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COVER SUBJECT—Cape Town, legislative capital of South Africa, which was the most southern commercial centre visited by members of a Canadian trade mission to that country last September. This tour, which enabled government officials and leading businessmen in eleven different countries to discuss their common problems, featured Canada's efforts during 1947 to establish closer relations with other lands. The fertile coastal areas and valleys of a rich hinterland, dotted with old Dutch homesteads, contribute to the prosperous and growing industrial pursuits of Cape Town, now a city of 454,000, whose fine harbour is still an important link between East and West. The city nestles in a semicircle created by the Devil's Peak, Table Mountain (two miles long and 3,500 feet high), the Lion's Head and the Lion's Rump, which is better known as Signal Hill.

Photo by Cape Peninsula Publicity Association

Canada Continues Role of Baker, Butcher and Grocer in Britain

Agreement reached on renewal of food contracts, which provide for larger payments in dollars and lower withdrawals from credit—Raw materials for reconstruction program will also be supplied by this country during coming year.

CANADA will continue her role as butcher, baker and grocer for the people of Great Britain under an agreement negotiated last week, whereby contracts for the provision of livestock products will be renewed. Prices, however, would be subject to adjustment. The wheat agreement between this country and the United Kingdom will be continued, and arrangements were made for the supply of certain raw materials required for the reconstruction program, particularly timber and non-ferrous metals. The quantities have been adjusted in an effort to meet the needs of Great Britain and demands for these products from other countries.

Consideration was given to the increasing volume of exports from the United Kingdom and other sections of the sterling area, which it is expected will be made available for the Canadian market, in estimating the probable trading deficit of \$145,000,000 during the first three months of the coming year. Provision was made for Great Britain to finance these purchases by withdrawing \$45,000,000 from the loan provided by Canada in 1946 and by the payment of \$100,000,000. The position will be reviewed at the end of March.

Both Countries Short of Dollars

In announcing the successful conclusion of negotiations, the Prime Minister, Right Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, indicated that both countries presently faced a common difficulty, namely, a shortage of United States dollars. "From the Canadian standpoint, this and other factors limit the extent to which the balance of the credit, provided for under the Financial Agreement Act of 1946, can be drawn on in order to make supplies available to the United Kingdom. Canada has made a very great effort—not exceeded by that of any other state—to assist in the restoration and reconstruction of countries damaged and destroyed by war. But she cannot continue indefinitely to export on credit and to import for cash. From the United Kingdom standpoint, her own shortage of hard currency equally limits the extent to which she can afford at this time to make payment in dollars for goods supplied from Canada.

"The discussions with the United Kingdom mission centred around (1) the necessity for Canada of maintaining a balanced agricultural program, and (2) the basic dollar difficulty in both countries. However, though there may have been a shortage of dollars on both sides, there has been also on both sides a surplus of goodwill and mutual understanding. Also, if there has been a common difficulty, there has been a common objective, the maintenance at this time and the extension in the future of a stable and steady market in the United Kingdom for Canadian farm produce. This means a restored and vigorous economy in the United Kingdom, and a steady rise in her industrial production and exports. It means also a prosperous Canadian agriculture, the value of which has become increasingly realized in the United Kingdom during the war and postwar years.

Interruption of Supplies Would be Serious

"Canada wishes to continue to send to the United Kingdom all those supplies of foodstuffs and raw materials which are playing such a vital part in sustaining the United Kingdom's reconstruction program. The United Kingdom's need for such supplies, in order to maintain the progress now visible in her recovery, is so strong and compelling that any interruption at this time would have very serious consequences," the Prime Minister declared.

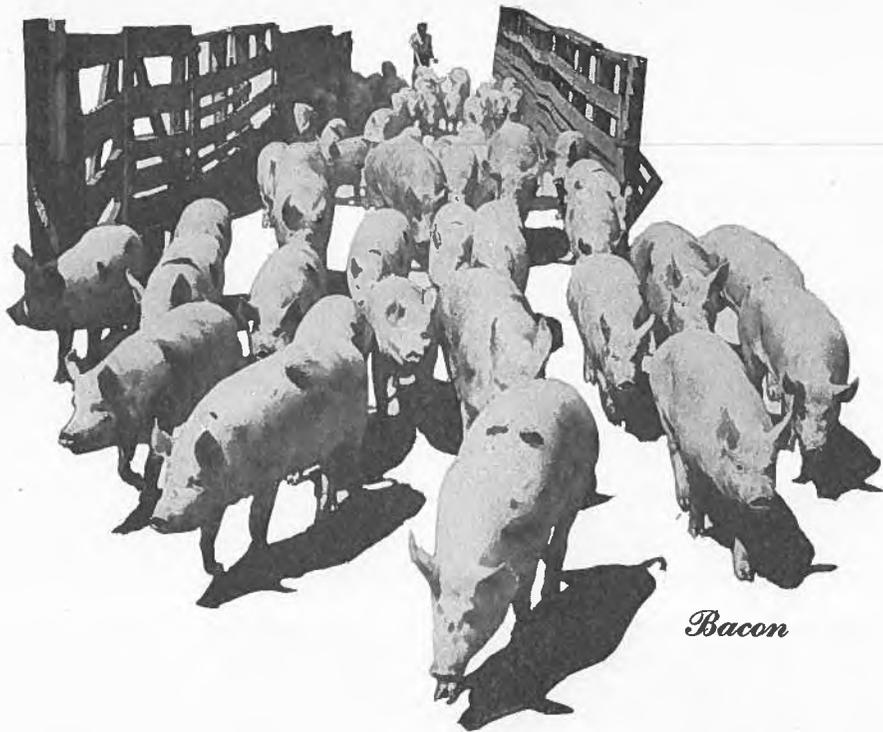
"In the arrangement for the provision of supplies, however, Canada has not been asked and will not be asked to go further than her financial situation permits. Likewise, the United Kingdom will itself decide how to dispose of its present limited financial resources in the way most effective for its recovery. It is in this spirit of mutual interest, mutual understanding and mutual assistance that the discussions have been conducted. It is in the same spirit that agreement has been reached."

Agricultural Economics Complementary

Canada outlined many aspects of her national economy at the British Industries Fair, held in London last May, not the least important of which was her role of butcher, baker and grocer for the people of Great Britain. This was set forth in a comprehensive display and a colourful brochure provided for distribution at the fair. Canadian Trade Commissioners in the United Kingdom mailed copies of this literature to a selected list of government officials and businessmen, thereby furnishing them with a clearer conception of this country. Of particular importance at this time is the section pertaining to the creation in Canada of an agricultural economy that would best meet the requirements of Great Britain, and reproduced herewith for the information of *Foreign Trade* readers.



Eggs



***Canadian Foodstuffs in British Ration**

	Per Cent
Wheat and flour	57.0
Bacon and ham	38.6
Canned salmon	45.0
Cheese	24.2
Appls	16.0
Eggs	15.0
Evaporated milk	11.0

Great Britain has for many years been Canada's principal overseas customer for a wide variety of staple and fancy foodstuffs; from wheat in bulk to prepared sweets. Agricultural production of essential items was substantially increased during the war to meet the needs of armed forces and a civilian population that was unable to secure supplies from many of its normal sources.

Definite quantities of staple items, such as bacon, are set aside for shipment to the United Kingdom at production points. These "set asides" virtually removed canned salmon and eight of every eleven pounds of cheese from the Canadian domestic market and from the rationing system imposed during the war. A steady flow of foodstuffs eastward across the Atlantic was ensured.

Although volume was of prime consideration during this period of conflict, standards were raised through the application of technical methods. Products were scientifically selected, tested, graded and packaged. These developments, with improved transportation facilities, and controlled temperatures, now enable shippers to deliver in British ports produce of the highest possible quality.

*British Ministry of Food figures, 1946.

Advances achieved during wartime were continued into the first full year of peace. On the basis of imports, Canada supplied 86 per cent of Britain's foreign requirements of wheat and flour, 73 per cent of the bacon and ham obtained from abroad, 45 per cent of the eggs and 26 per cent of the cheese landed in British ports. The quality of Canadian bacon, cheese and eggs is being steadily improved.

Bacon Produced to Uniform Standard

Exports of bacon from Canada to Great Britain between 1939 and 1946 exceeded total shipments for the preceding 35 years. Ninety-five per cent of all Canadian hogs are of bacon type. The bacon itself is produced to uniform standards required by the British market and flavoured to the British taste. Shipments to the United Kingdom during 1946 amounted to 2,860,000 cwts.

Quality of Cheese Steadily Improved

Over a period of seventy-five years, Canada has established a standard of quality for her cheese of cheddar type, which has enjoyed a ready sale in Great Britain. Moreover, the quality is being steadily improved, and it is proposed to identify by stencil markings this product of Canada. Shipments to the United Kingdom during 1946 amounted to 1,042,000 cwts.

Egg Standards Meet British Requirements

Canadian eggs for export are packed in grading stations under government supervision. Their selection, marking, packing and transportation follow a pattern designed to meet British requirements, while railway cars are heated in winter and iced in summer to maintain the desired



Wheat

temperature. Provision is being made to supply Britain with more eggs during autumn and winter months. Shipments to the United Kingdom during 1946 of eggs in the shell amounted to 38,444,000 dozen.

Efforts Made to Provide Quantities Desired

Having proved her ability to serve the British market in the capacity of butcher, baker and grocer, Canada is making every effort to keep her good customers, to provide them with food of the highest possible standard and to furnish the desired quantities. Britons and Canadians derive equal advantage from the technical developments of recent years, contributing to the creation of a higher standard of living in both countries.

Heavy Shipments of Foodstuffs Made to Britain This Year

Quotas for wheat, flour, bacon, evaporated milk, skimmed milk powder, dressed poultry, eggs, egg powder and fruit pulp will have been filled for 1947 contract period—Canada was unable to complete proposed program for other livestock products and cheese.

By Export Division, Foreign Trade Service

CANADA undertook to furnish Great Britain with a prodigious quantity of food during the current calendar year, provided that the measure of her agricultural production made this possible. As the period is drawing to a close, it is noted that she was unable to complete the proposed program for cheese and certain livestock products. A lower yield of coarse grain than was anticipated, and work stoppages that prevented packing houses from maintaining deliveries of livestock products at a high average over the twelve-month period are, in part, responsible for smaller shipments than was expected. It is estimated that exports of bacon will amount to 250,000,000 pounds in the 1947 contract period, which is slightly less than the minimum of 265,000,000 pounds set forth in the program. It will be noted, also, that beef shipments to November 15 are substantially below the target figure, though the total will be much higher by the end of this year, as beef cattle do not move into slaughter until the autumn, resulting in deliveries for export being relatively light in the first eleven months of the current year.

Exports of Livestock Products in Contract Year

	Quantity Set Forth in Program Pounds	Shipments To Nov. 15 Pounds	Estimated Shipments Pounds
Bacon	265,000,000	168,400,000*	250,000,000
Beef	120,000,000	6,488,000	36,488,000
Beef Offals	1,085,000	83,500	93,500
Canned Meat Lunch	25,000,000	8,000,000	18,000,000
Mutton and Lamb	10,000,000	1,301,000	2,051,000
Ox Tails	300,000	55,000	70,000
Pork Offals	4,480,000	1,866,000	2,066,000

* Shipped to November 25.

Beef totals, shown in the above table, are on the basis of carcasses. Canada also undertook to provide Great Britain with 330,000 bundles of hog casings during the current calendar year. Of this amount, 323,600

bundles were shipped by November 15, and it is estimated that a total of 375,000 bundles will have been reached by the end of this year. The contract for beef offals provided for 450,000 pounds of tongues, 385,000 pounds of kidneys and 250,000 pounds of livers.

Shipments of Cheese Below Amount Proposed

Cheese—Canada had hoped to provide Great Britain with 125,000,000 pounds of cheese during the twelve months ended March 31, 1948, of which 55,000,000 pounds were shipped by November 15. It is expected that an additional million pounds will be added to this total before the end of the contract period.

Evaporated Milk—Canada undertook to supply 600,000 cases from April 1, 1947, to March 31, 1948, of which 590,000 cases had been shipped by November 15. It is expected that the quota will have been filled before the contract period expires.

Skimmed Milk Powder—Canada undertook to supply 8,000,000 pounds this year, of which the full amount was shipped by the middle of August.

Dressed Poultry—Under her contract with the United Kingdom, Canada was required to supply 12,500,000 pounds during the twelve months ended March 31, 1947. This quota was filled, and a slight increase in the contract enabled the total to be raised to 13,300,000 pounds.

Eggs—Canada undertook to supply 1,750,000 cases of shell eggs during the twelve months ended January 31, 1948, of which 1,694,585 cases were shipped to November 15. It is expected that the quota will have been exceeded by the end of January. Great Britain agreed to take all the shell eggs that could be made available by this country. In addition to the shell eggs, a total of 13,134,000 pounds of sugar dried egg powder were shipped by November 15. Great Britain agreed to take a quantity of frozen egg melange, and shipments commenced on August 22. A total of 4,000,000 pounds of this commodity has been shipped.

Fruit Pulp in SO₂—The contract for 1947 has been completed, shipments during the current year consisting of 5,818,000 pounds of raspberry pulp, 900,880 pounds of strawberry pulp and 805,650 pounds of greengage pulp, the aggregate value of which was \$1,254,702. It is unlikely that the British Ministry of Food will be able to place a contract for fruit pulp during 1948, due to her shortage of dollars.

Flax Being Sold on New Basis

It is not expected that the government-to-government contract for dew-retted scutched flax and pluckings will be renewed, though arrangements are being made whereby shipments may be made to licensed merchants in the United Kingdom. Canadian producers will be enabled to negotiate through the National Flax Council with the Flax Control of the British Board of Trade. It is estimated that 400 tons will be available from the 1947 crop.

An estimated surplus of between 500 and 600 tons of flax tow from the 1947 crop will be available for shipment to the United Kingdom under the same arrangements as for flax, but it has not yet been determined whether tow will be purchased.

It was announced on July 31 that the quantity clauses of the United Kingdom-Canada wheat agreement for 1946-1947 had been fulfilled. Wheat flour requirements, in excess of the scheduled amount, have been met by Canada.

Minister of Trade and Commerce Presents Twelve-Month Review

*Conference in Geneva featured developments during 1947—
Provisional agreement on tariffs and trade, including
schedules of tariff concessions, in effect January 1, 1948—
Emergency controls, permitted by draft trade charter, intro-
duced to curb reduction of United States dollar reserves.*

By Hon. James A. MacKinnon, Minister of Trade and Commerce

THE postwar channels of Canada's foreign trade, which were developing in 1946 as an aftermath of war, continued along the same direction during the past year. The strains on our economy and on our foreign trade were intensified, and reached a climax toward the end of the year, when drastic emergency controls on import trade were reimposed. That restraint, unfortunate as it may seem at the moment, may be logically considered as one of the difficulties inherent in the postwar readjustment. The universal shortage of United States dollars is the inevitable result of the deficiency of production in the rest of the world. When rehabilitation in non-dollar countries is achieved, and their production is back to prewar levels, it is hoped that this shortage will be relieved, and the normal flow of world trading may be resumed.



Photo by Karsh

In the meantime, the restrictions which have necessarily been imposed on Canadian imports, in order to save United States dollars, should not be allowed to overshadow other achievements during 1947. The most hopeful development this year was the successful completion of the Geneva conference on trade and employment, which drew up the charter and the trade agreements defining the guiding principles of international trade for the future. These agreements may well outweigh any other developments in the field of international trade during the year.

Tariff Concessions Take Effect January 1

The Geneva Conference drew up the charter for the International Trade Organization of the United Nations for presentation and final ratification at the World Trade Conference, presently meeting in Havana, Cuba. Until it is ratified there by nations making up between them 85 per cent of the foreign trade of all negotiating countries, the I.T.O. will not be set up as a separate body. However, a general agreement has been drawn up, incorporating many of the principles, laid down in the charter, and will be put into effect provisionally on January 1, 1948,

by Australia, Benelux (the Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg Customs Union), Canada, France, the United Kingdom and the United States. These countries will also put into effect the specific trade agreements negotiated following the general agreement. The concessions obtained in the separate tariff agreements will be extended to all members signing the general agreement. For example, the reduction obtained by Australia in the United States tariff on fresh beef and veal extends automatically to Canada and all other signatories.

Canada obtained some major adjustments in tariffs and quota restrictions currently in effect in the United States and certain European countries, particularly for her agricultural products, but also in a worthwhile measure for manufactured goods. These concessions will have a favourable effect in expanding our exports in general and to the United States in particular.

Pattern Set for Multilateral Agreement

Inherent in the general agreement is the paramount principle of freeing international trade from restrictive and discriminatory regulations. Future trade agreements made by the signatory countries will be of a multilateral character, and future tariff concessions are to be applied in equal measure to all participating nations. Quantitative restrictions, such as import quotas, are to be relinquished except in certain specified cases, notably when imposed by countries involved in balance of payments difficulties. It is this clause in the charter which permits Canada to adopt the current emergency measures to curtail expenditure on imports from hard-currency areas. Canada is one of the countries in which the general agreement and the specific trade treaties will go into effect on January 1, 1948.

The reason for the import restrictions temporarily imposed for balance of payments reasons arises from the pattern of our foreign trade over the past two years. During this time, we extended loans to a number of European countries badly in need of Canadian food and all manner of durable goods and capital equipment, to help them in their reconstruction program. At the same time, we continued to supply large quantities of food and other goods on credit to the United Kingdom. These large export commitments to Europe, in addition to the volume of postwar demand in Canada for consumer durables, resulted in a high level of employment during the postwar period, with an equally high level of income. The result was a large volume of export trade with Europe, and a large volume of imports, for which our chief source of supply was the United States.

The direction of trade was similar to that of the prewar period, when we were accustomed to export more to Britain than we imported from her, and imported more from the United States than we exported to that country. Two major differences, however, intensified the unbalanced nature of this pattern of trade. First was the fact that the volume of imports from the United Kingdom had sharply declined, and secondly, only a proportion of the proceeds from our sales to European countries were paid in currency freely convertible into United States dollars.

Sterling Freely Convertible for Short Period

During the last year, half of the net trade balance with the United Kingdom was paid in United States funds, and for a few weeks during the summer sterling was freely convertible. With these exceptions, the drain on our American dollar exchange was constant and reduced our holdings from \$1,250,000,000 last January to \$500,000,000 at the middle of November. This rate of expenditure in the United States could not

have continued without putting us heavily in debt to them, despite the fact that we are substantial creditors of the European nations. In brief, what we have been doing is selling the major part of our exports for credit, and buying the major part of our imports for cash—and we're running out of cash!

But the regulations recently imposed do not merely conserve foreign exchange by restrictive measures. There are positive measures designed to give the fullest possible support to fostering and developing Canadian industry to enable it to increase its exports to areas which are able to pay in dollars or currency convertible into dollars.

Curbs have been placed on the very sharp postwar increase in imports of durable consumer goods, and an excise tax has been placed on Canadian manufactures which are still heavily dependent upon the import of components from hard-currency areas. At the same time, imports of capital equipment have been put under permit control, in order to eliminate all unnecessary expenditures, but allow all essential imports such as equipment to build up export industries in accordance with the government's long-term policy. The full co-operation of businessmen and manufacturers will be needed in order to make the restrictions workable without imposing further strain on the economy. If manufacturers, particularly in branch plants, can replace a large part of their imported supplies from Canadian sources, it will save substantial amounts of foreign exchange to the advantage of the country as a whole.

Exports Largely Channeled to Europe.

The import trade is only one side of the picture, and the outlook for adjustments on the export side is good. Since the end of the war, Canada has been deliberately channeling her exports to Europe. Contracts for many staple commodities have kept the bulk of her export surplus off the world market, and strict embargoes on shipments have kept others from more lucrative markets. In proportion to her population, Canada has played a part second to none in extending postwar aid as a practical step in the establishment of peace. The prospect of financing some part of our necessary exports to Europe under the Marshall plan is hopeful. The United States has done a very great deal to aid in the recovery of European countries, and the Marshall plan proposes a great deal more. Canada can still help others, and herself as well, by participating in this program through the export of food and other commodities needed for the reconstruction of war-shattered economies abroad.

During the past year, many of our postwar loans to European countries have been used up, and more supplies will be available for export to hard-currency areas. Exports of some commodities to the United Kingdom are likely to diminish, as Britain has had to adjust her imports to her current and immediately prospective exchange balances. The flow of Canadian goods from now on must be more evenly balanced between hard and soft currency countries, in order that our international obligations may be kept within the limits of our capacities.

Government and Private Business Co-operated

An example of how government and private business have been co-operating to this end was the Canadian Trade Mission to South Africa, when a party of government officials and prominent Canadian industrialists joined forces on a three-week visit to the Union of South Africa, Canada's third best customer. The mission visited eleven countries in

Africa and the Mediterranean during the course of the tour and accomplished much in developing favourable trade relations in those areas. There were also concrete results, as exemplified by very substantial orders for Canadian equipment and supplies.

Another related development will be the first Canadian International Trade Fair, to be held under government sponsorship in Toronto from May 31 to June 12, 1948. Almost half the exhibitors will be from countries other than Canada, and individual invitations have been extended to 120,000 buyers and buying organizations throughout the world. It is confidently expected that this further example of co-operation between government and private business will result in substantial benefits to Canadian industry and the wider distribution of our foreign trade.

This year has been a momentous one in Canadian trade. The decisions taken will lead to changes, which we hope will work toward a better balance in Canada's trade with foreign countries. In the international field, the decisions have been equally important, and we expect they will provide the basis for re-establishment of freer and fuller trading among countries to the mutual advantage of all.

Canadian Import Controls Are Amended and Some Clarified

Some tariff items deleted from prohibited list, others transferred to quota list and a few denied entry—Changes took effect on December 13.

AMENDMENTS to the emergency exchange conservation orders, including relaxations on certain items and some new prohibitions, are set forth in a memorandum issued by the Department of National Revenue, and clarified by an announcement from the Department of Finance. All changes took effect on December 13. In the case of new prohibitions, the new controls applied to goods not actually in transit to Canada on December 12.

Meat extracts and fluid beef and paperboard containers have been removed from the prohibited list and now may be imported without any restrictions.

Manufactures of feathers, glass tableware and cut glassware have been transferred from the prohibited list to category four of the quota list. Manufactures of feathers include badminton birds and parts of fly-fishing equipment, and properly belong in the above category, which already includes other types of sporting goods. Cut glassware is an important export from the United Kingdom, Belgium and Czechoslovakia.

The clarifications include a rewording of the sections dealing with pulp and paper, which in effect permits unrestricted entry of certain technical specialties used in industry, such as electric insulation board and special types of containers. At the same time, jumbo rolls of facial tissue, paper tags, labels and wax paper are added to the prohibited list. The section dealing with prohibition on electric-light fixtures is reworded to include floor and table lamps. The prohibition on precious and semi-precious stones has been reworded to make it clear that it does not apply to diamonds or glass imitations of stones used in the manufacture of medium and low-priced jewellery.

The new prohibitions include plywood, nickel- or electro-plated cutlery, table flatware, and domestic water-heaters, public address and communication systems, domestic humidifiers, and chemical permanent wave preparations.

A fifth quota group to come into effect on January 1 has been announced. It includes a wide range of prepared foods of a kind for which the United Kingdom, Australia and France were normally Canada's principal suppliers. Included in this new group are such items as pickles and sauces, meat and fish pastes, cheese, pickled and preserved fruits, canned fruits, and chocolate and confectionery products. The national quota will be 200 per cent of prewar, and the individual importer's quota from scheduled countries will be 28 per cent of his imports during the twelve months ending June 30, 1947.

Amendments have been made to the lists published in the November 22nd issue of *Foreign Trade* by:

Deleting from Appendix VII (prohibited list) tariff items and extracts from tariff items 8a, 192, 199b, ex 326 (i), ex 326 (ii) and ex 326 (a), ex 445, 634, and 648.

Adding to Appendix VII the following:

<i>Tariff Item No.</i>	<i>Description</i>
ex 99e	Dates, dried, unpitted, other than in bulk.
ex 179	Labels for cigar boxes, fruits, vegetables, meats, fish, confectionery or other goods or wares.
ex 192 }	Tarred paper and prepared roofings (including shingles), sheathing, insulation (not including fibreglass), building board, chipboard, news-board, strawboard, testboard, corrugated board, and all other similar boards manufactured wholly or in part of vegetable fibres (not including electric insulation board, shoe board, automobile board, book binders' board and pressboards); bristol board, artists' board, photograph mounting board, picture matting board and show-card board; flock coated board or paper; wax coated paper; blotting paper not printed.
ex 198 }	
ex 199 }	
ex 193	Paper sacks or bags of all kinds, printed or not (but not including those made from twisted paper).
ex 326 (i)	Decanters and machine-made tumblers of glass, not cut or decorated, n.o.p.
ex 362 }	Nickel-plated or electro-plated cutlery and table flatware.
ex 362c }	
ex 445	Electric light fixtures and appliances, n.o.p. (not including industrial electric light fixtures, or parts).
507c	Plywood made of two or more layers of veneer or lumber of wood, glued or cemented together, but not further manufactured.
507e	Plywood made of two or more layers of wood glued or cemented together and faced with metal on one or both sides.
ex 648	Precious and semi-precious stones (other than diamonds) whether genuine or synthetic; pearls, whether genuine or cultured, and imitations and simulations thereof.

Adding to the description of goods set out in Appendix VII, opposite the reference therein to Tariff Items Nos. 197, 197b, 198, 199, 181 and 509, the following:

"Facial tissues and toilet paper in jumbo rolls, photograph mounts manufactured from paper or paper board."

and opposite the reference to Tariff Item 257 after the words "writing ink" the words "not including drafting, artists' or instrument ink".

Deleting from the description of goods set out in Appendix VII, opposite tariff items Nos. 711, 362c, 427, 446a, *et al*, the following:

"Precious and semi-precious stones, including pearls, and all imitations or simulations thereof; articles composed wholly or in part of precious or semi-precious stones and imitations or simulations thereof."

Inserting at the beginning of the description of the goods set out in Appendix VII, opposite tariff items Nos. 711, 362c, 427, 446a, *et al*, the following:

"Goods enumerated hereunder, but not including goods entitled to entry under tariff items enumerated in Appendix VIII; Domestic water heaters; public address and communication systems; humidifiers (but not including industrial humidifiers); chemical permanent waving preparations."

Inserting the words "or bracelets" after the words "watch straps". Adding to the end of Category 4 of Appendix VIII the following:

Tariff Item No.	Description
326(ii)	Opal glassware, glass tableware, cut glassware and illuminating glassware, n.o.p.
634	Feathers and manufactures of feathers, n.o.p. artificial feathers, fruits, grains, leaves and flowers suitable for ornamenting hats.

Note.—The prohibition of importation of goods added to Appendix VII does not apply to goods shipped and in transit to Canada on December 12, 1947.

Three-Quarters Canadian Loan to Britain Already Withdrawn

Advances to December 8 amount to \$933,000,000, leaving balance of \$317,000,000—Withdrawals averaged \$48,580,000 per month—Basic economic factors governing loan and export credits extended by Canada reviewed.

ADVANCES made by Canada to the United Kingdom, under a financial agreement negotiated in 1946 for a loan of \$1,250,000,000 to Great Britain, totalled \$933,000,000 as at December 8, 1947. The balance at that date was, therefore, \$317,000,000. Over a period of nineteen months, withdrawals averaged \$48,580,000 per month. The following figures, indicating the amounts drawn by months, were tabled in the House of Commons on December 9:—

	Amounts advanced
1946	
May	\$ 40,000,000
June	120,000,000
July	80,000,000
August	60,000,000
September	40,000,000
October	60,000,000
November	80,000,000
December	60,000,000
1947	
January
February	60,000,000
March	40,000,000
April
May	40,000,000
June	13,000,000
July	50,000,000
August	60,000,000
September	40,000,000
October	40,000,000
November	40,000,000
December 1 to 8	10,000,000
Total amount advanced as at December 8, 1947	\$ 933,000,000
Total amount authorized	\$1,250,000,000
Total amount advanced as at December 8, 1947	933,000,000
Amount available as at December 8, 1947	\$ 317,000,000

Basic Economic Position Outlined

Basic economic factors, closely identified with this loan and export credits extended by Canada since the conclusion of hostilities, were set forth by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics in a review of the Canadian balance of international payments for 1946. As so much attention is presently being directed to this subject, and to the trading position of Canada with Great Britain and the United States, her two best customers

and principal sources of supply, a few of the pertinent observations are herewith reproduced for the benefit of readers who are not fully familiar with the situation.

"The loan of \$1,250,000,000 to the United Kingdom, and other export credit loans authorized by Canada, which at the end of 1946 totalled close to \$600,000,000, result from the Canadian recognition of the need for the recovery of overseas economies whose prosperity is of vital importance to Canada. This springs from the economic interdependence of the world and the special interest which a major trading nation like Canada has in the restoration of a world economy. The predominant structure of the Canadian balance of payments, with its large export surpluses with overseas countries, and the customary dependence upon United States sources of supply for many commodities, and the balance of Canadian indebtedness to the United States, point to the necessity of the restoration of overseas economies if traditional trading relationships are to continue. General exchange convertibility and increased production abroad are necessary, so that overseas nations will again be able to pay for their imports with exports or other current revenue, unimpeded by the exchange obstacles which arise from the distorted commodity movements now resulting from abnormal supply situations.

Canada Contributes to World Recovery

"The Canadian export credit arrangements and participation in international institutions, like the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank, are the principal contributions by Canada to the restoration of a world economy. Credit measures of the kind already extended are, of course, a temporary method of bridging the transitional period of reconversion, until there is a restoration of more normal relations. It is doubtful if it would be possible for a country in Canada's position to continue for long to extend large amounts of credit for financing exports overseas, if there also continued to be a very wide disequilibrium in Canada's current account with the United States, which could not be financed out of current income from overseas and which, therefore, increased the balance of Canadian indebtedness to the United States unduly."

Canadian Exports, by Countries

Country	November			January-November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
United Kingdom and Europe.....	36.3	59.8	71.6	318.4	549.6	702.7
America.....	2.4	10.6	14.3	20.3	89.9	124.0
Africa.....	1.2	9.5	8.4	16.9	69.9	80.4
Asia.....	0.7	4.9	6.6	7.6	59.5	65.9
Oceania.....	3.8	6.8	10.4	45.1	47.8	88.1
Total British Countries.....	44.3	91.5	111.2	408.3	816.7	1,061.2
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions.....	28.6	89.6	93.3	247.5	809.7	934.4
Latin America.....	1.7	12.7	14.4	16.3	81.9	117.6
Europe.....	7.4	24.9	26.6	67.9	301.4	313.1
Other Foreign.....	3.9	13.5	7.6	28.6	90.6	82.6
Total Foreign Countries.....	41.7	140.7	141.9	360.4	1,283.6	1,447.6
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	86.0	232.2	253.1	768.7	2,100.3	2,508.7

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	November			January–November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
(Thousands of Dollars)						
BRITISH COUNTRIES						
Europe:						
United Kingdom.....	35,750	57,885	69,254	314,154	538,146	678,657
Eire.....	529	1,360	1,065	3,862	6,523	17,190
Gibraltar.....		1	7	6	334	252
Malta.....	20	510	1,230	366	4,614	6,561
Total Europe.....	36,299	59,756	71,556	318,388	549,617	702,660
America:						
Newfoundland.....	1,075	4,050	6,551	7,611	34,582	48,343
Bermuda.....	131	348	396	1,255	3,294	4,596
Barbados.....	87	624	777	959	5,744	8,234
Jamaica.....	395	1,912	2,412	4,039	13,845	17,011
Trinidad and Tobago.....	379	2,072	2,008	3,280	17,409	24,838
Bahamas.....	145	753	558	1,626	7,390	3,316
Leeward and Windward Islands.....			585			6,780
British Honduras.....	21	137	123	257	1,075	1,352
British Guiana.....	133	666	887	1,264	6,555	9,554
Falkland Islands.....					2	2
Total America.....	2,366	10,562	14,297	20,291	89,896	124,026
Africa:						
Northern Rhodesia.....	1,060	8,570	6	14,715	62,458	435
Union of South Africa.....			5,121			63,297
Other British South Africa.....			1			15
Southern Rhodesia.....	65	418	2,373	978	3,005	7,029
Gambia.....	2	4		19	63	58
Gold Coast.....	25	73	196	173	801	1,491
Nigeria.....	9	132	121	70	814	2,112
Sierra Leone.....	9	11	112	174	401	791
Other British West Africa.....						2
British Sudan.....	3	6	29	209	495	1,027
British East Africa.....	50	246	468	600	1,908	4,159
Total Africa.....	1,223	9,460	8,427	16,938	69,945	80,416
Asia:						
India.....	343	3,226	2,871	2,671	46,660	40,454
Burma.....	6	2	58	119	440	759
Ceylon.....	12	367	1,071	185	1,884	3,948
Aden.....	3	4	233	83	254	1,459
British Malaya.....	146	221	878	2,227	2,638	6,775
Other British East Indies.....		1		5	51	9
Hong Kong.....	153	270	534	2,151	4,116	5,463
Palestine.....	6	868	909	138	3,465	7,059
Total Asia.....	669	4,959	6,554	7,579	59,508	65,926
Oceania:						
Australia.....	2,329	4,991	3,942	30,040	33,872	53,854
New Zealand.....	1,396	1,754	6,307	14,693	13,499	33,303
Fiji.....	38	48	90	337	365	936
Other Oceania.....		1	29	44	19	53
Total Oceania.....	3,763	6,794	10,368	45,114	47,755	88,146
TOTAL BRITISH COUNTRIES.....	44,322	91,531	111,202	408,314	816,720	1,061,171
FOREIGN COUNTRIES						
United States and Possessions:						
United States.....	28,387	89,228	92,856	245,725	804,073	928,278
Alaska.....	2	21	13	116	244	285
American Virgin Islands.....	5	2	8	32	93	141
Guam.....			43	3	5	186
Hawaii.....	165	73	238	1,342	2,502	3,060
Puerto Rico.....	32	251	135	312	2,744	2,406
Total United States and Possessions.....	28,591	89,575	93,293	247,530	809,661	34,356

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Continued

Country	November			January–November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—CON.						
(Thousands of Dollars)						
Latin America:						
Argentina.....	621	2,757	3,992	4,503	12,287	29,247
Bolivia.....	9	38	39	102	482	517
Brazil.....	310	5,230	5,800	3,307	21,678	27,523
Chile.....	65	345	302	551	3,250	4,110
Colombia.....	99	804	714	1,079	7,631	8,942
Costa Rica.....	9	38	57	89	839	1,692
Cuba.....	85	398	364	1,115	4,840	6,722
Ecuador.....		64	106	49	723	1,486
Guatemala.....	8	56	114	107	867	1,510
Hayti.....	4	67	82	110	1,037	1,306
Honduras.....	25	48	25	159	542	628
Mexico.....	166	867	1,037	2,187	9,241	10,786
Nicaragua.....	2	40	42	71	343	524
Panama.....	28	170	143	286	1,360	1,752
Paraguay.....		2	15	9	83	147
Peru.....	105	262	188	842	2,885	3,465
Salvador.....	6	39	63	44	440	612
San Domingo.....	14	226	208	287	1,247	1,786
Uruguay.....	22	590	400	205	2,253	2,863
Venezuela.....	130	702	699	1,168	9,892	11,943
Total Latin America.....	1,708	12,743	14,390	16,270	81,920	117,561
Europe:						
Albania.....		1	47	8	122	493
Austria.....		47	488	8	3,679	2,272
Belgium.....	966	3,643	6,310	8,837	61,018	47,444
Bulgaria.....		1		9	9	14
Czechoslovakia.....	52	463	1,175	3,144	9,773	12,483
Denmark.....	194	133	1,311	1,367	1,215	4,022
Estonia.....				2		
Finland.....	27	52	142	477	426	1,114
France.....	715	7,911	4,490	8,229	67,862	70,250
Germany.....	2,404	534	182	16,747	6,630	6,011
Greece.....	1	220	368	1,565	9,458	4,866
Hungary.....		449	13	2	1,063	909
Iceland.....		114	140	17	2,943	2,298
Italy.....	146	912	2,287	1,573	18,859	29,982
Latvia.....	3			234		
Lithuania.....	46			894		
Netherlands.....	969	3,653	2,848	9,785	30,751	52,427
Norway.....	1,046	1,560	1,518	7,475	17,667	19,409
Poland.....	94	2,145	1,329	992	21,999	14,610
Portugal.....	7	193	179	127	2,570	3,410
Azores and Madeira.....		7	36	3	67	349
Roumania.....	1		2	39	1	102
Soviet Union.....	87	192	23	881	17,297	4,829
Spain.....	1	24	157	100	611	909
Sweden.....	607	1,620	632	4,709	8,529	15,852
Switzerland.....	60	501	2,121	691	6,793	12,500
Yugoslavia.....	2	541	790	10	12,029	6,531
Total Europe.....	7,428	24,921	26,588	67,925	301,371	313,086
Other Foreign Countries:						
Abyssinia.....		1	1		21	88
Afghanistan.....			3		1	36
Belgian Congo.....	26	120	76	93	1,146	1,175
China.....	207	5,616	3,873	2,434	40,697	32,980
Greenland.....		161	50		234	128
Egypt.....	50	2,381	922	340	12,830	10,185
French Africa.....	6	132	139	533	8,841	4,365
French East Indies.....	7	24	4	27	251	712
French Guiana.....		1	2	6	176	240
French Oceania.....	3	4	4	74	83	210
French West Indies.....	8	158	69	154	1,150	1,658
Madagascar.....	1	5	9	8	210	90
St. Pierre and Miqueon.....	30	74	133	247	743	1,074
Iraq.....	2	518	9	39	3,172	2,102
Tripoli.....						5
Other Italian Africa.....					3	7

Canadian Exports, by Countries—Concluded

Country	November			January-November		
	1938	1946	1947	1938	1946	1947
FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Con. (Thousands of Dollars)						
Other Foreign Countries—Con.						
Japan.....	3,284	450	1	18,910	1,027	517
Korea.....			1			23
Liberia.....	2		15	19	66	134
Morocco.....	2	87	80	93	1,150	1,346
Netherlands East Indies.....	80	612	744	752	5,973	5,426
Netherlands Guiana.....	5	15	61	34	456	777
Netherlands West Indies.....	17	151	135	192	1,291	1,649
Iran.....	123	2,615	209	1,308	7,077	9,907
Philippine Islands.....	12	31	74	80	415	919
Portuguese Africa.....	57	150	129	1,319	1,567	1,794
Portuguese Asia.....		52		1	76	144
Siam.....	2	3	14	18	48	413
Canary Islands.....				3	333	46
Spanish Africa.....						61
Syria.....	5	6	222	59	203	2,410
Turkey.....		84	649	1,916	1,424	1,949
Total Other Foreign.....	3,929	13,451	7,628	28,659	90,644	82,570
TOTAL FOREIGN COUNTRIES.....	41,658	140,687	141,901	360,382	1,283,593	1,447,576
TOTAL DOMESTIC EXPORTS.....	85,979	232,219	253,103	768,696	2,100,313	2,508,747

German Industrial Plants Made Available As Reparations to the Western Allies

The Allied Control Council has allotted to the Western Allies, through the Inter-Allied Reparation Agency (I.A.R.A.), 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.

- 1291—Metallwerk Wandhofen, G.m.b.H., at Schwerte, (Ruhr)/N.-RH.—Westfalen. This plant was founded in 1937 and the press shop which was used for the production of weapons and other products is allocated for disposal. Machinery includes engine and turret lathes and polishing machines. There is no war damage. (Bid date, Jan. 14/48.)
- 1397—Gewerkschaft Beharrlichkeit at Bohnte/Hannover. This plant was a part of the German iron and steel sheet metal goods industry. Machinery includes engine lathes and vertical milling machines. War damage is slight. (Bid date, Jan. 14/48.)
- 1382—Land und See Leichtbau at Neumunster/S.-Holstein. This plant was founded in 1945 for the production and repair of hospital equipment of all kinds, but especially furniture of metal. Machinery includes lathes, bench drills, and pneumatic hand drills. There is much damage due to missing parts and rust. (Bid date, Jan. 14/48.)
- 1087—Feinmechanische Werke at Howacht/S.-Holstein. This plant was a precision and optic machine shop. Machinery includes engine lathes, turret lathes, internal grinding machines and precision draw-in collet chuck-lathes. War damage is slight. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- 1019—Eibia Ltd., at Dorverden (Kr. Verden)/Hannover. This plant was part of the German ammunition industry. Machinery includes centrifugal pumps and large stainless steel tanks, kettles with agitators and transformers, tube condensers, distillation columns. War damage is slight. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- 1139—Bismarckwerke Stahl-U. Metallverarbeitungs-A.G., at Wuppertal-Ronsdorf, N.-Rhein-Westf. This is an old textile factory, fitted out as a machine shop for fuses. Machinery includes four spindle semi-automatic chucking machine, turret lathes. War damage is slight. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- 1137—Bergisch-Markisches Eisenwerk Franz Metzger at Velbert/N.-Rhein-Westf. The factory was built in the years 1939 to 1942, and began production in June, 1942.

Until the end of the war, it produced grenades of malleable iron and cast Bessimer steel, in addition to chains for tank tracks made from electro steel. In 1943, cast steel parts for vehicles were manufactured. Machinery includes automatic lathes for shells, roughing lathes, engine lathes, complete travelling cranes, core blowing machines, moulding machines, and air compressors and thread milling machines. There is some war damage. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)

- 1114—Luther & Jordan, Werk 11, at Bienrode/Braunschweig, Hannover. This plant was manufacturing aircraft during the war. Machinery includes grinding machines and circular cold sawing machine. There is heavy war damage. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- 1116—Luther and Jordan Werk IV, Braunschweig/Hannover. During the war this plant was manufacturing airplane parts. Since the war it has been producing household stoves. Machinery includes bench drilling machines, grinding machines, and one drawing machine. War damage is heavy. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- 1203—Pommersche Motorenwerke, Rissen/Hamburg. This plant manufactured aircraft motors. Machinery includes engine lathes, sliding lathes, vertical milling machines "Vomag," Sensitive Boring Machines and surface grinding machines. War damage is heavy. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- 1401—Grassman & Co. K.G., Bielstein/N.-Rhein-Westf. This plant was founded for the manufacture of screw hoists, but since the war is producing machinery for making food containers. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- 1194—Leichtmetallbau Wilhelm Schultze at Hamburg-Othmarschen. This plant was founded for the production of light metal containers, pipes, etc. Machinery includes engine lathes, horizontal milling machine, presses, air compressors. There is war damage. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- 1190—Boucke & Co. G.M.B.H., Wipperfurth/N.-Rhein-Westf. This plant was a part of the German ammunition industry. Machinery includes saw blades sharpening machines, face lathe, pressure water pumps, plunger pumps, circular cold saws, roughing automatic lathes, thread milling machines, turret lathes. War damage is slight. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- 1110—Luther & Jordan at Braunschweig/Hannover. Prior to the war, the plant was engaged in the production of milling machinery and motor car and trailer bodies. Post-war production consists of manufacturing stoves, fireplace and metal furniture. Machinery includes milling machines, turret and engine lathes, upright drills. There is no war damage. (Bid date, Jan. 23/48.)
- List F (B-R-W)—French Emergency Scheme.—We have received lists of machinery available under the French Emergency Delivery Scheme as reparations. These lists are in the hands of the Industrial Development Division and are available for examination by any interested parties. The bid date on the machines contained in the lists is Dec. 29/47.

Peru Compelled to Adopt Strict Import and Exchange Control

Trade returns for first six months of 1947 show increase in value but decline in volume—United States principal supplier, with Canada in fifth position—Sugar and cotton leading sources of foreign exchange, but increased consumption of sugar reduces exports.

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

(One Peruvian sol equals \$0.1538 Canadian, the 1946 value was \$0.1709)

LIMA, November 24, 1947.—Despite restrictions on trade and a great shortage of foreign exchange, the foreign trade of Peru during the current year has increased considerably in value, although there was a slight decrease in volume. Following is a statistical summary for the first half of 1947 with comparative figures for the same period of 1946:

Comparative Figures of Peruvian Trade

	Total trade		Exports		Imports	
	M. Tons	Soles	M. Tons	Soles	M. Tons	Soles
Jan.-June, 1946 ..	1,119,314	796,219,058	854,841	444,878,591	264,503	351,339,467
Jan.-June, 1947 ..	1,061,571	983,542,282	783,929	471,874,222	277,642	511,668,060
Trade balance ..	-57,773	+187,323,224	-70,912	+26,995,631	+13,139	+160,328,593

As indicated in the foregoing table, there was a decrease of 57,773 tons in the total volume of trade in the first six months of 1947 as compared with that for the corresponding period of 1946, but the value increased by 187,323,224 soles. Exports also declined in volume, although the value of the goods exported shows an increase of 26,995,631 soles. Imports have contributed most to the higher figure for total trade, with a volume increase of 13,139 tons and an increased value of 160,328,593 soles.

Imports Restricted by Shortage of Exchange

Trade during the current year has been influenced principally by the shortage of foreign exchange. Faced with increased world prices for imported products and a serious shortage of foreign exchange, Peru has had to follow a policy of strict import and exchange control, although for a period of two months a system of partial freedom from regulations was tried. Under the present system, import licences are issued for only those commodities considered essential, and the importation of non-essential goods is prohibited. However, despite restrictions, imports during 1947 have been the highest, both in volume and value, in the ten-year period 1938 to 1947. This increase in import trade is reflected in the value of import licences approved during the last three years. In 1945 the value of licences granted was \$95,854,000; in 1946 the value increased to \$116,381,000, but for only the first six months of the current year licences to a value of \$93,895,000 have been granted.

For the first six months of 1947 the United States continued to rank first among both Peru's sources of supply and purchasers of this country's products, accounting for 63 per cent of imports and 29 per cent of exports. Argentina, Great Britain and Chile maintained their relative positions as the next most important countries of supply, while Canada moved up to fifth position. Next to the United States, Chile and Uruguay maintained their relative positions as the major purchasers of Peruvian goods. Canadian purchases, which were valued at 762,489 soles to the end of June, were well below those for the corresponding period of 1946, when they totalled 2,953,204 soles. Comparative figures of imports into and exports from Peru by principal countries, for the first six months of 1946 and 1947 are shown in the following tables:

Peruvian Imports, by Principal Countries

	January-June, 1946		January-June, 1947	
	Metric Tons	Soles	Metric Tons	Soles
Total	267,503	351,340,467	277,613	511,658,170
United States	149,826	213,017,942	132,640	320,437,487
Argentina	35,981	40,102,658	39,479	49,130,100
United Kingdom	13,267	20,661,713	14,745	32,570,624
Chile	33,291	19,807,279	21,200	17,121,824
Switzerland	499	12,977,196	Canada	15,440 16,020,206
Canada	9,253	10,308,040	Sweden	3,883 9,672,440

Peruvian Exports, by Principal Countries

	January-June, 1946		January-June, 1947	
	Metric Tons	Soles	Metric Tons	Soles
Total	854,841	444,878,591	793,278	471,874,222
United States	124,835	118,478,336	123,441	135,660,662
Chile	283,611	69,139,854	282,644	95,670,528
Uruguay	59,210	45,530,882	Uruguay	93,974 35,866,766
United Kingdom	48,620	37,391,358	Ireland	26,105 30,448,439
France	19,956	24,103,086	France	20,719 18,074,486
Argentina	47,004	23,159,357	United Kingdom	39,688 17,693,779

Cotton, next to sugar, is the principal source of foreign exchange. Production over the ten-year period 1937 to 1946 averaged 73,902 metric tons. During the current year, lack of water for irrigation, together with

pests, particularly aphids, has seriously curtailed the yield, and it is feared that the crop will be the smallest in many years. It is estimated that the present crop will not exceed 62,100 metric tons. Not only is this serious from the point of view of reduced exports and consequently foreign exchange, but it also means that the production of cotton-seed oil will be reduced, a product in very short supply, and that additional supplies of oils and fats will have to be imported.

A favourable factor which has helped to reduce the effect of the decreased production has been the high prices that have been obtained this year. Sales of the current year's crop to the end of June have totalled 486,358 quintals, *i.e.*, approximately 40 per cent of the estimated total production of 1,250,000 quintals. Of this amount, 97.7 per cent has been Tanguis type, and 11,180 quintals (2.3 per cent) Pima type. The average price received for Tanguis type was 166.58 soles as against 134.80 soles in the corresponding period of 1946, and the average price for Pima type has been 181.00 soles as compared with 173.13 soles last year.

Exports of Cotton Fibre Reduced

Exports of cotton fibre have been much lower than in the corresponding period last year, when large quantities of cotton which had been bought during the war and stocked locally were shipped. Total exports to the end of June, 1947, amounted to 361,044 quintals as against 1,047,119 in the corresponding period last year. Exports have been distributed as follows: Latin America, 46.8 per cent; Europe, 43.08 per cent; India, 6.04 per cent; United States and other countries, 4.03 per cent.

Chile, with purchases of 69,639 quintals, and Colombia, with 50,434 quintals, have continued to be the most important Latin American purchasers. Of the European importers, Switzerland, with 46,981 quintals, Italy, with 34,981 quintals, and Holland, with 30,282 quintals, have been the leading buyers. The United Kingdom, which last year was the most important single purchaser, taking 267,132 quintals up to the end of June, had only bought a total of 753 quintals by the end of June, 1947.

Domestic Consumption of Sugar Higher

Exports of sugar to the end of June this year amounted to 133,106 metric tons as compared with 142,483 at June 30, 1946. The lack of water for irrigation purposes, which has seriously affected the cotton crop, is not expected to reduce this year's sugar production, which, it is estimated, will approximate that of 1946, when a total of 397,200 metric tons were produced. Domestic consumption of sugar and sugar derivatives continues to increase, thereby reducing the amount available for export. At the end of September, 1947, the figure for sugar and chancaca consumed locally was 121,059 tons. If this rate of consumption is continued, domestic consumption will be about 160,000 tons, or approximately 40 per cent of estimated production.

This increase in domestic consumption is serious, as sugar exports are the principal source of foreign exchange, accounting for approximately 35 per cent of total receipts. Statistics of the National Agrarian Society show that local consumption has increased from 52,000 tons, or 14.3 per cent of total production, in the period 1925 to 1929 to 140,000 tons, or 36.9 per cent in 1946, an advance of 269 per cent. This results in a reduction in the exportable surplus, and, in addition, does not meet

with the approval of producers, who are obliged, in accordance with a government decree of November, 1939, to dispose of their sugar sold locally at a fixed price, which they state is not sufficient to cover their cost of production.

Sugar Prices Have Declined

Chile and Uruguay continue to be the most important purchasers of Peru's sugar, taking 48,053 tons and 27,664 tons respectively, or 36 per cent and 17 per cent of total exports, in the first six months of 1946.

Although production is being maintained at approximately the same level as last year, prices have declined and, as a result, income from sugar sales will be considerably less. Sugar of 96 per cent polarization was quoted on the Lima market in October last at \$5.15 per quintal f.o.b. Peruvian port; at the same time last year the price was \$8 per quintal. This year's crop is being sold at prices well below those of last year and, in view of the importance of sugar to the domestic economy, the effect of the reduced returns is serious.

Mineral Exports Also Produce Foreign Exchange

Exports of minerals and petroleum are other principal sources of foreign exchange. During the first six months of 1947, important increases in the exports of antimony, zinc, copper and vanadium have been recorded. On the other hand, those of silver, lead, tungsten, and bismuth have declined. Exports of minerals from Peru during the first six months of 1947, with comparative figures for the corresponding period of 1946, are shown in the following table:

Peruvian Exports of Minerals

	January-June		Incr. (+) or
	1946	1947	Decr. (-)
	Figures in Metric Tons		
Antimony	471	641	+ 170
Zinc	31,407	34,465	+ 3,058
Copper	12,802	15,248	+ 2,446
Lead	24,936	16,654	- 8,282
Tungsten	165	34	- 131
Vanadium	200	260	+ 60
Bismuth	152	103	- 49
	Figures in Kilograms		
Gold	3,208	3,273	+ 65
Silver	194,798	166,390	- 28,408

Output of Petroleum and Products Declines

The production of petroleum and petroleum products continues to decline. At present the output of the principal field of the largest petroleum company is gradually falling off, and it is estimated that within ten years this field will no longer be producing in commercial quantities. Plans to develop a new area adjoining the present field have had to be postponed, as no agreement between the company and the Government has been arrived at. Exploration work in the Oriente region, which was active during the past two years, has been gradually decreasing, and one of the principal companies has already withdrawn from this area. Exports of petroleum and petroleum products for the first half of 1947 amounted to 459,808 tons as compared with 495,030 tons in the same period of last year.

South African Industrial Census Shows Increase in Production

Census for 1944-45, just issued, indicates rise in output and wages—Transvaal most highly industrialized province—Total of 10,877 industrial establishments, excluding mining and quarrying, employ 488,661 workers, of whom 165,519 are Europeans.

By J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

JOHANNESBURG, December 1, 1947.—The preliminary report of the 28th industrial census of South Africa, for the year 1944-45, has just been issued. It concerns 10,877 industrial establishments (mining and quarrying excluded), having a fixed capital of £170,114,000 and employing a total of 488,661 employees, of whom 165,519 are Europeans.

In comparison with the preceding year, the report shows a general increase in industrial production. Gross value of output increased to £375,344,000 from £330,557,000 in 1943-44 and from £199,617,000 in 1938-39. Similarly the number of employed stood at 488,661 for 1944-45, compared with 451,176 in 1943-44 and 352,500 in 1938-39. During the same period, salaries and wages rose to £94,222,000 from £80,082,000 in 1943-44 and £46,079,000 in 1938-39.

An interesting point is that municipal and government concerns were responsible for £34,179,000 of the total output of £375,344,000 for the year 1944-45.

The following table shows the relative industrial importance of each province in 1944-45 (private industry only) and the comparative sizes of separate classes of private industry.

Private Industry by Provinces in 1944-45

	No. of establishments	No. of employees	Gross value of output
Cape Province	3,665	124,897	£ 98,835,000
Natal	1,521	76,415	67,074,000
Transvaal	4,378	217,949	165,579,000
Orange Free State	841	12,141	9,677,000

Classes of Private Industry in 1944-45

	No. of establishments	Fixed capital £1,000	Employees	Gross value of output £1,000
Raw materials	66	768	3,105	5,112
Stone, clay, etc.	505	6,362	34,092	11,712
Wood	592	2,907	23,627	10,538
Metals	1,291	27,199	104,106	63,300
Food and drink	2,116	20,655	71,821	94,391
Clothing and textiles	1,198	6,576	45,792	31,988
Printing	479	6,272	15,138	12,850
Vehicles	1,736	4,502	17,002	9,125
Ships and boats	14	93	3,180	1,233
Furniture	434	2,542	11,561	8,214
Chemicals	299	8,533	24,036	31,421
Surgical instruments	36	135	385	241
Jewellery	95	288	1,339	3,731
Heat, light and power	127	40,432	12,439	15,729
Leather	401	2,692	21,996	17,016
Building and contracting	871	1,790	34,816	15,895
Other industries	145	1,685	6,967	8,669

United States Defers Concessions On Number of Tariff Items

As all participating countries have not yet signed Geneva agreement, United States postpones certain tariff reductions until further notice—Deferred items apply to imports from Canada or any other source—Great majority of Geneva concessions still effective January 1, 1948.

In view of the fact that a number of the countries represented at the Geneva Trade Conference have not yet signed the agreement to bring their own tariff changes into effect on January 1, 1948, the United States Government has announced that it will also defer, for the time being, a number of the tariff reductions negotiated with the countries in question. However, the great majority of all tariff concessions negotiated by the United States will come into force on that date.

A list of the United States tariff concessions which will *not* go into effect on January 1 has been received from official sources, and it is published herewith for the guidance of Canadian firms which may be interested in exporting any of the goods in question to the United States. The rates in the following list will not become effective on imports from Canada, or any other source, until further notice.

Tariff Act of 1930 Par. No.	Product	Rate of duty negotiated at Geneva, but not to become effective on January 1, 1948
8	—Antimony oxide	1c per lb.
15	—Caffeine citrate	50c per lb.
	Compounds	17% ad. val.
24	—Medicinal compounds	
	20% alcohol or less	20c per lb. and 12½% ad val.
	Over 20%, less than 50%	40c per lb. and 12½% ad val.
	More than 50% alcohol	80c per lb. and 12½% ad val.
35	—Ipecac and mate	5% ad val.
41	—Glue nsp. valued at less than 40c per lb. of animal origin	10% ad val. and 2½c per lb.
52	—Oils, whale	3c per gal.
53	—Oils, castor	1½c per lb.
54	—Oil, cottonseed	3c per lb.
	Peanut oil	3c per lb.
	Soybean oil	3c per lb., but not less than 22½% ad val.
208-a	—Mica unmanufactured	Both rates.
c	—Mica film splittings	Both rates.
d	—Mica film splittings	22½% ad val.
209	—Talc	½c per lb.
	—Manufactures, if not decorated	17½% ad val.
	—Manufactures, if decorated	22½% ad val.
212	—China, etc.	
	Not containing 25 per centum or more of calcined bone	40c per dozen but not less than 40% nor more than 60% ad val.
	Painted chinaware, etc., not containing 25 per cent or more of calcined bone and not hotel or restaurant ware or utensils	10c per dozen and 45% ad val.
	Articles of the kind, etc., not containing 25 per cent or more of calcined bone	50c per dozen but not less than 45% nor more than 70% ad val.
214	—Earthy materials, diamond dies, etc.	20% ad val. ½c per lb.
217	—Bottles, jars, etc.	32½% ad val.
218-b	—Fusible enamel rods and canes, etc.	
c	—Illuminating articles	Three rates.
e	—Bottles, etc.	
	Produced by automatic machine	12½% ad val.
	Unfilled bottles	50% ad val.
	Unfilled jars	37½% ad val.
	Bottles, vials and jars, produced otherwise than by automatic machines	37½% ad val.

Tariff
Act
of 1930
Par. No.

Rate of duty negotiated at Geneva,
but not to become effective
on January 1, 1948

Par. No.	Product	Rate of duty
	f—Table and kitchen ware, etc.	Three rates.
	g—Tablewares	25% ad val.
230-d	All glass, manufactures, etc., other than pressed articles	40% ad val.
233	Articles of agate, rock crystal, etc.....	25% ad val.
301	Additional duty applicable under par. 301...	Four rates.
302-b	Tungsten ore or concentrates	38c per lb. on the metallic tung- sten.
	d—Ferromanganese	
	Containing more than 1% and less than 4% carbon	15-16c per lb. on metallic man- ganese.
	e—Manganese silicon, containing more than 45% manganese	1c per lb. on manganese and 10½% ad val.
	Ferromanganese containing not more than 1% of carbon	15-16c per lb. on manganese and 10% ad val.
339	—Table, household, ware, etc.	32½% ad val.
	Plated with gold	
	Composed of iron or steel andenameled or glazed with vitreous glasses	2½c per lb. and 7½% ad val
	Others composed wholly or in chief value of brass	15% ad val.
348	—Snap fasteners	Both rates.
350	—Pins with solid heads, safety pins	22½% ad val.
364	—Bells, except church, etc.	25% ad val.
376	—Antimony, as regulum or metal	1c per lb.
	Needle or liquated antimony	¼c per lb.
397	—Articles or wares, in chief value of gold....	32½% ad val.
	Slide fasteners valued at 4c or more each...	40% ad val.
404	—Cedar, etc., not further manufactured than sawed, and flooring	5% ad val.
	Lignum vitae, etc.	7½% ad val.
409	—Reeds wrought, etc.	10% ad val.
	Furniture wholly or in chief value of rattan, etc.	30% ad val.
	Split bamboo	½c per lb.
412	—Folding rules	40% ad val.
	Manufactures of wood or bark	
	Spoons, forks, etc.	17½% ad val.
	Other	25% ad val.
505	—Lactose	25% ad val.
506	—Sugar candy	
	Valued at less than 6c per lb.....	20% ad val.
601	—Smoke cured cigarette leaf tobacco	15c per lb.
710	—Cheese	
	Bryndza, in casks, etc.	17½% ad val.
767	—Lentils	2½c per lb. but not less than ¼c per lb.
769	—Chickpeas or garbanzos, prepared	1c per lb. on the entire contents of the container.
770	—Onions except sets	1¼c per lb.
	Garlic	¼c per lb.
771	—White or Irish potatoes, dried, etc.....	1¼c per lb.
775	—Vegetables, cut, reduced, etc., and nsp.....	17½% ad val.
	Sauces, nsp	17½% ad val.
778	—Ginger root, candied, prepared	8% ad val.
780	—Hops value 50c or more per lb.....	12c per lb.
	Lupulin	75c per lb.
781	—Spices and spiced seeds	
	Mixed spices and seeds nsp	12½% ad val.
804	—Still wines, inc. ginger wine, etc., nsp.....	62½c per gal.
909	—Pile fabrics	22½c per lb., but not less than 20% nor more than 35% ad val.
	Terry—woven	22½% per lb., but not less than 20% nor more than 35% ad val.
	All articles, furn., or unfurn.....	20% nor more than 35% ad val.
	Terry—woven	22½c per lb., but not less than 20% nor more than 35% ad val.
911-a	—Towels, val. 10c or more.....	20% ad val.
	b—Sheets and pillowcases	\$1.50 per doz. pairs, but not less than 30% nor more than 60% ad val.
915	—Gloves, mittens, etc.	
917	—Outerwear, articles of all kinds, nsp:	
	Gloves and mittens	30% ad val.
1008	—Woven fabrics, jute, nsp:	
	Not bleached, etc.	½c per lb.
	Bleached, etc.	½c per lb. and 5% ad val.

Tariff Act of 1930 Par. No.	Product	Rate of duty negotiated at Geneva, but not to become effective on January 1, 1948
1018	—Bags or sacks, jute:	
	Not bleached, etc.	½c per lb. and 5% ad val.
	Bleached, etc.	½c per lb. and 7½% ad val.
1019	—Bagging for cotton, gunny cloth and similar fabrics.	
	Weighing not less than 15 oz. nor more than 32 oz. per sq. yard	6/10c per sq. yd.
1021	—Common China, Japan and India straw matings and floor coverings	1½c per sq. yd.
1022	—Matting and articles, cocoa fibre or rattan..	5c per sq. yd.
	Pile mats and floor coverings:	
	Wholly or in chief value cocoa fibre.....	10c per sq. ft.
	Wholly or in chief value rattan.....	4c per sq. ft.
1101-a	—Wools: Donskol, Smyrna, Cordova, etc., not finer than 40s	All rates.
	Hair of the camel	All rates.
	Any of foregoing wools and hair, etc.....	Free.
1102-a	—Wools, nsp, not finer than 44s	All rates.
	Wools, nsp	All rates.
1114-b	—Gloves and mittens val. at not more than \$1.75:	
	Knit	30c per lb. and 17½% ad val.
	Other	30c per lb. and 17½% ad val.
1116-a	—Oriental, axminster, etc., carpets, rugs, mats.	15c per sq. ft., but not less than 22½% ad val.
1117-c	—Floor coverings chief value of wool, nsp., etc.:	
	Other valued at not more than 40c per sq. ft.	
	Valued at more than 40c per sq. ft.....	15% ad val.
1309	—Gloves, mittens, rayon or other synthetic textile:	40% ad val.
	Valued at less than \$1.50 per doz. pairs....	27½c per lb. 65% ad val.
	Valued at \$1.50 or more per doz. pairs.....	27½c per lb. and 32½% ad val.
1413	—Wall pockets, chiefly paper, etc.	17½% ad val.
1502	—Tennis rackets	17½% ad val.
1503	—Spangles, nsp	27½% ad val.
	Beads, inc. bugles, nsp.	17½% ad val.
	Fabrics and articles not ornamented with beads, spangles, etc.	30% ad val.
	Beads, chief val. syn. resin	37½% ad val.
	Beads, in imitation of precious stones.....	22½% ad val.
1504-a	—Braids, plaits and laces:	
	Not bleached, etc.	7½% ad val.
	Bleached, etc.	20% ad val.
	b—Hats, bonnets, hoods not blocked or trimmed:	
	(1, 2, 3, 4)	
	Not bleached, etc.	15% ad val.
	Bleached, etc.	25c per doz. and 15% ad val.
1506	—Brooms	12½% ad val.
1507	—Bristles	3c per lb.
1510	—Buttons made in imitation of or similar to pearl or shell buttons	¾c per line per gross and 12½% ad val.
	Buttons, nsp, wholly or in chief value of any compound of casein, etc.	22½% ad val.
1513	—Dolls and doll clothing	45% ad val.
	Toys, nsp:	
	Rubber	50% ad val.
	In form of musical instruments:	
	Stringed or accordion	35% ad val.
	Other	50% ad val.
1514	—Artificial abrasives, in grains, etc.	1c per lb.
1515	—Firecracker	All rates.
	Crude or not dressed, etc., nsp.....	10% ad val.
	Artificial or ornaments fruits, veg. grasses, etc.	All rates.
1519-a	—Plates, mats lining, etc., of chin:	
	If not dyed	12½% ad val.
	If dyed	15% ad val.
	d—Articles of wearing apparel composed wholly of in chief value of dog, goat, or kid skins and nsp	17½% ad val.
1521	—Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf..	25% ad val.
1523	—Human hair, raw	5% ad val.
	Manufactures of human hair, nsp:	
	Nets and nettings	17½% ad val.

Tariff Act of 1930 Par. No.	Product	Rate of duty negotiated at Geneva, but not to become effective on January 1, 1948
1527-c—	Jewellery. Articles valued above 20c per doz. 1, 2 pieces, etc. Composed wholly or in chief value of metal other than gold or platinum, set with precious stones, etc.	
	Valued at not above \$5 per doz. pieces or parts.	
	Ladies' handbags set with rhinestones, etc...	55% ad val.
	Other articles and parts	65% ad val.
1528 —	Imitation precious stones, cut, etc.....	10% ad val.
	Not cut or faceted	30% ad val.
1529-a—	Lace made wholly by hand without use of machine-made material, or articles. Ex- ceeding 2 inches in width:	
	Valued at not more than \$50 per pound....	60% ad val.
	Other	60% ad val.
	Articles wholly of any lace provided in the preceding item, and articles except wear- ing apparel in part made of handmade lace, etc.	
	If all the lace is over 2 inches wide and articles are valued at not more than \$50 per pound	60% ad val.
	Other	60% ad val.
	Gloves and mittens, embroidered in any man- ner, wholly or in chief value of wool....	70% ad val.
1529-b—	Handkerchiefs, wholly or in part of lace, embroidered, etc.:	
	Valued at not more than 70c per doz.....	2c each and 30% ad val.
	Valued at more than 70c per doz.....	
	Wholly or in chief value of vegetable fibre other than cotton	3c each and 20% ad val.
	Other	3c each and 30% ad val.
	Provided, that any of the foregoing valued at not more than 70c per doz., if made with hand-rolled or hand-made hems, shall be subject to an additional duty of.....	1c each.
712 —	Birds (except turkeys), prepared or pres'd..	5¢ per lb.
713 —	Eggs of poultry in shell	
	Other than eggs of chickens	5c per doz.
	Whole eggs, etc., frozen or otherwise prep..	7c per lb.
	Dried whole eggs, yolk, albumen, etc.....	17c per lb.
717-c—	Fish, dried and unsalted	¾¢ per lb.
718-a—	Fish, prepared	All rates.
	a—Sardines	All rates.
	b—Fish, in airtight containers	
	Other	12½% ad val.
719 —	1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Fish pickled or salted	
	Other fish (not including alewives)	
	In bulk	1c per lb. net wt.
	In containers weighing not more than 15 pounds each	15% ad val.
721-d—	Caviar and other roe	15% ad val.
e—	Oysters	4c per lb., including wt. of im- mediate container.
730 —	Soybean oil cake and meal, peanut oil cake and meal	3/20c per lb.
735 —	Apricots, dried, etc.	1c per lb.
739 —	Grapefruit and other fruit peel.....	1½¢ per lb.
741 —	Jujubes, prepared	17½% ad val.
742 —	Grapes in bulk	
	Other	
	When entered during the period from Feb. 15 to June 30, inclusive, in any year	6¼¢ per cu. ft. of such bulk or the capacity of the packages.
	Other (that is not from June 1 to Nov. 30).	¾¢ per lb.
748 —	Plums, prunes, etc.	17½% ad val.
752 —	Fruits	
	Melons, other than cantaloupes, when en- tered from Dec. 1 to following May 31...	17½% ad val.
	Fruits, other than melons	17½% ad val.
	Fruits in brine, preserved, etc.	
	Bananas, dried	9% ad val.
	All other (except guavas)	17½% ad val.

Tariff Act of 1930 Par. No.	Product	Rate of duty negotiated at Geneva, but not to become effective on January 1, 1948
757	—Cream or Brazil nuts	Both rates.
758	—Coconut meat	1½c per lb.
760	—Walnuts of all kinds	All rates.
761	—Edible nuts, nsp	All rates.
	Cashew nuts	1½c per lb.
	Pickled or prepared	17½% ad val.
762	—Oil bearing seeds	
	Castor beans	1c per lb.
	Apricot and peach kernels	1½c per lb.
	Soybeans	1c per lb.
763	—Grass seed	
	White and ladino clover	4c per lb.
765	—Beans, nsp	
	Red kidney	2c per lb.
	Other	1½c per lb.
1530 e	—Boots, shoes, or other footwear, in chief value of leather, nsp	
	Sewed or stitched by McKay proc.—Other.	20% ad val.
	Having molded soles laced to uppers.....	10% ad val.
	Other (except huaraches, etc.)	20% ad val.
	Boots, shoes or other footwear, uppers composed wholly or in chief value of wool, cotton, etc.; any of the foregoing with soles of leather	20% ad val.
1535	—Fish hooks, finished or unfinished, nsp.....	35% ad val.
1536	—Candles of wax	14% ad val.
1537 b	—Manufactures of India rubber or gutta-percha or with either of these the chief component, nsp.	
	Boots, shoes or other footwear, wholly or in chief value of India rubber....	\$1.50 per dozen pairs, but not less than 12½% nor more than 25% ad val.
1538	—Manufactures of ivory, or of which ivory is chief component, nsp.....	17½% ad val.
1541 a	—Musical instruments and parts thereof, nsp.	
	Brass-winds with cup mouthpieces, not including parts	\$2 each, but not less than 20% nor more than 30% ad val.
	Concertinas and other accordions, etc.....	25% ad val.
	Percussion instruments.	
	Other, and parts thereof	20% ad val.
	Other (except concertinas and other accordions) and parts thereof, nsp.....	28% ad val.
	Cases for musical instruments.....	25% ad val.
	b—Violins, violas, etc.....	All rates.
	Unassembled parts of any instrument provided for in the preceding item.....	30% ad val.
1544	—Rosaries, chaplets, etc.	15% ad val.
1549 a	—Pencils of paper, wood, other material not metal filled with black lead, etc., nsp.....	50c per gross and 15% ad val.
	Pencils filled with black lead, etc., stamped with names other than manufacturers or trade name or trade-mark.....	50c per gross and 15% ad val.
	b—Copy, or indelible leads, nsp.....	20% ad val.
1624	—Fish sounds	Free.
1636	—Brazilian pebble	Free.
1653	—Cocoa or cacao beans and shells	Free.
1654	—Coffee	Free.
1656	—Coir	Free.
1658	—Copper ore	Free.
1674	—Fans	Free.
1698	—Iodine, crude	Free.
1700	—Iron ore	Free.
1703	—Joss stick or joss light	Free.
707	—Lac: crude, seed, etc.	Free.
1718	—Mineral salts	Free.
1762	—Sick cocoons and silk waste.....	Free.
1763	—Silk, raw	Free.
1766	—Sodium: nitrate, crude or refined.....	Free.
1783 b	—Tea, nsp.	Free.
1794	—Vegetable tallow	Free.
(Section)		
312	—Ores and crude metals provided for in par. 1658 when smelted or refined in U. S. and the products exported	Exempt from duty and import tax, subject to provisions of Sec. 312, Tariff Act of 1930.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Continued

vided) when goods arrive in the Colony after the expiry date of the appropriate licence. This rule will be rigorously enforced and, in particular, no exceptions will be permitted after 31st December, 1947.

The notice emphasizes that it is the responsibility of all importers to make detailed records of their outstanding orders and licences, and where the former have not been fulfilled to apply to the Controller of Supplies and Prices for renewal at least 14 days before the expiry of the licence concerned. Such renewal will, however, normally be granted only subject to the availability of exchange (where appropriate), and on the conditions applying at the time to applications for new licences for the goods concerned.

Hong Kong Amends Duty on Toilet Preparations and Proprietary Medicines

Hong Kong, December 3, 1947.—(FTS)—A resolution of the Legislative Council of Hong Kong amends duties on proprietary medicines and toilet preparations, effective December 3, 1947. The new rates are as follows: On toilet preparations and proprietary medicines made in Hong Kong, 25 per cent of the selling price ex factory; on imported proprietary medicines and toilet preparations, 25 per cent of the f.o.b. price ex shipping port. The former duties were specific rates based on the retail sales price.

The Resolution defines "f.o.b." as the price free on board charged to the consignee in Hong Kong, calculated less any discounts or rebates which the manufacturer may have permitted the purchaser.

The Resolution states further that for the purpose of calculating the H.K.\$ equivalent of foreign currencies, the rate of exchange shall be \$16 to the £ sterling, \$4 to the U.S.\$, \$12 to the £ Australian, \$2 to the Philippine peso, and \$1 to 30 French francs.

India's Import Restrictions Amplified

Bombay.—(FTS)—The Government of India issued on November 6 a notice regarding the increase in value of goods imported under licence. It states that, in the case of a rise in prices or an increase in freight or other incidental charges subsequent to the issue of a licence, importers are required to restrict the quantities to be imported under the licence so that the c.i.f. value shown in the licence is not exceeded. Where price variations are allowed in the contracts for the supply of goods placed with the foreign suppliers, importers should duly warn their suppliers to adjust the delivery in quantities so as to ensure that the value specified in the licence is not exceeded.

In exceptional cases, however, where a small unforeseen increase in value occurs, not exceeding 10 per cent of the original value shown in the licence, clearance of the goods covered by the licence will be allowed by the customs authorities, provided they are satisfied that the importer had taken adequate action to ensure the licensed value was not exceeded and the excess was not deliberate. Any excess over the value shown in a licence, which is not covered by the above concession, will be treated as unauthorized and the consignment imported under the licence will be liable to penalty.

In cases where it is not physically possible to reduce the quantities on order, such as plant and machinery, importers are required to apply for an amendment of the value specified in a licence to the import control authority by whom the licence was issued, as soon as they are notified of an increase in prices, and the increase is in excess of 10 per cent of the original value shown on the licence.

Trade and Tariff Regulations—Concluded

Payment of Freight on Shipments to France

Paris, December 17, 1947.—(FTS)—The Exchange Control Office announced, in a notice published November 23, 1947, that it would no longer issue foreign currency to importers for the payment of freight for merchandise imported from the United States and Canada shipped to ports in Metropolitan France. This freight is paid for in French francs upon arrival. The transfer of amounts due to foreign shipping companies is effected through the French banks, acting as accredited intermediaries under conditions stipulated by the Exchange Control Office. In application of these provisions, import permits must be presented for visa to the accredited bank, which the consignor has appointed for the execution of the transfer, before the goods are delivered to the consignees.

Mexican-United States Trade Agreement Revised

Mexico, December 15, 1947.—(FTS)—Following negotiations for a revision of the 1942 trade agreement between Mexico and the United States, the "Diario Oficial" today publishes the changes in schedule I of the agreement, under which Mexico accorded certain tariff reductions to the United States. The duties on ninety-five per cent of the items on which the duty was fixed under this schedule revert to the level of duties in force before the conclusion of the 1942 agreement. The rates have been converted to compound ad valorem and specific rates, such as were established by the general revision of the tariff previously announced (see *Foreign Trade* of November 29, 1947). The result is an increase in duty over the scheduled rates ranging from 10 to 75 per cent but a few reductions have also been made. Under Article 11 of the agreement, which is the so-called "escape clause", eleven items are increased above the 1942 levels and include products which the Mexican Government desires to protect, including colours, varnishes, packing, rubber belting, sanitary fixtures and china tableware.

Venezuela Requires Import Permits for Footwear

Caracas, December 6, 1947.—(FTS)—Venezuelan importers of footwear of all kinds, except bathing shoes and ballet shoes, are now required to obtain a permit from the National Supply Committee, in accordance with a resolution of November 11, 1947.

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Australia Hopes to Increase Wheat Exports

Melbourne, December 15, 1947.—(FTS)—Australia estimates that the current wheat crop will amount to 230,000,000 bushels, of which it is hoped to make 155,000,000 bushels available for export. Wheat stocks at December 1 totalled about 13,500,000 bushels. Exports of wheat during November totalled 1,672,000 bushels, which were shipped to India, the United Kingdom, New Zealand and Rhodesia, while exports of flour were 26,721 long tons, shipped to Ceylon, the Middle East, Islands of the Pacific, Hong Kong, the Malayan Union and Burma. Total shipments made by Australia between December 1, 1946, and November 30, 1947, amounted to 12,722,000 bushels of wheat and 645,552 long tons of flour. The current crop has deteriorated because of unfavourable weather, and first deliveries are light.

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Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

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

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

Departures from Halifax

Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	January 15-20	<i>Cumberland County</i>	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques...	February 15-20	<i>Hants County</i>	March Shipping
Lourenço Marques...	March 15-20	<i>Yarmouth County</i>	March Shipping
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	January 15-20 February 15-20 March 15-20	<i>Cumberland County</i> <i>Hants County</i> <i>Yarmouth County</i>	March Shipping
Port Elizabeth.....			March Shipping
East London.....			March Shipping
Durban.....			
Africa-West—			
Dakar.....	December 25-30	<i>Robert Espagne</i>	Furness Withy
Aregntina—			
Buenos Aires.....	January 25	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	December 25-31	<i>Sein</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	February 12	* <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	January 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Colombo.....	February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
China—			
Shanghai.....	December 28	<i>Ajax</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai.....	January 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
Shanghai.....	February 5	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Shanghai.....	February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Cuba—			
Santiago.....	January 2-5	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Denmark—			
Copenhagen.....	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Egypt—			
Port Said.....	January 13-14	<i>Radja</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Suez.....			
Finland—			
Helsinki.....	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
France— Le Havre.....	December 25-31	<i>Sein</i>	Furness Withy
Germany— Hainburg.....	February 12	* <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Gibraltar.....	January 16	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Greece— Piraeus.....	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hong Kong.....	December 28	<i>Ajaz</i> <i>Lakeside</i> <i>Achilles</i> <i>Seaside</i>	Cunard Donaldson March Shipping Cunard Donaldson March Shipping
	January 15		
	February 5		
	February 10		
India and Pakistan— Bombay.....	January 15	<i>Lakeside</i> <i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping March Shipping
Calcutta.....	February 10		
Madras.....			
Italy— Genoa.....	January 16	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venice.....	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
West Coast Ports.....	January 16	<i>Mont Gaspe</i> <i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
	January 20		
Malayan Union— Penang.....	January 13-14	<i>Radja</i> <i>A Ship</i> <i>Talthybius</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Port Swettenham.....	February 13-15		
	March 12-14		
Mediterranean— Central and Western Areas.....	January 16	<i>Mont Gaspe</i> <i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
	January 20		
Morocco— Casablanca.....	January 16 January 20	<i>Mont Gaspe</i> <i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
Netherlands— Amsterdam.....	February 12	* <i>Beaconsfield</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Rotterdam.....			
Netherlands East Indies— Batavia.....	January 13-14	<i>Radja</i> <i>A Ship</i> <i>Talthybius</i>	Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson Cunard Donaldson
Cheribun.....	February 13-15		
Samarang.....	March 12-14		
Soerabaya.....			
Newfoundland— St. John's.....	December 30	<i>North Pioneer</i> <i>Blue Cloud</i> <i>Island Connector</i>	Clarke Steamships Montreal Shipping Nfld. Canada Steamships
St. John's.....	December 31		
St. John's.....	January 4		
St. John's.....	January 6	<i>Blue Peter II</i> <i>Nova Scotia (r)</i> <i>North Pioneer</i> <i>Island Connector</i>	Montreal Shipping Furness Withy Clarke Steamships Nfld. Canada Steamships
St. John's.....	January 10		
St. John's.....	January 10		
St. John's.....	January 12		
St. John's.....	January 14		
St. John's.....	January 21	<i>Blue Cloud</i> <i>North Pioneer</i> <i>Blue Peter II</i> <i>Blue Cloud</i>	Montreal Shipping Clarke Steamships Montreal Shipping Montreal Shipping
St. John's.....	January 22		
St. John's.....	January 22		
St. John's.....	January 28		
Norway— Oslo.....	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Stavanger.....			
Bergen.....			

Departures from Halifax—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila.....	December 28	<i>Ajax</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Manila.....	February 5	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Poland—			
Gdansk.....	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Portugal—			
Lisbon.....	January 16	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Lisbon.....	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
Singapore.....			
	January 13-14	<i>Radja</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	January 15	<i>Lakeside</i>	March Shipping
	February 10	<i>Seaside</i>	March Shipping
Sweden—			
Gothenburg.....	January 14-20	<i>Tidaholm</i>	Swedish American
Malmö.....			
Norrköping.....			
Stockholm.....			
Trieste.....			
	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	March Shipping
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	January 13	<i>Montreal City</i>	Furness Withy
Avonmouth.....	January 27	<i>Pacific Stronghold</i>	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	December 31	<i>Asia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	January 10	<i>Nora Scotia</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool.....	January 17-24	<i>Port Sydney</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	February 6	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	March 12	<i>Ascania</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	Jan. 29-Feb. 5	<i>Vasconia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	January 12	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	January 29	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton.....	February 16	<i>Aquitania</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo.....	January 25	<i>Brazilian Prince</i>	Furness Withy
West Indies—			
Antigua.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Antigua.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pointer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
Angigua.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Antigua.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bahamas.....	January 9	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
Barbados.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Barbados.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pointer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
Barbados.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Barbados.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pointer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 1	<i>Fort Amherst</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Bermuda.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Bermuda.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Bermuda.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pointer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
British Guiana.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	Jan. 24-Feb. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
British Guiana.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Dominica.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Dominica.....	Dec. 24-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pointer</i>	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Halifax—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
West Indies—Con.			
Dominica.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
Dominica.....	Jan. 25-Febr. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Grenada.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Grenada.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pointer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
Grenada.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Jan. 24-Febr. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada.....	Jan. 25-Febr. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	December 27-30	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	January 9	<i>Canadian Cruiser</i> (r)	Canadian National
Jamaica.....	January 12-26	<i>A Ship</i>	Pickford and Black
Jamaica.....	February 10-13	<i>Dufferin Bell</i>	Pickford and Black
Montserrat.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pioneer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Kitts.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	Jan. 24-Febr. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Kitts.....	Jan. 25-Febr. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pointer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Lucia.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Jan. 24-Febr. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Lucia.....	Jan. 25-Febr. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	Dec. 26-Jan.-2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pointer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
St. Vincent.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Jan. 24-Febr. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
St. Vincent.....	Jan. 25-Febr. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 2	* <i>Lady Nelson</i> (r)	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Alcoa Pointer</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	January 10-17	* <i>Lady Rodney</i> (r)	Canadian National
Trinidad.....	January 10-19	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Jan. 24-Febr. 2	<i>A Ship</i>	Alcoa Steamships
Trinidad.....	Jan. 25-Febr. 2	<i>Canadian Constructor</i> (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques..	December 19-29	<i>Chandler</i>	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	January 8-18	<i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	December 19-29 January 8-18	<i>Chandler</i> <i>Cambray</i>	Elder Dempster Elder Dempster
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Australia—			
Brisbane.....	January 2-19	<i>City of Ely</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Melbourne.....			
Sydney.....	January 10	<i>Kaipara</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			

Departures from Saint John—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	December 24-30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	January 10	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	January 10	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	January 11	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Antwerp.....	January 17	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Antwerp.....	January 18	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	January 28	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	February 5	<i>Kent County</i>	Montreal Shipping
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	January 10-15	<i>Forest</i>	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai.....	January 20-25	<i>City of Carlisle</i>	McLean Kennedy
Shanghai.....	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	January 15-20	<i>Apollo (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Dominican Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	January 15-20	<i>Apollo (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Eire—			
Cork.....	January 17	<i>Irish Poplar</i>	Shipping Limited
Dublin.....			
Dublin.....	January 4-10	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy
Dublin.....	February 1-7	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
France—			
Le Havre.....	January 10	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Le Havre.....	January 18	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	January 28	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre.....	February 5	<i>Kent County</i>	Canada Steamships
Germany—			
Hamburg.....	December 24-30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	January 11	<i>Marchcape</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	January 17	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hamburg.....	January 18	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg.....	January 28	<i>Mont Sorel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Hatti—			
Port au Prince.....	January 15-20	<i>Apollo (r)</i>	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong.....			
	January 20-25	<i>City of Carlisle</i>	McLean Kennedy
	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
India and Pakistan—			
Bombay.....	January 10-15	<i>Forest</i>	McLean Kennedy
Calcutta.....			
Madras.....			
Karachi.....			
Italy—			
West Coast Ports....	January 16	<i>Capo Vita</i>	Furness Withy
Genoa.....	January 16	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
Venice.....	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Area.....	January 16	<i>Mont Gaspe</i>	Montreal Shipping
	January 20	<i>Marchport</i>	Montreal Shipping
Mexico—			
Tampico.....	January 1-3	<i>Federal Pioneer</i>	McLean Kennedy
Vera Cruz.....			
Vera Cruz.....	January 20-22	<i>Federal Ambassador</i>	McLean Kennedy

Departures from Saint John—Concluded

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—	December 24-30	<i>Twickenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Amsterdam.....	January 11	<i>Marchcape</i>	March Shipping
Rotterdam.....	January 17	<i>Beckenham</i>	Cunard Donaldson
	January 18	<i>Mont Alta</i>	Montreal Shipping
	January 28	<i>Mont Sorrel</i>	Montreal Shipping
Rotterdam.....	January 10	<i>Hedel</i>	Shipping Limited
Rotterdam.....	January 10	<i>Brant County</i>	Canada Steamships
Rotterdam.....	January 31	<i>Prins Willem II</i>	Shipping Limited
Netherlands West Indies—			
Curaçao.....	January 15-20	<i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals
New Zealand—			
Auckland.....	January 16-24	<i>City of St. Albans</i>	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Wellington.....			
Lyttelton.....			
Dunedin.....			
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2	<i>Lord O'Neill</i>	McLean Kennedy
Belfast.....	January 26-31	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Philippines—			
Manila.....	January 20-25	<i>City of Carlisle</i>	McLean Kennedy
Manila.....	February 3-4	<i>Achilles</i>	Cunard Donaldson
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	December 23-30	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	January 5-12	<i>Carmia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth.....	January 17	<i>Irish Poplar</i>	Shipping Limited
Avonmouth.....	February 3-10	<i>Gracia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 6	<i>Delilian</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	January 14-21	<i>Corrientes</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	February 9-16	<i>Norwegian</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Hull.....	Dec. 29-Jan. 2	<i>Eucadia</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Leith.....	January 3	<i>Cairnesk</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	December 23-29	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	December 23-30	<i>Salacia</i> (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	Dec. 26-Jan. 4	<i>Asia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 2	<i>Lord O'Neill</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	January 1-8	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	January 4-10	<i>Lord Glentoran</i>	McLean Kennedy-
Liverpool.....	January 14	<i>Empress of Canada</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	January 18-25	<i>Arabia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	January 26-31	<i>Torr Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	February 1-7	<i>Fanad Head</i>	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	February 10	<i>Beaverford</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	February 14	<i>Beaverburn</i>	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool.....	March 1	<i>Beavercove</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Dec. 27-Jan. 3	<i>Port Melbourne</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	Dec. 28-Jan. 3	<i>Beaver Glen</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Dec. 31-Jan. 7	<i>Beavercove</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	January 6	<i>Valacia</i> (r)	Cunard Donaldson
London.....	January 23	<i>Beaverdell</i> (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	Jan. 25-Feb. 2	<i>Hillcrest Park</i>	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester.....	December 30	<i>Manchester Division</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	January 1	<i>Manchester Progress</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	January 11	<i>Manchester Shipper</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	January 29	<i>Manchester</i>	
		<i>Commerce</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester.....	February 5	<i>Manchester Regiment</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Newcastle.....	January 3	<i>Cairnesk</i> (r)	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira.....	January 15-20	<i>Apollo</i> (r)	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departures from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	Dec. 15-Jan. 10	<i>A Ship</i> <i>Silverwalnut</i> <i>Rempang</i>	North Pacific Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques...	January 11		
Lourenço Marques...	February		
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	January 11 February	<i>Silverwalnut</i> <i>Rempang</i>	Dingwall Cotts Dingwall Cotts
Port Elizabeth.....			
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Cape Town.....	Dec. 15-Jan. 10	<i>A Ship</i>	North Pacific
East London.....			
Durban.....			
Walvis Bay.....			
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	January 6	<i>Mormacland</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	January 5	<i>Seattle</i> <i>Magnolia State</i> <i>Rouen</i>	Gardner Johnson Anglo Canadian Empire Shipping
Antwerp.....	January 7		
Antwerp.....	January 17		
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	January 6	<i>Mormacland</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Burma—			
Rangoon.....	January 3	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Ceylon—			
Colombo.....	January 4	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica.....	January 14-15 February 4-5	<i>Santa Flavia</i> <i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Antofagasta.....			
Valparaiso.....			
China—			
Shanghai.....	January 14	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Taku Bar.....			
Shanghai.....			
Shanghai.....	Dec. 21-Jan. 6	<i>Lake Okanagan</i> <i>Canada Mail</i> <i>Oregon Mail</i>	Canada Shipping American Mail Line American Mail Line
Shanghai.....	January 3-4		
Shanghai.....	January 19-20		
Colombia—			
Buenaventura.....	January 14-15	<i>Santa Flavia</i> <i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura.....	February 4-5		
Barranquilla.....	January 20	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil.....	January 14-15	<i>Santa Flavia</i> <i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson Gardner Johnson
Guayaquil.....	February 4-5		
France—			
Le Havre.....	January 7	<i>Magnolia State</i> <i>Rouen</i>	Anglo Canadian Empire Shipping
Le Havre.....	January 17		
Marseilles.....	January 9	<i>Ara Ponchelet</i>	Anglo Canadian
Germany—			
Bremen.....	January 7	<i>Magnolia State</i>	Anglo Canadian
Hamburg.....			
Greece—			
Piraeus.....	January 9	<i>Ara Ponchelet</i>	Anglo Canadian

Departures from Vancouver—Continued

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Guatemala— San Jose de Guatemala.....	January 20	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Hong Kong	January 3-4	<i>Canada Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	January 14	<i>Bougainville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	January 19-20	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie	
India and Pakistan— Bombay.....	January 4	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Karachi.....	Late February	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Madras.....	Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta.....			
Calcutta.....	January 3	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Italy— Genoa.....	January 9	<i>Ara Ponchelet</i>	Anglo Canadian
Japan— Yokohama.....	January 3-4	<i>Canada Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Yokohama.....	January 19-20	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Malayan Union— Penang.....	January 14	<i>Bougainville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Port Swettenham...	February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Netherlands— Rotterdam.....	January 7	<i>Magnolia State</i>	Anglo Canadian
Rotterdam.....	January 17	<i>Rouen</i>	Empire Shipping
Netherlands East Indies— Batavia.....	January 3	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya.....	January 4	<i>Limburg</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	January 14	<i>Bougainville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	Late February	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Panama— Balboa.....	January 14-15	<i>Santa Flavia</i>	Gardner Johnson
	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Peru— Talara.....	January 14-15	<i>Santa Flavia</i>	Gardner Johnson
Callao.....	February 4-5	<i>Santa Leonor</i>	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo.....			
Philippines— Manila.....	January 3-4	<i>Canada Mail</i>	American Mail Line
Iloilo.....	January 14	<i>Bougainville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Cebu.....	January 19-20	<i>Oregon Mail</i>	American Mail Line
	February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
Iloilo.....	January 4	<i>Lawak</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	January 14	<i>Vingnes</i>	Empire Shipping
Manila.....	Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Manila.....	Late February	<i>Zeeman</i>	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	January 14	<i>Bougainville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	Early February	<i>Silverguava</i>	Dingwall Cotts
	February 14	<i>Roseville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	March 14	<i>Castleville</i>	Balfour Guthrie
	April 14	<i>Francisville</i>	Balfour Guthrie

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Sweden— Gothenburg..... } Stockholm..... }	January 5	<i>Seattle</i>	Gardner Johnson
Salvador— La Libertad..... } La Union..... }	January 20	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
Taiwan	Dec. 21—Jan. 6	<i>Lake Okanagan</i>	Canada Shipping
United Kingdom— Liverpool..... } London..... } Manchester..... }	February	<i>Pacific Shipper</i>	Furness Pacific
London.....	Dec. 27—Jan. 14	<i>Lake Athabasca</i>	Anglo Canadian
Miscellaneous Ports.	(January 6 January 13 February)	<i>Parthenia Nora Moller Lakonia</i>	Balfour Guthrie Empire Shipping Balfour Guthrie
Venezuela— La Guaira..... } Maracaibo..... } Puerto Cabello..... }	January 20	<i>Don Aurelio</i>	Empire Shipping
West Indies— Trinidad.....	January 6	<i>Mormacland</i>	Balfour Guthrie

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, 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	
Belleville—Chamber of Commerce.	Renfrew—Board of Trade.
Gananoque—Chamber of Commerce.	St. Catharines—Chamber of Commerce.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.	Toronto—Can. Manufacturers' Association.
Kingston—Chamber of Commerce.	Welland—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.	
Pembroke—Chamber of Commerce.	

W. G. Stark, former Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Lima, Peru, continued his Canadian tour in Edmonton on November 14. During the course of the next few months he will discuss trade of Peru and Ecuador with businessmen across the country.

W. G. Stark

(Former Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Lima)

Hamilton—January 5-7.
St. Catharines—January 8.
Welland—January 9.
Toronto—January 10-28.
Belleville and Batawa—January 29.
Kingston—January 30.

Gananoque—January 31.
Montreal—February 2-21.
Pembroke—February 23.
Renfrew—February 24.
Ottawa—February 25-28.

Foreign Exchange Quotations

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

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations Dec. 15	Nominal Quotations Dec. 22
Argentina.....	Peso	Off.	.2977	.2977
		Free	.2490	.2495
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		.0017	.0017
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
	2985	.2985
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 enquiries 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 enquiries concerning commodities; maintenance of Exporters' Directory; administration of Export Permit Branch.

Assistant Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

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

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

Livestock and products, D. G. W. Douglas (2380)

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

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

Assists in providing information concerning sources of supply and availability of products, import procedure and other problems; maintains liaison with industry and importers; compiles directory of Canadian importers and foreign exporters.

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

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

Fats and oils, R. T. Elworthy (4161)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (6905)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (6958)
Drugs, chemicals and non-metallic minerals, P. E. Jensen (6958)
Coal, iron and steel (6905)
Tin, antimony and other non-ferrous metals (6958)

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

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

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics (6958)

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.....	Johannesburg
Greenland.....	Oslo	Tasmania.....	Melbourne
Guatemala.....	Guatemala City	Trinidad.....	Port of Spain
Haiti.....	Havana, Cuba	Tunisia.....	Paris
Hawaii.....	Los Angeles	Turkey.....	Athens
Hong Kong.....	Hong Kong	Uganda.....	Johannesburg
Iceland.....	Glasgow	United States.....	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
India.....	Bombay	United Kingdom.....	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Iran (Persia).....	Cairo	Uruguay.....	Buenos Aires
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	Cairo	Venezuela.....	Caracas
Ireland.....	Dublin	Wales.....	Liverpool
Italy.....	Rome	Western Samoa.....	Wellington, New Zealand
Jamaica.....	Kingston	Windward Islands.....	Port of Spain
Kenya.....	Johannesburg	Yugoslavia.....	Rome
Leeward Islands.....	Port of Spain		
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: Canfrucou, 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: Boite Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

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

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—MAURICE BÉLANGER, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropole, Avenida Presidente Wilson, 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.
São Paulo—J. C. DEPOCAS, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—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, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

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

Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.

Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. BOYER, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 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 Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 3 rue Scribe. Territory includes Switzerland, Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Germany

Frankfurt—D. W. JACKSON, Canadian Economic Representative, % Allied Contact Section, H.Q. EUCOM, Frankfurt, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, *Canadian Frankfurt/Main*.

Greece

Athens—T. J. MONTY, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.
Territory includes Turkey.

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. BIRKETT, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Post Office Box 400.
Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. NOBLE, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.
Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

Bombay—RICHARD GREW, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.
Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

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

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

Italy

Rome—J. P. MANION, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, via Saverio Mercadante 15-17. Address for letters: Casella Postale 475. (Telephones—471-597 and 470-708.)

Territory includes Czechoslovakia, Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—Concluded

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.

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 Netherlands 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 and Greenland.

Pakistan

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

Peru

Lima—C. J. VAN TIGHEM, 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, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

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 Centre. Territory includes Bermuda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

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, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 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.
- Bolivia**—Emilio Diaz Romero, Consul General, 4 Notre Dame Street East, Montreal.
- 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, Room 49, 46 Elgin 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 Garcia de la Huerta, 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.
- Colombia**—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.
- Cuba**—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, 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.
- Dominican Republic**—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.
- Ecuador**—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.
- France**—Bernard Lechartier, Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.
- Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.
- Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.
- Greece**—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.
- Haiti**—Philippe Cantave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.
- India**—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.
- Ireland**—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.
- Italy**—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Legation, 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.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, 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.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BELair 1607.

Sweden—B. G. Järnstedt, Second Secretary, 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. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Vice-Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey—Rifki Zorlu, Counsellor of the 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. S. Skvortsov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—A. M. Wiseman, C.M.G., M.C., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

R. K. Jopson, O.B.E., Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HARbour 2257.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

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.

Yugoslavia—Pavle Lukin, Chargé d'Affaires, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4966.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Growers, shippers and buyers of Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes may be interested in a brochure prepared by the Foreign Trade Service, in consultation with the Department of Agriculture, in an effort to stimulate the export sale of potatoes. Copies of this brochure, in colour, may be obtained from the Director, Trade Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

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)