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COVER . . . Most of the raw materials used by the Netherlands steel industry are imported; the coal in these box cars pictured in the railway yards of the Steel Works comes from Limburg, Belgium. But low transport costs—most of the materials move by water—keep the industry competitive. See story on page 2.

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Dutch Steel: the Postwar Picture

Its expansion plans completed, the Dutch iron and steel industry takes stock of its competitive position and of the immediate sales outlook.

THE HAGUE—The Netherlands iron and steel industry has now completed its postwar expansion plans. The Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works situated at Ymuiden, the North Sea outlet for the port of Amsterdam, launched in June an affiliated company named "Breedband". The new plant consists of a semi-continuous hot strip mill, a continuous cold mill and a tinplate mill. The new semi-continuous hot strip mill will have an annual production of 210 thousand tons of sheet steel and the cold mill will further process the hot mill production. The tinplate mill will have an annual capacity of approximately 75,000 tons.

The Netherlands Government has been the principal investor in the expansion of Dutch iron and steel capacity. The new Breedband company has a capital of 125 million guilders, of which 87·5 million guilders are paid up. The Government is putting in 80 million guilders of which 65 million were derived from Marshall Aid counterpart funds. The Steel Works hold seven million guilders of Breedband's capital. Only 500 thousand guilders have been obtained from private investors. Breedband has taken two loans totalling 46 million guilders. One is for 20 million guilders under mortgage and the other for 26 million guilders, interest and redemption on which are guaranteed by the Government.

Iron and Steel Production

The Royal Netherlands Iron and Steel Works has blast furnaces with a total annual output of 600 thousand tons of pig iron. The steel plant, which uses pig iron and scrap, consists of five open hearth furnaces, each with a capacity of 180 tons. The company's steel blooming mill will send approximately half its production to the new Breedband steel processing organization. The other half it will retain in the Steel Works' heavy plate mill, which has an annual output of over 200 thousand tons. As a final step to round off the Netherlands iron and steel operations, the Steel Works plans a 50 per cent increase in its blast furnace capacity and the addition of two new batteries of coke ovens. It has arranged for the City of Amsterdam to use the manufactured gas resulting from the new coke oven installations.

The following table shows the production of the Ymuiden company during the past two years:

	1950-51	1951-52
	(in metric	tons)
Production of pig iron	458,527	506,708
Exports of pig iron	281,960	233,640
Production of steel blocks	329,866	379,159
Production of cast tubes	29,312	35,625
Production of thick sheets	158,901	194,651
Production of thin sheets	70,218	75,011
Production of beams	12,159	21,218
Production of fertilizers (in pure nitrogen)	46,681	60,991
Production of cement	227,000	314,634
Supply of gas to municipalities	70,103,496	80,810,688 cu. metres

The Netherlands iron and steel industry enjoys a particularly strong sales position because domestic demand is well in excess of production. Steel consumption in the Netherlands at present totals 1,200,000 tons a year of finished products. Production of the Netherlands industry is 850 thousand tons a year, resulting in approximately 600 thousand tons of finished products—about half the nation's needs.

The market for tinplate in the Netherlands is approximately 90,000 tons and the domestic industry supplies 75,000.

Based on Low-Cost Transport

Although the Netherlands must import practically all its raw materials for the iron and steel industry, it can carry on an economic operation because of low-cost water transport. The establishment of the Steel Works at a seaport connected to an inland canal system keeps raw material transport costs extremely low. The depletion of high-grade domestic iron ores in the chief industrial countries of Europe has made Holland competitive because her transport costs are lower.

High-grade ores with an iron content of 50 to 68 per cent come by ship to Ymuiden from Sweden, Spain, North Africa and France. Coal is transported by canal barges from Limburg, in the extreme southeast. This region supplies 60 per cent of the industry's total requirements. Limestone from the company's mines in Belgium moves by barge and coaster direct to the Ymuiden works. Finished iron and steel products can be sent to almost any point in the Netherlands via a network of canals.

Since World War II, the Netherlands has been working hard to increase the number of her industries. An ever-increasing population means that more jobs must be found for the 30,000 new workers who come into the labour market each year. The establishment of an iron and steel industry has meant that an increasing number of metalworking factories are being founded to finish the basic material provided by the Steel Works. Shipbuilding, which has always played an important part in the Netherlands economy, is the largest single user of iron and steel.

The Schuman Plan

The Netherlands iron and steel industry still views with some reserve the establishment of the European Coal and Steel Community. It feels that the results of the Schuman Plan will hinge upon the activities of the High Authority and its ability to carry out the principles established. The Schuman Plan came at a fortunate time when the industries of all countries involved were operating at a good level; the Netherlands iron and steel companies anticipate greater difficulties if and when production greatly exceeds demand. One concrete gain which Holland hopes for from the Schuman Plan is access to German coal, thus eliminating the need to import American coal and the consequent high transport cost.

In spite of a slowdown in world markets, the iron and steel industry in the Netherlands is confident that it can compete, thanks to its low-cost structure. It feels too that domestic demand will absorb a large part of the production. At present order books are full and no slackening of activity is in prospect for some time.

—W. G. Pybus
Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

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Cashew Nuts: a Dollar Earner

From Quilon, in the state of Travancore, come most of the cashew nuts used in Canada . . . and India is finding this small industry earns dollars in Canada and the U.S.

NEW DELHI—India is an important source of cashew nuts, a commodity which has figured prominently in Canadian-Indian trade for the past several years though the value of Canadian imports of cashew nuts is small compared with imports of jute and tea. Cashew nuts are of growing value to India as a dollar-earner because Canada and the United States, with the United Kingdom, are the principal markets for them.

The cashew nut industry has expanded considerably during the past fifteen years. Production is largely centered on the western seaboard of India between Bombay and Travancore and the principal export centres are Cochin, Mangalore and Bombay.

Portuguese missionaries are said to have introduced the cashew nut tree into India some 400 years ago. It is an evergreen tree growing to a height of 40 feet, with a rough bark and a fruit resembling the apple. It is a hardy, drought-resistant plant, sensitive to frost, and grows best in sandy soils. In India it is generally grown on low ridges which are too dry and stony for other crops.

Processing the Fruit

The fruit, which is about 2-3½ inches in length, is juicy and contains a hard, smooth, shiny nut holding the cashew kernel. A fully developed cashew nut tree is capable of producing 100 lb. of nuts in shell every year. The collecting season extends from March to the end of May or June.

After the fruit is plucked, the nut is extracted and taken to the factory. There are 164 cashew factories in India, the majority of them in or near the city of Quilon in the state of Travancore on the extreme southern tip of India. The nuts require delicate handling and consequently the labour force is largely female. The nuts are first sun-dried and then roasted. The methods of roasting are primitive although mechanized equipment is used in some of the larger factories. This machinery consists of a double-walled rotating drum which revolves over controlled flame. In another process, the nuts are roasted in a cashew shell oil bath.

After roasting, the nuts are opened and the kernels removed. This is a difficult operation and has to be done by hand to ensure that the kernel is not damaged. In the same process, the outer skin of the kernel is removed.

Main centre of the cashew nut industry is the state of Travancore. The photograph shows the canals at Quilon, in Travancore, where most of the 164 processing plants in India have been built.

The final step is grading and packing. The standard quality is 320 (signifying 320 pieces to the pound) and is the quality usually exported to Canada and the United States. Other common grades are: 210, 240, 400, 450, scorched wholes, butts, splits, pieces and small pieces. Four-gallon tins are usually used in packing and the net contents weigh 25 lb. The tins are infused with carbon dioxide gas and packed into one case.

Imports from Africa

India does not produce sufficient raw nuts to keep these factories busy. Approximately 60 per cent of the total supply is imported from Portuguese East Africa and British East Africa, where the nuts grow wild as they do in India. The trade in cashew nuts between India and Africa is largely controlled by a group of Bombay merchants through agents who collect the nuts by bartering cloth, pepper and other commodities. The raw nuts are then shipped to the factories in India for processing.

Of secondary importance in the cashew nut industry is the cashew shell oil extracted during processing. This oil is used as a waterproofing agent and as a preservative in the painting of boats, fishing nets and light woodwork. Under polymerization, cashew shell oil is used in a variety of products: insulating varnishes, typewriter rolls, oil and acid-proof setting cements, industrial flooring tiles and automobile brake linings.

The fruit of the cashew is largely wasted because there are no tinning and preserving facilities; it can be used to make a high class liquor.

The industry's location in South India is advantageous for a number of reasons. The climate and soil of the area are favourable for cashew production, the ports are well located for importing the African nuts and exporting the finished product, and the area provides an adequate supply of cheap labour. The industry employs approximately 100 thousand people and the average wage is about Rs.2 per day (43 cents). Finally, India is fortunate in its mercantile community who have built up this industry and have extended their operations to Africa to ensure a steady supply of the raw nuts.

Development Needed

However, a greater development of the Indian industry appears necessary. Large areas are available in South India for the further cultivation of cashew nuts but collection and transport facilities would have to be improved. Progress along these lines would help make India self-sufficient in cashew nuts. If quality grading, research in planting, cultivation and processing are given greater attention, the export of cashews to such important markets as Canada and the United States should be further stimulated.

The importance of cashews as a foreign exchange earner for India is shown by the value of exports of cashew kernels to foreign countries during the year ended March 31, 1953:

	Rupees	Dollars
United States	93,801,945	$19,885,911
United Kingdom	27,493,487	5,828,516
Canada	5,135,095	1,088,620
Australia	255,258	54,060
Other countries	957,045	202,884
Total exports for 12-month period	127,642,830	27,059,991

—R. K. Thomson
Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

Transportation

The Transportation and Communications Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce will be glad to supply shippers and others interested with information on water, rail, air and road transport services to and from Canada.

The Division has compiled a list of the principal Canadian trade routes and of the steamship companies maintaining services on them. To obtain this list and any further help with international transportation problems, write to the Director, Transportation and Communications Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

New England Takes Stock

. . . and finds 1953 a good year so far, with employment up, the textiles outlook improving, and business brisk—despite some weak spots.

BOSTON—The first half of 1953 proved to be a period of steady, healthy business for New England. Employment, production and earnings were near the peak. The usual summer slowdown developed in June and July but it was less pronounced than in recent years. Employment was higher than for the similar period last year and per capita earnings above the national average. There were indications of a growing shift to durable goods in a region which has traditionally produced non-durables.

The Industrial Scene

New products, methods and materials contributed in large measure to the region's prosperity while research-based industry, including plastics and electronics, continued its remarkable expansion. Approximately one-sixth of the nation's research laboratories are situated in New England.

The cotton textile industry recovered from the slump of 1952 and enjoyed a good six months. Employment was higher, prices improved, and some mills report output sold well into 1954. Rayon and the newer synthetic fabrics did well while woollen goods held their own in the face of rising costs. New England shoe factories experienced an improvement over the first six months of last year. Production for 1953 is estimated at 504 million pairs, one per cent under last year's 508·5 million. Inventories are now equal to three months' sales, as compared with the usual one and a half to two months' supply. Consequently, production for the second half-year will likely drop to 242 million pairs, as compared with the first half's 262 million.

Agricultural Outlook

Plantings were delayed in some areas by an unusually wet spring. Farmers' incomes were below those for similar months of last year as average prices for farm produce slipped. A larger crop of Maine potatoes is forecast from the same acreage as last year—some 63·8 million bushels compared with 52·2 million in 1952. The hay crop was excellent and dairymen were able to store a high quality reserve for the winter months. Milk prices to producers fell below those those of last year. Landings of fishery products at the Boston Fish Pier have been below those of the first half of 1952. Prices also were lower in the early months of the year but have held more steady and in June were topping 1952 levels. Cold storage holdings of frozen fillets in New England have been reduced to levels slightly below the high reached in 1952. This has helped to stabilize prices.

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Defence spending showed wide variation between industries. Although there was some levelling off, the general level of activity remained high. Firms faced with reductions in government orders were turning to development of new products, accelerated selling programs, increased plant efficiency and greater export trade. As defence production in New England amounts to about 15 per cent of present output, a 20 per cent cutback in orders for the armed services would affect the area's industrial structure only slightly.

Building Gains

New England was the only region in the country to register a larger number of housing starts in May than in April. Industrial building showed a gain of 13 per cent in the value of contract awards for April and May over those months last year. However, the value of all contracts awarded during June was 38 per cent lower than in June 1952. July awards were 8 per cent higher.

The Business Picture

New orders received by firms during July were considered satisfactory for that time of year. Department store sales improved over those of a year ago and stores held a large volume of outstanding orders. Demand for the better grades of northeastern white pine remained strong, with some weakness in orders for the lower grades. Some uncertainty appeared in the market for spruce and lower grade hardwoods. Demand for high-grade hardwoods remained firm as furniture manufacturers received orders during the second quarter which will keep them comfortably occupied.

Business and agricultural loans declined slightly from June to July but remained about 11 per cent above those of a year ago. Sales of new cars in Massachusetts slowed somewhat in July but totals for the first seven months of 1953 were running 39 per cent above the comparable 1952 figures. Average prices advanced somewhat during July at all levels of distribution. Unemployment was relatively low this summer and unemployment insurance claims were 40 per cent lower in July than they were a year ago.

What's Ahead?

The course of business in New England is expected to follow the national pattern fairly closely during the second half of 1953. Business should continue good for a long time to come, according to the optimists, who point to many consumer demands yet to be filled. In addition there are urgently needed roads, schools, hospitals and other public projects which can take up any slack which develops. Building activity may come close to last year's high and funds will be adequate. With plenty of jobs and more money in their pockets, New Englanders seem to have few doubts about the future.

—D. H. Cheney
Vice-Consul of Canada and Trade Commissioner

FAIRS and EXHIBITIONS

Dollar Quotas for German Fairs

BONN—Canadian exporters of manufactured products who believe that West Germany offers a potential market will be pleased to learn that limited dollar allocations are now available to Canadian exhibitors at any of the recognized German International Trade Fairs. The amounts involved are not large but they do afford a valuable opportunity for keeping brand names before the West German consumer. They also provide a useful means of testing the German market for special Canadian products.

Under the present plan, the import quotas are granted for periods of six months; in effect, this means a separate quota for spring and fall fairs. Preceding each half-year, the Federal Ministry of Economics assigns dollar quotas to each country applying. These amounts are then reallocated among the individual firms which have reserved space at German trade fairs during the period covered by the regulations.

It is not essential that a Canadian firm be represented in Germany to be eligible for a fair quota. Canadian exhibitors, however, will probably find it more effective—and certainly more convenient—to use the services of a German firm, even if this involves the appointment of a temporary representative only.

Regulations on Use of Quotas

The following is a digest of the terms which exhibitors must accept in order to be eligible for a dollar allocation:

- Space must be rented at one or more of the recognized German International Trade Fairs. These include the following for 1954:

Spring Fairs

Hanover—Grosse Deutsche Industrie-Messe	April 25-May 4
Frankfurter Mustermesse	March 7-March 11
Cologne—International Cologne Fair	
Part I —Furniture	February 19-February 22
Part II —Ironware	March 7-March 9
Part III—Textiles	March 14-March 16

Fall Fairs

Frankfurt	early September
Cologne	early September
Berlin Industry Fair	late September

- Contracts for the re-sale of imports under the fair quota must be concluded during the Fair at which the goods are exhibited.

- Quotas will be granted only to those firms registering for exhibition not later than four weeks before the Fair opens.

- Sales may be made only to an established importer for the purpose of re-sale or for industrial and professional use.

- Fair contingents cannot be transferred.

- Importers representing Canadian firms must show written certificates from the latter that they are authorized to exhibit its products.

Canadian exporters interested in exhibiting at any of the German trade fairs listed above are requested to inform the Commercial Counsellor, Bonn, or the Director, Export Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, well in advance of the opening day of the fair, in order that an allocation of dollar exchange may be requested for the import of their products into West Germany.

—W. Van Vliet
Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada

A First in Tunis

On October 17, Tunis will be the scene of the first "Foire Internationale" to be organized in Tunisia. This fair is under the patronage of His Highness the Bey and His Excellency the Ambassador of France, Resident General in Tunisia, and it will remain open until November 1.

Purpose behind the Fair is to develop commercial relations between Tunisia and metropolitan France, on the one hand, and between Tunisia and other countries on the other. The sponsors also hope that it will help industry there to increase its production by obtaining imports of machines or materials likely to further this objective.

Sao Paulo's Fair

São Paulo is already making extensive preparations for its first International Trade Fair, which will be part of the celebrations marking São Paulo's 400th birthday next year. The Fair, which will be held at Ibirapuera Park, site of the fourth centennial events, will open on July 9, 1954, and will run for three months.

Intending exhibitors must apply for space by December 31, 1953. The charge for space has been set at Cr.$1.500 per square metre (about $7.50 a square foot), plus a flat charge of about $25 per stand. Foreign exhibits will be grouped, by countries, in the Pavilion of the Nations. Manufacturers, exclusive representatives, and distributors are all free to display goods, but they should notify the committee early about the type of exhibits planned, the area, and value of the saleable products. For further information, write the Exhibition Service, Fourth Centennial Committee, 24 de Maio 250, São Paulo, Brazil.

British Honduras as a Market

KINGSTON—British Honduras, though it covers a large area, has a population of slightly less than 70,000—with about 50 per cent living in the capital city of Belize. Purchasing power is relatively low. Tradewise, British Honduras serves as an entrepôt for the Yucatan peninsula of Mexico and, to some extent, for Guatemala.

Lumber and certain allied products such as chicle are the country's economic mainstays, though a move is under way for greater agricultural production with the objective of producing more food locally. Traditionally, British Honduras is linked with the U.S. and until devaluation about two years ago, its dollar was tied to the U.S. dollar. Main shipping connections are with New Orleans and Tampa.

Three Main Suppliers

Over 70 per cent of imports into British Honduras in 1951 came from three countries—the United States, the United Kingdom, and Canada—and about 68 per cent of her exports went to the same three countries. This situation has changed little since the late 1930's, except that the United States now takes a smaller proportion of British Honduras exports and the United Kingdom supplies a larger share of her imports. Canada now has a somewhat smaller share of the British Honduras market than before the war. The table gives the details: *

	1938				1951			
	Imports	%	Domestic Exports	%	Imports	%	Domestic Exports	%
Total	$4,004,091		$1,816,274		$12,407,332		$5,985,700	
UK.	763,168	19·1	408,115	22·4	4,923,424	31·6	1,623,793	27·1
Canada ..	322,677	8·1	111,066	6·1	857,473	6·9	442,619	7·4
U.S.	1,232,608	30·7	1,280,837	70·5	4,099,384	33·0	2,020,378	33·7

Canada's Share of Market

Canada's 6·9 per cent share of the British Honduras market in 1951 represented largely sales of ten products, with wheat flour well in the lead and beer and powdered milk in the rearguard. The following table shows quantities and values of these ten imports into British Honduras in 1951 and also gives the corresponding figures for 1938.

	1951		1938	
	Quantity	Value (BH$) c.i.f.	Quantity	Value (BH$) c.i.f.
Flour (196 lb. bags)	14,149	237,818	11,530	60,363
Cotton Piece Goods (yd.)	364,308	167,694	43,028	8,690
Evaporated Milk (cwt.)	2,924	81,426	307	2,912
Paper	....	69,464	....	6,704
Pickled Pork (cwt.)	1,466	48,769	1,387	16,313
Canned Fish (cwt.)	624	30,323	727	8,239
Sweetened Condensed Milk (cwt.)	411	13,977	1	12
Leather boots and shoes (doz. pairs)	252	11,708	262	5,579
Beer (gals.)	5,500	10,565	....	....
Powdered Milk (cwt.)	93	9,059	79	2,959
		680,803		111,771

* Figures are British Honduras dollars.

Sales of several Canadian commodities have slipped in the 13 years between 1938 and 1951. No Canadian butter now goes to British Honduras, no salted beef, and only negligible quantities of cheese, bacon and ham. Australia has captured the greater part of the butter and cheese market; New Zealand has become the largest supplier of salted beef, and the United States of bacon and ham. Canada has ceased to sell any tobacco there; in 1938, she sent British Honduras about 15,000 pounds but the U.S. and Southern Rhodesia now share the market between them. About one-third of the potatoes imported once came from Canada; today the United States supplies most of them. Imports of canned fish, oats and mess pork also decreased in *volume* as compared with 1938, though the value rose.

Some Exports Increased

Of non-agricultural products, the following imports decreased in volume: men's shirts and underwear (Hong Kong was the main supplier in 1951); rubber boots and shoes (the U.K. supplies the bulk); canvas shoes with rubber soles (U.K. is main supplier); cars and trucks (no imports from Canada in 1951); hosiery (none in 1951). Tires and tubes also disappeared from the import list. Certain products sold slightly better in 1951 than in 1938, among them spices, linseed oil, oilcloth and linoleum, paints and varnishes, newsprint, and stationery.

To sum up, the four products which chalked up the greatest increases were evaporated milk, newsprint, paper, and cotton piece goods. The latter gained at the expense of the United Kingdom and, to a lesser degree, the United States.

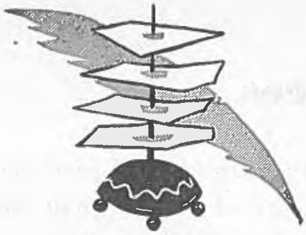
Some Obstacles Remain

Two factors make greater sales to British Honduras somewhat difficult: the restrictions against dollar goods and the shipping situation. Perhaps a third factor is the slow increase in Canada's purchases from British Honduras.

For about 15 years before 1941, the C.N.S.S. *Connector* ran between Kingston, Jamaica, and Belize, British Honduras, and provided easy trans-shipment for Canadian goods. When this service was abolished, trans-shipment charges became almost prohibitive. In addition, the port of Belize lacks proper storage facilities. This means that, for a commodity like flour, bulk cargoes are required at frequent intervals in quantities which are not of interest to shipping companies. Consequently, such freight is carried on vessels from New Orleans.

If restrictions on dollar goods were lifted and shipping facilities improved, Canada might be able to raise her sales to British Honduras to about one million dollars a year, 11 or 12 per cent of present total imports.

—M. B. Palmer
Canadian Government Trade Commissioner



General Notes

AUSTRALIA

Export Controls Eased—Export controls have been lifted on six Australian products, enabling them to be exported freely and without prior approval from the export licensing authorities. The items are fibro cement, solder bars and strips, stainless steel sinks, prefabricated buildings, and tin concentrates, ores and ingots. The government policy is to reduce controls where possible and thus increase Australia's export earnings. Export controls were imposed during World War II and have been continued during the postwar period to ensure that commodities essential to the Australian economy and in short supply were not exported—Sydney, Aug. 25.

EGYPT

Export of Super Phosphates—The export of 50,000 tons of super phosphates has been approved by the Egyptian authorities; 25,000 tons may be exported now—Cairo, Aug. 21.

LEBANON

Irrigation, Hydro-Electric Projects—A preparatory survey of the proposed \$40 million Litani River irrigation and hydro-electric scheme is to be made at a cost of \$700 thousand by agreement between the Lebanese Government and the Point Four administration. In addition to Point Four aid, the Government has asked the International Bank for a loan—Beirut, Aug. 24.

SOUTH AFRICA

Crops Are Good—The agricultural harvests for the year 1952-53 have been the most bountiful in the history of the country; crops have flourished and record prices are being paid to the farmers. Despite serious drought conditions at the beginning of the season and an unfavourable outlook in the pre-planting period (and in fact during the earlier part of the planting season), belated rains encouraged replanting in December and January. Good weather carrying on into the autumn produced a very favourable crop from the second seeding. The maize crop is now placed at 32·3 million bags (of 200 lb.), an all-time record and 13 million bags more than the 1951-52 crop. Proceeds to mealie farmers from the crop will exceed £50 million. The Kaffir corn crop, totalling 2,452,000 bags, is a third larger than in the previous year. Wool farmers also have enjoyed one of the best seasons on record, with a clip of 255 million lb., valued at £50 million—Cape Town, Aug. 27.

Italian Agriculture Advances . . .

Postwar years hâve seen agricultural products regain their prewar place, and land reform and other projects should bring further gains.

ROME—Italy is enjoying another good harvest and in some respects is bettering 1952 production; the wheat crop is establishing a new record of more than 320 million bushels. These agricultural successes reflect not only the favourable weather conditions of the past two years, but show that most types of Italian agriculture have overcome the wartime dislocations so well that production is topping the high levels of the 1930's. The Government continues to direct and assist agriculture with the twofold objective of securing a better land tenure for the rural population and of improving the levels of production.

Because of its temperate and sub-tropical climate and the fertility of its plains and valleys, Italy has the most diversified agriculture in Europe. Its cereal production is of major consequence, with the wheat crop contending with that of France for first place in European production. Yet Italy's 47 million people rely so heavily on bread and "pasta" in the place of meats that domestic production must usually be supplemented by substantial wheat imports. Italy produces moderate amounts of oats and barley but corn is the principal feed-grain crop. Forage crops are particularly necessary because the land is cultivated too intensively to permit pastures. Alfalfa, the main forage crop, yields four or five cuttings a year.

Fruit and Vegetables Important

Fruit and vegetable production is particularly significant because it not only provides the home market with fresh food the year round but is the main source of Italy's agricultural exports. Grapes almost equal the crops of all other fruits, but go mainly into wine production. Apples, peaches and pears, oranges, lemons and tangerines are the ranking export items. Olive oil enjoys a fairly widespread export market. Canned tomatoes, fresh tomatoes, cabbage, cauliflower and potatoes have substantial sales abroad. Although some specialty items such as cherries in brine and tomato paste find their way to Canada, the main outlets for Italy's exports of fruit and vegetables are in northern Europe, particularly Western Germany and Switzerland, where Italy's early maturing crops are in seasonal demand.

Italy's dairy industry is primarily a domestic one. Italians do not use as much fluid milk as northern Europeans and supplement their butter production with imports. There is both an export and import trade in cheese, but on balance Italy is a net exporter. The dairy industry is also the primary source of beef and veal, although beef is also imported from Denmark, Argentina and Uruguay. Domestic hog production provides pork for the winter months; supplies of mutton and lamb are fair.

The postwar program of breaking up large holdings and distributing land to peasant proprietors is going forward. A house is built on each of the holdings before the new owner takes over. Above, one of the farmhouses.

A description of Italy's agriculture would not be complete without mention of several special crops. Irrigated sections of the Po Valley lend themselves to the production of rice, which Italy exports. Tobacco growers produce enough for Italy's own needs and a small export surplus. The production of sugar beets is sufficient to make the country almost independent of sugar imports. There is a silk industry, a small cotton one, and some hemp growing.

To assist in appraising the progress made since the war, the following table gives the indices, based on prewar production (1936-39=100), for representative commodities.

	1950	1951	1952
Wheat	103	92	104
Corn	65	93	81
Rice	91	97	111
Oranges	170	150	165
Lemons	94	91	88
Apples	221	290	323
Pears	153	185	201
Peaches	135	125	168
Olives	187	341	184
Potatoes	89	105	100
Tomatoes	131	131	116
Beef	92	88	89
Pork	71	68	87
Milk	133	137	137
Milk products	121	125	124
Eggs	93	98	99
Sugar beets	137	182	181
Tobacco	185	187	164

A more detailed examination of Italy's trade in agricultural products reveals that, import-wise, it is dominated by the need for wheat imports of about 45 million bushels a year. In 1952 the main wheat suppliers were the United States, Canada, USSR, Australia, Turkey and Syria, in that order. In 1953, Argentina will return to the list of suppliers and Turkey will assume a more prominent role. Turkey has proved a good source of durum wheat for which there is a particular Italian demand. Moreover, Italy has trade agreements with both Turkey and Argentina under which payments are made through clearing accounts. Nevertheless, a basic demand for high-grade wheat for blending purposes and for durum wheat will continue, in order to meet the demand for "pasta". Postwar imports of wheat reached a peak of 70 million bushels in 1948 but this year's record crop will materially reduce import needs. Canada has been winning a slowly increasing share of this market. Although Italy imported flour during the postwar years when wheat supplies ran short, flour imports from all sources are now officially discouraged.

Other Trade Features

Italy does a small trade in feed grain. Following the relatively good corn harvest in 1951, she exported some of her supplies. The good harvest in 1953 should make her independent of imported feed supplies for the present crop year. On the other hand, she has built up a continuing export business in high quality rice, exporting about 300 thousand tons a year. These supplies go ordinarily to other European countries under the terms of trade agreements, although Japan and Indonesia have taken substantial quantities.

Italy's meat production has declined from prewar; the per capita consumption is low and is replaced largely by a high consumption of alimentary pastes. Nevertheless, in 1952 Italy imported 40,000 tons of beef from Denmark, Argentina and Uruguay. Imports of pork were negligible. About 9,000 tons of butter were bought from Poland, Hungary, Denmark, New Zealand, the Netherlands and Norway. Cheese exports amounted to 19,000 tons and were partly offset by imports of 14,000 tons.

On the export side, the bulk of Italy's agricultural trade is done in fruits. Italian exports in 1952 included 161 thousand tons of oranges, 155 thousand tons of lemons and 31,000 tons of tangerines. Exports of apples amounted to 128 thousand tons and of pears to 39,000 tons. Cauliflower exports totalled 91,000 tons and tomato exports 48,000 tons. There is a seasonal trade in potatoes, with exports of 115 thousand tons almost offset by imports of 92,000 tons. The trade in fruits, vegetables and potatoes with western European countries is done within the pattern of trade agreements and EPU arrangements. The projected "Green Pool" would make this trade still simpler.

Land Reforms Make Progress

Looking ahead, it is fair to assume that Italy has yet to reach maximum agricultural production. The twin policies of land redistribution and of greater credit facilities, extending the area of cultivation and bettering the use of land already worked, are positive steps in this direction.

Legislation passed in 1950 and subsequently has marked for expropriation, with compensation, large land holdings on which cultivation could be improved. If it is demonstrated that the large holdings are already well farmed, or if they are used for maintaining large herds of pure-bred cattle, they are exempt from expropriation. This exemption has stimulated some increase in imports of registered stock.

Out of a total cultivation of 54 million acres in private hands in Italy, it is expected that 3·2 million acres will eventually be expropriated. From 1950 to date, actual expropriation has included 1·6 million acres. The work of transformation into peasant holdings, including housing, has been completed on 420 thousand acres. These have been distributed to 38,000 farm families in holdings averaging 12 acres each. This transformation calls for the use of heavy tractor equipment for land clearing and new breaking, involving deep ploughing and removal of subsoil stones. Construction materials and equipment are needed to build roads and houses—a farmhouse is built on each of the holdings before the family takes possession. The ground floor has room for grain storage and stanchoins for cattle; the upper floor has accommodation for the family.

The average size of the holding appears small by Canadian standards. Italy has over five million privately-owned units of 1¼ acres or less, 3½ million ranging from 1¼ acres to 12 acres, 500 thousand ranging from 12 to 62 acres, and 109 thousand larger units. It is not easy to deal with the problem of the exceptionally small holdings, although the land reform is working at getting at least some of the owners onto larger units.

Other Aids to Farmer

In addition to the land reform, there is the "Twelve Year Plan for the Development of Agriculture" which was established by legislation in 1952. This plan makes available to the farmer short and long-term credit at a low interest rate for the purchase of farm machinery, the improvement of farm buildings, and the extension of irrigation on individual farms. Rates of interest for agricultural credit had been running as high as 10 per cent but loans were offered under the act at 3 per cent and in principal up to 75 per cent of the approved expenditures.

The response to the new credit arrangements was immediate. Up to the end of June 1953, loans had been made to 11,347 individual farmers to a total of $40 million. For the fiscal year commencing July 1, a further amount of $45 million has become available. These funds will revolve as repayments come in.

The purchase of farm machinery under the terms of the plan is limited to types made in Italy, including farm tractors, harrows, ploughs, seeders, mowers, binders, threshing machines and pumps, and equipment for making wine and for crushing oil seeds. Machinery purchases have accounted for 65 per cent of the funds loaned. The erection of buildings, including farmhouses, stables, haylofts and silos, and other smaller units has accounted for 30 per cent, and irrigation equipment has taken up the remaining five per cent of the funds.

These expenditures on farm machinery and on construction have not only had their repercussions on the trades affected but on the farming districts, where agriculture appears to be in transition from traditional to mechanized methods of cultivation. Because of this transition, further progress in Italy's productive capacity in agriculture seems possible.

—C. F. Wilson
Agricultural Counsellor for Canada

Commodity Notes

AUSTRALIA

Machinery—The usual order was reversed when a Melbourne company made a first shipment to the United States of industrial and agricultural machinery, including machinery for moving rail trucks, lumber harvesters and other timber-getting equipment. The managing director of the company said that no similar equipment was manufactured in America. A new company, with headquarters in New York, has been registered to handle the marketing of the equipment in the United States. The Australian company is the owner of a number of patents for inventions in the agricultural and industrial fields. For the initial shipments, the main components were Australian but it is intended that the American company undertake a larger percentage of the manufacture in future—Melbourne, Aug. 19.

BRAZIL

Vinyl Resins—S.A. Geon do Brasil Industria e Comercio will begin production of vinyl resins within a year and a half, with a monthly output of 225 tons. Capitalized at Cr.$20 million, Geon will employ almost 100 workers and will have a capacity of 450 tons of vinyl resins a month. The factory will be installed at São Caetano do Sul and will use calcium carbide and chloride made by I.R.F. Matarazzo —São Paulo, Aug. 28.

Minerals—During the first three months of 1953, Brazil's mineral production showed little improvement over 1952. There were slight increases in the production of steel, pig iron and silver, but these were offset by declines in the output of coal, arsenic and gold—Rio de Janeiro, Aug. 26.

DENMARK

Grain and Potatoes—A survey has been made of the number of acres sown this spring with grain and potatoes, and of the extent of frost damage to winter crops sown in the autumn of 1952. It appears that approximately 24,710 acres, more than 15 per cent of the total area sown with wheat (155,670 acres), were damaged. Of this area, however, only about 9,140 acres were reploughed or intersown with spring-sown seed. The total grain areas to be harvested in 1953 amounted to 3,239,480 acres, that is about 37,065 acres, or over 1 per cent less than in 1952. The wheat and rye areas decreased by 27,180 and 32,120 acres respectively, and the oats areas by about 74,130 acres. The barley and mixed barley and oats areas increased by 86,485 and 9,885 acres respectively. On the whole, these fluctuations continue the trends noted last year. The potato areas totalled 254,510 acres, 14,825 acres less than in 1952—Oslo, Aug. 29.

INDONESIA

Tin—Despite declines in the price of tin in the world markets, Indonesia will not reduce its production of this metal, it is reported. At present, production of tin in this country is between 30,000 and 35,000 tons a year—Djakarta, Aug. 18.

JAMAICA

Paint—The paint factory recently constructed with British and Jamaican capital is now in production. Samples have been widely distributed, and stocks covering a complete range of paints in all colours, as well as putty, are advertised as available for immediate delivery—Kingston, Aug. 28.

NEW ZEALAND

Kraft Pulp—N.Z. Forest Products Limited has announced that kraft pulp was produced commercially for the first time in New Zealand this month. The pulp will be sent to Tasmania soon as a strengthening pulp for newsprint—Melbourne, Aug. 24.

SPAIN

Plywood—Spain has 25 important factories manufacturing plywood and employing approximately 2,200 skilled workers. In 1951, these factories processed 44,729 metric tons of timber, of which 24,868 were okumé. Plywood board production in 1951 was 9·9 million square metres and exports amounted to 1·2 square metres of 3 mm. boards and 0·9 million square metres of 11-10 mm. thickness. Most of the exports go to the United Kingdom, although more recently some Spanish-American markets have been opened—Madrid, Aug. 26.

UNITED STATES

High Octane Gas—A new refinery to increase U.S. production of high octane gas is being built in Ohio. It will be the third largest of its type known. The new unit is known as a "platformer" because it uses platinum in the refining process—Detroit, Sept. 8.

WEST GERMANY

Mineral Oil—German oil refineries expect to process in 1953 a total of 6·93 million tons of crude oil, including 2·1 million tons of domestic and 4·8 million tons of imported oil. This compares with a total of 5·12 million tons in 1952. The breakdown is figured as: 2·32 million tons of gasoline; 1·84 million tons of diesel oil; 960,300 tons of heating oil; 399,900 tons of lubricating oil; 186,500 tons of fluid gas; 51,000 tons of petroleum, and 560,100 tons of bitumen—Bonn, Sept. 3.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

FROM TIME TO TIME Canadian Trade Commissioners return to Canada to bring themselves up-to-date on conditions in this country and to renew their contacts with businessmen here. Details of their itineraries appear regularly under this heading, as a service to exporters and importers who would like to discuss trading problems with them.

D. S. Armstrong, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Singapore, began a tour of Canada in Ottawa, September 1-4. He will visit Montreal, September 21-25, and Toronto, October 19-24.

R. P. Bower, Commercial Counsellor for Canada in London, will begin a Canadian tour in Vancouver, October 5-9. His itinerary is:

Vancouver—October 5-9
Edmonton—October 13-14
Calgary—October 15
Regina—October 16
Winnipeg—October 19-20
Niagara Falls—October 22-23
Hamilton—October 26-27
London—October 28
Windsor—October 29
Sarnia—October 30
Toronto—November 2-13
Ottawa—November 16-20
Montreal—November 23-December 4

J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Guatemala City, began a tour of Canada in Quebec City on August 17. His itinerary is:

Vancouver—September 21-26
Montreal—September 30-October 10

T. R. G. Fletcher, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Hong Kong, began a tour of Canada in Ottawa, June 29-July 10. His itinerary is:

Winnipeg—September 27
Calgary—October 1
Edmonton—October 2
Vancouver—October 6-19
Victoria—October 20

G. F. G. Hughes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Beirut, began a tour of Canada in Montreal, September 8-15.

Toronto—September 21-25
Hamilton—September 28
Brantford—September 29
London—September 30
Vancouver—October 1-7
Edmonton—October 8
Winnipeg—October 9
Ottawa—October 13-16

T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary for Canada in Brussels, Belgium, began his Canadian tour in Montreal, August 24 to September 4. His itinerary is:

Brantford: Hamilton—September 22
St. Catharines: Welland—September 23
London—September 24
Sarnia—September 25
Windsor—September 26
Vancouver—October 5-10
Winnipeg—October 13-14
Ottawa—October 16-17

J. H. Stone, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada in Paris, began a tour of Canada in Montreal, August 31-September 4. His itinerary is:

Toronto—September 24-30
Hamilton—October 1
St. Catharines: Welland—October 2
Windsor: Walkerville—October 5
Sarnia—October 6
Kitchener—October 7
Preston: Brantford—October 8
Guelph—October 9
Ottawa—October 12

Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, begins a tour of Canada in Quebec City on October 5. His itinerary is:

Quebec City—October 5
Moncton—October 8
New Glasgow: Trenton—October 9
Halifax—October 14
Saint John—October 16
Montreal—October 19-24
Toronto—October 26-31
Hamilton—November 2
St. Catharines: Welland—November 3
Brantford: London—November 4
Windsor: Walkerville—November 5
Brockville: Kingston—November 6
Ottawa: Pembroke—November 9-10

Businessmen in the various centres may get in touch with these officers through the following organizations:

Board of Trade—Brantford, Guelph, Halifax, Montreal, New Glasgow, Saint John.

Chamber of Commerce—Arvida, Brockville, Calgary, Hamilton, Kingston, Kitchener, London, Niagara Falls, Peterborough, Preston, Quebec, Regina, St. Catharines, Sarnia, Welland, Windsor.

Canadian Manufacturers Association—Edmonton, Moncton, Toronto, Winnipeg.

Department of Trade and Industry—Victoria.

Department of Trade and Commerce—Ottawa, Vancouver (355 Burrard Street).

For Your Information . . .

The Directories listed were last published in these issues:

Foreign Trade Service Abroad................September 5

Head Office Directory ....July 11

Area Breakdown, Foreign Trade Service......In this issue

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada....August 8

Trade and Tariff Regulations

AUSTRIA

Currency Restrictions for Foreign Visitors Eased—Foreigners entering Austria are permitted to bring in 5,000 schillings in Austrian currency (US$192.30), and to take out a maximum of 5,000 schillings on the production of a border certificate proving that a similar amount was brought in. A sum of 1,000 schillings may be taken out without restriction. Foreigners may also bring in and take out of Austria foreign currencies up to the equivalent of 300 schillings each without restriction. Additional amounts brought in must be declared and entered in the border certificates, and may be taken out if the border certificates show that the currency was brought in, or legally acquired, by foreigners within three months from the date of departure from Austria—Berne, Sept. 4.

BELGIUM

Import Restrictions Revised—Effective September 3, barley and oats, except seed barley and seed oats, may be imported into Belgium without an import licence on the basis of a bank permit. Since these products are included in the list of goods which may be imported as freely from dollar countries as from any other source, this provision means that Canadian barley and oats may now enter Belgium free from government control. Powdered iron and steel have also been exempted from import control.

On the other hand, leguminous vegetable seeds and maize seeds, which have been under the bank declaration system, now require a licence for import into Belgium—Brussels, Sept. 8.

Import of Nitrate Fertilizers—Nitrate fertilizers imported into Belgium are now subject to quotas based on imports effected during the year 1952. Moreover, import permits for this product, in order to be valid, must be accompanied by a certificate of origin visaed by Belgian diplomatic or consular authorities in the country of origin of the goods.

Nitrate fertilizers are subject to licences on importation into

Belgium regardless of origin. They are, however, included in the list of goods which are being admitted into Belgium as freely from dollar countries as from all other sources—Brussels, Sept. 1.

Recipients of the leaflet "Belgium—Shipping Documents and Customs Regulations", compiled by the International Trade Relations Branch, may wish to note the provision regarding certificates of origin on the first page of their leaflet.

BENELUX

Valuation for Duty Revised—Effective July 28, the Benelux countries (Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg) have modified their definition of value for duty, as a result of their acceptance of the definition established in 1950 by the European Customs Union Study Group.

Whereas the value for duty has hitherto included all charges up to the place of customs clearance, which could have been a customs office located in the interior of the country, it now only includes the charges up to the first port or place of entry into Benelux territories.

The basis of the definition remains the normal price of imported goods including the costs of sale and delivery, i.e., the c.i.f. value of the goods—Brussels, Aug. 28.

ISRAEL

Exchange Premium—As a result of Israel's recent introduction of an exchange premium system, a new effective rate of 1.80 Israeli pounds to the United States dollar has been established. This new rate applies to the export earnings of specified Israeli industries and to a wide range of imports.

Details of the specific commodities accorded this new rate have not yet been received.

PAKISTAN

Import Control Policy Announced—According to a cablegram from the Canadian Commercial Secretary, Karachi, Pakistan import policy for the July-December shipping period was announced on September 11. Generally, the new policy aims at meeting the essential industrial requirements of the country, though it further restricts imports from the dollar area and continues to restrict non-essential imports from all areas.

Items which are no longer licensable from the dollar area include: all items in the import licensing schedule in the groups covering iron and steel, non-ferrous and ferro-alloy metals, and tools and workshop equipment; asphalt, pitch and tar; camphor; gas in cylinders; heavy chemicals; carbon black; electrical instruments and apparatus; typewriters and parts; marine diesel engines; synthetic rubber; motor vehicles (fourwheel drive—4 x 4).

Under the new policy, the following items are now licensable from the dollar area: second-hand clothing; books and magazines; some medicines; motor spirit; paints; unmanufactured tobacco. Tractors remain licensable from the dollar area.

Further details will be available when the text of the official notice is received.

SWITZERLAND

Customs Duty on Artificial Silk Stockings Increased—Effective September 2, the Swiss customs duty on stockings made entirely of synthetic silk (continuous fibres) was increased from 800 to 2,400 francs per 100 kilograms (from $83.50 to $250 per 100 pounds approximately). Furthermore, a new tariff note provides that the textile material of the leg, without the foot or upper border, constitutes the determining factor for customs classification under this item.

Since the duty is based on weight, the trend towards lighter weight stockings since prewar has greatly reduced the protective value of the tariff. It is understood that the present measure is intended to restore the customs protection which the Swiss stocking industry had enjoyed in the past—Berne, September 4.

UNITED STATES

Marking Requirements for Certain Imported Goods Changed—The Customs Simplification Act of 1953 repeals as of September 7, 1953, the special-marking provisions contained in tariff paragraphs 28, 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, and 1553. Any article of foreign origin classifiable under any of these tariff paragraphs will in future be subject to the provisions of section 304 of the Tariff Act which requires, with certain exceptions, that every article of foreign origin (or its container) shall be marked so as to indicate to an ultimate purchaser in the United States the English name of the country of origin of such article (or container), and authorize, among other things, the Secretary of the Treasury to prescribe by regulations any reasonable method of marking.

Pursuant to this last-mentioned authority, the Bureau of Customs has announced in *Federal Register* of September 5, 1953, (T.D. 53337) that Customs Regulations on Marking have been amended to provide that, subject to the exceptions specified in Section 304 (*a*) of the Tariff Act, each article classifiable under tariff paragraphs 354, 355, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, or 1553, shall be marked legibly and conspicuously to indicate its origin by die-stamping, cast-in-the-mold lettering, etching (acid or electrolytic), engraving, or by means of metal plates which bear the prescribed marking and which are securely attached to the article by screws or rivets.

In effect, the above regulation eliminates the necessity of showing the name of the maker or purchaser on articles such as steel knives, razor blades, surgical and dental equipment, scientific instruments, pliers, and thermos bottles, classified under the tariff paragraphs named.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

This list shows the countries included in the territories of Canadian Trade Commissioner offices abroad and the post responsible for the promotion of Canadian trade in each.

Country	Post Responsible
Aden	Cairo
Afghanistan	Karachi
Alaska	San Francisco
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston
Bahrein	Cairo
Balearic Islands	Madrid
Barbados	Port-of-Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Lima
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and São Paulo
British Cameroons	London
British Guiana	Port-of-Spain
British Honduras	Kingston
British Togoland	London
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone, Panama	Guatemala
Canary Islands	Madrid
Cape Verde Islands	Lisbon
Cayman Islands	Kingston
Ceylon	Colombo
Chile	Santiago
China	Hong Kong
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala
Cuba	Havana
Curaçao	Caracas
Cyprus	Cairo
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo
Dominican Republic	Ciudad Trujillo
Dutch Guiana	Port-of-Spain
Ecuador	Bogotá
Egypt	Cairo
England	London and Liverpool
Eritrea	Cairo
Ethiopia	Cairo
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Fiji	Wellington
Finland	Stockholm
Formosa	(See Taiwan)
France	Paris
French North and West Africa	Paris

Country	Post Responsible
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port-of-Spain
French West Indies	Port-of-Spain
Gambia	London
Germany	Bonn
Gibraltar	Madrid
Goa	Bombay
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala
Guiana (British, Dutch, French)	Port-of-Spain
Haiti	Ciudad Trujillo
Hawaii	San Francisco
Honduras	Guatemala
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Iceland	London
India	New Delhi and Bombay
Indo-China	Hong Kong
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran	Karachi
Iraq	Beirut
Ireland, Republic of	Dublin
Ireland, Northern	Belfast
Israel	Athens
Italy	Rome
Jamaica	Kingston
Japan	Tokyo
Jordan	Cairo
Kenya	Johannesburg
Korea	Tokyo
Kuwait	Cairo
Lebanon	Beirut
Leeward Islands	Port-of Spain
Liberia	New York
Libya	Rome
Liechtenstein	Berne
Luxembourg	Brussels
Macao	Hong Kong
Madagascar	Cape Town
Madeira	Lisbon
Malaya	Singapore
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico
Morocco, French	Paris
Morocco, Spanish	Madrid
Mozambique	Johannesburg
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas
Netherlands Guiana	Port-of-Spain
New Guinea	Sydney
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast

Country	Post Responsible
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Oman	Cairo
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Guatemala
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Persia	(See Iran)
Peru	Lima
Philippines	Manila
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Portuguese Guinea	Lisbon
Puerto Rico	Ciudad Trujillo
Qatar	Cairo
Rio Muni	Madrid
Rio de Oro	Madrid
Ruanda Urundi	Leopoldville
El Salvador	Guatemala
Sarawak	Singapore
Saudi Arabia	Cairo
Scotland	London
Siam	(See Thailand)
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
Somaliland	Cairo
South Africa, Union of	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Madrid
Sudan	Cairo
Surinam	(See Netherlands Guiana)
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Beirut
Taiwan	Hong Kong
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tangier	Madrid
Thailand	Singapore
Tobago	Port-of-Spain
Trieste	Rome
Trinidad	Port-of-Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turks and Caicos Islands	Kingston
Turkey	Athens
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, San Francisco, Washington
United Kingdom	London and Liverpool
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington
Windward Islands	Port-of-Spain
Yemen	Cairo
Yugoslavia	Rome
Zanzibar	Johannesburg

Foreign Exchange Rates

The following nominal quotations may prove useful in checking prices. Canadian traders should consult their banks before making any firm commitments.

Conversions into Canadian dollars have been made at cross rates with sterling or the United States dollar on the date shown.

Except when buying and selling rates are specified, the mid rates only are quoted. The buying rate is that at which banks purchase exchange from exporters. The selling rate is that at which banks sell exchange to importers.

When several rates are indicated, the rate applicable depends on the commodity traded. Information on the rate for any specific commodity may be obtained from the International Trade Relations Branch, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

Rates used exclusively in non-merchandise trading are *not* included in the table.

For conversion to United States dollar equivalents multiply by 1·01394.

Country	*Unit*	*Type of Exchange*	*Canadian dollar equiv. Sept. 10*	*Notes (See below)*
Argentina	Peso	Preferential buying	·1315	
		Basic buying	·1972	
		Preferential selling	·1972	(1)
		Basic selling	·1315	
		Free	·07099	
Austria	Schilling		·03793	
Australia	Pound		2·2115	
BelgiumLuxembourg & Belgian Dependencies	Franc		·01979	
Bolivia	Boliviano	Official	·00519	
British West Indies	Dollar		·5759	(3)
	Pound		2·7644	(4)
	Dollar	Brit. Honduras	·6911	
Brazil	Cruzeiro	Official	·05331	tax 8%
		Free	·02533	(2)
Burma	Kyat		·2073	
Ceylon	Rupee		·2073	
Chile	Peso		·00897	
Colombia	Peso	Basic	·3945	
Costa Rica	Colon	Official	·1756	(5)
		Free	·1485	*
Cuba	Peso		·9862	tax 2%
Czechoslovakia	Koruna		·1370	
Denmark	Krone		·1428	
Dominican Republic	Peso		·9862	
Ecuador	Sucre	Official	·06575	(6)
		Free	·05701	
Egypt	Pound		2·8321	
Fiji	Pound		2·4904	
Finland	Markka		·00429	
France	Franc		·00282	
French Africa	Franc		·00563	
French Pacific	Franc		·01549	
Germany	D Mark		·2348	
Greece	Drachma		·000033	
Guatemala	Quetzal		·9862	
Haiti	Gourde		·1972	
Honduras	Lempira		·4931	
Hong Kong	Dollar	Free	·1655	*Aug. 28
Iceland	Krona	Official	·06056	
		Special buying	·04663	
		Special selling	·03757	
India	Rupee		·2073	
Indonesia	Rupiah	Basic	·08651	(7)
		Dollar certificate	·00186	*

* Latest available quotation date.