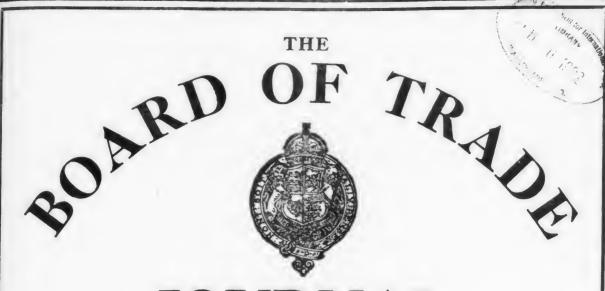
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The Board of Trade.

COAL.

WEEKLY OUTPUT.

We give below a statement of the coal output at the mines of Great Britain for the four weeks ended 14th January. For the week ended 14th January the output was 4,719,100 tons, as compared with 3,674,000 tons in the previous week, and 4,897,700 tons in the week ended 15th January, 1921.

24th Dec	31st Dec.	7th Jan.	14th Jan.
Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
240,200	205,400	163,100	254,000
647 900	453,800	105,900	616,700
869,400	386,700	729,300	867.800
,		•	1
411,700	270,200	285,800	403.000
		,	
	244.500	527,600	596,200
,		,	.,
356,300	149,900	307,800	341,200
	,		1
1.002.100	1.16,900	895,600	927,900
			89,200
713,000	676,200	281,600	623,100
4,905,400	3,049,000	3,671,000	4,719,100
	Tons. 240,200 647 900 869,400 411,700 621,500 356,300 1,002,100 90,300 715,000	Tons. Tons. 240,200 205,400 647,900 453,800 869,400 386,700 411,700 270,290 621,500 244,500 356,300 149,900 1,002,100 616,900 90,300 45,400 713,000 676,200	Tons. Tons. Tons. 240,200 205,400 163,100 647,900 453,500 405,900 869,400 386,700 729,300 411,700 270,200 285,800 621,500 244,500 527,600 356,300 149,900 307,800 1,002,100 616,900 898,600 90,300 45,400 74,300 713,000 676,200 281,600

SURVEY OF NATIONAL COAL RESOURCES.

The Director of Fuel Research, Scientific and Industrial Research Department, announces that the Fuel Research Board have made arrangements for the recognition of the Lancashire and Cheshire Coal Research Association as the local committee working under the Board for the purpose of dealing with the physical and chemical survey of the coal seams in that area. The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. Robert Burrows and the Director of Research Mr. F. S. Sinnatt.

It has long been felt that an important aspect of the great

It has long been felt that an important aspect of the great problem of the conservation of the national coal resources involves the study and classification of the coal seams which are at present being worked or developed, and also of seams or portions of seams which are being left unworked or are thrown aside above or below ground. This study and classification on its directly practical side must deal primarily with the suitability of each particular coal for those purposes for which its individual qualities render it most adequate, e.g., for gas-making coke-making, steam-raising, or for damestic use.

The Fuel Research Board believe that this work can be nost effectively carried out with the help of local committees in which colliery owners, managers, and consumers are associated, with the representatives of the Fuel Research Board and the Geological Survey. The selected seams will be submitted to physical and chemical examination by the local experts, and, as a result of this examination, a further selection will be made of those which appear to justify experiments on a practical scale to test their suitability for particular uses or methods of treatment.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

INDIAN MILITARY LANDS SCHEME.

The Department of Overseas Trade has received from H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Calcutta a note concerning the terms of settlement of the Military Lands Scheme, whereby the Government of Irolia (Military Department) have agreed to reliequish properties to be handed over to the Government of Bombay for disposal to the Development Department.

The full terms of settlement and the properties concerned are given in this document, which may be seen by those interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

THE BOARD OF TRADE-Continued.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC WORK IN NEW SOUTH WALES.

The Department is in receipt from H.M. Trade Commissioner at Sydney of a copy of a Report of the New South Wales Parliamentary Standing Committee on Public Works relative to the proposed transmission line for the supply of electric current from Port Kembla Power Station to Bowral, Mittagong, and Moss Vale, with a branch line to Picton.

The Committee finally resolved that it was expedient to carry out the scheme only in regard to the line to Bowral, Mittagong, and Moss Vale. The piroposed line is 22½ miles in length, and is intended to convey the surplus power, approximately 1,000 kilowatts, from the 2,000 kilowatt power station at Port Kembla to meet the immediate needs of the towns and districts mentioned as regards town lighting, pumping for water supplies, brickmaking, quarrying, etc. The estimated cost is £32,000.

A copy of the full Report can be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 49), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

WALVIS BAY COLD STORAGE PLANT.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Cape Town has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade an extract from the "Cape Argus" of 19th December last, in which it is stated that the Administrator has secured a loan of £3,000,000 which it is reported will be devoted to the erection of a cold storage plant and the improvement of the harbour works at Walvis Bay.

TENDERS FOR PUBLIC CONTRACTS IN BELGIUM.

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Brussels has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade booklets containing the general conditions of tender, applicable to calls for tenders issued by the Ministry of National Defence, Ministry of Railways. Post and Telegraphs, Ministry of the Colonies, and Ministries of Agriculture, Industry, and Public Works,

A copy of the booklets may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application to Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Landon, S.W. 1. (Reference D.O.T. 13561/F.W.).

CATALOGUES FOR TEHERAN.

The Commercial Secretary to the British Legation at Teheran reports that he has accommodation available for the display of catalogues of United Kingdom manufacturers of the following articles:

Agricultural implements, ammunition (sporting), apparatus of all kinds, arms (sporting), motor cars, basketware, breveles, boats, boots and shoes, brushes, building materials, carriages, chemicals, clocks, cotton goods, crockery, enthery, drugs, dyes, earthenware, electrical gear, enamels, engines (oil), engineering appliances, fabrics (arthancy goods, fire extinguishing gear, fireworks, footstuffs, fuels, furniture, games, gramophones, glassware, haberdashery, hardware, hempen goods, household goods, independenting gear, illuminants, ironmongery, jewellery, leather goods, musical instruments, novelties, office equipment, oilment's stores, paints and colours; photography, provisions (preserved), publications, rubber goods, sewing machines, silk goods, smallware, smoking requisites, sports roods, stationery, textiles, time-pieces, toilet requisites, toys, watches, wicker ware, wines, and woollen goods.

Catalogues should be priced, and, if possible, illustrated, in colours. The attention of firms taking action in this matter is directed to the instructions on pages 45-47 and 540-2 of the Post Office Guide, and it is earnestly hoped that the postage on catalogues sent will be fully paid.

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Special Articles.

BRITISH COAL MINES.

THE INDUSTRY DURING 1921.

At the end of March the coal mining industry passed finally out of the control under which it had been carried on for rather more than four years. The removal of financial control on 1st April, with the cessation of the State guarantee of profits, was the culminating step in a gradual process of relaxation which had been going on for nearly a year. Government control over inland distribution had been removed in the middle of the year 1920, arrangements being then made with the existing central and district Coal and Coke Supplies Committees to carry on for a period in order to ease the transfer of certain of the functions previously performed by the Coal Mines Department.

Under the terms of settlement of the dispute in November, 1920, the owners and men undertook to formulate at the earliest possible moment a scheme for the regulation of wages in the industry. With the larger output of coal which followed the settlement of the dispute in October and November, 1920, and the increasing slackness of the industrial demand, it was possible largely to relax the restriction on the export of coal early in January, 1921. At the same time a rapid fall took place in the price of export coal, and furnished the opportunity for freeing at the end of February the price of coal sold for consumption at home.

But when decontrol was announced by the Government, difficulties arose between those who were engaged in the formulation of the permanent wage scheme, and the unfortunate and disastrous coal stoppage of April to July, 1921, followed.

OUTPUT.

The working time of the mines was therefore restricted to nine months during the year 1921, and the estimated quantity of saleable coal raised at pits in the United Kingdom in this period amounted to 163 million tons, as compared with $229\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1919 and in 1920, and $287\frac{1}{2}$ million tons in 1913.

In the table which follows particulars are shown of the tonnage of coal raised and weighed at the pit during the 52 weeks ended 31st December, 1921, in each of the principal colliery districts of Great Britain. It should, however, be noted that these figures do not represent the quantity of saleable coal raised since they include a certain quantity of refuse which is picked out at the pit.

	Formage of	Coal raised	and weigh	ed at the Pi	during the
District.	ended	13 Weeks ended 2nd July.*	13 Weeks ended 1st Oct.	ended	52 Weeks ended 31st Dec.
		(Thon	sand Ton	۲.)	
Northumberland	2,441	30	2,813	2,827	8,111
Durham	7,516	3	7,092	7,607	22,218
Yorkshire	9.468	21	9.198	9,915	28,632
Laucashire, Cheshire and North Wales. Derbyshire, Not- tingham and	5,254	13	4,809	4,020	14,996
Leicester Stafford, Salop, Worcester and	7.343	19	6,713	6,903	20,978
Warwick South Wales and		77	4,056	4.175	12,809
Monmouthshire Other English	8,547	ß	10,266	11,745	30,561
Districts+	1.203	4	1,025	1,064	3,296
Scotland	7,993	6	6,	8,254	22,720
Great Britain	54,296	179	52,439	57,440	161,354

^{*} During this period the majority of the pits were idle. † Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Gloncester, Somerset and Kent.

SPECIAL ARTICLES-Continued.

In the Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales, South Wales and Monmouthshire, and the small English districts, the output of coal in 1921 was about one-third less than in the previous year, while in each of the other districts of Great Britain the reduction amounted to about one-fourth. In South Wales and Monmouthshire, however, a notable improvement in output is shown since July, the quantity of coal raised in the fourth quarter being 11,745,500 tons, or 3,198,800 tons more than in the first quarter of 1921. As will be seen below there has been a considerable improvement in employment in this district.

NUMBERS EMPLOYED.

It is estimated that during the time the mines were working in 1921 the average number of persons employed in and about coal mines in the United Kingdom was 1,126,000, including clerks and other salaried persons. This compares with 1,233,187 persons similarly employed in 1920, and 1,116,648 persons in the early part of the year 1914.

The next table shows the average number of wagecarners on the colliery books in Great Britain in the year 1921. The numbers include a few workpeople employed at coal mines in raising or handling minerals other than coal.

District.	Average Number of Wage- carners employed during the quarter ended:					
	Marelı.	September.	December.			
Northumberland	60,400	58,200	54,200			
Durham	169,500	147,200	144.000			
Yorkshire	172,300	164,700	167.400			
Lancashire, Cheshire and North						
Wales	135,800	118,600	120,600			
Derbyshire, Nottingham and						
Leicester	130,400	118,600	122,900			
Stafford, Salop, Worcester and	,					
Warwick	96,500	57,600	\$9,300			
South Wales and Monmouth	266,300	202,400	212,700			
Other English Districts"	31,400	26,800	26,900			
Seotland	150.600	117,100	124,400			
Great Britain	1,213,200	1,041,290	1,062,400			

 $^\circ$ Including Cumberland, Westmorland, Glonce-ter, Somerset and Kent.

Numbers began to fall in February and by the end of March a reduction of more than 50,000 wage-earners was recorded. Since the resumption of work in July numbers have been 100,000 fewer still.

The highest number recorded was 1,082,174 at the beginning of September, while not more than 1,045,085 workpeople were employed at the end of October and 1,061,199 at the end of December. As compared with the numbers employed in the quarter ended March, 1921, the reduction in the last quarter in the several districts was as follows: under 8 per cent. in Yorkshire and the Midland Counties, from 10 to 15 per cent. in Northumberland, Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales, Durham and the small English Districts, and from 18 to 20 per cent. in Scotland and South Wales and Monmouthshire.

DAYS WORKED AND LOST.

Coal was wound at the pits on $184\frac{1}{5}$ days during 1921, the corresponding number in previous years, so far as particulars are available, being as follows:

Year	
(52 weeks).	Days.
1920	2693
1919	$273\frac{1}{2}$
1918	2833
1917	277

SPECIAL ARTICLES-Continued.

Except in the chief exporting districts, employment at the mines was progressively lower in the first, third and fourth questions of 1991. and fourth quarters of 1921. Amongst the exporting districts pits in Northumberland showed an increase of nearly 9 days in the last, as compared with the first quarter of 1921, and those of South Wales and Mon-

mouthshire an increase of 20½ days.

Although the particulars given above afford an approximate index of the state of employment at coal mines, they do not accurately represent the average number of days on which workpeople attended for work, since a proportion of them are absent owing to sickness, injury and other causes, both voluntary and involuntary.

In the nine months of 1921, during which work was carried on, the pits were idle on nearly 30 days owing to the general depression in trade. The loss of working time from this cause in 1920 amounted to less than I day, and in 1919 to 4 days.

OUTPUT PER SHIFT.

The output of coal per shift worked tended to decline from the middle of 1915 to the middle of 1920, but with the resumption of work, after the October strike, in November, 1920, a notable improvement took place. Though temporarily affected by the condition of the mines after the stoppage of work in the second quarter of 1921, this improvement was subsequently increased, and in the last quarter the output per shift may be estimated approximately at 191 cwt., or about the same as during the first half of 1918, when 8 hours were worked per shift below-ground.

During the five weeks ended 18th December, 1920, the first test period under the settlement reached in November of that year, the output of coal per shift worked was about $16\frac{1}{2}$ cwt., or $2\frac{9}{4}$ cwt. less than in the last quarter of 1921. In Durham, Scotland and South Wales and Monmouthshire the improvement in output amounts to 3 cwt., or more, per shift, to between 2 and 3 cwt. in Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales, Yorkshire and Derbyshire, Nottingham and Leicester, while in the remaining districts of Great Britain the improvement amounted to nearly 2 cwt. per shift.

COAL SHIPPED ABROAD AND AVAILABLE FOR CONSUMPTION AT HOME.

The quantity of coal exported, which was restricted in the year 1920 owing to the shortage of home supplies, or shipped for the use of vessels engaged in the foreign trade, increased considerably towards the latter end of 1921, as the following statement shows:

		0.	
Quan	HIIV	014	0.1

		Quantit	y of Coal.	
		Exported.	Shipped as Foreign Bunkers,	Total Quantity of Coal Shipped.
1921. January February March		Tons. 1,700,106 1,729,148 1,968,078	Tons. 1,041,60\$ 1,038,732 1,056,005	Tons. 2,741,714 2,767,880 3,024,083
April May June		$606,548 \\ 11.066 \\ 7,502$	661,800 183,708 89,190	$\substack{1.268,348\\197,774\\96,692}$
July August September	•••	\$16,320 3,103,207 3,406,579	$\substack{138,129\\1,111,053\\1,295,970}$	1,254,449 1,214,260 4,702,549
October November December	•••	3,405,972 3,593,864 4,30 9 ,162	$\substack{1,407,654\\1,322,287\\1,280,308}$	4,513,626 4,916,151 5,589,470
1921		Total 24,660,552	for Year: 10.926,414	35,586,996
1920		24,931.853	13,810.360	38,772,213
1913	•••	73,400,118	21,023,693	94,423,811

The quantity of coal available for home consumption in 1921 amounted to 1284 million tons, including

SPECIAL ARTICLES-Continued.

 $3\frac{1}{2}$ million tons imported from abroad. To this, however, some addition should be made for the depletion of stocks during the second quarter, and for the output of outcrop coal during the same period, of which there is no record. In this calculation allowance has been made for the coal-equivalent of coke and manufactured fuel exported or imported.

Selling Prices.

The average pit price of coal in January, February and March, 1921, was referred to in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th March (p. 262), 31st March (p. 246) and 32th April (c. 166) and the interior of the state (p. 346) and 28th April (p. 466) respectively, in connection with the Statistical Summaries of output, and of the costs of production, preceds and profits of the coal-mining industry in each of those periods. Similar particulars for the latter half of the year are not available to the coal-mining industry in each of the year are not available. able, but the following market quotations for particular qualities of coal at various dates in 1921 will show the great change which has taken place, except in special qualities of household coal :-

	50	outh	Wales		MEAL	and.	Durl	13111			1'ifor	hie
Date.	Large Steam Smokeles coal for Seconds. Export. f.o.b. f.o.b.		nds.			Durham Gas Coal (Prime).		York- shire Hards.		l'ifeshire Screened Naviga- tion.		
1921.	8.											
3rd Feb	56	0	8. 56	d. 9	3.4	d.	50	d. 0	32	d.	52	d.
31st Mar	54	Ü	54	9	34	8	37	G	32	25.8	45	Ó
21st July	42	6	45	0	37	()	40	0	::.5	(11	.3.9	()
6th Oct	26	()	29	()	35	()	27	:3	31	6	32	0
29th Dec	2.2	0	24	6	35	0	->-)	()	-21)	()	23	0

* 24th March.

† 4th August.

Similar figures for earlier periods were published in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th February, 1921

A further indication of the great reduction which has taken place in the selling value of coal is afforded by the average declared value, f.o.b., of coal exported, which is as follows :-

		Per	Ton.				Per	Ton.
1921.		S.	d.	1921.			4.	d.
January	 	65	1	October			28	6
February	 	49	1	November			27	2
March	 	13	ri i	December			24	11
April	 	43	2					
May	 	*		Average for	· Year	1:		
July	 	38	3	1921			34	10
August	 	36	6	1920			79	11
September	 ***	30	6	1913			13	10

* The quantity of coal exported in this month was negligible.

WAGES.

While a precise measurement of the reduction in the costs of production of coal cannot be made, it will be obvious that the reduction has been heavy since March last, when the net cost, exclusive of depreciation, interest on debentures and other loans and certain other charges, was 39s. 0d. per ton. The reduction in wages since the highest level was reached in January, 1921, has been particularly severe, amounting to about 9s. 6d. per shift or by nearly one-half for workers employed below and above ground.

During February and March the wages of all adult workers were reduced by 3s. 6d. per shift, 1s. 6d. of which was added on 3rd January. In the quarter ended September the wages of adults were further reduced by 1s. 1½d, per shift in Yorkshire, Nottingham, Derbyshire, Leicestershire, Cannock Chase and Warwickshire, 2s. 6d. per shift in Scotland, 2s. 8d. per shift in Lancashire, North Staffordshire and Cheshire, and by 3s. per shift in all other districts. The changes in the wages of boys amounted to one half the rate for adults.

Since then wages have tended to differentiate still more as is shown by the following comparison of the rates of wages for similar classes of below-ground labour in South Wales and in Derbyshire. These rates do not apply to pieceworkers' earnings, which are naturally higher, nor is allowance made for house coal supplied to niners free, or at special prices. The hours of labour

SPECIAL ARTICLES-Continued.

of these men were reduced from 8 to 7 hours per shift in 1919.

	Sont	South Wales and Moumouthshire.							
	Colliers.	Rippers,	Hauliers.	Labourers					
n : D.4 (1.1.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.					
Basis Rate (July 1915)		6 0	5 101	5 0					
1921. 17th January	21 41/2	19 10]	19 73	18 33					
15th March 15th September	$17 \ 10\frac{1}{2}$	16 14	19 73 16 13 13 13	18 31 11 91 11 11					
15th December		7 9	7 6	6 43					

Note, - Wen working on the atternoon and night slift are paid at the rate of six shifts wages for a full working week of five shifts,

Derbyshire.

	Stallmen.		Corporals (Adults).	Datallers * (Adults).
7.1. 7.17 (D. 1. D.).	s. d.	s. d.	s d.	4. 1).
Tuly, 1.45 (Basis Rate of 1911 plus 27 1)	10 2	9 1	8 7	8 3
1921. 15th January 15th March 15th September 15th December		$\begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\begin{array}{ccc} 20 & 4 \\ 16 & 10 \\ 15 & 8\frac{1}{2} \\ 14 & 2 \end{array}$	19 11 16 5 15 31 13 7

Other than chargemen.

The Derbyshire pits and those of Yorkshire, Nottingham, Warwick, and Leicester are chiefly dependent upon the home market, and the wages in December, 1921, in in those districts tend to be high.

In South Wales and Monmouthshire, on the other hand, where wages in December, 1921, were relatively low, a considerable proportion of the output of the pits is exported. Similar conditions are characteristic of Northumberland, and to a lesser degree of Durham and the Scottish districts.

In accordance with the provisions of the settlement of July, 1921, the wages paid to day-wagemen in certain districts which fail to provide a subsistence wage have been increased. In this way a minimum wage of 7s, 2d, per day was fixed for December in Northumberland and Durham

ACCIDENTS.

During the year 1921 there were 742 persons killed at mines under the Coal Mines Act, 1911 (including mines of coal, stratified ironstone, shale and fireclay), as compared with 1,103 deaths recorded in the previous year. The reduction in the number of deaths in 1921 is practically accounted for by the diminished risk of the workers due to the decline in the number employed and in the amount of employment.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

MOVEMENTS DURING THE PAST YEAR.

We showed in the issue of the "Jonrnal" of 12th January the results for the month of December of the calculations on which the Board of Trade Index Number of wholesale prices is based. It will be of interest to consider the general movements through 1921, and, in fact, since the beginning of the fall of prices which occurred in the spring of 1920.

An examination of the movements shown by the principal groups, for which separate figures are calculated in connection with the Index Number, shows that three groups have manifested a much more violent movement in prices than the remainder of the articles covered by the calculations. Those groups are Cotton, Other Textiles, and Iron and Steel. The most violent movements of any group are found in the Cotton group; at the beginning of 1920 the prices in this group were

SPECIAL ARTICLES-Continued.

on the average five times those of the year 1913, and by April, 1920, the general average for the group was more than six times the 1913 average. The rapid rise was tollowed by a fall of even more than corresponding violence, and by December, 1920, the prices were less than half those of January, 1920. Thus, confining attention to the prices quoted at the end of the several months, middling American cotton, which at the end of 1919 was 29 5d, per lb., rose to 30 4d, at the end of February, and fell to 8 65d, at the end of December. Egyptian cotton (sakellarides f.g.f.), which was 54d. at the end of 1919, rose to 95d, per lb. at the end of February, and had fallen to 22d, per lb. at the end of December. Of cotton yarns, 32's twist, spun from American cotton, stood at 57d, per lb. at the end of 1919, rose to 63d, at the end of February, and fell to 232d. at the end of December; 60's twist (Egyptian), starting the year at about 99d, per lb., rose to 148d, at the end of February, and at the end of December was at 34d, per lb; while, to take only one example of cotton cloth, 36-inch sheetings (40 yards, 12 pounds) which cost 49s. per piece at the end of 1919, rose to 60s. in April and May, and had fallen to 29s, by the end of December.

During 1921 prices fell until March, and for five months thereafter fluctuated about a level representing approximately 80 per cent, advance on the prices of 1913. Sharp advances in September and October brought prices to about 125 per cent, above the 1913 level in October, but the advance was not maintained, and by December the group figure showed a price level 88 per cent. above that of 1913. Using the same illustrations as before, middling American cotton, which had fallen by the end of February to 638d, per lb., fluctuated mainly between 7d. and 8d. per lb. up to July, rose by the end of September to about 143d, and had fallen by the end of December to 11.36d. per lb. Egyptian of the same grade as previously quoted reached a low level of 13d. per lb. at the end of February, and between that time and the end of August was quoted at prices between 181d. and 151d. per lb. At the end of September the quotation reached 28¼d., and at the end of December it stood at 21½d. 32's twist (American) reached the low figure of 16d, per lb. at the end of March, between the end of August and the end of September it rose from $17\frac{1}{4}$ d, to $22\frac{1}{4}$ d., and ended the year at 18d. per lb. 60's twist (Egyptian) fell to 26d, at the end of February and advanced in September from 29d.—the end of August quotation-to 38d., the end of December quotation being 29d, per lb. 36-inch sheetings showed a fall, at first rapid, but subsequently much less so, from 29s. at the end of December, 1920, to 19s. at the end of August, 1921. 24s. per piece was recorded at the end of September and maintained at the end of October, and the final quotation for December was 22s.

Next to Cotton, the most marked rise and fall is shown by the group of "Other Textiles," comprising Wool, Silk, Flax, Hemp and Jute. For this group prices were more than four times as high at the beginning of 1920 as in 1913, rose to nearly $4\frac{1}{2}$ times in March, 1920, and fell, by December, 1920, to a level 139 per cent. above that of 1913. The fall continued into 1921, and by July the average level for the group had reached about 60 per cent, above the 1913 standard. In this group also here was a recovery in October to about 70 per cent. above 1913 prices and a subsequent slight fall, the December level being two-thirds higher than the 1913 quotations. As illustrations of the movement, merino tops (64's) were quoted at the end of December, 1919, at 147d. per lb., at the end of April, 1920, they had reached $159\frac{3}{4}$ d., and by the end of December, 1920, the quotation stood at $46\frac{1}{2}$ d. The fall in 1921 brought prices to 34d. stood at 461d. at the end of March, there being thereafter a recovery to a level between 38d. and 424d., maintained for some months. After August a sharp rise brought the level to 481d, at the end of October, which price was nearly maintained at the end of the year, after a drop in November. Selected Worsted Yarns for weaving quoted in the "Wool Record" averaged 204d, per lb. at the end of

SPECIAL ARTICLES-Continued.

1919, rose to 246d, in April and May of 1920, and thereafter fell rapidly, reaching 81d, at the end of December, 1920. A further fall brought prices to 54d, per lb. at the end of April, 1921, but, as in the case of other quotations in this group, this low level was not maintained during subsequent months, and a sharp rise occurred in October to 67d, at the end of that month. After falling away to 64d, at the end of November, the end of December quotation was 66d. Linen Yarns showed, during March, 1920, a price of 64s, per bundle for cambric warps (45's), and fell in the last three months of that year to 40s, per bundle. The quotations in 1921 showed a sharp fall from this level, and by the end of June 24s, per bundle was quoted, the quotation being repeated at the end of subsequent months in "The Linen Trade Circular." Italian Raw Silk reached its high point of 75s, per lb, in February, 1920, fell to 31s. Italian Raw Silk reached its in December and further to 21s, 3d, in February, 1921. The sub-equent movements brought the price to 40s, at the end of December by an almost continuous progression. Raw Jute, which was quoted at £65 per ton at the end of December, 1919, reached £76 at the end of February, 1920, and, after falling away to £45 in July and Angust, rose to \$57, 10s, at the end of September, from which point the quotations declined, the last figure for 1920 being £38. The year 1921 showed further figure for 1920 being £38. The year 1921 showed further declines, and by the end of June £28 was quoted; a recovery to £37 at the end of September has been followed by a renewed fall to £27 in December.

The third group in respect of the range of variation in prices has been Iron and Steel. In this case prices rose for the group on the whole till June, 1920, and from that point the decline to December, 1920, was comparatively slow. At the highest point prices were mearly 41 times those of 1913, and by the end of 1920 had fallen to somewhat less than four times. During the next four months there was a very rapid fall. and the average for May, 1921, was about 21 times the 1913 average. There was, however, a further continuous fall during the remaining months of the year. and by December the average level was no more than 72 per cent, above the 1913 average. The movements in individual commodities may be illustrated by one or two particular series of quotations. Thus, Cleveland Pig Iron (No. 3 Foundry, G.M.B.), quoted at £8 per ton at the end of 1919, rose by the end of August, 1920, to over $\mathfrak{L}H$ 5s. 6d , and during the later months of 1920 the quotation was EH 5s, per ton. During the first four months of 1921 there was a fall which brought the quotation to £6 at the end of April, and, apart from a recovery in August-September, this price was maintained till the late autumn. The end of the year shows a price of £5 per ton. Hematite pig. which reached £14 15s, per ton in the summer and autumn of 1920, was quoted at £9 per ton in the spring of 1921, and by the end of the year had fallen to £5 13s, 6d. Steel Bars (tinplate and sheet bars) show an even more violent movement : from £16 10s, per ton at the end of 1919 the quotation rose to £32 at the end of March, 1920, and fell to £16 10s. at the end of that year. During 1921 the price has further fallen to £7 15s, in December. Steel rails, which at the close of 1919 cost £17 10s, per ton, were at £25 per tou throughout the second half of 1920, but during 1921 there has been a strong tendency downwards which brought the price to £15 in the middle of the year, and to £9 10s, at the close.

The exceptional price movements of the three groups discussed in the preceding paragraphs have naturally produced a very important effect upon the calculated average movement expressed in the United Kingdom Index Number, and it is of no little importance to observe that the movements of the remaining groups, though by no means identical, have, on the whole, been similar in kind and extent. The range of movements has, however, been, in comparison with that of the three special groups, small. Viewed absolutely, however, the movement has been very important; these groups show, like those in which the movement was

SPECIAL ARTICLES-Continued.

more extreme, a rise in the early part of 1920 and a fall towards the end of that year. At their maxima the group averages reached between 2½ and 3 times the level of prices recorded for 1913, and the end of 1920 showed a general average exceeding 2½ times 1913 prices. The end of 1921 shows prices about 70 per cent, higher than 1913 and thus indicates a fall of approximately onethird in the course of the year. If it were not for its contrast with the more violent movements of the groups to which special reference is made above, this price movement would unquestionably be regarded as itself very violent. There is one feature of the movements of the year which furnishes ground for qualified satisfaction, and that is that after April, though prices, taken as a whole, continued to fall, the fall was much slower than at any time in the preceding seven months. Up to September, indeed, it appeared as if the end of the fall was approaching, but in the last quarter of the year it received a new impetus so that the anticipations that the cessation of the decline was near were somewhat less evident than in the late autumn.

PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES.

It is interesting to compare the movement of prices in the United States with that of the United Kingdom. During the last two years movements have been. broadly speaking, similar, though in comparison with 1913 prices rose to a considerably less extent in the United States than here. In May, 1920, when the general level of prices in this country was about 3\frac{1}{3} times that recorded for 1913, in the United States the proportion of prices to those of 1913 was not quite $2\frac{3}{4}$ to 1. The course of prices in the two countries during nearly a year after prices began to fall was such that the fall in the United States outstripped that in this country. During 1921, however, there has been an approximation, particularly notable in the second half of the year. In December, 1920, when the Board of Trade Index Number stood at 269, the United States Bureau of Labour Statistics Index Number stood at 189. The relative level of prices in this country compared at that point with those of the United States more unfavourably than at any time in 1920 or 1921. By December, 1921, the United States Index Number had fallen to 149 and the British Index Number to 171. If we consider the average Index Numbers for the calendar years 1920 and 1921, we lose the significance of this approximation, since the broadening of the gap between the two movements in 1920 and its subsequent closing in 1921 took place in such a way that the proportionate levels shown by the Index Numbers for the years as a whole were closely similar in these two years. United States Index Numbers averaged 244 for 1920 and 155 for 1921, while the United Kingdom Index Numbers averaged 314 and 201 respectively: in each case there was a fall of about 36 per cent. It is of importance to note that, at the end of the year, the United States Index Number was somewhat higher than in June and July.

NOTICE.

The price of the "Board of Trade Journal" is 6d. (7d. post free). Annual subscription (post free), 30s. in the United Kingdom. Overseas subscription, 31s. 6d. per annum, post free.

The Editorial Offices are at Government Buildings, Great George Street, London, S.W. 1. All editorial communieations should be addressed to "The Editor." Telephone No. Victoria 3840.

The Publishers (to whom should be addressed all communications concerning subscriptions and sales) are H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway. London, W.C. 2, or Branches (see Cover).

ADVERTISEMENTS.—All applications concerning the insertion of advertisements in the "Board of Trade Journal" should be addressed to the Advertisement Contractors: Fas Publications, Ltd., 24, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2. (Tel. Nos. Central 8203-4 (two lines).)

Notes on Trade.

(While every care is exercised to ensure the accuracy of While every care is exercised to ensure the accuracy of any explanatory articles or notes relating to Acts, Regula-tions, Orders, etc., published in the "Journal," it must be understood that such explanations are necessarily in the nature of summaries, and cannot be quoted as authori-tative legal interpretations of the text of the documents

ANGLO-SWISS COMMERCIAL ARBITRATION ARRANGEMENTS.

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Berne has been informed by the Secretary-General of the British Chamber of Commerce for Switzerland at Basle, that the Chamber has opened up a new Department for the purpose of arbitration in disputes between British and Swiss firms, and also for collecting outstanding debts in Switzerland for British firms.

The Secretary-General of the Chamber of Commerce states that success has already been achieved in this new branch of operations, but he is anxious to obtain more of this class of work and he suggests that British firms when making contracts with Swiss firms might consider the addition of a clause appointing the British Chamber of Commerce as arbitrator in case of dispute arising.

JOHANNESBURG PUBLIC WORKS.

In view of the large amount of track renewals that will have to be carried out during the next few years, the Tramway and Lighting Committee of the Johannesburg Town Council recently proposed, at a meeting of the Council, according to the "Rand Daily Mail," that in cases of tracks which have to be renewed, and where there is no possible alternative route by which the traffic might be diverted, the work could be carried out much more expeditiously by the use of portable cross-overs.

Plans for proposed municipal abattoirs were also

to be placed before the Council, whose intention is stated to be to erect as a first instalment a cooling hall at an estimated expenditure of $\pm 3,500$.

CLAIMS IN DANISH MARITIME AND COMMERCIAL COURT.

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Copenhagen has forwarded to the Department of thersens Trade the following extract from the "Gazette" of the Maritime and Commercial Court, No. 21, concerning the report of a case which may be of interest to British firms, as showing that the Court considers itself competent to hear a case brought by a Danish firm against a foreigner, although the claim of the Danish firm had been transferred to it by another foreigner.

The case in question is, shortly, as follows:-Norwegian company sold certain quantities of oil to certain shipping agents. They were unable to obtain payment from them, but transferred the claim to a sister company in Copenhagen, in which port the vessel was lying. The Danish company brought an action against the master of the vessel for the amount in question.

The master pleaded that he and the foreign owners could only be sued in Denmark in accordance with \$248, section II., of the Danish "Retsplejelov," and that the provisions of this section were not applicable in the present instance as the claim belonged to a foreign firm and the plaintiffs, by obtaining a transfer of this claim, could not obtain the right to sue the foreign defendant in this country.

The Court found that the case could legally be heard before the Maritime and Commercial Court, as in \$248, section II. of the "Retsplejelov," no authority is found to make exception from the Regulations in a case where a Danish subject has obtained the claim by transfer from a foreigner.

Exhibitions and Fairs.

BANDOENG FAIR.

In a recent dispatch the British Commercial Agent in the Netherland East Indies emphasises the fact British manufacturers of sugar machinery would do well to pay attention to the Archipelago as a market, and that beneficial results are likely to follow if British sugar machinery suited to local requirements were to be shown at the Third Netherland East Indian Fair, which is to be held at Bandoeng. Java, from 18th September to 8th October.

Prospectuses of the Fair may be obtained on application to the Exhibitions and Fairs Division, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

FREIGHT REDUCTION FOR MALAYA-BORNEO EXHIBITION.

The Department of Overseas Trade is advised that it has been arranged to allow a discount of 20 per cent, on tariff rates of freight for exhibits at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition. All cases, etc., must be clearly marked as destined for exhibition.

ZAGREB SAMPLE FAIR.

The Department of Overseas Trade is informed that an International Sample Fair is to be held at Zagreb (Agram), Jugo-Slavia, from 3rd to 15th June this year.

The Fair authorities are anxious that the United Kingdom should be represented. It is considered that, although the present rate of exchange may make it difficult to obtain large orders, the mutual knowledge of trade conditions and personalities to be gained at the Fair would be of great value for future commercial relations between countries.

Customs duties will be remitted, and there will be a 50 per cent, reduction within the Kingdom on transport costs of exhibits and fares for exhibitors. The charges for space range, according to position

and type, from 200 to 800 crowns per square metre.

A limited number of application forms is available on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Exhibitions and Fairs Division), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

FORTHCOMING FAIRS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, WHITE CITY, LONDON, CASTLE BROMWICH AERODROME, BIRMING LONDON, AND BIRMINGHAM. February 27th to March 10th, 1922:

February 27th to March 10th, 1922:

London.—Musical Instruments; Furniture and Basketwure; Sports Goods, Toys, etc.; Jewellery, Silverware, Cutlery, etc.; Scientific and Photographic Goods; Chemicals and Drugs; Stationery and Printing; Fancy Goods, Travelling Requisites, etc.; Brushware; Pottery and Glassware; Foodstuffs and Beverages; Boots and Shoes, Leather, etc. Apply to Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

BIRMINGHAM.—Brassfoundry, Hardware and Ironmongery; Metals; Construction, Building and Decoration; Power, Lighting, Heating, Cooking, and Ventilating; Engineering; Agriculture; Mining; Motors, Motor-Cycles and Cycles, Cycle Accessories and Perambulators; Guns, Saddlevy and Harness; Fishing Tackle; Brewing, Distilling and Catering. Apply to: Secretary, The Chamber of Commerce, 95, New Street, Birmingham.

MANCHESTER TRADES FAIR AND MARKET—CHOCOLAIE AND SWEETS—

CHOCOLAIE AND SWEETS—

January 24th-February 2nd, 1922. Apply to:—Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., 60, Corn Exchange, Fennel Street, Manchester.

Bakers' and Confectioners'—
February 14th-23rd, 1922. Apply to:—Provincial
Exhibitions Ltd., 60, Corn Exchange. Fennel Street, Apply to :- Provincial Manchester.

GROCERS' AND ALLIED TRADES—

March 7th-16th, 1922. Apply to:—Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., 60, Corn Exchange. Fennel Street, Manchester.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS-Continued.

LONDON BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION-Central Hall, Westminster, February 8th-18th. Apply to:—Association of Office Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers and Traders, 6, St. Bride Street, London.

IDEAL HOMES EXHIBITION-Olympia, March 1st-25th, 1922. Apply to:—The Organising Secretary, Ideal Homes Exhibition, 130, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.

BILMINGHAM NATIONAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION— Bingley Hall; March 20th-May 13th. Apply to:—The Secretary, 95, New Street, Birmingham.

CLOTHING, OUTFITTING, AND WOOLLEN TRADES EXHIBITION—
March 28th-April 7th, Royal Agricultural Hall. Apply
to:—The International Trades Exhibition, Limited,
Broad Street House, London, E.C. 2.

DRAPERT, TEXTILE, AND WOMEN'S WEAR EXHIBITION—
Royal Agricultural Hall, April 24th-May 5th.
to:—International Trades Exhibitions, Broad
House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

PHOTOGRAPHIC FAIR-Royal Horticultural Hall. Westminster, May 1st 6th. Apply to:—Organising Secretary, Photographic Fair, Sicilian House, Southampton Row, London, W.C. 1.

FIFTH T. BACCO TRADE EXHIBITION—
Northamptor Institute, London, E.C. 1. May 8th-13th,
Apply to:—Mr. E. S. Cator, Monument Station Buildings, London, E.C. 4.

BIRMINGHAM AND MIDLAND INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION—
Bingley Hall, May 25th-June 3rd. Apply to:—Birmingham Chamber of Commerce (Inc.), 95, New Street, Birmingham.

Welse National Exhibition (Universal and International)— Cardiff, May to October, 1922. Apply to:—Secretary, 4, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff.

INTERNATIONAL FOUNDRY TRADES EXHIBITION—
Bingley Hall, Birmingham, June 15th-24th. Apply
to:—Chamber of Commerce, 95, New Street, Birmingham.

INTERNATIONAL HORSE SHOW Olympia, June 17th-24th, 1922.

CHEMIST'S EXHIBITION AND EMPIRE DRUG TRADE MART— Central Hall, Westminster, S.W. 1, June 19th-23rd 1922. Organisers, "British and Colonial Pharmacist, 194-200. Bishopsgate, London, E.C. 2. 19th-23rd,

LOND & FAIR AND MARKET (Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewellery, and July 3rd-14th, 1922. Royal Agricultural Hall. Apply to:—International Trade Exhibitions, Limited, Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

The Nations' Food Exhibition—
September 6th-26th, 1922. Olympia, London. Apply to:—International Trade Exhibitions, Limited, Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

TRADE EXHIBITION FOR LADIES' WEAR-September, 1922. Holland Park Hall, W. Apply to:-International Trade Exhibitions, Limited, Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

International Shoe and Leather Fair—
Royal Agricultural Hall, October 2nd-6th, 1922.
Geganisers. "The Shoe and Leather Record," 40,
Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.

Brewers' and Allied Traders' Annual Exhibition and

MARKET-

BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

Present Day Industrial Art Exhibition— January 16th-February 25th, 1922, in the North Court, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.

MODERN TEXTILES EXHIBITION-February, 1922. Howe Bric Atherton, near Manchester. Howe Bridge Cotton Spinning Mills,

PRESENT DAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION— March and April, 1922. Bradford Corporati Gallery, Cartwright Memorial Hall, Bradford.

PRESENT DAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION-May 25th-June 3rd, 1922.

In conjunction with the Industrial and Commercial Efficiency Exhibition organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Bingley Hall, Birmingham.

OVERSEAS.

Paris Agricultural Machinery Exhibition—
Grand Palais, January 28th-February 5th, 1922. Apply to:—Monsieur Villard. 8, Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, 8:eme. (Also) Aviculture Exhibition.—Apply to:—Monsieur Fouquet, 34, Rue de Lille, Paris, 7:eme.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS-Continued.

February 1st-March 15th, 1922. Hotel Imperial, New York.

BRUSSELS POULTRY EXHIBITION February 4th-6th, Palais du Midi. Apply to:-M. Robert Boty, Rue Josaphat, 138, Brussels.

Western Ontario Motor Show—
London, Ontario, February 6th-11th. Apply to:—
Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street,
London, S.W. 1.

WINNIPEG MOTOR SHOW February 6th-11th. Apply to :—Secretary, New Stovel Building, Winnipeg. Manitoba.

BRUSSELS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION— February 18th-27th, 1922. Apply to:—Société de Mecanique et d'Industries Agricoles. 29. rue de Spa, Brussels

UTBECHT INDUSTRIES FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)-February 21st-March 3rd, 1922. Apply to: Federation of British Inclustries, 39, St. James Street, London, of Brit. S. W. 1.

BRUSSELS MOTOR CYCLE AND CYCLE EXHIBITION—Palais d'Eguiont; February 25th-March 5th. Apply to;—Secretary, 64, Rue de l'Enseignement, Brussels.

LYONS SPRING FAIR-March 1st-15th, 1922. Apply to:-31, Budge Row, London, E.C. 4.

Tokio International Peace Exhibition—
Ueno Park; March 10th July 31st. Apply to: Messes.
Buckney and Co., 40, Westminster Palace Gardens,
Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
Florence Book Fair, International Photographic, Litho.

Florence Book Fair, International P Graphic and Advertising Exhibition-Spring, 1922.

Manila, Philippine Carnival—
Foreign products consumed in the Philippines. Spring,

PRAGUE SAMPLES March 12th-19th, 1922.

Barcelona Samples Fair (International)—
March 15th-25th. Apply to:—Feria de Barcelona, Plasa
Antonio Lopez 15, Barcelona.

Vienna Sample Fair (International)-March 19th-25th.

MALAYA BORNEO EXHIBITION Singapore; March 31st-April 9th. Apply to:—II.M. Trade Commissioner, Singapore.

Paris Heating Apparatus Exhibition—
April. Apply to :—M. L'Ingenieur Directeur de l'Office
Central de Chauffe Rationelle, 5, Rue Michel-Ange,
Paris XVI.

FRENCH COLONIAL EXHIBITION—
Marseilles, April-November.

Brussels Commercial Fair— April 3rd-19th. Apply to :-19, Grand Place, Bruxelles.

Milan Samples Fair (International)— April 12th-27th. Apply to :—Visle Venezia, 20, Milan ALGIERS ENHIBITION-FAIR-April 14th-May 16th.

Swiss Sample Fair (National. — Basie, April 22nd-May 2nd. Christiania Electrical Exhibition-April 22nd-May 7th.

TRIESTE SAMPLE FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)—
May, 1922. Apply to:—British Chamber of Commerce, Trieste.

SHANGHAI EXHIBITION OF ROAD MAKING MATERIAL, ETC .-May, 1922.

THE HAGUE AUTOMOBILE SHOW (including aeroplanes and motor May 1st-15th. Apply to: The Secretary, No. 185 Spui, The Hague.

BRAZILIAN CENTENARY EXHIBITION-Rio de Janeiro, 1922. September 7th-November 15th. British Section. Apply to :—Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

Nemeriand East Indies Fair—
Bandoeng, Java. September 18th-October 8th. Apply
to:—Secretary, Vereeniging, Nederlands Indische Jaarheurs, Menadostraat, Bandoeng, Java.

TORONIO BAKERY EXHIBITION—
October, 1922. Exhibition Park, Toronto. Apply to:—Mr. H. E. Trent, Bread and Cake Manufacturers' Association, 203, Simcoe Street, Toronto.

[Note.—The above list is not intended to include all forthcoming Fairs and Exhibitions throughout the world, but only to cover some of the more important ones, especially those of interest to the British manufacturer. Information regarding Exhibitions and Fairs other than those mentioned above is on file and may be obtained on application to the Exhibitions and Fairs Division, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S W 1]

Imperial and Foreign Trade.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.

IMPORTS IN SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1921.

(From H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner.)

MELHOURNE

Another substantial decline in the value of imports into Australia from all sources was registered in the September Quarter, compared with the June Quarter. It will be recalled that the June Quarter, which showed imports to the value of £30,943,146, was nearly £13,000,000 behind the March Quarter (see "Journal" of 10th November, 1921).

The total value of competitive imports in the September Quarter was £21,043,171, out of which the United Kingdom was responsible for £10,050,950, or 48 per cent. The United States of America shared to the extent of £4,772,889, or 23 per cent. This figure represents a substantial drop from £9,122,904 in the previous quarter.

The detailed statement is as under:-

Class of Goods.	United Kingdom.	Canada.	Japan.	United States.	Total all Countries.
	£	£	£	£	£
1. Foodstuffs of animal origin 2. Foodstuffs of vegetable	72,569	41,090			
origin 8. Beverages (non-aicoholic)	69,736	200	4,587	38,500	417,726
and substances used in	13,629		2,719	3,558	571,270
4. Spiritnons and alcoholic	348,260	2.669	1	17,000	
5, Tobacco and preparations	,				1
f. Live animals	24,622 12,702	- 77	- 147 -	357,418 123	
Animal substances (mainly unmanufactured) not food-					
stuffs 8. Vegetable substances and	148,109		170	,	
fibres	101,787	3,060			
9. (a) Apparel	442,143	7,729	44,395		
(b) Textiles	3,395,539	5,681	407,711	168,275	
(c) Manufactured fibres	53,718	- 19	1,650	4,811	
10. Oils, fats and waxes	46,176	53	11,742		
11. Paints and varnishes	76,203	7.1	2	22,998	100, 100
12. Stones and minerals used industrially	8,111	-	-	9,175	41,262
13. Ores and metals manufac- tured or partly manu-					
factured	114,8011	461	170		
 (a) Machines and machinery (b) Other manufactures of 	1,174,757			1,075,475	
metal	1,787,665	128,871	24,774	1,205,810	
factures (b) Leather and mann-	79,511	5,781	462	56,380	
factures	29,552	1,411	24	29,458	74,979
manufactured	38,005	40,385	9,429	207,826	619,683
china, glass and stoneware	167,552	818	49,747	56 179	327,939
18. (a) Paper	271,1174	185,162	3,008	77,071	
(b) Stationery	278,777	2,688	1 919	53,314	368,066
19. Jewellery, timepieces and fancy goods	171.066	3,212	19,814	78,033	380,718
scientific instruments	82,115	2,1€6	2,387	122,191	229,478
21. Drugs, chemicals and fer- tilisers	309,207	1,077	13.233	141.648	732,027
22. Miseellaneous	731,173	12,338	22,777	184,769	
28. Gold, silver and bronze	101,110	14,000	~~,111	204,100	Ly repart to
specie	2,891			300	20,197
Total	(0,050,950	548,718	630,003	4,772,889	21,043,171
Percentages	48°/0		3°/0	23° 0	_

BRITISH INDIA.

WEEKLY CABLE.

The weekly cable received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, dated 20th January, is as under:—

Indian Trade Returns. General Merchandise.

			E:	xports, including	
		Imports.		Re-exports,	
		Rs. Lakhs.		Rs. Lakhs.	
December,	1921	 2,316		2,174	
December,	1920	 3,160		2,010	

Of the exports, Rs. 98 lakhs were re-exports in December, 1921, against Rs. 160 lakhs in December, 1920. As compared with November, 1921, the position is very much improved. The imports have decreased by Rs. 324 lakhs and the exports, including re-exports, have increased by Rs. 182 lakhs.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE-Continued.

MONTHLY BALANCE OF TRADE.

Figures are in lakhs of rupees and include bullion and rupee paper movements. + denotes balance in favour of Imbia and - as adverse balance:—

	1920-21	1921-22.		1920-21.	1921-22.
April	+1,387	= 685	Sept	_ 469	+ 93
		= 200			
		= 167 -			
July	- 314	+ 135	Dec	= 902	-255
Ang	-930	+ 234			

TONNAGE OF VESSELS ENTERED AND CLEARED IN DECEMBER, 1921

Entered: 693,000 tons, as compared with 730.000 in November. Cleared: 542,000 tons, as compared with 486,000 in November.

REGISTRATION OF NEW COMPANIES.

Authorised capital of new companies registered in December, 1921, Rs. 355 lakhs against Rs. 600 lakhs in December, 1920.

ALL INDIA FINAL CROP FORECAST OF SESAMUM, 1921-22.

1921-22: 4,450,000 acres, 450,000 tons (excluding Hyderabad Decean). 1920-21: 3,506,000 acres, 323,000 tons (excluding Hyderabad Decean).

CANADA.

AGRICULTURE AND THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

(From H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner.)

MONTREAL.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics have issued a preliminary estimate of the value of 1921 field crops, as compared with the final estimate of the two previous years. The values assigned represent the averages received locally by farmers, as calculated from current market quotations.

farmers, as calculated from current market quotations. The total value of the field crops, thus estimated, amounts to 1.017,675,400 dols., as compared with the final estimates of 1,455,244,050 in 1920, and 1,537,170,100 in 1919, the

highest aggregate on record.

The total for 1921 comprises 283,234,000 dols. for wheat, as compared with 427,357,300 dols. in 1920, and 457,722.000 dols. in 1919; 188,051,000 dols. for oats as against 280,115,400 dols. and 317,097,000 dols. and 30,282,000 dols. for barley as against 52,821,400 dols. and 69,330,300 dols. respectively.

In general, the unit prices are considerably less than they were in either of the two preceding years; in fact, for wheat the price per bushel for 1921 is only 11 cents above the prewar average, whilst for oats and barley the prices per bushel are somewhat less.

AGRICULTURAL AND DAIRY EXPORTS AND THE UNITED STATES TARIFF.

The United States Emergency Tariff Act has now been in force over six months, and it is therefore possible to gain some idea of its effect on Canadian export trade.

The value of exports to the United States for the month of October shows a decline, as compared with October, 1920, from 28,619,682 dols, to 7,329,028 dols, the greatest reduction heing in wheat. In October, 1920, 8,311,789 bushels worth 20,705,051 dols, were exported, as compared with 1,650,045 bushels worth 2,109,962 dols, last October.

The figures for the five months June to October, however, give a clearer indication of the serionsness of the position. Exports of sugar declined from 49,560,864 lb. to 11,730 lb., those of butter from 4,105,432 lb. to 1,285,088 lb., fresh and frozen meat from 19,966,200 lb. to 12,627,500 lb., preserved milk from 8,354,725 lb. to 1,195,385 lb., and those of wheat from 9,965,010 bushels to 3,401,816 bushels. In values the total declined from 62,166,044 dols, to 17,399,096 dols,

THE MILLING INDUSTRY.

At a recent meeting of the Canadian National Millers' Association the President stated that there are at the present time 1,255 mills in the Dominion, of which 400 are commercial mills. The capital invested is over 76,000,000 dols., and the production in 1920 was worth over 262,000,000 dols. In the list of Canadian industries milling stands seventh as to capital, and first as to production. The industry has a milling capacity of nearly 30,000,000 bushels a year. Of this amount the Canadian market can only absorb about 8,000,000 barrels. It was suggested that very much more of the wheat should be exported in the shape of fleur.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE-Continued.

EUROPE.

ITALY.

POSTPONEMENT OF INCOME TAX LAW, ETC.

(From the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy.)

Rome

A Decree (No. 1783), dated 24th November, 1921, and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 19th December, further postpones until 1st January, 1923, the application of the scheme of income and local taxation reform promulgated in Decree Law No. 2162 of 24th November, 1919. The Decree, however, repeals the double surtax and the double tax on the salaries of managers of commercial companies referred to in Articles 6 and 7 of Law No. 145 of 27th February, 1921.

PROPOSED PARMA-RIVER PO CANAL.

(From H.M. Consul.)

Bologna.

A report has recently appeared in the "Avvenire d'Italia" relative to the construction of a new canal connecting the town of Parma with the River Po. The report states that the proposal to re-open water communication between the town of Parma and the River Po, a distance of 19 kilometres, has been considered by a committee of Government experts, who reported favourably on the scheme and proposed that the existing waterway should be enlarged so as to take barges of 100 tons. The Administrazione Provinciale di Parma has, however, now decided to abandon the scheme approved by Government experts, and excavate a new canal.

The following are the chief features of the work:—The town of Parma shall provide 400 metres in length of quay space, and that of Colorno 200 metres, and the canal shall be broad enough to allow barges of 300 tons to pass one another. Owing to the difference in altitude it will be necessary to construct four locks, three of about 4.50 metres each, the fourth of 3.80 metres. The cost of the work will be met in part by the Government, and provision is made for the first payment during the current financial year.

ASIA.

JAPAN.

FOREIGN TRADE IN OCTOBER.

The foreign trade of Japan in October registered an adverse balance of 18,813,000 yen in spite of a fair improvement in the middle of the month, states the "Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal."

The total value of exports in October amounted to 109,961,000 yen against 133,391,000 yen in the same month of 1920. The value of the month's imports amounted to 128,777,000 yen against 107,355,000 yen in October, 1920. The increase in imports and the decline in exports naturally rendered the trade balance of October adverse, as stated above, whereas in the corresponding month of the previous year the trade balance was a favourable one of 26,036,000 yen.

However, when compared with the preceding month, October results are somewhat more favourable. The following figures are for the two months:—

	1921.			
	October. Yen.		September. Yen.	
Exports	 109,691,000		95,487,000	
finports	 123,777,000		127,878,000	

PRINCIPAL IMPORTS.

In the list of imports it is noted that the import of raw materials and food was increasing heavily during October. The list of gains included rice, beans and peas, sugar, rubber, raw cotton, hemp and flax, wool, Chilean saltpetre, sodas, dyes, cotton cloth, lead, and a few other minor articles. All other articles registered declines, iron, steel,

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE-Continued.

and paper being most prominent in this respect. The following table shows the values of the leading imports during October:—

			-	October, 1921		October, 1920
				yen.		yen.
Rice				2,683,000		1,169,000
Beans and pear	,			2,554,000		1,763,000
ingar				6,861,000		3,541,000
Rubber				1,246,000		173,000
Raw cotton				34,964,000	1	4,610,000
Hemp and flax				1,884.000		913,000
Wool				2,044,000		1,853,000
Chilean saltpet	re			781,000		133,000
Oil eake		***		4,623,000		4,837,000
'oal				888,000		1,154,000
Ores				945,000		1,265,000
Dyes				1,280,000		801 000
Pig iron				704,000		3,159,000
Steel rods, bar	and sh	eets		3,754,000		15,817,000
Pipes and tube				261,000		1,294,000
Rails				39,000		1,754,000
Petroleum				1,096,000		1,185,000
Woollen cloth				3,548 000		5,288,000
Paper				863,000		1,574,000
Machinery				8,673,900		9.834,000

CHIEF EXPORTS.

When the list of exports is examined in comparison with the corresponding month of 1920, it is found that more articles registered gains in October, these including beans and peas, tea, refined sugar, waste silk, raw silk, matches, and paper. Heavy declines, however, were shown in cotton yarns, cotton cloth, cotton hosiery, and some other articles. Thus, it is proved that the silk trade was not responsible for the export trade decline in October, as in the preceding months, but that cotton goods, the export of which fell off owing to speculators' maintenance of prices, were largely responsible. The following table shows the values of the chief exports in October:—

			October, 1921	. October, 1920
-			yen.	yen.
Tea		 	991,000	909,000
Refined sugar		 	1,321,000	978,000
Waste silk		 !	1,155,000	777,000
Coal		 	2,683,000	3,484,000
Lumber		 	1.095,000	1,959,000
Raw silk		 	37,763,000	19,123,000
Cotton varns			6,418,000	13,005,000
Braids		 1	736,000	1,161,000
Matelies		 ,	1,606,000	1,555,000
Silk cloth		 	7,136,000	8,941,000
Cotton cloth		 	14,118,000	25,144,000
Cotton hosiery		 	1,326,000	2,718,000
Paper		 	1,940,000	1,643,000
Porcelain		 	1,405,000	2,325,000
Glass and glass wa	are	 	885,000	1,695,000
Toys		 	535,000	1,088,000

With the new addition to the adverse balance of the year, the excess of imports over exports exceeded 300,000,000 yen in value. Following is a summary of the eumulative result of trade during the first ten months of the past year:—

			1921.	1920.
			yen.	yen.
Exports		 	 983,843,000	1,756.961 000
lmports	***	 	 1,299,162,600	2,122,691,000
	Total	 	 2,283,005,000	3,878,652,000
Adverse ba	alance	 	 315,319,000	365, 730,000

PERSIA,

EXPANSION OF BRITISH TRADE.

(From the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation.)

TEHERAN.

As indicating the exceptional commercial opportunities which in recent years have become open to British enterprise in Persia, and as indicating also the extent of the response thereto, comparative figures of the present time and ten years ago relative to Persian imports and exports,

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE-Continued.

obtained in advance of official publication, enable the following tables to be presented:—

IMPORTS

Source.		1910-11.	1920-21.
		krans.	krans.
United Kingdom British India	• • •	$95,058,143 \\ 49,462,102$	154,811,977 208,577,570
Total British Empire Other Countries		144,520,245 285,592,216	363,389,547 111,172,782
Grand total		430,113,161	474,562,329

EXPORTS.

Destination.	1910-11.	1929 21.	
United Kingdom British India		krans. 15,272,752 19,961,193	krans. 46,651,853 58,918,403
Total British Empire Other Countries		$35,233,945 \\ 307,100,587$	$105,570,256 \\ 262,636,384$
Grand total		342,334,532	368,206,640

BRITISH EMPIRE'S PROPORTION OF TRADE.

It will be observed that imports into Persia from the British Empire have increased by 151 per cent, and exports from Persia to the British Empire have increased by 190 per cent. It will also be noted, however, that while the British Empire now holds 76 per cent. of Persia's total import trade, it has so far gained only 28 per cent. of Persia's total export trade.

In an extended exploitation of Persian products there appears to lie opportunity for increased British enterprise. The inducement may be regarded as the stronger for the reason that the present adverse balance of trade (106,355,689 krans in 1920-21) operates injuriously in the direction of impeding external remittance and of checking importation. Nor is that all. The preponderance of British selling of merchandise over British buying in Persia gives occasion to anti-British elements in the Persian press and elsewhere to represent that British trade, being one-sided, is devitalising Persia's economic life, and ought to be discouraged in favour of the trade of other countries which are better buyers of Persian produce.

The fact that imports and exports in the long past have eftener than not shown an adverse balance is not fully relevant to the present question, because the adverse balance was then commonly redressed by certain "invisible exports" which have now mainly ceased.

It is true that present political and commercial instabilities in Persia are not favourable to schemes of commercial expansion involving new commitments, but insecurities of one sort or another have always beset the path of foreign trade enterprise in Persia, and such business as the British Empire now enjoys in this country has been built up by merchants of courage and spirit who, accepting gains and losses with equability, have steadily persevered and, without altogether overcoming obstacles, have refused to be themselves overcome by them.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

DECLINING IMPORTS OF LUXURY GOODS.

Taking 50 principal imported articles or groups of articles usually included under the general title of Inxuries, it appears that their import value in 1921 was only 330,000,000 dols. as against 525,000,000 dols. in 1920, states the National City Bank of New York.

This decline in the importation of luxuries is due in part to the smaller quantities of the articles brought in, and in some cases to lower prices, though in this class of merchandise the reduction in price comes more slowly than in many other classes of articles imported, especially manufacturing materials and foodstuffs, which show a much larger fall than do the finished articles, and especially those classed as luxuries. In automobiles imported, for example, the number brought into the country in the 11 months ending with November, 1921, was only 498 against 853 in the same months of the preceding year; plushes and velvets of cotton 304,000 yards against 955,000 in the same

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE-Continued.

months of 1920; silk plushes and velvets 226,000 lb. against 354,000; tapestries 2,726,000 square yards against 8,897,000; lace curtains 900,000 square yards against 1,382,000; crude meerschaum, for use in the manufacture of pipes, 1,731 lb. against 13,386; patent leather 56,408 lb. against 104,908; silk ribbons 6,508 yards against 10,762; marble and onyx 368,000 cubic feet against 416,000; confections 768,000 lb. against 1,084,000; undressed furs and fur skins 68,670,000 against 127,980,000; feathers and downs 2,000,000 lb. against 3,500,000; lear tobacco 47,979,000 lb. against 78,848,000; platinum, unmanufactured, 41,000 oz. against 56,000; mother of pearl shells 2,830,000 lb. against 7,468,000; buttons of pearl or shell 1,303,000 gross against 4,992,000; uncut diamonds 34,000 carats against 119,000; and diamonds, cut but not set, 239,000 carats against 292,000 in the corresponding months of 1920.

From the above statement it is apparent that the actual quantity of "Inxuries" being brought into the United States has been materially, in many cases very materially, reduced. In those articles in which it is not possible to state quantities, there is also an equally large reduction in the stated values of the imports. Taking the great group, art works, for example, the total value for the first eleven months of 1921 was 18,764,000 dols, against 25,783,000 dols, in the same months of 1920; beads and bead ornaments 8,078,000 dols, against 11,983,000 dols,; cotton laces and embroideries as a whole 15,011,000 dols, against 23,279,000 dols,; silk laces and embroideries 5,546,000 dols, against 7,146,000 dols,; manufactures of silk as a whole 45,006,000 dols, against 72,566,000 dols, it tobacco and manufactures thereof 55,850,000 dols, against 93,750,000 dols; pipes and smokers' articles 4,125,000 dols, against 4,840,000 dols,; perfume and cosmetics 5,390,000 dols, against 6,360,000 dols,; and ivory 1,225,000 dols, in January-November, 1921, against 4,714,000 dols, in the corresponding period of 1920.

Of the 50 articles or groups of articles enumerated in the import statement and ordinarily classed as luxuries, only half-a-dozen show increases when comparing the eleven months ending with November, 1921, with the same months of the previous year, while the value for the full year 1921 totals approximately 330,000,000 dols. against 525,000,000 dols. in 1920, the percentage of reduction in the value of luxuries being about 37, while the reduction in that of total imports was about 55 per cent.

LATIN AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1921.

The following tables show the weights and values of the imports into and exports from Brazil during the first ten months of 1921 and the corresponding period of the previous year: --

IMPORTS.

-			192	0.	· 192	1.
			Metric tons.	£1,000's.	Metric tons	£1.000's.
January			163,735	6,520	268,033	10,451
February			246,811	8,641	236,581	6,990
March			259,569	7.645	205, 262	6,732
1st quarter			670,115	22,806	709,876	24,173
April		:	248,081	8,278	190,938	4,759
May			354,119	10,981	237,162	5.300
June			228,722	9,578	230,333	4,121
2nd quarter			830,925	28,837	648,433	14,183
1st half year			1,501,040	51,643	1,358,309	38,356
July			313,459	10.762	221,031	4,822
August			258,866	12,857	169,594	3,421
September			290,674	12,615	212,376	3,436
3rd quarter			862,999	36,234	606,001	11,680
October			325,847	14,084	187.748	3,650
January to Oc	tober		2,689,886	101,961	2,152,058	53,686

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE-Continued.

EXPORTS.

		1920).	1921	١.
		Metrie tons.	£1,000's.	Metrie tons.	£1,000's
January		 147,483	12,272	180,022	4,949
February		 117,800	10,930	149,147	4,591
March		 178,336	13,854	175,549	5,111
1st quarter		 413,619	37,056	504,718	14,651
April		 162,653	10,621	145,428	4,501
May		199,737	9,932	124,168	3,593
June		 193,356	9,068	128,219	3,981
2nd quarter		 555,746	29,621	400,815	12,075
1st half year		 999,365	66,677	905,533	26,726
July		 178.930	7,098	170,436	4,793
August		 187,038	7,537	157,552	4,737
September		 159,718	7,221	196,518	6,219
3rd quarter		 525,686	21,556	524,506	15.749
October		 215,793	7,152	174,546	5,552
January to Oc	tober	 1.740,844	96,015	1,604,585	48,027

PARAGUAY.

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY.

The timber industry of Paraguay is for the most part, in the hands of a few large companies who either work their own estates or obtain leases and cutting rights in those of others, and buy up the timber cut by smaller proprietors, states H.M. Consul at Asuncion in his Report on the Economic and Financial Conditions in Paraguay (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net). Several sawmills are established along the Paraguay Central Railway, also at Conception, Encarnacion, Piear, and three or four at Asuncion, where the smaller logs are cut up into boards and scantlings for shipment to the Argentine. The larger logs are shipped whole by rail or river, for the most part to Buenos Aires. The growing importance of the timber industry may best be gauged by the following figures showing the exports of timber during the last five years:—

Year.	Logs.		Sawn	Fence		Quebracho
i ear.	Rough.	Trimmed.		Posts.	Spacers.	Logs.
	Tons.	Pieces.	Cub. M.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Tons.
1916	8,608	35,000	1,315	52.513	544,221	1,006
1917	39,995	39,492	1,777	47,556	1,026,066	1,605
1918	47,710	47,228	4,533	21,980	1,234,717	522
1919	51,821	41,171	3,848	52,841	1,135,724	1,668
1920	47,222	63,314	5,552	60,281	3,138,426	269

The export of quebracho logs has greatly declined since the war, and the production is now almost totally absorbed by the tannin factories. No quebracho grows in Eastern Paraguay, and the industry is confined to the Claco Territory, where five or six factories are in operation. Several of these have been compelled to build light railways from 20 to 50 miles in length in order to secure a steady supply of logs in view of the rapidity with which the forests are de-pleted. The average quantity of tannin, or extracts of que-bracho, exported during the last seven years is 24,027 tons a year (maximum 32,976 in 1919 and minimum 12,710 m

BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

First Report of the Gas Cylinders Research Committee. Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.—Published by H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial Honse, Kingsway, W.C. 2 (from whom copies can be obtained). Price, s. Gd. net.

The Music Trades Diary, Year Book, and Directory, 1922. Published by G. D. Ernest and Co., 5, Duke Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2. Price, post free, 2s. 6d. United Kingdom; 3s. abroad.

Bulletin of the Imperial Institute: A Quarterly Record of Progress in Tropical Agriculture and Industries and the Commercial Utilisation of the Natural Resources of the Dominions, Colonies, and India, Vol. XIX., No. 3, 1921.

Finance and Banking.

COLOMBIA.

FINANCIAL CONDITIONS IN 1921.

Colombian finance is in a very unsatisfactory state, largely due to a decrease in revenues following the trade slump of last year, and any decided prospect of improvement would appear to be remote, except for the advantages likely to result from the treaty with the United States now before the Colombian Congress for ratification, states the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Bogotá in his Report on the Finance, Industry, and Trade of the Republic of Colombia (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net). The treaty provides for the payment by the United States of 25,000,000 dols. on account of the secession of Panama and has aroused in the minds of the Colombians greater have of a readjustment of the affects. bians greater hope of a readjustment of the Colombians greater hope of a readjustment of the affairs of the National Treasury. Many statements have been made as to the use to which this money will be put, such as the development and extension of all the railways under a national control. The money will be paid in five yearly instalments, and it is clear that the whole of the first instalment (5,000,000 dols.) will be needed for the present indebtedness and requirements of the cost of administration; it therefore seems improbable that for some years to come the public revenues will show a sufficient balance to carry out any large scheme for the improve-ment of railways, roads, or waterways.

BUDGET RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE.

The Colombian Budget provides estimates of revenue and expenditure to 31st December, 1921, and sanctioned by Presidential Decree as follows:—

Receipts from ordinar Receivable from emiss			· · ·	Dols. 25,96 2,800
railways, etc				1,095,730
	Revenue: To Expenditure	•••		27,058,530 34,792,525
	Deficit	 ***		7,733,995

No practical measures have been put forward for increasing other revenues to make up for the shrinkage in import duties, and the Treasury has for some months past been assisted with short loans by the Bogotá Bank. The revenues of Departments and Municipalities have also fallen to a point when all improvements have had to be suspended with the exception of a limited expenditure for work being carried on by the Municipality of Medellin. Bogotá has introduced new taxes on property, banks, and the larger business organisations in order to meet the increased cost of municipal administration.

PROPOSED NEW ISSUES.

A proposal to issue five million dollars of currency through three Colombian and one British bank is now being put forward in the Congress; the issue to be secured by revenues of the Government salt mines at Zipaquira, which amount to approximately one million dollars per annum.

The Colombian National Debt is given for 1920 as

				Dols.
Treasury debt				 5,483,094
External debt (£3,972,613)				 19,863,065
Internal Consolidated debt				 2,848,260
Floating Internal debt				 10,840,654
37		1 1 "		070 010 070
Na	tional o	lebt: T	l'otal	 39,040,07

The internal debt has since been considerably increased over the above figures, principally by bond issues for the purchase by the Government of the shares of the Ferrocarril del Pacifico.

Colombia is punetual in fulfilling her engagements in respect of her foreign debt; the March instalment of the debt services for the half-year ended 30th June, 1921, of the Consolidated External Debt of Colombia has been com-

CURRENCY SHORTAGE.

There is a great shortage throughout the country of all circulating media. Gold is particularly scarce, and has a premium on Government bills of from 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is the interior and up to 4 per cent, at the coast towns. · national gold-backed bills are also scarce.

Shipping and Railways.

THE WORLD'S TONNAGE.

LLOYD'S REGISTER SHIPBUILDING SUMMARY FOR 1921.

Lloyd's Register Annual Summary of the Mercantilo Shipbuilding of the World states that during 1921 the total gross tonnage of merchant vessels launched in the United Kingdom amounted to 1,538,052 tons, of which 946,182 tons were intended for registration in the United Kingdom and 591,870 tons were for owners residing abroad. The totals for 1921 are 517,572 tons less than for 1920, which remains tho record year.

The total figures include 103 vessels of between 5,000 and 10,000 tons and 24 of over 10,000 tons, the largest being the "Laconia" of 19,730 tons built for the Cunard Line. Including nearly all the vessels of over 12,000 tons, 70 vessels with a total tonnage of 624,487 tons were lannehed which will be fitted with steam turbines. The motor vessels launched amounted to 28 of 102,356 tons, the largest being one of about 9,500 tons.

one of about 9,500 tons.

The output of the leading shipbuilding districts is as follows:—Glasgow, 358,347 tons; Newcastle, 354,813 tons; Greenock, 146,842 tons; and Sunderland, 144,280 tons. The largest decrease during 1921 took place on the Clydc where the tonnage launched was 175,277 tons lower than during 1990, the launched was 175,277 tons lower than during 1920; the decrease for the Wear was 170,174 tons and for the Tees 105,013 tons.

NATIONALITY OF VESSELS LAUNCHED.

The total launched abroad during 1921 amounted to 2.803,627 tons, a reduction of just over one million tons as compared with 1920. The countries where the largest outcompared with 1920. The countries where the largest output took place during the year are:—United States, 1,006,413 tons; Germany, 509,064 tons; Holland, 232,402 tons; Japan, 227,425 tons; France, 210,663 tons; and Italy, 164,748 tons. The totals for the United States are nearly one million and a half tons lower than in 1920.

For the first time since 1913 complete figures are available for Germany and totals for that country include 40 vessels of between 4,000 and 7,000 tons, 13 of between 7,000 and 10,000 tons, and one vessel of about 14,000 tons. The totals for Holland, France, Italy, Denmark, and Sweden are the highest on record in each case.

WORLD'S TOTAL OUTPUT.

The world's total output for 1921 reached 4,841,679 tons, a decrease of about 1½ million tons as compared with 1920, but the totals still exceed by over a million tons those for 1913, which was the pre-war record year for the world. Tho total figures comprise 167 vessels of about 1,195,000 tons to be fitted with steam turbines; they also include 151 vessels of about 1,050,000 tons built to carry oil in bulk. Of the 1.377 vessels lanuched in the world during the year, 47 of over 10,000 tons each. During the four years 1918-1921 the total addition to the world's merchant navies by new

the total addition to the world's merchant navies by new construction amounts to nearly 23 million tons.

Of the total tomage lannehed in the world during 1921, 2.538,680 tons were built under the survey of Lloyd's Register with a view to classification with that Society, and the diagram, included in the present Summary, shows that during the last 15 years nearly 29½ million tons of new vessels have been lannehed which were built under the supervision of Lloyd's Register. supervision of Lloyd's Register.

The Annual Summary draws special attention to the present circumstances and immediate future of the shipbnilding industry of the world, and points ont that although the tomage under construction at the end of 1921, viz., 4,457,093 tons, is no less than 2,722,000 tons lower than in December, 1920, even the present reduced figures are not a correct index of the position of the shipbuilding industry, unless certain factors be taken into consideration, such as the very large number of passels included in the tatels but the very large number of vessels, included in the totals but the construction of which is now suspended, and the fact that the orders for now vessels have been for some time and are now far below those in normal times.

UNITED KINGDOM.

RAILWAY STATISTICS FOR OCTOBER, 1921.

The railway statistics for the month of October, issued by the Ministry of Transport, show that the total number of passenger journeys (excluding season ticket holders) in October, 1921, was 101,441,616, a decrease of 11,896,793, or

SHIPPING AND RAILWAYS-Continued.

10.5 per cent. The corresponding receipts show a reduction of £122,186, or 2 per cent., whilst the revenue from parcels and miscellaneous traffic conveyed at passenger train rates diminished by £79,896, or 5.7 per cent. The passenger train miles run were 1,573,345 more than in October, 1920, an increase of 9 per cent. The passenger train

FREIGHT TRAFFIC.

The total tonnage of freight traffic conveyed in October, 1921, showed an increase of 3,275,759, or 16 per cent., compared with October, 1920, and the ton-miles worked an increase of 8.1 per cent., made up as follows:-

Description of Freight.	October, 1921.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) from October, 1920.			
General Merchandise Coal, Coke and Patent Fucl Other Minerals	 Tons. 4,934,474 15,043,088 3,721,596	Tons. -1,136,968 +6,010,809 -1,598,082	Per cent. 18:7 66:6 30:0		
Total	 23,699,158	+3,275,759	16:0		
Description of Freight.	October, 1921.	Increase (Decrease (October,) from		
General Merchandise Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel Other Minerals	 Ton-Miles. 436,133,153 702,208,452 187,056,857	Ton-Miles. 99,288,475 +275,793,219 -77,811,532	64.7		
Total	 1,325,398,462	+98,693,212	9.7		

Freight train mileage was increased by 4.5 per cent.

TRAFFIC FLUCTUATIONS.

The principal fluctuations in the tonnage of general merchandise and other minerals were:

t station to station	rates			Tons.	Per cent.
Road stone			 	Inc. 47,145	7.0
Oils and inflammal	ole li	mids	 	Inc. 34,176	27.2
Cement			 	Inc. 3,397	3.0
Ironstone and iron	ore		 	Dec. 644,696	64 .9
Iron and steel			 	Dec. 479,052	37.4
Limestone			 	Dec. 213,164	49.9
Timber			 	Dec. 128,481	21.8
Pig iron			 	Dec. 124,853	39.1
Bricks			 	Dec. 122,626	24.5

The averago wagon and train loads were 5.34 tons and 125.06 tons respectively, compared with 4.85 tons and 120.95 tons in October, 1920. There was also an improvement in the rate of movement. The net ton-miles per engine hour were 434, compared with 384 in the correspond-

In September, 1921, the total freight receipts (less cost of collection and delivery) of railways in Great Britain amounted to £10,343,554. The average receipts per formile were as follows:—

	Sept., 1921	Sept., 1920.
General Merchandisc	 d. 3.30 3	d. 3·2×9
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	 1.208	1.246
Other Minerals	 1.619	1.653
Total Freight	 1.998	2:029

In comparing the figures for October, 1921, with those for the corresponding period of 1920 it should be borne in mind that comparisons are vitiated to some extent by the coal stoppage, which lasted from 16th October to 3rd November, 1920

COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- A list of Colonial and Foreign Publications on Trade and other subjects recently received and filed for reference at the Department of Overseas Tratle, 35, Old Queen Street, Department of Ov London, S.W. 1:—
- India:
 Third Supplement to the List of Electrical Undertakings in India:
 Revised to October, 1921.

 United States of America:
 Annual Report of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for the
 Fiscal Year ended 30th June, 1921.
- Western Australia: Geological Survey: Bulletins No. 78, 79. 80 and 81.

J.

Openings for British Trade.

[NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS.—British firms may obtain the names and addresses of the persons or firms referred to in the following notices of "Openings for Trade" by applying to the Department of Overseas Trade, and quoting the specific reference number

In cases of doubt or difficulty in regard to restrictions on trading, recence should be made personally or by letter to the epartment of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelegence), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.]

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade, except where otherwise stated.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

UNITED . KINGDOM.

TENDERS INVITED.

LIGHT MINERAL OIL FOR LIGHTHOUSES. - The Corpora tion of Trinity House invite tenders for the supply of about 175,000 gallons of light mineral oil.

Forms of tender and copy of specifications may be obtained at Trinity House, Tower Hill, London, E.C. 3, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. No tender can be entertained that is not

Trimity House, Tower Hill, London, E.C. 3, between the hours of 10.30 a.m. and 4.30 p.m. No tender can be entertained that is not made on the form provided.

Tenders, enclosed in envelopes marked "Tender for light mineral oil," should be addressed to the Secretary and delivered at Trinity House on or before Thursday, 2nd February, 1922.

The Corporation does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ADEN.

PERFUMERY, STATIONERY, FANCY GOODS, ETC.—A British firm of chemists, with connections in Aden and on the Red Sea Coast of Arabia, desire to represent in that area United Kingdom manufacturers of perfumery, toilet requisites, fancy goods, stationery, office requisites, leather goods, etc. (Reference No. 85)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE, SHIPS' CHANDLERY, ETC.—An BUILDERS HARDWARE, SHIPS CHANDLERY, ETC.—An agent in Sydney desires to undertake the representation, on a commission basis, for the whole of Australia for United Kingdom manufacturers of builders' hardware, general hardware, and ships' chandlery. The applicant, who is said to have excellent connections throughout the Commonwealth, proposes to cover personally the whole of the above-mentioned territory. (Reference No. 86.)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

TENDERS INVITED.

TELEGRAPH APPARATUS.—The Postmaster-General's Department. Brisbane, invite tenders for the supply and delivery of:—

Testing and telegraph instruments (including D.C. ammeters, A.C. bridge condenser coil, condensers, cross talk meters, detectors, milliammeters, polarised relays, artificial telephone cable boxes, etc. Stores Schedule No. 549.

telephone cable boxes, etc. Stores Schedule Xo. 549.
Sealed tenders on proper forms, and accompanied by a preliminary deposit based on the following sliding scale and calculated on the total amount tendered for, will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General at Brisbane up to Wednesday, 19th April, 1922:

General at Brisbane up to Wednesday, 19th April, 1922:
Preliminary deposit:

(a) For amounts up to £509—2 per cent.

(b) For amounts over £500—2 per cent, for £500, and I per cent, for the amount over £500.

(c) The minimum deposit is £2 for each tender.

Local representation is essential. The Department of Overseas Trade will be pleased to suggest names of suitable agents to United Wingdom for presentations.

Trade will be pleased to suggest names of suitable agents to United Kingdom firms not already represented in Australia.

One set only of specifications, conditions, and tender forms relating to this contract has been received from H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia. The documents may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 50), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. until 2nd February, after which date they will be available for loan to firms in the provinces unable to arrange for their inspection in London. (Reference D.O.T. 7832 E.D.)

TELEGRAPH CONDENSERS.—The Postmaster-General's Department, Adelaide, invite tenders for the supply and delivery Postmaster-General's

12 Adjustable condensers for use on telegraph duplex circuits,

Schedule No. 613.

Sealed tenders on the proper forms and accompanied by a pre-liminary deposit based on the following sliding scale and calculated on the total amount of the items tendered for, will be received by

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE-Continued.

the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, up to noon on Wednesday, 5th April, 1922 :— Preliminary deposit :—

Preliminary deposit:—

(a) For amounts up to £500—2 per cent.

(b) For amounts over £500—2 per cent. for £500, and 1 per cent. for the amount over £500.

(c) The minimum deposit is £2 for each tender.

Local representation is essential. The Department of Overseas Trade will be pleased to suggest names of suitable agents to United Kingdom firms not already represented in Australia.

Schedales, conditions, and tender forms relating to this contract may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 49), 35. Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. One set of the documents will be available for loan to firms in the provinces unable to arrange for their inspection in London. (Reference D.O.T. 7828 : E.D.)

BORING MACHINE.—The Victorian Pailway Commits

BORING MACHINE.—The Victorian Railway Commissioners

invite tenders for the supply and delivery of :—
One double spindle boring machine, including tools, gears,
and accessories, for Newport workshops. Contract No.

Scaled tenders on the proper forms and accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent, of the total amount of the tender, will be received by the Chief Storekeeper, The Victorian Government Railways, Melbourne, up to 29th March, 1922.

Local representation is essential. Specifications, conditions, and tender forms relating to this contract have been received from ILM. Senior Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, and may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 50a), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. One set of the documents is available for loan to firms in the provinces unable to arrange for their inspection in London (Reference D.O.T. 7838 E.D.)

CANADA.

CELLULOID, METAL AND LEATHER NOVELTIES, DISPLAY CARDS.—A firm of wholesale and retail stationers in Edmonton, Alberta, desire to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to buying celluloid, metal and leather novelties, and embossed and eardboard display cards.

BUTTONS .- A firm of manufacturers' agents in Montreal, em-DUTIONS.—A firm of manufacturers agents in Montreal, employing three travellers, and who already represent a British firm in Japan for buttons, silks, etc., desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of buttons, particularly shell buttons, on a commission basis, for Eastern Canada. (Reference Vol. 88)

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES .- A manufacturers' agent in

PROPRIETARY MEDICINES.—A manufacturers' agent in Toronto desires to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of proprietary medicines. He is already handling similar lines. (Reference No. 89.)
BOOT AND SHOE LACES.—A manufacturers' agent and commission merchant in Montreal, selling to the wholesale and jobbing trade, desires to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of, boot and shee laces (Reference No. 90.)

BRATTICE CLOTH; IRON SHEETS.—A firm of manufacturers BRATTICE CLOTH; IRON SHEETS,—A firm of manufacturers' agents in Edmonton, Alberta, who at present represent United States manufacturers of electric trucks, mining appliances, etc., desire to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of plain and corrugated iron sheets and brattice cloth for the whole of Western Canada from Port Arthur, Ontario, to Victoria, British Columbia. (Reference No. 91.)

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

HOSIERY .-- A Canadian firm of wholesale boot and shoe merchants are desirous of obtaining from United Kingdom manufacturers supplies of eashmere and heather mixture hosiery for men and women. The enquirers are a well-established firm, doing a large business in boots and shoes and allied lines, and would be glad to receive samples and lowest export prices prevailing, would be made outright in all eases.

United Kingdom hosiery manufacturers interested may obtain the name and address of the firm on application to Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. (Reference D.O.T. 7602 E.D. S.C.2.)

D.O.T. 7602 E.D. S.C.2.)

COPPER LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS.—A Canadian firm manufacturing copper lightning conductors are desirous of receiving quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers for:—

(a) Bright soft drawn copper wire, No. 17, B. & S. gauge (*045 in. diameter), which they are accustomed to purchase in lots of from 10,000 to 60,000 lb.

in lots of from 10,000 to 60,000 lb.

(b) Copper tubes, No. 20 B. & S. gauge (*032 in.), § in. outside diameter. It is stated that the firm usually order this material in lots of 1 to 5 tons.

The name and address of the firm, and further particulars as to their requirements, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. (Reference D.O.T. 7631 E.D./S.C.2.)

STEAM WAGONS — A Canadian from with breaches in Outbarn

STEAM WAGONS.—A Canadian firm, with branches in Quebec, Toronto and Winnipeg, are anxious to obtain full information in regard to the different makes of steam wagons manufactured in the United Kingdom. The firm have a fleet of motor lorries for eity use, but believe that for country roads steam wagons would be found to be more serviceable. to be more serviceable.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE-Continued.

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of steam wagons on application to Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. (Reference D.O.T. 7662/E.D. S.C.2.)

BRASS AND COPPER TUBING.—A Canadian firm are desirous string operations from United Kingdom properties.

BRASS AND COPPER TUBING.—A Canadian firm are desirous freeiving quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers for :—
(1) Brass tubing, 1 in. iron pipe size, of which they are accustomed to purchase 250 lb. at a time.
(2) Copper tubing, 1½ in., 1¾ in., 4 in.; all outside diameters, in No. 16 B. & S. gauge.

In the case of the copper tubes, quotations are required for 500 lb. if each size, and it is stated that the firm's requirements are from

of each size, and it is stated that the firm's requirements are from 2,000 to 3,000 lb, monthly.

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom mamfacturers and exporters interested on application to Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. (Reference D.O.T. 7669 E.D. S.C. 2.)

METAL WASTE PAPER BASKETS.—A Canadian firm specialising in office equipment are desirons of entering into communication with United Kingdom firms in a position to supply metal waste paper baskets similar to those which are being marketed in Canada by a United States firm.

An illustrated booklet giving particulars of the goods the United states firm are manufacturing has been received, and may be seen at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 49), by United Kingdom firms interested until 28th January, after which date it will be for-

firms interested until 28th January, after which date it will be forwarded on loan in order of application to those firms in the provinces

warded on loan in order of application to those firms in the provinces mable to arrange for inspection in London.

The enquirers, who are reported to enjoy a high-class reputation, usually pay cash for their requirements. Their name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters on application to Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. (Reference D.O.T. 7707/E.D. S.C.2.)

RAHS.—A firm in Western Canada who are in a position to handle a limited quantity of rails of the undermentioned sections desire to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers:

- S.B.; 12 Ib.; 20 Ib.; 30 Ib. and 40 Ib. per yard.

The firm desire to have quotations e.i.f. Edmonton, Calgary and Vancouver, and ask that manufacturers so quoting should communi-

The firm desire to have quotations e.i.f. Edmonton, taggary and Vancouver, and ask that manufacturers so quoting should communicate the best terms they are willing to allow them.

The name and address of the firm will be communicated to United Kingdom manufacturers interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. (Reference D.O.T. 7734 E.D. S.C.2.)

ENQUIRY AT OFFICE OF CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

The following enquiry has been received at the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, 73. Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, where full particulars may be obtained:—
CIGARS.—A Montreal company manufacturing Havana cigars wish to be placed in communication with United Kingdom buyers

EGYPT.

TENDERS INVITED.

PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.— The Department of Overseas Trade is informed by H.M. Commercial Agent for Egypt that the Ministry of the Interior, Egypt (Personnel and Equipment Department, Supplies Office), has invited tenders for the supply of photographic material for the year 1922, which will be received by the Director, Personnel and Equipment Department, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, not later than noon on 15th March.

The photographic material required includes apparatus and accessories, chemicals, and plates and papers.

A copy of the conditions of tender is available at the offices of the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 53), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I, for inspection by interested United Kingdom firms, while an additional copy is available for transmission to provincial firms unable to arrange for inspection in London.

Local representation is an essential condition of tendering, and the

Local representation is an essential condition of tendering, and the Department will be pleased to suggest to United Kingdom firms not already represented in Egypt the names of British houses established in Egypt, through whom tenders might be submitted. (Reference D.O.T. 7181/F.E. P.N.)

NEW ZEALAND.

EXQUIRY AT OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW

ENQUIRY AT OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR NEW ZEALAND.

The following enquiry has been received at the office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, 415, Strand. London, W.C. 2, where further information may be obtained:—
HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES, ETC.—A firm of commercial agents, established in Dunedin, New Zealand, are desirous of undertaking representation or agency for New Zealand of United Kingdom manifactured goods for household requisites, such as cleansing powders, washing compounds, or other proprietary articles of similar nature. Communications in this connection should be addressed to P.D. 20, Office of the High Commissioner for New Zealand, at the above address. above address.

SOUTH AFRICA.

MOTOR ACCESSORIES, ETC.—A manufacturers' representative Johannesburg is desirous of securing the representation for the Union of South Africa of United Kingdom manufacturers of motor lines. He already rerposents United Kingdom manufacturers of carburetters and is stated not only to be a capable salesman but also to have a technical knowledge of motor cars. (Reference No. 92.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE-Continued.

WIRE ROPES.—A manufacturers' representative in Johannesburg is desirous of securing the agency for South Africa of a United Kingdom manufacturer of wire ropes. He already represents a large number of important British engineering houses, and is possessed of high technical qualifications. (Reference No. 93.) GENERAL HARDWARE.—A firm of manufacturers' representatives in Cape Town desire to secure agencies for South Africa for United Kingdom manufacturers of general hardware and kindred lines. They already hold a number of agencies which give them

lines. They already hold a number of agencies which give them suitable connections, and are stated to be enterprising and energetic. (Reference No. 94.)

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

TENDERS INVITED.

ELECTRICAL PLANT.—H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded particulars of a call for tenders for two 500 k.w. rotary converter automatic sub-station equipments for the Durban Corporation, Electrical Department, tenders for which will be received in the Town Clerk's office up till 11 a.m., Wednesday, 12th April, 1922.

It is stated in the specification that alternative tenders for mercury are rectifiers may be submitted instead of rotary converters, the switch gear to be completely automatic and suitable for their proper operation and control.

Specifications of the material required may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested on application at Department of Overseas Trade (Room 49), 35. Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. A copy is also available for loan to firms in the provinces in order of application who are mnable to inspect the documents in London. (Reference

O.T. 6274 E.D. S.C.) STEEL BARS AND IRONWORK.—The Kamanassic Irrigation Board, Ondtshoorn, Cape Province, invite tenders for the supply of the following materials required in connection with the construc-

tion of concrete syphons: Contract No. 51.

About 200 tons of plain round mild steel rods and bars for concrete reinforcement.

Contract No. 52.

Wrought iron sluices and gratings; also east iron valves and

Wrought iron shines and gratings; also east not carried manhole covers, etc.

Tenders in sealed envelopes duly endorsed "Tender for Contract No.——" must be delivered to the Secretary, Kamanassie Irrigation Board, P.O. Box 58, Oudtshoorn, Cape Province, on or before 16th February, 1922.

In the case of contract No. 52, a deposit of £1 1s, must be made for copy of drawing. The deposit will be returned upon receipt of a large flat tandor.

Specifications and further particulars may be obtained from the Engineer, Kamanassie Dam, Cape Province.

In view of the limited time in which to tender, United Kingdom

firms, to whom this is the first notification, will find it necessary to eable their agents.

came their agents.

The Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1, is prepared to assist United Kingdom firms not represented in the Cape Province in the appointment of suitable agents. (Reference D.O.T. 7807, E.D.)

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.

MACHINERY.—A British subject in Belgium is desirous of obtaining the agency of electrical or mechanical machinery manufacturers in the United Kingdom. The agent in question has had previous experience in these lines, and would prefer to obtain an agency on a salary and commission basis if possible. (Reference No. 95.)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

TENDERS INVITED.

RE-PAVING PART OF BRUSSELS-BREDA ROAD.—H.M.
Consul-General at Antwerp has forwarded specification for a municipal contract relative to the re-paving of a part of the road from Brussels to Breda (Chaussée de Malinés).

Tenders will be received at the Antwerp Town Hall up to 30th

January, 1922.

A copy of the specification (in Flemish and French) can be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application to Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. (Reference D.O.T. 13889 F.W.)

BULGARIA.

TENDERS INVITED.

RAILWAY REQUIREMENTS.—The Department of Overseas Trade has received from the Secretary in Charge of Commercial Affairs at the British Legation, Sofia, specification and blue prints in connection with the call for tenders issued by the Bulgarian State in connection with the call for tenders issued by the Bulgarian State drugs, dyes, earthenware, electrical gear, enamels, engines Bailways for the supply and erection, painting, etc., of 31 steel structures of various sections, for bridges, telegraphs, etc., tenders for which are to be presented by 16th February, 1922. The documents may be examined by interested United Kingdom firms at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 50A), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. (Reference D.O.T. 7061/F.E./P.N.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE-Continued.

DENMARK.

CHEMICALS, PIG IRON AND EDIBLE OILS.—An agent in Copenhagen desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of chemicals, pig iron, and edible oils. (Reference No. 96.)

(Reference No. 96.)
COMPRESSED STEEL PULLEY SHAFTING.—A Copenhagen firm are desirous of being placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of compressed steel pulley shafting of all sizes up to 3 in. (Reference No. 97.)
Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

GERMANY.

COTTON YARNS.—An agent established at Ebersbach (Saxony) is desirons of representing, on a commission basis, United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton yarn (16-30 single and 40-120 double).

(Reference No. 98.)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

WORWAY.

WOOLLEN HOSE.—A commission agent in Bergen desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen hose. (Reference No. 99.)

LADIES UNDERSKIRTS.—An agent in Christiania desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of Iadies' underskirts. (Reference No. 100.)

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

SPAIN.

SPAIN.

MOTOR CARS.—A motor car dealer and garage proprietor in Bilbao is desirous of securing the representation of United Kingdom motor car man facturers. (Reference No. 101.)

ROPES, METAL TUBES AND TIN SHEETS.—A United Kingdom firm of merehants, agents of manufacturers of ships' tackle, paint, etc., contemplate the establishment of a branch office in Barcelona, and are desirous of securing the representation in Spain of United Kingdom manufacturers of ropes and cordage (including wire rope), tubes (brass, copper and steel), and timed sheets (tinplates). (Reference No. 102.)

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

SWITZERLAND.

COAL.—An agent in Berne is desirous of getting into touch with coal owners or sole export representatives of coal owners, with a view to undertaking an agency for the sale of coal in Switzerland. The applicant claims to be in touch with the principal large consumers of coal in Switzerland. (Reference No. 103.)

MEDICINAL SPECIALITIES, ETC.—An old-established Swiss firm in Berne desire to secure the representation for Switzerland of a United Kingdom firm manufacturing or exporting medicinal specialities and patent medicines. (Reference No. 104.)

TOILET ARTICLES.—A Swiss firm of soap and perfunery manufacturers and wholesale dealers in toilet requisites, established in Geneva since 1918, desire to secure the representation for Switzerland of United Kingdom firms exporting toilet articles. (Reference No. 105.)

Applications for names and addresses must be certained. COAL.—An agent in Berne is desirous of getting into touch with coal owners or sole export representatives of coal owners.

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

ASIA.

NETHERLAND EAST INDIES.

STATIONERY, ETC., CUTLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE, METALLIC BEDSTEADS AND ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION.—A business gentleman living in Java, where he is a director of a firm established at Welteyreden and Batavia, is desirous of obtaining for his own account the representation, on a commission basis, in the Netherland East Indies of United Kingdom manufacturers of stationery, office appliances, bookbinding materials, electro-plate ware, metallic bedsteads, articles of consumption such as biscrits, jams, pickles, sweets, soap, etc., and proprietary articles of any description. The gentleman in question is at present in Holland, but is visiting England early in February, when he will be able to arrange interviews with manufacturers interested. (Reference No. 106.)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

KINGDOM OF THE HEJAZ (JEDDAH).

TEXTILES BUYING AGENTS' SERVICES SOUGHT.—A British Indian subject with business experience and corresponding in British Indian subject with business experience and corresponding in English and Arabic, is anxious to secure the local representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of longeloth, printed calico, muslins cotton shawls, chintzes, satins, sateens, limings, etc. He would also be glad to enter into arrangements with a firm in London to act as his buying agent for the following goods, and to receive catalogues and samples priced c.i.f. Jeddah, from manufacturers of the same, viz.:—cutlery, enamel ware, aluminium ware, soldering ware, prayer mats, sherbet powder, biscuits and confectionery, tin sheeting in boxes of 90 lb., 85 lb. and 80 lb. (Reference No. 107.)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

Department of Overseas Trade.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE-Continued.

JAPAN.

STEEL SHEETS AND WIRE .- A Tokio firm of metal merchants of certain kinds of steel sheets and steel wire. Small samples of the materials required have been received in the Department of Overseas Trade, and will be available for inspection by United Kingdom firms interested in Room 47 until 25th February. (Reference World 1988)

NO. 108.)
WOOLLEN YARN, SWEATERS AND EMBROIDERIES.—I
British merchant in Yokohama wishes to get into touch wish
United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen yarn for knitting
purposes, both hand work and machine, also for weaving into cheap

purposes, both hand work and machine, also for weaving into cheap cloth and for carpet making.

Full range of samples required, together with particulars of packing, colour ranges, code words for cabling purposes; and priest c.i.f. Japan ports; sweaters (there is a good business for British made sweaters suitable for baseball players, and samples at keen prices are requested); and embroideries (these embroideries are used extensively in Japan for the edges of sleeves of women's undergarments). (Reference No. 109.)

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

AFRICA.

TRIPOLI.

MANCHESTER GOODS, GREEN TEA.—A general commission agent (British subject) established in Tripoli, North Africa, desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom exporters of Manchester goods and green tea. (Reference No. 110.)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

CASEIN.—A firm of manufacturers' agents in San Francisco desire to communicate with United Kingdom manufacturers of easein with a view to obtaining agencies or making direct purchases.

(Reference No. 111.)
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.—A San Francisco firm dealing in artists' materials, stationery and frames, is anxious to get touch with United Kingdom manufacturers or exporters of ar materials (brushes, colours, oil, paint, papers, glass, frames, etc.) with a view to acting as their agents on the Pacific coast of the United States. It is said that this firm have numerous business

United States. It is said that this firm have numerous business connections throughout the San Francisco district, and are prepared to buy stocks outright. (Reference No. 112.)

CUTLERY.—A firm of pobbers in Los Angeles desire to obtain the representation, on the Pacific coast, of United Kingdom cutlery manufacturers. The applicants have had twenty years' experience and are prepared to act on a commission basis. (Reference No. 112.)

IRON AND STEEL.—A firm of shipping and commission agents in San Francisco desire to communicate with United Kingdom firms dealing in pig iron, iron and steel billets, blooms, ingots, slabs, etc., ferro-alloys; baling hoops; pipes—gas, steam, water; plates—boiler, bridge, ship, etc.; structural iron and steel (all kinds); tubes, coke, with a view to securing their representation for the Pacific Coast. They are prepared to finance their own stocks. (Reference No.114) CHEMICALS.—A firm of importers and exporters in San Fran-

CHEMICALS.—A firm of importers and exporters in San Francisco desire to communicate with United Kingdom manufacturers of caustic soda, soda ash, bicarbonate, paints and pigments, sulphate of ammonia, chalk, whiting and tale, with a view to obtaining agencies for the Pacific Coast. The firm in question enjoys an excellent commercial reputation and is prepared to purchase outright at competitive figures. (Reference No. 115.)

APRONS AND PICKER LEATHER.—A reliable firm in Philadelphia desire to communicate with United Kingdom manufacturers of comb aprens will how aprens English picker leathers.

fracturers of comb aprons, gill box aprons. English picker leather, brown and black; rub aprons for French system, rub aprons for worsted fabrics, with a view to acting as their agents in the United States. (Reference No. 116.)

ENGINEERING AND STEEL TRADES.—A gentleman resident

in Philadelphia, who has seen many years' service with important American steel firms, is desirous of securing the representation of American steel firms, is desirons of securing the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers engaged in the steel and engineering trades in respect of lines in which it may be possible for a business to be done with the United States. (Reference No. 117.)

Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

WOOLLENS, WORSTEDS, ETC.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago reports that a local form askept to comprehence the manufacture of the comprehence of the manufacturers.

Applications for names and addresses and Department of Overseas Trade.
WOOLLENS, WORSTEDS, ETC.—If.M. Consul-General at Chicago reports that a local firm, about to commence the manufacture of ready-made clothing, are desirous of negotiating with United Kingdom manufacturers with a view to placing orders for woollens, fine worsteds, and fancy suitings.

The name and address of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. (Reference D.O.T. 13652/F.W./S.C. 2).

CAKE TINS.—An enquiry has been received at the Department of Overseas Trade from a United States firm who are desirous of receiving quotations for fruit cake tins.

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE-Continued.

The firm are making their cakes in three sizes only, viz, $1\frac{1}{2}$, 3 and 5 lb., of round shape, and the sizes of the tine required are as

follows:—

1\(\frac{1}{2} \) lb.—3 in. high \times \$\frac{3}{4}\$ in. diameter.

3 \quad \text{1b}.—3\(\frac{1}{2} \) in. high \times \$\frac{7}{4}\$ in. diameter.

5 \quad \text{1.}—3\(\frac{1}{2} \) in. high \times \$\frac{9}{4}\$ in. diameter.

Quofations, which are required for lots of 2,000, 5,000 and 10,000 times, should be accompanied by samples.

United Kingdom manufacturers interested may obtain the name and address of the firm in question on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

(Reference D.O.T. 13751/F W., S.C.2.)

SHEET ALUMINIUM AND NICKEL.—H.M. Consul-General at Philadelphia reports that a local firm are desirous of receiving quotations from United Kingdom firms for sheet aluminium and

gheet mckel.

The name and address of the enquirers will be given to United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Orerseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I. (Reference D.O.T. 13753 F.W./S.C.L.)

LATIN AMERICA.

TENDERS INVITED.

ERECTION OF SUSPENSION BRIDGE.—A telegram from the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation in Buenos Aires states that the local authorities are advertising for tenders, to be presented by 19th June, for the supply and erection of suspension bridges. The Commercial Secretary is sending by post the specifications, which will probably be in Spanish, and these will be available for United Kingdom firms interested who apply to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 50A), 35, 01d Queen Street, London, S.W. I, about 27th February. Local representation is essential. The Department can, however, provide names of firms with branches in Argentina who may be prepared to act on behalf of United Kingdom firms not represented there by their own agents. (Reference D.O.T. 5402, F.L., P.X.)

ARGENTINA AND URUGUAY.

WORSTEDS.—A firm established in Buenos Aires are desinous of securing the representation in the Argentine and Urnguay of a first-class United Kingdom worsted manufacturer. The principal of this firm was for many years first buyer of a well-known firm at Buenos Aires. (Reference No. 118.)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

BRAZIL.

AGENTS' SERVICES OFFERED.—A British firm of manufacturers agents and representatives in Sao Paulo are desirons of securing the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen piecegoods and woollen yarns. (Reference No. 119.)
Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

RICE.—H.M. Charge d'Affaires at Havana reports that a well-known firm of brokers and commission agents in that city wish to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of rice. (Reference No. 120.)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

DRY GOODS, SOAP AND WHISKY.—A commission agent in Panama is desirous of representing, on a commission basis, United Kingdom manufacturers of dry goods, soap and whisky. (Reference No. 121.)

Applications for name and address must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

URUGUAY.

TENDERS INVITED.

TENDERS INVITED.

DIESEL ENGINES.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Montevideo reports that the State Electric Power House, Montevideo, are calling for tenders, which will be opened at the offices of the Board at 11 a.m. on 21st March, for a Diesel set comprising a 4-stroke Diesel engine directly coupled to a D.C. Commercial of 125 km, for a three-wire system at 2 - 235 voits.

Local representation is essential, and a deposit of 200 dols. Uriguayan gold posos (about £40) is required. The Department of Overseas Trade will be pleased to suggest names of snitable agents to interested United Kingdom firms not already represented in Uriguay.

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A copy of the specification and conditions of tender (in Spanish) and be consulted on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 45), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. I: while a further copy is also available for loan in order of application to firms in the provinces who are unable to arrange for inspection in London. (Reference D.O.T. 5358/F.L./P.N.)

Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.

IMPORTATION OF GERMAN GOODS TO BE PERMITTED.

The High Commissioner for Australia in London has received advice from the Commonwealth Government that a Proclamation has been issued to cancel the Proclamation of 14th January, 1920, prohibiting the importation into Australia of goods manufactured or produced in Germany, Austria, Hungary, Turkey, or Bulgaria. The cancellation is to operate from 1st August next.

BARBADOS.

INSPECTION OF IMPORTED MEAT AND FISII.

The "Official Gazette" of 5th December, 1921, contains copy of Regulations made by the General Board of Health for Barbados, which provide for the inspection of all pickled or salted, frozen or chilled fresh meat or fish imported into the Colony, and for the destruction of any such meat or fish found to be unfit for human consumption.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

ASSESSMENT OF INVOICE VALUES FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES.

Notice No. 726 issued by the Aeting Collector of Customs in British Honduras on 12th December, 1921, states that until further notice, invoices for goods purchased in a foreign country in which the value of the goods is expressed in British sterling enrrency will be accepted at the Customs house, when the Collector of Customs is satisfied that the value expressed therein is the real and true value of the goods at the place whence the same were imported, and that in such cases the value will be assessed at the exchange rate of 4 dols. 86 cents to the pound sterling.

EGYPT.

REVISED TARIFF VALUATIONS: IMPORTED COTTON YARNS.

H.B.M. Commercial Agent at Cairo has forwarded copy of the following revised Tariff Valuations for use in assessing the duties on cotton yarns imported into Egypt, with effect from 5th December, 1921, to 4th March, 1922, or until denunciation:

Articles.	Import Valuations.
	per kilogramme millièmes.
Cotton, single yarns, grey and bleached: From India:—	1
Nos. 4 to 12	1:5
Nos. 14 to 20	167
Nos. 4 to 12	190
Nos. 14 to 20	200
Knittings, Nos. 3 to 12:— From India	157
From other countries	0.14 - 3
Cotton, two ply, grey or bleached, Nos. 2-10 and 2-12:-	
From India	157
From other countries	208
Cotton, two-ply yarns, grey and bleached, Nos.	
40-2. other than Indian	260
Cotton cable yarns, No. 20	225
Turkey red cotton single yarns	280
Other colonred cotton single yarns	
Gassed, or mercerised or prepared yarns, grey, bleached or dyed:—	
From India	and valoren.
From other countries)

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CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES-Continued.

FIJI.

NEW PREFERENTIAL CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The Board of Trade have received copy of the Customs Duties Ordinance, 1921 (No. 32 of 1921), passed by the Legislative Conneil of Fiji on 11th November, 1921, introducing a revised Customs tariff which provides for the levying of preferential rates of Customs duty on goods the pro-

duce or manufacture of the British Empire.

In cases where specific duties are leviable, the rates of duty under the British Preferential Tariff are generally half of the corresponding rates under the General Tariff. ad ralorem duties under the General Tariff are, for the most part, either at the rate of 27½ per cent. or 12½ per cent., and the corresponding rates under the Preferential Tariff are 15 per cent. ad valorem or "free." The preference is operative from 1st January, 1922.

The complete Schedule of Import Duties now in force under the present Ordinance may be seen on application to the Tariff Section, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old

Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

EXPORT DUTY ON MOLASSES.

Ordinance No. 33 of 1921, assented to on 17th November, 1921, imposes as from 1st January, 1922, a duty of £1 on every ton or part of a ton of molasses exported from Fiji.

SARAWAK.

REVISED CUSTOMS DUTIES ON TOBACCO. ETC.

The "Sarawak Government Gazette" of 1st December, 1921, contains copy of Order No. 24 of 1921, cancelling Order No. 15 of 1921, and substituting the following Customs duties on the undermentioned goods for those previously in operation.

The text of the Order is as follows:-

From 1st November, 1921, the import duty on cigars, tobacco, and cigarettes (exceptions as under) will be 40 cents per lb. weight.

Tobacco and cigarettes-if imported in large quantities accompanied by a weight certificate issued by the manu-

facturer, duty will be levied on such certified weight.

If imported without a weight certificate or in small quantities duty will be levied as follows:—

Cigarettes-in tins or packets-

Ordinary size per 50 6 cents. Magnums and extra size ... per 50 7 cents.

The duty on Chinese, Java, Palembang and Sarobok tobaccos remains unaltered.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

Proclamation No. 193, dated 7th December, 1921, prohibits the exportation from the Union to all destinations of the following goods, in addition to those the exportation of which is already prohibited, except with the permission of the Controller of Imports and Exports:—

Scrap metals

Sngar, and all other goods the prices of which in the Union are or may be regulated in terms of Section 2 of the Public Welfare and Moratorium Act. 1914, as subsequently amended.

ZANZIBAR.

RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR CUSTOMS PURPOSES.

Government Notice No. 151, dated 28th November, 1921, states that on and after that date and until further notice, invoice values will be converted for Customs duty purposes at the rate of Rs. 15 to the pound sterling.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES-Continued

FOREIGN.

AUSTRIA.

INCREASED CONSUMPTION AND LICENCE TAX ON ARTIFICIAL SWEETENING SUBSTANCES.

An Austrian Decree of 14th November, in force from 23rd November, increases the consumption and licence tax imposed on artificial sweetening substances in Austria under an Ordinance of 25th January, 1917 (see notice at page 850 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 24th June, 1920). The tax is now fixed at 50 kronen per kilog, and per sac charometric degree, instead of 12 kronen, as formerly,

COLOMBIA.

EXPORT OF GOLD.

With reference to the notice at page 101 of the issue of this "Journal" for 27th January, 1921, regarding the this "Journal" for 27th January, 1921, regarding the export of gold and silver from Colombia, it should be noted that a Law No. 21 of 1921, published in the Colombian "Diario Oficial" for 9th November last, permits the free exportation of gold in any form (subject to payment of the respective export duties), as from that date.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

IMPORT DUTIES ON JUTE FABRICS AND JUTE SACKS.

The French "Journal Officiel" for 10th January contains a Presidential Decree, dated 7th January, which modifies the Customs duties applicable to jute fabrics, sacks, etc., imported into French Indo-China. The revised classification and duties under the "Minimum" Tariff (which is applicable to goods of United Kingdom origin) are as follows:—

			"Minimum" Tariff Rate of Duty.
Pure jute fabrics, unbleached, con warp and weft, in a square of after dividing the aggregate by	em. 2*:	side,	(Francs per 100 kilogs.)
50 threads and less More than 50 threads			20
The same, cream colonred, bleadyed, or mixed with unbleached colonred, bleached or lyed three	l. cres	or {	The duty on unbleached fabrics increased by 6 frs. per 100 kilogs. The duty on cream-
The same, printed		1	coloured, etc., fabries increased by 6 frs. per 100 kilogs.
Mixed fabrics, the jute predomin weight	ating	in §	The duty on fabrics of pure jute.
Sacks, new or used: -			
Imported empty	•••	1	The duty on the com- ponent fabrics in- creased by 10 per cent
Imported full†	• •		Half the above duty. Per 100 kilogs.
Soles of jute yarn			20
Trimmings, ribbons, braid			80
Carpets, long or short nap Velvets and plush for furnishing and imitation fur:—	ianla	ses	32
Unbleached			()5
Bleached, dyed or printed			80

In counting the threads, both of the warp and weft, fractions of

* In counting the threads, both of the warp and weit, fractions of threads are ignored.

† NOTES,—(1) When goods are imported in more than one sack, one sack only pays half duty, the others pay the whole duty. In the case of full sacks duty can be paid on the weight resulting from the calculation of the legal tare. (2) Sacks containing potassium safts of other chemical products destined for agriculture are exempted from the payment of the half duty.

Jute sacks, and jute packing cloth, which were formerly duty-free on importation into Indo-China are now subject ribbons, printed carpets, and velvets and plush for furnishing purposes, the new duties are the same as those formerly in force; in the case of unbleached, bleached, or dyed carpets the duty has been increased, and in all other cases the previous duties have been reduced.

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CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES-Continued.

FRANCE.

MODIFICATION OF IMPORT DUTY ON BEET SEED.

The French "Journal Officiel" for 19th January contains a Presidential Decree dated 12th January, which prorides for a reduction of the "General" . Tariff rates duty on beetroot seed under the French Customs Tariff. The Minimum " Tariff duties on such seed (which are applicable to goods of United Kingdom origin) remain unchanged at 45 francs per 100 kilogs, in the case of decorticated seed

at 45 tranes per 100 kilogs, in the case of decorticated seed and at 30 franes per 100 kilogs, on undecorticated seed. The same Decree reduces from 2.5 to 2 the "coefficient of increase" applicable to the Customs duties on beetroot seed, whether under the "General." "Intermediate" or "Minimum" Tariff.

GERMANY.

AND RE-EXPORT OF EXHIBITS IMPORT FOR THE SPRING FAIRS.

The German Customs Authorities have been authorised by Proclamations, dated 17th December, 1921, and 19th January, 1922, to dispense with import and export licences Sample and Building Fairs, and the Frankfort International Fair, to be held in the Spring of this year, provided they are cleared at the Chief Customs House at Leipzig and he Frankfort Customs House respectively, and remain under Customs control until the time of re-exportation. Re-exportation must be effected within two mouths of

the close of the Fairs.

HUNGARY.

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

With reference to the notice at page 47 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 12th January, it should be noted that a Decree, No. 7/P.M., of 2nd January provides that the surcharge levied, when the Hungarian Customs import duties on goods, other than those specified in Lists "A." "B," or "C," are paid in paper currency, is fixed at 11.900 per cent. instead of 14,900 per cent. as fixed by Decree 4663 P.M. of 14th November last. All such goods are, therefore, subject, as from 10th January, to duties equal to 120 times the nominal Tariff rates.

ITALY.

MODIFICATION OF EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

H.M. Commercial Counsellor at Rome reports that the following goods may now be exported from Italy without the requirement of an export licence:—

Antimony ores.

Beetroot saline (" salino potassico").

Linseed and maize cakes.

[The exportation of linseed and maize cakes had previously been permitted up to 31st December.] Old manilla cordage, steeped.

Panicum grass seed.

JAPAN.

DUTY-FREE IMPORT OF CERTAIN FOODSTUFFS.

H.M. Ambassador at Tokio reports that an Imperial Ordinance, promulgated on 21st November last, suspends until 31st October next the import duties on rice and paddy imported into Japan. A further Imperial Ordinance, also published on 21st November last, provides that the suspension of the import duties on fresh beef and eggs is to remain in force until 30th November next.

MEXICO.

DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION OF CRUDE MINERAL OIL.

H.M. Representative in Mexico has forwarded translation of a Presidential Decree, dated 30th November, which provides that crude mineral oil (Tariff No. 257) may be imported into Mexico free of duty as from 1st January, 1922.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued

NETHERLANDS.

IMPORT OF POTATOES FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Commercial Secretary at The Hague translation of a Royal Decree published in the Netherlands "Government Gazette" on 21st December regarding the importation into the Netherlands of potatoes from Great Britain. The Decree, which took effect on 23rd December, supersedes the Decree of 7th September, 1920 (see the "Board of Trade Journal") for 30th September, 1920, p. 414) and provides that:

1. Persons intending to import potatoes (into the Nether-1. Persons intending to import potatoes (into the Netherlands) or for through traffic from Great Britain, must give notice to the Chief of the Phytopathological Service at Wageningen mentioning the port and probable date of arrival, and submitting a legalised copy of a Declaration issued, after due investigation by expert officials, by the authorised power in the country where the potatoes were grown.

2. If potatoes from Great Britain are being declared for importation or through traffic the Customs house and Excise officers must give immediate notice to the Chief of the Phytopathological Service or to an official indicated by him.

3. The potatoes will not be admitted for importation or through traffic unless

(a) They are offered for importation or through traffic in bales which are marked or distinctly recognisable in another manner;

(b) At the same time a Declaration (see I above) is submitted mentioning that in the field where the posatoes were grown and within a distance of 500 metres therefrom no potato disease caused by chrysoplicitis endobiatica has ever been observed, and stating the quantity and kind of the potatoes, the nature of the packing and the marks;

They have been inspected at the cost of the addressee by or on behalf of the Chief of the Phytopathological Service and have been found to be free of the above mentioned disease.

4. These clauses do not relate to potatoes that are being exported, without trans-shipment, by the same means of conveyance in which they were imported.

PORTUGAL.

CUSTOMS WAREHOUSING CHARGES INCREASED.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) for 14th January contains a Decree (No. 7965) of the same date, which provides that warehousing charges collected by the Portuguese Customs authorities are to be tripled, as from the date of publication of the Decree.

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

MODIFICATION OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON MOTOR VEHICLES.

H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques reports that in virtue of a Decree (No. 151), dated 10th December last, the Customs duties on motor vehicles introduced into Portuguese East Africa (except the territories of the Mozambique and Nyasa Companies) will now be levied at the rates indicated below:

Motor passenger vehicles, com-

15 per cent. ad valorem.

goods, whatever be the motive

5 per cent. ad valorem.

Such vehicles were previously dutiable at the rate of 10 per cent. ad valurem irrespective of the purpose for which they were used.

The revised duties will not, however, be enforced as regards passenger vehicles which at the date of the Decree were either in Customs stores or on their way to any ports of the Territory.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES-Continued.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.

IMPORTATION OF PATENT MEDICINES, ETC.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Minister at Belgrade translation of Regulations, dated 26th October, and issued on 17th November last, regarding the importation and trade in pharmacentical specialities (patent medicines, etc.), in the Serb-Croat-Slovene State.

The Regulations provide that foreign firms desiring to sell their specialities in the country must have represen-tatives there who are also qualified chemists. Permission must be obtained from the Ministry of Public Health before any particular speciality is put on sale, and when application for such permission is made, it is necessary also to submit the prescription, all literature on the subject (if any), the manner in which the speciality is prepared, directions for use, the sale price, and two samples in the condition and prepared as for sale. The importation of specialities the composition of which has entered into a locally manufactural associative, forbidden manufactured speciality is forbidden.

The Regulations contain a definition of the term "pharacentical specialities," and deals with such matters as macentical specialities. the particulars required on the label of medicaments. They were to come into force on 17th December last, and appl also to all specialities the importation and sale of which was previously permitted. On or before 17th February, all home producers and foreign representatives must report to Minister of Public Health if they desire to continue the production and sale, or importation and sale, of phar-

maceutical specialities within the Kingdom.

The complete translation of the Regulations may be seen by persons interested on application to the Tariff Section of the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

SPAIN.

INSPECTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for 13th January contains a circular issued by the Spanish Inspector-General of Health regarding the control of foodstuffs imported into Spain. is laid down that the sanitary authorities at the ports and on the frontier are responsible for the organoleptic in-spection (free of all charge) of all goods included in Class 12 of the Customs Tariff, i.e., articles of food and drink. inspection is to take place before the goods are received and cleared by the Customs.

Only in the case of manifest doubt as to the quality and state of preservation of inspected foodstuff shall recourse be had to analysis, and then only such as is necessary to determine its hygienic value.

The legal standards of purity required are those laid down in the Royal Order of 14th September, 1920 (see the issue of this "Journal" for 4th October, 1920, pages 459-60).

Goeds of recognised and accredited brands, and those

accompanied by sanitary certificates of origin issued by the competent technical authority, will not be submitted to analysis.

SWITZERLAND.

SUPPRESSION OF CONTROL OF STOCKS OF PARAFFIN OIL AND BENZINE.

The "Recueil des Lois Fédérales" for 30th December contains a Decree of the Swiss Federal Conneil, dated 29th December, which abrogates as from 1st March next the Federal Decrees of 12th February and 11th April, 1916, which established a special bureau, under the control of the Department of Public Economy, to deal with the importa-tion of paraffin oil and benzine into Switzerland.

[Nore.—Particulars of this bureau were given in the notice at page 779 of the issue of this "Journal" for 16th March, 1916.]

TUNIS.

EXPORT PROHIBITIONS AND DUTIES.

The "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for 28th December contains a Beylical Decree, dated 19th December, which withdraws the prohibition on the export and re-export from Tunis of cheese (except hard cheese) and butter (Tariff Nos. ex 36 and 37), and provides that cheese and butter exported

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES-Continued

from Tunis shall be treated as follows, as regards export

Export duty

Roquefort cheese, subject to a certificate from the competent Inspector of the Department of Aveyron, stating that it is properly so-called, having been manufactured entirely from sheep's milk Other cheese

Free 30 per cent. ad ralorem, 20 per cent. ad ralorem.

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The above duties are not leviable on products exported to

France, Algeria, French Colonies and Protectorates, Tangiers, or to the French Zone of Morocco.

A Beylical Decree of 24th December, published in the same issue of the "Journal Officiel Tunisien," provides that esparto and diss, raw, and esparto and diss pulp, exported to France, are to be exempt from the payment of export duty as from 1st January.

MODIFICATION OF IMPORT DUTY ON MINERAL OILS.

The "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for 29th December contains a Beylical Decree, dated 24th December, which fixes the import duties on heavy oils, mazont, and residues of petroleum and other mineral oils (Tariff No. 198) imported into Tunis as follows, as from 1st January :-

Mazont 0.40 francs per 100 kilogs. (net weight). Lubricating oils, other heavy oils, and residues—5 frames per 100 kilogs. (net weight).

The above duties are leviable on products from all countries, including France and Algeria.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

URUGUAY.

IMPORT DUTIES ON LIVESTOCK.

H.M. Representative at Montevideo states that the Urngnayan Chamber of Deputies has sanctioned, and for warded to the Senate for its approval, a Bill placing a special tax (patente) on the importation of livestock into

The rates of the proposed tax are 50 pesos per head for stallions and bulls, 20 pesos per head for hegs, rams and he-goats, and 31 per cent. ad rater in for all other livestock. These amounts, however, will be reimbursed if, within 30 days of their arrival, the animals are registered in the Stud Book of the "Rnral Association"; while importers of pedigree stock may be exempted from the special tax altogether, at the discretion of the National Administrative Council.

A special "breeding tax" is also, it is proposed, to be instituted, imposing a payment of 50 cents per head on cattle and horses, 20 cents on sheep and goats, and 80 cents on swine. Countries in which free entry is granted to live-stock or in which the tax on livestock does not exceed the amount of this "breeding tax," will be allowed reciprocity of treatment.

RICE AND COTTON CROPS IN BRITISH INDIA.

The Government of India has forwarded to the International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) the following information with regard to the rice and cotton crops of British India:-

Rice.—The area in 1921 is estimated at 79,154,000 acres, showing increases of 3.5 per cent. as compared with that of 1920 (76,482,000 acres), and of 2.7 per cent. over the average of 1915 to 1919 (77,100,000 acres).

Cotton.—The yield of ginned cotton in 1921 is estimated

at 785,600 metric tons against 658,100 metric tons in 1920, and 757,500 metric tons, the average from 1915 to 1919. This year's yield is therefore 119.4 per cent. of that in 1920, and 103.7 per cent. of the five year's average; while the area was 17,855,000 acres in 1921, 19,710,000 acres in 1920, and 20,747,000 acres on the average of the previous the years, or respectively 90 6 per cent. and 86 1 per cent. the two last mentioned areas.

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Government Notices affecting Trade.

SECTION. POSTAL

REGISTRATION OF TRANSPARENT PANEL ENVELOPES.

The Postmaster-General points out that while, prior to 1st January, envelopes with transparent panels were not admitted to registration if addressed to places abroad, they may now under the new regulations be registered, although registration is not compulsory.

AIR MAIL TO MOROCCO.

The Postmaster-General has announced that on and from Thursday, 19th January, the special air mail fee which is payable in addition to the ordinary foreign postage rate on packets posted in this country for Morocco and directed to be forwarded by the French Air Mail service from Toulouse to Casablanca has been reduced. The new rates are as

3d. up to $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 6d. up to $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.; 3d. for each additional $3\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Postal packets by the Toulouse-Casablanca air mail service will also in future be subject only to the same conditions regarding maximum weight and dimensions as those

from regarding maximum weight and dimensions as those forwarded all the way by the ordinary route.

Packets may be posted up to 6.30 a.m. (printed papers 6.0 a.m.) at the General Post Office, London, on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, to connect with the air mails for Morocco which leave Toulouse on Tuesday, Wedmails for Morocco which feave Tollouse on Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday respectively. The mails are due to reach Casablanca on the following day in each instance. The public, both in London and the provinces, are advised to send their postal packets by the air route on any day of the week, as in the normal course transmission will be greatly accelerated.

CAIRO-BAGDAD AIR MAIL.

The Postmaster-General states that the air mail which was dispatched from London on 29th December reached Bagdad on 10th January. The mail which was dispatched by air from Bagdad on 7th January reached Cairo on 14th January, and letters included in it for this country should crive on 23rd January.

The next air mail to Bagdad will be dispatched from London to-day (Thursday).

GENERAL.

PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1919: LICENCES OF RIG 1907 AND 1919: RIGHT.

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the provisions of Section 24 of the Acts, the undermentioned patents were indorsed "Licences of Right" on 17th day of January, 1922 :

of Patent,	Grantee,	Title.					
2662 13	Billing, F, and others.	"Improvements in and relating to the manufacture of paper bags, cartons and the like."					
13393 15	Schneider, E.	"Improved apparatus for steering submarines and other vessels."					
(6352 16) (6352 16) (14735 17) (120923 (19084 18) (25358 (19106 18) (31306) (9658 18)	The Hugro Manufacturing Co. Apeldoornsche Machinetabriek Eu J. Metaalgielerij Voorheen Loog Landarl. Schneider & Cic.	"Improvements in vacuum cleaners," "Improvements in or relating to authorita compressors," "Improved process of and apparatus for refrigerating," "Improvements in or relating to refrigerating apparatus," "Improved apparatus for lannehing torpedoes by means of underwater torpedo tubes."					
(16408-19) (Patent of Addition.) 137831 (999°20)	Scimender & Cie.	launching torpedoes from under water tubes." "Improvements in the manufacture of					
139171 (4693, 20) (Patent of Addition)	Braun, C. A.	cellulose." "Improvements in the manufacture of cellulose."					
(10983-20)	Walker, M. F.	"Improvements in and relating to a film end fasteners for motion pieture film reels."					
The Pate	nt Office.	W. TEMPLE FRANKS,					

Comptroller-General.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE-Continued.

REVOCATION OF FOOD ORDER.

Order dated 3rd January, 1922, made by the Board of Trade under the Ministry of Food (Continuance) Act, 1920 (10 and 11 Geo. 5, Ch. 47), and the Ministry of Food (Cessation) Order, 1921, revoking the Food for Mothers and Children (Scotland) Order, 1918.

In exercise of the powers conferred upon them by the

Ministry of Food (Continuance) Act, 1920, and the Ministry of Food (Cessation) Order, 1921, and of all other powers enabling them in that behalf, the Board of Trade hereby revoke, as on 14th January, 1922, the Food for Mothers and Children (Scotland) Order, 1918.*

By Order of the Board of Trade,

FRANK H. COLLER. Secretary to the Food Department.

3rd January, 1922,

* S.R. and O., 1918, No. 1095.

REGULATIONS FOR MINING INDUSTRY COMMITTEES AND BOARDS.

The Secretary for Mines, on behalf of the Board of Trade, has made Regulations, dated 16th January, 1922, under Section 7 of the Mining Industry Act, 1920, for the consti-tution of Committees and Boards under Part II, of the Act.

These Regulations have been issued as Statutory Rule These Regulations have been issued as Statutory Rule and Order, 1922, No. 44, and may be purchased through any bookseller or direct from H.M. Stationery Office (price 3d., with postage 4d.), at any of the following addresses:

Imperial Honse, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2; 28, Abingdon Street, London, S.W. 1; 37, Peter Street, Manchester; 1, St. Andrew's Crescent, Cardiff; 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or from Eason and Son, Ltd., 40-41, Lower Sackgills Street, Dubling. ville Street, Dublin.

Mines Department, 46, Victoria Street, S.W. 1, 20th January, 1922.

RECENT OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Publications relating to Commerce, Industry, etc., recently issued by various Government Departments. To be obtained from II.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2, and Branches. (Post free prices are in parentheses.)

W.C. 2, and Branches. (Post free prices are in parentheses.)
Accounts relating to Trade and Commerce of Certain Foreign Countries and
British Possessions. (2s. 2d.)
Accounts relating to Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for
December, 1921. II.C.26-XI. (10s. 5d.)
Agreement between the United Kingdom and Peru respecting the Mineral
Property "La Brea T Parinas." (2nd. 1571. (4d.)
Boiler Explosion Reports:—
No. 2547.—Explosion from a Vertical Cross Tube Boiler at the Park Slip
Colliery, Park Farm Drift, Aberkenig (Messrs, North's Navigation
Collieries (1899) Ltd., Glamorganshire). (7d.)
No. 2557.—Explosion from a Capstan Boiler on beard the Fishing Boat
"Mary Thomson," I.N.S. 1673. (7d.)
Building Research Board, Special Report No. 4. The Transmission of Heat
and Gases through, and the Condensation of Moisture on the Surface of
Wall Materials. (An extract from the Report of the Building Materials
Research Committee (Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.)
(1s. 14d.)

Building Research Board, Special responses of Moisture on the Suriace of and Gases through, and the Condensation of Moisture on the Suriace of Wall Materials. (An extract from the Report of the Building Materials Research Committee [Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.]) (18, 14d.)
Colonial Report. Swaziland. No. 1102. Report for 1920-21. (7d.) Customs Form No. 31 (Sale) Import and Export List. (11d.)
First Report of the Gas Cylinders Research Committee. (7s. 84d.)
Holding of Real Estate and Acquisition of Mines, Mining and Oil Rights etc., by Aliens in Foreign Countries. (3s. 84d.)
Home Office. Form 980. December, 1921. Regulations made by the Secretary of State for the Manufacture, Manipulation, or Storage of Celluloid of of any article wholly or partially made of Celluloid. (3d.)
Imports and Exports at Irish Ports. Report on the Frade in, during the year 1920. (8s. 24d.)
Isle of Man. Account of Revenue and Expenditure. (4d.)
Light Signals. Report of the Committee on. (3d.)
Malay States:—

Report for 1920 on the Federated Malay States. (*s. 14d.)
Reports for 1920 on the Entre of British Protection. (2s. 10d.)
Merelant Shipping. Standard of Rejection for Colour-blindness in Seamen. Report to the Board of Trade on. (2d.)
Mica, Report on, 1913-1919 (Mineral Industry of the British Empire and Foreign Committee Series). (104d.)
Mines, List of, for 1920, in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Isle of Man. (10s. 9d.)
Overseas Trade Reports:—

Colombia. September, 1921. (1s. 4d.)
Paragnay. September, 1921. (1s. 4d.)
Siam. September, 1921. (1s. 4d.)
Paragnay. September, 1921. (1s. 4d.)
September, 1921. (1s. 4d.)
Paragnay. September, 1921. (1s. 4d.)
Standard Conditions for the design and construction of Marine Boilers. (7d.)
Standard Conditions for the design and construction of Marine Boilers. (7d.)
Standard Conditions for the design and construction of Marine Boilers. (7d.)
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FOREIGN TRADE IN 1921 AT THE PRE-WAR VALUES OF 1913.

ANALYSIS OF THE YEAR 1921.

We give below upon this and the next page detailed tables in illustration of our article last week on pages 57 to 59. A comparison is made between the present foreign trade and that before the war, by estimating, as nearly as the available data permit, the value which would be put upon imports and exports in the mass, if each item had the same average value per unit of quantity as was declared for goods of the same description in 1913. In this way aggregate figures are obtained, the comparison of which, with the corresponding figures for 1913, enables the extent of the influence of price-changes and the aggregate changes in volume of goods imported and exported to be estimated. In the article we gave the aggregates, and in the tables below supplement this information by extending the comparison to the commodities in the various import and export classifications.

[Note.—The particulars given below relate to the twelve months of the years specified.]

	TABLE A. Total imports.						TABLE B. EXPORTS OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL PRODUCE.				
Class and Group.	Declared Values.		Values in 1921 esti-	Percentage excess (+) or defi- ciency (-) of average	Percentage deficiency (-) or ex- cess (+) of	Declare	d Values.	Values in 1921 esti-	Percentage excess (+) or deti- ciency (-) of average	Percentage detection (-) or ex- cess (+) of	
	In 1913,	In 1921.	mated at average values in 1913.	values in 1921 over those of 1913.	quantity in 1921 com- pared with 1913.	In 1913.	ln 1921.	average values in 1913,	values in 1921 over those of 1913,	quantity i 1921 com- pared with 1918.	
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—	£1.000	£1,060	£1,000	Per cent.	Per cent.	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	Per cent.	Per cent.	
A. Grain and Flour B. Feeding Stuffs for Animals C. Meat D. Animals, Living, for Food E. Other Food and Drink. Non-Dutiable F. " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " " "	\$4,403 4,570 56,421 305 82,434 55,684 8,033	6,599 132,969 2,804 165,791 98,385	68,527 3,776 68,356 1,391 76,267 52,259 9,874	+101:5 + 74:8 +109:9 +101:6 +117:1 + 88:3 +131:5	- 18°8 - 22°5 + 12°3 + 356°1 - 7°5 - 10°9 + 22°7	1,646 72 2,167 23 5,890 6,253 265	5,804 178 5,706 8,484 7,080 2,020	3,383 111 5,017 - 4,799 7,848 1,563	$\begin{array}{c} + 71.6 \\ + 60.2 \\ + 14.9 \\ \hline + 76.8 \\ + 1.8 \\ + 29.4 \end{array}$	+105·5 + 54·3 +138·1 -100·0 - 18·5 + 25·5 +489·8	
Total, Class 1	295,150	567.247	275,430	+1959	- 6.2	16,256	30,244	22,721	+ 33.1	+ 30.8	
II.—Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured—		danie o van									
A. Coal B. Other Non-Metallic Mining and Quarry Products and the like C. Iron Ore and Scrap	3.114 7.454	6,320	2,832 3,543 2,380	+328°3 + 89°3 +113°1	+47,(60.0) + 7.4 - 68°1	- 312 9	035	335	50°0 + 89°3	+ 7.4 -100.0	
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap E. Wood and Timber Z. Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen	12,573 33,789 70,571	73,230	5,262 12,638 38,514	+ 53:7 +137:7 + 90:4	- 58·1 - 62·6 45·4	601 833 9,143	395 586 8,259	352 222 5,559	$^{+\ 12^{\circ}5}_{+\ 16^{\circ}6}$ $^{+\ 16^{\circ}6}_{+\ 48^{\circ}6}$	- 41.4 - 73.3 - 39.2	
Rags H. Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils L. Other Textile Materials J. Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats, Resins, and Gums K. Hides and Skins, Undressed	37,737 1,296 18,455 29,418	9.874 · ss. 1991 ·	38,985 418 5,455 28,245	+ 27.9 +128.0 + 51.0 + 35.2	$ \begin{array}{rrr} & - & 10.1 \\ & 107.7 \\ & - & 70.4 \\ & - & 4.01 \end{array} $	13,574 102 5,177 5,440	19,259 133 1,941 5,103	14,761 54 1,352 3,411	+ 30°5 +146°3 + 43°6 + 49°6	+8.7 -47.1 -73.9 -37.3	
K. Hides and Skins, Undressed L. Paper-making materials M. Rubber N. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured	15,007 5,846 21,895 12,749	10,925) 13,855 , 10,498 5,479	\$,064 3,023 25,648 7,852	+ 35% +358% - 59% + 58%	- 46.5 - 48.6 + 17.1 - 58.6	8,411 298 14,948 4,852	7,391 54 4,066 2,229	5,384 23 14,211 1.879	+ 37 3 +134 5 - 71 4 + 18 6	- 36°0 - 92°3 - 4°9 - 61°3	
Total, Class 11	26.5940		175,100	+ 54.9	- 35:1	63,700	50,054	47,547	+ 2.3	<u> </u>	
II.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manu- factured—											
A. Coke and Manufactured Fuel B. Earthenware, Glass, Abrasives, etc C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures	31 5, ms	242 · 7.014	134	+ 50°6 +204°6	+332°2 57°4	3 220	-174	- 40	+255:1	-100·0 - 78·6	
D. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof	[5,8,0) 26,604	22,887 (10,303	+ 120/2	= 34% = 40%	339 5,252	508 4,613	155 4,976	+227°7 - 7°3	_ 54·3 _ 39·7	
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements and Instruments F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus G. Machinery H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber I. Cotton Yarus and Manufactures	6,600 1,587 7,267 2,587 9,298	6,658 1,934 10,785 4,922 5,891	4,003 801 3,864 1,943 1,690	+ 60°3 +141°1 +179°1 +153°3 +248°6	40°2 40°5 46°8 45°8 81°6	1,522 239 1,306 589 1,898	1,227 217 $1,279$ 209 $1,736$	590 115 421 77 578	+108°0 + 88°7 +263°8 +171°4 +200°3	- 61°2 - 51°9 - 67°8 - 86°9 - 69°5	
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures K. Silk and Silk Manufactures L. Manufactures of Other Texture	10,126 15,115		3,075 9,854	+150°2 +105°6	- 1993 - 381	1,225 1,768	1,775	678 1,354	+101.8 +120.6	44·7 23·4	
Materials M. Apparel N. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes and Colours O. Oils, Fats and Resins Manufactured P. Leather and Manufactures thereof Q. Paper and Cardboard B. Vehicles (including Locomotives)	9,813 11,173 13,336 13,798 11,639 7,692		2,998 5,804 5,624 22,937 4,0 3 4,513	+170.3 +152.4 +125.5 +146.7 +116.5 +157.1	- 69°4 - 66°0 - 57°8 + 66°2 - 65°6 - 41°3	2,423 1,497 1,410 448 2,129 277	1,245 1,050 1,393 2,136 1,441 304	665 432 539 1,262 876 74	+ 87°2 +143°1 +158°4 + 77°7 + 64°5 +316°8	- 72.6 - 71.1 - 61.8 +168.3 - 58.9 - 73.3	
S. Rubber Manufactures T. Miscellaneous Articles, Wholly or	5,620 3,616	6,007 4,020	7,016 2,414	+ 1:6 +103:8	+ 24°6 23°2	(2)5 353	1,139	923 226	+ 23°4 +118°6	- 36·0 + 35·8	
Mainly Manufactured Total Class III,	201,029	20,155	10,830	+ 951	- 48°2 41°0	2,163	26,635	1,838	+ 47.3	- 36·7 - 46·6	
V.—Animals, not for Food	488	394	201	+ 900	- 58°S	106	119	91	+ 80.8	- 14.2	
Parcel Post, Non-Dutiable Articles	2,118	2,825	1.485	+ 90°2	= 2(r9)	_	_	_	_	_	
Total, Classes I. to V	768,735	1,086,687	570,912	+ 90:3	- 25.7	109,567	107,052	(a) 86,127	+ 24:3	- 21.4	

(a) Revised figure.

22.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1921 AT THE PRE-WAR VALUES OF 1913.—(contd.)

ANALYSIS OF THE YEAR 1921.

[Note.—The particulars given below relate to the twelve months of the years specified.]

			TABLE		TABLE D. EXPORTS OF UNITED KINGDOM PRODUCE.					
Class and Group.	Declare	d Values.	Values in 1921 esti-	Percentage excess (+) or defi- ciency (-) of average	Percentage deficiency (-) or excess (+) of	Declared	d Values.	Values in 1921 esti-	Percentage excess (+) +r defi- ciency (-) of average	Percentage deficiency (-) or excess (+) of
	In 1913.	In 1921.	mated at average values in 1913.	values in 1921 over those of 1918.	quantity in 1921 com- pared with 1913.	In 1913.	In 1921.	mated at average values in 1913.	values in 1921 over those of 1913.	quantity i 1921 com- pared wit 1913.
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco—	£1,000	£1,000	000	Per eent.	Per cent,	£1,000	£1,000	£1,000	Per cent.	Per cent.
A. Grain and Flour B. Feeding Stuffs for Animals C. Meat D. Animals, Living, for Food E. Other Food and Drink, Non-Dutistic F. , Dutiable G. Tobocco	\$2,757 4,798 54,314 282 76,544 52,431 7,768	132,281 6,424 127,203 2,804 157,107 90,396 29,791	65,144 3,665 58,339 1,391 71,468 44,411 8,291	$+103\cdot1$ $+75\cdot2$ $+118\cdot0$ $+101\cdot6$ $+119\cdot8$ $+103\cdot5$ $+150\cdot5$	- 21.8 - 23.6 + 7.4 + 398.3 - 6.6 + 15.3 + 6.7	2,305 2,170 1,196 43 24,786 3,376	3,904 1,530 865 45 26,053 5,061	1,647 1,001 525 21 11,320 2,068	+137 0 + 52 8 + 64 8 +114 3 +130 2 +144 7	- 28.5 - 53.9 - 56.1 - 51.2 - 54.3 - 38.7
Total, Class I	278,894	537,003	252,709	÷112·5	- 914	33,876	37,458	16,582	+125.9	- 51.1
IIRaw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured—										
A. Coel B. Other Non-Metallio Mining and Quarry Products and the like C. Iron Ore and Sorsp	6 2,802 7,445	12,128 5,694 5,072	2,525 0,008 2,330	+328°9 + 89°3 +113°1	+ 714 + 6810	50,727 869 419	42,952 1,153 229	16,784 430 136	+155.9 +168.1 + 68.4	- 66.9 - 50.5 - 67.5
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap E. Wood and Timber F. Raw Ootton and Cotton Waste G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen	11,372 32,956 6 1,428	7.694 20,453 35,071	4,910 12,416 32,955	+ 56:7 +137:2 + 97:5	- 590 623 464 200	168 041 — 4 623	1,591 367 728 4,531	430 149 423 4,050	+270.0 $+146.3$ $+72.1$ $+11.9$	+156.0 - 56.3 - - 12.4
Rags H. Silk, R. w., Knubs and Noils L. Other Textile Materials J. Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats, Resins	24,163 1,194 13,278	24.147 820 7,933	19,174 364 4,103	+ 25°0 +125°3 + 93°3	+ 69°5 - 69°1	9 723 920 914 2,872	32 617 6,051	18 231 4,088	+ 77.8 +167.1	- 85·0 - 26·4 + 42·3
and Gums K. Hides and Skins, Undresse I L. Paper-making Materials M. Rubber M. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and	23,978 6,656 5,518 6,947	33,093 3,534 13,501 6,432	24,884 2,680 3,000 15,437	+ 31.9 + 360.0 + 33.3	+ 3.6 - 5.67 - 45.6 + 64.6	1.886 958	1,291 819 120	1,084 382 298	+48.0 $+19.1$ $+114.4$ -59.0	- 42·5 - 60·1
Articles mainly Unmanufactured	7 897	6,250	3,473	+ 80.0	- 5110	2,876	3,078	1,349	+ .28.2	- 53.1
Total, Class 1I	206,240	231,122	127,542	+ 73.3	- 38.1	66,173	63,559	29,847	+112.9	- 54.9
iii.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manu- factured										
A. Co e and Manufactured Fuel. B. Earthenware, Glass, Abrasives, elc C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures	5,179	6,840	134 2,254	+ 50 6 +203·5	+378% 56.5	2,932 7,427	3,429 12,080	1,424 3,978	+140°8 +203°7 +186°0	- 51·4 - 46·4
b. Non-Ferrous Metals and Maunfactures thereof	15,551 21,349	22,379 13,875	10,238 12,512	+115%	- 34°2 - 41°4	55,351 12,036	63,773	22,300 8,820	+ 33.0	- 59·7 - 26·7
E. Cutlery, Hardvare, Implements and Instruments F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus G. Machinery H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber L. Cotton Yarus and Manufactures	5,177 1,348 5,961 2,994 7,310	5,431 1,711 9,506 4,713 4,155	0,413 -386 -3,443 1,866 1,112	+ 59°1 +140°9 +176°1 +152°6 +273°7	- 34°1 - 49°1 - 42°3 - 37°7 - 84°8	7,129 5,386 23,603 2,042 126,467	8,954 13,665 74,631 1,806 178,710	3,176 4,367 24,202 703 58,523	+181°9 +199°2 +208°4 +156°9 +205°4	- 55*4 - 18*9 - 28*0 - 65*6 - 53*7
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures K. lik and Silk Manufactures L. Manufactures of Other Textile	4,795 1,347	5,949 16,259	2,397	+146°9 +103°1	= 72°7 = 40°1	2,158	75,104 2,288	19,689	+179°9 +251°8	- 44.9 - 69.9
Materials M. Apparel N. Chemic Is, Drngs, Dyes and Coloms O. Ois, Fats and Resus, Mannfactured P. Leather and Mannfactures thereof Q. Faper and Cardboard	7,390 9,670 11,926 13,350 9,501 7,415	6,949 5,551 11,289 54,453 7,226 11,297	2,033 3,372 5,085 21,785 3,127 4,439	+1979 +1536 +1220 +1505 +1311 +1545	- 6814 - 6512 - 5714 + 628 - 6711 - 4011	16,070 20,973 19,538 4,444 5,279 3,679	18,538 18,392 19,057 5,230 4,761 7,736	5,543 6,620 8,130 1,954 3,418 2,152	+183°3 +177°8 +133°5 +167°7 + 39°3 +259°5	- 59°8 - 68°4 - 58°2 - 56°0 - 35°2 - 41°5
R. Vehicles (archading Locomotives, Ships and Aircreft) S. Rubber Manufactures T. Miscellaneous Articles, Wholly or	4,934 3,263	5,768 4,426	6,093	- 5°3 +102°3	+ 23.5 - 32.9	24,508 3,088	37,611 4,662	20,837 2,219	+176.5 +110.1	- 15.0 - 28.1
Main'y Manufactured Total, Class III.	17,040	215,410	162,910	+105.5	- 50°2 - 40°0	26,006	27,109 588,665	210,056	+162.7	- 60°3 _.
VAnimals, not for Food	352	275	110	+1500	- 71'2	2,230	3,445	1,416	+143.5	— 36· 5
Parcel Post, Non-Dutiable Articles				+ 1912	- 209	9,154	10),(10)0)	3,746	+168.7	- 59-1
Total Classes I. to V	2,118	2,825 979,635	1,451	+10001	- 2675	121,254	703, 196	261,647	+168·8	- 50.2

(a) Revised figure.

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS, ETC.

These Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz.:—

British India.—Trade Commissioner, 60, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C. 2.

Dominion of Canada.—19, Victoria Street, S.W. 1; also Portland House, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. 2 (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).

Commonwealth of Australia.—Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

New South Wales.—Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2. Victoria.—Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C. 2.

Queensland.—409, West Strand, W.C. 2. South Australia.—Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2. Western Australia.—Savoy House, 115-6, Strand, W.C.2.

Tasmania.—Australia House, Strand, W.C. 2.

Dominion of New Zealand.—413, Strand, W.C. 2.

Union of South Africa.—Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for South Africa, Trafalgar Square, W.C. 2.

Trade Enquiries in regard to Rhodesia may be made at the Office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2, and 166, Strand, W.C. 2.

Commercial Returns.

CORN PRICES.

Statement showing the average price of British Corn per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 21st January, 1922, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882:—

					Average Pri e.								
				1-	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.				
					s.	d.	s,	d.	s. d.				
Week ende				22.	15	8	43	(1)	28 4				
Correspon	ding v	veek in											
1913					- 31	1	28	11	20 2				
1914					31	1	26	£i.	19 1				
1915					52		32	5	29 10				
1916					58	0	51	0	32 11				
1917					75	10	64	5	47 8				
1915					71	1	58	7	48 2				
1919					72	-	61	10	49 6				
1920		***			72	7	108	11	57 10				
			* - *	***				11					
1921					35	4	73	6	43 11				

*Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British corn are made to the local inspector of Corn Returns In any other measure than the imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure, that officer shall convert such returns into the imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the convexion is to be made at the rate of sixty imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

COTTON IMPORTS AND EXPORTS.

THE WEEKLY RETURN.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the various ports of the United Kingdom during the week and the three weeks ended 19th January, 1922:—

	Week ended, 19th Jan., 1922.	3 Weeks emled 19th Jan., 1922.	Week ended 19th Jan., 1921.	19	3 Weeks ended)th Jan., 1921.
	IMPO RTS.		Exports.		
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.		Bales.
American	 57,454	119,258	681		1,967
Brazilian	 12	9,177	50		400
East Indian	 801	2.589	186	,	330
Egyptian	 _	20,714	2,767		4,415
Miscellaneon-	13,312*	36.220±	260		750
Total	 71,579	187,958	3,944		7,862

* Including 2 (4 b. l. s Foreign East African, † Including 1 s bales British West African, 6 bales British East African, 548, bales Foreign Last African.

THE MONTHLY RETURN.

December, and January to December.

Return of the number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported.

Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports, during the month and twelve months ended December, 1921, compared with the corresponding periods of 192):

		Month of December,		Twelve months endin December.			
		1920	1921	1920	1921		
-	_		IMP	orts.			
		Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.		
American		281,987	215,027	2,701,860	1,650,13		
Brazilian		152	11,535	71,933	43,777		
East Indian		9,469	3,303	170,495	30,741		
Egyptian		33,926	17.172	361,263			
Miscellaneous		24,095			325,652		
MISCELLAHEOU?	•••	24,098	42,602*	317,576	242,929		
Total	• •	355,662	319,639	3,650,130	2,293,257		
		Exports.					
American		10,694	1,692	169,945	171,002		
Brazilian	•••	1.348	206	9,587	6,409		
East Indian		10,080	292	65,793	40,724		
Y.:	• • •						
Miscellancous	***	3,566	4,957	168,527	49,774		
briscenaneous		1,000	1,052	22,252	33,040		
Total	• • •	26,688	12,239	431,019	300,949		
		FORWARDI	n from Pos	ers to INLA:	ND Towns		
American	1			1 419 049	1 058 989		
		115,447	94,962	1,919,049			
Brazilian		115,447 3,256	94,962 7,461	46,637	74.386		
Brazilian East Indian		115,447 3,256 3,022	94,962 7,461 2,133	46,637 39,450	74.386 18,956		
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian		115,447 3,256 3,022 14,237	94,962 7,461 2,133 12,035	46,637 39,450 207,354	74.386 18,956 115,843		
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian		115,447 3,256 3,022	94,962 7,461 2,133	46,637 39,450	74.386 18,956 115,843		
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian		115,447 3,256 3,022 14,237	94,962 7,461 2,133 12,035	46,637 39,450 207,354	1,058,288 74.386 18,956 115,848 76,242		
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous	•••	115,447 3,256 3,022 14,237 4,576	94,962 7,461 2,133 12,635 2,479	46,637 59,150 207,351 58,049	74.336 18,956 115,848 76,242 1,343,712		
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total	•••	115,447 9,256 3,022 14,237 4,576 149,558	94,962 7,461 2,133 12,635 2,479 126,010	40,637 39,450 207,354 98,049 2,310,539	74.386 18,956 115,845 76,245 11,343,712 8 to Ports		
American	•••	115,447 3,256 3,022 14,237 4,576	94,962 7,461 2,133 12,635 2,479	40,637 39,450 207,354 98,049 2,310,539	74.386 18,956 115,845 76,24: 11,343,712 s to Ports		
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total American Brazilian		115,447 9,256 3,022 14,237 4,576 149,558	94,962 7,461 2,133 12,635 2,479 126,010	40,637 39,450 207,354 98,049 2,310,539	74.386 18,956 115,842 76,24: 11,343,712 s to Ports		
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total American Brazilian East Indian		115,447 9,256 3,022 14,237 4,576 149,558	94,962 7,461 2,133 12,635 2,479 126,010	46,637 59,150 207,351 68,049 2,310,539 4,330 Tewns 1,338	74.386 18,956 115,846 76,245 11,343,712 11,343,712 11,124 39 32		
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total American Brazilian East Indian Egyptian		115,447 3,256 3,022 14,237 4,576 149,538 FORWARDE	94,962 7,461 2,133 12,935 8,479 126,010 ED from JN1	46,637 39,150 207,351 95,049 2,310,539 1,338 1,338 47	74.386 18,956 115,844 76,24: 11,343,712 s to Ports 1,124 39 32 9		
Brazilian East Indian Egyptian Miscellaneous Total American Brazilian East Indian		115,447 9,256 3,022 14,237 4,576 149,558	94,962 7,461 2,133 12,635 2,479 126,010	46,637 59,150 207,351 68,049 2,310,539 4,330 Tewns 1,338	74.386 18,956 115,846 76,245 11,343,712 11,343,712 11,124 39 32		

West African, 2,921 bales British East African, and 458 bales Foreign

† Including 5,232 bales British West Indian, 35,515 bales British West African, 21,964 bales British East African, and 3,269 bales Foreign East African.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES ACT, 1904.

NOTICE No. 176.

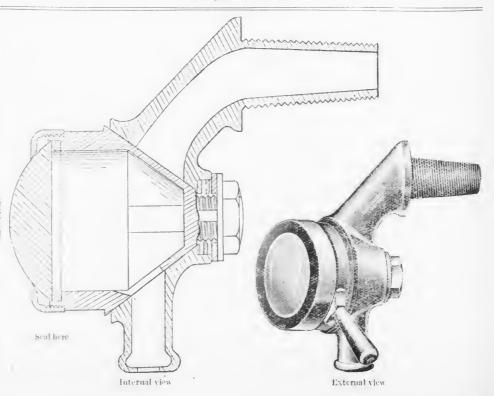
* The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a measuring tap ($\frac{1}{4}$ -gill) of the form herewith shown, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a certificate (No. 128) that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the persecutive of transfer. petration of Irand.

Board of Trade.

Standard Department, Old Palace Yard, Westnanster,

June, 1921.

[NOTE.—This meas be must be stamped, on solder (affixed beforehand), overlapping the serewed cap and the body, in order to prevent the serewed cap being moved from positics, art a stamping.]



AGRICULTURAL SEASON, 1921-22.

The International Institute of Agriculture (Rome) has recently received the following information concerning areas sown and crop conditions during the current season:

GERMANY .- Showers of rain, hail, and snow fell over large areas during December, but proved insufficient to effect any marked improvement in the soil conditions after the prolonged dry weather. Winter sown cereals have suffered from early frosts. The crop condition on 1st December, according to the system of the country (2=good 3=average), as 2.9 for wheat and 2.7 for rye.

Bulgaria.—Continuous drought in the first instance and was 2.9 for wheat

the subsequent rains have prevented sowings on some of the land prepared for winter cereal crops. At the beginning of January, 1922, the area sown with wheat was estimated at

1.839,800 acres, or 86 per cent. of last year's.

FRANCE .- The mild temperature and rainy weather of December favoured field work and the progress of vegetation, so that all crops in the ground have benefited. tion, so that all crops in the ground have benefited. Preparatory work for spring sowing is in an active state. In some parts of the country frosts have occurred, and cereals above ground have suffered in some degree. Where the drought remained unbroken during December the winter sowings were carried out only with difficulty, and germination was slow and uneven. Attacks of field mice have been injurious in some localities.

GREAT BRITAIN AND TRELAND: England and Wales. Almost without exception winter corn germinated well; there is a good thick plant and the crop is healthy and forward. December was a mild month, and as there was little rain in most parts of the country until the last week the weather was favourable for agriculture generally, and

the crops made good growth.

Scotland.—The sowing of wheat was carried out inder excellent conditions. Germination has been regular and early sown fields show a strong braird. The weather generally has been favourable; no reports of damage have so far been received.

Ireland .- Practically no further sowing took place during Sowings of spring wheat will be made during larch. Brairds of winter wheat are very even February-March. and healthy looking and in some counties are from 3 to 5 inches high. The weather during December was mild and rainy in the latter half; in consequence even the youngest fields of winter-sown wheat have not been checked in any

ITALY.—Germination has been regular and uniform in Southern Italy, but less satisfactory in the North, where continued drought has been detrimental to the seedlings. In the Southern provinces propitions rainfalls occurred.

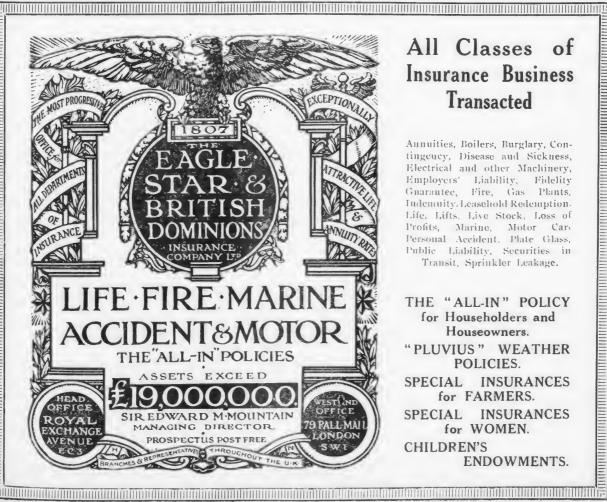
Czecno-Slovakia. - The continuous dry weather since the sowings took place and frosts unaccompanied by snow are not at all favourable for winter cereals.

UNIVED STATES.—The area under winter wheat on 1st December, 1921, is estimated at 44,293,000 acres, as compared with 44,800,000 on the same date of the preceding year and 41,753,400 the average of the previous five years. The area sown in the autumn of 1921 is therefore 98'9 per ent of that reported for sown in the antunu of 1920 and 106.1 per cent, of the previous five years' average,

BRITISH INDIA.—Great benefit to the wheat crop is expected from seasonable rains in the Punjab, and prices in the United Provinces declined during the last half of December by 5 per cent. According to the first forecast, the area under linseed is this year estimated at 2,001,000 acres, as compared with 1,755,000 last season, and an average for the previous five years of 2,489,000, or 114 per cent. and 80r4 per cent, of the two last mentioned areas respectively.

Tims. -The sowings of winter wheat, barley, and oats were carried out in the greater part of the country under average conditions. Although delayed in some places by dry weather, they were resumed after late rains during the last half of December. Germination was somewhat irregular on the stronger soils, which were insufficiently moistened, but it was satisfactory on the average and light

The areas sown during the antumn of 1921 were as follows: - Wheal, 1,285,000 acres, against 1,499,900 in 1920-21 and an average of 1,457,000 during the previous live years. Percentages 85·7 of last year and 88·2 of the average. Barley, 1,602,600 acres, against 1,230,100 in 1920-21 and an average of 1,174,900 during the previous five years. Percentages 86·4 of last year, and 90·4 of the average. Oats, 135,900 acres, against 164,600 in 1920-21 and an average of 153,100 during the previous five years. Percentages 82·6 of last year and 88·8 of the average. ages 82.6 of last year and 88.8 of the average.



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