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In This Issue

Proposals to Expand World Trade merit International Support	130
French Equatorial Africa Firms need Equipment	139
Exports of Non-Ferrous Metals were sustained at High Level	140
Canadian Exports, by Commodities (January-November, 1946).	141
Canada's 1947 Kraft Paper Production will Increase	144
Electric Power an Important Factor in Moroccan Economy	145
Canada on Display, Scenes for Brazil	148
French Importers will use Balance of Canadian Loan to France	150
Southern Rhodesia Exports Set Record High in 1945	151

Regular Features

Foreign Commercial Representatives	162
Foreign Exchange Quotations	161
Foreign Trade Service Abroad	164
Foreign Trade Service—Head Office Directory	166
Trade and Tariff Regulations	153
Trade Commissioners on Tour	155
Transportation	156
Departures from Halifax	156
Departures from Saint John	157
Departures from Vancouver-New Westminster	159

COVER SUBJECT—This long belt in a Canadian pulp and paper mill at Gatineau Mills, Quebec, carries chips of wood to a giant digesting machine that makes them into sulphite pulp, a stage in their conversion into newsprint. Canadian newsprint production is still unable to keep pace with market demands for this essential commodity.

National Film Board Photograph

Proposals to Expand World Trade Merit International Support

Reports of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment provide basis for the creation of International Trade Organization—Canada a participating country—Discussions to be held at Geneva in April—Provisions of a “proposed charter” outlined.

By R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary for Canada

London, December 12, 1946.—The final session of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment was held on November 25, 1946, at Church House, London. This conference presented the first postwar opportunity for a comprehensive discussion of economic and trade problems affecting the world at large. It was also the first major step in the process of creating an International Trade Organization, although the United Nations had previously set up the F.A.O., the International Bank and the Monetary Fund as part of the international machinery to promote economic co-operation between nations and raise the level of economic well-being throughout the world.

U.S. in Leading Role

On August 30, 1946, the Secretary General of the United Nations sent invitations to the Governments of Australia, Belgium, Luxembourg, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, France, India, Lebanon, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, the Union of South Africa, the United States, the U.S.S.R., and the United Kingdom to attend a meeting of the Preparatory Committee which had been set up by a resolution of the Economic and Social Council, February 18, 1946. All these governments were represented, with the exception of the U.S.S.R.

The United States Government played a leading role in preparing for this conference and in December, 1945, published and transmitted to other governments for their consideration a pamphlet entitled “Proposals for Expansion of World Trade and Employment”. These proposals suggested the creation of an International Trade Organization and the drawing up of a charter to which the members of the Organization could subscribe and which would codify the activities of trading nations with regard to the use of trade barriers, restrictive business practices, inter-governmental commodity arrangements and similar practices. The proposals also made certain suggestions with respect to the international aspects of domestic employment policies on the theory that a high level of employment throughout the world was essential to a flourishing international trade.

Discussions to be Held at Geneva

Subsequently, the United States Government drew up a “Suggested Charter for an International Trade Organization of the United Nations”. This draft charter was the basis upon which the Preparatory Committee endeavoured to establish an active organization at the conference. The draft charter was amended and expanded in an attempt to meet the problems of the various members of the Preparatory Committee. The reports resulting from the committee’s labours now go to an Interim Drafting

Committee, which will meet in New York early in 1947 and will draw up draft texts for clauses where agreement has been reached and prepare alternative texts for all the others.

Under the agenda which the Preparatory Committee has approved, representatives of the nuclear countries will meet in Geneva, Switzerland, on April 8, 1947, to discuss mutually advantageous tariff reductions and to define further the conditions for an International Trade Organization.

It is expected that, at the meeting in the spring of 1947, the members of the Preparatory Committee, which make effective the general agreement on tariffs and trade, will organize a provisional international agency to function until the establishment of the International Trade Organization can be formally completed.

It should be noted that nothing concluded at the Preparatory Committee meetings is binding upon the governments which participated. The objects of the discussions were to outline a commercial policy which will encourage a freer flow of commerce, promote increasing standards of living, maintain high and steady levels of employment, and avoid periodic trade slumps.

Some Provisions of "Proposed Charter" Outlined

Following is an outline of the more important provisions of the "proposed charter" as they appear from a study of the reports submitted to the last Plenary Session, indicating some of the problems that they seek to solve.

One of the most significant suggested additions to the draft charter is a section dealing with industrial development. The report of the committee on this subject emphasized that improvements in a country's standards of production and real income contribute to the achievement and maintenance by that country of high and rising levels of effective demand for goods and services in general, thus enhancing the capacity of that country to participate in world trade. The principle has special application to industrially under-developed countries, and the report suggests that members of the I.T.O. should assist the under-developed countries wherever possible to obtain capital funds, equipment, advanced technology, trained workers and managerial talent. The assistance of the Organization may be requested where a country experiences difficulty in obtaining any of these requirements.

The report also suggests that in some cases under-developed countries wishing to establish particular industries may require some form of protection against imports from countries more highly developed industrially, and it lays down the principles that should be followed not only in determining the types of industries that should be established in a given country but also the type of protection that should be employed. Where a country wishes to protect an industry, it will advise the Organization, which, in turn, will notify all the countries having a substantial interest in trading in the affected product with the country concerned. After examining all the facts, including the reasonableness of the projected industry from an efficiency viewpoint, the Organization will make recommendations and will sponsor negotiations between the countries concerned, with the object of arriving at a satisfactory adjustment of any undertakings from which one of the countries may wish to be relieved, in order to give the desired protection.

Full Employment Must be Maintained

The committee which studied employment concluded that, "in order to maintain international trade at a high and stable level, it is necessary to maintain a high and stable level of demand for goods and services throughout the world", and that the reduction of trade barriers would not of itself achieve this end. The suggested articles on employment do not stipulate the specific actions that governments must take to maintain employment, but they do maintain that they must conform to the spirit of the I.T.O. charter. They also point out that a fair share of the returns from these policies must accrue to the workers.

A further point developed by this Committee was that countries with an export surplus must utilize their favourable balances for purchases or investments abroad.

A country facing balance-of-payment difficulties would be entitled to curtail imports by quantitative restrictions, and to utilize the machinery of the International Monetary Fund for relief. The section also provides for the synchronization of domestic credit policies, co-ordination of capital expenditure for public works, and aids to the flow of capital in periods of deflationary pressure.

Empire Preferences Can be Continued

Members are to subscribe to the most-favoured-nation treatment of goods imported from or exported to other member countries. Briefly, most-favoured-nation treatment provides that tariff concessions accorded by any one member to any other member must be freely available on equal terms to all other members. This undertaking does not prejudice the existence of certain tariff preferences which existed on a date to be agreed upon, so that Empire preferences can still be maintained, although subsequent articles provide for their eventual modification or elimination.

An attempt has been made to eliminate certain practices in tariff valuations and in customs formalities that tend to render difficult and uncertain the international trade in goods. Acceptable criteria for marks of origin are also suggested, so that onerous provisions in this field will not adversely affect the movement of merchandise from one country to another. The use of boycotts is also circumscribed.

Members of the Organization agree to enter into reciprocal and mutually advantageous negotiations with other members for the reduction of tariffs and the elimination of import tariff preferences. It is envisaged that preferential margins will be reduced or eliminated by negotiating reductions in most-favoured-nation rates. It is further understood that, in general, no new preferences will be introduced. In tariff bargaining, it may be assumed that countries offering tariff concessions will not confirm these offers unless reasonably satisfied that they will eventually be accorded compensating benefits in return.

Quantitative Restrictions Not Approved

In general the report condemns the use of quantitative restrictions, although it is recognized that in certain circumstances their use may be justified. For example, the use of quantitative controls over the export of goods in short supply is justified in order to ensure the equitable distribution of such goods or to prevent starvation in producing countries.

The use of quantitative restrictions for the purpose of safeguarding a country's external financial position is also sanctioned, but such restrictions must conform to certain agreed principles. Where these restrictions are imposed or contemplated, consultations among affected members with the I.T.O. and with the International Monetary Fund are provided for. The difficulties that will confront certain areas due to dislocations resulting from the war will be taken into account when these areas seek to employ quantitative restrictions.

Use of Subsidies to be Limited

The report suggests that members whose interests are prejudiced by subsidization should have the right to full international consideration of their cases. Members who adopt subsidy programs will participate in discussions with affected members and will undertake to examine ways of minimizing their prejudicial effects. In general, members will not use export subsidies to increase their share of the world trade in a particular product in excess of those enjoyed in a previous representative period.

State Trading Subject to Controls

The report on state trading aims to impose such controls on this form of trade as will ensure that they will not nullify the desired effects of the other provisions affecting international trade.

Where state-controlled enterprises engage in international trade, they are to conduct their purchases or sales on a non-discriminatory basis, subject to commercial consideration only.

Countries which operate a complete, or substantially complete, monopoly of the importation or exportation of any product must be prepared to enter into negotiations with countries having an interest in the trade in such products with a view to establishing the maximum margins which the monopoly shall employ. With respect to imports, for example, negotiations would seek to determine the maximum margin by which the price for an imported product charged by the monopoly in the home market could exceed the landed cost. This would prevent a state monopoly giving protection to a domestic industry by setting so high a price on similar imported goods that they could not compete on the domestic market.

It is also provided that, where maximum margins have been established as outlined above, a country maintaining an import monopoly will offer for sale, at prices within the margin established, such quantities of the product as will be sufficient to meet the full domestic demand for the imported product. A similar provision applies to export monopolies, although in respect of both imports and exports it is realized that, where a rationing scheme is in effect, these provisions may have to be modified.

Harmful Concessions May be Withdrawn

Countries which assume the obligations of the Charter and then discover that, due to unforeseen developments, certain products are being imported in such quantities and under such conditions as to cause, or threaten to cause, serious injury to domestic producers of similar products, will be free to withdraw the concessions involved or to modify them in accordance with the circumstances. Countries intending to take such action will be obliged to notify the organization as far in advance as possible of their intentions and must agree to consult with countries having a substantial interest in the trade in the commodity affected.

In critical circumstances, such action may be taken without prior notice, provided that consultation shall take place as soon as possible after the taking of the action. Should consultations with affected members not result in a satisfactory arrangement, the country wishing to modify or cancel a concession will still be free to do so, although the countries whose trade is thereby affected will then be permitted, after due notice, to cancel substantially equivalent concessions granted the country concerned. In extreme cases the Organization may authorize the suspension of concessions which are additional to those which would be considered "substantially equivalent."

Complaints by Signatories to Receive Consideration

Signatories will be expected to accord sympathetic consideration to representations made by any member or members with respect to the operation of customs regulations and formalities, quantitative and exchange regulations, state-trading operations, sanitary laws and other matters which may affect trade between them. Members agree to give sympathetic consideration to any complaints from other members who may consider that the spirit of the Charter is being defeated in any way, and also to examine proposals for correcting an unsatisfactory situation.

If a satisfactory adjustment cannot be effected, the matter may be referred to the Organization, which, if necessary, may consult with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations and any other appropriate specialized agency, such as the International Monetary Fund, and make recommendations accordingly. If the Organization fails to obtain a satisfactory settlement and considers the matter serious enough, it may authorize a member or members to suspend the application of certain concessions to offending members. Members who have benefits withheld from them under this provision will be free to withdraw from the Organization.

Exceptions to Commercial Policy Permitted

There are a number of exceptions to the general policy with respect to the desirability of certain practices. For instance, a member country would not be prevented from prohibiting the importation of goods considered likely to have a harmful effect on public morals, or likely to have an adverse effect on human, animal or plant life in the country of importation.

Imposition of export restrictions on works of art or of natural treasures is permitted, while the special characteristics of the trade in firearms and goods for military purposes are recognized. Control of the export of exhaustible natural resources is allowed, while members will have special rights in dealing with prison-made goods. In times of war or of international emergency, members may modify their commitments, if this is vital to the maintenance of their security.

The general provisions against the mutual accordances of preferential treatment between member countries will not prevent special advantages being granted by any member country to adjacent countries to facilitate frontier traffic. Similarly, when a customs union is planned, special concessions may be provided for in the formative period, upon approval by the Organization.

The use of cartels and combines is not condemned in the reports issued by the Conference. It is recommended that the I.T.O. should have the function of receiving and examining complaints from aggrieved governments according to a procedure laid down. In this way a list of harmful international business practices will be compiled on the basis of actual cases decided by the I.T.O.

Special Problems Recognized

The Conference recognized the special problems confronting countries whose economies are basically tied to agricultural products and raw materials. Because of the relatively greater difficulties and risks from fluctuating prices and supplies, it was agreed that the general I.T.O. policy should be to help stabilize demand. In cases of particular difficulty and hardship, it is suggested as a first step the calling together of a group to study the situation; a conference of interested parties will next be assembled and a commodity council will be formed to administer an agreed plan to stabilize prices and production. It is suggested that the first course when a commodity threatens to come into burdensome world supply is to increase consumption rather than to restrict production. To ensure that consumer interests are not overlooked, it is provided that consumers and importers be represented equally with producers and exporters on the councils.

Other sections of the committee's report deal with details of organization and define the procedure to be followed in connection with the tariff negotiations that are to take place in the spring of 1947.

A great amount of work still remains to be done before an operating International Trade Organization is established, but a satisfyingly broad measure of agreement was reached in the preparatory talks in London to warrant restrained optimism regarding the eventual establishment of a satisfactory organization.

Regulation of Trade Previously Attempted

The recently concluded trade talks are by no means the first attempt of the nations of the world to regulate international trade. On many occasions in the past, efforts have been made to eliminate or restrict objectionable trade practices, to simplify customs procedures, and to open up avenues of trade. In some cases the attempts were confined to only a few countries; in others, they were more ambitious and broader in scope.

There is similarity between the third of President Wilson's fourteen points: "the removal so far as possible of all economic barriers and the establishment of an equality of trade conditions among all the nations consenting to the peace and associated themselves for its maintenance" and the provisions of the Atlantic Charter relating to "freedom of access to the world's raw materials".

Recommendations Following First World War

After the 1914-18 war, as after the late war, international trade was severely affected by quantitative restrictions, generally imposed as an aid to a rehabilitation program or because of foreign exchange difficulties resulting from the war. In October, 1920, the Brussels Financial Conference, called by the League of Nations, recommended that "each country should aim at the progressive restorations of that freedom of commerce which prevailed before the war, including the withdrawal of artificial restrictions on and discriminations of price against external trade." In 1921, the succession states of the Austro-Hungarian Empire signed a protocol at Portoroze, the first article of which read in part as follows: "The governments . . . shall . . . take the steps necessary to re-establish freedom of imports and exports in the relations between their several countries. In any case, they shall abolish all import prohibitions and restrictions on July 1, 1922, at the latest."

In the same year, the London Congress of the International Chamber of Commerce passed the following resolution: "The London Congress . . .

draws the attention of the various governments to the importance of making . . . tariffs moderate in order to avoid the erection between peoples of barriers which are obstacles to peace and the progress of civilization."

Present Attempts Paralleled in 1922

Something closer to the aims of the recent Preparatory Committee were outlined in a resolution of the Cannes Conference of May, 1922, which contained the following statement: "A united effort by the stronger powers is necessary to remedy the paralysis of the European system. This effort must include the removal of all obstacles in the way of trade and the provision of substantial credits for the weaker countries and co-operation of all nations in the restoration of normal prosperity."

It is noteworthy that the same objection was taken at that time to the use of quantitative restrictions as in the United States proposals and in the draft charter. The recommendations regarding commercial policy provided that, where limitation of imports was desired, it should be effected by "the medium of customs duties". The ideal of most-favoured-nation treatment was also advocated. The conference condemned the practice of frequent changes in tariff rates and classifications as inimical to stability in international trade.

Economic Committee of League of Nations Active

During the years that followed, the Economic Committee of the League devoted considerable effort to the study of dumping and differential prices, the unification of customs nomenclature, and a variety of other factors affecting international trade. It is clear that all the agencies working on the problem at that time were agreed that the most important principles to better world trade were:

- (a) The restoration of that freedom of commerce that had existed before World War I.
- (b) The abolition of prohibitions and quantitative restrictions on trade.
- (c) The suppression of commercial warfare. (Russia had suggested a pact of economic non-aggression.)
- (d) The stabilization of tariff rates and classifications.
- (e) The conclusion of long-term commercial treaties.
- (f) The adoption of full m.f.n. conditions in trade treaties.

Frequent Tariff Changes Condemned in 1927

Numerous attempts were made to obtain agreement to abandon the use of quantitative restrictions, but it was not found possible to secure general support for such an undertaking. This failure meant that the ground was never cleared for tariff discussions on a world-wide basis. The world economic conference of 1927 condemned the practice of frequent changes in tariffs—always upward—and also the practice of penalizing imported goods by means of differential taxes, and declared that export taxes, if they could not be altogether abolished, should be low and non-discriminatory.

It likewise condemned the use of export subsidies, dumping, and discrimination arising from conditions of transport. It commended the practice of long-term trade agreements on a most-favoured-nation basis. The recommendations of the Conference were received with an encouraging volume of acclaim, and a number of countries put them into practice. The beneficial effects, however, were considerably impaired at that

time by the high-tariff policy of the United States, which, in addition to its effect on world trade, influenced a number of countries to refrain from the constructive action they might otherwise have taken. Perhaps the most enduring result of international efforts in the 1920's was the relatively general acceptance of the most-favoured-nation principle and a trend toward unification and simplification of customs nomenclature. During the early 1930's, the use of the most-favoured-nation clause tended to decline, although, when the United States embarked on a program of reciprocal trade treaties in 1934, it came back into its own.

Tariff Truce Proposed in 1930

In 1929 the Assembly of the League convened an inter-governmental conference with the object of drawing up a tariff truce as a preliminary step to general tariff reductions. The Conference met in 1930 and, while a tariff truce was not found possible; eighteen signatories agreed to prolong all existing commercial agreements until April 1, 1931, and to raise duties only after interested parties had been given an opportunity of submitting objections. In November of the same year a conference attempted to secure tariff reductions by bilateral negotiations, but little of value resulted.

While efforts to obtain widespread tariff reductions in these years were generally disappointing, there was a strong movement toward closer relationships between groups of smaller European countries. In fact, the tendency spread beyond Europe and embraced such developments as the inter-American rapprochement, the Ottawa Agreements, and the development of French colonial economic policy. Denmark, Norway, the Netherlands, Sweden, Belgium, and Luxembourg concluded a "Convention for Economic Rapprochement" at Oslo in December, 1930, the contracting parties agreeing not to raise tariffs without prior consultation and without granting the right of appeal to affected members.

Preparatory Report Submitted in 1933

In 1932, the Lausanne Conference invited the League of Nations to convoke a world conference on economic and monetary questions to facilitate the revival of international trade and to find some means of overcoming the exchange difficulties which at that time were besetting so many of the world's trading nations. The preparatory Committee submitted its report in January, 1933, stating that "an effective and lasting return to greater freedom of trade cannot be looked for unless it is accompanied by a general and durable improvement in financial and monetary conditions". It is noteworthy that, since that time, a number of international agencies have been formed in an attempt to meet the problems that were confronting the world then. It was also unanimously agreed that non-tariff restrictions on international trade should be removed as soon as possible and that there should be general and substantial reductions in tariff rates. The report also pointed out the responsibility of the creditor nations for taking action to free world trade. The Conference was doomed to failure, however, when the United States, abandoning the gold standard, refused to enter into any undertaking in regard to currency stabilization, while the countries of the "gold bloc" insisted that some such undertaking was necessary.

About the only useful results of the Conference were a recommendation that in commercial treaties a clause should be inserted providing for negotiations should any new practice introduced by one party be considered by the other to impair the value of the treaty, and a blueprint for commodity agreements. These blueprints were the basis of subsequent wheat and sugar agreements.

Other International Attempts to Improve Trade

A number of other international attempts were made to free the channels of trade. For example, the Seventh International Conference of American States (Montevideo, 1933) resolved: "that the Governments of the American Republics will promptly undertake . . . to reduce the high tariff barriers through the negotiation of comprehensive bilateral reciprocity treaties based on mutual concessions. . . ." It was also resolved that agreements entered into would be on the most-favoured-nation basis.

The uncertainties of world trade created by import restrictions, monetary controls and variations in exchange rates led to the Tripartite Declaration of September 25, 1936, in which the governments of France, the United Kingdom and the United States affirmed their common purpose to take all steps in their power to restore order to international economic relations and to improve prosperity and living standards throughout the world.

Conditions Unfavourable in 1938

In April, 1937, the British and French governments requested the Belgium Premier, M. Van Zeeland, to "enquire into the possibility of obtaining a general reduction of quotas and other obstacles to international trade". This report, published in January, 1938, recommended the reduction of tariffs, the elimination of "indirect protective devices", the suppression of "industrial quotas", and the granting of loans and such financial adjustments as would render unnecessary the use of harmful exchange control measures by many countries.

The unfavourable international political atmosphere at this time was the greatest impediment to progress, although the United States, at the Lima Conference of 1938, condemned the use of unreasonably high tariffs, quotas, licences, exchange controls and other forms of quantitative restrictions and discrimination of all kinds. The United States carried on with its trade agreement program, but the political situation rendered anything on a world-wide scale impossible.

The plans for an International Trade Organization which were laid at the meeting of the Preparatory Committee in London in October and November, 1946, were, therefore, not only the first on a comprehensive scale for a decade but they are also the most ambitious and hold the greatest promise of worthwhile results.

Canadian Participation

At the meeting of the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment held in London during October and November, it was agreed to recommend to the seventeen governments represented that they should enter into reciprocal and mutually advantageous negotiations directed to the substantial reduction of tariffs at the second session of the Preparatory Committee which is to begin on April 8 in Geneva. The governments concerned have been asked to inform one another through the United Nations, as soon as possible, of the base date from which they intend to negotiate. The Canadian Government has informed the United Nations that it will negotiate on the basis of the Canadian customs tariff, with respect to both the British preferential and most-favoured-nation rates, as it existed immediately prior to the war, namely, July 1, 1939.

In 1940, many British preferential rates were temporarily eliminated, or substantially reduced below the rates in effect in 1939, as a wartime measure under the War Exchange Conservation Act. As provided under this Act, these reductions are to expire on the date of the issue of a proclamation under the War Measures Act declaring that a state of war no longer

exists or on such earlier date as may be fixed in a proclamation of the Governor in Council. In view of the impending tariff negotiations and the obligation to inform other governments of the base date from which Canada will negotiate, an Order in Council has been passed providing for the issue of a proclamation on June 30, 1947, terminating the War Exchange Conservation Act, 1940. It is hoped that by June 30 next substantial progress will have been made in the trade discussions. The future tariff relations with the United Kingdom and with the other countries represented at the Geneva trade conference will be determined in the light of the outcome of the negotiations.

(Editor's Note—Complete details on the final reports of the working committees (provisional) and resolutions presented at the Preparatory Committee of the International Conference on Trade and Employment in London are available in mimeograph form in limited quantities from the Director, Trade Publicity Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Additional information, including delegates, rules of procedure, etc., is contained in the printed Executive Secretary's report of the London meeting and is available for 25 cents from the Chief of Distribution, Documents and Sales Division, U.N.O., Lake Success, N.Y.)

French Equatorial Africa Firms Need Forestry and Mining Equipment

Everything from a wire sieve for diamonds to mechanical shovel required by four firms.

Mr. L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, advises that there is a market for forestry and mining equipment in French Equatorial Africa. Inquiries have been received from: Société Commerciale du Kouilou Niari (SOKN), a Lever organization, which is suggested as a useful contact for Canadian exporters; Société Coloniale Industrielle et Commerciale (COLINCO), Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, a firm interested in wood-cutting, sawmill and road-grading machinery and equipment; Chambre Syndicale des Mines d'A.E.F., Brazzaville, French Equatorial Africa, representing mining interests; and Georges Bia, 41 Avenue Paul Hauser, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo. Confidential reports are being obtained on these firms and will be available to interested Canadian manufacturers on request.

Long List of Items Required

A list of the equipment desired by these firms is given in the following general terms: wire sieve for diamonds; small laboratory equipment, crucibles, moulds; three to four-ton trucks; pick-up 1,200 kilos; portable motor air-compressor; diamond drills; light drills; gasoline motor-driven lathe; circular saw; diamond grit washeries; trommel jigs; pumps and spare parts; 35/50 caterpillar tractor; quartz crushing and pulverizing equipment; mechanical shovel equipped with shovel and dragline (bucket 500L—Caterpillar badger); dumpers; gravel elevators; chain-pumps (water elevators); Sullivan drillers No. 7; compressor unit; chain saw; hydraulic centrifugal pumps; fourde equipment for smelting precious metals; steam-engines; boilers and accessories; spare parts for motors; motor-pumps; hand-pumps; pilot works for quartz treatment (50-75 tons daily); Diesel Caterpillar tractor RD 7; tractor D 2; scraper; roofer; disc ploughs; combination chassis; hydraulic monitor; 8-inch special steel tubes and couplings for monitor; motor and electro pumps; electric winches; jigs; automobile; power-saw; planer; lathe (30 on radius); driller.

Interested firms should write directly to Mr. Ausman, indicating the nature and extent of their interest. A copy of the letter should be sent to the Department of Trade and Commerce, attention Machinery Division, quoting file No. 19698.

Exports of Non-Ferrous Metals Were Sustained at High Level

Shipments of this group exceed prewar level, despite a drop from wartime peaks—Price changes from 1939 show wide variance—United States and United Kingdom principal customers.

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

Non-ferrous metals and their products form one of the main groups of exports from Canada. In the late thirties, as the nations of the world prepared for war, the demand for these metals rapidly increased. By 1939, exports in this group amounted in value to over 20 per cent of total Canadian exports, second only in importance to exports of agriculture and vegetable products. The demand during the war was insatiable and limited only by the capacity of the mines, mills and factories in which the metals were produced and processed. As was anticipated, demand fell off after the war, but 1946 exports remained at a high level, exceeding in dollar value the comparable figures for 1939. The following tables list aggregate group values for the last twelve years and principal items in the group for 1939 and 1946. Statistics of physical volume are also shown where available and significant.

Exports of Non-Ferrous Metals and Products

January to November, 1935-46

(\$ millions)

1935	105.2	1941	225.2
1936	123.9	1942	277.5
1937	181.8	1943	307.7
1938	167.2	1944	312.5
1939	170.2	1945	333.4
1940	180.7	1946	223.6

Exports of Selected Items

January-November

	1946		1939	
	Tons (000's)	\$ Millions	Tons (000's)	\$ Millions
Aluminum (total) .....	....	52.0	....	24.7
Bars, ingots, blooms	174.3	45.9	66.5	24.1
Brass (total) .....	....	3.2	....	1.3
Copper (total) .....	....	31.6	....	49.7
Ingots, bars, billets	89.2	23.4	157.2	31.9
Lead (total) .....	....	15.3	....	9.0
Pigs	97.4	14.7	166.3	8.6
Nickel (total) .....	....	50.6	....	53.7
Matte or speiss	29.1	10.5	44.4	16.0
Fine	72.9	39.9	62.1	36.4
Zinc (total) .....	....	23.6	....	9.1
Spelter	124.6	20.2	142.4	8.5
Platinum, iridium, etc. ....	....	14.3	....	6.1
Other, including miscellaneous metals, clocks and watches, radio and electrical equipment .....	....	33.0	....	16.6
Total, non-ferrous metals and products		223.6		170.2

Export Prices Increase One-third Since 1939

The principal non-ferrous metals exported from Canada in 1946 show widely divergent unit value changes over comparable figures for 1939. The six items on which the comparison has been based cover about 70 per

cent of the total exports of non-ferrous metals in the first eleven months of 1946. The values used are those declared on the export entry, not necessarily the same as the prevailing price in the domestic market. The index for each item is calculated on the basis that 1939 equals 100, and the composite index for the group is derived by weighting each index according to its value in 1946.

Index of 1946 Unit Values

	Index 1946 (1939=100)	Value 1946 (\$ millions)	1939
Aluminum, bars, ingots, blooms	72.9	45.9	24.1
Copper, bars, ingots, billets	129.6	23.4	31.9
Lead, in pigs	293.0	14.7	8.6
Nickel, in matte or speiss	100.0	10.5	16.0
Nickel, fine	93.5	39.9	36.4
Zinc spelter	271.6	20.2	8.5
Composite	135.5	154.6	125.5
Total, non-ferrous metals and products....	.....	223.6	170.2

United States and United Kingdom Principal Buyers

The bulk of Canadian exports of non-ferrous metals and products is to the United States and United Kingdom, although aluminum and copper achieve a very wide geographical distribution. Shipments to France are next in importance, with India, Czechoslovakia and Switzerland also large purchasers. The following table shows exports of selected items to the United States, the United Kingdom and France.

Exports, by Principal Countries of Destination

January to November, 1946

	Total	United States (\$ millions)	United Kingdom	France
Total, non-ferrous group	223.6	89.2	72.6	12.5
Aluminum	52.0	9.5	21.5	1.0
Brass	3.2	1.8	.2	.....
Copper	31.6	6.5	15.4	2.8
Lead	15.3	3.6	6.6	1.9
Nickel	50.6	37.5	5.3	2.5
Zinc	23.6	15.8	3.7	2.7
Platinum, iridium, etc.	14.3	6.3	7.9	.....
Silver	3.8	2.5	.....	1.2

Canadian Exports, by Commodities

	November 1945	November 1946	January-November 1945	1946
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
AGRICULTURAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS..	85,969	68,802	735,508	521,465
Fruits	924	4,337	13,388	12,161
Fruits, fresh	824	4,163	9,662	10,119
Apples, fresh	708	4,033	3,109	6,715
Fruits, dried	4	.....	1,162	35
Apples, dried	4	.....	1,160	12
Fruits, canned	56	153	1,475	1,695
Fruit juices and fruit syrups	40	21	1,089	312
Nuts	13	5	223	43
Vegetables	1,348	2,085	16,525	12,526
Vegetables, fresh	632	923	8,402	3,954
Potatoes (except seed)	156	516	5,620	1,528
Vegetables, dried	415	.....	5,173	3,345
Vegetables, canned	189	1,127	1,969	4,650
Pickles, sauces and catsups	113	35	982	577
Grains	64,716	36,529	493,271	261,345
Barley	715	2,649	24,033	7,319
Wheat	58,530	27,967	416,988	226,075
Milled products	8,066	13,552	98,777	127,333
Flour of wheat	7,651	13,000	90,451	119,483

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Continued

	November 1945	November 1946	January-November 1945	January-November 1946
AGRICULTURAL AND VEGETABLE PRODUCTS—Con.	(Thousands of Dollars)			
Prepared foods and bakery products...	221	375	2,284	2,772
Biscuits and bread	56	22	957	258
Cereal foods, prepared	69	92	697	815
Farinaceous products, other	657	939	4,404	7,008
Vegetable fats, edible	186	241	1,377	1,728
Sugar and products	704	645	10,759	3,657
Sugar (refined)	4	4	2,628	127
Vegetable products, other, mainly food..	199	377	2,368	3,350
Beverages, alcoholic	3,354	3,839	26,523	33,529
Ale, beer and porter	327	366	4,576	4,188
Beverages, distilled	3,021	3,469	21,846	29,295
Whisky	2,822	3,253	20,736	27,237
Wines	6	3	101	46
Balsam	1	3	41	50
Oil cake and oil cake meal	18	....	36	58
Oils, vegetable, not edible	555	400	2,362	3,167
Linseed and flaxseed oil	552	382	2,288	2,899
Plants, shrubs, trees and vines	26	24	105	223
Rubber	1,518	2,431	29,735	20,071
Pneumatic tire casings	171	381	11,296	4,836
Inner tubes	33	65	1,073	679
Seeds	1,783	1,570	14,598	11,292
Seed potatoes	939	984	4,568	4,167
Tobacco	178	249	7,767	5,288
Tobacco, unmanufactured	125	191	6,536	4,863
Vegetable products, other, not food....	1,503	1,202	10,965	15,866
Hay	462	297	2,063	3,002
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS	38,253	26,359	356,025	327,942
Animals, living	1,361	1,981	14,780	21,817
Cattle (except for stock)	576	975	6,524	10,242
Bones, horns and hoofs	66	-59	309	347
Fish and fishery products, n.o.p.....	7,675	7,016	74,054	80,821
Fish, fresh and frozen	2,952	2,238	41,278	39,011
Fish, dried, salted, pickled, smoked..	1,356	1,724	10,703	12,647
Fish, canned or preserved	3,291	2,932	21,762	28,405
Furs	1,675	513	23,242	30,026
Undressed furs	1,561	412	22,243	28,733
Hair and bristles	201	108	901	1,152
Hides and skins, raw	89	19	368	1,610
Leather, unmanufactured	368	1,078	3,605	7,008
Leather, manufactured	364	1,006	3,293	8,809
Meats	17,706	7,833	147,203	112,845
Bacon, hams, shoulders, sides	5,497	3,090	87,530	58,181
Milk and products	3,579	2,948	38,181	32,874
Butter	192	211	2,012	1,811
Cheese	2,148	1,749	25,199	20,646
Animal oils, fats, greases and wax.....	213	304	5,065	2,221
Animal products, other	4,955	3,492	45,024	28,412
Eggs in the shell	2,720	3,077	16,049	14,771
Eggs, processed	1,970	55	26,106	10,740
FIBRES, TEXTILES AND TEXTILE PRODUCTS ..	3,194	3,854	52,222	49,844
Cotton	868	773	9,387	9,411
Cotton fabrics	408	472	4,751	4,757
Flax, hemp and jute	49	68	1,597	2,382
Fibre and tow	48	22	1,298	1,555
Wool	1,112	907	16,794	18,459
Wool, raw	380	81	3,447	1,345
Artificial silk	327	986	8,553	7,320
Fabrics, artificial silk	111	394	1,392	2,477
Fibres and textiles, other	838	1,120	15,892	12,272
WOOD, WOOD PRODUCTS AND PAPER	46,798	67,808	446,434	563,783
Wood, unmanufactured	16,953	24,737	154,302	187,769
Logs	43	162	2,078	2,393
Planks and boards	9,813	15,161	90,293	110,467
Timber, square	43	120	857	785
Shingles	748	1,113	7,478	9,746
Pulpwood	2,907	2,034	22,681	27,366
Wood, manufactured	9,391	11,643	102,180	111,007
Wood pulp	8,912	10,867	97,435	103,797
Paper	19,963	30,817	185,313	259,217
Newsprint paper	18,064	28,697	163,610	240,095
Books and printed matter	491	611	4,639	5,789

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Continued

	November 1945	November 1946	January-November 1945	1946
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
IRON AND ITS PRODUCTS	17,181	18,921	537,750	210,745
Iron ore	321	671	2,553	4,351
Ferro-alloys	2	1,028	4,372	8,366
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets	691	....	14,492	3,147
Scrap iron	29	10	362	152
Castings and forgings	50	263	6,303	1,790
Rolling mill products	625	772	9,919	6,667
Pipes, tubes and fittings	303	20	2,924	1,020
Wire	95	25	2,515	673
Chains	20	3	213	151
Engines and boilers	1,712	3,257	20,095	25,491
Farm implements and machinery	1,552	2,137	18,225	26,874
Hardware and cutlery	356	330	3,792	3,786
Machinery (except agricultural)	1,586	1,791	18,834	13,676
Stamped and coated products	29	6	255	322
Tools	318	118	1,932	1,008
Vehicles, chiefly of iron	9,126	8,100	342,299	105,663
Automobiles, freight	5,406	2,863	204,644	40,684
Automobiles, passenger	9	1,607	63	12,277
Automobile parts	1,195	2,191	93,015	19,647
Iron products, other	367	389	88,664	7,606
NON-FERROUS METALS AND PRODUCTS	26,124	27,468	333,440	223,628
Aluminium	7,313	11,803	131,365	51,962
Bars, blocks, ingots, blooms	6,600	11,137	120,119	45,883
Brass	220	314	4,111	3,166
Bars, ingots, rods, strips, sheets	63	61	2,393	592
Copper	5,867	2,342	35,065	31,558
Ingots, bars, cakes, slabs, billets	4,932	954	26,799	23,436
Rods, strips, sheets, plates, tubing	422	978	1,915	3,987
Lead	2,388	1,121	8,581	15,321
Nickel	4,028	4,290	51,421	50,566
Precious metals (except gold)	1,505	3,469	16,027	19,660
Zinc	1,674	2,076	17,191	23,592
Clocks and watches	79	103	826	1,149
Electrical apparatus	2,762	1,287	59,669	19,462
Radio and wireless apparatus	1,166	171	35,064	9,113
Printing materials	4	7	23	34
Non-ferrous metals, other	285	656	9,160	7,159
Cobalt alloys	9	40	1,225	320
Cadmium	13	68	336	627
Selenium and salts	60	85	713	1,166
NON-METALLIC MINERALS AND PRODUCTS	4,123	5,727	55,656	51,699
Asbestos	1,587	2,208	20,766	22,135
Asbestos milled fibres	1,090	1,352	14,841	14,744
Clay and products	83	131	567	975
Porcelain insulators	15	54	255	416
Coal and products	625	679	6,409	6,480
Coal	457	535	4,927	5,191
Coke	54	119	736	683
Glass and glassware	108	85	504	1,089
Graphite	7	20	113	135
Mica and products	19	14	291	200
Petroleum products	415	616	10,631	4,127
Gasoline	86	109	8,052	1,259
Stone and products	1,019	1,604	13,502	14,010
Abrasives, artificial, crude	715	1,127	10,981	10,537
Non-metallic minerals, other	261	370	2,875	2,548
Carbon and graphite electrodes	60	87	825	471
CHEMICALS AND ALLIED PRODUCTS	6,123	5,402	105,452	61,969
Acids	64	110	2,691	1,847
Alcohols, industrial	32	4	5,365	107
Cellulose products	3	24	127	234
Toilet preparations	211	68	1,638	674
Medicinal and proprietary preparations	382	326	5,524	4,955
Explosives	27	47	29,193	264
Fertilizers	3,051	2,486	27,170	29,726
Paints and varnishes	313	548	3,683	3,949
Soap	520	42	3,657	1,981
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	889	552	11,966	7,909
Calcium compounds	552	96	3,781	2,677
Soda and sodium compounds	268	331	5,054	4,005
Chemical products, other	632	1,195	14,440	10,323

Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded

	November 1945	November 1946	January-November 1945 1946	
	(Thousands of Dollars)			
MISCELLANEOUS COMMODITIES	10,872	7,878	361,016	89,238
Amusement and sporting goods, n.o.p...	107	296	1,012	1,612
Brushes	91	131	810	1,003
Containers, n.o.p.	29	214	1,461	2,391
Household and personal equipment, n.o.p.	353	875	3,747	6,457
Refrigerators, electric	108	436	1,317	2,317
Refrigerators and parts	2	17	15	50
Mineral and aerated waters	1	....	2	42
Musical instruments	9	77	133	242
Scientific and educational equipment...	222	209	9,326	2,921
Films	160	159	2,019	2,362
Ships and vessels	154	996	12,811	18,147
Vehicles, n.o.p., chiefly aircraft.....	1,719	1,953	107,350	8,498
Paintings	3	7	35	47
Miscellaneous commodities, other	8,184	3,120	224,330	47,878
Cartridges	50	40	174,726	669
Electrical energy	679	501	7,016	6,655
**Total domestic exports	\$ 238,637	\$ 232,219	\$2,983,504	\$2,100,313

**November totals include exports of items mainly for war purposes such as tanks, military vehicles, shells, guns, metals, explosives, aircraft, Red Cross supplies and Canadian army stores valued at \$89,000, in November, 1946, and \$44,169,000, in November, 1945. The percentage of war materials in other items cannot be ascertained.

Canadian Production of Kraft Paper in 1947 Will Increase to Meet Growing Demands

*Estimate production increase of 5,000 tons in 1947—
Need for kraft paper for conversion is acute, due to
low jute imports—Amount available for export will
not exceed 13,000 tons.*

By E. Clarke, Pulp and Paper Section, Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

Canadian production of kraft paper made from unbleached sulphate pulp has averaged around 150,000 tons annually for some years past. A little more than 10 per cent of the total production was exported to some 35 countries in prewar years. During the war, when supplies from Scandinavian countries were completely shut off, Canadian producers were able to increase exports to approximately 14 per cent of the total output by placing customers on a quota basis and by reducing shipments to the domestic market.

Jute Shortage Causes Increased Demand

In prewar years, about 60 per cent of all kraft paper produced in Canada was utilized for conversion purposes, such as the manufacture of grocery bags, gummed tape, etc., and 40 per cent for wrapping purposes. The need for kraft paper for conversion is even more acute now than in past years, due to reduced jute imports. Jute was largely used in the manufacture of heavy bags for packaging fertilizer, cement, lime, food-stuffs and other commodities.

Although there will be an increase in production of some 5,000 tons in 1947 over 1946, it is estimated that almost 30 per cent of the total production will be required for the manufacture of multiwall bags alone. In 1947, not more than 13,000 tons can be made available for export. It must be borne in mind, however, that a considerable tonnage is also exported as packaging material for various commodities.

Electric Power is an Important Factor in Moroccan Economy

Wide variation in annual rainfall reflected in available power supply—Prewar plans to increase production to be implemented and expanded—Projected maximum annual capacity 2,000 million kilowatt hours.

By J. P. Manion, Canadian Trade Commissioner

(Ed.—This is the fifth in a series of articles on Morocco, forming part of an economic survey made by the author in that country, Algeria and Tunisia. Discussions of Industry, Communications, Prewar Trade and Commercial Opportunities for Canadians will be outlined in successive articles.)

As in the whole of North Africa which has escaped from the desert, life and production in Morocco depends to a substantial degree on the water supply. Generally speaking, water is available in a larger volume, and the flow is more continuous here than elsewhere in North Africa. Nevertheless, there are wide variations within a normal cycle of about eight years. The mountains of the Middle Atlas normally act as watersheds, ensuring heavy rain or snow which feeds the streams that later water the seaboard plains. While these waters are necessary for agriculture, they also provide electric power which, in turn, drives the trains, ensures operation of the mines and electric pumps for irrigation, and, in general, provide the amenities of life in urban areas.

Spring Rains Below Normal in 1945

At the sources of the Oum er Rebia, the most important river in Morocco, the January to April rains generally provide 278 millimetres—over 10 inches—of water. This ensures an average flow from the headwaters of the river of 206 cubic metres per second during the month of March. But in 1945, the spring rainfall in the mountains was only 90 millimetres, and the flow of water for March was only 35 cubic metres per second. This reduced flow was not even adequate to fill the large El Kansera storage dam, which normally stores water equivalent to 10 million kwh. of electric power at this season, but which remained empty during March.

On the Oued Beth, the second most important river, the situation was perhaps worse. From a normal spring rainfall of 117 millimetres, the river derived only 28 millimetres in the spring of 1945. In consequence, the March flow of 15 cubic metres per second fell to a mere trickle of 0.7 cubic metres per second during the season.

Electric Power Greatly Reduced

In addition to this almost complete lack of hydro-electric power, the Roches Noires thermal plant at Casablanca, which normally produces about 20 per cent of the total power requirements, had fallen into such a state of disrepair, due to wartime deterioration and overworking, that it was sometimes producing only one-eighth of its normal output.

The net result was that, where normal production in March equals the relatively high winter demand of 600,000 kwh. per day, in March, 1945,

production from all sources had fallen to 250,000 kwh. per day, or approximately 40 per cent of requirements. By July, reduced summer requirements of approximately 450,000 kwh. per day could only be filled to the extent of 180,000 kwh., or about 35 per cent of requirements.

Crops were Adversely Affected

This meant that the use of electricity for certain purposes had to be drastically curtailed. It was considered unwise to make the domestic consumer suffer too great a reduction, and the inevitable result was that railways, mining operations, and small urban industries had to curtail their activities to a level close to the zero point. It also meant that there was insufficient water for the crops, resulting in one of the worst crop failures in the history of Morocco.

To what extent this lack of water will have long-term effects, it is impossible to estimate. It is probable, however, that, if rainfall in 1946 is only normal, there will be insufficient accumulation to fill all the storage dams, and a continuation of the 1945 situation may to some extent be expected in 1946. There was a good fall of rain in January, but it is doubtful whether there was enough snow to ensure an even flow during the following months.

Power Production to be Increased

Power in Morocco is uniformly 3-phase 50-cycle A.C., retailed at 110-190 volts, distributed at 22,000 volts or, in some instances, at 5,500 volts, and transmitted over a well-integrated grid at 60,000 volts. Eastern Morocco, fronting on the Mediterranean, does not form part of this grid, but is connected with the Algerian system. There is some possibility of linking up the two systems and stepping up the transmission voltage to 90,000, but no action along these lines has been taken as yet.

In other directions, however, work had started before the war on a series of storage dams which would have evened out the flow and produced more power. This work was interrupted by the war and was only resumed in late 1945. Most of the dams have been built only to provide a head of water. The sole exceptions are the El Kansera and the Lalla Takerkoust dams, the storage capacities of which are not very great. The Im Fout dam, however, has just been completed and, when it is filled, it will have a storage capacity of 500 million cubic metres and a power plant capable of developing 135 million kwh. from a 37.5-metre head. Prepared plans call for an increase in the height and capacity of this dam, and work is starting. Since production for the whole of Morocco averaged about 200 million kwh. over the years 1941-43, this single plant in its present form will add 65 per cent to the power resources of the country, and much more once the expansion program is completed.

New Thermal Equipment Ordered

Thermal capacity is being increased simultaneously. The Société d'Energie Electrique du Maroc, which controls nearly all power plants in the country, has ordered in Switzerland for early 1946 delivery one 5,000-hp. Diesel generator rated at 3,500 kw., and two 1,080-hp. Diesels, raising the total daily capacity by 125,000 kwh. As the old generating equipment should be rehabilitated by that time, the thermal power alone could meet all major requirements, even if hydro-electric production should remain far below normal.

Since there is a wide variation in output from run-of-the-river plants, the thermal plants have in the past been able to take up the slack to the

extent of 6 million kwh. during dry months. Capacity by the middle of 1946 will be greater than this, and it is estimated that total requirements, on the basis of 250 million kwh. per annum, can be met from that time on.

Larger Storage Dams Required

Power production during recent years is shown in the following table:

	Thermal	Sidi Machou	Kasbah Zidania (Millions of Kilowkatt Hours)	Fez	Lalla Taker-koust	El Kansera	Total
1939	2	65	35	15	11	18	148
1940	10	60	35	16	15	28	165
1941	20	75	35	23	10	37	202
1942.	35	81	35	22	15	30	220
1943	45	65	35	22	17	10	196

Long-range plans go far beyond those outlined above and reach a projected maximum capacity of nearly 2,000 million kwh. per annum. This necessarily depends on the provision of much larger storage dams, and would be subject to seasonal variations as well as to long-term droughts. It seems doubtful whether these plans will ever be carried out in their entirety, although the Im Fout dam, as mentioned previously, will be raised considerably in the next few years. In the case of other dams, however, little thought seems to have been given to the problem of silting up. A great amount of silt has already accumulated in this dam. The storage capacity is accordingly reduced and, until secondary and tertiary dams are erected in far larger numbers than at present, it is very difficult to visualize a satisfactory outcome to this vast hydro-electric program. However, Morocco could develop an important industry on the basis of its power potential.

Rural Development Program Projected

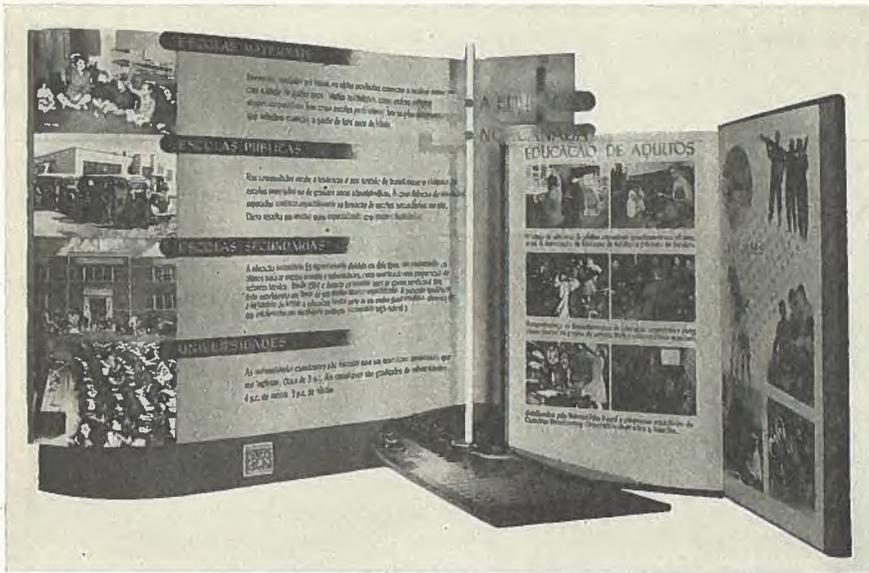
About 50 per cent of the power generated in Morocco is used in the Casablanca district for industrial and domestic purposes, 23 per cent is used by the railways, 12 per cent by the phosphate mines, and 6 per cent by cement factories. The iron, lead and coal mines also use considerable quantities, and in most of the larger towns electricity is available for general household use. There is a considerable program of rural development at present under way.

Mexican Cattle Breeders Will be Subsidized

Mexico City, January 8, 1947.—(FTS)—Canadian cattle breeders will be interested to learn that the newly-inaugurated Aleman Government of Mexico intends to subsidize the industry by extending credit to breeders through the National Bank of Agricultural Credit, the name of which will be changed to that of the National Bank of Agricultural and Cattle Breeding Credit (Banco Nacional de Crédito Agrícola y Ganadero). The Mexican Government has purchased 5 million pesos worth of shares in this bank.

Canadian cattle, especially those for breeding purposes, are very popular among Mexican breeders and ranchers. There is no doubt that this new move to increase the number and quality of Mexican herds will lead to an increasing demand for the introduction of animals from abroad. Several groups representative of Mexican breeders' associations have visited Canada or plan to visit Canada in the near future.

CANADA ON DISPLAY

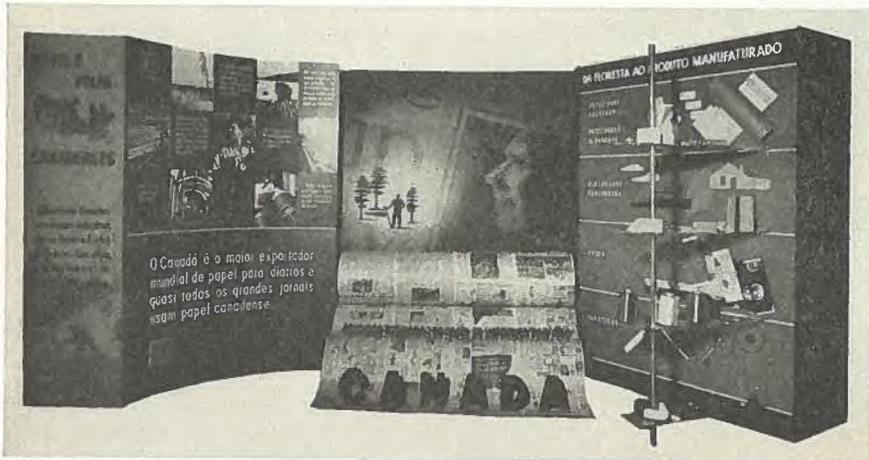


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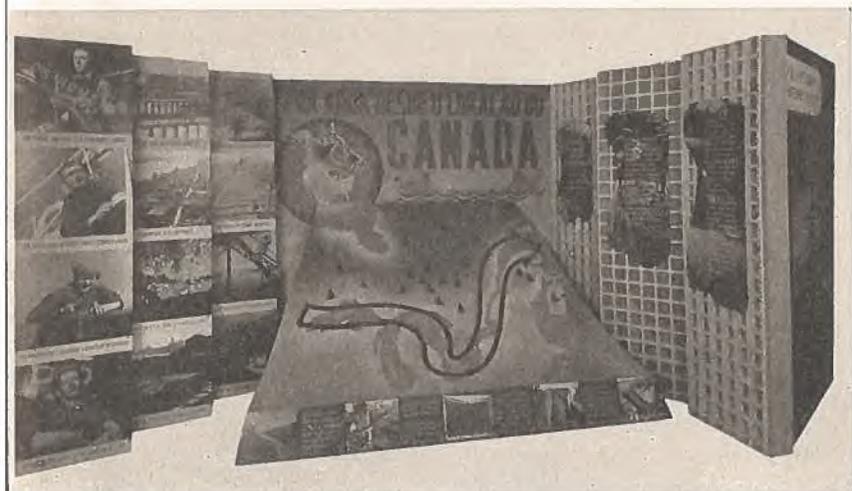
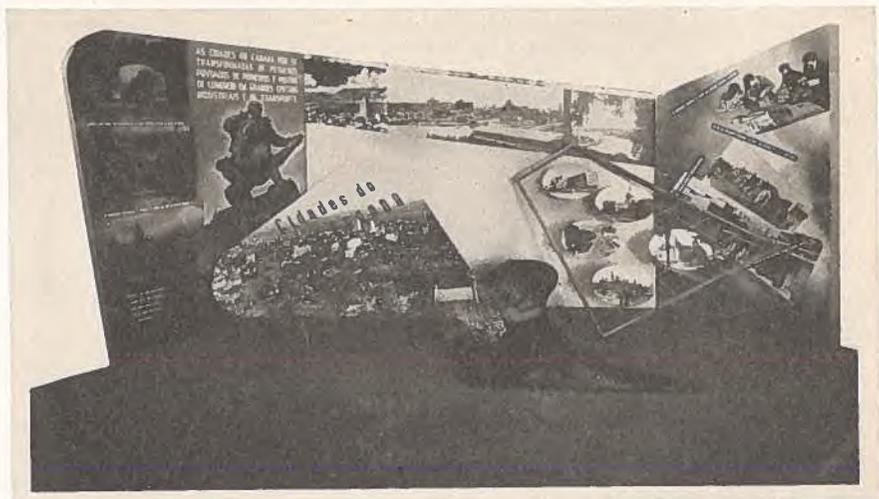
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Balance of Canadian Loan to France Will Be Used by French Importers

New agreement permits private importers in France to purchase Canadian goods—Certain raw materials may be purchased by "Import Groupements".

The French and Canadian governments have signed a new agreement under which a portion of the unexpended balance of Canada's \$242,500,000 loan to France may now be used for private trade purchases. While the unexpended balance of the French loan is comparatively small, the new agreement is important since it will stimulate the restoration of private trade with France which was terminated at the outbreak of war.

The original legislation authorizing the Canadian loan to France provided for purchases to be made by the Government of France or one of its agencies. As a result, purchases were made by the French Supply Council in Canada through the Canadian Export Board. This procedure was followed up to April 30, 1946, and since that date the services of the Canadian Commercial Corporation, its successor, have been used.

As from January 1, 1947, some imports into France from Canada may now be effected on import licences granted to private French purchasers. But certain products such as steel and lumber products, fertilizers, wheat and cereals, dairy products, linseed oil, and all mechanical equipment required for public services or nationalized organizations must still be purchased by the French Mission in Canada.

The new agreement between the two governments also makes it possible for certain raw materials to be bought in future by "Import Groupements", i.e. a group of industries or importers buying for its members. These "Groupements" will be authorized to purchase nickel, paper and woodpulp, asbestos, synthetic rubber, silver, pharmaceutical products, and wool for woollen rags.

Procedure for Purchases Over Five Thousand Dollars

All other products included in the 1947 French Import Program, apart from those mentioned above, may now be imported under French import licences. But certain rules must be observed by the French private importer in the case of import licences exceeding \$5,000. In such cases, in order to provide the Canadian Government with necessary information, the rules are as follows:

(a) The French importer must obtain a questionnaire form relating to imports from Canada and complete the section reserved for him, supplying such information as number and date of French import licence, name and address of Canadian supplier, description of Canadian goods, date and amount of order, and destination of goods;

(b) This form must then be handed over, together with the import licence, to the French bank of the importer's choice, this being necessary to insure the transfer by the French bank to its correspondent in Canada of payment for orders made out in favour of the Canadian supplier;

(c) The French bank will then forward this form to its Canadian correspondent and stipulate in its terms for the opening of a credit or payment that these forms must be filled in by the Canadian exporter or forwarding agent, and then be certified by the Canadian bank before payment;

(d) As soon as payment is made, the upper section of the form must be forwarded by the Canadian bank to the Private Trade Department of the French Supply Council in Canada, 320 Chapel St., Ottawa, for presentation to the Canadian authorities; the stub must be detached and sent back to the French bank of issue.

Southern Rhodesia Exports Set Record High in 1945

Latest published figures show 1945 exports valued over £18 million—Total trade 50 per cent higher than 1939—Canada fourth in importance as supplier to Colony.

By D. S. Armstrong, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

Johannesburg, December 30, 1946.—Exports of the self-governing colony of Southern Rhodesia, which have almost invariably topped imports, set a record for value in 1945 at £18,032,000. The total trade has increased from 1939 by approximately 50 per cent to £30,566,000. Of the war years, 1943 was the lowest in both import and total trade values as shown below:

	Imports	Exports	Total
1940	£ 9,551,000	£15,175,000	£24,726,000
1941	10,087,000	15,395,000	25,482,000
1942	9,654,000	16,731,000	26,385,000
1943	8,704,000	15,415,000	24,119,000
1944	11,967,000	15,803,000	27,770,000
1945	12,534,000	18,032,000	30,566,000

The following table lists the more important countries of origin for Southern Rhodesia's imports:

	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945
United Kingdom	£3,106,101	£3,180,217	£2,615,018	£4,226,320	£4,318,251
South Africa	3,159,186	2,486,914	2,417,784	3,146,324	3,681,260
United States	1,186,233	983,332	857,385	1,795,079	1,606,551
Canada	724,277	484,066	315,786	414,699	667,261
India	421,002	606,681	424,881	563,919	541,849
Portuguese East Africa...	156,039	199,377	257,443	348,804	443,630

Canada Stands Fourth as Supplier

Although the percentage of total goods which Canada sold to Southern Rhodesia is small, varying between 7.4 per cent and 3.8 per cent in the years mentioned, she alternates with India for fourth place as a source of supply. The products imported from Canada include foodstuffs, textiles, metals and manufactures, minerals and glassware, chemicals and fertilizers, wood and manufactures and paper products.

The principal imports into the colony were in the textiles (£3,331,000) and metal (£3,215,000) groups. Of these two, the United Kingdom supplied 60 and 50 per cent, respectively. South Africa contributed a little under 40 per cent of the £1,479,000 value of foodstuffs and slightly over 40 per cent of the £785,000 value of chemicals and fertilizers. The main items imported from the United States were textiles (£552,000), metals and manufactures (£580,000) and oils, paints and varnishes (£100,000). Imports of cotton piece goods at £1,500,000 were slightly above the 1944 level, but clothing generally was 10 per cent lower. Wheat imports of £303,000 were more than double the 1944 figures. Machinery, both electrical and non-electrical, was higher in almost all types.

Gold, Tobacco and Asbestos Main Exports

The five most important products exported from the colony are gold bar, unmanufactured tobacco, asbestos, chrome ore and maize (corn). In 1945, gold exports were slightly below the 1914-1945 average in quantity (566,326 fine ounces), but were well above the average of those years in

value (£4,877,256). The export of unmanufactured tobacco hit an all-time high both in quantity (20,083 tons) and value (£4,262,224). Asbestos exports were lower in quantity than the average of the last ten years, but their value (£1,674,244) was roughly equal to an average of the same period. Chrome ore production has varied considerably, but 1945 exports were lower than the wartime average both as to quantity (228,976 tons) and value (£770,372). The corn crop suffered from drought, so that exports here, too, fell below average. In 1945 corn exports totalled £24,271, representing 2,984 tons, which was little more than one-tenth of 1944 exports.

Additional Items Eligible for Token Shipment to U.K.

The Board of Trade in London has announced, effective January 1, the addition of the following to the list of products eligible for token shipment to the United Kingdom:

Sugar, confectionery, of all kinds, not including cocoa preparations; women's fully fashioned stockings of silk and artificial silk, not including nylon; toy parts; toys and dolls of rubber; toilet preparations other than those already approved for token shipment, but not including perfumery.

Canadian firms which were prewar exporters of these products to the United Kingdom are now assured of securing British import licences in 1947 up to 20 per cent of the value of their average 1936-38 exports. Interested firms may apply to the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, for the procedure to follow in securing token shipment quotas.

Canadian Tenders Invited for Electrical Equipment

Mr. P. V. McLane, Canadian Commercial Secretary at Wellington, New Zealand, writes that the State Hydro-Electric Department have issued a call for tenders for the supply and delivery of the following equipment:

- (a) 11 KV 350 MVA switchgear for Fernhill Substation—Contract No. 16, Section 29, Napier—Closing date, March 11.
- (b) 11 KV 350 MVA switchgear for Longburn Substation—Contract No. 17, Section 230, Palmerston North—Closing date, March 11.
- (c) 11 KV 350 MVA switchgear for Bunnythorpe Substation—Contract No. 18, Section 240, Palmerston North—Closing date, March 11.
- (d) 110 KV outdoor switchgear and steelwork for Farnhill Substation—Contract No. 14, Section 28, Napier—Closing date, February 18.
- (e) 110 KV outdoor switchgear and steelwork for Longburn Substation—Contract No. 13, Section 259, Palmerston North—Closing date, February 18.
- (f) Three 7,500 KVA transformer banks for Henderson and Takapuna Substations, Auckland—Contract No. 15, Section 31—Closing date, March 25.

Specifications for the contracts are open for inspection by interested Canadian firms upon application to the Department of Trade and Commerce, quoting file No. 29048. Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, Tenders Committee, New Zealand State Hydro-Electric Department, Wellington.

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Argentina Lowers Duty on Aluminium

Buenos Aires, December 31, 1946.—(FTS)—Reduced Argentine duties on raw and semi-fabricated aluminium is provided for under a decree of December 21, 1946, effective 90 days later. It is intended to promote the manufacture in Argentina of aluminium articles and to establish reserves for industry. Aluminium ingots, previously dutiable at 0.403 gold peso per kilogram will now enter duty free. On aluminium bars, the rate is reduced from 0.403 to 0.163 gold peso per kilogram; on aluminium sheets, from 0.538 to 0.282 gold peso per kilogram; and on aluminium rivets and mouldings, from 0.672 to 0.432 gold peso per kilogram. (The gold peso equals about 55 cents Canadian, although it varies for different types of transactions.)

Australia Abolishes Special War Customs Duty

Sydney, January 2, 1947.—(FTS)—Budget proposals presented to the Australian Parliament November 14, 1946, and effective as on and from November 15, 1946, provided for the abolition of the Special War Customs Duty. This tax was introduced in May, 1940, as an emergency measure, and consisted of 10 per cent levied on the total customs and primage duties payable.

The general rate of sales tax was reduced from 12½ to 10 per cent. Clothing and household drapery which formerly were subject to a sales tax of 7½ per cent were exempted. A reduction to 10 per cent was made in respect of certain items previously subjected to a sales tax of 25 per cent, and certain other items (details not yet available) which were subject to tax were exempted.

The primage duty was removed on goods entered under the following tariff items: 174, 219C, 404, 404A, 415A(1) and 415A(2). These items cover plant equipment, materials and minor articles used in connection with manufacturing processes in Australia. Previously, goods under these items were exempt from primage duty if entered under the British Preferential tariff; otherwise primage duty was mainly at the rate of 4 per cent ad valorem.

The excise duty on dry batteries, carbonic acid gas and methylated spirits was abolished, resulting in minor reductions in the customs duties on these articles, and a reduction of 1 pence per gallon was made in the duty and excise on petrol.

All Greek Imports Under Government Control

In view of the critical foreign exchange position of Greece, the Government Economic Council, pending final determination of the import program for 1947, has decided that effective December 27, 1946, all imports in general must be authorized by the Ministry of National Economy. This Ministry acts on the proposal of a committee composed of the general secretary of the Ministry of Co-ordination, and of a senior official of each of the Ministries of National Economy, Finance, Supply and the Bank of Greece. The committee functions at the Bank of Greece.

Orders placed prior to December 26, for which it was agreed that payment be made against shipping documents, shall be settled on pay-

ment by the importer to the Bank of Greece of the corresponding value of the goods in drachmas. The amounts thus deposited shall be kept in a frozen account in the name of the foreign exporting firm, until the Monetary Committee approves the granting of corresponding foreign exchange.

Canadian firms contemplating export business with Greek firms should consult with T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Queen Vassilissis Sophias Street, Athens, before making any commitments.

Canadian Import Controls Lifted on Many Commodities

In accord with the policy to lift import controls as and when conditions permit, Order in Council P.C. 5301 was passed on December 23, 1946, terminating with effect from January 1, 1947, import control on the following commodities which may now be brought into Canada without permit:

Canadian Customs Tariff item	Description of Goods
32, 33	Nutmegs and mace.
ex 152, ex 152b	Grapefruit juice.
ex 532	Clothing and wearing apparel, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly of cotton, n.o.p.
ex 532 et al	Articles made from woven fabrics and textile manufactures, wholly or partially manufactured, composed wholly or in chief part by weight of cotton, as specified, namely: quilts, counterpanes, bedspreads, comforters and other bed coverings; hassocks, pillows, cushions, including pin-cushions filled or not, cushion covers and similar articles; tablecloths, napkins, tray cloths, dresser scarves, doilies and similar articles; bath mats, bathroom mats, seat covers, curtains, drapes, window runners, decorative panels and similar articles; automobile rugs, steamer rugs and similar rugs or coverings; canopies, awnings and tents; removable coverings for automobile and furniture upholstery; textile manufactures composed in part of embroideries or lace.
532a	Handkerchiefs, wholly of cotton.
ex 568	Knitted garments and knitted underwear, n.o.p., composed wholly or in chief part by weight of cotton.
ex 568a	Socks and stockings, composed wholly or in chief part by weight of cotton.
ex 568b	Gloves and mitts of all kinds, n.o.p., composed wholly or in chief part by weight of cotton.
ex 616	Crude natural rubber and natural latex.

As further controls are lifted, particulars concerning the decontrol will be published in *Foreign Trade*.

Portugal Reduces Duty on Some Foodstuffs

Lisbon, January 2, 1947.—(FTS)—A decree of December 12, 1946, provides for the entry into Portugal, free of duty or at reduced rates, of frozen meat, lard, bacon and butter, from any source. This is a temporary measure to overcome the shortage of these products in Portugal.

Eire Suspends Various Customs Duties

Dublin, January 3, 1947.—(FTS)—Orders have been issued under the Eire Supplies and Services (Temporary Provisions) Act, 1946, suspending customs duties (in parentheses) on the following articles: Glucose (solid, 15s. 5d. per cwt.; liquid, 11s. 2d. per cwt.); saccharin (7s. per ounce); boots and shoes and certain parts (20 to 60 per cent ad valorem or specific rates); and personal clothing and wearing apparel except men's and boys' felt

hats and caps and articles wholly or mainly of fur (mainly 25 per cent ad valorem preferential and 37½ per cent full rate).

The periods of suspension are, in the case of glucose and saccharin, from December 10, 1946, until further notice and, in the case of the other articles, from December 13, 1946, to March 31, 1947. During the periods mentioned, therefore, goods of the above descriptions will be exempt from customs duty.

(Leather boots and shoes and women's and girls' hats and caps remain subject to quota import restrictions. Release of exchange for payment for imports requires authorization by the Minister for Finance and exporters are advised to ascertain in advance of shipping any goods that the necessary funds will be made available.)

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.

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)

Stratford—January 20.

Kitchener—January 21-22.

Guelph—January 23.

Ottawa—January 24-25.

Montreal—Jan. 27-Feb. 6.

Egypt Calls Tenders for Electric Meters

Mr. R. Campbell Smith, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner at Cairo, has submitted a copy of specifications and technical conditions of the invitation to tender by February 22 on a quantity of watthour meters required by the Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, for various municipalities in Egypt. Further information is available to interested Canadian firms by writing to the Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, quoting file No. 19740.



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
Mediterranean— Central and Western Areas	January 28	<i>Digby County</i>	Montreal Shipping
Newfoundland— St. John's	January 19	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	February 15	<i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping
New Zealand— Auckland	January 20-28	<i>Samleven</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington			
Lyttelton			
Dunedin			
Scandinavia— Baltic Ports	January 18	<i>Braheholm</i>	Swedish Amer'n Line
Baltic Ports	Early February	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish Amer'n 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 30	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool	February 16-22	<i>Valacia</i>	Cunard White Star
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
West Indies— Antigua	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Bahamas	January 20-23	<i>Canad'n 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>Canad'n Observer</i>	Canadian National
Barbados	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda	January 21	<i>Canad'n 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>Canad'n Observer</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Jamaica	January 20-23	<i>Canad'n 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>Canad'n Observer</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad	Jan. 23-Feb. 1	<i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Saint John

*Calls at Halifax two days later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenco Marques.....	January 13-23	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques.....	January 20	* <i>Halifax</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lourenco Marques.....	January 20-29	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques.....	February 1-10	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenco Marques.....	February 15-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	January 13-23	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	January 20	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
East London.....	January 20-29	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban	February 1-10	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
	February 15-25	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan—			
Port Sudan.....	January 30	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	January 18	* <i>Berkeley Victory</i>	Montreal Shipping
Australia—			
Brisbane	Jan. 28-Feb. 4	<i>Samkey</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney			
Melbourne			
Belgium—			
Antwerp	January 25	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp	January 30	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp	February 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp	February 20-25	* <i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard White Star

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Brazil— Rio de Janeiro	January 18	* <i>Berkeley Victory</i>	Montreal Shipping
China— Shanghai	Late February	<i>City of Lucknow</i>	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai	January 30	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
Taku Bar			
Egypt— Port Said	January 10-18	<i>Empire Spartan</i>	McLean Kennedy
Eire— Dublin	January 19	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Germany— Hamburg	January 25	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	January 30	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Hamburg	February 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Hong Kong	Late February	<i>City of Lucknow</i>	McLean Kennedy
India— Bombay	January 30	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta			
Iraq— Basra	January 30	<i>A Ship</i>	March Shipping
Mediterranean— Central and	January 20	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Western Areas	January 30	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
	February 15	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
	February 30	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico— Vera Cruz	January 20	<i>Bell Park</i>	McLean Kennedy
Vera Cruz	February 15	<i>Lansdowne Park</i>	McLean Kennedy
Morocco— Casablanca	January 20	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Casablanca	February 30	<i>A Ship</i>	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands— Rotterdam	January 25	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam	January 30	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam	February 15	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam	February 20-25	* <i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard White Star
Amsterdam			
Philippines— Manila	January 30	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
Manila	Late February	<i>City of Lucknow</i>	McLean Kennedy
Poland— Gdansk	January 25	<i>Mont Clair</i>	Montreal Shipping
Gdansk	January 30	<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>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Singapore	January 30	<i>Ivy G.</i>	March Shipping
United Kingdom— Glasgow	January 12-28	<i>Norwegian</i>	Donaldson Atlantic
Glasgow	January 18-25	<i>Salacia</i>	Donaldson Atlantic
Hull	February 1-5	<i>Consuelo</i>	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Saint John—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
United Kingdom—Con.			
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
Liverpool	February 3-10	<i>Ocean Angel</i>	Cunard White Star
London	January 19-27	<i>Empire Morley</i>	Cunard White Star
London	January 21-27	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
London	February 6-12	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London	February 15	<i>Beaverlyden</i>	Canadian Pacific
London	February 16-22	* <i>Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard White Star
Manchester	January 23	* <i>Manchester Prog's</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester	February 6	* <i>Manchester City</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle	January 28	<i>Cairnvalona</i>	Furness Withy

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			
Melbourne	January 25	<i>Waikawa</i>	Canad'n Australasian
Hobart			
Sydney			
China—			
Shanghai	Late January	<i>Vito</i>	Empire Shipping
Shanghai	Early February	<i>Vilja</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 20	<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

Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
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	Mid-January	<i>Parthenia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Liverpool	Mid-January	<i>Parthenia</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Liverpool	January-February	<i>A Ship</i>	Furness Pacific

Mexico Will Spend 300 Million Pesos on Irrigation

Mexico City, January 7, 1947.—(FTS)—The newly created Hydraulic Resources Ministry of the Aleman administration has announced the expenditure of 300 million pesos on irrigation of an area of some 35 million acres.

The head of the new Ministry, Adolfo Oribe Alba, has stated that completion of this program will increase Mexico's agricultural production by 80 per cent. Among the various projects are: a dam across the Papaloapa River at a cost of 40 million pesos; a dam across the Rio Fuerte at a cost of 48 million pesos; and another dam across the Yaqui River at a cost of approximately 48 million pesos.

Former Naval Vessels Aid Canadian Commerce

On both coasts of Canada, and to a lesser degree on inland waters, a large number and variety of vessels which, a few years ago, formed a part of Canada's wartime naval force, are now contributing to the normal commerce of the country.

Most of them, stripped of their war paint and their wartime accoutrements, and converted to meet peacetime requirements, would hardly be recognized by the men who sailed in them during the war years. Deck armament has given way to loading and unloading apparatus. Officers' and ratings' quarters have been transformed into accommodation for passengers and crews, and space, which once held shells and torpedoes, now is rearranged for the handling of cargo.

Sales of surplus ships by War Assets Corporation to date have not only resulted in a return to the federal treasury of about \$90,000,000, but in addition, they have given millions of dollars in reconversion work to Canadian shipyards. During the 1946 calendar year to November 30, sales have amounted to over \$66,000,000, made up as follows: Park freighters, \$52,000,000; the new steamer Canadian cruiser and the two auxiliary cruisers, *Prince David* and *Prince Robert*, \$2,000,000; tugs, \$3,100,000; China coasters, \$2,500,000; motor vessels, \$1,250,000; mine sweepers, \$1,135,000; frigates, \$818,000; corvettes, \$7,000,000; miscellaneous small craft, \$2,200,000; and barges, harbour craft, ramped cargo lighters, gate vessels, etc., \$1,150,000. Although most of Canada's surplus wartime vessels, both naval craft and merchant marine, have been liquidated, a few still remain, and it is expected that these will be disposed of in the near future.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country'	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Jan. 6	Nominal Quotations Jan. 13
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	.0544
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	....	....	....
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin	....	.5302	.5302
New Zealand.....	Pound	....	3.2402	3.2402
Norway.....	Krone	....	.2015	.2015
Palestine.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
Peru.....	Sol	....	.1538	.1538
Philippines.....	Peso	....	.5000	.5000
Portugal.....	Escudo	....	.0403	.0403
Siam.....	Baht	....	.1000	.1000
Spain.....	Peseta	....	.0916	.0916
Straits Settlements.....	Dollar	....	.4701	.4701
Sweden.....	Krona	....	.2783	.2783
Switzerland.....	Franc	....	.2325	.2325
Turkey.....	Piastre	....	.0035	.0035
Union of South Africa.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United Kingdom.....	Pound	....	4.0300	4.0300
United States.....	Dollar	....	1.0000	1.0000
Uruguay.....	Peso	Controlled	.6583	.6583
		Uncontrolled	.5629	.5629
Venezuela.....	Bolivar	....	.2985	.2985

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**—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.
- 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-Nielson, 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. Zuerrer, 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.

Argentina Requires Galvanized Sheets to Combat Locusts

Mr. C. M. Braceras of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal, has requested the assistance of the Department of Trade and Commerce in securing galvanized sheets from Canada. Mr. Braceras was informed that Canada's galvanized mill capacity was already taken up for 1947. The following substance from Mr. Braceras' letter is published herewith in case one of the producers has some interim capacity:

"I am writing you to solicit your help in obtaining the following material for Argentina. She is in pressing need of galvanized iron sheets, these to be used in the fight against locust invasions. We want to buy 13,350,000 of these sheets, dimensions 1.50 metres (58 inches) long and 45 centimetres (18 inches) wide, with four loops on length top of 27 by 7 milímetros (millimeters), and one hole of 5 milímetros (millimeters) in diameter placed in each centre space between the lateral loops."

Any interested galvanized sheet producer should address his letter to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, quoting file No. 21954.

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.I.

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, Agrilcon.

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, (4404)

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)

Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (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. Aitken (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)