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COVER SUBJECT—Canadian shell eggs awaiting shipment to the United Kingdom, which imported 55,471,000 dozen from this country in 1947. This represents 47 per cent of shell egg imports during the twelve-month period, and approximately 11 per cent of the British ration. Canada will be strongly represented at the "Dairy Show", which opens in London on October 26, with the highest quality bacon, cheese, eggs and poultry.

National Film Board Photo.

Over Two Billion Dollars Approved For European Recovery Program

Allocation for purchase of commodities in Canada now amounts to \$323,798,956, or 14 per cent of total—"Off-shore" authorizations aggregate \$824,296,520, of which 39 per cent assigned to Canada.

AUTHORIZATIONS approved by the Economic Co-operation Administration, in Washington, for the procurement of commodities required by countries participating in the European Recovery Program now exceed two billion dollars. The total as of October 14, 1948, was \$2,187,336,356, of which \$256,257,965 was allocated for the payment of ocean and inland freight. The "off-shore" authorizations aggregated \$824,296,520, of which those approved for procurement in Canada amounted to \$323,798,956, or 39 per cent of such authorizations. Fourteen per cent of all the procurement authorizations covered purchases in Canada.

Authorizations for Procurement in Canada

	To Sept. 30	October	Total
<i>United Kingdom</i>			
Wheat	\$101,500,000	\$ 7,000,000	\$108,500,000
Wheat flour	26,800,000	4,115,000	30,915,000
Carcass beef	550,000	.....	550,000
Bacon	43,139,000	.....	43,139,000
Cheese	10,945,000	.....	10,945,000
Lumber and sawmill products	12,000,000	18,624,000	30,624,000
Aluminum	23,000,000	.....	23,000,000
Copper	11,800,000	4,284,000	16,084,000
Lead	6,800,000	611,000	7,411,000
Zinc	3,300,000	3,300,000	6,600,000
Woodpulp	5,500,000	2,250,000	7,750,000
Total	\$245,334,000	\$ 40,184,000	\$285,518,000
<i>France</i>			
Flaxseed	\$ 2,125,440	\$ (decr.) 984	\$ 2,124,456
Linseed cake or meal	166,000	.....	166,000
Hog liver	.....	13,740	13,740
Spare parts for:			
Electrical equipment	.....	8,000	8,000
Industrial equipment	.....	9,000	9,000
Special industry machinery	.....	5,000	5,000
Agricultural machinery	.....	50,000	50,000
Precision instruments	.....	25,000	25,000
Metalworking machinery	.....	13,000	13,000
Machine tools	18,900	19,000	37,900
Trucks	56,700	25,000	81,700
Textile industry (knitting needles)	13,125	27,000	40,125
Miscellaneous industrial equipment	4,200	.....	4,200
Precision instruments and parts	4,200	.....	4,200
Electrical equipment for power plants	10,500	.....	10,500
Aluminum	650,000	.....	650,000
Copper	2,613,000	.....	2,613,000
Zinc	1,628,307	.....	1,628,307
Brass scrap	148,850	.....	148,850
Pyrites	188,000	.....	188,000
Woodpulp	364,500	.....	364,500
Rubber (synthetic)	41,000	350,000	391,000
Asbestos	100,000	85,000	185,000
Ammonium nitrate (fertilizer)	1,020,000	.....	1,020,000
Paraffin wax	119,000	.....	119,000
Total	\$ 9,271,722	\$ 628,756	\$ 9,900,478
<i>Netherlands</i>			
Wheat (or flour)	\$ 3,022,044	\$	\$ 3,022,044
Rye	836,989	.....	836,989
Linseed (flaxseed)	1,303,200	.....	1,303,200
Linseed cake or meal	250,000	42,800	292,800
Linseed meal	.....	37,250	37,250

Authorizations for Procurement in Canada—Concluded

	To Sept. 30	October	Total
<i>Netherlands—Concluded</i>			
Oilcake and/or meal	\$ 1,075,907	\$	\$ 1,075,907
Linseed oil	837,500		837,500
Aluminum	1,150,000		1,150,000
Lead	200,000		200,000
Zinc and zinc base alloys	150,000		150,000
Wool fabrics	100,000		100,000
Pulpwood	826,000		826,000
Total	\$ 9,751,640	\$ 80,050	\$ 9,831,690
<i>Denmark</i>			
Barley	\$ 2,423,800		\$ 2,423,800
Linseed meal	41,000		41,000
Rapeseed meal	47,500		47,500
Oilcake and meal	32,370		32,370
Fish meal (feeds)	135,261		135,261
Aluminum ingots	265,215		265,215
Aircraft parts		\$ 5,600	5,600
3 steam merchant vessels	1,759,000		1,759,000
Synthetic rubber		60,000	60,000
Total	\$ 4,704,146	\$ 65,600	\$ 4,769,746
<i>Austria</i>			
Rye	\$ 1,308,960		\$ 1,308,960
Rapeseed	345,016		345,016
Linseed oil	1,281,255		1,281,255
Linseed meal	200,000		200,000
Hides	601,400		601,400
Total	\$ 3,736,631		\$ 3,736,631
<i>Italy</i>			
Fish (salted)	\$ 195,000		\$ 195,000
Lumber (Douglas fir)	1,000,000		1,000,000
Electrolytic copper (wire bars)		\$ 46,800	46,800
Total	\$ 1,195,000	\$ 46,800	\$ 1,241,800
<i>Norway</i>			
Cotton yarn	\$	\$ 30,900	\$ 30,900
Wheat		2,628,337	2,628,337
Barley	851,880		851,880
Coarse grains (unspecified)	570,000		570,000
Rye		295,539	295,539
Electrode paste		74,500	74,500
Total	\$ 1,421,880	\$ 3,029,276	\$ 4,451,156
<i>Greece</i>			
Lumber and sawmill products	\$ 150,000	\$ 460,000	\$ 610,000
Non-ferrous metals	14,200		14,200
Hides, skins and leather	60,000		60,000
Paperboard, paper and products	10,000		10,000
Ammonium nitrate (fertilizer)	112,038	112,038	
		(Cancelled)	
Total	\$ 346,238	\$ 347,962	\$ 694,200
<i>French Zone Germany</i>			
Aluminum ingots	\$ 236,000	\$	\$ 236,000
Lead (ore and concentrate)	248,000		248,000
Ferro silicon		21,300	21,300
Total	\$ 484,000	\$ 21,300	\$ 505,300
<i>Bizone Germany</i>			
Cattle hides	\$ 90,000	\$	\$ 90,000
Ferro-alloys	520,000		520,000
Nickel	452,570		452,570
Cobalt	134,000		134,000
Asbestos	150,000		150,000
Total	\$ 1,346,570	\$	\$ 1,346,570
<i>China</i>			
Nitrogen fertilizer	85,000		85,000
Ammonium sulphate		420,000	420,000
Total	\$ 85,000	\$ 420,000	\$ 505,000
<i>Belgium</i>			
Wheat	1,298,385		1,298,385
Grand total	\$278,975,212	\$ 44,823,744	\$323,798,956

Peru Suffers Exchange Shortage Due Partly to Food Imports

Unable to raise sufficient foodstuffs to meet requirements, country is forced to purchase supplies abroad at world prices—Lower revenue anticipated while expenditures continued to rise—United States is principal market and source of supply.

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

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of three articles on economic conditions in Peru during the first six months of 1948, prepared for publication in *Foreign Trade*. One sol equals \$0.1538 Canadian.)

LIMA, September 7, 1948.—Shortage of foreign exchange continued to be the principal problem facing Peru during the first six months of 1948. Estimates made in June show an expected income of U.S.\$136,517,000 during 1948, as compared with U.S.\$151,985,180 in 1947. Although revenue is lower than in preceding years, expenditures on account of imported merchandise and products continued to rise, due to the increased prices abroad. Peru is not able to raise sufficient foodstuffs for her requirements and is forced to import meat, wheat, oils, milk, butter, cheese, rolled oats, etc. These items, in line with world prices, have become more costly and consequently consume a greater proportion of the Peruvian exchange supply than previously.

Between January and June 30, 1948, imports into Peru amounted to 267,394 metric tons, which was 10,215 metric tons less than during the corresponding period of 1947. However, although the quantity was less, the value was greater, totalling Soles 568,904,236 as compared with Soles 511,658,170 in 1947. Exports from Peru showed an increase in both volume and value. During this period, 828,781 metric tons, valued at Soles 489,303,211, were shipped, as compared with 783,929 metric tons, with a value of Soles 471,874,222 in 1947. Exports then showed an increase of 44,852 metric tons, with an increased value of Soles 17,428,989.

However, this favourable increase in exports was more than offset by the increased value of imports and as a result, on the first six months' trade, an unfavourable balance resulted. A deficit on trade of Soles 79,601,025 was registered, as compared with Soles 39,793,838 in the corresponding period of 1947.

United States and Chile are Main Export Markets

The principal market for Peruvian products continued to be the United States, which was followed closely by Chile. Details of exports, showing countries of destination, are not available for the period under review, but as of May 31, the breakdown of exports was as follows: the United States, Soles 106,633,909; Chile, 95,628,475; Colombia, 26,012,542; Argentina, 22,131,753; Great Britain, 21,895,530; Japan, 20,173,072; Union of South Africa 16,642,194; Bolivia, 14,430,924; Belgium, 10,763,544; and Uruguay, Soles 8,990,628. These ten countries accounted for 86 per cent of the total exports from Peru during the first five months of 1948. Shipments to the United States and to Chile accounted for 27 per cent and 24 per cent respectively of the total.

In so far as countries of supply are concerned, here again the United States occupied the foremost position. A study of the import figures for the first five months of the year shows the following countries to be the



Peru—Sugar factory, on left, and paper factory, on right, at Paramonga, with the Pacific Ocean beyond. Trains laden with sugar cane are shown in the foreground.

most important suppliers: the United States, Soles 247,222,617; Argentina, 87,329,971; Great Britain, 32,021,304; Chile, 18,227,599; India, 15,234,249; Switzerland, 8,733,238; Canada, 7,292,511; Italy, 7,282,958; Belgium, 5,241,077; and Sweden, Soles 5,127,708. Of the total imports during this period, these ten countries supplied 93 per cent. By far the most important, as noted above, was the United States, which alone supplied 53 per cent of the total. Argentina, which made important shipments of wheat and meat, was second in importance with 18.8 per cent.

Cotton Was Most Important Export

Of the exports, the most important was cotton. At June 30, 1948, exports totalled 454,638 quintals, which is 93,594 quintals more than at the same date in 1947. The principal purchaser was Chile, with 77,010 quintals, followed closely by Colombia and Belgium with 74,085 quintals and 65,550 quintals respectively. A comparative study of the countries of destination for the periods January 1-June 30 in 1948 and 1947 shows the following:

Exports of Cotton from Peru

	Jan. 1-June 30, 1948 Quintals	Jan. 1-June 30, 1947 Quintals
Great Britain	36,189	753
Europe	226,308	155,547
Latin American countries	179,273	169,160
United States	12,769	13,764
India	34,387	21,793
Others	1,901	780
Total	454,638	361,044

It will be noted that shipments to Great Britain have been much greater than in the same period in 1947, and that, with the exception of exports to other Latin American countries, all other exports have been maintained at approximately the same level.

Small Cotton Crop Expected This Year

It is expected that the cotton crop will approximate that of 1947 when 1,414,538 quintals were produced. As in 1947, the crop will be small, principally due to insufficient water in the important Piura section and to the damage done by pests in Lima, Cañete and Chincha. It is anticipated that

the crop will be normal in the other valleys. The smallness of this year's crop is appreciated when it is compared with the figures for 1946 and 1945 respectively of 1,549,178 and 1,532,357 quintals. During the twelve-year period 1935-46, the average production was 1,627,907 quintals. Prices have been very good and represent a marked increase over the first six months of 1947. Tanguis, the principal type of cotton grown in Peru, sold for an average price during the first six months of Soles 211.59 as compared with an average of Soles 166.39 during the corresponding period of 1947. Pima showed a similar improvement and sold at an average price of Soles 247.27 as compared with the corresponding six-month average in 1947 of Soles 182.33.

In view of the higher prices received, it is estimated that cotton exports will bring in approximately 20 per cent more foreign exchange this year than last year. In 1947, exchange from cotton exports amounted to U.S.\$34,216,000. Estimates made in June of this year show anticipated exchange receipts of approximately U.S.\$40,000,000.

The export of cottonseed paste was authorized by Supreme Decree of May 25, 1948. Up to 50 per cent of the cottonseed paste produced in 1948 may be exported, the remainder being retained in Peru for purposes of livestock feeding. However, should the national livestock industry not use the amount allocated, then any difference which results may also be exported.

Sugar Prices Remained Low

Sugar prices remained low and, as a result, sugar decreased in importance in so far as the Peruvian foreign exchange situation was concerned. Whereas sugar exports produced U.S.\$46,589,000 in 1947, it is not expected that during the present year exchange from sugar exports will exceed U.S.\$21,000,000. The principal contributing factor in this tremendous decrease is, of course, the low price at which sugar must be sold. Of lesser importance, but a factor which is becoming increasingly important, is the increase in domestic consumption, which results in reduced exports. Domestic consumption of sugar has been increasing steadily, as will be noted from the following figures: 1933, 66,008 metric tons; 1934, 71,566; 1935, 73,431; 1936, 82,249; 1937, 85,155; 1938, 93,361; 1939, 94,639; 1940, 100,416; 1941, 109,656; 1942, 117,403; 1943, 127,432; 1944, 137,667; 1945, 145,032; 1946, 157,542; and 1947, 166,130 metric tons.

By Supreme Decree of January 29, 1948, the quota of sugar reserved for domestic consumption was set at 180,000 metric tons, as compared with 147,000 metric tons in 1947. These figures do not include consumption of chancaca. Estimates of the 1948 crop vary between 440,000 tons and 450,000 tons. If these forecasts are realized, production will be the largest since 1942.

During the first six months, exports of sugar totalled 169,492 metric tons. These exports went principally to Chile, Japan, Great Britain, the United States and Bolivia. A larger portion of the United States purchases has been shipped to Japan for use by the occupation forces. Internal consumption of sugar at June 30 stood at 78,493 metric tons. Compared with 1947, exports in 1948 have been higher, 169,492 tons as against 133,106 tons, while consumption has been less, 78,493 tons compared with 81,824 tons.

United States Sugar Act Source of Concern

Very great concern was registered here over the new United States Sugar Act, which became effective on January 1, 1948. Under the terms of the Act, Peru's basic quota was increased from 6,000 metric tons to 7,000 metric tons, but her participation in the reallocation of any Philippine deficit was drastically reduced. A study made by one of the principal sugar

producers shows the effect of the new sugar quota on the Peruvian exports to the United States. This study assumes a total quota for the United States of 7,500,000 tons and assumes an average deficit on the Philippine quota over the five-year period 1948-1952 of 250,000 tons annually. Under the terms of the 1948 Sugar Act, Peru would be allowed to export to the United States only 9,777 metric tons as opposed to 62,844 metric tons under the 1937 Sugar Act. In view of the fact that, excepting a three-year period in which shipping space was not available, Peru made average shipments of 50,000 to 54,000 tons per year to the United States during the period 1937-1947, the seriousness of the effect of the new United States legislation on the Peruvian sugar economy will be appreciated.

High Level of Employment Maintained In the United States This Year

Civilian employment in June totalled 61,296,000 as compared with 60,055,000 in June, 1947—Approximately 850,000 more workers added to the labour force in the first half of this year—New security issues in January to June period were 40 per cent higher than corresponding period of 1947.

By **W. D. Wallace**, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of four articles on business conditions in the United States during the first six months of 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The other articles appeared in the September 25th, October 2nd and October 9th issues. Mr. Wallace is at present on tour in Canada.)

WASHINGTON, September 8, 1948.—Employment in the United States remained at a high level during the first six months of this year. Civilian employment in June totalled 61,296,000 as compared with 60,055,000 in June, 1947. Including those in the armed forces, the total labour force for June was 64,740,000. Approximately 850,000 more workers were added to the labour force in the first half of the year, and unemployment at the close of June amounted to 2,184,000 as compared with 2,555,000 in June, 1947. While some workers in certain areas had difficulty in finding suitable work, there has been no general unemployment problem. The demand for additional workers has been noted in almost all of the major lines with the construction industry setting the pace, followed by manufacturing, finance, and services.

Wholesale and consumers' prices were at a postwar peak at the close of 1947, but were 47 per cent and 29 per cent respectively over the mid-1946 level. This upward trend was interrupted early in 1948 and was followed by a sharp fall in commodity prices. The decline, however, was only short-lived, and in the second quarter of 1948 prices were again moving upward. By June 30, the level of wholesale prices was 8 per cent higher than at the beginning of 1948 and consumers' prices were up 2.8 per cent.

Wholesale prices of farm products and foods declined during the first three months of the year, but again moved upward in the second quarter. Other wholesale prices were strong with small indications of upward movement. However, due to the strong manufacturing and construction demands, fuel, metals and metal products, and building materials recorded substantial increases in the latter part of the six-month period.

The following table shows the New York *Journal of Commerce* Index of Commodity Prices for the months of January, March, and June.

Index of Commodity Prices in the United States

	(1927-29 equal 100)		
	1948 January	1948 March	1948 June
General index	182.3	176.7	178.9
Grains	257.2	218.0	208.9
Foods	207.6	196.6	204.8
Textiles	169.5	161.4	161.6
Fuels	168.7	168.9	171.0
Iron and steel	147.8	150.0	148.1
Non-ferrous metals	147.0	148.4	153.9
Building materials	220.6	220.3	216.5
Paint materials	229.3	207.1	204.9
Chemicals	109.8	109.5	108.3
Pulp and paper	176.7	186.2	181.7

Consumer Income Maintained at High Level

During the first half of this year, consumer income was at a rate of \$208 billion a year, or about the same level reached in December, 1947. At the same time, consumer expenditures were at an annual rate of \$174 billion as compared with \$168 billion in the last half of 1947. The increase was slightly below the increase in income after taxes, indicating a small increase in savings.

Excess reserves of the member banks of the Federal Reserve system at the close of June were placed at \$742,000,000 as compared with \$738,000,000 on June 30, 1947. Demand deposits of the principal member banks on June 30 amounted to \$46,414,000,000 or slightly below the total of \$46,858,000,000 for June, 1947. Loans and investments of the member banks on June 30 totalled \$62,646,000,000 as against \$63,143,000,000 in the previous year. Loans amounted to \$23,740,000,000 as compared with \$20,167,000,000 a year ago. Of the total loans, \$14,345,000,000 was accounted for by commercial, industrial and agricultural loans, an increase of over \$3,000,000,000 above the June, 1947, total of \$11,757,000,000. On the other hand, investments declined by \$4,070,000,000 from \$42,976,000,000 in June, 1947, to \$38,906,000,000 on June 30, 1948. Government investments accounted for \$34,666,000,000 as compared with \$38,886,000,000 a year ago, a decrease of \$4,220,000,000.

New Financing Reaches High Level

New security issues in the first six months of 1948 amounted to \$4,815,000,000 and were 40 per cent above the total of \$3,419,000,000 in the corresponding period of 1947 and three times greater than the total of \$1,632,000,000 in the 1946 period. The two largest items in this year are the demands of state and local governments for \$1,532,000,000 and utilities for \$1,417,000,000. Corporate securities accounted for \$3,037,000,000 of the total as against \$1,859,000,000 for the 1947 period. Commercial banks played a minor role in the financing of capital outlays in the first half of the year, as the bulk of the money was raised by insurance companies, mutual savings banks, and savings and loan associations.

Federal Debt Reduced

The United States Treasury closed its fiscal year on June 30, 1948, with a budget surplus of more than \$8,419,000,000, the second consecutive annual excess of receipts over expenditures. This compares with a surplus of about \$754,000,000 in the previous fiscal year. However, the surplus was reduced by \$3,000,000,000 as Congress had directed the Treasury to apply this amount against expenditure for foreign aid in the fiscal year 1949. At the end of the year, the federal debt of the United States was about \$252,000,000,000 or approximately \$6,000,000,000 less than a year ago.

Canada Limits Imports of Steel Obtained From United States

Governments agree to quota of 200,000 tons in fourth quarter of 1948 to meet supply situation in United States, which has not hitherto exercised control over shipments to Canada—Represents reduction of 22 per cent from average quarterly level in 1947.

CANADA has undertaken to limit imports of steel from the United States to 200,000 tons during the fourth quarter of 1948. This represents a reduction of 22 per cent from the average quarterly level in 1947, and of 18 per cent from the average quarterly level in the first half of 1948. The United States has been forced to limit its exports of iron and steel to other countries for some time, though no control was exercised over shipments to Canada.

To facilitate the program, the following import levels have been agreed upon for the fourth quarter for certain categories of steel products:

- (a) Structural—35,000 tons; 34 per cent below 1947, 38 per cent below the first half of 1948.
- (b) Plates—17,000 tons—26 per cent below 1947, 1 per cent below the first half of 1948.
- (c) Galvanized sheets—2,500 tons—24 per cent below 1947, 34 per cent below the first half of 1948.
- (d) Pipe, tubes and skelp—30,000 tons—11 per cent below 1947, 10 per cent below the first half of 1948.
- (e) Wire—8,000 tons—3 per cent below 1947, 23 per cent below the first half of 1948.

Canada has also agreed to co-operate with the United States in maintaining and exchanging data on steel; and if necessary to apply promptly whatever further controls may be required to implement the program upon which agreement has been reached.

It is understood that, in view of seasonal fluctuations, the existence of certain contracts already on the books and the desire of both countries to avoid any unnecessary development of controls, the import levels will be subject to reasonable margins of tolerance.

Steel needed for any special projects that may be agreed upon between the two governments will be added to the quantities indicated above.

Appropriate adjustments will be made for Newfoundland requirements when they have to be met out of Canada's total program.

In cases where steel is sent to Canada for processing and is then reshipped to the United States as semi-finished or finished steel, corresponding deductions will be made from the recorded data of Canadian imports.

Canadian imports of steel products on which limitations are now being imposed for the first nine months of the current calendar year totalled 680,000 tons, compared with 748,000 tons brought in from the United States during the corresponding period of last year. The respective figures for the five categories shown above are:

Canadian Steel Imports from United States

	(Nine months, in tons)	
	1948	1947
Structurals	155,000	138,000
Plates	49,000	72,000
Galvanized sheets	10,000	10,000
Pipe, tubes and skelp	93,000	101,000
Wire	30,000	24,000

Czechoslovakia Creates Trading Concerns Enjoying Monopoly

Six companies already authorized to carry on foreign trade—Others to be set up later—Control of exports, imports and transportation under direction of Ministry of Foreign Trade—Any firm operating since January 1, 1946, may be nationalized.

By Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in Switzerland

BERNE, Switzerland, September 15, 1948.—Six joint stock companies have been created in Czechoslovakia for the importation and exportation of certain groups of allied commodities. This is the first stage in the establishment of a new foreign trade pattern. These concerns, which enjoy monopoly rights, began operation on September 1, and their management is under the control of the Ministries of Foreign Trade and Finance. In other branches, foreign trade will continue provisionally to be governed as previously by licences granted to approved exporters and importers. The new trading associations, with their respective addresses and an outline of their activities, are as follows:

1. Chemapol, Company for Import and Export of Chemical Products and Raw Materials, Ltd., Panska ulice 9, Prague II, will handle raw materials, semi-manufactures and auxiliary materials required in the manufacture of chemical products, fats and fuels, including paraffin, tar, pitch, asphalt, ceresine, vaseline, lanolin, grease, charcoal, pyrites, chrome ore, ilmenite, chalk, phosphates, resins, turpentine, shellac, mineral oils, natural and artificial waxes, sulphur, glycerine, anthracene, naphthalene, formaldehyde, carbolic acid, synthetic resins, phenol. It will also handle packing material and equipment for the chemical industry. It can accept the representation of foreign firms.

2. Czechoslovak Ceramics Export and Import Ltd., U Pujcovny 9, Prague II, will handle ceramics of all kinds, such as raw materials and finished products, including, to begin with: felspar, flint, gypsum, barytes, barium sulphate, cryolite, kaolin and other clays, sand, bauxite and other earths, terrazzo, sanitary products, stoneware ovens, tiles, earthenware crockery and porcelain wares, with the exception of earthenware or porcelain products for laboratory purposes.

3. Centrotex Ltd., Czechoslovak Importers and Exporters of Textiles and Clothes, Na Porici 24, Prague II, will be sole importer and exporter of raw materials, manufactures and auxiliary materials for the textile and clothing industries. Among the imports which it will handle are cotton, kapok, cotton waste, cotton yarn, flax, tow, hemp, jute, wool, silk, woollen and silk yarns. Exports will include, among other articles, cotton yarn, cotton goods of all kinds, gloves, flax and jute yarns, linen goods, woollen yarns and fabrics, hosiery, felts, silk goods, artificial flowers, hats and feathers, furs, and surgical dressings.

4. Oleaspol Joint Stock Company for the Importation and Exportation of Oily Raw Materials, Stepanska 64, Prague II, will have a monopoly of the trade in oleaginous seeds, fats and oils. Foreign trade in animal fats and oils, and products such as soap may eventually be centralized under this concern.

5. Czechoslovak Glass Export Company Ltd., Revolucni 2, Prague II, will centralize exports of Jablonz, Turnov and Zelezny Brod glassware and will also import the raw materials, semi-manufactures, accessories, material

and equipment necessary for the production of these goods. As a first stage in the centralization of exports and imports of glass, this concern has been appointed sole exporter of bottles of all kinds, glass tiles, and window glass of all kinds.

6. Exports of hops and hop powder have been centralized through the Czechoslovak Hop Export Ltd., Dlazdena 2, Prague II.

It is expected that the next branches for which foreign trade organizations will be set up will be machinery and metallurgical products, sugar, and international transportation. Eventually foreign trade will be in the hands of twenty or thirty privileged concerns.

State Organization Governed by Regulations

Following is a summary of the regulations which have been drawn up under Law 119 of April 28, 1948, with respect to the state organization of foreign trade and shipping:

The Ministry of Foreign Trade will arrange, direct and control the export, import and through transport of goods of all kinds, including international forwarding and despatching, and will, in agreement with the Ministry of Finance, decide upon all payments made to persons abroad in connection therewith.

Foreign trade and international forwarding will be reserved exclusively to such concerns or organizations as the Minister of Foreign Trade shall direct or will set up by public announcement published in the *Official Gazette*. He will, in all such cases, decide on the form and limits of their activities and will direct their activities as he deems fit.

The date on which foreign trade in a given type of goods or international forwarding will be restricted to a particular concern will be set by the Minister of Foreign Trade by public announcement in the *Official Gazette*.

This law does not affect specie or bullion of gold or silver, platinum and metals of the platinum group, bonds, deeds and securities, bills of exchange, cheques, powers of attorney, money orders, money, insurance policies and bank-books.

Other types of goods or cases in which the provisions of this law do not apply may be decided upon by the Minister of Foreign Trade and will be announced in the *Official Gazette*.

Foreign Trade Directed by Government

Concerns permitted to carry on foreign trade, or which are set up for this purpose under the law, will buy and sell goods both within the Czechoslovak Republic and in other countries in accordance with such directions as the government shall issue respecting the planning of foreign trade.

Concerns empowered or set up under the law will carry out all financial transactions through the medium of the Zivnostenska Bank National Corporation of Prague.

The Minister of Foreign Trade may, by notice in the *Official Gazette*, direct that any concern which may at any time since January 1, 1946, have conducted foreign trade or international forwarding be nationalized as the property of the state. The Minister may similarly decide, by direct notice to the owner concerned, on the nationalization of any part of the property of any such concern.

The Minister of Foreign Trade may combine with or annex to the concerns nominated or set up under the law other concerns, property and

effects previously nationalized, and the concern which takes over any annexed firm will automatically assume the responsibility for the carrying out and fulfilling of all uncompleted contracts or other unfulfilled commitments of the firm thus taken over, this being applicable equally to trading with foreign countries and to international forwarding.

The Minister of Foreign Trade will issue detailed instructions and regulations concerning the concerns nationalized, particularly as to their management and administration, operation, conditions of trading, book-keeping and records, the use and disposal of their trading profits, the relations between employees and the concern, their auditing, and the responsibility and competence of managers and members of the administrative organizations thereof. Where a manufacturing firm is concerned, the Minister of Foreign Trade will act in agreement with such other government authorities as may be competent to deal with the concern in question.

Compensation will be paid for property and effects nationalized under the provisions of the government statutes.

Belgian Congo Offers Small Market for Seed Potatoes in Present Shortage

Some difficulty being experienced in obtaining adequate supplies—Hot, humid climate, long river hauls, and port delays present shipping difficulties—Table potato situation satisfactory.

By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

LEOPOLDVILLE, September 20, 1948.—Some 10,000 tons of table potatoes are consumed each year in the Belgian Congo, of which about 1,400 tons are imported, mainly from South Africa, Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Angola. Supplies are inadequate at certain seasons of the year, and such substitutes as rice are occasionally used by the European population. The native is not a large consumer of potatoes, and much of the native production is for sale to Europeans. Production in the Belgian Congo is approximately 8,500 tons per annum, of which 7,350 tons are grown by natives and 1,150 tons by Europeans.

Exports to neighbouring countries amounted in 1947 to 112 tons. Imports were received from South Africa (1,074 tons), Rhodesia (142 tons), Belgium (88 tons, although none was imported from Belgium in 1946), Angola (66 tons), Holland (20 tons), the United Kingdom (10 tons), the United States (4 tons) and other countries (2 tons). These imports were valued at 4,685,927 francs (about \$100,000).

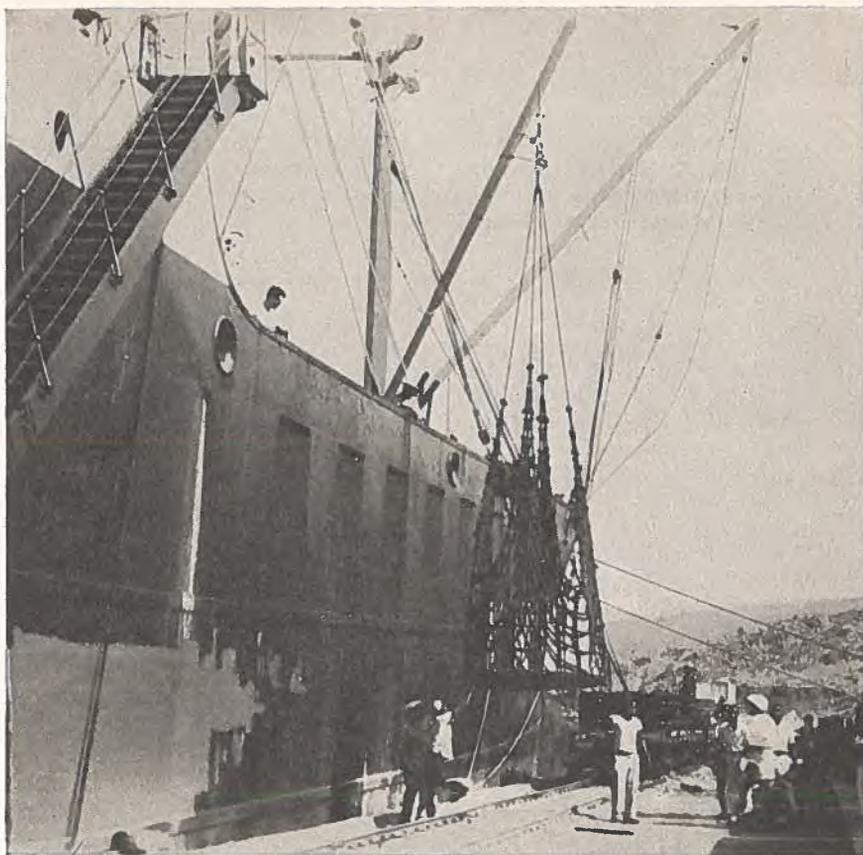
Seed potatoes have not been imported on a large scale and the volume has fluctuated from year to year.

Belgian Congo Imports of Seed Potatoes

	1946	1947
	Metric tons	
South Africa	5	25
Rhodesia	30	10
Angola	52	..
Total	87	35

The imports last year were valued at 121,148 francs (about \$2,500).

At the present time, some difficulty is being experienced in obtaining adequate supplies of seed potatoes and, while the demand is not large, this may present an opportunity for Canadian exporters to enter this



Belgian Congo—Canadian cargo being unloaded at Matadi, at the mouth of the Congo.

market. Offers should, in the first instance, be made to the Chef du Service Provincial de l'Agriculture of the three eastern provinces at Stanleyville (Orientale), Costermansville (Kivu), and Elizabethville (Katanga). Eventually any orders would be placed by private importers.

Transportation may present some difficulties due to port delays and long river and overland hauls in a hot, humid climate. For the Katanga district, shipment via Lobito in Angola, or Beira in Mozambique, would probably be best. The most direct seaport for the Kivu is Dar-es-Salaam in Tanganyika. For the Province Orientale the long river trip of about 12 days from Leopoldville would mean crossing the equator twice and would involve transshipment and delays at both Matadi and Leopoldville. The hot or rainy season extends from late September to May.

German Trade Union Leaders to Visit United States

Frankfurt, September 17, 1948.—(FTS)—Four leaders of the trade union movement in Germany were scheduled to leave for a six weeks' visit to the United States on October 8. They will be guests of the American Federation of Labor and will attend the annual A. F. of L. convention in November. Besides touring the country, each German trade unionist will stay with the family of an American worker in a similar trade.

United Kingdom Imports of Wood And Timber Greatly Increased

Purchases totalled £40,695,574 in the first six months of 1948, 33 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1947—Imports from Canada increased by 18 per cent—Newsprint purchases restricted.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the last of three articles on the United Kingdom's overseas trade in the first half of 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The others appeared in the September 25th and October 16th issues.)

LONDON, July 26, 1948.—Britain's purchases of wood and timber during the first six months of 1948 totalled £40,695,574, or 33 per cent more than in the corresponding period of 1947. Canada's share of this business was £14,537,900, an increase of 18 per cent. It is significant that the next most important source of supply was Germany, imports from which were valued at £6,665,972, more than twice last year's figure.

The Timber Control maintained the volume of imports at approximately last year's level. The following table shows total imports of the main categories of wood and timber and the quantity of each credited to Canada:

Principal Imports of Wood and Timber

	Jan.-June, 1947		Jan.-June, 1948	
	Total	From Canada	Total	From Canada
Hewn hardwood other than mahogany	3,571	569	6,411	694
Sawn hardwood other than mahogany	4,782	738	8,869	1,054
		Standards		
Softwood, sawn	299,141	152,884	292,945	135,513
Softwood, planed or dressed ...	17,731	13,148	14,816	12,106
Sleepers	19,711	15,185	25,711	20,982
Boxboards	13,425	2,388	14,745	5,059
		Piled cubic fathoms		
Pitprops	159,974	56,244	123,757	60,535
		Hundredweights		
Veneers	258,637	137,306	228,047	63,429
		Cubic feet		
Plywood	4,352,928	1,501,758	3,523,895	1,234,687

The reimposition of restrictions on United Kingdom newspaper publishers resulted in a reduction of 28 per cent in imports of newsprint, which totalled 999,650 cwts. for the six months. Imports from Canada (347,039 cwts.) were halved.

Imports of kraft paper amounted to 505,498 cwts., a decline of 4 per cent. Canadian deliveries totalled 28,706 cwts. as against 38,178 cwts. in the corresponding period of last year.

There was a rising tendency in total imports of paper boards which reached 634,266 cwts., or 7 per cent more than last year. Supplies from Canada fell by 8 per cent to 153,350 cwts. Finland replaced Canada as the most important source with 181,141 cwts.

Linseed Imports Heavy

Imports of linseed oil have been heavy in recent months. The amount brought in during the half-year was 30,712 tons (£5,084,195), an increase

of about 20 per cent as compared with the figure for last year and more than three times the quantity imported in six months of 1938. The bulk (26,123 tons) originated in Argentina, but it is noteworthy that Canada—hitherto an insignificant factor in the trade—supplied 2,638 tons (£377,769).

The quantity of raw furs (other than rabbit) imported during the half year (18,127 cwts. valued at £4,857,096) was 6 per cent more than in the same period of the previous year, Canada's share of the trade (2,600 cwts. valued at £1,438,654) being 8 per cent greater. Prices are lower than last year, and the trade is operating under a system by which the volume of imports is regulated by the level of exports. In these circumstances the results must be considered satisfactory.

Greater activity in the rayon and paper industries is indicated by the increase in imports of wood pulp. Total imports of dry, bleached, chemical pulp during the six months were 115,605 tons, an increase of 25 per cent. Canada supplied 24,773 tons, or 26 per cent more than in the 1947 period. Sweden is the leading supplier with 57,348 tons, an increase of 16 per cent.

The volume of purchases from abroad of dry unbleached pulp was 200,309 tons, which was 28 per cent better than last year. Canada's share was 35,415 tons, more than double last year's figure. Finland sent 78,477 tons, an increase of 59 per cent, but Swedish supplies (59,990 tons) dropped by 27 per cent.

Total purchases of mechanical wood-pulp were stepped up by 53 per cent, imports reaching 126,349 tons. Canadian supplies were cut out in the first half of 1947, but in the same period this year, 9,479 tons were imported. The main suppliers, Sweden, Norway and Finland, all contributed larger quantities.

Considerable improvement were effected in seed imports; while the quantity imported (367,329 cwts.) was 8 per cent greater than in 1947, the value (£1,656,535) was not much more than half that recorded last year. Canada headed the list of supplying countries with 121,604 cwts., an increase of 63 per cent.

The level of iron and steel imports (219,401 tons) was 24 per cent less than last year and only one-third of the prewar rate. Imports from Canada (40,873 tons) were less than half those last year. There was a heavy fall in imports from the United States, but Belgium supplied some 38,000 tons more.

The trade in electrolytic unwrought copper remained relatively steady at 98,041 tons, of which 26,819 tons (an increase of 23 per cent as compared with last year) originated in Canada. Imports from the United States (26,944 tons) advanced by 73 per cent.

Aluminum Obtained Largely from Canada

Practically all the imports of aluminum (in ingots, etc.) were from Canada. There was a heavy increase in the trade, from 343,944 cwts. in the first six months of 1947 to 1,413,764 cwts. this year.

The general level of imports of lead (unwrought in ingots, etc.) was lower at 76,270 tons, not much more than one-third of the prewar figure. There was a reduction of 10 per cent in Canadian supplies, which amounted to 18,409 tons.

A further drop was recorded for arrivals of nickel (unwrought in ingots, etc.), total imports being 51,215 cwts. in the six months under review. Imports from Canada (36,210 cwts.) were lower by 30 per cent.

The quantity of zinc (unwrought in ingots, etc.) imported for further processing went up by 40 per cent to 100,471 tons, and Canada's share by 10 per cent to 22,800 tons.

The quantity of raw asbestos, which came into Great Britain in the January to June period, was 44,716 tons. The increase over last year's figure was 50 per cent, an indication of greater productivity in the manufacturing industries. Imports from Canada (12,920 tons) went up by 33½ per cent, and those from Southern Rhodesia (20,014 tons) by 54 per cent.

United Kingdom imports of copper ore kept fairly steady at 12,980 tons, all of which was obtained from Canada.

The value of Canadian imports of "cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments" during the January to June period (£279,940) was some 30 per cent higher than in the 1947 period, while total imports (£3,365,213) increased by 43 per cent.

In the group "electrical goods and apparatus" there were substantial all round increases. Total imports went up by 44 per cent to £1,365,204, but the value of Canada's share declined by 21 per cent to £176,313.

United States Chief Source of Machinery

The plans for expanding production in the United Kingdom naturally include provision for increasing purchases of machinery. Imports during the six-month period of 1948 reached the exceptionally high level of 59,792 tons (£22,992,819), which was nearly twice last year's figure. Imports of United States products, which are most widely known in the United Kingdom, more than doubled to a total of 39,057 tons (£16,946,072). On the basis of value, Canada ranks second among suppliers with 4,416 tons (£1,241,254), an increase of 13 per cent. An interesting feature of the table is that Germany is regaining her position as a source of supply, being credited with 4,577 tons (£628,924), a 40 per cent increase. Before the war, German machinery was highly regarded in the United Kingdom, and imports therefrom almost equalled those from the United States.

The destruction of homes during the war created an urgent demand for furniture, and imports in the first half of 1947 increased to a value of £912,134, more than four times the prewar figure. Imports during the 1948 period were valued at £920,110. Owing to a change in plans, imports from Canada dropped from a value of £159,539 for January-June, 1947, to £27,790 this year. Czechoslovakia and Italy supplied more than half the imports, which comprise utility furniture of a simple design and cheap price.

There was an increase of 28 per cent in the total value of imports of miscellaneous apparel (£1,859,879). Purchases from Canada had a value of £151,273, a 25 per cent increase.

Aggregate imports of footwear (rubber and leather), at £1,142,691, slightly declined. Of this total, Canada was credited with £222,701, a reduction of 40 per cent from the 1947 value. France was the only country that improved its position.

The returns show that imports of chemicals in the six-month period were valued at £15,900,101, an increase of 36 per cent, of which Canada's share was £839,261, an advance of 25 per cent. The most important supplier was the United States (£4,891,496). Germany's contribution (£2,472,314) was greater than in 1938.

There was a heavy reduction in Britain's purchases of leather from overseas, due mainly to currency difficulties. Their value during the six months' period was £4,464,363, which was not much more than half that recorded for the corresponding period of last year. Decreases were general. Canada's contribution was £263,775, or about half the value for the first half of 1947.

In the group "vehicles, ships and aircraft" the value of imports (£6,424,382) was more than double that for the first six months of 1947,

chiefly due to heavy purchases of aircraft and parts. Half of the amount was spent in the United States (£3,054,059). Imports from Canada, at £457,784, showed a decline of 48 per cent.

The value of imports of books and printed matter remains practically unaltered at £1,610,022, but restrictions imposed during the year limited supplies from Canada to £107,956, less than half the value recorded for the 1947 period. The value of non-dutiable parcels entered (mainly gift food parcels) reached the high level of £10,065,705, nearly five times the prewar total. More than half of this is credited to three countries: United States, £2,300,143; Australia, £2,101,838; Canada, £1,864,001.

Labour Unions in Guatemala Pressing For Increased Wages and Privileges

Most disputes in 1947 satisfactorily disposed of by courts of Labour and Social Welfare, established under new labour code—Code considered too conciliatory to labour—Banco de Guatemala established by new Banking Law—Many price controls removed on imported items.

By C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the last in a series of three articles on an economic review of Guatemala for 1947, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The other articles appeared in the October 2nd and October 9th issues.)

GUATEMALA CITY, August 15, 1948.—Labour unions or syndicates in Guatemala have been active in pressing for increased wages and more privileges throughout 1947 and continuing in 1948. After protracted agitation, resulting in an hour's strike at one stage, the railway union signed an agreement with the railway on April 2, 1948. No important concessions, however, were gained. Minor disturbances occurred in various districts, principally among sugar, banana, and coffee workers. A new labour code, put in force in May, 1947, established courts of Labour and Social Welfare to deal with such disputes, and most of them were disposed of satisfactorily. Employers on the whole regard the labour code as overly paternal.

The United Fruit Company has recently been presented with unusual demands from the workers. Discussions are proceeding.

It is quite apparent that organized labour still intends to press for all possible concessions regardless of circumstances. Efforts to unite the three principal syndicates have so far failed. It is reported in some quarters that membership in the syndicates has shown no increase of late and, in fact, has decreased.

The labour code introduced in 1947 is up for review in Congress. Several important additions and amendments are proposed which will not be well received by employers.

No Unemployment Problem Exists

There is today no unemployment problem in Guatemala. Indeed, a shortage of workers is being felt, particularly on coffee plantations.

No reliable price indices are available from government sources to show the actual present level of prices in comparison with that of former years. The figures that do exist, however, serve to indicate that the rate of price increase has slowed down during the past eighteen months. Figures obtained from the Bank of London and South America afford a more or

less true picture of the position. On a coverage of nearly two hundred items they reveal an average increase in price from 3 per cent to 400 per cent since 1937.

Reliable statistics are also not available in respect of wages. However, it is a fact that during 1947 they increased all over between 30 per cent and 40 per cent. In remote parts, of course, wages sometimes are much lower, but compensation is usually provided in the form of living quarters and a small plot of land for growing cereals and vegetables. Minimum wages provided for in the labour code are not yet in operation. Industrial wages range from about \$8 to \$10 per week, according to government statistics. Wages paid by the United Fruit Company are the highest in the country, ranging for agricultural workers from \$1.30 to nearly \$2.00 per day.

New Labour Code and Banking Law Passed

Outstanding legislation passed in Guatemala during 1947 and subsequent months covered a new labour code, a new banking law, the lifting of almost all controls on price and distribution, new percentages of profits on cars, sugar and drugs, and the authority given to the Ministry of Finance to prohibit any imports deemed likely to prejudice the national economy.

The labour code came into force in May, 1947. It is generally regarded as providing a long-needed basis for proper relations between employer and employee. A fair criticism is that it is perhaps too conciliatory to labour. The many provisions of the code, with amendments and additions made on the 15th of July this year, cover hours of work, rest periods, minimum wages, strikes, leave, reciprocal rights of employers and employees, special labour courts for the settlement of disputes, and the organization of an Administrative Department of Labour, as well as an Inspector General of Labour. This code has given workers certain legal advantages not possessed before and which will have to be used in a spirit of goodwill, if the whole scheme is to be a success. This has not been apparent, to date.

Another provision of the code introduced social security for workers on a contributory basis. It is gradual in its application. So far it involves only accident benefit payments.

The new banking law provides in general for the new government-owned bank, the Banco de Guatemala, a lower scale of interest rates on mortgages, loans for agricultural development, and for the purchase of equipment.

Nearly All Price Controls Lifted on Imported Products

Almost all controls over prices and distribution of imported products were lifted. This includes such items as newsprint, flour, construction glass, etc. Important exceptions are in the case of wire nails, tinplate, galvanized iron sheets and pipe.

The percentage mark-up permitted over landed prices of motor cars was authorized at 20 per cent for cars for government use, 25 per cent for chassis, and 28 per cent for cars for private or business use. Mark-ups on imported drugs and pharmaceuticals were increased to 15 per cent over landed cost.

Sugar rationing was ended on September 1st, 1947.

The authority given the Ministry of Finance to prohibit the import of any product deemed prejudicial to the national economy has not yet been used. The opposition to such a move on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and the trading community in general has produced a nullifying effect so far.

A measure under discussion at the moment and almost certain to become law next October provides for the collection of income and corporation taxes for the first time in Guatemala's history. Another proposed tax, and one which is of great concern to foreign firms, is the collection of a 20 per cent tax on all profits sent out of the country. A profits tax on local firms as well as foreign is also to be imposed.

Belgium Has Poor Apple Crop This Year And May Be Seeking Supplies Abroad

Yield estimated at around 70,000 metric tons, compared with 300,000 metric tons last year and average yield of 150,000 metric tons—Canadian apples are well and favourably known.

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

BRUSSELS, September 8, 1948.—Belgian importers of apples may seek supplies in Canada and the United States, as this country is experiencing a poor crop, due to adverse weather conditions. The Ministry of Agriculture estimates that the yield will be around 70,000 metric tons, compared with 300,000 metric tons last year and with an average yield of 150,000 tons. It is not yet known what quantities of foreign fruit will be permitted entry, and any decision will likely be delayed until after the domestic crop has been disposed of.

Canadian apples are well and favourably known on the Belgian market and, providing dollar availabilities are adequate, worthwhile sales should be possible. The extent of such sales may well be limited, however, by Marshall Plan arrangements. American and other foreign apples are also well known and might be placed on the programs for purchase under ERP from the United States or from other European countries.

Imports of Fresh Fruit and Vegetables From United States Exceed Exports

Canadian purchases valued at \$290,000,000 during past five years, whereas sales amounted only to \$54,000,000—Shipments of table stock potatoes limited to million bushels.

CANADA exported fresh fruit and vegetables to the value of \$54,000,000 to the United States during the last five years, whereas her imports from that country were valued at \$290,000,000 in the same period. This information was made known by the Right Hon. C. D. Howe, Minister of Trade and Commerce, in commenting on statements in the United States to the effect that the potato markets in that country were being flooded with the Canadian product.

It was pointed out by the Minister that the movement of Canadian potatoes to the United States at this time of year was normal, and that the amount of table stock potatoes entering the United States under the low tariff rate was limited to one million bushels. The bulk of Canadian potato exports to the United States consists of certified seed potatoes, which are in demand by United States growers because of their high-quality standards and freedom from disease.

Although Canadian potatoes entering the United States are subject to a tariff of from 37½ to 75 cents per hundredweight, United States potatoes may enter Canada duty free except during a six-week period—June 15 to July 31, when imports are subject to a duty of 37½ cents per hundredweight.

Spain Requires Foreign Credits To Finance Four-Year Plan

Exports ceased with end of war—Foreign exchange lacking to purchase new plant and equipment—Agriculture, most important export industry, requires assistance—Demand for electric power necessitates additional installations—Heavy imports required by railways.

By L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Portugal

LISBON, July 9, 1948.—Spain had not recovered to any appreciable extent from the catastrophe of the Spanish civil war when World War II broke out. The immediate result, in so far as Spain was concerned, was a reduction in Spanish agrarian production, which was, however, compensated for, in value at least, by exports of military importance. With the end of the war these exports ceased, and there was little to replace them. Exports of agricultural products had fallen off, and inflation and a marked increase in the minimum buying power resulted in an internal demand which absorbed the entire output of Spanish industry, leaving practically nothing for export. Industrial expansion was almost impossible, owing to the fact that plant and equipment were badly in need of replacement or repair, while the all-necessary foreign exchange was lacking with which to purchase the required material.

In its annual report for 1947, the Bank of Urquijo, one of the principal Madrid banks, reviews conditions in Spain and outlines a four-year plan under which it suggests that economic stability could be achieved. The success of this plan will depend upon foreign credits being made available to an estimated value of \$777,000,000. Of this amount, \$177,000,000 would be set aside to assist agriculture, chiefly in purchasing fertilizers, live stock and tractors, \$139,000,000 for combustibles and scrap metals, and \$451,000,000 for industrial machinery and equipment. In this estimate it will be noted that there is no provision for either foodstuffs or consumer goods, since foodstuffs and feedstuffs are regarded as being the concern of private enterprise and are financed by the State, and it is possible to finance purchases of consumer goods by compensation deals.

Agriculture is Most Important Export Industry

The most important industries are agriculture, electric power development, iron and steel, railways, general industry and coal production. Agriculture is of utmost importance in Spain's economy, since 75 per cent of its exports are in this category. Cultivated area has increased by 10 per cent as compared with the 1931-35 period, while total crop output has decreased by 30 per cent, due largely to lack of fertilizers. Although much of the land formerly sown has been turned into pasture, the increase in the number of livestock was offset by a drop in average weight.

To compensate for these reductions, 80,000 tons of wheat are required in the first year (1948-49), 100,000 mules to be imported over the four years, and 22,000 tractors, together with a certain amount of agricultural implements. Although the capacity of fertilizer plants in Spain is greater than is required to meet domestic consumption, lack of raw material necessitates imports of 700,000 tons of phosphates and 550,000 tons of nitrogenous fertilizers.

The demand for electric power increased from 3,900 million kwh. in 1940 to 6,300 million kwh. in 1947, and it is anticipated that by 1953 the

demand will be for 8,800 million kwh. Currently estimated capacity is only 6,000 million kwh. To provide the required installations, it would be necessary to import the following: fuel and tires, \$4,300,000; supplementary material, \$6,200,000; iron and aluminium equipment, \$111,500,000; insulators and line equipment, \$2,000,000.

The output of the Spanish coal mines is currently rated at 11,300,000 metric tons, whereas the demand totals approximately 14,000,000 tons, of which 60 per cent is required for transportation, the iron and steel industry, gas production and cement factories. Reduced production is due to insufficient equipment, and \$10,000,000 has been earmarked for imports of the necessary equipment for the bituminous mines, a further \$2,000,000 being required for anthracite and lignite mines. It is estimated that this expenditure will increase the coal output by 1,000,000 tons per year. In 1948-49, however, imports of 2,000,000 tons of bituminous coal and metallurgical coke will be required. The capacity of the iron and steel industry in 1940 was: blast furnaces, 926,600 tons; steel 1,222,610 tons (252,000 tons Bessemer, 890,000 tons Siemens and 70,810 tons electric), while the rolling-mill capacity was 1,085,000 tons. There has been an increase in capacity over the last seven years, but shortage of coal, scrap and ferro-alloys has kept production to only 50 per cent of capacity. Scrap requirements are 250,000 to 300,000 tons, while present availability is not more than 10 per cent of that amount. It is estimated that \$16 million worth of manganese, tin, chrome, nickel and ferro-alloys will have to be imported.

Heavy Imports Required by Railways

The Spanish railways have deteriorated to a point where they can hardly meet the present demand on them, largely due to the steel shortage. Of immediate urgency there are listed for import: ties, rails, fireboxes, copper bars, iron plates, electrical equipment and linseed oil in the amount of \$20,000,000, while further imports over the four-year period to a total value of \$60 million are allocated for the electrification of certain lines, diesel engines and signal systems, and a further \$10,000,000 for ties.

There is also envisaged the establishment of a national automobile industry at a cost of \$25 million for tooling. The import of cars into Spain has practically ceased. During the period 1940 to 1946, a total of 11,000 cars and 5,100 trucks only was imported, whereas for 1935 alone, the numbers were 14,000 cars and 8,000 trucks.

Allotments for industrial equipment and materials include \$20,000,000 for the development of chemical fibre production and \$5,000,000 for the paper industry. The sum of \$15,000,000 is allocated for coal distillation and \$400,000,000 for expansion and retooling industry in general.

Apart from the debt which is accumulating with Argentina, Spain has no external debt, and therefore her credit is good abroad. The necessary credits might be negotiated with United States banks, although it is expected that Spanish private savings abroad would also contribute assistance.

Steel Experts Making Survey in India

American and British steel experts, some of whom are already in India, are to report in detail on the possibility of developing an iron and steel industry in South India. Preliminary prospecting done by the geological survey has disclosed rich iron and coal deposits in Salem and South Arcot districts. Accessory ores, including limestone, chromite, magnesite and bauxite are also available in the neighbourhood. (*India Commercial News.*)

Canadian Trade with Continental Europe

(Twelve months ended)

IMPORTS

Country	Average December 1935-39		July			
	Value \$'000	Per cent	1947		1948	
			Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Albania.....	¹					
Austria.....	245	0.6	21	²	295	0.5
Azores and Madeira.....	157	0.4	590	1.1	373	0.7
Belgium.....	6,330	15.7	8,878	16.7	10,960	19.8
Bulgaria.....	4	²				
Czechoslovakia.....	1,979	4.9	3,100	5.8	3,883	7.0
Denmark.....	165	0.4	767	1.4	2,024	3.7
Eire.....	69	0.2	108	0.2	41	0.1
Estonia.....	23	0.1				
Finland.....	70	0.2	39	0.1	27	²
France.....	6,382	15.9	7,934	14.9	10,143	18.3
Germany.....	10,364	25.8	3,59	0.7	676	1.2
Greece.....	47	0.1	100	0.2	143	0.3
Hungary.....	130	0.3	26	²	107	0.2
Italy.....	2,403	6.0	4,026	7.6	5,403	9.8
Latvia.....	11	²				
Lithuania.....	4	²				
Malta and Cyprus.....	2	²	30	0.1		
Netherlands.....	3,948	9.8	3,366	6.3	4,170	7.5
Norway.....	742	1.8	4,698	8.8	812	1.5
Poland.....	185	0.5	3	²	10	²
Portugal.....	265	0.7	1,595	3.0	1,223	2.2
Roumania.....	96	0.2	1	²	12	²
Russia.....	341	0.8	89	0.2	127	0.2
Spain.....	989	2.5	3,349	6.3	2,593	4.7
Sweden.....	2,044	5.1	3,041	5.7	3,283	5.9
Switzerland.....	3,110	7.7	11,163	20.9	9,060	16.3
Yugoslavia.....	98	0.2	21	²	4	²
TOTAL.....	40,206	100.0	53,234	100.0	55,360	100.0

EXPORTS

Albania.....	3	²	381	0.1	224	0.1
Austria.....	27	²	2,682	0.8	3,758	1.1
Azores and Maderia.....	8	²	298	0.1	186	0.1
Belgium.....	13,204	19.8	49,191	14.3	41,218	12.5
Bulgaria.....	10	²	21	²	106	²
Czechoslovakia.....	881	1.3	10,223	3.0	14,995	4.5
Denmark.....	1,438	2.2	3,040	0.9	6,397	1.9
Eire.....	3,861	5.8	14,727	4.3	12,250	3.7
Estonia.....	5	²				
Finland.....	539	0.8	910	0.3	2,312	0.7
France.....	8,566	12.9	72,891	21.2	86,960	26.3
Germany.....	9,639	14.5	7,394	2.1	9,474	2.9
Greece.....	1,142	1.7	6,432	1.9	8,398	2.5
Hungary.....	4	²	1,655	0.5	570	0.2
Italy.....	2,785	4.2	29,557	8.6	30,285	9.2
Latvia.....	242	0.4				
Lithuania.....	196	0.3				
Malta and Cyprus.....	377	0.6	4,704	1.4	4,975	1.5
Netherlands.....	10,062	15.1	50,242	14.6	42,889	13.0
Norway.....	7,247	10.9	22,551	6.6	19,635	5.9
Poland.....	804	1.2	21,092	6.1	7,888	2.4
Portugal.....	170	0.3	3,288	1.0	2,817	0.9
Roumania.....	52	0.1	46	²	370	0.1
Russia.....	336	0.5	5,862	1.7	602	0.2
Spain.....	495	0.7	1,137	0.3	720	0.2
Sweden.....	3,593	5.4	15,799	4.6	11,975	3.6
Switzerland.....	948	1.4	12,824	3.7	17,884	5.4
Yugoslavia.....	18	²	7,189	2.1	3,182	1.0
TOTAL.....	66,650	100.0	344,136	100.0	330,070	100.0

¹ Less than \$1,000.

² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Canadian Trade with Africa Other Than British

(Twelve months ended)

IMPORTS

Country	Average December 1935-39		July			
			1947		1948	
	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent	Value \$'000	Per cent
Abyssinia	5	0.6	9	0.5	16	0.5
Belgian Congo	5	0.6	677	41.1	1,301	41.5
Egypt	728	30.7	246	14.9	1,480	47.2
French Africa	61	6.8	286	17.4	12	0.4
Madagascar	31	3.4	43	2.6	26	0.8
Tripoli	1					
Other Italian Africa	1				3	0.1
Liberia	14	1.6	18	1.1	14	0.4
Morocco	32	3.5	35	2.1	136	4.3
Portuguese Africa	14	1.6	332	20.2	137	4.4
Canary Islands	10	1.1			7	0.2
Spanish Africa			1			
TOTAL	902	100.0	1,647	100.0	3,133	100.0

EXPORTS

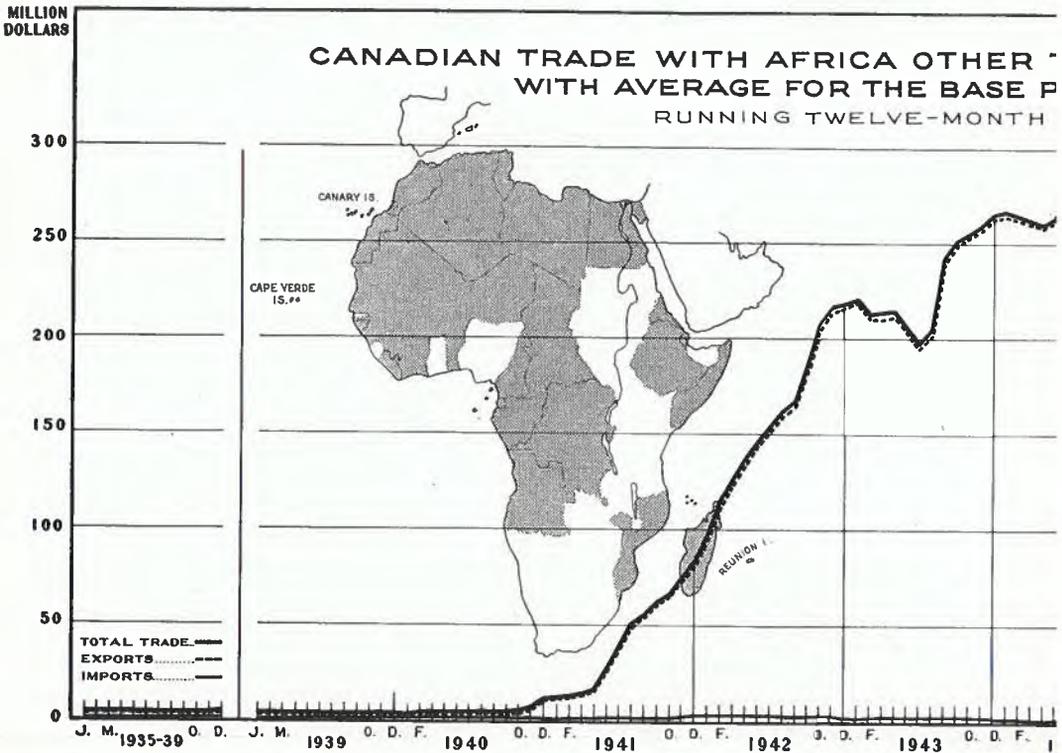
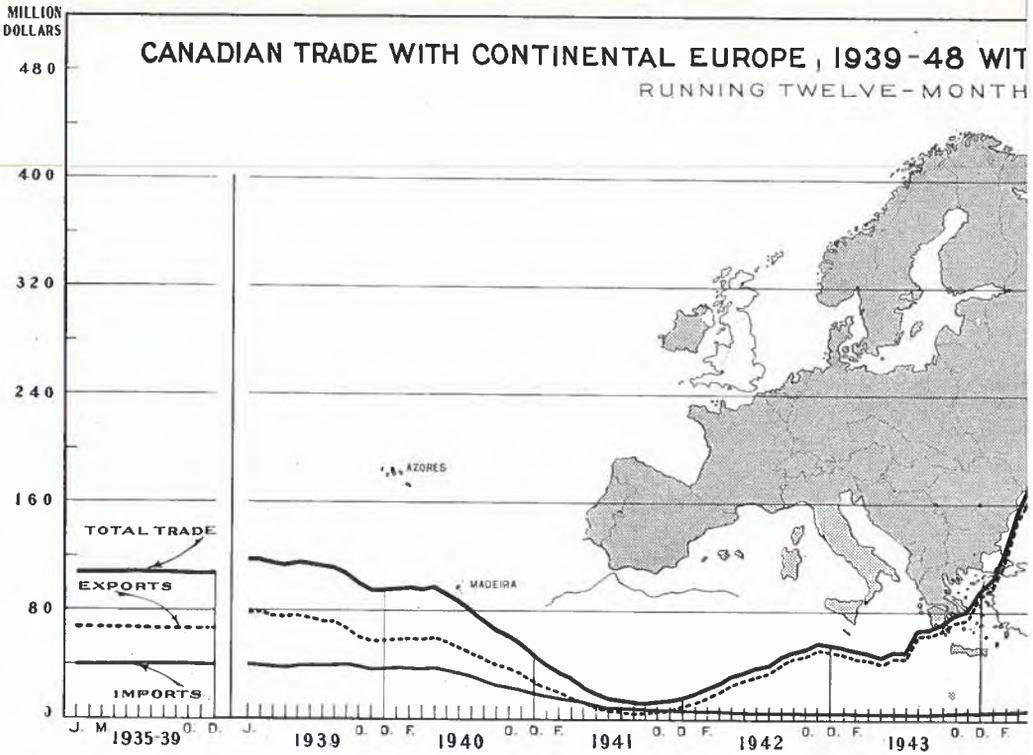
Abyssinia	1		101	0.4	87	0.5
Belgian Congo	89	2.8	1,187	5.0	1,643	10.0
Egypt	399	12.5	15,162	63.7	7,068	43.0
French Africa	248	7.8	3,668	15.4	3,008	18.3
Madagascar	13	0.4	114	0.5	496	3.0
Tripoli	1		5	2	1	
Other Italian Africa	2	0.1	7	2	1	
Liberia	17	0.5	111	0.5	137	0.8
Morocco	711	22.4	1,017	4.3	1,105	6.7
Portuguese Africa	1,675	52.7	2,292	9.6	2,819	17.2
Canary Islands	17	0.5	66	0.3	12	0.1
Spanish Africa	9	0.3	54	0.2	50	0.3
TOTAL	3,180	100.0	23,784	100.0	16,427	100.0

¹ Less than \$1,000.

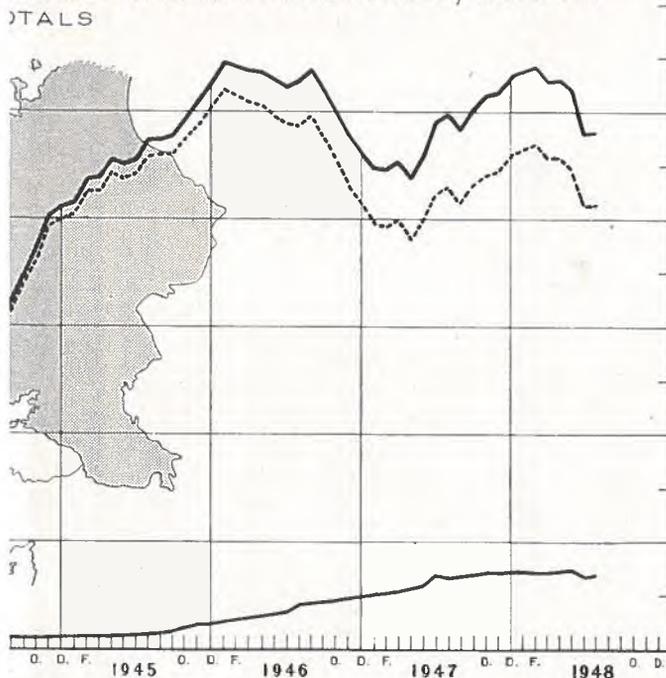
² Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

Commercial invoices constitute the exporter's bill to the customer for payment of the merchandise exported and are often required with each set of documents. In preparing these invoices great care should be exercised to see that their contents agree in detail with similar data which may appear in the other documents such as consular invoice, bills of lading, etc. In the case of some non-Empire countries a prescribed declaration is to be made on the commercial invoice for customs purposes. This declaration almost invariably includes a statement as to country of origin. Each invoice should indicate name and port of consignee, the marks of the shipment, terms of sale, number of packages, gross and net weights, contents and value f.o.b., c.i.f., or f.a.s., according to port of origin or destination. Charges for freight, insurance and other items should be shown separately.

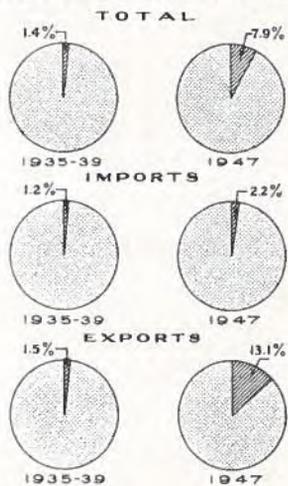
When more than one case is shipped the number or *individual* identification mark of each case should be listed on the invoice with a detailed statement of contents of each case being given under its identity mark or number. This greatly facilitates customs examination and selection of goods for storage or distribution by the customer. Where a number of items are involved separate packing lists are advisable. (See our *ABC of Canadian Export Trade*, page 21.)



AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD, 1935-39

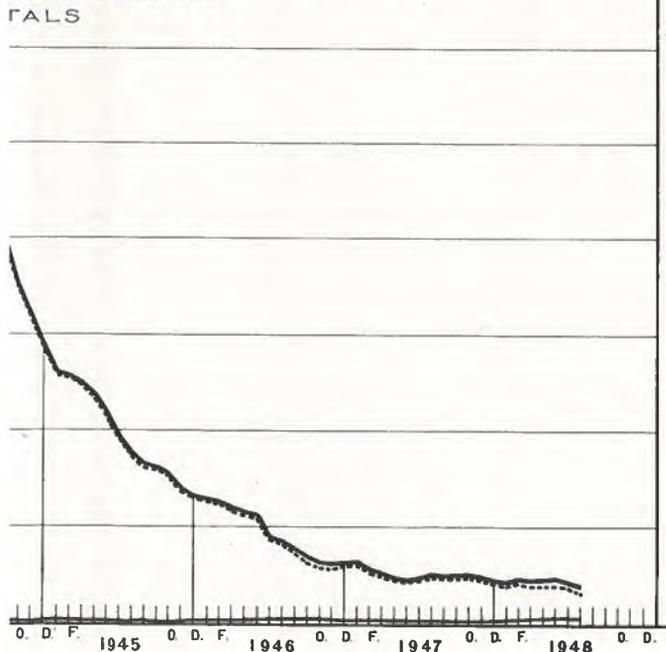


RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH CONTINENTAL EUROPE TO TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
 AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39 COMPARED WITH LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR

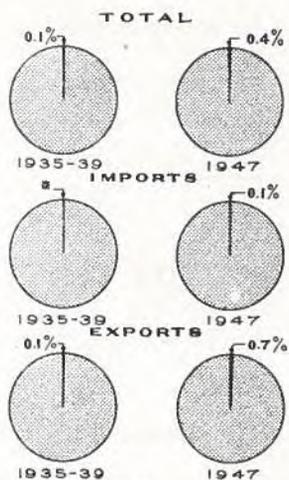


IN BRITISH, 1939-48

100, 1935-39



RELATIVE PROPORTIONS OF TRADE WITH AFRICA OTHER THAN BRITISH TO TOTAL CANADIAN TRADE
 AVERAGE FOR THE BASE PERIOD 1935-39 COMPARED WITH LATEST COMPLETED CALENDAR YEAR



^a Less than 1/10 of 1 p.c.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	August			January-August		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
(Millions of Dollars)						
Groups—						
Agricultural and Vegetable Products	9.7	24.2	27.1	82.9	229.3	219.0
Animals and Animal Products.....	2.0	6.0	4.6	17.2	59.1	50.4
Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products	7.0	24.5	25.0	58.6	273.5	233.7
Wood, Wood Products and Paper....	2.7	7.4	5.5	21.1	60.8	49.0
Iron and Its Products.....	13.8	63.7	54.4	113.4	495.8	512.2
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products...	2.8	13.4	11.5	26.0	107.6	101.0
Non-Metallic Minerals and Products.	11.5	42.1	61.1	77.7	278.6	382.2
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	2.9	8.5	8.9	21.4	75.6	77.6
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	4.6	14.7	8.5	31.3	107.8	76.5
TOTAL	57.0	204.6	206.5	449.5	1,688.1	1,701.7
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits.....	1,803	6,730	4,887	13,948	54,044	33,950
Nuts.....	152	664	1,110	1,870	16,173	20,436
Vegetables.....	106	453	62	5,031	19,202	5,677
Grains and products.....	1,066	2,741	1,237	12,379	18,853	17,045
Sugar and products.....	2,315	5,480	7,659	12,980	32,700	44,086
Cocoa and chocolate.....	220	82	1,812	1,329	6,707	13,063
Coffee and chicory.....	269	104	2,311	2,753	8,374	15,735
Tea.....	657	1,104	1,473	6,267	11,980	11,531
Beverages, alcoholic.....	561	1,029	1,102	3,639	7,595	8,330
Gums and resins.....	127	387	380	895	4,379	3,867
Oils, vegetables.....	1,022	2,359	1,464	8,531	15,919	15,292
Rubber and products.....	754	2,127	2,719	6,982	20,600	20,626
Tobacco.....	195	170	209	1,434	2,027	2,070
Vegetables products, other.....	406	801	652	4,845	10,688	7,283
TOTAL	9,653	24,231	27,078	82,833	229,291	218,990
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products.....	262	433	461	1,567	3,270	3,375
Furs and products.....	365	766	636	4,420	13,210	15,486
Hides and skins, raw.....	218	686	836	1,532	8,597	5,776
Leather, unmanufactured.....	224	489	354	1,665	4,458	3,346
Leather, manufactured.....	272	504	522	1,598	4,828	3,656
Animal oils, fats, greases.....	42	1,840	859	547	9,994	8,948
Animals and products, other.....	635	1,305	938	5,882	14,784	9,813
TOTAL	2,018	6,022	4,605	17,210	59,140	50,399
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and lintors.....	809	1,659	1,727	8,004	40,128	37,579
Cotton products.....	1,489	6,847	5,879	11,098	90,537	51,298
Flax, hemp, jute and products.....	691	2,953	1,371	5,470	24,359	18,345
Silk and products.....	586	456	256	4,403	5,469	2,635
Wool, raw and unmanufactured.....	540	3,481	4,768	6,583	21,079	33,472
Wool, products.....	1,350	4,091	5,504	10,941	35,673	45,516
Artificial silk and products.....	350	1,959	2,333	2,304	25,199	18,749
Textile products, other.....	1,200	3,006	3,129	9,773	31,076	26,114
TOTAL	7,015	24,452	24,968	58,577	273,521	233,708
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—						
Wood, unmanufactured.....	446	1,371	808	3,670	12,067	7,819
Wood, manufactured.....	360	1,667	1,154	2,834	12,594	9,381
Paper.....	582	1,732	1,284	4,905	15,443	11,588
Books and printed matter.....	1,338	2,634	2,272	9,647	20,674	20,239
TOTAL	2,726	7,404	5,518	21,056	60,779	49,027
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore.....	605	2,068	2,483	1,669	7,602	8,831
Scrap.....	31	458	517	455	2,169	5,948
Castings and forgings.....	156	507	820	1,734	6,052	6,656
Rolling mill products.....	2,473	6,286	5,695	16,487	49,988	52,899
Pipes, tubes and fittings.....	114	1,144	1,402	1,419	8,084	10,874
Wire and chain.....	141	776	818	1,470	6,074	7,598

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—Concluded

Commodity	August			January-August		
	1938	1947	1948	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Con.						
Farm implements and machinery.....	3,300	9,577	10,272	16,991	71,549	92,514
Hardware and cutlery.....	172	750	590	1,432	6,866	6,533
Household machinery.....	213	1,279	592	1,765	9,199	7,734
Mining, metallurgical machinery.....	510	1,673	1,485	3,696	7,826	13,734
Business, printing machinery.....	493	1,576	1,864	4,077	13,724	17,034
Other non-farm machinery.....	1,769	12,386	9,511	16,818	102,587	111,156
Tools.....	179	740	634	1,572	8,110	7,420
Autos, freight and passenger.....	464	6,683	1,875	9,316	46,559	14,628
Automobile parts.....	975	7,453	8,336	15,239	62,268	65,115
Other vehicles, chiefly iron.....	361	1,018	847	1,420	9,670	8,435
Engines and boilers.....	498	3,211	2,952	5,908	27,157	33,498
Cooking and heating apparatus.....	151	975	365	920	9,500	4,484
Iron products, other.....	1,316	5,110	3,298	11,011	40,808	37,150
TOTAL.....	13,830	63,670	54,355	113,401	495,822	512,243
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products..						
Aluminium and products.....	345	1,954	1,962	3,088	10,880	10,346
Brass, copper and products.....	187	1,555	833	2,188	9,449	7,621
Tin.....	219	861	885	1,509	5,521	4,056
Precious metals (except gold).....	168	685	1,197	1,887	8,929	9,780
Clocks and watches.....	186	711	414	1,355	5,677	3,400
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	1,025	4,891	3,456	8,786	45,556	42,978
Non-ferrous products, other.....	718	2,763	2,798	7,210	21,612	22,808
TOTAL.....	2,848	13,420	11,544	26,023	107,624	100,990
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—						
Clay and products.....	612	1,959	2,449	5,376	15,536	19,854
Coal.....	3,028	10,894	18,265	22,223	82,526	111,495
Coal products.....	204	1,335	1,804	2,070	8,432	13,071
Glass and glassware.....	549	1,804	1,661	4,147	20,021	17,585
Petroleum, crude.....	4,617	13,560	17,343	25,888	81,471	122,763
Petroleum products, n.o.p.....	1,395	8,739	15,708	10,019	46,351	71,733
Stone and products.....	583	2,074	2,324	4,533	11,710	12,386
Non-metallic products, other.....	475	1,782	1,543	3,467	12,521	13,299
TOTAL.....	11,462	42,148	61,098	77,723	278,567	382,185
Chemicals and Allied Products—						
Acids.....	177	250	286	1,049	2,395	2,630
Cellulose products.....	137	401	292	1,135	3,767	2,831
Drugs and medicines.....	220	729	708	2,398	8,543	9,048
Dyeing and tanning materials.....	318	819	778	2,335	6,957	6,659
Fertilizers.....	231	406	477	1,476	3,855	3,739
Paints and varnishes.....	204	1,031	952	2,264	8,625	9,707
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.....	804	1,160	1,847	4,960	8,891	11,406
Synthetic resins and products.....	60	1,108	1,016	538	11,756	10,373
Chemical products, other.....	648	2,605	2,507	5,198	20,771	21,228
TOTAL.....	2,890	8,509	8,862	21,355	75,559	77,621
Miscellaneous Commodities—						
Films.....	121	257	280	952	1,837	2,302
Toys and sporting goods.....	239	597	376	1,468	5,131	2,345
Refrigerators and parts.....	55	1,043	326	1,005	7,839	4,006
Musical instruments.....	92	237	230	733	3,186	2,182
Scientific equipment.....	438	1,274	1,168	2,913	11,057	11,496
Aircraft and parts.....	149	2,714	477	1,922	9,318	4,833
Works of art.....	93	128	135	841	1,211	1,160
Canadian tourists' purchases.....	1,004	1,984	19	4,980	9,776	264
Parcels of small value.....	346	1,451	1,145	2,951	17,862	5,602
Wax, mineral and vegetable.....	39	152	168	267	2,082	1,479
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	468	1,088	516	3,308	9,244	4,369
Miscellaneous, other.....	1,057	1,610	1,376	6,173	15,443	19,258
Canadian goods returned.....	177	842	693	1,380	4,764	5,360
Non-commercial articles.....	308	1,320	1,552	2,370	9,047	11,846
TOTAL.....	4,585	14,696	8,460	31,314	107,798	76,502



Commodity Comments

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Foods and Related Commodities

Canned Salmon Pack.—The Pacific Coast canned salmon pack on September 25, 1948, as compared with that of last year was:

	1948	Cases	1947
Sockeye	255,279		284,241
Springs	15,116		9,387
Steelheads	5,314		3,145
Bluebacks	19,847		4,540
Coho	160,082		124,485
Pinks	319,914		592,538
Chums	289,736		374,941
Total	1,065,288		1,393,277

Exports of Fish Products.—Canadian fisheries statistics for August, 1948, indicate that exports of fish products to the United States this year show substantial increases over 1947 for fresh dressed salmon, halibut and whitefish, live lobsters and frozen cod fillets. In the case of the last item, the increase is 100 per cent. Sales of dried-salted cod are lower in the most important markets, except Cuba, where a considerable increase is shown. Exports of canned salmon to Great Britain are less than 30 per cent of the 1947 figure. Sales to other markets have more than doubled, however, and have been sufficient in value to offset the loss of the British market. The total exports for the first seven months of this year were 17 million pounds, valued at \$5.5 million, as compared with 21.5 million pounds, valued at \$5.1 million in the same period of 1947.

Alaska Herring Production.—Although the herring business in Southeastern Alaska was badly depressed, due to lack of fish in the late 1930's. it has revived to where a take of 400,000 barrels was permitted for 1948.

With the season about over, however, it is apparent that the catch will not greatly exceed 125,000 barrels in Southeastern Alaska. To set a quota based on the abundance of herring is one thing, but to catch that many is another. Storms and the natural vagaries of fish life often greatly interfere with fishing and curtail the catch.

With this year's disappointing season, Southeastern Alaska yields its eminence as a herring producer to the Districts of Kodiak and Prince William Sound. Kodiak now is close to achieving its quota of 360,000 barrels and Prince William Sound has caught 170,000. The quota for the latter area was set at 180,000 barrels until August 20, but there are no restrictions after that date, as a new run usually moves into the grounds.

Trends in Norwegian Fisheries.—The fishing situation was generally satisfactory, with exports of both brisling and small herring running above the figures for last year. Latest information indicates a total brisling pack of about 360,000 cases.

Reports indicate an increase in sardine shipments from Bergen district, with exports from August 1 to August 19 about 30 per cent above the same period in July.

The Norwegian share of the 1947-48 whale oil production is reported at 174,500 tons, or about 50 per cent of the total.

Market for Canned Salmon and Canned Sardines.—There is a possibility of establishing an outlet for canned salmon and canned sardines

in Venezuela. No import licences are required at present, but the products must be registered with the Venezuelan health authorities. Interested exporters should communicate directly with the Canadian Trade Commissioner in Caracas for a list of reliable importers and agents.

Iceland to Increase Exports of Frozen Fillets to United States.—Iceland's exports of frozen fillets to some extent depend upon tie-in sales. That is to say, Iceland undertakes to export herring oil provided the importing country will purchase frozen fillets. Since exports of herring oil will be considerably smaller than anticipated, Iceland's freezing plants have turned to the preparation of frozen fillets in one-pound cellophane packages, and have discontinued temporarily the preparation of the standard seven-pound package. Iceland is trying to sell more frozen fillets in the United States, for which it can obtain dollars, though at a loss to the Icelandic Government, which heavily subsidizes its exports of frozen fish fillets.

Russian Fishing Fleet in Atlantic.—A large Russian fishing fleet passed through Oresund on its way to the summer Icelandic herring fishing grounds. According to Swedish newspaper reports, it was led by an 8,000-ton mother-ship, which had 14 fishing craft on board, and was towing a motor vessel. Four large three-masted motor ships followed. The fleet was manned by 150 men and 50 women and carried 40,000 herring barrels.

Surplus of Table and Seed Potatoes.—A surplus of 12,000,000 bushels of table and seed potatoes is estimated, and representations have been made to have potatoes receive Government support under Agricultural Prices Support Board legislation. Argentina is not purchasing table potatoes this season and in all probability will exclude seed potatoes as well. There is also considerable doubt regarding the United States market for seed.

Large Canadian Apple Crop.—The 1948 apple crop is now estimated at about 15,000,000 bushels, slightly under 1947 production. Domestic consumption will approximate 8,000,000 bushels, leaving 7,000,000 bushels for export and processing. Estimated exports to the United States amount to about 2,000,000 bushels.

Rapeseed Available for Export.—A surplus of rapeseed exists in Canada and it is available for export. Importers interested in securing rapeseed, either Argentine type or Polish type, should contact the trade for offers.

Linseed Oil.—Of the 18,000,000 bushel flaxseed crop, it is estimated that at least 5,500,000 bushels will be crushed. Supplies of linseed oil available for export should be at least 40,000 metric tons and may approach 50,000.

Wheat Flour.—Export permits are being issued freely on export flour sales to some 63 countries or areas.

Oats.—Oats are available for shipment to any country. Export permits are still required but are issued freely. Rolled oats are also available and export permits are no longer required for this commodity.

Barley.—Barley is available for shipment to any country. Export permits are still required but are issued freely. By-products of barley, such as malt, and pot and pearl barley, are also available and export permits are no longer required for these commodities.

Argentine Sunflower Seed Crop.—The third and final estimate of the 1947-48 sunflower seed crop places production at 930,200 metric tons, a slight downward revision from the 988,100 tons estimated earlier. This total is, however, 35.2 per cent higher than last year and 15.7 per cent higher than the average for the years 1942-43, 1946-47. The official price remains at 28 pesos per 100 kilos.

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals

Spain's Rubber Imports.—Spain's total imports of natural and synthetic rubber amounted to 9,604 metric tons in 1946 and 7,679 metric tons during the first half of 1947. In the first four months of 1948, according to monthly published statistics, 2,489 tons of rubber were imported, as compared with 7,603 tons in the corresponding period of 1947.

Approximately 50 per cent of imported rubber is allocated for the production of tires and tubes. Trade journals report the current combined production of automobile and truck casings to be in excess of 50,000 per month. Government officials estimate production more conservatively as 37,000 monthly. Even this estimate far exceeds the 25,000 tons per month produced in prewar years.

Oil Refinery for Norway.—It is reported that the oil refinery at Valloe, South Norway, is to be rebuilt, and will have an estimated capacity of 30,000 long tons per annum of crude oil.

Soda Ash Plant Being Built in Russia.—According to the Soviet press, a new soda ash plant is being constructed near Sterlitamak, using brine from an adjacent salt deposit.

Caustic Soda Plant for Norway.—A new plant is under construction by Den Norske Cellulfabrikken A/S at Sarpsborg, with an estimated capacity of 10,000 metric tons. The output is expected to be used mainly for the production of rayon staple fibre.

Asbestos in Short Supply.—All grades of asbestos are very short, with the exception of some waste, and production is committed for the year. In view of the world shortage, it is doubtful if producers will consider new accounts when 1949 allocations are established, as there will likely be no material increase in production.

Textiles, Leather and Rubber

Cotton Goods Imported by the Philippines.—The Philippines imported cotton goods valued at 153,442,000 pesos in 1947, compared with 94,476,000 in 1946. Imports of rayon and other synthetic textiles in 1947 were valued at 90,585,000 pesos, compared with 29,649,000 pesos in 1946. The Philippines have purchased the bulk of their requirements from the United States in the past, and imports from Canada have been negligible. The expansion of this market would indicate the importance of devoting attention to its possibilities for Canadian textiles.

Wood and Paper

Canadian Exports of Forest Products.—Exports of Canadian forest products for the first eight months of the current calendar year are valued at \$614,414,000, compared with \$553,989,000 in the corresponding period last year. These figures represent 33 per cent and 31 per cent respectively of the exports of all commodities. Shipments to the United Kingdom declined by 13 per cent, but those to the United States were higher by 28 per cent.

Demand and Supply Position of United States.—The United States Department of Commerce indicates that the period of postwar "catching up" or "readjustment" is over in all grades of paper and board, except newsprint and kraft. Even in kraft papers, the demand and supply situation has eased considerably. Most suppliers find that order back-logs have become much smaller or have disappeared, and competitive conditions within the industry generally have brought renewed quality, service, and even some price concessions.

General Paper Situation in United States.—Supplies, demand and prices of paper, board and their products seem to have reached levels which will keep pace with overall industrial and economic activity.

Paper and Board Prices in the United States.—Despite the meeting of supply and demand in many grades, there is not much prospect of material price declines in the near future. Increased costs of raw materials, labour and increased freight rates do not augur for price declines.

Reports of Swedish Pulp Price Reductions.—Reports from Sweden indicate that the Business Cycle Equalization Fund has been discontinued. The result of this action would be to reduce by about \$12 per ton the price of each short ton of chemical woodpulp for export and to reduce by \$5 per ton the export price of groundwood pulp. Other reports indicate reductions in export quotations on Swedish pulps.

Order Eastern Canadian Lumber Now.—If full advantage is to be taken of the potential Canadian lumber availabilities by importing countries, firm contracts should be placed with our Canadian shippers now, as otherwise a reduction in Eastern Canadian production will probably occur. The above comments apply equally to softwoods and hardwoods, as the production of hardwoods in Canada is confined strictly to the eastern provinces.

Box Shooks Available.—Box shooks are available from Canada in a wide range of specifications.

Handles.—Broom, mop, hoe, rake, and other similar types of handles are available from Canada in substantial quantities.

Wooden Barrels.—Canadian barrel producers are capable of quoting against inquiries covering any requirements for tight and slack cooperage. The industry is in a position to supply unlimited quantities of any type requested.

General Products

Sports Equipment.—Canada's Second National Sportsmen's Show will be held at the Coliseum in Toronto from March 18 to March 26, 1949. This exhibition features displays by manufacturers, distributors and retailers in the recreational equipment fields. Goods and services displayed last year varied from outboard motors, boats, cottages, fishing tackle and numerous other sports equipment lines to summer resort areas and hotels. It is expected even wider lines will be exhibited next year. The sponsors, The Toronto Anglers' and Hunters' Association Inc., advise that they expect 200 individual exhibitors to make merchandise showings, and estimate there will be an attendance of over 150,000 sports lovers.

Flashlights.—An interesting addition to the flashlight family in Canada is the Walt Disney "Pluto", made and distributed throughout the world (excepting United States) by a Toronto manufacturer. Sizeable quantities are presently available for export. Injection-moulded, of chip-proof styrene, this number faithfully reproduces with authentic detail Walt Disney's beloved screen character, "Pluto". Pluto's mouth lights up by pushing his tail.

Danish Butter Arrives in Montreal

Three million pounds of Danish butter were landed in Montreal on October 16, this being the first shipment of 15,000,000 pounds being imported by the Canadian Government from Denmark, Australia and New Zealand, to meet shortages in this country. The average price of this butter is 70.1 cents a pound, f.o.b. country of origin.

The Canadian Commercial Corporation, in co-operation with the War-time Prices and Trade Board, has completed arrangements for the distribution of the butter in Canada. Allocations have been made in sufficient quantities to meet requirements till the end of December, and the balance will be distributed in the new year.

Producers in Argentina and Paraguay of Quebracho Extract Control Market

Collective agreement signed between various producers—Exclusive selling agencies established in principal importing countries—Average yearly exports total approximately 250,000 tons.

By R. E. Gravel, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

(Editor's Note—This is the second of two articles on the quebracho extract industry in Argentina and Paraguay, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. The first appeared in the October 16th issue.)

BUENOS AIRES, July 19, 1948.—Production and marketing of quebracho extract is normally controlled by the producers in Argentina and Paraguay, working in collective agreement. The arrangement between the various producers has been maintained since the beginning of the century. Exclusive selling agencies were established in the principal importing countries, and sales could be made only through such agencies, in such volume and at such prices as had been agreed upon.

From time to time, agreements between producers have broken down, and some years ago the governments of the two producing countries were persuaded to support the quebracho industry. This was done by decree, which set up export quotas for each producer in line with the sales allocations already made under the private agreement. On the whole, quebracho producers have always worked in close co-operation, and there is apparently little competition between them in foreign markets for their respective brands of extract.

In March, 1947, the Instituto Argentino de Promoción del Intercambio (IAPI), an Argentine Government buying and selling agency, took over the marketing of quebracho extract, and today the quebracho export business is practically entirely government controlled. Export permits for quebracho extract are issued only in favour of the Instituto, which distributes among the various factories of Argentina its purchases of extract of quebracho to apply to its sales abroad in accordance with the share coefficients established by decree or which may be determined in the future.

As in its control over the export of other primary products from Argentina, IAPI actually leaves the business in the hands of normal exporters but receives a certain commission on all exports of quebracho. This commission on all f.o.b. sales made by the exporters is in reality an export tax. In addition, IAPI reserves for itself 20 per cent of all export quotas, which is for government trading. In this way IAPI does not have to seek supplies from the producers, who in some cases would have to refer the matter to their head office abroad.

Annual Exports of Extract About 250,000 Tons

The average yearly exports of quebracho extract, both Argentine and Paraguayan, amount to approximately 250,000 tons, of which roughly 80 per cent is Argentine and 20 per cent Paraguayan. The United States is by far the most important buyer of quebracho extract, having purchased 87,475 tons in 1945. The quebracho producers maintain two main agencies in New York, but, in addition, IAPI controls the sales of 20 per cent of the export quotas.

The importance of quebracho extract in the Canadian tanning industry is indicated by consumption figures, which increased from 6,350 tons in 1939 to 12,250 tons in 1947. Quebracho is the most important export to Canada from Argentina and Paraguay.

Canadian Imports of Quebracho

	Argentina		Paraguay		United States	
	Quantity Lbs.	Value Can.\$	Quantity Lbs.	Value Can.\$	Quantity Lbs.	Value Can.\$
1938	3,616,301	138,930	950,323	35,818	.....	.....
1939	9,569,322	408,281	2,346,983	93,216	.....	.....
1940	8,093,700	379,698	1,367,983	63,843	.....	.....
1941	16,368,080	775,939	1,862,801	89,291	.....	.....
1942	16,831,300	827,175	2,629,800	127,400	2,800,800	149,098
1943	15,861,200	795,123	4,690,800	231,673	2,519,800	159,365
1944	7,707,800	388,855	3,436,100	168,213	1,091,700	69,382
1945	17,578,700	1,039,929	3,555,800	201,532	1,873,800	78,592
1946	14,463,000	880,032	3,538,800	213,111	1,873,800	147,042
1947	21,408,000	1,595,716	1,839,200	130,375	1,153,600	99,811

From the foregoing table, it will be noted that Canadian imports of quebracho extract from the United States have been continuous since 1942. Doubtless similar conditions existed prior to 1942, but separate figures for tanning extracts are not available. As the United States is not a quebracho-producing country, imports from that source must be regarded as Canadian purchases of South American extract through United States agencies.

Many difficulties are encountered in promoting direct trade in this product between Canada and the producing countries. Many United States houses regard Canada as being within their selling territory; the foreign producer acquiesces in this claim and will not entertain the idea of appointing a Canadian agent or, alternatively, will not sell to a Canadian broker or importer because of the United States connection.

At the beginning of 1948, the price of quebracho was increased by 62.5 per cent, and at present this product is moving very slowly, owing to reluctance on the part of the users to pay such high prices.

Quebracho extract entering Canada is admitted free of duty, and there is no quota or import restriction of any kind in effect.

Competing Products Threaten Industry

The quebracho extract industry, which has contributed so greatly to the development of the territories of Chaco and Formosa, is today threatened with the possible loss of dominance in the production of tanning materials. The much publicized substitution of synthetic industrial chemicals for quebracho extract would disturb an important sector of the Argentine and Paraguayan economies. There is already a development of chemical tanning materials which could quite possibly have an economic effect within a few years. The use of wattle extract is expanding and it might replace quebracho extract to a considerable extent. However, a worse threat comes from within the industry itself. The exploitation of quebracho forests is carried on in an exhaustive manner, and each year immense areas are cut and presently abandoned without any provision for reforestation. In this way, an irreplaceable natural wealth is rapidly disappearing. In addition, as stated previously, only the heartwood is being utilized, the bark and sapwood, with a joint average tannin content of 9 to 12 per cent, being wholly discarded as sources of tannin.

It is estimated that, at the present rate of exploitation, the quebracho industry in Argentina and Paraguay will begin to decline in about 25 or 30 years. This conclusion is based on the known reserves. Many of the trees now being felled are 200 to 500 years of age, and any tree under 75 to 80 years is of little use in the quebracho extract industry. Therefore,

reafforestation would show no results for 80 to 100 years and would consequently not be economic for a private concern, and there is no definite prospect of the governments concerned rendering assistance. The indiscriminate use of red quebracho for fuel purposes is also a factor in hastening the extinction of this wood.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Eire Announces Further Import Quota for Spark Plugs

Dublin, September 27, 1948.—(FTS)—By an Order of the Eire Government, issued under the Control of Imports Acts, 1934 and 1937, a further quota and quota period has been announced as follows: Sparking plugs and component parts thereof: 50,000 articles for the period November 1, 1948, to April 30, 1949, compared with 30,000 articles for the previous six months' period.

Customs Documentation Requirements of El Salvador Changed

Documentation requirements covering shipments to El Salvador have been modified, according to information received from the Consul-General for that country in Montreal, effective September 25, 1948. Consular invoices are no longer required on shipments to El Salvador. The documents which must now be presented to the Consul for legalization are: (1) A commercial invoice in eight copies, in Spanish, six copies of which are retained by the Consul; (2) a certificate of origin in duplicate, in Spanish, for specified goods, which must be certified by a Chamber of Commerce or any other authorized organization, and one copy of which is retained by the Consulate; (3) four copies (one original and three non-negotiable copies) of the bill of lading, of which the Consul retains the three non-negotiable copies.

Presentation of the consular documents is not necessary on parcel post shipments valued at less than \$50. Air express shipments valued under \$100 are similarly exempt.

Sanitary certificates, certificates of purity, millers' certificates and certificates of analysis are required on various types of shipments.

Consular fees will be collected at the Customs House of destination.

Full details on the requirements as to information necessary for completion of commercial invoices, the types of goods requiring certificates of origin and of those for which a sanitary certificate is necessary may be obtained by writing to the Foreign Tariff Section of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

India Seeks Trade With Iran

New Delhi.—The Government of India has removed all restrictions on imports of goods from Iran, in order to encourage commercial relations between the two countries.

New TWA Office in Saudi Arabia

Cairo.—A district traffic and sales office has been opened by Trans-World Airlines in Dhahran, Saudi Arabia. The improved facilities now available there for shippers and businessmen will assist in developing the trade potential of the Arabian area. Dhahran lies midway between Cairo and Bombay, both of which cities are already served by TWA.

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 offices 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.
Galt—Board of Trade.
Guelph—Board of Trade.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.
London—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.
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.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Welland—Board of Trade.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

T. Grant Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, is making a tour of Canada, visiting those sections of the country interested in trade with his area, which includes the Leeward and Windward Islands, Barbados, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana and the French West Indies.

Halifax—October 25-26.
 Charlottetown—October 28.
 Moncton—October 29.
 St. John's, Newfoundland—November 1-2.

Ottawa—November 4-6.
 Quebec City—November 9.
 Montreal—November 10-12.

J. C. Britton, Commercial Secretary for Canada in St. John's, Newfoundland, for the last five years, is continuing his tour of Canada, during which he will discuss with businessmen the development of trade between this country and Newfoundland. On conclusion of his present tour, Mr. Britton will sail for Tokyo, to which he has been posted as special representative.

Winnipeg—November 2, 3.
 Regina—November 5.
 Vancouver—November 8-19.

Victoria—November 20-22.
 Saskatoon—November 25.
 Ottawa—November 29.

F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Melbourne, Australia, will commence a tour of Canada on October 25, visiting those sections of the country interested in trade with his area, which includes the States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Windsor, Walkerville—October 25-26.
 Sarnia—October 27.
 London—October 28.
 Kitchener—October 29.
 Guelph—October 30.
 Preston, Galt—November 1.

Brantford—November 2.
 Hamilton—November 3, 4.
 St. Catharines, Welland—November 5, 6.
 Toronto—November 8-19.
 Ottawa—November 22-24.



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.

†Calls at Quebec about three days later.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Aden—			
Port Aden	November 16-20	<i>Memnon</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques... Lourenço Marques... Lourenço Marques... Lourenço Marques..	October 21-30 Oct. 30-Nov. 11 November 1 November 20-25	<i>Shelburne County</i> <i>Chandler</i> <i>Morgenster</i> <i>Digby County</i>	March Shipping Elder Dempster Shipping Limited March Shipping
Lourenço Marques.. Beira	November 11-22	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques.. Mombasa Beira	Oct. 25-Nov. 2 November 13-20	<i>Thorscape</i> <i>Thorshall</i>	Kerr Steamships Kerr Steamships
Africa-South—			
Cape Town Port Elizabeth East London Durban	October 21-30 Oct. 25-Nov. 2 Oct. 30-Nov. 10 November 1 November 11-22 November 20-25	<i>Shelburne County</i> <i>Thorscape</i> <i>Chandler</i> <i>Morgenster</i> <i>Cambray</i> <i>Digby County</i>	March Shipping Kerr Steamships Elder Dempster Shipping Limited Elder Dempster March Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires Buenos Aires Buenos Aires Buenos Aires	October 28-30 November 1-2 November 1-5 November 16-18	<i>Bowgran</i> <i>Mormacsurf</i> † <i>Brazilian Prince</i> <i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson Montreal Shipping Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson
Australia—			
Brisbane Sydney Hobart Geelong Melbourne Adelaide	November 15-20	<i>City of St. Albans</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Freemantle Geelong Melbourne Sydney	Oct. 31-Nov. 5	<i>Port Albany</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgian Congo—			
Matadi	November 20-25	<i>Digby County</i>	March Shipping

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	October 22-28	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	October 22-28	<i>Ida Bakke (r)</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6	<i>Beavercove (r)</i>	Canadian Pacific
Antwerp.....	November 4	<i>Prins Willem III</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	November 5-10	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	November 6-13	<i>Vasconia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	November 8-13	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	November 13	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	November 12-18	<i>Westralia</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 15-20	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	November 16-22	† <i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	November 17	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	November 18-24	<i>Anatina</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 20	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	November 22-27	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Antwerp.....	November 23	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	November 23	<i>Prins Johan Willem Friso</i>	Shipping Limited
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	November 1-2	<i>Mormacsurf</i>	Montreal Shipping
Santos.....			
Recife.....			
Rio de Janeiro.....	October 28-30	<i>Bowgran</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Santos.....	November 1-5	† <i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
	November 16-18	<i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson
British Honduras—			
Belize.....	November 10-14	<i>Jane Stove</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal.....	November 10-14	<i>Jane Stove</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	October 15-25	<i>Edvard Greig</i>	March Shipping
Colombo.....	November 1-5	<i>City of Stafford</i>	McLean Kennedy
Colombo.....	November 15-20	<i>Merchant Prince</i>	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	<i>Riverside</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	November 1-5	<i>Steel Seafarer (r)</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Shanghai.....	November 10-20	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 4	† <i>N. O. Rogenaes</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla.....	October 26-29	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
Barranquilla.....	November 5-8	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	November 1-5	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Havana.....	November 20-25	<i>Stegeholm</i>	Swedish American
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	November 5-6	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Copenhagen.....	November 22-27	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo....	Oct. 30-Nov. 4	† <i>N. O. Rogenaes</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	October 25-28	<i>Amsteldijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Said.....	November 16-20	<i>Memnon</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Suez.....			
Elre—			
Dublin.....	November 3-6	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	November 17-21	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	November 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Shipping Limited
Cork.....			
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	November 5-6	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Helsinki.....	November 22-27	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
France—			
Le Havre.....	November 5-10	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	November 15-20	<i>Hadu County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	November 16-23	† <i>Scin</i>	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	November 22-27	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
French Indo-China—			
Saigon.....	November 1-5	<i>Steel Seafarer</i> (r)	Isthmian Steamships
Marseilles.....	October 22-28	<i>Ida Bakke</i> (r)	Montreal Shipping
Rouen.....	November 4-10	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	October 22-28	<i>Ida Bakke</i> (r)	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	November 8-13	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	November 12-18	<i>Westralia</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	November 18-24	<i>Anatina</i>	Montreal Shipping
Bremen.....	November 22-27	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Hamburg.....			
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios.....	November 10-14	<i>Jane Stove</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 4	† <i>N. O. Rogenaes</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong.....			
	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	<i>Riverside</i>	March Shipping
	November 1-5	<i>Steel Seafarer</i> (r)	Isthmian Steamships
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi.....	November 1-5	<i>City of Stafford</i>	McLean Kennedy
Bombay.....	November 15-20	<i>Merchant Prince</i>	McLean Kennedy
Madras.....			
Calcutta.....			
Bombay.....	October 15-25	<i>Edward Greig</i>	March Shipping
Madras.....	November 10-20	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Italy—			
Naples.....	November 4-11	<i>Marchcape</i>	Montreal Shipping
Genoa.....	November 11-19	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
	November 21-30	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports.....	November 4-10	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Japan—			
Yokohama.....	Oct. 25-Nov. 5	<i>Riverside</i>	March Shipping
	November 10-20	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang.....	October 25-28	<i>Amsteldijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham.....	November 16-20	<i>Memnon</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	November 1-5	<i>Steel Seafarer</i> (r)	Isthmian Steamships
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas.....	November 4-11	<i>Marchcape</i>	Montreal Shipping
	November 11-19	<i>Liguria</i>	Montreal Shipping
	November 21-30	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Veracruz.....	November 1-5	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
Veracruz.....	November 10-13	<i>Federal Pioneer</i>	Federal Commerce
Veracruz.....	November 20-25	<i>Stegholm</i>	Swedish American
Tampico.....	October 20-28	<i>Salen</i>	Federal Commerce
Veracruz.....			
Netherlands East Indies—			
Batavia.....	October 25-28	<i>Amsteldijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Soerabaya.....	November 16-20	<i>Memnon</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Samarang.....			
Cheribon.....			
Belawan-Deli.....			

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curacao	October 26-29	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
Curacao	November 1-3	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
	{ October 22-28	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
	{ October 22-28	<i>Ida Bakke (r)</i>	Montreal Steamships
	{ November 8-13	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	{ November 4	<i>Prins Willem III</i>	Shipping Limited
	{ November 5-10	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	November 12-18	<i>Westralia</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	November 13	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
	{ November 15-20	<i>Hada County</i>	Canada Steamships
	{ November 17	<i>Prins Maurits</i>	Shipping Limited
	{ November 18-24	<i>Anatina</i>	Montreal Shipping
	{ November 20	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
	{ November 22-27	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
	{ November 23	<i>Prins Frederik Hendrik</i>	Shipping Limited
	{ November 23	<i>Prins Johan Willem Friso</i>	Shipping Limited
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	October 25-28	<i>Galloway Kent</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	Oct. 30-Nov. 2	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	November 13-16	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	November 26-29	<i>Dione</i>	Shaw Steamships
New Zealand—			
Auckland	November 11-17	<i>Kent</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington			
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	November 8-12	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast	November 13-17	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Norway—			
Oslo	October 29-31	<i>Idefjord</i>	March Shipping
Kristiansand	November 1-3	<i>Laurits Swenson</i>	March Shipping
Stavanger	November 3-5	<i>Rancufjord</i>	March Shipping
Bergen	November 10-12	<i>Minerva</i>	March Shipping
Trondheim	November 10-12	<i>Norefjord</i>	March Shipping
Oslo	November 5-6	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Kristiansand			
Stavanager			
Bergen	November 22-27	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
Palestine—			
Tel-Aviv	Oct. 28-Nov. 5	<i>General Rivera</i>	Shipping Limited
Haifa			
Philippines—			
Manila	November 1-5	<i>Steel Seafarer (r)</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Poland—			
Gdynia	November 5-6	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Gdansk	November 22-27	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American
St. Pierre et Miquelon			
	{ Oct. 30-Nov. 2	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
	{ November 13-16	<i>Wellington Kent</i>	Newfoundland Canada
Siam—			
Bangkok	November 1-5	<i>Steel Seafarer (r)</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore			
	{ October 25-28	<i>Amsteldijk</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	{ November 16-20	<i>Memnon</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	{ November 1-5	<i>Steel Seafarer (r)</i>	Isthmian Steamships
Sweden—			
Gothenburg	November 5-6	<i>Erland</i>	Swedish American
Malmö			
Norrköping			
Stockholm			
	November 22-27	<i>Sparreholm</i>	Swedish American

Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	November 8-13	<i>Delilian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	November 10-15	<i>Bristol City</i>	Furness Withy
Bristol.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 4	<i>Gloucester City</i>	Furness Withy
Glasgow.....	October 23-29	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	November 4-10	<i>Moveria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	November 13-21	<i>Lismoria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 3	<i>Consuelo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Hull.....	November 8-12	<i>Marengo</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 1	<i>Cairnarvon</i>	Furness Withy
Leith.....	November 11-16	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 1	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 3	<i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 3	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	November 3-6	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	November 8-12	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	November 7-12	<i>Empress of France</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	November 13-17	<i>Ramore Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	November 16-22	<i>Sibley Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	November 17-21	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
London.....	October 27-30	† <i>Fort Cadotte</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 1	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Oct. 31-Nov. 6	<i>Beavercove</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	November 4-10	<i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	November 6-13	<i>Vasconia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	October 27-30	<i>Manchester Progress</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	November 3-6	<i>Manchester Trader</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	November 10-13	<i>Manchester Port</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	November 17-20	<i>Manchester Shipper</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	Oct. 27-Nov. 1	<i>Cairnarvon</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 4	<i>Gloucester City</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	November 10-15	<i>Bristol City</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	October 28-30	<i>Bowgran</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo.....	November 1-2	<i>Mormacsurf</i>	Montreal Shipping
Montevideo.....	November 1-5	† <i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Montevideo.....	November 16-18	<i>Bowplate</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	Oct. 30-Nov. 4	† <i>N. O. Rogenaes</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Cabello.....			
La Guaira.....	October 26-29	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
Puerto Cabello.....			
Maracaibo.....	November 3-8	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 4	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....			
Bermuda.....			
British Guiana.....			
Dominica.....			
Grenada.....			
Montserrat.....			
St. Kitts.....			
St. Lucia.....			
St. Vincent.....			
Trinidad.....			
Puerto Rico.....	{ October 26-29	<i>Polykarp</i>	Swedish American
	{ November 5-8	<i>Laholm</i>	Swedish American
Bahamas.....	{ November 1	<i>Canadian Victor</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	{ November 12	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
	{ November 22	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
	{ November 27	* <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	{ November 1-5	<i>Tunaholm</i>	Swedish American
	{ November 20-25	<i>Stegholm</i>	Swedish American

Departures from Quebec

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—			
London.....	November 1-4	<i>Samaria</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	November 14-18	<i>Scythia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson

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.....	November 12-14	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	November 12-14	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	November 12-14	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Iceland—			
Reykjavik.....	November 13-15	<i>Trollafoss</i>	F. K. Warren
Newfoundland—			
St. John's.....	October 24-29	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	October 26-28	<i>Mary Sweeney</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	October 28-30	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	Oct. 28-Nov. 1	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	October 28-29	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	November 1-4	<i>J. T. Murley</i>	Rowlings Limited
St. John's.....	November 9-10	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	November 9-10	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	November 11-12	<i>Mary Sweeney</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's.....	November 16-19	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	November 17-22	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	November 21-22	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
St. John's.....	November 23-26	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	Nov. 28-Dec. 3	<i>Newfoundland</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 1	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
Corner Brook.....	November 2-4	<i>Mary Sweeney</i>	Newfoundland Canada
Corner Brook.....	November 18-20	<i>Mary Sweeney</i>	Newfoundland Canada
St. Pierre et Miquelon.....	{	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
	October 28-30	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
	October 28-29	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
	November 9-10	<i>Atlantic Charter</i>	Montreal Shipping
	November 9-10	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
	November 21-22	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
	Nov. 30-Dec. 1	<i>Mayhaven</i>	Shaw Steamships
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	October 24-29	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	November 17-22	<i>Nova Scotia</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 1	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 3	<i>Newfoundland</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	October 28	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	November 18	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	December 9	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
West Indies—			
Bermuda.....	{	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
	October 28-30	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
	November 4-7	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
	November 22-25		
Jamaica.....	November 12-14	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Antigua.....	October 22-29 November 25-30 December 9-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r) * <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r) * <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National Canadian National Canadian National
Barbados.....			
Bermuda.....			
British Guiana.....			
Dominica.....			
Grenada.....			
Montserrat.....			
St. Kitts.....			
St. Lucia.....			
St. Vincent.....			
Trinidad.....			

Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium— Antwerp.....	December 13-18	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
British Honduras— Belize.....	December 10-14	<i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Canal Zone— Cristobal.....	December 10-14	<i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Colombia— Barranquilla.....	November 11-12	<i>N. O. Rogenaes</i> <i>Appollo</i> (r) <i>Feggen</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla.....	November 19-26		Saguenay Terminals
Barranquilla.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 4		Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic— Ciudad Trujillo.....	November 11-12	<i>N. O. Rogenaes</i> <i>Feggen</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Ciudad Trujillo.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 4		Saguenay Terminals
Germany— Hamburg.....	December 13-18	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Guatemala— Puerto Barrios.....	December 10-14	<i>A Ship</i>	Saguenay Terminals.
Haiti— Port au Prince.....	November 11-12	<i>N. O. Rogenaes</i> <i>Feggen</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Port au Prince.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 4		Saguenay Terminals.
Netherlands— Rotterdam.....	December 13-18	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam.....			
United Kingdom— Avonmouth.....	November 21-28	<i>Dorelian</i> (r) <i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 7		Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	December 3-11	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	Nov. 25-Dec. 1	<i>Fort Musquarro</i> <i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	Nov. 27-Dec. 1		Cunard Donaldson
London.....	Nov. 29-Dec. 7	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	November 16-26	<i>Manchester Commerce</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Venezuela— La Guaira.....	November 11-12	<i>N. O. Rogenaes</i> <i>Feggen</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Puerto Cabello.....	Nov. 30-Dec. 4		Saguenay Terminals
La Guaira.....	November 19-26	<i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
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...	November	<i>Manz Navigator</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South— Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... East London..... Durban.....	November	<i>Manz Navigator</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Argentina— Buenos Aires..... Buenos Aires.....	October 30 November 13	<i>Ravnanger</i> <i>Marinero</i>	Empire Shipping Anglo Canadian
Australia— Hobart..... Melbourne..... Sydney..... Sydney.....	November 7 November 13	<i>Wairuna</i> <i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian Canadian Australasian
Belgium— Antwerp.....	November 5	<i>Saint Bertrand</i>	Empire Shipping
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	November 13	<i>Marinero</i>	Anglo Canadian
Ceylon— Colombo.....	November 1	<i>Manz Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Chile— Valparaiso..... Antofagasta..... Corral.....	October 30	<i>Ravnanger</i>	Empire Shipping
Cook Islands— Raratonga.....	November 10	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
Fiji— Suva.....	November 13	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
France— Le Havre.....	November 5	<i>Saint Bertrand</i>	Empire Shipping
Hawaii— Honolulu.....	November 13	<i>Aorangi</i>	Canadian Australasian
India and Pakistan— Bombay..... Karachi.....	November 1	<i>Manz Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Netherlands— Amsterdam..... Rotterdam.....	November 5	<i>Saint Bertrand</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands West Indies— Curacao.....	November 13	<i>Marinero</i>	Anglo Canadian
New Zealand— Auckland..... Auckland..... Lyttelton..... Dunedin.....	{ November 7 November 13 November 10	<i>Wairuna</i> <i>Aorangi</i> <i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian Canadian Australasian Canadian Australasian
Persian Gulf.....	November 1	<i>Manz Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila.....	November 1	<i>Manz Fisher</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo.....			
Cebu.....			
Society Islands—			
Papeete.....	November 7	<i>Wairuna</i>	Canadian Australasian
Papeete.....	November 10	<i>Waitemata</i>	Canadian Australasian
United Kingdom—			
Liverpool.....	November 19	<i>Pacific Unity</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	November 30	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Leith.....	Oct. 30–Nov. 15	<i>Lake Nipigon</i>	Anglo Canadian
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello.....	November 13	<i>Marinero</i>	Anglo Canadian

New Issues of Postage Stamps in Bizonal Germany

Frankfurt, September 17, 1948.—(FTS)—Five new issues of postage stamps, in a range of twenty-five denominations, were placed on sale by the Deutsche Post in the Bizonal area on September 1. The new stamps commemorate five of Germany's historic landmarks: Cologne Cathedral, the Holstein Gate in Luebeck, the Brandenburg Gate in Berlin, the Frankfurt Roemer, and Munich's 15th century Frauenkirche. Full responsibility for the printing and issuance of postage stamps in the Bizonal area has been transferred to the Bizonal Economic Council. Control of stamps was formerly a function of the military governments.

Middle East Potential Market for Tractors

Cairo.—The tractor potential of the Middle East has been estimated at over 500,000 units by Sir John Boyd Orr, until recently Director of the U. N. Food and Agricultural Organization. The estimate by countries is: Egypt, 208,000; Iraq, 177,000; Syria and Lebanon, 126,000; and Palestine, 66,500. The requirement is for a simple standardized tractor, easily serviceable from centres in the Middle East. With mechanization, the size of the holdings and their productivity could be increased. At the same time, labour could be freed for secondary industries. However, tractors are difficult to obtain.

Data for Exporters Compiled

Information, of particular interest to Canadian exporters, concerning shipping documents and customs regulations of foreign countries, is being compiled by the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Foreign Trade Service. Countries concerning which such information is now available in a revised form are: Denmark, Italy, Norway, Sweden and Switzerland. Data on other countries will be made available from time to time.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

Argentina

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

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

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

Australia

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

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

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

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

Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. 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—Office of the 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—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe.

Territory includes 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, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section, 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, Frankfurt am Main, 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 114.

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—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes 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.

Switzerland

Berne—YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.

Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

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—J. L. MUTTER, 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.

Boston—T. F. M. NEWTON, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Boylston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. H. HURLEY, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit, 26, Michigan.

Chicago—EDMOND TURCOTTE, Consul-General of 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.

San Francisco—HARRY A. SCOTT, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.

Venezuela

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

Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Oct. 12	Nominal Quotations Oct. 19
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2060	.2060
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.....	Cruzerio	.....	.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	Off.	.0046	.0038
		Free	.0032	.0032
French Empire—African.....	Franc	.....	.0079	.0076
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc	.....	.0201	.0202
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	.....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands.....	Florin	.....	.3769	.3769
Netherlands East Indies.....	Florin	.....	.5302	.5302
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin	.....	.5302	.5302
New Zealand.....	Pound	.....	4.0300	4.0300
Norway.....	Krone	.....	.2015	.2015
Pakistan.....	Rupee	.....	.3022	.3022
Palestine.....	Pound	.....	4.0300	4.0300
Peru.....	Sol	.....	.1538	.1538
Philippines.....	Peso	.....	.5000	.5000
Portugal.....	Escudo	.....	.0403	.0403
Siam.....	Baht	.....	.1000	.1000
Spain.....	Peseta	.....	.0916	.0916
Sweden.....	Krona	.....	.2783	.2783
Switzerland.....	Franc	.....	.2336	.2336
Turkey.....	Lira	.....	.3571	.3571
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	.....	4.0300	4.0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound	.....	4.0300	4.0300
United States.....	Dollar	.....	1.0000	1.0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	.6583	.6583
		Uncontrolled	.5618	.5618
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	.....	.2985	.2985