

# FOREIGN TRADE

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**COVER SUBJECT**—Bagging sugar in Fiji, from which Canada imported 403,200 cwts., valued at \$1,658,421, in the first six months of the current calendar year. Total imports of raw sugar in 1946 were valued at \$31,790,956, of which imports from Fiji were valued at \$3,060,974. Slightly more than twice that amount was obtained from the Dominican Republic and from Cuba, while other countries supplying Canada with raw sugar last year were British Guiana, Jamaica, Barbados and Trinidad. Announcement was made this week in Washington by the International Emergency Food Council that world sugar supplies had improved sufficiently to permit of controls being lifted over international trade in this commodity for the remainder of 1947. A report on economic conditions in the Fiji Islands, prepared by the Commercial Secretary for Canada in Wellington, New Zealand, is contained in this issue.

*Photo by U.K. Information Service.*

# Trade Mission Concludes Visits To Johannesburg and Pretoria

*Hon. James A. MacKinnon tells South African businessmen that Canada wishes to buy more goods from the Union, as balance of trade greatly in favour of Canada—Office of Trade Commissioner Service opened in 1904 in Cape Town, where party arrived yesterday.*

CANADA'S Trade Mission to South Africa, which arrived in Johannesburg last Sunday, concluded yesterday its visit to that city and continued to Cape Town by air for a stay of three and a half days. A hurricane in the Caribbean disrupted the original schedule, whereby the entire party should leave New York by air on September 15 for Lisbon. The Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, who heads the mission, left on September 16 for Brussels with his secretary and Mr. James S. Duncan. The other members were able to get away on September 19, and were united with the Minister in Leopoldville two days later. Although they were unable to fulfil the pre-arranged program, the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon and Mr. Duncan had two days in the Belgian Congo and discussed the development of trade with government officials and businessmen of that country.

## Program in Union Outlined

The program this week commenced with a press conference on Monday morning, after which the Minister proceeded to Pretoria, the administrative capital of the Union and site of beautiful legislative buildings. In the course of an address, he said: "There is much we hope to accomplish in our three



South Africa—Cape Town, where the Hon. James A. MacKinnon arrived yesterday with other members of a Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa. This photograph, taken from atop Table Mountain, shows part of the city, harbour and Table Bay.

*South African Railways Photo*



Map of South Africa, which illustrates the scheduled itinerary of the Canadian Trade Mission to that country, members of which arrived in Cape Town yesterday. Port Elizabeth, Durban, Nelspruit, Salisbury, capital of Southern Rhodesia, and Bulawayo are on the itinerary.

weeks' visit. We have many places to go and many things to do. Among the members of our party are prominent Canadian industrialists who, I understand, you will have an opportunity of meeting personally later in the afternoon. In addition to their own companies, they represent the Canadian Manufacturers' Association (R. C. Berkinshaw), the Canadian Chamber of Commerce (E. E. H. Wright) and the Canadian Exporters' Association (J. S. Duncan). So, you see we come equipped to accomplish a good deal in a business, as well as a social, way. Tomorrow, in Johannesburg, after paying our respects to the civic authorities, we shall be meeting with members of the Chamber of Commerce and the South African Federated Chamber of Industries, and with members of the Commercial Exchange. During the next two days, members of our party will be busy with private meetings and visits to various industrial and mining centres. From Friday to Monday we shall be similarly engaged in Cape Town, and will spend the next few days in Port Elizabeth. From there we proceed to Durban, and continue for a short visit to Salisbury, in Southern Rhodesia, before calling at Bulawayo and returning to Johannesburg. We are scheduled to leave for Cairo on October 14. Between business appointments, it is planned to tour your Kruger National Park, which my friends tell me will prove a wholesome influence on the enthusiastic pride of Canadians for their own national parks.



**South Africa—Escour House, one of the large office buildings in Johannesburg, where the Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa concluded this week its initial discussions with government officials and businessmen.**

*South African Railways Photo*

#### **Tributes Paid to Union Representatives**

“Although we might be considered tardy in paying this official visit,” the Minister continued, “we have long enjoyed an exchange of Accredited Representatives. We are particularly fortunate in the presence of your very fine and greatly respected High Commissioner in Canada, Dr. P. R. Viljoen, who carries on the exceptionally high standard of service rendered by your first representative, David de Waal Meyer.

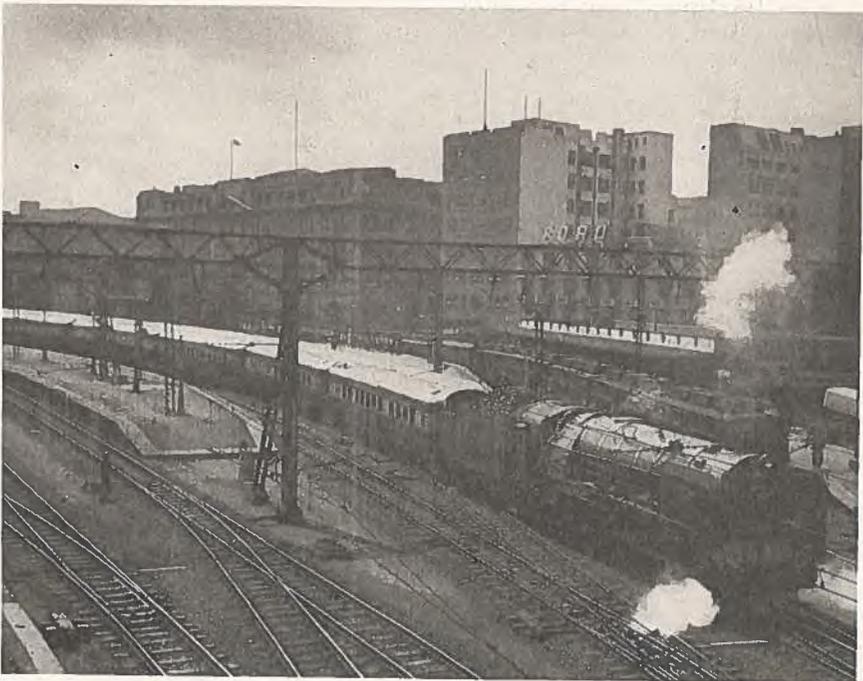
“We opened an office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner Service almost half a century ago in Durban, whence it was transferred to Cape Town in 1904. An additional office was opened in Johannesburg in 1935

during the regime of Mr. G. R. Heasman, who was then trade commissioner at Cape Town. He is accompanying me on this Mission in his present capacity as Director of the Trade Commissioner Service.

"If the industrial progress which each of our countries has achieved is to be maintained and increased, I strongly believe that the more we can exchange in the way of information, exhibits and products, the better it will be for us both. South Africa has moved up from sixth to third place among Canada's best customers. We, in turn, would like to buy more from you. Our interest in two-way trade is a matter of definite government policy. In fact, I believe Canada is the first country to establish an Import Division, which is concerned with the development of markets in Canada for foreign goods. One of the objects of our visit is to permit government members of our party to explore possible means of encouraging Canadian imports from South Africa.

#### **Government Assistance and Control Involved**

"It is our government's firm belief that private enterprise is to be encouraged in every possible way. Many of the dislocations and restrictions in normal trade, resulting from the war, make necessary a certain amount of government assistance and control. Wherever possible, however, these controls are being relaxed and eliminated by the Canadian Government. We have managed to avoid any great degree of inflation in Canada, and, at the same time, to pull our weight in sending relief supplies through UNRRA and post-UNRRA relief to the countries that so badly need them. These programs have necessitated, for the time being, an overall supervision of the allocation of some goods."



**South Africa—Johannesburg station, showing the "Blue Train" leaving for Cape Town, where the Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa is continuing conversations with government officials and businessmen.**

*South African Railways Photo*

Reference was made by the Minister to the Canadian International Trade Fair, which will open its doors in Toronto on May 31 next year. Sponsored by the Canadian Government, this is the first international trade fair to be held in North America. "The basic principle will be that all exhibitors must be prepared to accept orders for the products they have on display. We are already assured of a greater representation than we had expected from world producers," he said, "and are hopeful that this national effort will play a part in the resumption of world trade through normal channels. I must confess that we should have liked a larger representation of exhibitors from South Africa, but I do hope that there will be many visitors from your country as our guests when the trade fair opens its doors next year."

#### **Restoration of Multilateral Trade Desirable**

In addressing members of the Chamber of Commerce and South African Federated Chamber of Industries, the Minister discussed the development of trade between their country and Canada and the disparity between Canadian exports to and imports from South Africa, which he explained was causing Canadians some concern. Continuing, he said: "Canada's faith in world trade is pinned upon the eventual triumph of individual initiative. Current conditions, unfortunately, make it imperative to have a certain amount of government control, which I would prefer to call assistance and direction rather than control. It is our sincere desire that most, if not all, of the restrictions and regulations which now necessarily govern the individual businessman in his dealings abroad will eventually disappear, so that the normal play of multilateral trade will be restored. There are, however, so many adverse factors which presently affect the world situation that, with the best will in the world, it is still necessary for the Canadian Government to exercise some measure of control in our dealings with overseas customers."

#### **Expansion of Trade with South Africa Possible**

"It is fortunate, however, that many of the difficulties that now stand in the way of international trade do not hamper the commercial relations between South Africa and Canada. The currency problem is not so acute, and we can hope to expand our trade still further without running into monetary restrictions. There is plenty of room for expansion, and Canada might well use more of your products. I am thinking of such things as wool, sheep skins, goat skins, maize, fresh and preserved fruits, citrus juices, wines and brandy, not to mention minerals of many descriptions, including chrome ore, which we buy now, and coal. Trade, however, requires efforts, as competition is keen."

On the occasion of a civic luncheon last Thursday, the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon paid tribute to those responsible for the remarkable development of Johannesburg, which was to celebrate its sixty-first birthday this month. "You will understand, and those of you of my own generation will share my feelings of amazement at the progress shown by this great metropolis of 750,000 people, which has sprung into being during my own lifetime. Much of this growth, of course, is due to your phenomenal production of gold. I am reminded that last year you exchanged greetings on the occasion of your Diamond Jubilee with our own western city of Vancouver, which also was celebrating its sixtieth birthday, and which likewise owes much of its prosperity to the mining industry. Vancouver, however, has many irons in the fire. Not only has it such primary industries as lumbering and fishing, but also a great and growing number of

secondary industries, upon which it bases its hopes for future expansion." Reference was made by the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon to remarks of the Right Hon. J. C. Smuts, Prime Minister of South Africa, who reminded his audience that the gold production of South Africa could not be maintained forever, and that agriculture depended so much on factors beyond human control that steps must be taken to provide alternative means of employment. Industry, therefore, must be one of the rocks upon which the national economy is built. "Those remarks of your Prime Minister serve to emphasize the wisdom of your city and the Union Government in stressing the importance and value of industrial development. With its golden riches, forming an unequalled base for expanding commerce and industry, there is literally no limit to the progress which one can foresee for your great city," concluded the Minister.

## Much Accomplished in Belgian Congo

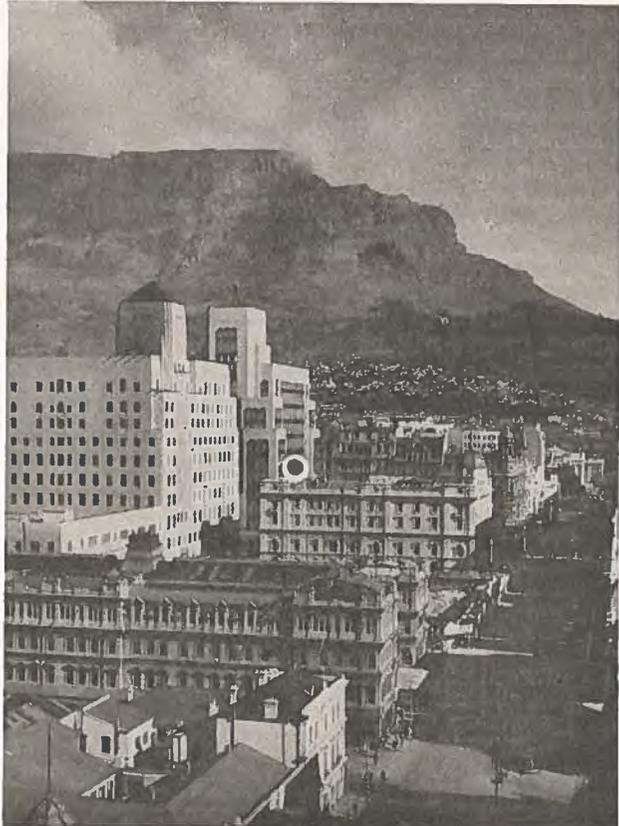
By L. H. Ausman, Canadian Trade Commissioner

Leopoldville, September 22, 1947.—Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, accompanied by his secretary and Mr. James S. Duncan, President of the Massey-Harris Company, Limited, arrived here by air from Brussels on Friday afternoon, September 19, and were welcomed at the airport by government, provincial, civic and commercial officials. The Minister delivered a short radio greeting to people of the Belgian

South Africa—Adderley Street, Cape Town, extending in a south-westerly direction towards Table Mountain, which is the topographic feature of the city. The white circle at centre indicates the location of the office in Cape Town of the Commercial Secretary for Canada, who has completed arrangements for the arrival yesterday of the Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and other members of the Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa. They will spend three and a half days in that city before continuing their tour to Port Elizabeth and Durban.

Photo by Terence

McNally



Congo, and then held a press conference. He later paid his respects to the Governor General of the Belgian Congo, and was guest of honour in the evening at an official dinner.

A meeting was held on Saturday morning with members of the Chamber of Commerce, when speeches were delivered by the Minister in English and by Mr. Duncan in French. After luncheon with the Provincial Governor, a trip on the Congo was made by the Canadian party. Radio talks were delivered by the Hon. Mr. MacKinnon and Mr. Duncan, these being broadcast over local stations and beamed to Canada for rebroadcasting by the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation\*. Private dinner parties were arranged in the evening for members of the trade mission.

Other members of the trade mission, whose departure from New York had been delayed from Monday, September 15, to Friday, September 19, arrived here on Sunday morning. After a short sightseeing tour and talks with business and government officials, the entire party left at noon for Johannesburg.

\*This message was broadcast by the C.B.C. on Monday, September 22, following the evening newscast.

## Many Items Deleted From Schedule of Commodities Under Export Control

*Apples alone survive among fresh fruits—Removal from list of alfalfa and hay of particular interest to farmers in Maritimes and Eastern Townships—Jams, jellies and marmalade remain.*

**A**PPLES alone survive among the fresh fruits under export control, though they are still associated on the diminishing list with jams, jellies and marmalade. Effective on and after September 17, a number of items were deleted from the schedule of commodities under export control, among the most important of which are alfalfa and hay, in which farmers in the Maritime Provinces and the Eastern Townships of Quebec are particularly interested.

The Export Permit Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, issued the following deletions from the schedule, as an amendment to the revised edition of the Export Permit Regulations, and announced that no export permit will be required therefor when they are consigned to any destination:

### Agricultural and Vegetable Products

Alfalfa, other than alfalfa meal and alfalfa leaf meal.

Chewing gum, sweetened.

Flavouring powders, custard powders, pudding powders and jelly powders.

Fruits—

Strawberries or raspberries, fresh.

Fruits and peels, crystallized or candied.

Fruits, frozen, strawberry or raspberry, in packages of 66 fl. oz., or over.

Fruits, prepared, and sweetened in air-tight metal containers.

Fruits, prepared or preserved, sweetened, *other than* jam, jelly or marmalade.

Fruit pulp, strawberry or raspberry in SO<sub>2</sub>.

Fruit pulp, sweetened.

Hay, all kinds.

Preparations for colouring food, flavouring essences and extracts.

Pickles, sweet.

### Animals and Animal Products

Beeswax, over \$25.

## Chemical and Allied Products

- Gopher poison containing strychnine, over \$25.
- Paints, varnishes and pigments, over \$25—
  - Paints, kalsomine or cold-water dry.
  - Pigments of all kinds, other than pigments ground in oil (including white lead and red lead in oils).
- Lacquers.
- Wood fillers.
- Driers, metallic, liquid or not, other than driers, oil base, metallic.
- Thinners for nitrocellulose lacquers or paints.
- Salt (sodium chloride), over \$25.
- Turpentine, over \$25.

This group 2 is further amended, in respect of poultry, by revising the item to read "Poultry, live or dead, over \$15," so that shipments thereof valued at \$15 or less, are exempted from the requirement of an export permit. This relaxation has been made in an effort to assist farmers, who have a large surplus on hand following the termination last June of Canada's contract with the United Kingdom to supply 12,500,000 pounds of fowl.

## Fibres, Textiles and Textile Products

- Cotton—
  - Cotton, raw and unmanufactured.
  - Cotton yarn, including thread.
  - Linters, cotton.
  - Fabrics composed wholly or in part of cotton.
  - Articles, including handkerchiefs, composed wholly or in part of cotton.
  - Elastic thread (cotton-covered) and elastic yarn, fabrics and manufactures.
  - Oilcloth, table, and pyroxylin-coated fabrics.
  - Rags and waste of all kinds composed wholly or in part of cotton.
  - Sails, awnings, tents and tarpaulins.
- Fibres—
  - Jute fibre, burlaps and bags, jute yarn, cordage, twine, and jute manufactures, n.o.p.
  - Manila fibre, cordage and twine.
  - Sisal or henequen, unmanufactured, and sisal or henequen yarn, twine, cord, cordage and manufactures, n.o.p.
- Fishing nets and nettings, lines and twines.
- Rayon—
  - Fibres, yarns and fabrics, wholly or in part of rayon.
  - Garments:
    - Men's, youths' and boys' suits, pants, underwear, pyjamas and nightwear, wholly or in part of rayon.
    - Women's, misses', girls', children's and infant's garments, wholly or in part of rayon.
    - Hosiery, wholly or in part of rayon, except when knit full-fashioned.
- Wool—
  - Wool on the skin, tops and yarns, wholly or in part of wool.
  - Fabrics composed wholly or in part of wool or hair (except wool felt and wool felt manufactures).
  - Garments:
    - Children's and infant's garments, wholly or in part of wool.
    - Men's, youths' and boys' suits, trousers, breeches, outer shorts, topcoats, raincoats and jackets, wholly or in chief part by weight of wool.
    - Women's, misses' and girls' suits, skirts, slacks, slack suit coats, raincoats, and jackets, wholly or in chief part by weight of wool.

## Japanese Tea Available for Export to Canada

Tokyo, September 18, 1947.—(F.T.S.)—Domestic consumption of tea in Japan will have to be curtailed in order that 15,000,000 pounds may be made available for export in 1947. As China, Germany and Italy, traditional markets for Japanese tea, are temporarily out of the question for political and economic reasons, Japan is looking to Canada and the United States as potential markets.

(Editor's Note—Canadian imports of tea from Japan in 1939 amounted to 3,327,033 pounds, valued at \$392,557.)

# Australian Drought Conditions Cut Down Farm Production

*The 1946-47 wheat crop of 118 million bushels was 25 million less than last season, largely as a result of drought early this year—Great demand for wool keeps prices up—Meat exports fell below U. K. contract requirements.*

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

(Editor's Note—This is the second of three articles on economic and commercial conditions in Australia. The first was published in the August 30th issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

MELBOURNE, July 22, 1947.—Australia's total wheat harvest for the 1946-47 season reached 118 million bushels, of which 40 million bushels were earmarked for export. Marketing remained the prerogative of the Australian Wheat Board, and as usual overseas shipments are expected to be chiefly in the form of flour. The export surplus is 16 million bushels less than last season, while the total yield is 25 million bushels less. The average yield per acre dropped from 12.46 bushels in 1945-46 to 9.44 bushels. This exceptionally small harvest can be almost entirely attributed to the effect of drought conditions in New South Wales, where this year the wheat harvest was only 15 million bushels instead of the usual 40 million.

On March 16 the Australian export price for wheat was raised to 16s. per bushel from the previous high of 14s. 6d. quoted f.o.b. ports in bulk. This increase was made to keep pace with world prices.

Other developments relating to wheat in the period under review included the inauguration of an enquiry and probe into wheat production costs by the Wheat Production Cost Committee, and the attendance of an Australian delegation at the International Wheat Council, meeting to discuss the control of the international wheat trade.

## Overseas Demand Keeps Wool Prices High

The ending of the prolonged drought conditions has enabled station owners to commence the restocking and rehabilitation of their flocks. Wool sales remained steady and values were high. Average prices were the highest since 1924-25, at 23.80d. per pound, greasy, and 39.79d. per pound scoured, and no drop in the market is anticipated. The government subsidy paid for purchase at auction by domestic manufacturers has been no little influence in keeping prices high, as local users bid up the asking price by the amount of the subsidy in order to retain the best and finest wools for home use. However, the greatest factor has been the demand of overseas buyers, with the United States, France, and the United Kingdom purchasing steadily.

French buying was made possible by the setting-up of a revolving credit to France of £12,500,000 sterling by private British interests. This credit will expire in June, 1948.

A revised estimate of the 1946-47 wool clip was issued in January, placing the season's yield at 3,108,000 bales, valued at £90,000,000. By the end of February, 2,100,000 bales had been sold at auction and the season's offering was increased by the addition of a further 250,000 bales from the stocks held by the joint organization.

### **Opposition to Re-establishment of Japanese Wool Industry**

Early in the year, plans were set on foot by Australian, American and Japanese experts in Tokyo to assist Japan to re-enter the wool trade and revive her wool industry. Wool brokers in Australia quickly welcomed the project, which involved the sale of 250,000 bales of second-grade wool from Joint Organization stocks. The plan ran foul of anti-Japanese feeling in Australia, and only about 7,300 bales of poor-grade wool have been approved for sale.

The drought conditions affected the butter fat yield of dairy cows over most of the season. Improvement was noted in March and April, but total exports will not be as large as even the previous year. Up to the end of March, 37,000 tons were exported, compared with 41,000 tons at the same time last year.

### **Unable to Fill United Kingdom Meat Contract**

Exports of meat similarly fell below contract obligations to the United Kingdom. High hopes are held for next year with the expectation of improved pastures. Domestic meat supplies became chaotic in New South Wales in January, and in Victoria, Tasmania and South Australia in March, when all the metropolitan areas became short of meat owing to disputes concerning ceiling prices for retail sales. Butchers alleged that graziers would only sell stock at the live animal auctions at prices which made it impossible for retailers to vend meat at government ceiling prices. The live auction prices were not subject to control. A buyers' strike followed, and the unrest lasted some three weeks until retail prices were slightly raised as the buyers' strike at the same time petered out in the face of increasing supplies.

The end of the harvest season brought with it expectations that the export of apples and pears might be double that of 1945-46, with perhaps as high as 1,955,000 bushels sent to the United Kingdom. This figure, even so, would only be about one-half the prewar trade. During February, the Government reconstituted the Australian Apple and Pear Board to once again control export sales and distribution.

The Australian Agricultural Association approved in February a scheme to conduct extensive enquiries into the tobacco industry to increase supplies, improve types and yields, utilize better growing techniques.

### **Rabbit Skins Source of Dollar Exchange**

The government export levy of 1s. 6d. per pound on rabbit skins was suspended on January 15. This move was designed to encourage exporters to greater efforts, because the United States was the principal market and the trade would bring in much-needed dollar exchange. The industry is currently extraordinarily prosperous, with 1945-46 marketings valued at £9 million, and the present demand is remaining firm.

### **Annual Meeting of Canadian Exporters' Association**

The Canadian Exporters' Association will hold its annual meeting in Montreal on October 31. The Hon. Douglas C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, will be guest speaker at dinner in the evening.

Mr. B. C. Butler, Director, Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, was guest speaker at the fourth anniversary luncheon of the association in Montreal on September 10, while Mr. P. C. Armstrong, economic consultant to the Canadian Pacific Railway, was guest speaker at an anniversary luncheon in Toronto.

# Monthly Summary of Foreign Trade

## Total Trade (Excluding gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	108.3	121.2	294.4	305.8	372.4	363.5	331.7	384.3
February.....	101.1	107.4	287.8	283.9	367.6	352.7	271.7	358.9
March.....	131.1	139.3	321.8	352.7	440.7	439.5	319.9	420.8
April.....	94.6	100.4	312.1	379.8	424.2	451.9	341.0	419.0
May.....	142.8	135.0	383.2	407.7	529.9	462.6	363.0	511.5
June.....	134.9	125.8	351.2	397.9	498.5	473.6	326.4	507.4
July.....	133.1	123.1	338.5	457.4	430.2	424.7	352.9	466.4
August.....	136.1	126.9	309.7	444.2	416.5	428.8	409.2	.....
September.....	137.4	129.5	333.9	384.6	427.1	347.2	328.0	.....
October.....	161.0	153.2	353.2	425.8	478.5	367.3	393.0	.....
November.....	166.4	150.1	335.2	453.7	453.7	383.7	433.3	.....
December.....	134.8	114.1	408.8	442.8	397.4	357.6	396.2	.....
Total.....	1,581.6	1,526.1	4,029.7	4,736.4	5,242.0	4,853.2	4,266.4	3,068.4

## Balance of Trade with all Countries (Excluding gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 19.0+	+ 21.8+	+ 10.2+	+ 51.2+	+ 119.6+	+ 104.2+	+ 51.0+	+ 36.7
February.....	+ 15.3+	+ 13.5+	+ 48.6+	+ 55.1+	+ 90.9+	+ 128.0+	+ 37.7+	+ 4.7
March.....	+ 13.0+	+ 9.2+	+ 32.1+	+ 60.5+	+ 139.2+	+ 174.5+	+ 40.0+	+ 3.0
April.....	+ 4.0+	+ 2.6+	+ 27.9+	+ 78.4+	+ 149.2+	+ 184.3+	+ 19.5+	+ 32.2
May.....	+ 10.6+	+ .8+	+ 88.2+	+ 98.9+	+ 211.8+	+ 174.9+	+ 34.6+	+ 30.9
June.....	+ 13.8+	+ 7.9+	+ 58.2+	+ 104.4+	+ 193.5+	+ 180.7+	+ 11.1+	+ 45.3
July.....	+ 17.9+	+ 11.4+	+ 59.8+	+ 155.6+	+ 133.3+	+ 147.4+	+ 29.6+	+ 12.8
August.....	+ 20.3+	+ 12.9+	+ 45.9+	+ 146.0+	+ 101.9+	+ 172.5+	+ 32.8	.....
September.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.7+	+ 81.2+	+ 110.1+	+ 107.6+	+ 102.7+	+ 15.8	.....
October.....	+ 23.8+	+ 25.3+	+ 72.8+	+ 100.0+	+ 158.4+	+ 98.5+	+ 20.2	.....
November.....	+ 26.2+	+ 23.5+	+ 82.8+	+ 133.1+	+ 175.9+	+ 98.8+	+ 37.0	.....
December.....	+ 30.3+	+ 25.6+	+ 133.7+	+ 173.1+	+ 142.9+	+ 115.2+	+ 32.4	.....
Total.....	+ 212.5+	+ 171.2+	+ 741.2+	+ 1,266.3	+ 1,724.2	+ 1,681.6	+ 411.9	+ 101.3

## Balance of Trade with the United Kingdom (Excluding gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	+ 17.7+	+ 24.8+	+ 32.4+	+ 34.1+	+ 88.2+	+ 74.5+	+ 31.2+	+ 36.3
February.....	+ 14.6+	+ 18.7+	+ 46.7+	+ 42.7+	+ 72.0+	+ 61.4+	+ 24.9+	+ 34.5
March.....	+ 15.6+	+ 16.4+	+ 50.9+	+ 53.0+	+ 100.7+	+ 101.5+	+ 36.2+	+ 33.9
April.....	+ 9.1+	+ 9.6+	+ 43.3+	+ 77.0+	+ 93.0+	+ 98.9+	+ 19.8+	+ 30.4
May.....	+ 17.7+	+ 16.2+	+ 81.0+	+ 83.9+	+ 127.3+	+ 101.1+	+ 36.2+	+ 75.6
June.....	+ 18.3+	+ 16.6+	+ 57.1+	+ 96.1+	+ 118.6+	+ 81.3+	+ 7.3+	+ 58.2
July.....	+ 19.4+	+ 16.3+	+ 47.5+	+ 111.0+	+ 99.3+	+ 72.2+	+ 18.6+	+ 52.0
August.....	+ 20.0+	+ 16.5+	+ 44.2+	+ 101.4+	+ 85.7+	+ 56.8+	+ 57.5	.....
September.....	+ 20.3+	+ 19.0+	+ 38.4+	+ 68.0+	+ 87.7+	+ 49.2+	+ 42.4	.....
October.....	+ 27.5+	+ 24.6+	+ 42.9+	+ 60.3+	+ 94.9+	+ 44.8+	+ 32.1	.....
November.....	+ 28.4+	+ 24.8+	+ 58.3+	+ 93.7+	+ 91.3+	+ 37.7+	+ 43.3	.....
December.....	+ 22.1+	+ 18.6+	+ 44.0+	+ 81.0+	+ 68.7+	+ 51.6+	+ 47.8	.....
Total.....	+ 230.8	+ 222.1	+ 586.8	+ 902.3	+ 1,127.5	+ 830.9	+ 397.4	+ 321.0

## Balance of Trade with the United States (Excluding gold)

Months	Average 1935-39	1938	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)								
January.....	5.9	11.3	48.5	12.8	18.3	15.0	33.2	55.8
February.....	7.5	13.8	40.9	12.0	22.7	1.9	27.1	67.1
March.....	10.3	19.5	49.2	30.9	19.4	1.7	32.4	80.2
April.....	8.4	12.8	47.9	41.9	9.0	10.1	41.9	91.6
May.....	11.0	19.5	46.7	33.8	6.8	15.0	39.9	102.7
June.....	10.5	16.5	56.9	28.7	9.0	3.8	38.5	90.5
July.....	6.6	12.4	39.6	27.3	23.3	1.5	35.9	84.9
August.....	4.5	9.4	33.8	32.3	50.4	18.2	45.6	.....
September.....	5.9	8.9	22.5	17.6	23.0	2.3	44.7	.....
October.....	8.0	9.7	30.3	20.4	5.2	9.9	39.4	.....
November.....	7.7	8.6	22.5	20.4	6.4	0.1	58.1	.....
December.....	0.7	3.7	30.7	21.2	25.9	0.1	60.1	.....
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>87.0</b>	<b>146.0</b>	<b>408.1</b>	<b>257.0</b>	<b>112.7</b>	<b>25.6</b>	<b>496.7</b>	<b>572.8</b>

## Canadian Imports, by Areas

Country	July			January-July		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)						
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES</b>						
United Kingdom and Europe (1).....	9.7	21.9	17.7	69.3	132.8	102.4
America.....	3.0	4.3	8.0	12.4	21.4	22.4
Africa.....	0.3	1.4	1.9	2.8	13.8	12.1
Asia.....	1.8	0.7	6.3	13.5	19.3	41.5
Oceania.....	1.6	3.0	2.6	9.3	18.7	18.5
<b>Total British Countries.....</b>	<b>16.5</b>	<b>31.3</b>	<b>36.5</b>	<b>107.3</b>	<b>206.0</b>	<b>196.9</b>
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES</b>						
United States and Possessions.....	34.1	112.6	169.1	249.6	731.3	1,150.8
Latin America.....	1.4	10.3	13.2	8.4	73.5	83.3
Europe.....	3.2	6.3	4.1	21.3	22.1	35.7
Other Foreign.....	0.7	1.0	3.9	5.9	8.6	16.8
<b>Total Foreign Countries.....</b>	<b>39.3</b>	<b>130.3</b>	<b>190.3</b>	<b>285.2</b>	<b>835.5</b>	<b>1,286.6</b>
<b>TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION..</b>	<b>55.8</b>	<b>161.6</b>	<b>226.8</b>	<b>392.5</b>	<b>1,041.5</b>	<b>1,483.5</b>
(1) Includes Canadian goods returned, mainly military equipment.....			9.8		56.9	

## Canadian Imports, by Countries

Country	July			January-July		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES</b>						
<b>Europe:</b>						
United Kingdom (see footnote 1)....	9,747	21,896	17,711	69,257	132,790	102,346
Eire.....		2	6	16	8	63
Gibraltar.....						
Malta.....	1			1	38	12
<b>Total Europe.....</b>	<b>9,748</b>	<b>21,898</b>	<b>17,717</b>	<b>69,274</b>	<b>132,836</b>	<b>102,421</b>
(1) Includes Canadian Goods returned, mainly military equipment.....	61	9,804	23	326	56,930	476

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Con.

Country	July			January-July		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
<b>BRITISH COUNTRIES—Con.</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>America:</b>						
Newfoundland.....	409	1,211	1,363	1,151	4,603	3,188
Bermuda.....	5	4	6	55	32	15
Barbados.....	393	399	1,218	1,070	2,353	5,784
Jamaica.....	619	878	1,640	3,196	6,592	3,218
Trinidad and Tobago.....	372	401	1,325	1,799	1,659	4,139
Bahamas.....			62			334
Leeward and Windward Islands.....	414	30	21	1,779	406	135
British Honduras.....	29	177	20	47	884	474
British Guiana.....	768	1,189	2,316	3,347	4,845	5,117
Falkland Islands.....						
Total America.....	3,009	4,289	7,971	12,444	21,374	22,404
<b>Africa:</b>						
Northern Rhodesia.....			3			14
Union of South Africa.....	32	535	400	556	5,330	1,618
Other British South Africa.....						
Southern Rhodesia.....		8	103	1	47	139
Gambia.....						
Gold Coast.....	184	784	165	562	3,151	5,079
Nigeria.....		69	7	357	3,638	1,653
Sierra Leone.....	1		7	10		14
Other British West Africa.....						
British Sudan.....		2	4	11	27	12
British East Africa.....	10		1,213	1,328	1,640	3,521
Total Africa.....	317	1,398	1,902	2,825	13,833	12,050
<b>Asia:</b>						
India.....	520	650	4,251	4,724	15,816	23,644
Burma.....	63			221		2
Ceylon.....	275	3	868	2,080	2,111	6,158
Aden.....				7		
British Malaya.....	912		1,107	5,723	974	11,180
Other British East Indies.....	2			96		1
Hong Kong.....	52	5	64	482	19	528
Palestine.....	3	37	1	124	359	14
Total Asia.....	1,827	695	6,291	13,457	19,279	41,527
<b>Oceania:</b>						
Australia.....	1,072	2,463	2,434	4,584	10,931	9,916
New Zealand.....	340	560	126	3,380	5,396	6,925
Fiji.....	201		6	1,319	1,955	1,671
Other Oceania.....				16	420	
Total Oceania.....	1,613	3,023	2,566	9,299	18,702	18,512
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	16,516	31,301	36,447	107,298	206,025	196,914
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
<b>United States and Possessions:</b>						
United States.....	34,051	112,486	168,884	249,434	730,845	1,149,822
Alaska.....	9	68	68	49	119	332
American Virgin Islands.....		6	1		6	6
Guam.....						
Hawaii.....	20	43	141	88	246	548
Puerto Rico.....		6	34	1	122	123
Total United States and Possessions.....	34,080	112,609	169,128	249,572	731,338	1,150,831
<b>Latin America:</b>						
Argentina.....	40	415	163	1,157	3,345	9,862
Bolivia.....				8	32	8
Brazil.....	36	1,879	468	388	9,596	6,874
Chile.....		44	12	73	227	264
Colombia.....	769	1,129	363	3,050	6,355	5,994
Costa Rica.....	7	9	117	39	290	466
Cuba.....	36	1,929	3,257	253	9,026	10,134

Canadian Imports, by Countries—Con.

Country	July			January-July		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Latin America:—(Con.)</b>						
Ecuador.....	2		1	16	78	87
Guatemala.....	11	173	1,111	62	2,413	5,539
Hayti.....	1	16	15	50	729	117
Honduras.....		1,358	593	6	9,862	5,108
Mexico.....	8	486	890	424	11,172	7,886
Nicaragua.....					13	28
Panama.....			350	12	10	2,008
Paraguay.....	5	19		53	213	156
Peru.....	369	4	4	1,863	538	287
Salvador.....	1	344		7	2,402	1,217
San Domingo.....		539	468		4,065	3,099
Uruguay.....	11	172	8	59	279	174
Venezuela.....	71	1,832	5,376	883	12,852	23,994
Total Latin America.....	1,367	10,348	13,196	8,403	73,497	83,302
<b>Europe:</b>						
Albania.....				2		
Austria.....			2	83		21
Belgium.....	441	387	656	3,210	1,922	6,371
Bulgaria.....						
Czechoslovakia.....	245	31	341	1,660	131	2,267
Denmark.....	16	19	6	96	35	645
Estonia.....	2			14		
Finland.....	3	3	7	40	4	20
France.....	427	849	810	3,065	1,796	5,120
Germany.....	912	2	19	5,034	10	358
Greece.....	1	6	14	16	32	67
Hungary.....	10		16	104		26
Iceland.....					1	1
Italy.....	212	312	360	1,361	997	2,309
Latvia.....	2			7		
Lithuania.....						
Netherlands.....	212	89	218	1,735	984	1,842
Norway.....	78	621	39	370	716	4,579
Poland.....	12		1	138		2
Portugal.....	13	220	86	130	1,394	800
Azores and Madeira.....	13	24	54	88	105	455
Roumania.....	2			18		1
Soviet Union.....	92	36		193	1,486	56
Spain.....	39	335	290	498	3,140	2,004
Sweden.....	176	271	130	1,350	2,250	1,610
Switzerland.....	243	3,104	1,061	2,089	7,070	7,084
Yugoslavia.....		1		12	2	21
Total Europe.....	3,151	6,310	4,110	21,313	22,075	35,659
<b>Other Foreign Countries:</b>						
Abyssinia.....				2	1	9
Afghanistan.....		16			1,556	
Belgian Congo.....		80	115	1	472	485
China.....	206	327	168	1,516	1,607	1,845
Greenland.....				253	7	
Egypt.....	22	3	12	349	169	163
French Africa.....	19	70		40	315	248
French East Indies.....	23			139		
French Guiana.....						
French Oceania.....			2		22	2
French West Indies.....				1	3	20
Madagascar.....	2			33	94	14
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	1		7	8	2	8
Iraq.....	5			71	1,156	821
Tripoli.....						
Other Italian Africa.....					4	
Japan.....	388	2		2,723	2	40
Korea.....				1		
Liberia.....	5		4	21	60	18
Morocco.....				35	18	35
Netherlands East Indies.....	15	2	13	338	12	102
Netherlands Guiana.....						84
Netherlands West Indies.....		363	1,122		1,599	3,480
Iran.....	6		33	26	257	263

**Canadian Imports, by Countries—Con.**

Country	July			January—July		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
<b>FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con.</b>						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Other Foreign Countries: (Con.)</b>						
Philippine Islands.....	11	7	2,169	275	31	6,494
Portuguese Africa.....		6	249		510	332
Portuguese Asia.....				1		
Siam.....	1		1	9		20
Canary Islands.....	2			8		
Spanish Africa.....						
Syria.....		16		9	24	12
Turkey.....		149	37	64	633	2,346
Total Other Foreign.....	706	1,041	3,932	5,923	8,554	16,841
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	39,307	130,314	190,366	285,217	835,465	1,286,635
TOTAL IMPORTS.....	55,823	161,615	226,813	392,515	1,041,490	1,483,549

**Canadian Exports, by Groups**

Main Groups	July			January—July		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Millions of Dollars)						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products.....	14.2	45.1	62.7	89.1	315.1	406.3
Animals and Animal Products.....	9.8	26.4	21.4	64.0	200.2	182.2
Fibres, Textiles and Products.....	1.3	5.5	4.5	7.7	34.7	28.9
Wood, Wood Products and Paper.....	18.9	54.6	75.5	113.6	319.8	478.2
Iron and Products.....	5.5	22.2	23.7	39.9	139.4	161.9
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products.....	11.5	17.8	28.7	101.1	126.9	171.9
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products.....	2.2	5.6	6.6	13.4	29.7	40.8
Chemicals and Allied Products.....	1.3	5.9	7.3	12.0	38.9	50.0
Miscellaneous Commodities.....	1.5	5.6	6.2	12.5	46.8	44.9
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	66.2	188.7	236.6	453.2	1,251.5	1,565.0

**Canadian Exports, by Commodities**

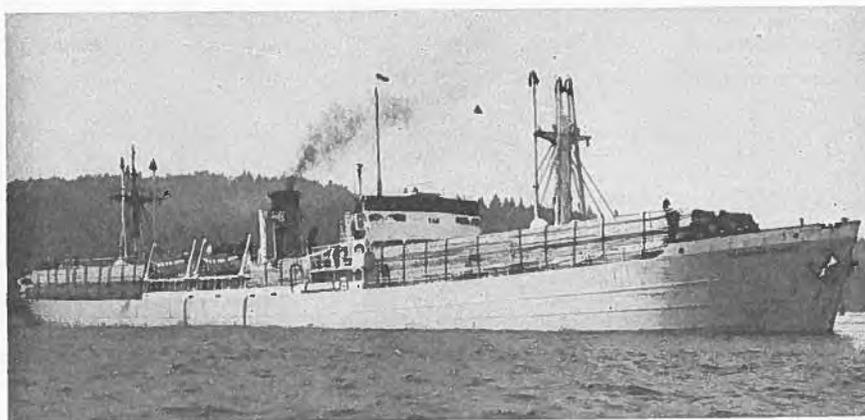
Commodity	July			January—July		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Agricultural, Vegetable Products—</b>						
Fruits.....	337	208	573	3,877	1,725	6,326
Vegetables.....	307	816	466	1,962	8,260	11,916
Wheat.....	7,455	21,124	31,741	37,948	145,374	161,764
Grains, other.....	1,104	3,482	2,986	6,217	14,324	21,208
Flour of wheat.....	1,375	9,646	18,971	10,640	69,965	121,389
Farinaceous products, other.....	899	2,483	1,223	6,005	10,380	9,918
Sugar and products.....	294	567	856	1,188	1,608	4,700
Alcoholic beverages.....	938	2,992	1,740	5,868	21,384	16,961
Vegetable fats and oils.....	17	353	559	73	3,185	4,405
Rubber and products.....	1,103	1,452	2,208	7,819	12,778	19,241
Seeds.....	4	56	193	1,120	8,591	9,084
Tobacco.....	79	183	230	4,854	4,614	11,418
Vegetable products, other.....	257	1,757	945	1,436	12,925	7,989
Total.....	14,171	45,119	62,690	89,056	315,113	406,320

Canadian Exports, by Countries—(Concluded)

Commodity	June			January—June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
<b>Animals and Animal Products—</b>						
Cattle.....	868	2,112	1,161	5,041	10,030	7,586
Other animals, living.....	96	256	100	875	1,295	707
Fish and fishery products.....	2,113	9,307	5,844	13,702	47,915	44,125
Furs and products.....	659	1,512	1,751	9,264	24,208	17,765
Leather and products.....	453	1,527	1,267	2,837	8,742	12,846
Bacon and hams.....	2,549	4,841	4,503	19,449	37,957	37,751
Meats, other.....	313	2,379	1,466	2,698	38,800	28,375
Cheese.....	1,693	53	722	3,611	3,441	1,522
Milk products, other.....	443	1,355	1,791	2,195	5,534	7,228
Eggs, shell and processed.....	13	2,183	2,010	139	17,081	18,607
Animal products, other.....	602	894	819	4,169	5,229	5,642
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>9,804</b>	<b>26,419</b>	<b>21,435</b>	<b>63,980</b>	<b>200,232</b>	<b>182,153</b>
<b>Fibres, Textiles and Products—</b>						
Cotton products.....	225	945	778	1,549	6,212	6,013
Flax, hemp and jute products.....	9	252	130	65	1,836	768
Wool and products.....	117	2,275	783	658	14,069	4,785
Artificial silk and products.....	287	923	1,263	1,332	3,959	6,778
Textile products, other.....	684	1,135	1,539	4,100	8,629	10,555
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,322</b>	<b>5,530</b>	<b>4,493</b>	<b>7,704</b>	<b>34,705</b>	<b>28,899</b>
<b>Wood, Wood Products and Paper—</b>						
Planks and boards.....	3,454	10,910	16,144	19,412	54,726	106,867
Pulpwood.....	2,076	3,599	4,093	6,305	14,405	14,818
Unmanufactured wood, other.....	1,886	4,580	5,944	9,689	25,017	40,148
Wood pulp.....	1,868	9,375	15,895	15,262	64,046	97,969
Manufactured wood, other.....	262	806	597	1,814	4,536	4,603
Newsprint paper.....	8,724	22,736	29,853	55,747	142,621	192,214
Paper, other.....	608	1,982	2,502	4,835	11,027	17,940
Books and printed matter.....	66	565	484	520	3,412	3,635
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>18,945</b>	<b>54,553</b>	<b>75,530</b>	<b>113,585</b>	<b>319,790</b>	<b>478,193</b>
<b>Iron and Products—</b>						
Iron ore.....		839	963		1,342	2,389
Ferro alloys.....	21	1,121	1,844	635	5,729	12,557
Pigs, ingots, blooms, billets.....	160	145	13	2,160	3,142	2,957
Rolling mill products.....	1,418	616	787	3,157	4,748	4,843
Locomotives and parts.....		1,637	1,305	236	18,357	12,025
Farm machinery and implements.....	553	2,975	4,000	5,832	19,357	25,006
Hardware and cutlery.....	160	319	394	1,122	2,159	3,527
Machinery (except farm).....	777	1,085	4,223	6,132	7,169	22,102
Automobiles, freight.....	514	3,437	2,734	4,869	29,778	27,434
Automobiles, passenger.....	1,229	3,061	2,446	10,390	5,562	20,437
Automobile parts.....	132	1,893	1,496	1,849	14,341	11,766
Railway cars and parts.....		2,906	211	12	16,625	1,010
Iron products, other.....	515	2,148	3,286	3,458	11,060	15,883
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,481</b>	<b>22,182</b>	<b>23,703</b>	<b>39,853</b>	<b>139,369</b>	<b>161,937</b>
<b>Non-Ferrous Metals and Products—</b>						
Aluminium and products.....	980	1,303	9,316	12,539	19,834	36,468
Brass and products.....	81	329	211	575	1,870	1,942
Copper and products.....	4,042	2,507	5,397	29,245	20,240	30,058
Lead and products.....	544	1,633	2,215	4,740	9,996	17,187
Nickel.....	3,493	4,247	4,665	29,999	30,578	34,830
Precious metals, except gold.....	907	1,732	1,775	13,555	9,149	14,933
Zinc and products.....	826	2,446	2,254	6,249	16,319	17,847
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.....	338	2,936	1,769	2,529	14,401	11,818
Non-ferrous products, other.....	268	648	1,053	1,713	4,528	6,798
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>11,479</b>	<b>17,781</b>	<b>28,655</b>	<b>101,145</b>	<b>126,915</b>	<b>171,881</b>
<b>Non-Metallic Minerals, Products—</b>						
Asbestos and products.....	1,143	2,262	2,484	6,762	12,918	18,201
Coal.....	88	486	756	822	2,840	2,047
Petroleum and products.....	94	667	493	365	1,942	3,553
Abrasives, artificial, crude.....	242	945	966	2,560	6,357	8,089
Non-metallic products, other.....	593	1,219	1,870	2,916	5,621	8,863
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,159</b>	<b>5,579</b>	<b>6,570</b>	<b>13,425</b>	<b>29,678</b>	<b>40,753</b>

**Canadian Exports, by Commodities—Concluded**

Commodity	June			January—June		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
<b>Chemicals and Allied Products—</b>						
Acids.....	74	183	244	710	1,182	1,964
Medicinal preparations.....	155	510	384	863	3,028	2,369
Fertilizers.....	313	2,464	2,756	5,131	18,781	20,333
Paints and varnishes.....	70	294	519	521	2,082	4,240
Calcium compounds.....	24	433	209	279	2,173	1,130
Soda and sodium compounds.....	296	440	421	2,332	2,489	3,386
Chemical products, other.....	359	1,487	2,724	2,161	9,186	16,532
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,291</b>	<b>5,911</b>	<b>7,256</b>	<b>11,999</b>	<b>38,921</b>	<b>49,954</b>
<b>Miscellaneous Commodities—</b>						
Toys and sporting goods.....	68	207	149	213	751	1,085
Films.....	311	227	339	2,543	1,557	1,977
Ships and vessels.....		364	139	188	6,580	6,503
Aircraft and parts.....	61	293	609	2,555	4,002	4,276
Electrical energy.....	357	646	489	2,418	4,340	3,299
Miscellaneous consumer goods.....	165	914	961	1,114	4,098	7,419
Miscellaneous other.....	386	946	1,815	2,193	4,098	7,587
Donations and gifts.....		1,105	823		16,394	6,908
Non-commercial articles.....	180	929	917	1,260	4,934	5,889
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,529</b>	<b>5,631</b>	<b>6,241</b>	<b>12,484</b>	<b>46,755</b>	<b>44,943</b>



**S.S. Seaboard Trader, leaving Port Alberni, B.C., with 3,352,000 FBM of lumber, 3,250 tons of wheat and 1,182 tons of plywood, shooks and shingles for the United Kingdom. She is carrying a deckload of 1,175,000 FBM of lumber, which is claimed to be a record for this "Victory" type of vessel. The Seaboard Trader is one of six vessels owned and operated by the Seaboard Shipping Company, Limited, making Vancouver their home port. With chartered ships, they sail to all corners of the world with Canadian lumber and lumber products. Considerable damage by fire was sustained by loading wharves and stocks of lumber at Port Alberni on August 25.**

*Photo by Pacific Camera Limited*

# Ten Per Cent of Mexican Cattle May Be Killed to End Disease

*Slow action by authorities allows disease to spread—United States aid expected to reach \$65,000,000—Troops used to prevent spread of epidemic — May be necessary to kill 1,500,000 cattle—Plague may stimulate Canadian trade.*

(Editor's Note—This report on the epidemic of hoof and mouth disease (aftosa) in Mexico supplements that furnished by Mr. D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, which appeared in the May 17 issue of *Foreign Trade*.)

**M**EXICO CITY, September 18, 1947.—Ten per cent of Mexico's total livestock wealth may be lost, due to the lack of immediate and aggressive action when hoof and mouth disease made its appearance recently in Mexico. This delay allowed the fever to reach epidemic proportions, quickly forcing Mexican authorities to request United States aid in the crisis. The organization of the campaign to arrest and wipe out the disease is being handled by a mixed Mexican-United States commission, and the two governments are also bearing the costs of indemnification and control. Earlier estimates placed the probable expenditure by the United States at \$9,000,000, but this figure has been revised upwards, and now it is believed that the United States will have spent \$65,000,000 on the project by June, 1948.

## **Troops Prevent Inter-zone Movement**

For purposes of control, the entire Republic of Mexico has been divided into three zones: a large free zone in the north, a central infected belt and a small free zone in the south. To prevent the movement of cattle and spread of the epidemic between zones, the lines between the infected and free areas are guarded by Mexican military forces. Whenever necessary these troops are also used to escort field personnel.

Bilingual combat teams, using a pincer movement, are working from the circumference towards the core of the infestation, inspecting all animals and, where necessary, destroying them. A complete herd is slaughtered if any infected animals are found within it, or if the herd is suspected of having had contact with infected cattle. Owners are being indemnified for the destroyed cattle at an average of 50 United States dollars per head.

## **May Have to Destroy Three Million Animals**

Statistics show that up to the end of July over 100,000 cattle and 75,000 sheep, swine, and goats had been destroyed. It has been estimated that before aftosa is eradicated it will be necessary to kill 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 head of cattle and an equal number of small animals. This represents a loss of from 8 to 12½ per cent of the total cattle and about 9 per cent of the small animals in Mexico. Present estimates, although made much too early in the campaign to be accurate, are that it will be at least two years before the control program is successfully terminated. The economic ramifications and other implications from this impending loss, the ban on exporting the healthy but unfattened northern range animals, and the replacement of the slaughtered animals and beasts of burden are causes of grave concern today.



Mexico—Street scene in Mexico City's suburban area.

It has been suggested that in place of the usual shipment of the range cattle to the United States for fattening and subsequent slaughter that feed be imported, the animals fattened, slaughtered, the meat frozen and sold to the United Kingdom and the countries of Europe. This ambitious program is handicapped chiefly by the lack of adequate freezing, storing, handling and shipping equipment. A more practical alternative that can be inaugurated immediately is to slaughter the range animals as they stand, process the meat and sell it overseas. Both these schemes depend on Mexico's ability to enter and retain these new markets.

#### Plague May Stimulate Canadian Trade

Present plans call for the replacement of the destroyed draught animals with imported mules and tractors. These replacements as well as the required modern accessory machinery are in short supply. In most cases the small farmer will have to be taught the new farming techniques required in the use of these new implements. Plans are underway to improve the quality of Mexican herds by importing numbers of purebred cattle for breeding stock. Canada exported to Mexico in 1946 farm implements and parts valued at \$692,691 and 275 purebred cattle valued at \$75,175. It is felt that the Mexican position with regard to United States exchange will be improved at least temporarily by the flow of United States control" dollars into the Republic. But as the disease is conquered, this aid will diminish while the effects of the epidemic will continue to be felt for some time. In the long run at least, Mexican agriculture will undoubtedly stand to gain by the addition of purebred stock and the mechanized changes being forced on the farmers by the present crisis.



The zone infected with hoof and mouth disease lies between a northern line extending from Tampico on the Gulf of Mexico to Manzanillo on the Pacific Coast, and a southern line extending from Villa Hermosa (Tabasco) to Tonalá.

**Singapore Office Receives Many Enquiries for Immigration into Canada**

Singapore, August 11, 1947.—(FTS)—The office of the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Singapore continues to receive a large number of enquiries regarding immigration into Canada. A considerable proportion of these emanate from British service personnel, who in many instances, it is believed, are entitled to take their discharge in Canada if they elect to do so. At present, exchange regulations prevent residents in these sterling areas from transferring their money to Canada except in unusual circumstances, and the immigration which Canada might otherwise expect and would undoubtedly welcome is accordingly frustrated. It is probable, however, that, as soon as current exchange transfer regulations permit, there will be a large influx into Canada of people of British stock who have lived in the Far East, South East Asia, and in India, Burma and Ceylon.

**Malayan Import and Exchange Policies Uncertain**

Singapore, August 11, 1947.—(FTS)—There is considerable uncertainty in official and trade circles regarding future policy with regard to import and exchange controls. Several statements on the subject suggest that impending amendments may serve as an almost complete prohibition against purchases from hard-currency countries, but this is not likely to develop. It seems much more probable, in fact, that, with international arrangements pending and likely to be developed in the early future, new policies will be set up to regulate trade along more rational lines than have been observed to date and which will not only provide larger quantities of essential goods for local markets but will also reduce the glut of many non-essentials which are on sale here at the present time.

# Fiji Buys Lumber, Fish and Paper; Sells Canada Copra and Sugar

*Fiji Islands prosper but dollar imports limited to essential commodities—Colony's trade reaches £7,000,000 — Australia supplies many manufactured articles—Canada buys less sugar than prewar—Islands' economy based on production of sugar, copra, gold, bananas, and pineapples.*

By P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary for Canada

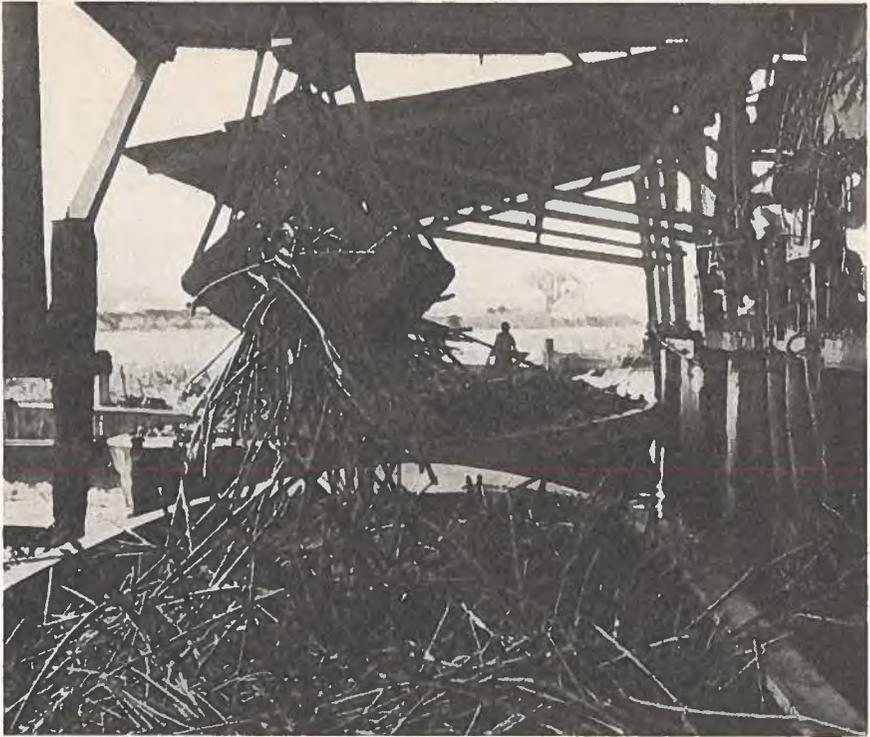
(Editor's Note—This report was prepared by Mr. McLane following a recent visit to the Fiji Islands. The Fiji pound (£) equals \$3.63.)

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, September 3, 1947.—Fiji, in the South Pacific and approximately one thousand miles north of New Zealand, enjoyed a high level of prosperity during the war, which has continued since the conclusion of hostilities. Leading trading organizations and producers have made substantial profits, and there is much money in the Colony, whose finances are in a sound condition.

While Canada has not contributed materially to the trade of Fiji, satisfactory sales of lumber, canned fish, motor vehicles and certain types of paper have been achieved. Imports from Canada will likely increase with the resumption of passenger car and truck shipments. During the war, Australia supplied tires and Canada may not be able to recapture the market she held before 1939. It would have been possible to sell other items in Fiji if supplies had been available. Import controls are fairly strict, and in view of the "dollar crisis" in the United Kingdom, it is expected that licences will be issued only for essential commodities that are not procurable in the sterling area. The outlook at present is not too good, and there will be little opportunity for developing new lines unless they can be classed as essential commodities.

## Imports into Fiji from Canada

	1939	1945
	£	£
Fish, in tins .....	20,243	6,283
Gin .....	....	220
Whisky .....	7	3,940
Timber, rough .....	16,565	20,447
Timber, dressed .....	22,705	22,790
Dresses (Drapery, other) .....	1,098	661
Haberdashery .....	....	122
Canvas and filter cloth .....	111	1,665
Piece goods, cotton .....	245	530
Nets and lines, fishing .....	....	149
Clocks and watches .....	....	418
Cutlery .....	....	239
Agricultural Implements and tools .....	70	316
Mining machinery .....	582	454
Nails and tacks .....	....	14
Pipes .....	....	503
Iron and steel, other man'fts (Hardware) ...	2,392	1,184
Motor cars .....	6,932	2,017
Motor lorries .....	9,422	1,833
Motor parts .....	1,825	3,524
Tires and trucks .....	14,105	....
Manures .....	....	1,610
Cyanide .....	1,949	1,985
Drugs and medicines .....	228	1,322
Lamps and lampware .....	1,126	2,953
Papers, printing .....	....	1,385
Wrapping and bags .....	3,593	6,224
Rubber, manufactured .....	466	864
Stationery .....	56	2,032
Cordage and ropes .....	2,768	....



**Fiji Islands—Unloading sugar cane from punts into a sugar mill in Fiji with a mechanical “grab”, which picks up one ton at a time. Canada’s exports to Fiji for the first six months of 1946 were valued at \$459,000, whereas imports were valued at \$1,664,000.**

**Copra and Sugar Chief Exports to Canada**

While our purchases of sugar fell off during 1945, the Colony looks to Canada as a continuing market. There should also be an expanding market for copra. As soon as shipping improves, particularly refrigerator space, it should be possible to resume the business in fresh bananas. It is hoped, also, that a substantial market for canned pineapple will be re-established. Some of the plantations were cut up to make airfields during the war, but the industry is being revived and once the supply of tin for making cans improves, there should be a considerable quantity of canned pineapple available for shipment to Canada.

The following table will indicate exports to Canada for the years 1939 and 1945:—

<b>Fiji’s Exports to Canada</b>		
	1939	1945
	£	£
Copra .....	....	157,278
Bananas .....	551	....
Pineapple, canned .....	146	....
Sugar, raw .....	799,697	151,618
Shell, trocus .....	....	6,468

Trade has been increasing, imports and exports together reaching a total value of £7,175,222 in 1946. The following table shows the trade of the Colony for the past five years:—

**Fiji's Trade, 1942-1946**

Year	Imports £	Exports £	Total £
1942 .....	2,235,270	3,107,848	5,343,118
1943 .....	2,714,339	2,413,974	5,128,313
1944 .....	2,586,190	2,008,304	4,595,494
1945 .....	2,621,403	2,174,237	4,795,640
1946 .....	3,571,050	3,604,172	7,175,222

While details of trade for 1946 are not yet available, the following shows the general pattern of imports for the years 1939 and 1945 according to principal suppliers:—

**Fiji's Imports, 1939 and 1945**

	1939 £	1945 £
United Kingdom .....	442,154	536,008
Australia .....	510,196	1,071,134
Canada .....	117,342	90,043
India .....	88,286	140,762
New Zealand .....	71,006	289,239
United States .....	160,595	366,527

Australia's trade with the Colony is increasing, due to its proximity and also to its manufacturing expansion. Considerable Australian capital is invested in sugar, mining, and trading organizations in Fiji. Due to the lack of industrial development, the Colony depends on foreign countries for the bulk of its requirements. The purchasing power of the Colony, however, is not in proportion to the population. The latest returns of October 2, 1946, show that there are: Europeans, 4,594; part Europeans, 6,129; Fijians, 118,083; Indians, 120,414, and Chinese, 2,874.

The fact that the Indians now outnumber the Fijians gives considerable concern to the authorities, as it is anticipated they will insist on being given a larger share in the government of the Colony. They will also become an increasing factor in the import trade of the Colony. The market for luxury goods would be mainly amongst the Europeans.

Imports into the Colony consist principally of articles wholly or mainly manufactured, such as cotton, rayon piece-goods and other textiles, bags, sacks, rope and twine, motor vehicles, tires and automobile parts. There has also been substantial trade in building materials, timber, cement, hardware and nails. Motor spirits, kerosene, and crude oil also have to be procured from abroad. Beer and spirits, together with flour, meal, sharps, and pollard, mutton and beef, and tobacco are also imported in considerable quantities.

Exports for the years 1939 and 1945 according to countries of destination, are given below:—

**Total Exports from Fiji in 1939 and 1945**

	1939 £	1945 £
United Kingdom .....	673,381	366
Australia .....	829,180	75,607
Canada .....	800,441	315,458
New Zealand .....	61,980	477,866
United States .....	215,487	1,228,544

## Canada Buys Less Sugar

Lack of shipping had considerable to do with the falling off of exports to the United Kingdom, although substantial amounts of copra were shipped in 1946. Purchases by Australia have also fallen off very sharply because of the diversion of gold shipments to the United States. The decrease in exports to Canada was mainly in sugar. The increased purchases by New Zealand were bananas and canned pineapples. The United States purchased copra and replaced Australia as a purchaser of gold.

As indicated elsewhere in this report, the principal exports of the Colony are sugar, gold, copra, canned pineapples and bananas. There is an expanding business however, although of lesser importance, in molasses, biscuits, rubber, hides, coconut oil, fancy goods and jewellery.

## Sugar, Gold and Copra Basis of Island's Economy

The economy of Fiji is based on a few products, namely: sugar, copra, gold, bananas and canned pineapple.

Sugar is the most important product and the 1946 cane crop showed improvement over previous years. The exports are still under the direction of the Ministry of Food in London and shipments were made to the United Kingdom, Canada and New Zealand. Planting for the 1948 crop is progressing well, and fertilizers are becoming available in increasing quantities. Exports in 1946 amounted to 106,473 tons valued at £2,111,557.

Gold production is well maintained, exports for 1946 being 68,859 ounces valued at £657,527, which was slightly below the previous year.

There is an increasing amount of copra being crushed in Fiji, one new crushing plant having been opened recently. A certain amount of copra is also crushed and used locally by a soap factory. The production of copra within the Colony for the year 1946 was 27,889 tons, of which 16,302 tons were exported at a value of £379,760. The following quantities were shipped to:—

United Kingdom .....	12,248 tons
United States .....	5,244 tons
Canada .....	738 tons

The release of larger quantities for shipment to Canada would benefit Canadian trade, and would provide return cargo for ships carrying lumber and other products to Fiji. The prices for copra paid by the United Kingdom Government have been below world prices, which has caused a certain amount of dissatisfaction in the Colony. Some adjustment however, has recently been made.

The export of bananas during the past few years has been limited by inadequate shipping facilities. In 1946, 173,868 bunches valued at £49,988 were exported, mainly to New Zealand.

The pineapple industry is being re-established and it is expected that it will expand steadily. Exports for 1946 were 277,543 pounds valued at £7,406. These were shipped mainly to New Zealand.

Conditions were very favourable for the production of rice and the yield from 26,773 acres was expected to exceed 17,000 tons. Local production more or less takes care of the demand, although at the moment supplies are being withheld from the market.

There has been a further falling off in the quantity of butterfat supplied to two small factories, caused by the deterioration of pastures during the war period. A gradual improvement is expected during the present year. Some 556,657 pounds of butter were manufactured; a small quantity of which was converted into ghee for native consumption. A total of 7,745

cattle was slaughtered in 1946 but the quality was not as good as in previous years. The production of pork also fell below normal requirements, 1,393 pigs being slaughtered in 1946.

Rubber exports fell off during the year, 161,879 pounds valued at £13,588 being exported. It is doubtful whether this industry can be maintained in the face of increased production in the other rubber-producing areas.

## British Trade in Second Quarter Shows Adverse Dollar Balance

*Imports during April-June, 1947, valued at £456.2 million, were £38.9 million higher than first quarter—South Africa the leading export market—Adverse balance, with hard currency countries, amounting to £153.5 million, was greater than previous quarter.*

By C. G. Venus, Office of the Commercial Counsellor for Canada

LONDON, September 10, 1947.—An analysis made by the Board of Trade of United Kingdom commerce with individual countries during the second quarter of 1947 has a special significance in view of the existing balance of payments position. Imports in the second quarter amounted to £456.2 million, of which those from British countries (£206.6 million) were £38.9 million higher than in the first quarter, while those from foreign countries were up by £53.5 million. Of the total imports, £250.6 million or 54.9 per cent came from foreign countries, which is higher than in the previous quarter (54.2 per cent). The main causes of the relatively high proportion of imports from foreign countries last quarter are the high value of imports from the United States and the large imports of sugar from Cuba and St. Domingo.

Imports from the United States (£80.6 million) were the highest since the war. Canada continued to be second highest with £63.2 million, and this was also the highest total since the war.

### Imports from South America Increase

Imports from France and Northern Europe, after reaching 16.1 per cent of the total in the last quarter of 1946, decreased to 13.9 per cent, less than half the proportion in 1938. There was little change in the percentage of imports from the remainder of Europe. There was a marked reduction in imports from both India and Ceylon, but the first substantial imports from Japan (grey cotton cloth) arrived last quarter. Imports from China rose considerably.

Areas from which there were greatly increased imports were Central America and the West Indies, and South America, the proportion in the former case rising to nearly double the prewar figure and in the latter to 50 per cent above it. Argentina was the third largest supplier of goods to the United Kingdom during the quarter, followed by New Zealand, Australia and India.

### South Africa Leading Export Market

The Union of South Africa displaced India as the United Kingdom's largest market. The following table summarizes the value of exports

to the leading countries to which United Kingdom goods are exported and indicates their relative importance as markets, as compared with the last quarter of 1946.

#### United Kingdom Exports, Second Quarter 1947

Country	Second Quarter 1947 £ million	Order of Importance Fourth Quarter 1946
Union of South Africa .....	24.1	2
British India .....	20.3	1
Australia .....	14.5	3
Eire .....	12.0	5
United States .....	11.0	7
Canada .....	10.2	6
New Zealand .....	9.2	9
Argentina .....	8.7	15
Belgium .....	8.1	10
Sweden .....	7.7	12
Norway .....	7.6	14
Netherlands .....	7.3	8

The advance in the position of the United States is stated by the Board of Trade to be due to the special shipments of scrap brass sent for extraction of the copper, which will be returned to this country.

#### Trade with Hard Currency Areas

Reviewing trade with hard and soft currency areas the Board of Trade estimate that compared with the first quarter the value of imports from hard currency areas increased from £173.3 million to £216.8 million, while those from other areas rose from £190.5 million to £239.4 million, the rate of expansion in each case being almost the same. Total exports to hard-currency areas (£63.3 million) were £6.4 million higher than in the previous quarter and those to other areas (£219.8 million) increased by £8.8 million. There was therefore an excess of £153.5 million in United Kingdom imports over exports with hard-currency areas as compared with £116.4 million in the first quarter of the year. This is indicative of the deteriorating situation.

## Foreign Trade Enquiries

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

59. **New Zealand**—The Stores Manager, Public Works Department, Wellington, New Zealand, wishes to obtain tenders for a Stone Scrubbing, Washing and Screen Unit. The tenders for this equipment close November 3, 1947. Plans and specifications are available upon request from the office of the New Zealand Government Trade Commissioner, Sun Life Bldg., Montreal, Que. File 29048.

60. **Cuba**—Messrs. Arias y Lopez, Manzana de Somez 569, Havana, Cuba, wish to obtain one bobbin winding machine suitable for producing small bobbins of 150, 200, 300, 500 and 1,000 yards from large bobbins of 15,000 yards of mercerized and rayon yarn. File T.E. 256.

## German Plants Made Available as Reparations

The Allied Control Council has allotted to the Western Allies, through the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency, the German plants listed below. Expressions of interest are being sought from the member governments of I.A.R.A. on which Canada is represented. The closing date for the submission of bids concerning these plants is listed in each case. Inventories of the plants in the present offering are in the hands of the Industrial Development Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce. All enquiries regarding these should be addressed to the Director of the Division.

1056—Hamburger Fahrzeugbau G.M.B.H., at Wenzendorf/Harburg—Now engaged in production of suitcases and repair of agricultural machinery. Before and during the war engaged in the manufacture of aircraft. A group of individual machines and equipment is offered for disposal, and they include engine lathes, low-pressure heating boilers, compressors, diesel engines, accumulator station, travelling crane and railway equipment. (Oct. 11, Bid Date).

1062—Peschke, Flugzeug-Werkstätten—G.M.B.H., at Minden/Westfalen—Firm was engaged in the repair of training aircraft and the manufacture of gliders and spare parts, both before and during the war. Whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes sliding and screw cutting lathes, vertical boring machines, riveting machine. (Oct. 11, Bid Date).

1081—Continental Metall-A.G., at Hamburg-Bahrenfeld/Hamburg—Engaged in manufacture of aircraft propellers and undercarriages. Whole plant available for disposal. Machinery includes universal milling machines, turning lathes, shaping machines and electric motors. Heavy war damage. (Oct. 11, Bid Date).

1083—Avia, Fabrik Für Luftfahrtbedarf—G.M.B.H., at Hamburg 39—Founded in 1940 for the production of small machine parts for various industries. The whole plant is available for disposal. Equipment includes automatic lathes and sliding screw cutting lathes. War damage is slight. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1090—Phoenix G.M.B.H., at Eutin/S.-Holstein—Since the war, the plant has been producing parts for film sound track equipment and for optical apparatus. The whole plant is offered. Machinery includes brass finishing lathes and worm screw press, printing machine and die casting press. Slight war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1098—Bohn & Köhler at Kiel/S.-Holstein—Modern plant set up in 1944 for production of spare parts for oil pumps for aeroplane motors. Is now producing spare parts for steam engines and diesel motors. The whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes drilling machines, and grinding and honing machines and lathes. War damage slight. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1100—Helmstedter Maschinenbau A.G., at Helmstedt/Hannover—Was established for production of aircraft components. Did not suffer war damage of any kind. It is said that the machinery has been exceedingly well maintained. Plant is divided into movable buildings and equipment for disposal. Machinery includes bench drilling machines, grinding machines and one complete paint spraying cabin. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1104—Land-u. See-Leichtbau, G.M.B.H. (Werk 2), Kiel/S.-Holstein—Before the war it manufactured light metal constructions and is now producing hospital equipment. The whole plant is offered and machinery includes drill benches, bending machines, grinding machines. No war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1106—Ernst Horn at Boklund/S.-Holstein—Plant is engaged in manufacturing petrol pumps for cars, filters and household goods. Whole plant is offered. Machinery includes turret lathes and Universal milling machines and vertical boring machine. No war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1108—Betrieb Kagel at Langerich/Westfalen—Engaged in cutting of semi-finished metal products. The war damage is slight. Whole plant is offered for disposal, machinery includes milling machines (manufactured by R. Stock & Co.) etc. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1111—Bessert-Nettelbeck & Mertens at Hamelin (Weser)/Hannover—Whole plant is offered. Plant used as assembly shop; aeroplane parts; machinery consists of—drilling machines, pneumatic hammers, etc. War damage slight. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1112—Hans-Gunter Moller at Delmenhorst/Hannover—Prior to the war this plant was engaged in the production of sheet metal, wooden goods and sports planes. Whole plant is available with machines and equipment for the production of sheet metal and plexiglass. Slight war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1128—Pinnau-Werke, G.M.B.H. at Utersen/S.-Holstein—Engaged in production of filters made of cellulose, asbestos and wax. Whole plant is offered for disposal. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1130—Veltrup-Werke K.-G. at Werl/Westfalen—Foryt-five machine tools only available from this plant, mainly sliding lathes. Slight war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1131—Union Robert Temme & Co. at Werl/Westfalen—This plant was founded in 1940 to produce fuses and accessories for Very track ammunition, whole plant is offered

for disposal. Machinery includes, sliding and screw cutting lathes, automatic toggle tube presses, vertical friction driven screw presses, turret lathes, finishing lathes, milling machines and thread rolling machines—War damage lies chiefly in missing parts. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1134—Louis Gabler & Co. at Peine/Hannover—This plant produced mainly accessories for gas installations. The whole plant is offered for disposal; machinery includes turret lathes, engine lathes, etc. No war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1164—Oldenburger Leichtmetall, G.M.B.H. at Oldenburg/Hannover—Since the war this plant has been producing hospital equipment. The whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes turret lathes, milling machine, centreless grinding machine. Slight war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1170—Land-u. See-Leichtbau, G.M.B.H. (Werk 9), at Neumünster/S.-Holstein—Whole plant available. Was engaged in the assembly of aircraft. Equipment includes lathes and drilling machines. No war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1172—Land-u. See-Leichtbau, G.M.B.H. (Werk 3), at Neumünster/S.-Holstein—Began to operate in 1939 for the repair and flight testing of damaged aircraft. Whole plant is offered. It suffered no war damage. Equipment includes riveting machines, sheet metal working machine, small compressor, etc. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1173—Land-u. See-Leichtbau, G.M.B.H., Neumünster/S.-Holstein—Operations commenced in 1944 for production of aircraft parts. Machinery includes cylindrical grinding machine for screw spindles and turret lathes and milling machines. War damage slight. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1174—Emil Schulz Masch.-Fabr. at Kiel/S.-Holstein—Before the war the firm manufactured compressed spare parts for vehicles, ships and engines and household utensils. Now it is producing tools, furniture and band saws. The whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes lathes, universal milling machines and a centreless grinder. War damage slight. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1176—Aero-Stahl Walter Schierberg at Niederdollendorf/N.-Rhein-Westf.—This plant produced only fuel pumps for aeroplanes, consequently much of the machinery is highly specialized and unadaptable to other purposes. The whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes high production engine lathes, automatic lathes, cylindrical grinding machines and automatic internal grinders and lapping machine, precision borers. Heavy war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1195—Ernst Pump at Hamburg-Fuhlsbüttel/Hamburg—Prewar production consisted of punches, stencils and novelties, etc. The plant now produces accessories for hospitals, parts for ampule machines and tools for watchmakers. The whole plant is offered for disposal. Machinery includes plain and screw cutting lathes of various sizes, turret lathes, drilling machines and milling machines, centreless grinding machine. No war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

1260—Deutsche Linoleum-Werke A.G., at Delmenhorst/Hanover—Group of machines used in aircraft construction offered for disposal including milling machines, flanging machine, high efficiency sheet and plate straightening machine, single column press. No war damage. (Oct. 18—Bid Date).

1268—Hans Lutz at Hamburg—Firm specialized in the manufacture of lifts, accessories for transport vehicles and refrigerators. Whole plant is available. No war damage. (Oct. 18—Bid Date).

1294—Eisenwerk Weserhütte A.-G., at Dehme (Weserstollen)/Westfalen—Intended for the manufacture of gun components. Whole plant is available for disposal. Machinery includes—engine lathes, boring machines, turret lathes, milling machines. Slight war damage. (Oct. 18—Bid Date).

1386—Baronia-Fabrezeug-Fabrik Heidemann & Co., at Bielefeld/N.-Rhein-Westf.—The part of the plant concerned with the manufacture of bicycles is offered. Machinery includes turret lathes and polishing wheel. Slight damage. (Oct. 18—Bid date).

1388—Haendler & Natermann A.G. at Hann. Münden/Hannover—Firm manufactured metal foils for packing, lead tubes and lead wires. Machinery includes hydraulic presses, spot welders, electric furnace for baking varnishes, etc. No war damage. (Oct. 18—Bid Date).

1399—Land-U. See-Leichtbau G.M.B.H., at Neumünster/S.-Holstein—Plant is workshop opened for airplane repairs. Certain machines only are offered for disposal and they include—Lathe (sliding and screw cutting), drilling machine and compressors. Heavy war damage. (Oct. 18—Bid Date).

1480—Max Rentsch at Hamburg—Prior to the war the firm specialized in general engineering and jobbing, gear cutting, machine construction and tempering. Shops available include—Milling shop, hardening shop, lathe division and locksmith shop. Machines include—milling machines, gear slotting machines, long planing machine, sliding and screw-cutting lathes. No war damage. (Oct. 18—Bid Date).

1482—Sprengstoff-Füllanlage at Dethlingen b. Munster/Hannover—Equipment includes only steam piping system and railway and narrow gauge railway equipment. Plant was used in armament industry. No war damage. (Oct. 18—Bid Date).

1169—Land-u. See-Leichtbau, G.M.B.H., Kiel/S.-Holstein—Before the war it was engaged in light metal working industry. Whole plant is available. Machinery includes metal working machinery. No war damage. (Oct. 11—Bid Date).

## Trade Commissioners on Tour

**C**ANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, with a view to establishing connections that will 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 through the following offices in the areas concerned:

### Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Brantford—Board of Trade.  
Brockville—Chamber of Commerce.  
Calgary—Board of Trade.  
Chatham—Board of Trade.  
Edmonton—Can. Manufacturers' Association.  
Fredericton—Board of Trade.  
Galt—Board of Trade.  
Granby—Board of Trade.  
Guelph—Board of Trade.  
Halifax—Board of Trade.  
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.  
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.  
Kitchener—Chamber of Commerce.  
London—Chamber of Commerce.  
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.

Niagara Falls—Chamber of Commerce.  
Oshawa—Chamber of Commerce.  
Quebec City—Board of Trade.  
Saint John—Board of Trade.  
St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.  
Sarnia—Chamber of Commerce.  
Toronto—Can. Manufacturers' Association.  
Vancouver—H. W. Brighton, Foreign Trade Service, Room 318, Marine Building.  
Victoria—Dept. of Trade and Industry.  
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.  
Winnipeg—Can. Manufacturers' Association.

J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, The Hague, commenced his Canadian tour in Vancouver on September 6. During the course of the next few months, he will discuss Netherlands trade with businessmen across the country.

M. T. Stewart, Canadian Trade Commissioner in New York, began his Canadian tour in Halifax on September 8. Until recently, Mr. Stewart was trade commissioner in Bogota, Colombia, and is in a position to advise Canadians on trade with that area.

### J. A. Langley

(Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, The Hague)

Toronto, September 22-October 4.  
Hamilton—October 6.  
St. Catharines—October 7.  
Niagara Falls—October 7.  
Welland—October 8.  
London—October 9, 10.  
Windsor—October 11-13.

Sarnia—October 14.  
Chatham—October 15.  
Kitchener, Galt—October 16.  
Guelph—October 17.  
Montreal—October 20-November 3.  
Granby—November 4.

### M. T. Stewart

(Canadian Trade Commissioner, New York)

Hamilton—September 26-27.  
St. Catharines—September 29.  
Brantford—September 30.  
London—October 1.  
Windsor—October 2.  
Galt—October 3.  
Guelph—October 4-6.

Kitchener—October 7-8.  
Toronto—October 9-23.  
Winnipeg—October 25-27.  
Vancouver—November 3-8.  
Victoria—November 10.  
Ottawa—November 17-21.  
Montreal—November 24-29.

# Trade and Tariff Regulations

## Text on Indian Import Licensing Available

With reference to the notice in *Foreign Trade* of September 13, 1947 (page 489), announcing that Indian and Pakistan import licences due to expire September 30 had, with specified exceptions, been extended to December 31, 1947, the text of a Public Notice on this subject issued by the Ministry of Commerce on September 1, 1947, has been received from the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Bombay. The Notice contains a list of the articles for which validated licences will not be extended in any case beyond September 30, 1947. Copies of the Notice are on file in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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## New Zealand Import Licences to be Re-Approved

According to cabled advice dated September 17, received from Mr. P. V. McLane, Canadian Commercial Secretary, Wellington, New Zealand, the New Zealand Minister of Customs, Right Honourable Walter Nash, stated on that date that the present position of the dollar fund held by Great Britain renders it necessary for New Zealand imports from Canada and the United States to be restricted to goods which are absolutely essential. To achieve this object, all applications for licences to import from Canada and the United States are being closely examined with a view to determining whether the goods are essential.

Also, licences which have already been issued are to be reviewed with a view to determining whether the goods are essential. If it is considered that the goods are not essential, the licences will be suspended. All holders of import licences must submit them to respective Collectors of Customs throughout the Dominion for review.

Arrangements have been made with the Reserve Bank, and Trade Banks are being advised that no further remittances are to be made against existing Canadian or United States dollar exchange authorities until relative licences have been endorsed to the effect that the goods provided for have been declared essential and import approved.

Subsequent to the receipt of the above cabled advice, it has been reported by the New Zealand Trade Commissioner in Canada that applications by merchants in New Zealand for approval of existing licences will be considered on their merits but unexpended balances against 1947 import licences will not be suspended if goods, for which orders have been accepted overseas, have a reasonable chance of arriving in New Zealand by December 31, 1947, which is the normal date of expiry of all 1947 licences.

Until further details of the effect of these regulations are received, Canadian exporters are advised to obtain assurance from their New Zealand consignees that the importation of goods on order has been approved before shipment is made.

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## South Africa Reimposes Duty on Certain Paper Bags

Notice No. 1808, in the Union of South Africa Government *Gazette* of August 29, amends an earlier notice providing for the suspension of duty on printed and unprinted multi-walled paper bags by limiting the suspension to bags having a one-side area measurement (exclusive of the gusset) of more than 400 square inches.

All other multi-walled paper bags again become subject to the normal duty of 30 per cent ad valorem if printed, or 1½d. per pound if unprinted.

### **Trinidad Will Not Renew Licences for Artificial Silk Piece-Goods**

The Controller of Imports and Exports for Trinidad announced on September 10 that, having regard to stocks of artificial silk piece-goods in the hands of dealers and volume of licences already granted, import licences for this item which have expired will not be renewed unless evidence is produced that the goods had actually been delivered to the docks before the licence expired.

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### **U.K. Requires Import Licence for All Fresh Fruits and Vegetables**

The Board of Trade, in Notice to Importers No. 262, announce that, with effect from September 12, they have revoked the Open General Licence previously granted for the import of the following fresh fruit and vegetables: Bilberries, cherries, gooseberries, green figs, quinces, sloes, currants (black, red, white), limes, persimmons, pomegranates, medlars, nectarines, blackberries, aubergine, celeriac, chevril, horseradish and salsify.

As a result, the importation into the United Kingdom of all fresh fruit and vegetables is now subject to the requirement of individual import licences for each transaction.

The notice states that a detailed announcement about the licensing arrangements for fresh fruit and vegetables will be made by the Ministry of Food.

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### **United Kingdom Announces Import Licensing Arrangements for Books**

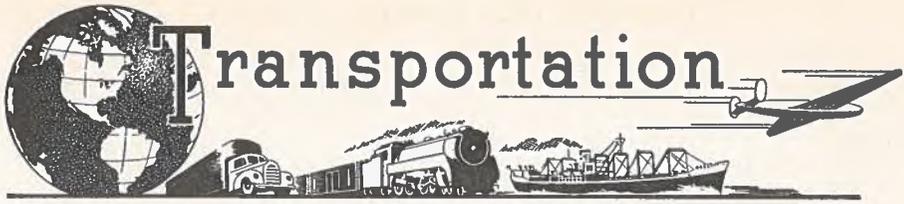
With reference to the notice in *Foreign Trade* of September 20, reporting the revocation by the United Kingdom of the Open General Licence which up to September 12 had admitted "books for reading purposes, other than fiction in English and children's books", without the necessity for individual licences, the Board of Trade, on September 15, announced that applications for licences to import (a) learned, scientific and technical books in English, (b) children's educational books (other than fiction) of the kind sold only for use in schools, and (c) religious books (other than fiction) designed for use in public worship or for religious instruction, will be considered from prewar importers of these classes of books who can submit evidence of the value of their prewar imports of the relevant class of book from the country whence it is desired to import. Firms who have previously furnished such evidence to the Department should refer to the earlier correspondence.

Applications must be accompanied by lists in duplicate giving titles, numbers and c.i.f. values of the books it is desired to import. At present, applications will not, in general, be entertained for importation at a rate in excess of 100 per cent by value of the prewar imports. Applications for licences to import books of the above classes by firms without prewar imports but who may have built up a valuable postwar re-export trade in such books will be considered on their merits. Applications for licences to import books in foreign languages will be considered on their merits, irrespective of whether the applicant was a prewar importer of such books.

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### **States Imposes Duty on Red Cedar Shingles**

Washington, D.C., September 18, 1947.—(FTS)—The Bureau of Customs advises that the quota of 1,380,300 squares of red cedar shingles entitled to duty-free entry for the calendar year 1946, under the terms of the Canada-United States Trade Agreement, is almost filled. Effective September 22, imports of shingles will be subject to a duty of 25 cents per square, pending the determination of the quota status of such importations. Excessive duties deposited on these shingles found to be within the quota limitation will be refunded.



## 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 Montreal

\*Calls at Halifax about five days later.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques..	September 19-29	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	October 7-17	<i>Bradburn</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	October 19-29	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	November 1-10	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques..	November 12-22	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	October 8-15	<i>Empire Wallace</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	November 12-22	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	September 19-29	<i>Cabano</i>	Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....	October 7-17	<i>Bradburn</i>	Elder Dempster
East London.....	October 19-29	<i>Cargill</i>	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	November 1-10	<i>Cottrell</i>	Elder Dempster
	November 12-22	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
<b>Argentina—</b>			
Buenos Aires.....	October 12-15	<i>Bowgran</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	October 17-22	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Buenos Aires.....	October 23	<i>Robert Lansing</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Australia—</b>			
Sydney.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 1	<i>City of Stafford</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp.....	September 30	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	October 1-6	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	October 3-7	<i>Mortain</i>	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	October 7	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	October 8	<i>Molengraaff</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	October 10-15	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	October 14	<i>Prins Willem van Orange</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	October 15	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 2	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	October 27	<i>Trimont</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	October 28	<i>Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	October 31	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	November 13	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping

## Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Brazil</b>			
Rio de Janeiro.....	October 17-22	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Santos .....			
Santos.....	October 23	<i>Robert Lansing</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>British Honduras—</b>			
Belize.....	September 25-30	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Ceylon—</b>			
Colombo.....	October 20-27	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai.....	October 20-27	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
<b>Colombia—</b>			
Barranquilla.....	September 25-30	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Denmark—</b>			
Copenhagen.....	October 7-13	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Copenhagen.....	November 1-5	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
<b>Elre—</b>			
Dublin.....	September 24-28	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	October 20-26	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	October 20	<i>Norbryn</i>	Shipping Limited
Cork.....			
<b>Finland—</b>			
Helsinki.....	October 7-13	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i>	Swedish American Line
Helsinki.....	November 1-5	<i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line
<b>France—</b>			
Le Havre.....	October 3-7	<i>Mortain</i>	Furness Withy
Le Havre.....	October 7	<i>Mont Sandra</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	October 10-15	<i>Grey County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	October 27	<i>Trimont</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	November 13	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Germany—</b>			
Hamburg.....	October 1-6	<i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	Oct. 26-Nov. 2	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	October 31	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping
<b>Gibraltar.....</b>	October 23	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	October 20-27	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
<b>India and Pakistan—</b>			
Bombay.....	October 20-27	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
<b>Italy—</b>			
West coast ports.....	October 23	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
	October 29	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
<b>Malta.....</b>	October 29	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
<b>Mediterranean—</b>			
Central and	October 23	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
Western Areas.....	October 29	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
<b>Mexico—</b>			
Veraacruz.....	October 27-31	<i>Federal Pioneer</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Netherlands—</b>			
Rotterdam.....	September 30	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	October 8	<i>Molengraaff</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	October 14	<i>Prins Willem van</i>	Shipping Limited
		<i>Orange</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	October 15	<i>Prins Alexander</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	October 28	<i>Willem IV</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	October 31	<i>Marchdale</i>	March Shipping

## Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Netherlands—Con.</b>			
Rotterdam.....	{ October 1-6 October 10-15 Oct. 26-Nov. 2	<i>Beaconsfield</i> <i>Grey County</i> <i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Dohaldson Canada Steamships Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam.....			
<b>Netherlands West Indies—</b>			
Curaçao.....	September 25-30	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Newfoundland—</b>			
St. John's.....	September 30	<i>A Ship</i> <i>Ashleaf</i> <i>Blue Peter II</i>	Montreal Shipping Shaw Steamships Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	October 13-16		
St. John's.....	October 21		
<b>New Zealand—</b>			
Auckland.....	} Sept. 26-Oct. 4	<i>Armadale</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
<b>Northern Ireland—</b>			
Belfast.....	October 15-20	<i>Inishowen Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
<b>Norway—</b>			
Oslo.....	} October 7-13 November 1-5	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i> <i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line Swedish American Line
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			
<b>Panama—</b>			
Cristobal.....	September 25-30	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
<b>Poland—</b>			
Gdansk.....	} October 7-13 November 1-5	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i> <i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line Swedish American Line
Gdansk.....			
<b>Portugal—</b>			
Lisbon.....	October 23	<i>Mont Rolland</i>	Montreal Shipping
<b>Singapore.....</b>	October 20-27	<i>Gulfside</i>	March Shipping
<b>Sweden—</b>			
Stockholm.....	} October 7-13 November 1-5	<i>Ragnhildsholm</i> <i>Svaneholm</i>	Swedish American Line Swedish American Line
Stockholm.....			
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Avonmouth.....	} Sept. 27-Oct. 3 October 17-23 October 25 Oct. 30-Nov. 7	<i>Salacia</i> <i>Gracia</i> <i>New York City</i> <i>Delilian</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Furness Withy Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....			
Avonmouth.....			
Avonmouth.....			
Bristol.....	October 25	<i>New York City</i>	Furness Withy
Cardiff.....	October 25	<i>New York City</i>	Furness Withy
Glasgow.....	} September 23-29 October 14-19 October 23-29	<i>Dorelian</i> <i>Carmia</i> <i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....			
Glasgow.....			
Hull.....	October 9-14	<i>Consuelo</i>	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	} October 2-7 October 17	<i>Cairnesk</i> <i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy Furness Withy
Leith.....			
Liverpool.....	} September 24-28 October 5-11 October 10-16 October 12-15 October 15-20 October 20-26 October 20-27 October 21-27 November 15 November 29	<i>Torr Head</i> <i>Asia</i> <i>Beaverford</i> <i>Empress of Canada</i> <i>Inishowen Head</i> <i>Fanad Head</i> <i>Port Melbourne</i> <i>Beaverburn</i> <i>Empress of Canada</i> <i>Beaverford</i>	McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific McLean Kennedy McLean Kennedy Cunard Donaldson Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....			
London.....			
London.....			

Departures from Montreal—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Con.			
London.....	October 5-11	<i>Vardulia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	October 11-17	<i>Beaverglen</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	October 18-24	<i>Beavercone</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	October 20-25	<i>Fort Cadotte</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	October 24-30	<i>Fort Spokane</i>	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	November 14	<i>Beaverdell</i>	Canadian Pacific
London.....	November 21	<i>Beaverlake</i>	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 4	<i>Manchester Port</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	October 6-11	<i>Manchester Shipper</i>	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	October 23	<i>Manchester Progress</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	October 2-6	<i>Cairnesk</i>	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	October 17	<i>Cairnavon</i>	Furness Withy
Swansea.....	October 1-6	<i>Salacia</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea.....	October 25	<i>New York City</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Uruguay—</b>			
Montevideo.....	October 17-22	<i>Royal Prince</i>	Furness Withy
<b>Venezuela—</b>			
La Guaira.....	September 25-30	<i>Simcoe Park</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Maracaibo.....			
<b>West Indies—</b>			
Antigua.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 1	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	October 2-11	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bahamas.....	October 18	* <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	October 25	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Bahamas.....	November 1	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 1	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	October 2-11	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 1	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	October 2-11	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 1	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	October 2-11	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Dominica.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 1	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	October 2-11	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Jamaica.....	October 18	* <i>Canadian Observer</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	October 25	* <i>Canadian Leader</i>	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	November 1	<i>Canadian Conqueror</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National

## Departures from Montreal—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>West Indies—Con.</b>			
St. Kitts.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 1	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	October 2-11	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 1	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	October 2-11	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 1	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	October 2-11	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Sept. 22-Oct. 1	* <i>Alcoa Planter</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	October 2-11	* <i>Alcoa Runner</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	October 12-21	* <i>Alcoa Pegasus</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	October 13-16	<i>Canadian Challenger</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	October 20-24	<i>Canadian Constructor</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	October 22-31	* <i>Alcoa Puritan</i>	Alcoa Steamships

## Departures from Halifax

\*Calls at St. John about three days earlier.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Cuba—</b>			
Santiago.....	October 1-4	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Santiago.....	November 8-12	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
<b>Newfoundland—</b>			
St. John's.....	October 1-4	<i>Fort Amherst</i>	Furness Withy
St. John's.....	October 10-15	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
<b>United Kingdom—</b>			
Liverpool.....	October 4-7	<i>Fort Miami</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	October 10-15	<i>Jessmore</i>	Furness Withy
London.....	Sept. 29-Oct. 1	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	October 9	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	October 23	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	November 16	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
<b>West Indies—</b>			
Antigua.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Antigua.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Barbados.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Dominica.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Grenada.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National

## Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>West Indies—Con.</b>			
Jamaica.....	October 1-4	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	October 10-14	<i>Husvik</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	November 8-12	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Montserrat.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	Sept. 26-Oct. 1	* <i>Lady Nelson</i>	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	October 16-19	* <i>Lady Rodney</i>	Canadian National

## 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, berth, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Africa-East—</b>			
Lourenço Marques ..	October 2-4	<i>Silverteak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques ..	November	<i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Africa-South—</b>			
Cape Town.....	October 2-4 November	<i>Silverteak</i> <i>Manoeran</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
<b>Argentina—</b>			
Buenos Aires.....	September 29	<i>Clearwater Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Buenos Aires.....	October 19	<i>Siranger</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Australia—</b>			
Sydney.....	October 29	<i>Boolongena</i>	Empire Shipping
Melbourne.....	November 18	<i>Boogabilla</i>	Empire Shipping
Adelaide.....			
<b>Belgium—</b>			
Antwerp.....	October 3	<i>Argentan</i>	Empire Shipping
Antwerp.....	Mid-October	<i>Brest</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Brazil—</b>			
Santos.....	September 29	<i>Clearwater Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie
<b>Burma—</b>			
Rangoon.....	Sept. 21- Oct.	<i>Sarangan</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Rangoon.....	November	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
<b>Chile—</b>			
Valparaiso.....	October 19	<i>Siranger</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>China—</b>			
Shanghai.....	October 7	<i>Vito</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....	November	<i>Vilja</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....			
Keelung.....			
Shanghai.....	October 10-11	<i>China Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Shanghai.....	October 24-25	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line

## Departures from Vancouver—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
<b>Egypt—</b> Alexandria.....	October 8	<i>Arthur P. Fairfield</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>France—</b> Le Havre.....	October 3	<i>Argentan</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Greece—</b> Piraeus.....	October 8	<i>Arthur P. Fairfield</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Hong Kong.....</b>	{ October 8 October 10-11 October 24-25 November 8	<i>Roseville</i> <i>China Mail</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i> <i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie American Mail Line American Mail Line Balfour Guthrie
<b>India and Pakistan—</b> Bombay..... Karachi.....	{ Sept. 25-Oct. 1 October 11-15	<i>Manz Fisher</i> <i>Lombok</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta..... Calcutta.....	Sept. 21-Oct. November	<i>Sarangan</i> <i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
<b>Italy—</b> Genoa.....	October 8	<i>Arthur P. Fairfield</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>Malayan Union—</b> Penang..... Port Swettenham..	October 8 November 8	<i>Roseville</i> <i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie Balfour Guthrie
<b>Netherlands—</b> Rotterdam..... Rotterdam.....	October 3 Mid-October	<i>Argentan</i> <i>Brest</i>	Empire Shipping Empire Shipping
<b>Netherlands East Indies—</b> Batavia..... Soerabaya.....	{ Sept. 21-Oct. Sept. 25-Oct. 1 October 8 October 11-15 November 8	<i>Sarangan</i> <i>Manz Fisher</i> <i>Roseville</i> <i>Lombok</i> <i>Castleville</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie
<b>Palestine—</b> Jaffa.....	Sept. 25-Oct. 10	<i>Edward R. Squibb</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
Jaffa.....	October 11-25	<i>Lake Babine</i>	Anglo Canadian Shipping
<b>Philippines—</b> Manila..... Iloilo..... Cebu.....	{ October 8 October 10-11 November 8	<i>Roseville</i> <i>China Mail</i> <i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie American Mail Line Balfour Guthrie
Manila..... Manila..... Manila..... Manila..... Manila..... Manila..... Manila.....	Sept. 21-Oct. Sept. 25-Oct. 1 October 7 October 11-15 October 24-25 November November	<i>Sarangan</i> <i>Manz Fisher</i> <i>Vito</i> <i>Lombok</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i> <i>Vilja</i> <i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Empire Shipping Dingwall Cotts American Mail Line Empire Shipping Dingwall Cotts
<b>Singapore.....</b>	{ Sept. 25-Oct. 1 October 8 October 11-15 November November 8	<i>Manz Fisher</i> <i>Roseville</i> <i>Lombok</i> <i>Silverguava</i> <i>Castleville</i>	Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts Balfour Guthrie
<b>Syria—</b> Beyrouth.....	October 8	<i>Arthur P. Fairfield</i>	Empire Shipping
<b>United Kingdom—</b> Liverpool..... London..... Manchester.....	Late September Early November	<i>Pacific Enterprise</i> <i>Pacific Explorer</i>	Furness Withy Furness Pacific
<b>Uruguay—</b> Montevideo.....	September 29	<i>Clearwater Victory</i>	Balfour Guthrie

## 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 Sept. 15	Nominal Quotations Sept. 22
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2475	·2480
Australia.....	Pound		3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo.....	Franc		·0228	·0228
Bolivia.....	Boliviano		·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica).....	Dollar		·8396	·8396
Brazil.....	Cruzeiro		·0544	·0544
Chile.....	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia.....	Peso		·5714	·5714
Cuba.....	Peso		1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia.....	Koruna		·0200	·0200
Denmark.....	Krone		·2083	·2083
Ecuador.....	Sucre		·0740	·0740
Egypt.....	Pound		4·1330	4·1330
Eire.....	Pound		4·0300	4·0300
Fiji.....	Pound		3·6306	3·6306
Finland.....	Markka		·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa.....	Franc		·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		·0028	·0028
Jamaica.....	Pound		4·0300	4·0300
Malayan Union.....	Dollar		·4701	·4701
Mexico.....	Peso		·2059	·2059
Netherlands.....	Florin		·3769	·3769
Netherlands East Indies.....	Florin		·3769	·3769
Netherlands West Indies.....	Florin		·5302	·5302
New Zealand.....	Pound		3·2402	3·2402
Norway.....	Krone		·2015	·2015
Pakistan.....	Rupee		·3022	·3022
Palestine.....	Pound		4·0300	4·0300
Peru.....	Sol		·1538	·1538
Philippines.....	Peso		·5000	·5000
Portugal.....	Escudo		·0403	·0403
Siam.....	Baht		·1000	·1000
Spain.....	Peseta		·0916	·0916
Sweden.....	Krona		·2783	·2783
Switzerland.....	Franc		·2336	·2336
Turkey.....	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 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 (4404); R. W. Rosenthal, K. Nyenhuis (5605)

*Latin America*, A. Savard (7641)

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

### Export Division

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

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

Assistant Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

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

### *Commodity Officers*

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

Livestock and products, H. A. Gilbert (2380)

Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (5983)

Plants and products, G. F. Clingan and D. G. W. Douglas (7523)

Food allocations, K. L. Melvin (3172)

*Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section*

Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (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 and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Leather, rubber and products, W. H. Semple (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 and durable consumer goods, W. H. Grant and

W. H. Black (3209)

Miscellaneous products, P. G. Jones (4160)

*Exporters' Directory*—G. L. Tighe (Acting) (6681)

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

*Token Shipments to United Kingdom*—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 (5642).

### 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)

*Advertising and News Section*—Chief, R. M. Williams (6588)

## Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Offices of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-four countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible	Country	Post Responsible
Algeria.....	Paris	Madeira.....	Lisbon
Angola.....	Leopoldville	Malta.....	Rome
Argentina.....	Buenos Aires	Malayan Union.....	Singapore
Australia.....	Sydney and Melbourne	Mauritius.....	Cape Town
Azores.....	Lisbon	Mexico.....	Mexico City
Bahamas.....	Kingston, Jamaica	Netherlands.....	The Hague
Barbados.....	Port of Spain	Netherlands East Indies.....	Singapore
Belgian Congo.....	Leopoldville	Netherlands Guiana.....	Port of Spain
Belgium.....	Brussels	Netherlands West Indies.....	Caracas, Venezuela
Bermuda.....	New York	Newfoundland.....	St. John's
Bolivia.....	Santiago, Chile	New Zealand.....	Wellington
Brazil.....	Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo	Nicaragua.....	Guatemala City
British Guiana.....	Port of Spain	Nigeria.....	London
British Honduras.....	Kingston, Jamaica	North Borneo.....	Singapore
Brunei.....	Singapore	Northern Ireland.....	Belfast
Burma.....	Bombay	Northern Rhodesia.....	Johannesburg
Canal Zone.....	Bogotá, Colombia	Norway.....	Oslo
Canary Islands.....	Lisbon	Nyasaland.....	Johannesburg
Ceylon.....	Bombay	Pakistan.....	Karachi
Chile.....	Santiago	Palestine.....	Cairo
China.....	Shanghai	Panama.....	Bogotá, Colombia
Colombia.....	Bogotá	Paraguay.....	Buenos Aires
Costa Rica.....	Guatemala City	Peru.....	Lima
Cuba.....	Havana	Philippine Islands.....	Hong Kong
Cyprus.....	Cairo, Egypt	Portugal.....	Lisbon
Czechoslovakia.....	Rome	Portuguese East Africa.....	Johannesburg
Denmark.....	Oslo, Norway	Puerto Rico.....	Havana, Cuba
Dominican Republic.....	Havana, Cuba	Salvador.....	Guatemala City
Ecuador.....	Lima, Peru	Sarawak.....	Singapore
Egypt.....	Cairo	Scotland.....	Glasgow
England.....	London and Liverpool	Siam.....	Singapore
Falkland Islands.....	Buenos Aires	Sierra Leone.....	London
Fiji.....	Wellington, New Zealand	Singapore.....	Singapore
Finland.....	Stockholm	South Africa.....	Johannesburg and Cape Town
France.....	Paris	South China.....	Hong Kong
French Equatorial Africa.....	Leopoldville	South-West Africa.....	Cape Town
French Guiana.....	Port of Spain	Southern Rhodesia.....	Johannesburg
French Indo-China.....	Hong Kong	Spain.....	Lisbon
French Morocco.....	Paris	Spanish Morocco.....	Lisbon
French West Indies.....	Port of Spain	Sudan.....	Cairo
Gambia.....	London	Sweden.....	Stockholm
Gibraltar.....	Lisbon	Switzerland.....	Paris
Gold Coast.....	London	Syria.....	Cairo
Greece.....	Athens	Tanganyika.....	Leopoldville
Guatemala.....	Guatemala City	Tasmania.....	Melbourne
Haiti.....	Havana, Cuba	Trinidad.....	Port of Spain
Hawaii.....	Los Angeles	Tunisia.....	Paris
Hong Kong.....	Hong Kong	Turkey.....	Athens
Iceland.....	Glasgow	Uganda.....	Leopoldville
India.....	Bombay	United States.....	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
Iran (Persia).....	Cairo	United Kingdom.....	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	Cairo	Uruguay.....	Buenos Aires
Ireland.....	Dublin	Venezuela.....	Caracas
Italy.....	Rome	Wales.....	Liverpool
Jamaica.....	Kingston	Western Samoa.....	Wellington, New Zealand
Kenya.....	Leopoldville	Windward Islands.....	Port of Spain
Leeward Islands.....	Port of Spain	Yugoslavia.....	Rome
Libya.....	Rome		
Luxembourg.....	Brussels		
Madagascar.....	Cape Town		

### Agricultural and Timber Specialists

**Buenos Aires**—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist).

**London**—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist). *Cable address: Canfrucum, London.*

**London**—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist). *Cable address: Timcom, London.*

**Paris**—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist). Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

**Sydney**—W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary for Canada (Agricultural Specialist).

**Washington**—G. R. Paterson, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist).

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad

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

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

## Argentina

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

Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

## Australia

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

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

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

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

## Belgian Congo

*Leopoldville*—L. H. AUSMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Palace Hotel. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.

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

## Belgium

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

## Brazil

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

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

## Chile

*Santiago*—J. L. MUTTER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South America Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.

Territory includes Bolivia.

## China

*Shanghai*—L. M. COSGRAVE, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund, Postal District (0).

## Colombia

*Bogotá*—H. W. RICHARDSON, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edifício Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.

Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

## Cuba

*Havana*—R. G. C. SMITH, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las

Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

## Egypt

*Cairo*—R. CAMPBELL SMITH, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Shari Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.

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

## France

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

Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

## Greece

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

Territory includes Turkey.

## Guatemala

*Guatemala City*—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.

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

## Hong Kong

*Hong Kong*—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

## India

*Bombay*—RICHARD GREW, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

## Ireland

*Dublin*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

*Belfast*—H. L. E. PRIESTMAN, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.

## Italy

*Rome*—J. P. MANION, Canadian Commercial Representative, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475.

Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

## Jamaica

*Kingston*—M. B. PALMER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

# Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

## Malayan Union

*Singapore*—PAUL SYKES, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak, Siam and Neth. East Indies.

## Mexico

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

## Netherlands

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

## Newfoundland

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

## New Zealand

*Wellington*—P. V. McLANE, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

## Norway

*Oslo*—S. G. MACDONALD, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark.

## Pakistan

*Karachi*—G. A. BROWNE, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

## Peru

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

Territory includes Ecuador.

## Portugal

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

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

## South Africa

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

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

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

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

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

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

## Sweden

*Stockholm*—F. H. PALMER, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.

Territory includes Finland.

## Trinidad

*Port-of-Spain*—T. G. MAJOR, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Colonial Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.

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

## United Kingdom

*London*—A. E. BRYAN, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

*Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

*London*—R. P. BOWER, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.

Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).

*Cable address, Sleighing, London.*

*Liverpool*—M. J. VECHSLER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.

Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

*Glasgow*—G. F. G. HUGHES, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.

Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

## United States

*Washington*—H. A. SCOTT, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

*New York City*—M. T. STEWART, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Center.

Territory includes Bermuda.

*Cable address, Cantracom.*

*Chicago*—Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Suite 1607, 188 West Randolph Street.

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

## Venezuela

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

# Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special 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, 31 St. James Street West, 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, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, 662A Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.
- Luiz Correa, assistant to the agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, 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 Croharé, Second Secretary Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.
- Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.
- 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**—K. Bala, Commercial Attaché, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.
- Denmark**—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.
- Viggo Theis-Nielson, Vice-Consul, Danish Consulate, 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.
- Robert Le Guyader, Assistant Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.
- 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**—Eamonn L. Kennedy, 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.
- Lebanon**—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.
- Mexico**—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 2502.
- Netherlands**—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—4-3312.
- Dr. A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.
- H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate-General, Room 1111, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9682.

## Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

- New Zealand**—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 4104.
- A. W. Broadbent, Assistant to the Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LANcaster 4104.
- 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. Wiewiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4076 and 2-3233.
- Sweden**—B. G. Järnstedt, 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 254, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—2-5455.
- Dr. Frédéric Kaestli, Consul General, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal.
- Jean Oertly, Consul, Room 714, 64 Wellington Street West, Toronto.
- Turkey**—Rifki Zorlu, Counsellor, Turkish Embassy, Room 560, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—3-4701.
- Union of South Africa**—J. H. Brand, Commercial Attaché, 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.
- P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2257.
- J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADElaide 2174.
- A. P. Timms, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADElaide 2174.
- W. G. Coventry, 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.
- Edward D. McLaughlin, Acting 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.
- Roy O. Westley, 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.
- Quentin R. Bates, 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.

# **Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade**

## **Canadian Government Exhibition Commission**

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

**Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)**

**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. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects.**

**Cable address—*Cancomco*.**

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)

Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)

General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

*Foreign Purchasing Section, A. E. Annetts (5092)*

## **Export Credits Insurance Corporation**

240 Wellington 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)