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COVER SUBJECT—Extensive areas in southern British Columbia are turned over to the growing of apples, producing a fine quality of fruit, well-known in the United Kingdom and other overseas markets. An estimated eight million bushel crop was harvested last fall in British Columbia, a near record. This shows the beautiful setting in which apple orchards flourish along Okanagan Lake, near Penticton, B.C.

National Film Board Photograph

U.K. Fixes 1947 Token Imports At 20 Per Cent Prewar Value

Some 170 products approved for token shipment during 1946 are eligible in 1947—Additional commodities to be put on list—115 Canadian firms exported goods valued at \$1.5 million, thereby maintaining their name on British market—1946 quota may be used up to February 28, 1947.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

London, January 3, 1947.—Canada's quota of token shipments to the United Kingdom for the year 1947 has been fixed at 20 per cent of the average annual value of prewar export trade. All products approved by the United Kingdom authorities for token shipment during 1946 will be eligible for this quota, and this list will be extended further during 1947. However, the percentage quota allowed for additional products will be progressively less than 20 per cent, commensurate with the lapse of time from the beginning of the year, to the point when additions to the list are announced.

Canadian Brands Kept on British Market

The token shipment scheme came into operation on April 8, 1946, and during the remaining nine months of the year, quotas were issued to the approximate value of \$1,500,000. Despite this relatively modest total value, the scheme made it possible for 115 Canadian firms to reintroduce their products on the United Kingdom market, which had been closed to them during the war years. It meant that the money and effort invested before the war in establishing Canadian brands would not be wasted. Firms that have not taken up all their 1946 token shipment quotas are assured that import licences will be issued against these 1946 quotas until February 28, 1947.

Many Items Approved for 1947 Shipment

The following are some 170 items which were approved for token shipment in 1946, and accordingly, are now eligible for 20 per cent quotas in 1947:

- †*Jelly powder
- †Canned macaroni and spaghetti
- †Canned pork and beans
- Canned soups
- †Rolled or flaked oats
- †Whisky
- Canned lobster
- †Canned vegetables (excluding tomatoes and tomato puree) or types not already on token import list
- Cheese rennet
- Mustard
- Olives (preserved in salt or brine)
- Vegetable butter colouring
- Glace cherries
- Marshmallow (cooking ingredient)
- Quick frozen peas (Note: These may be distributed in the United Kingdom only between November 1 and April 30)
- Bottled fruits processed for serving with ice cream
- †Pickles

Papermakers' felts
 Ladies' felt hats
 †Artificial silk clothing
 †*Printed artificial silk woven fabric of a width exceeding 12 inches. Artificial silk woven fabric of a width *not* exceeding 12 inches. Athletes' supporters
 *Embroidery and embroidered articles (other than apparel) of descriptions currently manufactured in the United Kingdom for the home market of which the base fabric is wholly or mainly of cotton
 Undergarments (excluding corsets) of woven material other than artificial silk
 Men's and boys' outer garments other than knitted, netted or crocheted, of material other than artificial silk
 Undergarments and children's outer garments (excluding hose), knitted, netted or crocheted, of material other than artificial silk
 Cotton boot and shoe laces
 Cotton ribbons and tapes
 †Elastic braid
 Gauze fabric or meshing
 Jute webbing
 Men's felt hats
 Men's shirts
 Trimmings of cotton and cotton rayon mixtures
 Wool and mohair plushes and other pile fabrics
 Woollen damasks, tapestries and brocades
 Woollen tissues
 Bed ticking
 Cotton piece-goods, woven, of all kinds
 Cotton sewing thread, finished
 Furnishing fabrics of cotton and cotton rayon mixtures
 Linen piece-goods, printed or dyed
 Linen thread
 Made-up cotton goods: Quilts, counterpanes and other bed coverings of cotton and cotton rayon mixtures
 Made-up linen goods: Damask table linen
 Linen canvas not under 12 oz. per square yard
 Saddlers' threads
 Synthetic rubber belting other than conveyer belting
 †Waterproof rubber footwear of the following types: Men's short boots, cleated; men's storm king, cleated; women's short boots, cleated; women's short boots, varnished; misses' short boots, varnished.
 Rubber heels and soles
 Surgeons' rubber gloves
 Rubber bands
 Rubber bathing caps
 Rubber erasers
 †Rubber hot water bottles
 Household rubber gloves
 Rubber soleing slabs
 Waterproof clothing of all kinds (including blankets, baby pants and crib-sheets)
 Rubber garden hose
 Wallpaper
 Blotting paper
 Bristol board
 Duplicating paper
 Greeting cards
 Printing paper of the following types: book, text, cover, offset, litho
 Stationery paper in uncut form
 Writing paper in large sheets (bond, ledger)
 Carbon electrodes
 †Dry batteries (torch)
 Dry batteries (high tension)
 Porcelain insulators, industrial
 Spark plugs
 Vacuum cleaners and parts
 Brushes
 Buttons, plastic
 Films for photographers' use
 Furniture of metal (other than domestic furniture)
 Locks and padlocks, key and key blanks
 Mechanical valves

Paints and varnishes
 †Slide (zip) fasteners
 Anti-skid chains
 Beehives and frames
 Cooking and heating appliances
 Domestic cutlery, spoons and forks
 Domestic woodware (clothes pegs, etc.)
 Ice skates, roller skates, ice hockey equipment and other sports (e.g. tennis, badminton, golf, squash, etc.) equipment
 Imitation jewellery
 †Lawnmowers
 †Lighter flints
 Oil lamps and lanterns for illumination
 †*Pens, fountain, and parts
 Pencils, propelling, and parts
 Toilet preparations: Tooth paste and powder, lipstick and rouge, face powder, petroleum jelly preparations, hair tonic and brilliantine, other cosmetics
 Toilet requisites
 Toys and dolls (*not hemp or rubber*)
 Axes
 Cultivators
 Forks
 Hoes
 Rakes
 } for garden and farm use
 Bolts and nuts of all kinds, other than precision bolts and nuts
 Nails and staples of all kinds (including hob-nails and boot and shoe studs)
 Rivets of iron and steel
 Cement
 †Buttons and fasteners of steel, for overalls, etc.
 Photographic coated paper (not sensitized)
 Photographic paper and cloth, unexposed (sensitized)
 Photographic plates
 Powder for sporting cartridges
 Sporting cartridges, primed, empty
 Wooden moulding for picture and mirror frames
 Wooden picture and mirror frames
 Wooden spring blind or shade rollers
 Aluminum cooking utensils
 Paper dress patterns
 *Table glassware (types as currently manufactured in the United Kingdom for the home market)
 †Hard haberdashery of all types (excluding buttons and other types already on the token import list)
 Buttons (other than plastic buttons, and steel buttons for overalls), vegetable, ivory and dun buttons
 Carpet sweepers and repair parts
 Electric light fixtures
 Electric refrigerators for domestic purposes
 Gasoline and kerosene pressing irons
 Meta fuel
 Milk churns, cans and pails, and milk strainers
 Musical boxes
 Abrasive cloths, papers and discs, manufactured
 Cinematographic cameras and projectors (for 16 mm. film or less)
 Electrical equipment for cycles and motorcycles
 Electric meters
 Goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares
 Ice cream cabinets
 Outboard motors
 Varnished cambric insulating material
 Fancy leather goods excluding trunks, travelling bags, handbags, wallets and paches
 Leather gloves
 Baskets and basketware
 Furniture of bamboo, cane, wickerwork or similar material (excluding furniture made from woven fabric)
 Domestic electrically operated washing machines
 Domestic hand operated meat mincers, coffee and spice mills
 Electric fans complete with motors for domestic use
 Electric light bulbs

Lamb globes and lamp glasses
 Shampoos, non-liquid, in containers holding not more than one ounce
 *Sporting guns, sporting rifles and spare parts thereof
 Sun goggles
 Typewriter ribbons
 Bottles other than ornamental, pharmaceutical and medicine, and wine and spirit bottles
 Electric switches
 Fuses and detonators
 Gear transmissions and gears
 Glazed wall tiles
 Machine knives
 Paper machine wires
 Pipe joints of non-malleable cast iron, pipe joints of iron or steel excluding malleable cast iron and non-malleable cast iron
 Pulley blocks
 Silvered sheet and plate glass (excluding mirrors)
 Woven wire cloth
 Yellow varnished paper for bottle cap linings
 Aluminum kitchen utensils other than cooking utensils
 Carbon paper
 Illuminating glassware other than lamp globes and lamp glasses
 Mirrors conforming in shape and size to those in current use for utility furniture
 Aluminum and aluminum alloys in sheets, discs, wire, tubes, rods, cables, shapes and sections
 Barrels made of aluminum and aluminum alloys
 Coloured sheet and plate window glass
 Granite pavement kerbs and setts
 Weighing apparatus other than personal and baby scales of less than 5 cwt. capacity and sold at a retail price not exceeding 50 pounds
 Wood wool

*Subject to production specifications.

†Subject to price control.

Details may be obtained from the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Wartime Rise Shown in Trade Of Portuguese East Africa

*Value of trade in 1945 almost double that of 1941—
 Three-quarters of commerce comprises "goods in
 transit", as ports of colony serve large area of South
 Africa.*

By D. S. Armstrong, Assistant Commercial Secretary

Johannesburg, December 15, 1946.—Foreign commerce of Portuguese East Africa has steadily increased during the years 1941 to 1945. This colony, also known as Mozambique, is the second in size but the first in importance in the Portuguese Empire. It has an area of 297,735 square miles (one-quarter larger than France) and a population of five million natives and 55,000 Europeans. Portuguese East Africa occupies a strategic geographical position in the southern part of the African continent from a commercial point of view. Its two ports on the Indian Ocean, Beira and Lourenço Marques, are of great importance to the Union of South Africa, the Rhodesias and Nyasaland. Beira is the only ocean port for the British colonies mentioned, and Lourenço Marques is the closest port to the rich city of Johannesburg and its surrounding territory.

Bulk of Trade "Goods in Transit"

Thus the importance of "goods in transit" will be realized when analysing the trade statistics of Portuguese East Africa. For instance, the total trade of the colony for 1945 was valued at \$226,935,045, but this is broken down as follows: Exports, 9.3 per cent; imports, 15.3 per cent; and goods in transit, 76.4 per cent. Excluding goods in transit, the growth of foreign trade during the war years is shown by the following figures:

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
Total trade	\$32,405,265	\$44,542,620	\$46,420,470	\$52,770,080	\$58,659,075
Imports	19,915,605	25,541,010	25,280,910	27,731,115	34,174,215
Exports	12,489,660	19,001,610	21,139,460	25,038,965	24,484,860

A breakdown of imports by countries of origin shows that in 1945, 49 per cent were supplied by Portugal; 12.9 per cent by the United States; 9.8 per cent by South Africa and 7.7 per cent by the United Kingdom. Canada accounted for about one per cent of the colony's imports.

Textiles Are Principal Import

The most important groups of imports in 1945 and their values were: Animals, \$81,073; raw materials, \$4,441,857; textiles, \$11,561,730; food products, \$7,234,051; machinery, etc., \$4,223,495; other manufactures, \$6,634,022. The principal products exported were oils, such as coconut and almond (28.7 per cent); cotton (25.5 per cent); sisal (11.9 per cent) and sugar (11.3 per cent). The majority of oil exports went to Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal and South Africa, while cotton and sugar were exported to Portugal, and sisal to the United States.

India Will Export Black Pepper in 1947

New Delhi, January 2, 1947.—(FTS)—The Government of India has decided to allow the export of black pepper from January to the end of September, 1947, on an allocation basis. The following quotas have been established; United States 2,500 tons, United Kingdom 1,900, U.S.S.R. 500, Canada 300, Australia 300, Belgium 125, Netherlands 125, Denmark 100, Spain, including Spanish Morocco, 100, Italy 100, Turkey 100, Portugal 100, Czechoslovakia 100, British West Indies 100, Ceylon 75, New Zealand 55, Eire 50, Norway 50, Switzerland 20, British colonies in Africa 10, Middle East Africa and Persian Gulf countries 1,500, and other countries of the western hemisphere 750 tons.

Canada May Make Immediate Jute Purchases

Canada is able to make urgent purchases of jute and jute goods, as a result of an interim measure of the Indian Government, which has made a preliminary release pending announcement of quotas for the period December 26, 1946, to June 25, 1947.

The preliminary release is based on Canada's quota for the period June 26 to December 25, 1946, which was 1,500 long tons of jute, and 18,000 long tons of jute goods, and will amount to one third of this in the case of raw jute, and one half in the case of jute goods. This means that the preliminary release for Canada against the second half-year quota is 500 tons of raw jute, and 9,000 tons of jute goods. It is expected that the Indian Government will announce quotas for the second half-year period in the near future.

Electric Refrigerator Market in Mexico Shows Promise

United States is principal supplier—Demand increasing as living standard rises—Future outlook good if token shipments made now.

By A. W. Evans, Assistant Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy

Mexico City, December 13, 1946.—While the population of Mexico is over twenty million, the market for electric refrigerators is comparatively small. The low living standard of the masses of the people and the lack of power distribution facilities in rural areas have combined to keep demand at a low level. It is estimated that over half the refrigerators sold in Mexico are sold in Mexico City (population two million), most of the remainder being sold in Guadalajara, Monterrey and the port cities.

Market Undergoing Change

The above picture, however, has been undergoing a fundamental change. Sales have been increasing over the past few years. It is now estimated that under normal conditions, sales will amount to from 10,000 to 15,000 units per annum. This is caused by a general rise in the standard of living. Formerly, electric refrigerators were regarded as a luxury even by the wealthy, while to-day they are considered a necessity. Restaurants, chain and meat stores are users of the large refrigerator units, while in localities where electrical equipment is commonplace, the deep-freeze unit is arousing great interest.

United States Supplies the Mexican Market

Mexico does not manufacture refrigerators at the present time. It is unlikely that they will be manufactured here for some time to come. The United States, for all practical purposes, is the sole supplier. Refrigerator imports from the United States have increased from 746,560 pesos in 1938 to 1,924,832 pesos in 1944. In 1941, imports from the United States of this commodity reached a record high of 7,183,215 pesos.

The power companies in Mexico do not retail electrical appliances. Sales are generally made to the public by electrical appliance dealers, department stores and the large radio stores. In normal times most sales are made under some time-payment plan. The unit generally preferred is constructed with a porcelain interior and an enamelled exterior. In houses the 7 cu. ft. size is preferred while the 5 cu. ft. size is used in most apartments.

Future Outlook is Promising

The outlook for the sale of Canadian-made electric refrigerators is excellent provided that token shipments can be made now. This point cannot be too strongly emphasized. The present is the ideal time for the Canadian manufacturer to get the name of his product before the public in competition with the well-entrenched American brands.

Plans are now under way for the assembly of refrigerators in Mexico by U.S. concerns, but none has yet been assembled here. However, that is a factor that must be considered from the long-run point of view by anyone entering the market here.

Definite Upward Trend in Export Trade Noted in Recent Months

Monthly average for July-November is \$30 millions in excess of average for January-June—Exports to the United States and United Kingdom 65 per cent of the total—Aggregate value of exports for first eleven months of 1946 \$2,100 millions—Purchases by Empire countries increase.

By D. H. Fullerton, Research and Development, Dominion Bureau of Statistics

November exports were valued at \$232,218,638, the second highest monthly total for 1946. Aggregate exports for the eleven-month period ended November amounted to \$2,100,312,720. A definite upward trend in export trade is indicated, with monthly exports for the first six months of 1946 averaging \$177 millions, and for the last five months \$207 millions. Although, before the war, a concentration of exports in the latter part of the year generally took place, the usual contributing factor of seasonal wheat shipments does not currently apply. The average monthly value of wheat exports in the first six months of 1946 exceeded the average for the last five months of this year.

United States and U.K. Trade Compared

The table below shows Canadian exports to the United States and to the United Kingdom for the first eleven months of 1939, 1945 and 1946. The percentage of total Canadian exports going to the United States remained relatively constant, around 38 per cent, while exports destined for the United Kingdom fell from 36 per cent in 1939 to 26 per cent in 1946.

Exports to United States and United Kingdom

Country	January to November (\$ Millions)		
	1946	1945	1939
United States	804.1	1,108.0	326.4
United Kingdom	538.1	896.8	298.8
Other Countries	758.1	978.7	198.7
Total exports	2,100.3	2,983.5	823.9

Percentage Distribution

Country	January to November (\$ Millions)		
	1946	1945	1939
United States	38.3	37.1	39.6
United Kingdom	25.6	30.1	36.3
Other Countries	36.1	32.8	24.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Purchases by Empire Countries Rise

South Africa formed the second largest Empire market for Canadian goods, with wheat, flour, lumber, automobiles and railway equipment the principal commodities exported to that country. Canadian exports to British India stood at ten times the 1939 level, wheat and railway equip-

ment forming the main items. Newfoundland and British colonies in the Caribbean area were large buyers of all types of Canadian manufactured and agricultural products. Newsprint and automobiles were the most important of the commodities shipped to Australia and New Zealand. Total exports to these countries for 1939, 1945 and 1946 are summarized in the following tables.

Principal Empire Exports

Country	January to November (\$ Millions)		
	1946	1945	1939
South Africa	62.5	29.0	16.4
India	46.7	294.3	4.6
*British Caribbean group	52.0	46.0	12.0
Newfoundland	34.6	37.2	7.9
Australia	33.9	30.2	30.3
New Zealand	13.5	17.4	11.6

*British West Indies, Bermuda, British Guiana and British Honduras.

Credits Stimulate Exports

Exports to countries which suffered extensive damage to their economies during the war were made possible by Canadian government loans under the Export Credits Insurance Act. These loans have materially aided the recovery and rehabilitation of distressed countries and at the same time provided an expanding market for Canadian goods. It will be seen from the following table that 1946 exports far exceed comparable prewar figures. In the case of China and the U.S.S.R., a portion of the export total represents UNRRA shipments.

Exports to Countries Receiving Loans

Country	January to November (\$ Millions)		
	1946	1945	1939
France	67.9	67.3	5.5
Belgium	61.0	29.6	6.6
China	40.6	3.1	2.5
Netherlands	30.7	31.7	6.9
Norway	17.7	7.6	9.6
U.S.S.R.	17.3	56.5	...
Netherlands East Indies	6.0	0.6	0.9
Czechoslovakia	9.8	6.3	3.0*
Total	251.0	202.7	35.0

*1938.

Exports to Latin America

Figures representing exports to Latin America are particularly indicative of the postwar growth and development of Canada's export trade. Aggregate exports are nearly five times the 1939 value, with newsprint, flour, wheat, rubber tires, sewing machines and trucks forming the main exports.

Exports to Latin American Countries

	January to November (\$ Millions)		
	1946	1945	1939
Central America	20.5	15.4	4.9
South America	61.3	34.1	12.8
Total	81.8	49.5	17.7

Canadian Exports, by Countries

	November 1945	November 1946	January-November 1945	January-November 1946
British Empire				
United Kingdom	\$ 52,368,688	\$ 57,885,067	\$ 896,840,416	\$ 538,146,363
Ire	988,570	1,360,283	13,932,934	6,522,520
Aden	2,693	4,104	153,390	253,745
Africa—				
British East	145,502	246,229	3,755,333	1,907,756
British South	2,667,508	8,570,097	29,020,066	62,458,190
Southern Rhodesia ...	96,840	418,319	1,928,287	3,004,597
British West—				
Gambia	3,606	3,845	32,666	62,674
Gold Coast	33,564	73,126	847,172	800,961
Nigeria	9,300	131,706	286,340	814,111
Sierra Leone	9,414	10,901	337,444	400,628
Other Br. W. Africa .....	.....	.....	21	.....
Bermuda	216,321	348,353	2,195,552	3,294,416
British East Indies—				
British India	10,291,969	3,225,625	294,323,615	46,660,159
Burma .....	.....	2,363	108,084	439,762
Ceylon	282,876	366,813	7,876,803	1,884,101
Straits Settlements ...	848,298	220,932	852,833	2,637,589
Other Br. E. Indies ...	2,383	633	2,383	50,710
British Guiana	555,008	665,987	5,908,221	6,555,327
British Honduras	64,432	137,287	816,202	1,075,097
British Sudan	2,688	6,458	90,040	494,796
British West Indies—				
Barbados	455,581	623,810	4,285,950	5,743,894
Jamaica	1,888,438	1,911,518	13,800,871	13,844,521
Trinidad and Tobago ..	1,261,511	2,072,350	15,059,996	17,408,972
Other Brit. W. Indies ..	775,497	752,902	6,132,939	7,300,356
Falkland Islands .....	.....	.....	7,894	1,572
Gibraltar	57,139	597	584,605	333,524
Hong Kong	12,731	369,944	12,731	4,215,770
Malta	4,048	509,742	4,430,736	4,614,407
Newfoundland	3,593,865	4,049,841	37,244,642	34,582,220
Oceania—				
Australia	4,025,957	4,990,644	30,234,702	33,872,292
Fiji	55,149	48,063	231,557	365,047
New Zealand	1,400,908	1,754,226	17,386,592	13,499,042
Other British Oceania ..	628	1,223	63,735	19,402
Palestine	673,125	867,795	2,326,213	3,464,662
Total British Empire..	\$ 82,794,237	\$ 91,630,783	\$1,391,106,965	\$ 816,819,183
Foreign Countries				
Abyssinia	1,935	662	7,162	21,461
Afghanistan .....	.....	.....	4,707	1,421
Albania .....	.....	667	311,968	122,154
Argentina	702,209	2,756,507	5,168,807	12,287,114
Austria .....	.....	47,225	.....	3,679,169
Belgium	6,830,415	3,654,375	29,622,368	61,029,651
Belgian Congo	126,615	119,713	875,481	1,145,818
Bolivia	45,393	37,711	291,452	482,173
Brazil	800,267	5,230,036	12,717,657	21,677,527
Bulgaria .....	.....	1,300	.....	8,756
Chile	258,840	345,275	2,264,731	3,250,382
China	1,669,298	5,568,042	3,094,878	40,648,826
Colombia	628,888	804,115	4,598,533	7,631,454
Costa Rica	44,930	38,388	469,809	839,364
Cuba	446,987	397,961	4,246,340	4,840,134
Czechoslovakia	2,517,083	451,359	6,316,397	9,761,733
Denmark	19,206	132,746	91,636	1,214,543
Greenland	49,505	161,205	850,552	233,805
Ecuador	45,638	64,174	335,224	722,934
Egypt	878,995	2,380,644	35,106,801	12,829,902
Finland	60	51,733	60	425,799
France	12,244,476	7,911,423	67,331,061	67,861,587
French Africa	1,096,415	132,336	16,636,452	8,841,389
French East Indies ...	.....	23,979	60	251,058
French Guiana	4,355	1,386	49,313	176,081
French Oceania	5,047	3,702	118,097	83,180
French West Indies ...	11,601	157,689	333,883	1,149,904
Madagascar	969	4,983	28,530	209,560
St. Pierre and Miquelon	58,077	74,375	650,195	742,531
Germany	389,730	533,731	1,604,437	6,629,937
Greece	2,672,499	220,406	24,341,091	9,458,039

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Foreign Countries— <i>Conc.</i>	November	November	January-November	
	1945	1946	1945	1946
Guatemala	59,908	55,986	373,755	866,741
Haiti (Republic of)	50,952	66,967	546,779	1,036,648
Honduras	17,313	47,995	173,267	542,333
Hungary .....	.....	449,296	.....	1,063,016
Iceland	113,886	113,704	3,612,685	2,942,594
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	29,170	517,864	3,450,135	3,171,885
Italy	296,223	912,423	88,821,456	18,859,224
Tripoli .....	.....	.....	18,857	.....
Italian Africa, other .....	.....	.....	6,470	2,643
Japan .....	.....	449,731	.....	1,026,850
Liberia	4,402	314	79,918	66,045
Lithuania .....	.....	.....	.....	16
Mexico	927,412	866,694	7,447,824	9,240,756
Morocco	1,700,306	86,686	9,119,575	1,149,760
Netherlands	6,211,000	3,657,835	31,697,274	30,751,037
Netherlands E. Indies	257,513	611,506	620,873	5,972,676
Netherlands Guiana	13,034	14,720	171,291	455,788
Netherlands W. Indies	104,949	151,399	730,443	1,291,427
Nicaragua	19,259	40,328	286,063	342,564
Norway	1,834,909	1,560,021	7,574,600	17,666,870
Panama	133,120	169,855	888,135	1,360,251
Paraguay	3,580	1,506	39,648	83,093
Persia	49,390	31,493	1,718,908	414,631
Peru	143,100	261,829	3,720,528	2,885,485
Philippine Islands	81,843	2,614,562	1,735,760	7,057,182
Poland	3,050,586	2,144,646	9,228,195	21,998,967
Portugal	324,024	193,291	2,153,836	2,570,448
Azores and Madeira	2,949	6,758	21,402	67,109
Portuguese Africa	27,642	150,105	797,566	1,566,831
Portuguese Asia	660	487	3,742	24,161
Roumania .....	.....	70	.....	516
Russia (U.S.S.R.)	3,443,558	191,565	56,504,920	17,297,039
Salvador	27,862	38,931	333,094	440,200
Dominican Republic	102,965	225,859	660,826	1,246,815
Siam .....	.....	2,961	.....	47,991
Spain	68,700	23,873	794,650	611,453
Canary Islands	16,813	.....	16,813	333,399
Sweden	454,508	1,620,103	3,348,400	8,528,931
Switzerland	492,195	501,308	10,326,656	6,792,894
Syria	24,966	6,033	613,744	202,817
Turkey	41,359	83,975	675,454	1,424,470
United States	101,211,946	89,227,661	1,108,027,067	804,072,779
Alaska	14,255	21,072	210,266	244,065
Am. Virgin Islands	1,815	1,827	17,332	92,951
Guam .....	.....	91	4,598	4,622
Hawaii	161,840	72,957	3,393,023	2,501,826
Puerto Rico	191,048	250,705	2,039,407	2,743,694
Uruguay	157,658	589,648	1,556,705	2,252,558
Venezuela	253,238	702,306	3,446,781	9,891,574
Yugoslavia	2,171,613	541,061	7,920,943	12,028,526
Total Foreign Countries	\$ 155,842,902	\$ 140,587,855	\$1,592,397,351	\$1,283,493,537
Total	\$ 238,637,139	\$ 232,218,638	\$2,983,504,316	\$2,100,312,720

Chloroform Now Manufactured in Canada

The first manufacture of chloroform in Canada has been undertaken by Canadian Industries Limited at Shawinigan Falls, Que. Initially, manufacture is being confined to the commercial grade. Substantial quantities are available for export markets.

Hydropower Developments in Ceylon

Bombay, December 14, 1946.—(F.T.S.)—Inquiries concerning the manufacture and provision of equipment for hydropower developments in Ceylon should be submitted to the consulting engineers, Messrs. Preece, Cardew and Rider, Nos. 8 and 10, Queen Anne's Gate, Westminster, London, England.

Dutch Will Establish New Factory To Produce Straw Building Board

Lack of imports due to exchange situation as well as other factors caused by effects of war creates a large demand—New factory at Hoogezand will commence production of hard and porous boards in fall of 1947.

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy

(One kilo equals 2.2 pounds; one metric ton equals 2,205 pounds; in 1939, one guilder or florin equalled Can.\$0.67, approximately.)

The Hague, December 13, 1946.—The Netherlands was a large importer of fibre boards before the war. There was no domestic production, excepting some small quantities of so-called processed peat boards, which were mainly used for insulating purposes. During 1939, imports of building boards totalled 9,241,070 kilos and were valued at Fls.1,245,301. The principal suppliers were: Sweden, 5,815,818 kilos, valued at Fls.784,257; United States, 1,183,685 kilos, valued at Fls.170,922; Finland, 1,121,142 kilos, valued at Fls.137,708; and Canada, 475,276 kilos, valued at Fls.64,904.

Effects of War Create Considerable Demand

During the war no imports could be made and, as a result of the widespread devastations with a consequent housing shortage, there is now a considerable demand for building boards in this country. During the period January-June, 1946, a total quantity of 3,860 metric tons of board was brought in from Sweden. No information as to the value is available.

Factory Will Produce Straw Building Board

Owing to the present unfavourable foreign exchange position, it will not be possible to meet the entire domestic requirements by importing foreign products. Plans, therefore, have been made for the establishment of a domestic straw building board industry. It is expected that production will be started in the fall of 1947 at Hoogezand, in the Province of Groningen, where there has always been a large surplus of straw, part of which was used in the manufacture of straw cardboard. The new factory premises cover an area of some 22 acres. The annual output is estimated at 10,000 metric tons of hard boards and 8,000 tons of porous boards. The quantity of straw required for the production of 1 ton of board is roughly 1½ tons. One ton of building board has a surface of 280 square metres or 3,014 square feet and the total annual production capacity is estimated at approximately 54 million square feet.

Products Will Have Many Uses

Hard and porous boards will be produced. The hard variety will be used for doors, panels and packing boxes. The latter branch of industry, in particular, consumes large quantities of wood, and in view of the extremely short supplies of this material, straw building board will be a welcome substitute. The porous boards will be very suitable for walls, ceilings and sound-insulation. The factory will be fully equipped with machinery for the manufacture of boards for special purposes. As the strongest boards are obtained by soaking them in linseed oil, special oil-impregnating equipment will also be installed in the plant.

Newsprint Production in Norway Reduced by Numerous Factors

Technical difficulties, pulp supplies, sales problems and prices cause five out of the ten newsprint mills to convert to other paper grades—Estimate total production in 1946 not to exceed 90,000 tons compared with pre-war average of 221,000 tons.

S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation

Oslo, December 20, 1946.—As one of the large forest areas of the world with great stands of timber suitable for the production of paper, Norway has for many years been among the important producers of that commodity. Norwegian production covers almost the entire field of papers made from woodpulp. Of this production, newsprint, although important in the national economy, is secondary to other types included in the overall output.

Wartime Conversion Cuts Newsprint Production

For a number of years, two main groups have handled the sales of Norwegian newsprint production. Prior to World War II, ten mills were primarily concerned with newsprint, but owing to technical difficulties, supplies of pulp, sales problems, and prices in both domestic and export markets during the war and since, five of these mills have converted to other grades of paper. Total prewar productive capacity annually amounted to 221,000 tons, but with the conversions indicated, this is reduced to approximately 140,000 tons at the present time.

Three Organizations Handle Sales

Of these two sales groups, the Norwegian Newsprint Paper Makers Limited act as the sales organization for three mills with a total annual productive capacity of 58,000 tons. As two of these mills are owned by Norwegian newspapers, the main part of their production is utilized domestically. The third mill, which has the highest productive capacity in the group, is keenly interested in the export trade and hence, most of its output is shipped to France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal and other European countries.

The second group, Union Paper Co. Ltd., acts as the sales office for the two mills of A/S Union. The annual productive capacity of these mills is about 66,000 tons, about two-thirds of which is supplied by Skotfos Bruk, the largest single producing mill in Norway.

In addition to these two main groups, an independent mill, Holmen-Hellefos, with a capacity of 17,000 tons annually, sells directly to domestic users and also Norwegian exporters, who, in turn, through their own agents abroad, effect sales throughout the world.

Newsprint Production Greatly Reduced

Present productive capacity of all Norwegian newsprint mills is about 140,000 tons annually or two-thirds the prewar figure. Following the liberation of Norway, many mills in the paper industry were either shut down entirely or operating at very low capacity. This condition was the result of the shortage of pulp due to the greatly reduced normal supplies

of available cut timber and coal required by many of the mills. The fuel problem has improved steadily during the past 15 months, but is still far from normal. The pulp position has improved, mainly due to the importation of a considerable volume from Sweden and the increased cut of timber last winter. Despite these ameliorations, some mills of the paper industry generally, and likewise the newsprint mills, are producing but 40 to 50 per cent of capacity, while even those which are best supplied with Swedish and domestic pulp have to date not exceeded 80 per cent of capacity. Thus, it is estimated in the trade that the total production of newsprint for 1946 will not exceed 90,000 tons.

Newsprint Subject to Domestic Price Control

As with all other commodities, the prices of newsprint have been controlled throughout the war and subsequently. Export prices, however, have not been given the same control attention. Exporters, when newsprint was available, were enabled to take advantage of the high prices offered in many countries, particularly in South America and China. Current domestic prices approximate \$80 per ton f.o.b. mill, but as various discounts are in effect, the price can be said to be about \$75. The average freight rates between mills in approximately a 60-mile radius of Oslo range between \$1 and \$3 per metric ton.

Latin America Is Important Market

In addition to various European markets, Central and South America during the current year have purchased newsprint in fair volume, while some business has been closed with China and the Mediterranean area. The importance of the Latin American markets to the Norwegian industry is apparent. Exports for the first eight months of 1946 to this area totalled 21,163 tons, comprised of the following shipments: Argentina, 14,721 tons; Brazil, 1,198 tons; Chile, 3,293 tons; Peru, 1,348 tons; Paraguay, 28 tons; Central America and Caribbean area, 575 tons. These figures must be considered in relation to the estimated total production of 90,000 tons in 1946, and the domestic consumption of newsprint in rolls and sheets of 20,000 tons, as well as the requirements of European markets, which are extremely important in Norwegian economy on account of trade arrangements, wherein paper is an important item in reckoning balances with these countries.

Jute Prices Rise Since Decontrol

Calcutta, December 27, 1946.—(FTS)—Burlap exports from Calcutta to the world markets during the first five months of 1946 totalled 761,436,700 yards, as compared with 505,992,600 yards in the same period last year.

Exports of jute bags of all kinds from Calcutta in the first five months of 1946 numbered 209,841,400 bags to all places compared with 150,878,500 bags in the same period last year. Holland received 1,365,000 kilos of raw jute from British India during the first three months of the current year, against 916,000 in the corresponding period of 1939. The British Military Government has made arrangements for supplying the jute industry in the British zone of Germany with raw jute.

According to the monthly index number of prices for Calcutta jute, prices in October, 1946, advanced sharply both for raw and manufactured jute. This was due to the decontrolling of jute prices since that month. Raw jute prices increased by 54 per cent, and those of jute goods by 32 per cent.

Brazil Offers Immediate Market For Auto Parts and Accessories

Hard usage during years of shortage and limited domestic production result in urgent demand for replacements—Wide range of equipment required—Sellers' market now exists.

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

Rio de Janeiro, December 21, 1946.—Brazil presents a great and growing market for automotive parts and accessories. There are some 219,811 motor vehicles in Brazil, most of which are centred in the more important cities of São Paulo and Rio, with a fair number in the cities of Belo Horizonte (State of Minas Gerais) and Porto Alegre (State of Rio Grande do Sul). Actually, the market is larger than it would appear, because the hard usage given to most of these motor vehicles necessitates frequent replacement of parts. Also, in most sections of Brazil the climate shortens the life of parts and accessories. As in North America, there is a large backlog of orders for all types of motor vehicles awaiting delivery, and it can be expected that the number of vehicles will increase very rapidly when larger deliveries are possible.

All Types Required

Domestic production of parts and accessories is very limited and confined to the relatively simple articles usually produced at high cost under the stimulus of the difficulties in obtaining supplies from abroad. The following replacement parts are at present in great demand: Pistons; piston rings; piston pins; connecting rods; connecting rod and main crankshaft bearings; valves; gaskets; spark plugs; and all items for the ignition system, particularly rotors, contact points, distributor caps, condensers, coils and wiring (wiring is purchased in sets, but also to a large extent is continuous rolls of 100 meters or other lengths).

In the accessory field, the following items find a ready market: Windshield wipers; electric horns; fog lamps and driving lamps; rear lamps and rear lamp lenses; window channels; running board mouldings; mirrors; tools for mechanics and workshops, such as wrenches and wrench sets, boring bars, hydraulic presses, valve face grinders, electric drills and sanders, and paint spraying equipment; hydraulic jacks, both the service type for garage and service stations and the smaller types for passenger cars and trucks.

As in North America, some factories, workshops, dealers, and service stations are committed to do all their purchasing from the automobile manufacturers. There are, however, a large number of independent manufacturers and wholesalers, who supply dealers, garages, and actual consumers. These consumers find it worthwhile to buy their replacement parts and accessories from the independent firms, rather than confine their purchases to one of the large organizations.

Early Delivery Main Factor

There are a large number of automotive jobbers in Brazil, and it is customary for a foreign manufacturer to appoint one or more agents in Brazil to visit these jobbers, solicit their orders, and place them directly with the manufacturer. Almost all the cars running in Brazil are of

American origin, and therefore Canadian-made parts and accessories are suitable for this market. Canadian manufacturers must, of course, compete directly with American suppliers. At present, early delivery is the primary requisite, but Brazil is a price market, and when supplies become plentiful, price will be of paramount importance.

Canada's Wartime Fish Production Reflects Great Credit on Industry

Production in 1939-45 period totalled 4,129,000,000 pounds in terms of product weight—Exports more than 2,755,700,000 pounds: U.K., 612,226,000 pounds; U.S., 1,568,017,000 pounds; other countries, 575,460,000 pounds—Large stocks for UNRRA.

The Canadian fishing industry produced more than 4,129,000,000 pounds of fish food products during the period 1939 to 1945.

During the same seven years more than 2,755,700,000 pounds of fish food products were exported from the Dominion.

The figures leave out of account altogether the production and exports of non-food fish products, such as meal and oil. Inclusion of commodities of this class would add fairly substantial amounts to the totals.

Raw Material Figure Much Higher

It is also to be remembered that the figures are given in terms of product weight. If production were expressed in terms of raw material, or catch, its total would be much bigger for the simple reason, of course, that it takes more than 100 pounds of raw material, or fish as it comes from the water, to produce 100 pounds of finished goods. In the processing of dried salt fish, for example, something like 300 pounds of raw material are required to produce 100 pounds of fish ready for market.

During the seven war years the fishing industry turned out these four billion pounds and more of fish food products.

Labour Force and Fleet Reduced

Those are big figures but taken only by themselves they leave a good deal of the achievement story untold. They must be viewed in the light of the fact, already indicated, that the industry operated with a labour force which had been reduced by 10 per cent or so from peacetime level and operated also with a fishing fleet of reduced size.

The important point in connection with the requisitioning of fishing vessels for national defence purposes is that the craft taken were among the most capable producing craft which the industry possessed. That made their diversion from the fisheries a much more serious matter, from the standpoint of fish production, than their actual number might have suggested, though, at that, the number exceeded 100.

Operating Conditions Perilous

Many Canadian industries, of course, ran into manpower-shortage difficulties during the war. Some had difficulty, too, in obtaining needed additional machinery or equipment replacements or parts. The fishing



Unloading Barrels of Pickled Mackerel at Halifax Docks

industry, however, had both those obstacles to encounter and, added to them, the actual diversion of essential equipment to other uses. On top of that, moreover, on various parts of the sea coast the fishing industry carried on its vital production task in the face of continuing peril of enemy attack upon the fishing craft. The peril was great but, to their high credit, it could not deter the fishermen from going regularly about their part in the national war effort.

B.C. Herring Pack Averaged 1,014,000 Cases

During the seven-year prewar period, 1932-38, British Columbia's canned herring output, or "pack", averaged slightly less than 15,000 cases a year—48-pound cases.

During the seven-year wartime period, 1939-45, the Pacific province pack averaged more than 1,014,000 cases, with the "high" mark, in 1942, going above 1,537,000 cases.

Wartime production, then, was nearly 70 times as great, on the average, as prewar output.

Virtually all of the wartime pack was supplied to the British Ministry of Food, with some of the herring going to UNRRA in the latter months of the fighting.

West Coast Industry Expanded

Canned herring supplied to the United Nations by Canada also included some fish from the Atlantic provinces, but by far the bigger share came from British Columbia. In prewar years more herring canning was done in the Atlantic region than on the Pacific coast, though production was not large, but the great expansion of operations of this kind from 1938

onward was on the West Coast where, before the war, most of the catch from this fishery went into the manufacture of drysalt herring, for shipment to the Orient, and the manufacture of fish meal and oil.

Canada's Whole Production Record Noteworthy

The huge British Columbia expansion of herring canning following the outbreak of war was a remarkable achievement but, for that matter, the whole production record of Canada's fishing industry was remarkable.

It was remarkable, not because there was any such over-all increase in output as occurred in the case of canned herring production—to look for anything of that kind would have been ridiculous—but over-all production was remarkable because it showed an upward trend and was at such huge figures in spite of the fact that the working force in the fisheries was reduced by enlistments, etc., and the fishing fleet reduced by the diversion of a substantial number of vessels to certain purposes of national defence.

Fish and Shellfish in Five Main Groups

Fish and shellfish which entered into the 1939-45 output of fish food products and, for that matter, enter Canadian output whether in peace or war, fall into five main classifications or groups, and the products themselves into a similar number of divisions. One of the main groups consists of "groundfish", so called because they are bottom-dwellers. The group includes such species as cod, halibut, haddock, pollock, as well as a number of others of lesser importance. A second group is made up of "pelagic" fish, or fish which spend most of their time in the upper or surface waters of the ocean—herring, mackerel, pilchards, etc. Another group takes in "estuarial" fish—salmon much the most important among them. Inland or freshwater fish make up the fourth group and shellfish the fifth.

Production Figures Detailed

Broken down according to these classifications, the seven-year production of fish foods and their value was as follows, with the quantities shown in thousands of pounds or, in other words, with the final '000 omitted in each case in the "pounds" column:

	1,000 Lbs.	
Groundfish	1,018,081	\$113,587,000
Pelagic	1,357,914	83,301,000
Estuarial	893,294	135,160,000
Inland	602,420	64,411,000
Shellfish	257,451	51,684,000

Inland Products Mostly Fresh and Frozen

Food products prepared from species in these five classifications are divided into fresh and frozen, smoked, salted, and canned. During 1939-45, nearly all the inland products were in the fresh and frozen division—the ordinary condition. Most of the shellfish were fresh and frozen, though there were important quantities of canned—principally canned lobsters and clams. Relatively small quantities of salted and smoked products were prepared from estuarial fish, but most of the estuarial catch went into cans and fresh and frozen, with canned leading the way by a wide margin. Groundfish and pelagic fish entered into all four product divisions. The bulk of the groundfish output, however, was in the fresh and frozen and salted sections, most of the pelagic production in the canned and fresh and frozen divisions.

Total Value \$448,143,000

Aggregate value of these supplies was \$448,143,000 and, by quantities and values, the outputs in the respective product divisions were as follows:

Fresh and frozen (both whole fish and fillets)—2,286,630,000 pounds and \$212,116,000; smoked (whole fish and fillets)—125,396,000 pounds and \$14,555,000; salted (pickled, filleted, and dried)—551,039,000 pounds and \$41,464,000; canned—1,166,095,000 pounds and \$180,008,000.

Exports Valued at \$345,000,000

Out of the 4,129,160,000 pounds of food products prepared by the industry in the war period, something more than two-thirds, or 2,755,703,000 pounds, was shipped out of the country. In value these export shipments came close to \$345,000,000, only \$50,000 less than that.

Shipments to the United Kingdom totalled 612,226,000 in poundage and \$99,093,000 in value.

Shipments to the United States were 1,568,017,000 pounds, with a value of \$190,347,000.

Countries other than the United Kingdom and the United States received 575,460,000 pounds and the deliveries were worth \$55,510,000.

Shipments Mainly to U.K.

Much the larger part of the supplies made available to the United Kingdom consisted of canned fish—512,056,000 pounds, valued at \$84,595,000—and, in turn, nearly all of the canned fish consisted of salmon and herring. The second largest item in the shipments was fresh and frozen fish. All told, these latter deliveries amounted to 93,286,000 pounds and in money the fish represented \$13,552,000. Except in small part, these deliveries were made up of frozen cod and other groundfish from the Atlantic provinces, frozen British Columbia halibut, and some frozen flatfish from each coast.

Purchases Under Contract

In 1939 and 1940 the fish supplied to Britain by Canada went through the usual commercial channels, but from 1941 onward there was a different situation. In 1941, in order to provide additional food supplies for the civilian population of the United Kingdom and for British armed services in various theatres of war, the Dominion Government undertook to bring Pacific Coast canned herring output (already increased sharply since war's outbreak) up to the point of maximum production and to direct the exportation of canned herring and canned salmon in such a way as would most effectively serve the end in view. To fulfil this undertaking the Dominion Department of Fisheries, acting for the Ottawa Government, entered into contracts with the Pacific canning trade for the purchase of canned salmon and canned herring in the quantities required for the British Food Ministry. Similar contracts were made in the following years, and they were also extended to include canned herring and sardines from the Atlantic area.

Bulk of Canned Salmon to U.K.

As has been said, nearly all of the canned herring put up in 1939-45 was supplied to the Food Ministry. In 1939 and 1940 more than half of the salmon pack went to the United Kingdom; in 1941, the first year of the agreements with the Food Ministry, two-thirds of the salmon canned in British Columbia, where virtually all of Canada's salmon canning is



Removing Tiers of Canned Salmon from the Steam Retorts in a British Columbia Salmon Cannery.

done, was delivered to the British authorities; and in 1942 all of the pack, except certain supplies needed for Canadian service purposes and for distribution by the Dominion's Red Cross among people from this country held prisoner by the enemy. In each of the next three years the great bulk of the output continued to go to the Food Ministry, though an increasing quantity was reserved for civilian use within the Dominion and certain supplies were made available for Red Cross use and for Canadian service purposes.

Britain Requested Supplies of Frozen Fish

In the earlier part of the war the British authorities asked in particular for Canadian canned salmon and canned herring, but in 1943 they asked that arrangements also be made to supply large stocks of frozen fish, though they still required, as well, all of the canned herring and salmon that could be supplied. (In 1939-42 Great Britain had obtained a substantial aggregate quantity of frozen fish from Canada but not under any formal arrangement between the two countries.) Steps were taken by the Dominion in 1943 to meet the frozen fish case and a "set-aside" order was made which, in effect, reserved a certain part of the production for delivery to the Food Ministry. A similar plan was followed in 1944 and 1945. In the three years the shipments to the United Kingdom amounted to more than 52,100,000 pounds, with value close to \$8,700,000.

1,200,000 Pounds of Smoked Fish Supplied

Exports to Britain during the seven years also included 1,200,000 pounds of smoked fish, valued at \$135,000, with all of the deliveries going forward in 1939-40, and over four times as large a quantity of salted fish, or 5,684,000 pounds. All save a relatively small part of the salted fish

was shipped in 1943-45, when a Combined Food Board plan for meeting a general condition of salted fish shortage was operative. The fish in this class shipped to Britain by Canada, including the shipments in 1939-42, was valued at \$811,000.

United States an Important Outlet

Thanks mainly to proximity, the United States has for many years been the chief single outlet for Canadian fisheries products, and it was to be expected that wartime shipments across the border would represent, in value, more than half of the total exportation of food fish. As already shown, that total exportation amounted almost to \$345,000,000, and of this big sum the shipments to the United States accounted for nearly \$190,350,000. (Inclusion of non-food by-products would somewhat increase both the world and United States totals, of course, but, as previously pointed out, this article is concerned with food fish products only.)

Sales of fresh and frozen fish made up much the largest part of the business with the United States, or \$149,864,000. This figure "breaks down" into \$60,151,000 for freshwater fish, \$32,831,000 for cod, halibut and other groundfish, \$31,462,000 for shellfish, principally lobsters, \$14,223,000 for salmon and other estuarial species, and \$11,248,000 for pelagic fish. Salted fish deliveries to American markets were valued at \$21,835,000, canned fish at \$12,793,000, and smoked products were worth \$5,855,000.

Large Stocks for UNRRA

As the war continued, various food shortages and emergencies occurred and Canada's fisheries made important contribution toward meeting these situations, latterly by making large supplies of fish available for UNRRA and some other relief purposes.

By 1942 or the early part of 1943, salted fish, a staple protein food in the Caribbean and Mediterranean areas, was in extremely short supply as a result of the withdrawal of Norway and Iceland from world trade. At the same time, inflated prices in some of the importing countries were diverting supplies from areas which were in greater need. To meet the situation, the Combined Food Board, representative of the United States, Britain and Canada, worked out a program for the allocation of available supplies of wet-salted and dried groundfish among the various countries which stood in need of this food.

Allocation Method for Salted Fish

Under this plan, which Canada, one of the principal producers of salted fish, accepted, the total salted fish output of the Dominion, Newfoundland, and one or two lesser producers was apportioned to claimant countries at fixed prices and in the quantities agreed upon as fair after consideration by the board's Fisheries Committee. To implement its part in the undertaking, Canada set up a Salt Fish Administration in August, 1943, and established procedure for the control of exports in this category. The program was first applied to the production of the 1943 season and has been followed, perhaps with some modification in details, in the subsequent years.

The Combined Food Board plan, however, had reference to salted groundfish only and did not deal with the related product, pickled fish—pickled herring, mackerel, etc.—which are important food in West Indian areas. In 1943, therefore, Canada's Food Requirements Committee, on the advice of a majority of the country's pickled, fish exporters, approved

a program for allocating pickled fish and smoked herring bloaters. Direction of this program, which has been continued in the succeeding years up to the present, is in the hands of the Salt Fish Administration.

Exports of Canned Fish Allocated

In 1944, increasing need for relief supplies led to a Combined Food Board decision to allocate the total Canadian and United States production of canned fish and the exportable surpluses of certain other areas. The decision involved the control of exports in accordance with approved allocations, the co-ordination of contract arrangements with the overall scheme, and the restriction of domestic sales. The program is still operative.

It would require too long and detailed an array of figures to show where all these allocated stocks of fish have gone and the quantities obtained by each of the countries receiving shipments. In place of such an array there will be given here only some figures relating to the fish made available for relief purposes.

Relief Supplies to Greece and UNRRA

In 1943-44 there was grave need for food in Greece. To help meet it, Canada made a gift to the Greek people of 1,100,000 pounds of salted fish. In 1944, the UNRRA needs began. From the output of the fisheries "production year" 1944-45—that is, the year running from July, 1944, to the end of the following June—the Dominion made available to UNRRA the following supplies: salted fish, 2,300,000 pounds; pickled fish, 4,800,000 pounds; smoked fish, herring bloaters, 800,000 pounds.

There were also allocated to UNRRA 13,583,000 pounds of canned fish (flake fish, herring, mackerel) but, in strict accuracy, some small part of this quantity consisted of stocks from the 1943-44 pack.

Additional large quantities were allocated to UNRRA and other relief purposes from the output for the 1945-46 production. The allocations amounted to 71,500,000 pounds in all: salted fish, 3,000,000 pounds; pickled fish, 12,000,000 pounds; smoked herring, 1,800,000 pounds; canned fish, 49,700,000 pounds for UNRRA, and 5,000,000 pounds for other relief agencies.

(This article by courtesy Department of Fisheries)

Conditions Affecting Letters of Credit

In specifying Letters of Credit terms of payment, Canadian firms should bear in mind that, in certain countries, a fee of one per cent is charged for establishing a Letter of Credit and a further charge of one per cent is made for each renewal. Accordingly, Letters of Credit not only tie up customers' funds with resulting interest charges, but may even cause substantial losses, if a renewal of credit is requested over a prolonged period, or the credit is allowed to lapse without the contracted shipment being made.

Canadian firms, therefore, should satisfy themselves:

- (a) That the goods are in free supply
- (b) That an export permit may be obtained wherever goods are subject to export permit control
- (c) That shipping facilities are available to ensure delivery within a reasonable period, before asking a foreign buyer to establish a Letter of Credit.

Surplus Machine Tools in U.K. Offered for Overseas Sale

Ministry of Supply makes 28,000 machine tools available to export market—Many types offered on "as is, where is" basis—Purchasing representatives in U.K. may be contacted.

By A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

London, December 17, 1946.—Surplus machine tools owned by the United Kingdom Government are now offered for sale to overseas markets. The Ministry of Supply put a disposal scheme into effect in March, 1945, and since that time more than 76,000 tools have been sold for the re-equipment of British industry. The present stock, together with the quantities still becoming redundant, is in excess of requirements for the home market, and these machines are now available for sale abroad.

Sales on "As Is, Where Is" Basis

Present surplus stocks comprise some 28,000 machine tools, and large quantities are still becoming available. They are of British and American manufacture, but American types imported under lend-lease are not for export sale. All surplus stocks are offered at fixed prices, which are the same for domestic and overseas sale. Payment is to be made on the acceptance of offers, and buyers must make their own arrangements for packing and shipment at their own cost, as all sales are on an "as is, where is" basis. Overseas buyers or their representatives in the United Kingdom must make their selection from records maintained in the offices listed below. Buyers who are unable to visit the United Kingdom, and who have no contacts in that country, should communicate with the Machine Tools Trade Association, Victoria House, Southampton Row, London, W.C.2. This association will furnish names and addresses of firms with export connections, who would be prepared to act for purchasers overseas.

Many Types Available

Surplus stocks of machine tools available for export sale are as follows: Plain grinders, all sizes; plain millers, all sizes; vertical millers, all sizes; drilling machines, single and multi-spindle; capstan and turret lathes; centre lathes; automatics, single and multi-spindle; and thread millers. Certain types such as presses, universal millers and grinders, jig borers and radial drilling machines are in short supply, and are at present not available for export.

Specifications, prices, and permits to inspect the machines in storage depots may be obtained at any of the following offices:

REGIONAL DISPOSAL CENTRES

Birmingham—C.M.L. Buildings, Gt. Charles Street.

Bristol—Elmdale Hotel, Elmdale Road.

Cardiff—G.E.C. Buildings, Kingsway.

Glasgow—21 Glassford Street.

Leeds—10 Bank Street, off Boar Lane.

London—Room 0088, Thames House North, Millbank, S.W.1.

Manchester—Britannia House, Fountain Street.

Belfast—14 James Street South. (At this office the record is limited to machine tools in store in Northern Ireland.)

SELLING DEPOTS

Burghfield, near Reading, Berks.
Thorp Arch, near Boston Spa, Yorks.
Church Road, Erith, Kent.
Summerfield Road, near Kidderminster.
Willow Tree Lane, Yending, Middlesex.
Elstow, Tempston Hardwick, Bedford.
Capenhurst, near Chester.
Saltney Ferry, near Chester.
Thale, near Reading.
Featherstone, near Wolverhampton.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Time Limit for Presentation of Argentine Shipping Documents

Buenos Aires, December 21.—(FTS)—Effective January 6, 1947, Argentina has re-established the requirement, suspended during the war, that shipping documents be presented to the customs within eight days of the arrival of the ship carrying the goods. As a fine is imposed on the importer for an infringement of this regulation, Canadian exporters should prepare their shipping documents far enough ahead to enable them to reach their destination before the expiration of the time limit. The documents required are the consular invoice in quadruplicate on special forms which may be obtained from a commercial stationer, three bills of lading and two copies of the commercial invoice, one of which must be marked "para estadística". For shipments from Canada, these documents must be presented for legalization to an Argentine consul located at Montreal, Quebec, Saint John or Vancouver.

Australia Allows Additional Controlled Imports

Sydney, December 28, 1946.—(FTS)—Many commodities, previously prohibited import into Australia when of non-sterling origin, have now been placed under the Administrative Control of the Import Licensing Branch of the Department of Trade and Customs. Products which may be imported under licence from non-sterling areas such as Canada, are as follows: Household scissors; slide fasteners of the type commonly known as zipp fasteners; non-medicinal spirituous preparations such as essences, extracts, fruit ethers, aromas and flavours, fruit juices and syrups; lacrosse racquets and respirator facelets; piston pins, piston rings and valves for internal combustion engines other than stationary and marine engines; retarding powder; soap chips; metronomes and the like; olives; cotton and linen handkerchiefs; and hemp, sisal, phorium, tenax, maguey, sumatra.

Cuba Reduces Duty on Nylon Products

Havana, December 18, 1946.—(FTS)—A Cuban customs circular of September 18, 1946, reclassified nylon products under the tariff schedule covering vegetable fibres (including rayon), instead of in the schedule for natural silk products, under which considerably higher rates were applicable. For example, nylon stockings were previously dutiable as silk stockings, on which the basic rate, not including surtaxes, is 100 per cent ad valorem under the General tariff. This applies to imports from all countries except the United States, and at 50 per cent ad valorem for imports from the United States. Under the new ruling, the basic General tariff on nylon stockings is \$5.50 per kilogram net, on which the United States is accorded a preference of 40 per cent or a rate of \$3.30 per kilogram net. Various surtaxes are payable in addition to these rates, bringing them to about \$9.00 and \$4.60 per kilogram net, respectively.

Peru Imposes Fines for Improperly Legalized Invoices

Lima, December 28, 1946.—(F.T.S.)—Heavy fines have been imposed recently on some Peruvian importers of Canadian goods, because of the failure of the shipper in Canada to secure legalization of shipping documents in advance. Consular invoices covering shipments to Peru must be presented to the Peruvian Consul for legalization prior to the departure of the vessel on which the shipment is made. A fine equal to 25 per cent of the value of the goods is imposed on the importer for infringement of this regulation. During the war, a certain leeway in presentation of the invoice was permitted, but the regulation is now being strictly enforced. Peruvian consular invoice forms, five copies of which are required, may be obtained from any Peruvian consular official located in Montreal, Toronto or Vancouver.

They may be legalized at any of these points, or by the Consul at the port of shipment. Four copies of the ocean bill of lading must also be submitted for legalization with the consular invoice.

South Africa Again Controls Iron and Steel

Johannesburg, December 12, 1946.—(F.T.S.)—Effective November 29, 1946, control of iron and steel was reinstated in South Africa. This measure was considered necessary in view of the very limited quantities of iron and steel coming from the United Kingdom and the United States, the Union's principal suppliers. While South Africa has a large domestic steel industry, when operating at full capacity, it produces only 50 per cent of the country's essential needs. The government has power to control and regulate the acquisition and disposal of iron and steel products specified as follows:

Iron and steel products—pig; scrap; ingot; billet, bloom, slab, sheet, bar; plate, sheet (coated or uncoated); angle; channel, tee, joist, piling section, and other structural sectional material; round, rod square, hexagon, flat, other section or shape (black or bright); rail, sleeper and fastenings therefor; hoop, strip (coated or uncoated); tube, pipe, and other tubular products and standard fittings therefor (coated or uncoated); tire, axle, wheel; casting, forging, stamping; shaft guide, pit prop, and other underground supports and accessories therefor; bolt, nut, rivet, stud, screw, nail, staple, washer; wire rod, coated or uncoated wire (plain or barbed), wire rope, wire strand, wire netting, wire mesh, wire screen; fencing standard and dropper; drill and tool; grinding ball and slug.

Tinplate and terneplate, and any container consisting wholly or partly of tinplate or terneplate.

Trinidad Increases Duties on Spirits

Port-of-Spain, December 20, 1946.—(F.T.S.)—Effective December 19, the duty on brandy, gin and whisky entering Trinidad was increased \$1.44 per gallon, under both the Preferential and General tariffs. The new rates on brandy in bottles and not overproof, are \$9.74 per liquid gallon under the British Preferential tariff, and \$10.94 under the General tariff. All other brandy is \$11.74 per proof gallon British Preferential tariff, and \$12.94 General tariff.

For gin and whisky imported in bottles and not overproof, the tariff is \$9.74 per liquid gallon under the British Preferential tariff, and \$10.34 under the General tariff. All other gin and whisky is \$11.74 per proof gallon British Preferential tariff, and \$12.34 General tariff.

Foreign Trade Inquiries

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

1. **Nicaragua**—Belli y Reyes Cia. Ltda., Apartado No. 230, Managua, Nicaragua, a firm well reported on, have expressed interest in securing the representation, on a commission basis, of Canadian manufacturers and exporters of the following: leather (finished) for the manufacture of shoes, such as calf, patent, suede, hides, kid, etc.; rayon fabrics, cotton piece-goods, wool fabrics, cotton sewing thread; offset paper, newsprint, cellophane paper, china paper; common wire nails, Hungarian nails, fence staples, barbed wire, galvanized steel sheets, screen wire cloth, machetes and tools; tubular lanterns, flour mills, enameled dinnerware, toilet soap and calcium carbide. File: 20630.
2. **Mexico**—Cia. Cigarrera "La Moderna", S.A., Apartado No. 384, Monterrey, Nueyo Leon, Mexico, an excellent Mexican firm engaged in the manufacture of cigarettes, wish to purchase the following: cigarette paper, S.R.F. 992 mm. by 3150 mts., V-Verge 917 mm. by 917 mts.; multiple glue lined aluminum foil 0-00035 inches mounted on 35# Bond paper, 4 inches wide, combined yield 8380 square inches; moisture-proof, heat-seal cellophane in bobbins 4 inches wide, outside diameter of bobbins not to exceed 9½ inches, inside diameter 3 inches; cigarette seam gum for labels; cigarette dry gum; cement for sticking cigarette package tear tape to cellophane; knives for rotary tobacco cutters, 9 inches wide by 6 inches high, thickness .032 inch, bevel .650 inch; circular knives .010 inch by 3¼ inches with ⅜-inch hole; emery wheels for circular knives 3⅜ inches by ¾ inch by ¼ inch, rotary cutter 8 inches by 3 inches by ¼ inch, straight knives 1½ inches by ¼ inch by ½ inch, Astra cutter 3 inches by ⅜ inch by ¼ inch, Astra cutter 2⅞ inches by ¼ inch by ½ inch; cardings No. 18 by 1½ inches, No. 24 by 1½ inches, and No. 24 by 3 inches; coumarine, diethylene glycol, tonka bean (ground preferred), tartaric acid, licorice paste (corrus), amyl butyrate, anise anethol, deer tongue, glycerine, cinnamon, cocoa, chlorhidric acid. File: C.E. 268.
3. **South Africa**—Dominion Agencies (Pty.) Ltd., P.O. Box 4962, Johannesburg, are interested in obtaining the agency for, or purchasing, Canadian made perforated steel plates and galvanized steel wire cloth. File T.E. 161.
4. **Chile**—Establecimientos Farmacologicos Kappes, Argomedo 350, Santiago, Chile, a firm well reported on, are interested in establishing connections with firms interested in exporting refined glucose for injection preparations, hormones, and refined calcium gluconate. File: C.E. 267.

Canada Mexico Service Schedules Sailings

Monthly sailings between Canada and Mexico will be provided by the Canada Mexico Service, commencing with the departure from Saint John, N.B., of the S.S. *Bell Park* on or about January 20. This will be followed by the S.S. *Lansdowne Park* on or about February 15. In announcing the inauguration of this service, McLean Kennedy, Limited, of Montreal, indicate that it will be a continuation of that presently operated by the Park Steamship Company, Limited, through the Canadian National Steamships.

The service will be operated with Canadian flag vessels, whose departure will be taken in winter from Saint John and in summer from Montreal for Vera Cruz. In sufficient cargo offers, calls will be made at Havana, Cuba, and Tampico, Mexico. Sailings will be augmented as the volume of traffic increases.



Transportation



Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings, such as destination, port of departure, loading date, name of ship and operator, is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available and subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press, particularly as this relates to the loading date and name of vessel. All ships are not as yet under the complete control of operators, and one or other may have to be withdrawn to fulfil a government demand for space. A substitute ship is normally provided, and the operator will immediately notify shippers of any change in the date of departure. If no substitute is available, operators will advise shippers of an alternative sailing by another line.

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

Departures from Halifax

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina— Buenos Aires.....	January 25	<i>Berkeley Victory</i>	Montreal Shipping
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro.....	January 25	<i>Berkeley Victory</i>	Montreal Shipping
Java— Batavia.....	January 15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mediterranean— Central and Western Areas....	January 28	<i>Digby County</i>	Montreal Shipping
Newfoundland— St. John's.....	January 13	<i>Island Connector</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	January 14	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	January 19	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	February 5	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
Philippines— Manila.....	January 15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Scandinavia— Baltic Ports.....	January 18	<i>Braheholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Baltic Ports.....	Early February	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American Line
United Kingdom— Avonmouth.....	January 30	<i>Lambrook</i>	Furness Withy
Bristol.....	January 30	<i>Lambrook</i>	Furness Withy
Cardiff.....	January 30	<i>Lambrook</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	January 12	<i>Pacific Exporter</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	January 17-19	<i>Fort Ticonderoga</i>	Cunard White Star
Liverpool.....	January 30	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	February 9-16	<i>Valacia</i>	Cunard White Star
London.....	February 15-17	<i>Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard White Star
Manchester.....	January 23	<i>Manchester Progress</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	February 6	<i>Manchester City</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	January 28	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Southampton.....	January 22	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard White Star
Southampton.....	February 10	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard White Star
Swansea.....	January 30	<i>Lambrook</i>	Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bahamas.....	January 20-23	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	January 28	<i>Cartier Park</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	February 8	<i>Lorne Park</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	February 22	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	January 10-15	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	January 10-15	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	January 14	<i>Fort Anherst</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	January 21	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	January 21	<i>Fort Townshend</i>	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	February 8	<i>Lorne Park</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	February 22	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	January 10-15	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	January 10-15	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Jamaica.....	January 11-15	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	January 20-23	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	January 20-24	<i>Dufferin Park</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	January 28	<i>Cartier Park</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 7-11	<i>Oakmount Park</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	February 8	<i>Lorne Park</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	February 22	<i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	January 10-15	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	January 10-15	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	January 10-15	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	January 9-18	<i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	January 10-15	<i>Chomedy</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Saint John

*Call at Halifax two days later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenco Marques...	January 12	<i>Tarkwa</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques...	January 15	* <i>Halifax County</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lourenco Marques...	January 19	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques...	January 25	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques...	February 9	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques...	February 15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	January 12	<i>Tarkwa</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	January 19	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	January 25	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	February 9	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
	February 15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-South—Con. Cape Town..... Port Elizabeth..... Durban.....	January 15	*Halifax County	Montreal Shipping
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan— Port Sudan.....	January 20	A Ship	March Shipping
Argentina— Buenos Aires..... Buenos Aires.....	January 12-17 January 18	Fort Panmure Berkeley Victory	Furness Withy Montreal Shipping
Australia— Brisbane..... Sydney..... Melbourne.....	January 6-15	Sampler	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Geelong..... Melbourne..... Adelaide.....	January 6-15	Samboston	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Belgium— Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp..... Antwerp.....	Early January January 14 January 14-20 January 30 February 15 February 20	A Ship Mont Clair *Twickenham Marchcape Marchport *Beckenham	Canada Steamships Montreal Shipping Cunard White Star March Shipping March Shipping Cunard White Star
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro..... Rio de Janeiro..... Santos.....	January 18 January 12-17	Berkeley Victory Fort Panmure	Montreal Shipping Furness Withy
China— Shanghai..... Taku Bar.....	January 20	Ivy G.	March Shipping
Egypt— Alexandria..... Port Said..... Port Said.....	January 17 January 19	Ben H. Miller Empire Spartan	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Eire— Dublin.....	January 19	Fanad Head	McLean Kennedy
Germany— Hamburg..... Hamburg..... Hamburg.....	January 14 January 30 February 15	Mont Clair Marchcape Marchport	Montreal Shipping March Shipping March Shipping
India— Bombay..... Madras..... Calcutta..... Bombay..... Calcutta.....	January 19 January 20	Empire Spartan A Ship	McLean Kennedy March Shipping
Iraq—Basra.....	January 20	A Ship	March Shipping
Mediterranean— Central and Western Areas....	January 20 January 30 February 15 February 26	Mont Alta Mont Rolland A Ship A Ship	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
Mexico— Vera Cruz..... Vera Cruz.....	January 20 February 25	Bell Park Lansdowne Park	McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy
Morocco— Casablanca..... Casablanca.....	January 20 February 15	Mont Alta A Ship	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping

Departures from Saint John—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—			
Rotterdam.....	Early January	<i>A Ship</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	January 14	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	January 30	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	February 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	January 14-20	* <i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard White Star
Amsterdam.....	February 20	* <i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard White Star
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	January 10-17	<i>City of Carlisle</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Bluff.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	January 11	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Philippines—			
Manila.....	January 20	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	January 14	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Gdansk.....	January 25	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Gdansk.....	February 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Portugal—			
Lisbon.....	January 20	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon.....	February 15	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Singapore.....	January 20	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Glasgow.....	January 14-21	<i>Salacia</i>	Donaldson Atlantic
Glasgow.....	January 21-28	<i>Norwegian</i>	Donaldson Atlantic
Hull.....	February 1-5	<i>Consuelo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	January 11-16	<i>Fort Ticonderoga</i>	Cunard White Star
Liverpool.....	January 11	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	January 12	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	January 16-20	<i>Tortuguero</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	January 19	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 4	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	January 17-24	<i>Empire Morley</i>	Cunard White Star
London.....	January 21-27	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	February 9	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	February 9-14	<i>Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard White Star
London.....	February 15	<i>Beaver Glen</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	January 16	<i>Manchester Trader</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	January 23	<i>Manchester Progress</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	February 6	<i>Manchester City</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	January 28	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	January 12-17	<i>Fort Panmure</i>	Furness Withy

Large Shipment of Staple Foods Sent to U.K.

Vital food continues to dominate the Britain-bound cargoes of the Canadian Pacific's Beaver fleet and comprised the greater part of a 10,265-ton load on the cargo-passenger liner *Beaverburn*, which sailed from Saint John, N.B., on January 3 for Liverpool. Largest parcels of food shipments for rationed Britons were 1,920 tons of grain, 1,400 tons of flour, 15,000 cases of eggs, 28,350 boxes of apples, hundreds of tons of rolled oats, peas, beans and canned fruits.

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 further information concerning loading dates, loading berth, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Australia—			
Sydney.....	January 21	<i>Parrakoola</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Sydney.....	Mid-February	<i>Wangaratta</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....	January 14	<i>Reaveley</i>	Empire Shipping
Adelaide.....			
Melbourne.....	January 25	<i>Waikawa</i>	Canadian Australasian
Hobart.....			
Sydney.....			
China—			
Shanghai.....	January 12	<i>Green Gables</i>	Western Canada S.S.
Shanghai.....	Late January	<i>Vito</i>	Empire Shipping
Shanghai.....	Early February	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....	January 13	<i>Walter Wellman</i>	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Buenaventura.....	Early February	<i>Don Alberto</i>	Empire Shipping
Egypt—			
Alexandria.....	January 20	<i>Kastor</i>	Empire Shipping
Alexandria.....	Early February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
France—			
North Coast.....	January 12	<i>Falaise</i>	Empire Shipping
North Coast.....	February 7	<i>Pont L'Eveque</i>	Empire Shipping
Guatemala—			
San Jose.....	Early February	<i>Don Alberto</i>	Empire Shipping
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	January 20	<i>Kastor</i>	Empire Shipping
Piraeus.....	Early February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
Italy—			
Genoa.....	January 20	<i>Kastor</i>	Empire Shipping
Genoa.....	Early February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
Palestine—			
Haifa.....	January 20	<i>Kastor</i>	Empire Shipping
Haifa.....	Early February	<i>A Ship</i>	Empire Shipping
Philippines—			
Manila.....	Mid-January	<i>Sommerville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Iloilo.....			
Cebu.....			
Salvador—			
La Libertad.....	Early February	<i>Don Alberto</i>	Empire Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Glasgow.....	Early January	<i>Carthage Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Glasgow.....	Mid-January	<i>Parthenia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Liverpool.....	Early January	<i>Carthage Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Liverpool.....	Mid-January	<i>Parthenia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Liverpool.....	January-February	<i>A Ship</i>	Furness Pacific

Trade Commissioners On Tour

Canadian Trade Commissioners are presently visiting leading industrial centres in this country, and are in a position to furnish information concerning territories in which they represent the Foreign Trade Service. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers when in their vicinity, with a view to establishing connections that should assist in the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly with the following offices in the areas concerned:—

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.

Calgary—Board of Trade.

Edmonton—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

Galt—Board of Trade.

Guelph—Board of Trade.

Halifax—Board of Trade.

Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.

Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.

London—Chamber of Commerce.

Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Preston—Board of Trade.

Quebec City—Board of Trade.

Saint John—Board of Trade.

Stratford—Board of Trade.

Toronto—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

Vancouver—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

Victoria—Dept. of Trade and Industry.

Winnipeg—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

H. L. Brown, who has been appointed Commercial Secretary at Buenos Aires, resumed his Canadian tour in Edmonton on January 8. He was formerly trade commissioner at Johannesburg, where his territory included Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, and Nyasaland.

H. L. Brown

(Appointed Commercial Secretary at Buenos Aires)

Galt—January 13-14.

Preston—January 15.

Brantford—January 16.

London—January 17-18.

Stratford—January 20.

Kitchener—January 21-22.

Guelph—January 23.

Ottawa—January 24-25.

Montreal—Jan. 27-Feb. 6.

Indian Glass Industry Shows Promise

Calcutta, December 28, 1946.—(FTS)—Despite acute wartime shortage of standard chemicals, fuel and transport facilities, India's glass industry has of late made substantial progress. The Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has established a Central Glass and Ceramic Research Institute. Large private capital has become interested, and young men have been sent overseas for advanced training. Clearly needed are modern automatic machinery, more trained personnel, an assured supply of raw materials, and an adequate marketing organization to avoid wasteful competition in a young industry. A protective tariff on imported glassware, recommended by the Tariff Board in 1931, was then refused by the Government, mainly on the ground that the industry depended almost entirely on imported soda ash. To-day, India's domestic supply of this essential raw material is already 70 per cent of her requirements.

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 Dec. 30	Nominal Quotations Jan. 6
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2440	·2440
Australia.....	Pound		3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Empire.....	Franc		·0228	·0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano		·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar		·8396	·8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro		·0541	·0541
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
China.....	Dollar		·0003	·0003
Colombia.....	Peso		·5714	·5714
Cuba.....	Peso		1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna		·0200	·0200
Denmark.....	Krone		·2083	·2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre		·0740	·0740
Egypt.....	Pound		4·1330	4·1330
Eire.....	Pound		4·0300	4·0300
Fiji.....	Pound		3·6306	3·6306
Finland.....	Markka		·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc		·0084	·0084
French Empire—African.....	Franc		·0142	·0142
French Pacific Possessions.....	Franc		·0201	·0201
Haiti.....	Gourde		·2000	·2000
Hong Kong.....	Dollar		·2518	·2518
Iceland.....	Krona		·1541	·1541
India.....	Rupee		·3022	·3022
Iraq.....	Dinar		4·0300	4·0300
Italy.....	Lira		·0044	·0044
Jamaica.....	Pound		4·0300	4·0300
Mexico.....	Peso		·2059	·2059
Netherlands.....	Florin		·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies.....	Florin		·5302	·5302
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin		·2402	·2402
New Zealand.....	Pound		·2015	·2015
Norway.....	Krone		4·0300	4·0300
Palestine.....	Pound		·1538	·1538
Peru.....	Sol		·5000	·5000
Philippines.....	Peso		·0403	·0403
Portugal.....	Escudo		·1000	·1000
Siam.....	Baht		·0916	·0916
Spain.....	Peseta		·4701	·4701
Straits Settlements.....	Dollar		·2783	·2783
Sweden.....	Krona		·2325	·2325
Switzerland.....	Franc		·0035	·0035
Turkey.....	Piastre		4·0300	4·0300
Union of South Africa.....	Pound		4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound		1·0000	1·0000
United States.....	Dollar		·6583	·6583
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	·5629	·5629
		Uncontrolled	·2985	·2985
Venezuela.....	Bolivar			

Foreign Commercial Representatives

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is introduced as an additional service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade*.

- Argentina**—Carlos M. Braceras, Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—MARquette 2811.
- Australia**—Clifton J. Carne, Commercial Attaché, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 114 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8458.
- Belgium**—Maurice Heyne, Counsellor, Belgian Embassy, 3540 Mountain Street, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 0129.
Louis Couvreur, First Secretary, Belgian Embassy, 395 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—4-2060.
- Brazil**—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.
A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, 662A Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.
- British West Indies and British Guiana**—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.
- Chile**—Carlos Crocharé, Second Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.
- China**—There is no commercial representative in Canada. All commercial matters are handled by the Chinese Embassy in Washington.
- Cuba**—His Excellency Dr. Mariano Brull, Minister, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.
- Czechoslovakia**—Dr. Karel Sakh, Counsellor and Chargé d'Affaires, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.
- Denmark**—Viggo Theis-Nielsen, Vice-Consul, Danish Consulate General, Room 812 Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.
- Dominican Republic**—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.
- France**—Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.
Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.
Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2271.
- Greece**—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.
- Haiti**—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.
- India**—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.
- Ireland**—John M. Conway, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.
- Italy**—Pietro Migone, Second Assistant to the Representative of Italy (Personal rank of Vice-Consul), 384 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—2-8761.
- Mexico**—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 2502.
- Netherlands**—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Legation, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—4-3312.
Dr. A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Legation, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.
- New Zealand**—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-7771.
A. W. Broadbent, Assistant to the Trade Commissioner, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-7771.
- Norway**—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.
- Peru**—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 36 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7201.
- Poland**—T. Wiewiorowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4076.
- Sweden**—B. G. Järndstedt, Second Secretary, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.
C. H. Nauckhoff, Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

- Switzerland**—Walter E. A. Jaeggi, Secretary, Swiss Legation, Room 252, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—2-5455.
E. R. Zuerer, Swiss Office for the Development of Trade, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 2959.
- Turkey**—Rifki Zorlu, Counsellor, Turkish Legation, Room 560, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—3-4701.
- Union of South Africa**—Herbert Neethling, Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771.
- Union of Soviet Socialist Republics**—N. I. Betin, Acting Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 24 Blackburn Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1824.
- United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland**—A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.
A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.
R. K. Jopson, O.B.E., Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.
W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.
J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 5588.
A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 5588.
D. Broad, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg, Telephone—9-2956.
H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.
- United States of America**—Colonel Henry M. Bankhead, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
Homer S. Fox, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
Meade T. Foster, Agricultural Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
Oliver B. North, Assistant Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
Joseph L. Dougherty, Assistant Agricultural Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
Terry B. Sanders, Third Secretary, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
Paul F. DuVivier, Third Secretary, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.
- Yugoslavia**—Pero Cabrić, Chargé d'Affaires, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4966.

Chinese Close Two Ports to Foreign Shipping

Shanghai, December 27, 1946.—(FTS)—The ports of Chinwangtao and Tsingtao have been temporarily closed to foreign shipping unless special permission is obtained from the Chinese Government.

Newfoundland Sets Retail Ceiling on Salted Beef

St. John's December 16, 1946.—(FTS)—Effective December 15, the maximum retail price for salted beef, whether sold for cash or on credit, in quantities of less than one barrel, has been set at:

(a) 40 cents per pound in the case of salted beef imported from the United States.

(b) 35 cents per pound in the case of salted beef imported from Canada.

Every barrel of salted beef sold by the importer must be plainly marked by him, to show from which country such barrel of salted beef was imported, and the retailer must not obliterate, deface or otherwise interfere with such mark. No importer or retailer may transfer any salted beef from the barrel in which such beef was imported or purchased by him, to any other barrel or container.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

The title, **Canadian Government Trade Commissioner**, should be used in addresses of letters, except where otherwise indicated. Cable address:—
Canadian, unless otherwise shown.

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

Argentina

- E. H. MAGUIRE, Acting Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolome Mitre 478, Buenos Aires (1).
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Australia

Melbourne: F. W. FRASER, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 44 Queen Street, Melbourne, C.1.

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

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

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

Belgian Congo

L. H. AUSMAN, Boîte postale 373, Leopoldville.

Territory includes Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

B. A. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 34 Avenue des Arts, Brussels.

Brazil

MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters—Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro. Office—Ed. Métropole, 7th Floor, Av. Presidente Wilson 165.

W. B. McCULLOUGH, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Caixa Postal 2164, Rio de Janeiro.

British West Indies

Trinidad: T. G. MAJOR. Address for letters—P.O. Box 125, Port of Spain. Office—Colonial Life Insurance Building.

Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

Jamaica: M. B. PALMER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 225, Kingston. Office—Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Chile

J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters—Casilla 771, Santiago. Office—Bank of London and South America Building.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor, 27 The Bund, Shanghai.

Colombia

M. T. STEWART. Address for airmail—Apartado Aereo 3562; for other letters—Apartado 1618, Bogota. Office—Edificio Colombiana de Seguros, Ofa. No. 523.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation. Address for letters—Apartado 1945, Havana. Office—Avenida de las Misiones 17.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

R. CAMPBELL SMITH (Acting). Address for letters—P.O. Box 1770, Cairo. Office—22 Shari Kasr el Nil.

Territory includes the Sudan, Palestine, Cyprus, Iraq, Syria, Iran, and Turkey.

France

YVES LAMONTAGNE, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Office—3 rue Scribe, Paris.

Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria Morocco and Tunisia.

J. H. TREMBLAY, Commercial Secretary (Agriculture), Canadian Embassy. Office—3 rue Scribe, Paris.

Territory includes Belgium, the Netherlands, and Denmark.

Greece

T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Queen Vassilissis Sophias Street, Athens.

Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

C. B. BIRKETT. Address for letters—P.O. Box 400, Guatemala City.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

C. R. GALLOW (Acting). Address for letters—P. O. Box 126.

India

G. A. BROWNE (Acting). Address for letters—P.O. Box 886, Bombay. Office—Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, 66 Upper O'Connell Street, Dublin, and 36 Victoria Square, Belfast.

Italy

J. P. MANION, Canadian Commercial Representative. Address for letters—Casella Postale 475, Rome.

Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia, and Libya.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Malayan Union

ARTHUR WILDING, Canadian Commercial Agent, Room D-2, Union Building, Singapore.

Territory includes Singapore, British North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Netherlands East Indies.

Mexico

D. S. COLE, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters—Apartado Num. 126-Bis, Mexico City. Office—Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma 1, 13th Floor.

Netherlands

J. A. LANGLEY, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, 1-A Sophialaan, The Hague.

Newfoundland

J. C. BRITTON. Circular Road, St. John's.

New Zealand

P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary for Canada. Address for letters—P.O. Box 1660, Wellington.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Norway

S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation. Address for letters—Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5, Oslo.

Territory includes Denmark.

Peru

W. G. STARK, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters—Casilla 1212, Lima. Office—Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

L. S. GLASS, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103-4°, Lisbon.

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

South Africa

Johannesburg: J. H. ENGLISH, Commercial Counsellor for Canada. Address for letters—P.O. Box 715. Office—Mutual Buildings, Harrison Street.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, and Nyasaland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Cape Town: S. V. ALLEN, Commercial Secretary for Canada. Address for letters—P.O. Box 683. Office—New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street.

Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State and South-West Africa, Mauritius, and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

F. H. PALMER. Address for letters—P.O. Box 14042 Stockholm 14. Office—Strandvägen 7-C.

Territory includes Finland.

Cable address, Canadian Stockholm.

United Kingdom

London: A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London: R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary 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 for Canada (Agricultural Specialist), Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Canfrucum.

London: Acting Animal Products Trade Commissioner, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Agrilson.

London: R. D. ROE, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Timber Specialist), Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Cable address, Sleighing, London.

Liverpool: M. J. VECHSLER, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England, and Wales.

Glasgow: G. B. JOHNSON, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland.

Cable address, Cantracom.

United States

Washington: H. A. SCOTT, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C.

New York City: J. A. STRONG, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.

Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Chicago: J. M. BOYER, Suite 1607, 188 W. Randolph Street, Chicago 1.

Los Angeles: V. E. DUCLOS, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

Venezuela

C. S. BISSETT. Address for letters—8° Piso, Edif. America, Esq., Veroes, Caracas.

Territory includes Netherlands West Indies.

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Recruiting, training and posting of trade commissioners; direction and supervision of overseas officers; trade inquiries concerning countries and areas.

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—

Asia, G. S. Hall (5249)

British Commonwealth, V. A. White (4404)

Europe, R. T. Young, R. W. Rosenthal, K. Nyenhuis (4404)

Latin America, S. P. Wheelock (7641)

Area Traffic Officer, W. J. Fisher (6236)

Export Division

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

General liaison with Canadian export industries; trade inquiries concerning commodities; maintenance of Exporters' Directory; administration of Export Permit Branch.

Assistant Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Commodity Officers—

*Foods Section—*Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Live stock and products, fish and products, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Food allocations, K. L. Melvin (3172)

*Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—*Chief, C. J. Gardner (4082)

Machinery and industrial equipment, C. J. Gardner (4082)

Iron and steel products, E. L. Smith (4082)

Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (4863)

Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)

Electrical machinery and equipment, A. S. MacRae (7601)

Automotive equipment and vehicles, B. R. Hayden (7886)

*Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—*Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)

Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley, J. U. Curtis (3004)

Leather, rubber and products, Miss M. A. Wood (3004)

*Wood and Paper Section—*Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)

Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863)

Paper and products, E. Clarke and N. R. Chappell (6974)

*General Products Section—*Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)

General products, W. H. Grant (3209)

Miscellaneous products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Durable consumer-goods, W. H. Grant (3209)

*Exporters' Directory—*E. B. H. Wright (6681)

*Export Permit Branch—*Chief, W. F. Bull (6748); Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

*Token Shipments to U.K.—*A. E. Fortington (5670).

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—Continued

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistance to importers in locating and procuring desirable imports; general import trade inquiries; maintenance of Importers' Directory.

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Supply Research, A. C. Fairweather (6905), F. T. Carten, P. E. Jensen, M. C. Hughes (6958)

Trade Controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)

G. C. Clarke, G. W. Rahm (3873)

Trade Services Directory—A. J. Langdon (6905)

Canadian Importers' Directory—Miss M. E. Adams (6552)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151)

Preparation of data pertaining to the negotiation of trade treaties; general economic and commercial policy; maintains complete records of foreign tariffs and trading regulations.

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696)

L. E. Couillard (7594)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)

United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)

British Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)

Europe, E. J. McMeekin (2250)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Liaison with other agencies connected with the establishment of new industries; special problems connected with the development of new export business.

Trade Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Publication of *Foreign Trade*, weekly journal of the Foreign Trade Service, and preparation of brochures, news letters and press releases; advertising programs in Canada and abroad.

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News Service—Chief, S. L. Tilley (6588)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—Concluded

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3776)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Serves as the medium through which wheat, flour and other cereal products are procured for other countries. It maintains a constant survey of Canada's grain position, respecting supply, transportation, domestic and export demand. The Director is secretary to the Wheat Committee of the Cabinet, and liaison officer between the Department of Trade and Commerce and the Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant to Director, J. B. Lawrie (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries, and for international bodies. Assists private enterprise in obtaining from ex-enemy territories essential supplies that cannot be obtained through ordinary commercial channels. Cable address—*Cancomco*.

Assistant Manager and Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

Foreign Purchasing Division, Director, E. J. Wadley (5092)

General Purchasing Agent, C. B. Doheney (4204)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

17 O'Connor Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitkin (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—*Excredcorp*.

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)

Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)