oil content. Oil-palm estates cover an area of some 100,000 acres, and 1947 production was estimated at 40,000 tons of oil and 5,700 tons of kernels. This figure is slightly less than in the years immediately preceding the war, but reveals that, in this branch of agricultural production, as in the case of rubber, rehabilitation has been fairly successfully completed and that further progress and increased exports may be anticipated.



Federation of Malaya—Palm plantation, which is still in good condition. Copra production was halted during the Japanese Occupation, but is being resumed. Shipments in 1947 were valued at S\$2,200,000.

The whole of Malaya's oil-palm production, whether in the form of oil or kernels, is sold to the United Kingdom Food Ministry, through which export allocations are made to various destinations throughout the world. The combined value of exports of palm oil and kernels in 1947 was S\$23,300,000.

Oil and Copra Main Products of Coconut Industry

Malaya's coconut industry varies considerably from those in Ceylon, India and various other eastern countries in that it is concerned mainly with the production of oil and copra, little, if any, attention being devoted to the output of desiccated coconut, charcoal and similar coconut products.

This branch of Malaya's agricultural activity is located largely in the alluvial areas along the coasts and has suffered severely from wartime neglect of the estates. As a result, production has fallen off and is not expected to regain its prewar level for several years.

Exports of coconut oil in 1947 were worth S\$26,000,000, almost two-thirds being shipped to the United Kingdom. Copra shipments, going almost exclusively to the United Kingdom, showed a value for the same year of S\$2,200,000.

Tea Production of Minor Importance

Although Malaya is only of minor importance among the world's principal tea-producing countries, nevertheless it supports a thriving industry which appears capable of appreciable expansion. It is estimated that the area of tea estates in 1947 was 9,000 acres, over 5,000 acres of which were in parts of the "highlands", in the centre of the peninsula, the remainder being in fairly adjacent "lowland" areas. Production figures for the same year amounted to some 1,200,000 pounds, of which about 10 per cent was exported.

Pineapple Industry Being Revived

Reference to Malaya's pineapple industry has been made in several previous reports from this office. This undertaking is undergoing a complete rehabilitation, from the laying-out of new plantations to the standardization of containers and export packages. Progress to date has been comparatively limited, but still sufficient to warrant consideration of resuming shipments to traditional markets.

This industry, in common with all others, has been seriously handicapped in its efforts towards rehabilitation by the country-wide shortage of labour, high wage levels and the serious delays involved in obtaining new plant and equipment. One result of these conditions is that, whereas Malayan canned pineapple was formerly highly competitive in price in world markets, it is now more expensive than similar products originating in Hawaii, Australia and other countries. There are no immediate prospects, in fact, for a resumption of exports of this typical local product to the Canadian market.

Variety of Other Crops Produced

In addition to the principal branches of agricultural production outlined above, Malaya is a substantial producer of a variety of other crops. Sago and tapioca, produced mainly on small holdings, are among the more important items in such secondary production, exports in 1947 of sago pearl and sago flour alone having been valued at over S\$20,000,000. There are also varying outputs and substantial exports of several types of spices

such as pepper, nutmegs and, of course, of fruits and vegetables, although, as in the case of food grains, fruit and vegetable production lags far behind consumptive demand.

Malayan agriculture appears destined for several years of drastic changes in outlook and technique. Self-sufficiency in food supplies, or the nearest possible approach to it, must apparently be the basis for national as well as individual outlook, and strenuous efforts will be required to achieve increased production at lower unit costs. Meanwhile the country remains reasonably secure in its position as the world's greatest rubber producer.

Value of Egyptian Trade Greatly Increased in the Past Year

Imports totalled £E103,901,929, compared with £E83,247,832 in 1946, an increase of about 25 per cent—Exports valued at £E86,980,013, as against £E63,680,534 in 1946, an increase of 35 per cent—Trade characterized by narrow range of export commodities and large variety of import requirements.

By R. Campbell Smith,* Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on economic conditions in Egypt during 1947, prepared for Foreign Trade. One quantar equals 45 kilograms. £E. equals \$4.1330 Canadian.)

CAIRO, March 24, 1948.—Egypt's external trade increased substantially during the past year, her imports being valued at £E103,901,929, compared with £E83,247,832 during 1946, which represents an increase of approximately 25 per cent. Exports last year were valued at £E86,980,013, as against £E63,680,534 in 1946, representing an increase of 35 per cent. Advances were recorded in the importation of fertilizers, lumber, tea, wool fabrics, automobiles and trucks, jute sacks, rayon yarn and sheet iron and steel, as indicated in the table below, while there was a decrease in the importation of raw tobacco, cigarettes, oils, rayon and silk fabrics.

The external trade of Egypt is characterized by the narrow range of its export commodities, and the almost unlimited variety of its import requirements. This country's only important export is raw cotton, since this product regularly accounts for between two-thirds and three-quarters of the total value of its exports. Other important export items are rice, onions and lime phosphate, but none of these products could be exported in quantities worth more than £E1,000,000 or so annually, whereas cotton exports are running to annual values of some £E60,000,000. Egypt produces most of the world's supply of high quality, long fibre cotton, and more than half of the production of the country is in this type. Canadian textile manufacturers generally do not produce the specialized yarns and fabrics in which long staple cotton is essential and therefore it is only the smaller part of the crop that is of interest to Canada. Even the short fibre cotton produced in Egypt is said to have superior working properties and will find its place in the Canadian market when prices are competitive.

* Mr. Campbell Smith was recently appointed Commercial Secretary for Canada in Newfoundland, with headquarters in St. John's.



Egypt—One of the main traffic and shopping streets in Cairo. Egyptian trade increased substantially in the past year, exports having increased approximately 35 per cent over the previous year and imports recording an advance of approximately 25 per cent in the same period.

Cotton Exports, by Countries

Countries	1938		1946		1947	
	Quantity in quantars	Value £E	Quantity in quantars	Value £E	Quantity in quantars	Value £E
United Kingdom ...	2,393,451	6,100,754	1,489,130	10,168,841	1,224,319	11,072,290
India	481,165	1,440,594	888,789	7,955,639	1,382,366	12,424,171
Australia	3	7	48,117	407,483	48,377	417,145
Belgium, Luxemb'g..	73,178	176,865	110,381	905,910	129,926	1,161,034
Canada	29,581	77,439	1,859	16,590	5,862	51,641
Czechoslovakia	296,763	859,121	92,616	905,616	430,826	3,990,310
Denmark	1,918	4,716	27,081	209,329	34,310	267,878
France	818,484	2,158,451	599,658	5,018,038	1,051,786	10,309,597
Italy	582,212	1,578,451	1,195,608	9,794,474	11,326,841	11,744,458
Palestine	8,077	17,766	30,987	238,012	38,699	536,633
Poland	228,453	625,794	2,317	18,857	64,090	1,647,093
Portugal	48,077	143,898	32,032	304,938	31,146	301,236
Spain	8,032	18,408	33,039	280,228	220,740	1,865,391
Sweden	66,822	161,998	26,749	209,420	49,678	447,386
Switzerland	324,474	928,824	224,009	1,913,512	215,335	1,937,457
Syria	23	32	34,661	260,878	2,159	18,504
United States	165,544	523,090	583,808	5,266,796	558,601	5,466,041
Other countries	2,410,418	6,373,006	291,678	2,360,606	654,275	5,676,544
Total cotton exports	7,936,675	21,189,544	5,710,660	46,218,218	7,469,336	69,334,809

Egyptian onions are noted for good keeping qualities and are always sought by Canadian importers when deliveries can be effected at the right time of year. Fortunately, the Egyptian onion harvest is in February and March, and prompt shipping will land cargoes in Canada at the desired time.

Main Items Contributing to Increased Imports

	1946	1947
Fertilizers	£2,851,331	£5,749,791
Lumber	2,024,253	5,532,772
Tea	1,157,837	4,299,634
Wool fabrics	1,802,255	3,377,255
Automobiles and trucks	1,709,981	3,323,428
Jute sacks	517,335	2,340,384
Rayon yarn	833,835	1,979,408
Sheet iron and steel	578,824	1,129,519

Egypt requires to import a very wide range of commodities. Those imported in the greatest volume are textiles, chemicals and fertilizers, coal and oil, metals, machinery, electrical equipment, foodstuffs (including wheat, flour and canned foods), wines and spirits, trucks, motor cars, railway equipment, timber and paper. While these are the most important of Egypt's imports, it cannot be emphasized too strongly that the variety of import requirements is extensive.

Canadian Supplies of Fertilizer Beginning to Arrive

Canadian supplies of fertilizer are just beginning to come to Egypt, but it seems that the peculiar fertilizer requirements of this country will tend to make her dependent on Canada in the future for a portion of her requirements. The climate of Egypt makes possible two and even three crops per year. This intensive use of the soil makes fertilizers essential, especially those of a high nitrogen content. Annual requirements are estimated at 600,000 tons to carry 120,000 tons of pure nitrogen.

Much of the machinery and electrical equipment brought into Egypt is for use in the industrial development of the country and in large irrigation, water supply and electrification projects. The supply of such material is usually entrusted to foreign firms who are capable of handling the complete job of construction, including the engineering.

Imports of Flour and Wheat Fluctuate Greatly

Imports of flour and wheat fluctuate greatly from year to year, presumably in accordance with the quantity grown locally. Egypt's consumption of wheat is rising through population increases and the pronounced trend towards urbanization. Supplies are still insufficient for local requirements and bread flour is at present mixed with 25 per cent of corn or rice flour, depending on available stocks. Frequently, therefore, import requirements are substantial.

Among imports of processed foods, one of the important items is fish. Among the popular fish imports is smoked herring, of which the United Kingdom is the main supplier. Canned herring is supplied by the United Kingdom and Norway and has, under normal exchange conditions, been supplied from Canada in addition. Canned pilchards are popular, being accepted as a substitute for canned herring. Canada and the United States are the principal normal suppliers. Canned salmon has been popular in the past and will always have a good sale when available. In the absence of canned salmon, mackerel is accepted. Salt cod is a common article of food imported at present chiefly from Norway.

Internal Communication Due for Renovation and Expansion

The internal communications of the country, particularly the railways, are due for much expansion and renovation in the next few years. Accordingly, it is to be expected that there will be steady and substantial imports of locomotives, freight and passenger cars, steel rails, ties, poles, wire, telephone apparatus and other similar requirements.

Road transport is becoming increasingly popular, which must bring an increased demand for trucks, passenger cars and all the automotive parts and accessories.

During the war years, Egypt was starved for lumber. Only in 1946 did imports start arriving in good volume and in 1947 the increase was again very marked.

Imports of Lumber

	Metric tons	Value
1938	229,924	£E1,220,394
1945	19,643	857,145
1946	75,858	2,074,253
1947 (first 7 months)	65,772	1,805,187

It appears at present that the house building boom is at its height and consequently there is no reason to expect the volume of lumber imports to continue the increases experienced since 1945.

With increased industrialization of the country which the government is determined to bring about, there is a prospect for an increased consumption of paper products in general: more for packaging and more for newspapers and advertising.

Paper and paper manufactures (excluding books and printed matter) were imported in 1938 to the approximate value of £E890,000; in 1945, £E757,192; in 1946, £E3,000,000; and in the first seven months of 1947, £E1,370,000.

Competitive Position of Canadian Imports Outlined

The competitive position of Canadian producers and exporters in the Egyptian market involves consideration of competition from Egyptian industry and of competition from other foreign suppliers. Some Canadian products which now or later would meet competition from local production are as follows:

Fertilizer, a recently formed company may be producing some calcium nitrate by 1949; **leather and leather manufactures**, the country is nearly self-sufficient, though there is a market for imported articles of high quality; **paper**, a very limited local production of board; **furniture**, small output from handicraft shops; **matches**, nearly self-sufficient local industry; **alcohol**, pure alcohol production of 1½ million litres annually and 4 million litres of denatured; **beer**, capacity to take care of total demand except for imports to suit special tastes; **processed foods**, limited production of canned fish, vegetables, fruits, tomato juice and dehydrated onions; **plastic products**, a wide range is turned out by six plants which consume five to six hundred tons moulding powders annually and approximately 50 tons of perspex; **electrical apparatus**, the local output of small electric fittings and lamps supplies the better part of the country's needs; **light bulbs**, a plant which started operations in 1946 is capable of producing three million light bulbs per year, which is about equivalent to the rate of local consumption; **steel**, the industry is confined to companies with small operations for the treatment of scrap metal, production of which started this year; **lead**, in 1946 a small quantity of lead scrap was refined by the one company active in this field; **lead**, local ore

smelting in 1946 produced 1,000 tons of lead; **copper**, local production (as in the case of lead) is one company handling scrap and two companies with a potential capacity of two thousand tons per year; **copper sheets, wire and rod**, they turned out 1,200 tons in 1946; **steel castings and machine parts**, one company has a capacity of 20 tons per month in steel castings, mainly for its own requirements; **machine parts**, there are numerous small shops producing machine parts and production is quite inadequate; **nails and rivets**, approximately 1,200 tons of iron and copper nails and rivets are produced in Egypt yearly, but because of high operating costs the product is not competitive; **hollow-ware**, there are half a dozen small plants producing spun and stamped aluminium kitchen-ware from low to medium grade, but in cost, design and finish they do not compete with the superior Canadian product.

Competition from other foreign suppliers is more formidable, also more difficult to define because Egyptian statistics do not give full detail of the source of imports.

United Kingdom Leading Source of Supply for Many Years

The United Kingdom has been Egypt's leading supplier for many years and maintained her position in 1947 with 22 per cent of Egypt's total import trade as compared with 30 per cent the year before, though the actual volume of United Kingdom sales was practically the same in both years.

Canada's export trade to Egypt amounted to \$10,922,000 (approx.) in 1947 as compared with \$15,085,913 (approx.) in 1946 and in 1938, \$396,000 (approx.†). This trade is now being built up around wheat, flour and lumber. Up to the end of September, 1947, these items comprised 85 per cent of exports to this country. Canned fish (especially herring, newsprint, automobile and aircraft parts were the other main exports. Fertilizers and railway locomotives will be important items of 1948 trade.

† (Canadian Statistics.)

In recent years there has been an increasing number of foreign trade visitors coming to Canada. Many of them are agents seeking representation but their members include buyers for departmental stores and importers from abroad. These visitors usually arrive in Canada with letters of introduction from the Canadian Trade Commissioners and banks abroad. In the case of a foreign trade visitor bearing a letter of introduction from the Trade Commissioner, it can be assumed that confidential information as to the status of the visitor is available at the Department of Trade and Commerce in Ottawa. It is the practice of the Department to notify the Boards of Trade, Canadian Manufacturers' Association and Canadian Exporters' Association of any known foreign trade visitors coming to Canada. In the case of foreign trade visitors seeking representation and, as a result of such visits, a Canadian firm already represented in that area abroad is considering switching its agency to the visitor's firm, it is strongly recommended that the Canadian firm consult the Trade Commissioner, or its bank, in the territory concerned, as to the merits of the respective agents before making any final decision. (See our *ABC of Canadian Export Trade*, page 15.)

Production of Pharmaceuticals And Drugs Higher Last Year

Output in Canada valued at \$68,700,000, of which \$4,400,000 exported—Chemical industry includes manufacture of toilet preparations, industrial gases, glue and other adhesives, printing and writing inks, insecticides, synthetic rubber, explosives and matches.

By Harold McLeod, Chief, Mining, Metallurgical and Chemical Statistics,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

(Editor's Note—This is the third in a series of four articles on the Canadian Chemical Industry and its relation to foreign trade, prepared by Mr. H. McLeod.)

PRODUCTION of drugs and pharmaceuticals in Canada was valued at \$68,700,000 during the past year, representing an increase of 2.5 per cent over the figure for 1946. The industry is second only in importance to paints and varnishes in the manufacture of chemicals in this country, though it headed the list in 1946. The total output comprised \$54,000,000 worth of medicines and \$14,700,000 of miscellaneous items, produced by 209 plants, employing 7,600 workers. The 104 establishments in Ontario accounted for 51 per cent of the total, while 87 in Quebec accounted for 43 per cent. Imports in 1947 were valued at \$11,653,000, while exports were valued at \$4,400,000.

The details of production in 1947 are not yet available, but in 1946 specialties with ingredients declared accounted for 30.5 per cent of the total, standard pharmacopoeials for 20 per cent, patent medicines for 18 per cent, vitamin preparations for 15 per cent, penicillin for 11 per cent, biologicals for 4 per cent and veterinary medicines for 1.5 per cent.

Canadian Production, Imports and Exports of Medicinals and Pharmaceuticals

Year	Production	Imports	Exports
1930	\$13,931,292	\$ 3,652,432	\$ 633,445
1935	15,360,980	2,824,034	738,026
1939	19,191,562	3,991,883	1,499,593
1940	21,118,552	4,337,292	1,312,958
1941	28,103,936	5,025,881	1,807,069
1942	33,199,537	5,524,286	2,606,591
1943	39,250,072	7,313,676	3,120,523
1944	43,359,452	7,644,786	4,255,536
1945	46,200,000	9,440,067	5,739,853
1946	53,700,000	9,370,879	5,342,618
1947	54,000,000	11,653,303	4,399,614

Production of Medicinals and Pharmaceuticals, 1946

Standard pharmacopoeial preparations	\$10,570,906
Specialties registered as patent medicines	9,425,923
Specialties sold with ingredients declared	16,452,933
Vitamins—single or combinations, whether in capsule, tablet or liquid form..	8,046,772
Penicillin	6,030,987
Biologicals (vaccines, serums, etc.)	2,212,294
Veterinary medicines	811,710
Total	\$53,551,525

Heavy Production of Toilet Preparations

Production of toilet preparations, such as powders, creams, hair tonics, dentifrices, etc., was valued at \$15,978,000 during the past year, which is

20 per cent less than in the previous year. This figure can be increased to \$20,000,000, however, if the secondary products of plants engaged in the manufacture of soaps and medicinals are included. A total of 102 establishments, employing 1,649 workers, were engaged in this industry last year. Imports of toilet preparations were valued at \$723,000 and exports at \$1,512,000. Some indication of the wide variety of toilet preparations produced in this country is found in the following figures for 1946:

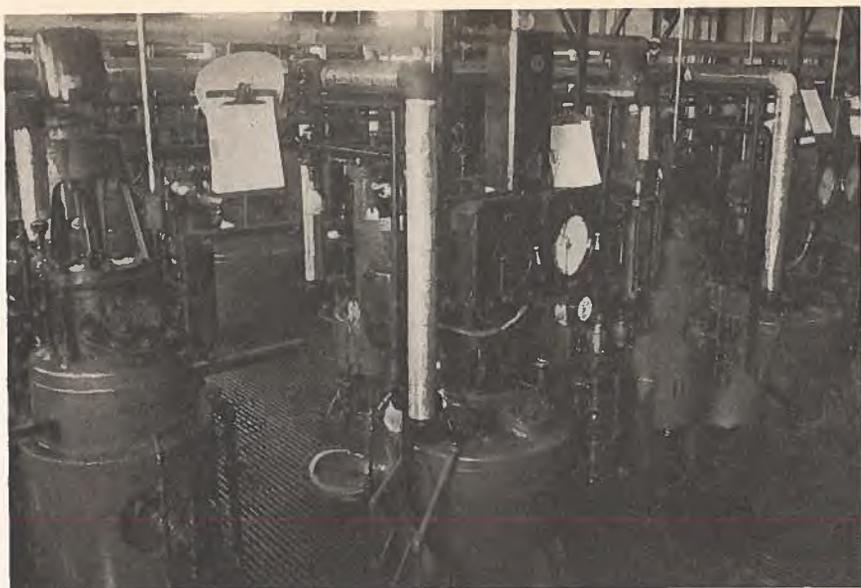
Canadian Production of Toilet Preparations, 1946		Selling value at works
(a) Alcoholic (not less than 5 per cent alcohol)—		
Perfumes		\$ 1,389,979
Toilet waters, colognes and lotions		3,894,984
Bay rum, hair tonics, liquid brilliantines, wave sets, etc.....		507,845
(b) Non-alcoholic—		
Creams, all kinds: Solid		2,185,938
Liquid		321,353
Brilliantine, solid		77,926
Face powders		1,208,978
Talcum powders		1,243,073
Sachet powders		105,127
Lipstick		884,004
Rouge		314,423
Compacts (powders and rouges)		70,320
Shampoos: Liquid		1,292,936
Powders		110,120
Bath salts and bath oils		453,706
Deodorants		353,292
Toilet waters and lotions		299,732
Hair tonics, liquid brilliantines, wave sets, etc.		767,711
Manicure preparations		731,270
Dentifrices: Pastes		3,276,625
Powders		655,568
Liquids		49,285
Oral antiseptics		598,924
All other toilet preparations, including gift sets		3,862,550
Total		<u>\$24,655,669</u>

Industrial Gases are Produced

Production of industrial gases contributed a total of \$11,565,000 to that for the entire chemical industry, compared with \$8,308,000 in 1946, an increase of 39 per cent. The principal products were oxygen, acetylene and carbon dioxide, others being aqua ammonia, anhydrous ammonia, nitrogen, hydrogen and nitrous oxide. It is estimated that the output of oxygen increased 23 per cent in 1947 to 589,000,000 cubic feet, and that the output of acetylene increased 11 per cent to 111,000,000 cubic feet. Liquid chlorine, liquefied petroleum gases, liquid sulphur dioxide, hydrogen and nitrogen were produced by other industries, such as those engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers and heavy chemicals and in refining petroleum. Forty-four factories, employing 1,306 persons, were engaged in this particular industry.

Manufacture of Glue and Other Adhesives Important

Twenty-two establishments were engaged in the manufacture of glues and other adhesives during the past year, the value of their production being \$7,323,000. Details available for 1946 are as follows: Bone and hide glue, \$1,081,000; vegetable glues, \$1,483,000; other glues, \$1,507,000; mucilage and pastes, \$1,620,000; rubber cement, \$245,000 and household cements, \$269,000.



Canada—Production of streptomycin, which is one of the many medicinals and pharmaceuticals manufactured in this country. The total production of such items was valued at approximately \$54,000,000 in 1947, of which exports were valued at \$4,399,000.

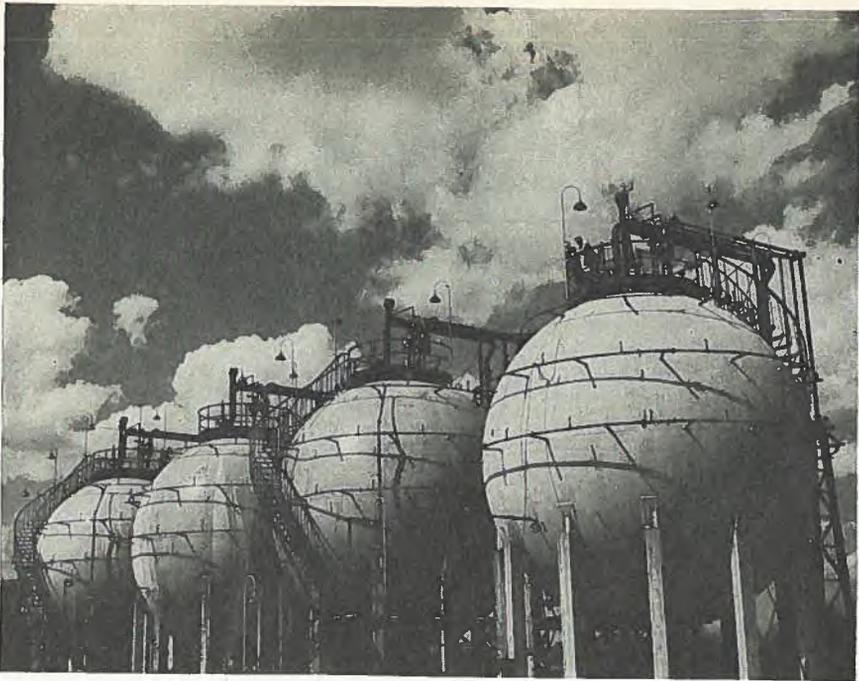
Photo by courtesy of Merck & Company, Ltd.

Four firms operated eleven plants engaged in the distillation of coal tar in 1947, and had an output valued at \$7,079,000, which was 28 per cent higher than the figure for 1946. Details for the latter year were: Refined tars, 5,200,000 gallons, valued at \$562,172; creosote oils, 10,200,000 gallons, valued at \$1,718,888; and pitch, 85,000 tons, valued at \$1,511,706. In addition, phenol, cresols, cresylic acid, phthalic anhydride, dibutyl phthalate, pitch coke, asphalt saturants, coal tar paints and cements were produced.

Imports of coal tar and its products were as follows: Crude tar, 3,009,047 gallons, valued at \$295,915; pitch, 14,472 tons, valued at \$281,285; and carbolic or heavy oils, 1,996,854 gallons, valued at \$443,124. Exports included 1,192,740 gallons of coal tar and pitch, valued at \$111,061; 31,778 gallons of creosote oils, valued at \$7,265; and 2,118,207 gallons of other coal tar oils, valued at \$343,029.

Thirty-two Firms Manufacture Inks

Ink production in Canada during the past year had a gross selling value of \$6,712,000, which was 7.4 per cent greater than in 1946. Eighteen firms manufactured printing and lithographing inks, eleven were occupied mainly in making writing inks, and three made only printers' rollers. Details are not available for the past year, but in 1946 there were 15,900,000 pounds of printing inks, valued at \$5,200,000, manufactured in this country, together with writing inks valued at \$300,000. Imports of printing inks totalled 883,757 pounds, valued at \$375,442, and writing inks valued at \$29,783, practically all being obtained from the United States.



Canada—Hydrocarbon gases are stored under pressure in the Polymer Corporation plant at Sarnia, Ont., which makes a substantial contribution to the chemical industry of Canada. Styrene is used in production of plastics, isobutylene for resins and chemicals, toluol for paints, ethylene for anti-freeze and a variety of light hydrocarbons for the manufacture of industrial chemicals.

Miscellaneous Industries Have Large Output

Miscellaneous chemical industries, comprising 210 establishments and employing 6,790 workers, had a production last year of \$75,167,000, which represents approximately 17.7 per cent of the total. Products included insecticides, synthetic resins, explosives, pyrotechnics, disinfectants, synthetic rubber, boiler chemicals, dry colours, sulphonated oils, matches and other specialties that cannot be grouped in the standard classifications. The Polymer Corporation, Limited, at Sarnia, Ont., and the explosive divisions of Canadian Industries Limited accounted for more than half of the total output.

Chemical Production in Canada

	1947	1946
Paints and varnishes	\$ 68,893,000	\$ 56,730,000
Medicinals and pharmaceuticals	68,694,000	67,050,000
Fertilizers	64,132,000	49,992,000
Heavy chemicals	61,000,000	47,301,000
Soaps and washing compounds	52,606,000	38,275,000
Toilet preparations	15,978,000	20,117,000
Compressed gases	11,565,000	8,308,000
Polishes and dressings	8,866,000	9,558,000
Adhesives	7,323,000	6,784,000
Coal tar distillation	7,079,000	5,510,000
Inks	6,712,000	6,245,000
Miscellaneous	75,167,000	60,418,000
Total	\$448,015,000	\$376,288,000

Canadian Exports of Chemicals

Acids: Sulphuric	Tons	29,909	\$ 464,567
Other	Tons	20,645	3,248,044
Wood alcohol	Gal.	3,144	2,517
Non-potable spirits, other	Proof gal.	73,185	101,157
Cellulose products			514,797
Medicinal preparations			4,399,614
Explosives: Dynamite			293,608
Other			465,246
Fertilizers: Ammonium sulphate	Tons	158,975	5,356,757
Phosphate fertilizers	Tons	163,371	8,037,118
Other	Tons	468,752	20,992,290
Acetylene carbou black	Tons	5,553	1,191,756
Pigments and colours: Iron oxide	Tons	5,387	313,017
White lead	Tons	346	108,935
Other	Tons	9,918	2,652,810
Paints: Enamels and lacquers			280,667
Varnish	Gal.	49,482	151,475
Other			2,599,259
Putty	Tons	420	48,279
Creams, lotions and other cosmetics			519,933
Dentifrices			534,277
Shaving creams, cakes and sticks			79,254
Perfumery and toilet preparations, other			378,894
Soap: Toilet	Tons	953	507,345
Other	Tons	4,902	1,133,023
Ammonium compounds, other	Tons	205	24,431
Arsenic	Tons	2,185	176,697
Acetate of lime	Tons	2,378	132,345
Calcium compounds	Tons	35,080	2,201,628
Lye			38,436
Baking powder			231,721
Sodium compounds	Tons	102,600	5,231,511
Cobalt oxide and cobalt salts	Tons	419	835,141
Radium and radium salts			1,535,841
Glycerine	Tons	8	7,163
Synthetic resins: Vinyl acetate	Tons	1,841	1,378,361
Other			4,625,573
Polishes: Boot and shoe			45,119
Other			75,319
Other chemicals and chemical products			12,889,984
Total, chemicals and allied products			\$83,803,909

Canadian exports of chemicals and chemical products during the past year were valued at \$83,803,909, compared with \$67,588,719 in 1946. The United States was the principal market, followed in succession by the United Kingdom, China, France, India and Pakistan, the Netherlands, Newfoundland, the Union of South Africa, Hawaii and Australia. Imports of chemicals and chemical products, on the other hand, were valued at \$113,084,704, compared with \$92,874,113 in 1946. The United States and Great Britain provided 93.7 per cent of Canada's total chemical imports. Exports and imports, by countries, are set forth in the following table:

Canadian Imports and Exports of Chemicals

	Imports		Exports	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
United Kingdom	\$ 5,739,599	\$ 6,359,807	\$ 3,971,462	\$ 8,084,679
Ireland		222	159,718	240,373
Aden			533	31,708
British East Africa	21,797		7,789	317,332
British South Africa	172,776	301,066	1,905,515	2,693,938
Southern Rhodesia			64,287	309,541
Gambia			130	
Gold Coast			76,816	74,493
Nigeria			261	5,414
Sierre Leone			1,428	7,004
Bermuda			132,866	166,751
British India	125,194	26,243	1,693,297	2,897,826
Ceylon	785	1,895	552,356	560,349
Straits Settlements			63,149	288,628
Other British East Indies				1,855
British Guiana	2,120	2,149	363,682	403,153
British Honduras			90,212	65,092

Canadian Imports and Exports of Chemicals—Continued

	Imports		Exports	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
Sudan .....	.....	.....	.....	20
Barbados .....	.....	.....	434,186	586,639
Jamaica	25,646	18,393	859,007	1,123,104
Trinidad and Tobago .....	.....	.....	1,206,137	1,427,153
Other British West Indies	12	.....	466,940	594,804
Hong Kong	25,353	120,940	313,139	577,881
Malta	252	.....	63,036	47,313
Newfoundland	3,808	8,000	1,807,732	2,788,907
Australia	118,677	38,316	721,092	1,612,549
Fiji .....	.....	.....	277	449
New Zealand	18,542	15,373	436,642	820,615
Other British Oceania .....	.....	.....	60	.....
Palestine .....	.....	.....	25,269	15,122
Burma .....	.....	972	3,606	20,954
Total, British Empire	\$ 6,254,561	\$ 6,893,376	\$ 15,420,624	\$ 25,763,646
Albania .....	.....	.....	1,790	62,679
Argentina	907,452	1,610,480	408,883	552,960
Austria .....	.....	.....	205,136	85,728
Belgium	41,179	272,910	348,709	501,243
Belgian Congo .....	.....	.....	92,893	90,180
Bolivia .....	.....	.....	78,530	44,077
Brazil	143,960	301,528	874,033	1,104,747
Chile	196,585	213,171	134,979	197,434
China	22,196	30,564	1,996,998	4,424,379
Colombia	16,351	8,210	281,494	451,865
Costa Rica .....	.....	.....	24,802	36,980
Cuba .....	.....	644,314	410,518	642,653
Czechoslovakia	4,363	18,685	531,706	942,249
Denmark .....	.....	16,419	44,960	23,308
Greenland .....	.....	.....	22,425	6,875
Ecuador .....	.....	.....	36,488	56,166
Egypt .....	.....	.....	93,119	187,969
Finland .....	.....	.....	28,081	11,123
France	353,310	1,722,811	5,025,149	2,944,779
French Africa .....	.....	.....	75,355	106,623
French Guiana .....	.....	.....	3,462	710
French Oceania .....	.....	.....	19,253	6,671
French East Indies .....	.....	.....	.....	7,344
French West Indies .....	.....	.....	140,181	6,779
Guam .....	.....	.....	.....	3,445
Madagascar .....	.....	.....	.....	4,100
St. Pierre .....	.....	.....	26,583	39,827
Germany .....	.....	263,147	53,913	30
Greece .....	.....	.....	272,714	29,559
Guatemala .....	.....	.....	11,566	67,781
Haiti .....	.....	.....	271,407	228,871
Honduras .....	.....	.....	201,940	284,521
Hungary .....	.....	.....	.....	7,385
Iceland .....	.....	.....	247,160	307,054
Iraq .....	.....	.....	1,146	6,945
Italy	119,408	34,220	186,454	413,196
Japan .....	.....	.....	974,009	355,523
Korea .....	.....	.....	.....	15,930
Liberia .....	.....	.....	712	5,300
Mexico	19,073	33,233	472,817	599,999
Morocco .....	.....	.....	12,297	31,867
Netherlands	31,812	283,920	2,564,936	2,858,557
Netherlands East Indies .....	.....	.....	166,323	185,900
Netherlands Guiana .....	.....	.....	23,471	34,235
Netherlands West Indies .....	.....	.....	106,255	62,588
Nicaragua	1,326	.....	131,261	188,717
Norway	972	1,345	151,050	492,438
Panama .....	.....	.....	125,153	143,373
Paraguay	213,111	130,375	7,519	8,836
Persia .....	.....	.....	13,595	31,325
Peru	5,220	.....	156,766	160,679
Poland .....	.....	.....	515,208	739,358
Portugal	41,803	13,248	150,416	157,483
Azores .....	.....	.....	267	.....
Portuguese Africa .....	.....	.....	11,962	18,429
Portuguese Asia .....	.....	.....	2,188	.....
Roumania .....	.....	.....	27	19,040
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	237,909	.....	33,923	99,567
Salvador .....	.....	.....	32,867	42,374

Canadian Imports and Exports of Chemicals—*Concluded*

	Imports		Exports	
	1946	1947	1946	1947
San Domingo .....	.....	.....	44,929	134,819
Siam .....	.....	.....	6,916	24,008
Spain	50,149	74,600	36,576	22,645
Canary Islands .....	.....	.....	3,500	.....
Sweden	18,058	22,694	432,641	1,192,875
Switzerland	565,372	796,109	124,797	463,542
Syria .....	.....	.....	12,574	4,356
Turkey	10,555	20,072	38,283	58,379
United States	83,618,188	99,587,219	29,998,278	31,905,824
Alaska	704	598	476	268
American Virgin Islands .....	.....	.....	3,478	3,661
Hawaii .....	.....	.....	2,239,920	2,686,701
Philippines .....	.....	.....	256,355	540,292
Puerto Rico .....	.....	.....	543,891	126,529
Uruguay .....	.....	1,456	53,659	53,915
Venezuela	496	.....	185,530	278,071
Yugoslavia .....	.....	.....	381,443	307,549
Total, other countries	\$ 86,619,552	\$106,191,328	\$ 52,168,095	\$ 58,004,983
Total, all countries	\$ 92,874,113	\$113,084,704	\$ 67,588,719	\$ 83,803,909

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Pakistan Announces Import Control Policy for Second Half of 1948

Karachi, June 1, 1948.—(FTS)—An announcement of May 31 by the import trade control authorities of Pakistan allows importation in the shipping period July-December, 1948, from the dollar area of the following categories of goods: Cotton yarn and manufactures; oils; machinery and millwork; metals and ores; vehicles; instruments and apparatus; hardware; chemicals; paper and pasteboard; rubber manufactures, drugs and medicines; paints and painters' materials; dyeing and tanning substances; second-hand clothing; glass and glassware; and numerous miscellaneous items.

Dollar import licences issued for the period January-June, 1948, will be automatically revalidated to December.

Applications for licences for the July-December period must be filed before June 30. It is therefore recommended that Canadian manufacturers and exporters forward complete details c.i.f. Karachi or Chittagong to their agents or contacts in Pakistan, or to Mr. G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 531, Karachi, at the earliest possible date, thus enabling timely filing of applications for import licences.

Venezuela Reduces Duty on Potatoes in Wooden Containers

Caracas, May 31, 1948.—(FTS)—Effective May 28, the Venezuelan import duty on table and seed potatoes has been reduced by 10 per cent, when they are shipped in any kind of wooden containers. The current rate of duty, from which the reduction is made, is 0.18 bolivar per kilogram, or about \$2.45 per 100 pounds at the current rate of exchange. Since all Venezuelan import duties are levied on the gross weight of the shipment, the effect of the change will be to equalize the duty collected on potatoes in wooden containers with those shipped in sacks.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

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

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Charlottetown—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.

Ganoque—Chamber of Commerce.

Guelph—Board of Trade.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.

Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Regina—Chamber of Commerce.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.

St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.

Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.

Welland—Board of Trade.

Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.

Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

R. G. C. Smith Begins Trade Tour of Canada



R. G. C. Smith

Robert Guy Carrington Smith, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Havana, has returned from his post in Cuba, and will tour those sections of the country that are principally concerned in exports to the southern market. He is presently in Toronto, where an opportunity will be afforded him of discussing the possibilities of increased trade with visitors from Cuba and other Latin-American countries who are attending the Canadian International Trade Fair.

Mr. Smith was born in Quebec City in January, 1908, attended Bishop's College School and graduated in 1929 from the Royal Military College of Canada. He afterwards attended McGill University, and joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1930, being posted to Buenos Aires in April, 1931, as assistant trade commissioner. Mr. Smith was transferred to New York in October, 1936, and joined the Royal Canadian Artillery in 1940. Following a motorcycle accident in October, 1943, he returned to Canada and served in the Directorate of Military Operations and Planning, at National Defence Headquarters, until the conclusion of hostilities. He was then posted to Havana, where considerable assistance was rendered to Canadian delegates attending the World Trade Conference.

Toronto—June 8-19.

Montreal—June 22-July 3.

Quebec City—July 5.

Saint John—August 24-26.

Halifax—August 27-September 2.

Charlottetown—September 3-4.

Penticton—September 13-14.

Vancouver—September 16-21.

M. B. Palmer Returns from Jamaica on Tour



M. B. Palmer

Max Bayard Palmer, Canadian Trade Commissioner in Kingston, Jamaica, has returned to this country on tour, which will commence in Montreal on June 14, 1948. He will proceed through the Eastern Townships, discussing with interested businessmen factors affecting trade relations between this country and Jamaica, and proceed on to the Maritimes. Mr. Palmer will return to Montreal on July 7, and then make a tour of Ontario before going out West in August.

Mr. Palmer was born at Maple Creek, Saskatchewan, in 1898, and subsequently made his home in Calgary. He served in the Canadian Machine Gun Corps during the First World War, and graduated in 1923 from the University of Alberta with a Bachelor of Commerce degree. Mr. Palmer joined the Trade Commissioner Service in 1927, and was posted in succession to Hamburg, Mexico City, Port of Spain, Chicago and finally to Kingston, Jamaica.

Ottawa—June 8-12.	Hamilton—July 26-27.
Montreal—June 14-24.	Brantford, Paris—July 28.
Halifax—June 28-30.	Windsor, Walkerville—July 29-30.
Saint John—July 2-3.	Sarnia—July 31.
Quebec City—July 6.	London—August 3.
Montreal—July 7.	Guelph—August 4.
Cornwall, Gananoque, Kingston—July 8.	Kitchener—August 5.
Toronto—July 9-22.	Winnipeg—August 9.
Welland, St. Catharines—July 23.	Calgary—August 12.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, for the last five years, commenced in Halifax on May 22 a tour of Eastern Canada, during which he will discuss with businessmen the development of trade between this country and Newfoundland.

Grand Falls—June 12.	Montreal—June 21-July 3.
Quebec City—June 14-15.	

M.V. *Aorangi* Returning to Service in September

The Canadian Australasian Line will resume its regular passenger and freight service between Canada, New Zealand and Australia on September 16, 1948, when the 17,500-ton motorship *Aorangi* returns to this route. She was taken over by the Ministry of War Transport in July, 1941, and spent most of the war carrying troops. She is presently undergoing an overhaul in Sydney, Australia. This service was established in 1893, and in 1931 the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Union Steamship Company of New Zealand combined to form and operate the Canadian Australasian Line. The first ship of this name, which went into service in 1893, was sunk at the entrance to the harbour of Kingston, Jamaica, during the First World War to block enemy submarines.

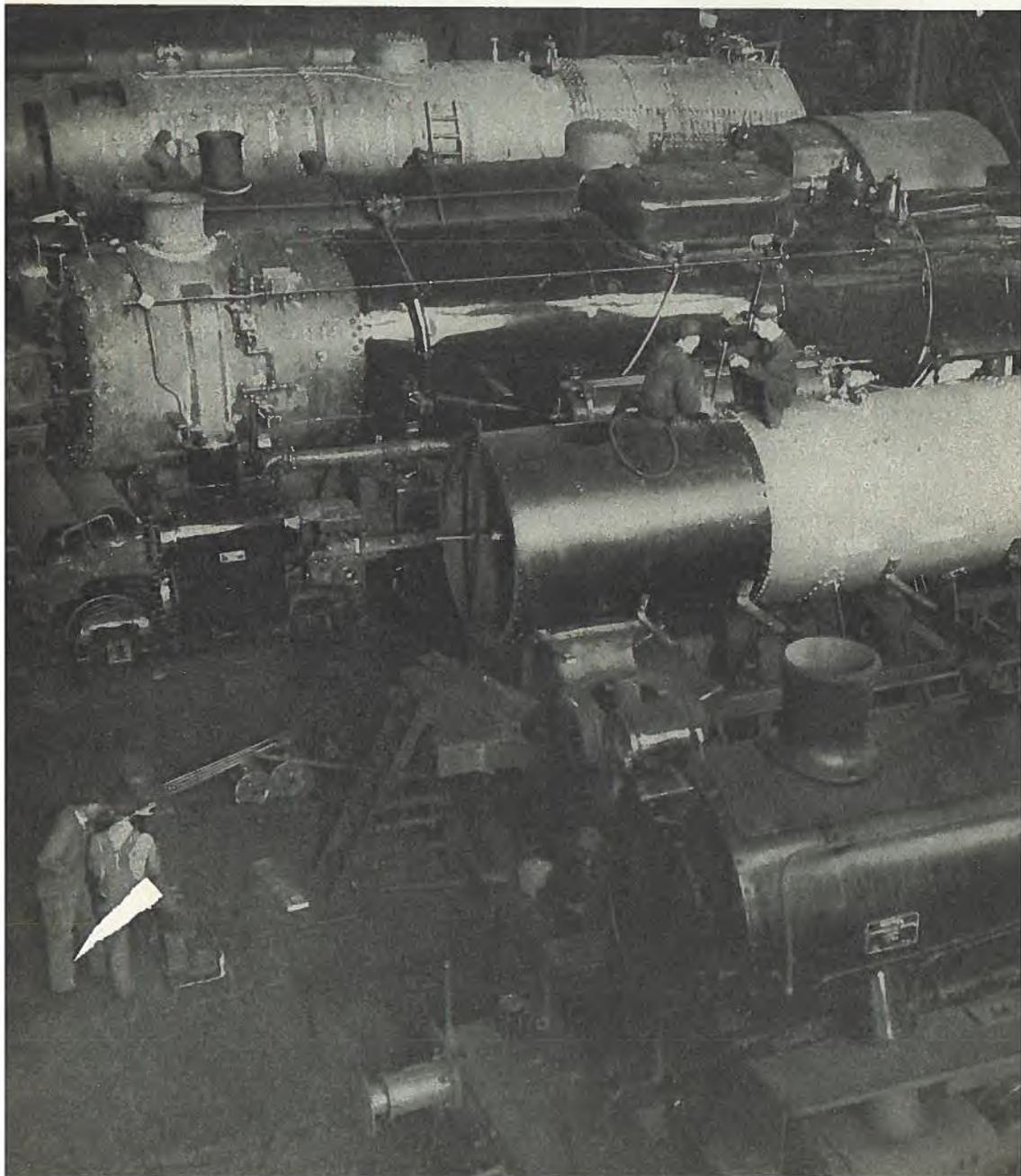
Prompt shipment is one step towards a repeat order. If delay is to be expected, write an explanation at once. Don't wait to be asked for it. (See our *ABC of Canadian Export Trade*, page 45.)

One Hundred Locomotives Ordered by India

Sixty steam locomotives have been ordered for the Indian Government Railways from the Montreal Locomotive Works, Limited, at a cost of approximately \$7,500,000. Delivery of these 4-6-2 "Pacific" type engines will begin in February, 1949. The new order is part of one for a hundred locomotives placed in Canada by the India Supply Mission. Payment will be made in United States dollars.

Canada—Part of an order for 145 "Dominion" type locomotives, placed several years ago with the Montreal Locomotive Works, Limited, in Montreal, and the Canadian Locomotive Company, Limited, in Kingston. They were designed to operate on broad gauge rails; 66-inch as compared with the standard 56½-inch gauge in Canada.

National Film Board Photo.





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
Aden—			
Port Aden.....	June 16-21	<i>Nanking Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Aden.....	July 8-14	<i>Maron</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques....	June 11-23	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques....	June 20-22	<i>Westminster County</i>	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques....	June 26-July 9	<i>New Texas</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques....	July 10	<i>Thorscape</i>	Kerr Steamships
Lourenço Marques....	July 12-24	<i>Fantee</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques....	July 19-21	<i>Halifax County</i>	March Shipping
Beira.....	June 11-23	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Mombasa.....	July 10	<i>Thorscape</i>	Kerr Steamships
Beira.....			
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	June 11-23	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	June 20-22	<i>Westminster County</i>	March Shipping
East London.....	June 26-July 9	<i>New Texas</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	July 10	<i>Thorscape</i>	Kerr Steamships
	July 12-24	<i>Fantee</i>	Elder Dempster
	July 19-21	<i>Halifax County</i>	March Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	June 14-18	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	June 21-22	<i>Mormacstar</i>	Montreal Shipping
Buenos Aires.....	June 24-25	<i>Bowhill</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	July 10-15	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Australia—			
Brisbane.....	June 23-July 1	<i>Ashburton</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Geelong.....	Late July	<i>Paparua</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	June 12-17	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	June 14-19	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	June 14-21	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	June 15	<i>Svanefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	June 15	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	June 17-22	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—Con.			
Antwerp	June 19-24	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp	June 20	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	June 21-28	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	July 1	<i>Prins Johan Willem</i>	
		<i>Priso</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 1-5	<i>Ida Bakke (r)</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	July 3	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	July 3-10	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp	July 5	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 8-14	<i>Domfront</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp	July 15	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp	July 16	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp	July 24	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	June 14-18	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Santos	June 21-22	<i>Mormacstar</i>	Montreal Shipping
	July 10-15	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Ceylon—			
Colombo	June 10-20	<i>Fort Norman</i>	March Shipping
Colombo	June 25	<i>Derwenthall</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	July 5-10	<i>Oceanside</i>	March Shipping
Colombo	July 7	<i>Lambrook</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo	July 20-25	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
Colombo	July 25	<i>City of Lille</i>	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	June 12-16	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai	July 1-10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai	July 20-25	<i>Cliffside</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai	August 5-10	<i>City of Poona</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	June 11-16	<i>Benny (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	July 1-2	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Barranquilla	July 1-5	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla	July 16-21	<i>Apollo (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Havana	June 23-28	* <i>Danaholm</i>	Swedish American
Santiago			
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	June 17-22	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Copenhagen	June 28-30	<i>Polycrest</i>	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo	July 1-5	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Dublin	June 30	<i>Irish Ash</i>	Shipping Limited
Cork			
Dublin	July 2-6	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin	July 10-14	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Egypt—			
Alexandria	June 16-21	<i>Nanking Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said			
Suez	July 8-14	<i>Maron</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Alexandria	June 25	<i>Derwenthall</i>	McLean Kennedy
Port Sudan	July 25	<i>City of Lille</i>	McLean Kennedy
Finland—			
Helsinki	June 17-22	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Helsinki	June 28-30	<i>Polycrest</i>	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	June 12-17	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre	June 14-21	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	June 17-22	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Le Havre	June 19-24	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
France—Con.			
Le Havre.....	June 21-28	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	July 1-5	<i>Ida Bakke (r)</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	July 3	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	July 8-14	<i>Domfront</i>	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	July 16	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	July 24	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Marseilles.....	June 10-16	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
Marseilles.....	July 10-16	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	June 14-19	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	June 14-21	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	June 17-22	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Hamburg.....	June 21-28	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	July 1-5	<i>Ida Bakke (r)</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	July 3-10	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Gibraltar.....			
	June 16-23	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	July 1-5	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong.....			
	June 12-16	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	July 1-10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
	July 20-25	<i>Cliffside</i>	March Shipping
	August 5-10	<i>City of Poona</i>	McLean Kennedy
India—			
Karachi.....	June 25	<i>Derwenthall</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....	July 5-10	<i>Oceanside</i>	March Shipping
Madras.....	July 7	<i>Lambrook</i>	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta.....	July 20-25	<i>Gulfside</i>	McLean Kennedy
	July 25	<i>City of Lille</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....	June 10-20	<i>Fort Norman</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Italy—			
Naples.....	June 16-23	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
Genoa.....			
	July 1-7	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports...	June 10-16	<i>Capo Arma</i>	Furness Withy
	July 1-7	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
	July 10-16	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Japan—			
Keelung.....	June 12-16	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Malaya—			
Penang.....	June 16-21	<i>Nanking Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham..			
	July 8-14	<i>Maron</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western	June 16-23	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
	July 1-7	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz.....	June 23-28	<i>Salen</i>	Federal Commerce
Veracruz.....	June 23-28	<i>*Danaholm</i>	Swedish American
Veracruz.....	July 1-2	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Netherlands—			
	June 14-19	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	June 15	<i>Prins Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
	June 20	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
	July 1	<i>Prins Johan Willem</i>	Shipping Limited
		<i>Friso</i>	
	July 3-10	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	July 5	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
	July 15	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	June 14-21	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	June 15	<i>Scenefjell</i>	Brock Shipping
Rotterdam.....	June 17	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	June 17-22	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Rotterdam.....	June 21-28	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—Con.			
Rotterdam.....	July 1-5	<i>Ida Bakke (r)</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	July 3	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	July 16	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	July 24	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	} June 16-21	<i>Nanking Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya.....			
Samarang.....			
Cheribon.....			
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao.....	June 11-16	<i>Benny (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Curaçao.....	July 16-21	<i>Apollo (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	June 19	<i>Empire Gangway</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	June 22-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	June 28-30	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	July 2	<i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	July 10	<i>Empire Gangway</i>	Clarke Steamships
St. John's.....	July 12-14	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Furness Withy
Corner Brook.....	June 19	<i>Empire Gangway</i>	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook.....	June 25	<i>Gulfport</i>	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook.....	July 10	<i>Empire Gangway</i>	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook.....	July 12	<i>Gulfport</i>	Clarke Steamships
Corner Brook.....	July 29	<i>Gulfport</i>	Clarke Steamships
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	} July 5-12	<i>Port Jackson</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	July 9-13	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast.....	July 29-Aug. 2	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo.....	} June 17-22	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Kristiansand.....			
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			
Philippines—			
Manila.....	June 12-16	<i>Menestheus</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Manila.....	August 5-10	<i>City of Poona</i>	McLean Kennedy
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	June 17-22	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk.....	June 28-30	<i>Polycrest</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk.....	} June 14-21	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Gdynia.....			
Portugal—			
Lisbon.....	June 16-23	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon.....	July 1-7	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. Pierre et Miquelon.....			
	June 28-29	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Furness Withy
	July 12-14	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Furness Withy
Singapore.....			
	June 16-21	<i>Nanking Victory</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	July 1-10	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
	July 8-14	<i>Maron</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	July 20-25	<i>Cliffside</i>	March Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg.....	} June 17-22	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Malmö.....			
Norrköping.....			
Stockholm.....			
	June 28-30	<i>Polycrest</i>	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	June 24-July 2	<i>Moveria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	June 30-July 6	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Avonmouth.....	June 20-27	<i>Dorclian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	June 16-23	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	June 30-July 8	<i>Delilian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	July 12-19	<i>Laurentia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	July 26-Aug. 3	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	June 16	<i>Consuelo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Hull.....	July 3-7	<i>Marengo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	June 17-22	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Leith.....	July 12-17	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	June 13-20	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	June 13-16	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	June 28-July 5	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	June 27-July 2	<i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	July 2-6	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	July 9-13	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	July 10-14	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	July 11-14	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	July 21-28	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	July 29-Aug. 3	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
London.....	June 9-15	<i>Beaver Glen</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	June 13-19	<i>Beaverlake</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	June 17-25	<i>Asia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	June 20-27	<i>Beavercove</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	June 26-July 2	<i>Fort Musquarro</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	July 6-14	<i>Fort Cadotte</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	July 14-21	<i>Vandalia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	July 26-Aug. 2	<i>Asia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	June 16-19	<i>Manchester Regiment</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	June 23-26	<i>Manchester Progress</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	June 30-July 3	<i>Manchester Trader</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	July 7-10	<i>Manchester Port</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	June 17-22	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	July 12-17	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Newport.....	July 15-22	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea.....	June 25-July 2	<i>Moveria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea.....	June 30-July 6	<i>Montreal City</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	June 14-18	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	June 21-22	<i>Mormacstar</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	June 24-25	<i>Bowhill</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo.....	July 10-15	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	June 11-16	<i>Benny</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo.....	July 16-21	<i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira.....	July 1-2	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello.....	July 1-5	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Bermuda.....	(June 8-17)	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
	June 22-July 1	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
	June 23-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
	July 2-9	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
	July 18-24	<i>Canadian Challenger</i> (r)	Canadian National
Antigua.....			
Barbados.....	June 8-17	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	June 22-July 1	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	June 23-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	July 2-9	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	July 18-24	<i>Canadian Challenger</i> (r)	Canadian National
Trinidad.....			

Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Dominica.....	{ June 23-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	{ July 2-9	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
	{ July 18-24	<i>Canadian Challenger</i> (r)	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	{ June 18	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	{ June 25	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
	{ July 3	<i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
	{ July 13	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
	{ July 23	<i>Canadian Highlander</i>	Canadian National
	{ July 30	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	June 23-28	<i>Danaholm</i>	Swedish American
British Guiana.....	{ June 8-17	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
	{ June 22-July 1	* <i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
	{ June 23-30	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
	{ July 2-9	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
	{ July 18-24	<i>Canadian Challenger</i> (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Quebec

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	June 24-25	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	July 21-22	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	{ June 24-25	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Santos.....	{ July 21-22	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam.....	{ June 14-16	<i>Kota Inten</i>	Furness Withy
Rotterdam.....	{ June 28-30	<i>Tabinta</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	June 24-25	<i>Beacon Grange</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	July 21-22	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	June 19-23	* <i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Santiago.....	July 8-10	* <i>Lake Traverse</i>	Pickford and Black
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	June 14-16	<i>Mary Sweeney</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	June 19-20	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	June 19-22	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	June 19-22	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	June 22-25	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	June 29-July 2	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	July 2-3	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	July 3-6	<i>Newfoundland</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	July 14-15	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	July 20-23	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	{ June 19-20	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
	{ June 19-22	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
	{ July 2-3	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
	{ July 14-15	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	June 19-22	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	July 3-6	<i>Newfoundland</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	July 20-23	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	June 24	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	July 15	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda.....	June 29-July 2	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
	July 5-12	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
	July 20-26	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	June 19-23	* <i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
	July 8-10	* <i>Lake Traverse</i>	Pickford and Black
Antigua.....	July 5-12 July 20-26	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r) * <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National Canadian National
Barbados.....			
Grenada.....			
St. Kitts.....			
St. Lucia.....			
St. Vincent.....			
Trinidad.....			
Dominica.....	July 5-12	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	July 20-26	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	July 5-12	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
	July 20-26	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Colombia—			
Barraquilla.....	July 11-12	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	July 11-12	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	July 11-12	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	July 11-12	<i>Shakespeare Park</i>	Saguenay Terminal
Maracaibo.....			

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.....	June 18-21	<i>Lake Pennask</i>	North Pacific Shipping
Lourenço Marques.....	July 19	<i>Silverwalnut</i> (r)	Dingwall Cotts
Beira.....			
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	June 18-21 July 19	<i>Lake Pennask</i> <i>Silverwalnut</i> (r)	North Pacific Shipping Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	June 30	<i>Mormacgulf</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires	July 9	<i>Mormacrey</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires	July 31	<i>Siranger</i>	Empire Shipping
Rosario			
Australia—			
Hobart	June 20	<i>Waikawa</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney			
Melbourne			
Adelaide			
Sydney	July 20	<i>Helmspey</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sydney	July 19-21	<i>Nimbus</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne			
Adelaide			
Belgium—			
Antwerp	June 20	<i>Rouen</i>	Empire Shipping
Antwerp	June 20	<i>Argentina</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	July 2	<i>Panama</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	July 9	<i>Argentan</i>	Empire Shipping
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	June 30	<i>Mormacgulf</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Santos	July 9	<i>Mormacrey</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Burma—			
Rangoon	July 5	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Rangoon	July 9-10	<i>Island Mail</i> (r)	American Mail Line
Canal Zone—			
Balboa	June 23-24	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	July 10-11	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Balboa	July 24-25	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	July 5	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	July 9-10	<i>Island Mail</i> (r)	American Mail Line
Colombo	July 10	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	July 18	<i>Saparoea</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica	June 23-24	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta	July 10-11	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	July 24-25	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Valparaiso	July 31	<i>Siranger</i>	Empire Shipping
China—			
Shanghai	July 4-5	<i>Vito</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar			
Shanghai	June 17-18	<i>American Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Shanghai	July 2-3	<i>Oregon Mail</i> (r)	American Mail Line
Colombia—			
Buenaventura	June 23-24	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	July 10-11	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	July 24-25	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Barranquilla	July 10	<i>Don Aurelio</i> (r)	Empire Shipping
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	June 23-24	<i>Santa Juana</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	July 10-11	<i>Santa Flavia</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil	July 24-25	<i>Santa Adela</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Finland—			
Helsinki	June 18	<i>Argentina</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
Helsinki	June 30	<i>Panama</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson
France—			
Le Havre	June 20	<i>Rouen</i>	Empire Shipping
Le Havre	July 9	<i>Argentan</i>	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Greece— Piraeus.....	Mid-July	<i>George D. Gratsos</i>	Empire Shipping
	June	<i>A Ship</i>	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong.....	June 17-18	<i>American Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	June 26-28	<i>Vito</i>	Empire Shipping
	July 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	August 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay.....	July 5	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....	July 18	<i>Saparoea</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Madras.....	July 9-10	<i>Island Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Calcutta.....			
Bombay.....	July 10	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....			
Italy—			
Genoa.....	Mid-July	<i>George D. Gratsos</i>	Empire Shipping
Naples.....			
Japan—			
Yokohama.....	July 2-3	<i>Oregon Mail (r)</i>	American Mail Line
Malaya—			
Penang.....	July 9-10	<i>Island Mail (r)</i>	American Mail Line
Port Swettenham...	July 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	August 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	June 20	<i>Rouen</i>	Empire Shipping
Amsterdam.....	July 9	<i>Argentan</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	July 5	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	July 9-10	<i>Oregon Mail (r)</i>	American Mail Line
	July 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	August 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao.....	June 30	<i>Mormacgulf</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	July 9	<i>Mormacrey</i>	Balfour Guthrie
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	July 27	<i>Helmspey</i>	Canadian Australasian
Wellington.....			
Persian Gulf.....	June 27	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	July 10	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao.....	June 23-24	<i>Santa Juana (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo.....	July 10-11	<i>Santa Flavia (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
	July 24-25	<i>Santa Adela (r)</i>	Gardner Johnson
Philippines—			
Manila.....	June 17-18	<i>American Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	July 2-3	<i>Oregon Mail (r)</i>	American Mail Line
Iloilo.....	July 5	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu.....	July 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	August 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Manila.....	June	<i>A Ship</i>	Gardner Johnson
Manila.....	July 4-5	<i>Vito</i>	Empire Shipping
Manila.....	July 9-10	<i>Island Mail (r)</i>	American Mail Line
Manila.....	July 10	<i>Høegh Silverspray</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu.....	July 18	<i>Saparoea</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Samoa—			
Apia.....	July 29	<i>Helmspey</i>	Canadian Australasian

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Singapore	July 9-10 July 14 August 14	<i>Island Mail</i> (r) <i>Castleville</i> <i>Francisville</i>	American Mail Line Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
Society Islands— Papeete.....	July 29	<i>Helmspey</i>	Canadian Australasian
Sweden— Gothenburg..... Helsingborg..... Malmo..... Stockholm.....	June 20 July 2	<i>Argentina</i> (r) <i>Panama</i> (r)	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
United Kingdom— Liverpool..... Manchester.....	Late June Late July	<i>Pacific Shipper</i> <i>Pacific Enterprise</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
London..... London..... London..... London.....	June 20 June July 2 August	<i>Argentina</i> (r) <i>Lakonia</i> <i>Panama</i> (r) <i>Corrientes</i>	Gardner Johnson Balfour Guthrie Gardner Johnson Balfour Guthrie
Uruguay— Montevideo..... Montevideo..... Montevideo.....	June 30 July 9 July 21	<i>Mormacgulf</i> <i>Mormacrey</i> <i>Siranger</i>	Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie Empire Shipping
Venezuela— Puerto Cabello..... Puerto Cabello.....	June 30 July 9	<i>Mormacgulf</i> <i>Mormacrey</i>	Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
La Guaira..... Puerto Cabello..... Maracaibo.....	July 10	<i>Don Aurelio</i> (r)	Empire Shipping
West Indies— Trinidad.....	July 9	<i>Mormacrey</i>	Balfour Guthrie

France Reduces Price of Wheat to Millers

Paris, May 21, 1948.—(FTS)—The French Government has announced a reduction of twenty per cent in the price of wheat to millers, from Frs.2125 (\$9.77) to Frs.1725 (\$7.93) per quintal (220 pounds). This measure was taken to prevent an increase in the price of bread, resulting in a rise in the wages being paid to bakery workers. It is an artificial control, as the government reinstated a subsidy of 400 francs per quintal, to be paid the stocker-suppliers, a policy that has been abandoned for reasons of economy.

Some concern has been occasioned among producers, coming at a time when the price of wheat is about to be set for the new crop. The growers fear the consequences, particularly as a result of pressure that may be brought to bear on the domestic market by the lower price of imported grains. The outcome may have a direct bearing on next year's production, as it is now felt that the wheat price is not related to prices of other farm products, especially livestock, and that it is at a great disadvantage when being considered as a cash crop.

The government appears bound by provisions of an Order in Council, of March 23, 1947, which guaranteed to wheat producers a price related to the cost of production. Furthermore, the National Price Fixing Committee agreed, at a meeting on April 20 with the Association of Wheat Producers, to the basis on which the cost of production should be established. In view of the higher cost of fertilizers, equipment and labour, the cost of production will necessarily be higher than a year ago, but it is still too early to draw conclusions.

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: Boîte Postale 373.

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

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

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

Chile

Santiago—E. H. MAGUIRE, Acting 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 Sharia 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*.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Continued

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

New Delhi—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. GALLOW, 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—A. P. BISSONNET, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475. (Telephones—471-597 and 470-708.)

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—R. V. N. GORDON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

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—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, 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, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531. Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. VAN TICHEM, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. GLASS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar.

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.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary 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. G. TREGASKES, Acting 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—A. W. EVANS, Acting 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—J. H. ENGLISH, 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 News 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. BISSERT, 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 June 1	Nominal Quotations June 8
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2480	.2490
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.....	Pound	.....	.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