



# THE BOARD OF TRADE JOURNAL



## AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

[REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER]

---

Vol. CVIII. (New Series.) No. 1311.] JANUARY 12th, 1922. [Price Sixpence Net.

---

### SPECIAL CONTENTS.

BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS:  
PRELIMINARY FIGURES FOR LAST MONTH AND LAST YEAR.

WHOLESALE PRICES IN DECEMBER:  
BOARD OF TRADE INDEX NUMBER.

COMMERCIAL SITUATION IN SIAM:  
BRITISH TRADE WITH BANGKOK.

AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE:  
PERCENTAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPS EMPLOYED.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF TANGANYIKA TERRITORY, 1920-21.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS IN PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

LONDON:  
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

To be purchased through any Bookseller or directly from  
H.M. STATIONERY OFFICE at the following addresses:  
IMPERIAL HOUSE, KINGSWAY, LONDON, W.C.2, and 28, ABINGDON STREET, LONDON, S.W.1,  
37, PETER STREET, MANCHESTER; 1, ST. ANDREW'S CRESCENT, CARDIFF;  
23, FORTH STREET, EDINBURGH;  
or from EASON & SON LTD., 40 and 41, LOWER SACKVILLE STREET, DUBLIN;

The  
**Board of Trade Journal**

IS NOW OPEN TO ACCEPT  
ADVERTISEMENTS.

---

A large number of manufacturers, shippers and exporters in the United Kingdom, Dominions and foreign countries receive this "Journal" every week.

It is carefully filed in business offices and forms a permanent record.

The "Journal" gives exclusive official trading information and is the only publication which gives full and complete details concerning changes in Tariffs.

It will be found invaluable for all business announcements.

---

All enquiries and applications should be made direct to the sole Advertisement Contractors :

**FAS PUBLICATIONS LIMITED,**

24, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 2.

[Crown Copyright Reserved.  
Extracts may be published if the  
source be duly acknowledged.]

# The Board of Trade Journal AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. CVIII. (New Series) No. 1311] JANUARY 12TH, 1922. [PRICE SIXPENCE NET.

CONTENTS.	PAGE		PAGE
<b>THE BOARD OF TRADE</b> ... ..	26-7	<b>MINERALS AND METALS</b> ... ..	41
Coal: Weekly Output.		<i>British India</i> : The Iron and Steel Import Trade.	
Fifty-two Weeks Summary.		<i>Roumania</i> : Foundry Coke for the Iron Industry.	
Advisory Committee for the Coal Industry.		<b>OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE</b> —	42-4
Exportation of Horses, etc., from Great Britain.		<b>CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF</b>	
Industrial Property in Cuba.		<b>CHANGES</b> ... ..	45-8
Board of Trade Returns: Preliminary Figures for December, 1921.		<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b> ... ..	45-6
Preliminary Figures for the Year 1921.		<i>British India</i> : Duty Free Importation of Ensilage Cutters and Harrow Transports.	
Changes of Address.		<i>Canada</i> : New Dumping Regulations.	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE</b> ... ..	27	<i>Dominica</i> : Revised Form of Certificate of Origin and Value.	
Trade with Morocco: Interviews with Tangier Commercial Secretary.		<i>Egypt</i> : Importation of Shaving Brushes: Notice to Manufacturers.	
Catalogues, etc., Required for Iraq.		<i>Federated Malay States</i> : Revised Export Duty on Rubber.	
Assurance Company's New Building in Durban.		<i>Union of South Africa</i> : Relate of Customs Duties on Certain Articles.	
Bengal Carbide of Calcium Regulations.		<b>FOREIGN</b> ... ..	46-8
Income Tax in Roumania.		<i>Algeria</i> : Export of Barley.	
<b>SPECIAL ARTICLES</b> ... ..	28-31	<i>Czecho-Slovakia</i> : Revised Coefficients of Increase.	
Wholesale Prices in December: Board of Trade Index Number.		<i>Ecuador</i> : Import of Precious Stones, etc., Subject to Duty.	
Siam: British Trade with Bangkok.		Duty-Free Export of Rubber.	
American Foreign Trade: Percentage of American and Foreign Ships Employed.		<i>France and Algeria</i> : Export of Works of Art, etc. Government Authorised to Modify Customs Duties.	
<b>NOTES ON TRADE</b> ... ..	32	Modification of Certain Import Duties.	
The New High Commissioner for Australia.		<i>French West Africa</i> : Import and Export Duties: "Coefficients of Increase" for the First Half of 1922.	
Sites for Industrial Development in South Africa.		<i>Germany</i> : Customs Duties on Tobacco Reduced.	
Forthcoming New Spanish Customs Tariff.		<i>Greece</i> : Import of Second-hand Clothing, etc., for Commercial Purposes.	
<b>EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS</b> ... ..	32-4	<i>Hungary</i> : Payment of Customs Duties.	
Brussels Poultry Exhibition.		<i>Italy</i> : Payment of Customs Duties.	
Tokio and Malaya-Borneo Exhibitions.		<i>Norway</i> : Certificates of Origin Required for Certain Goods.	
Exhibition of Heating Apparatus in Paris.		<i>Poland</i> : Payment of Customs Duties on Certain Goods.	
Business Efficiency Exhibition in London.		<i>Roumania</i> : Export Tax on Wine.	
Utrecht Fair, 1922.		<i>Spain</i> : Proofs of Origin Required for Goods Imported via France.	
Forthcoming Fairs.		<i>Switzerland</i> : Importation of Brau and Flour. Modification of Certain Import and Export Duties.	
Colonial Publications Received.		<i>Tunis</i> : Export of Certain Walnut Wood Permitted. Modification of Import Duty on Malt.	
<b>IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE</b> ... ..	34-9	Modification of "General" Tariff Rates of Duty.	
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b> ... ..	34-6	<i>Turkey</i> : Export of Salted Fish Permitted.	
<i>British India</i> : Weekly Cables.		Recent Official Publications.	
Increase in Imports of Tobacco.		<b>GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE</b> ... ..	49
<i>Australia</i> : Shipment of Tasmanian Fruit.		<b>POSTAL SECTION</b> ... ..	49
<i>Canada</i> : The Pulp and Paper Situation.		Parcels by Air: Increased Facilities.	
<i>Tanganyika Territory</i> : Imports and Exports, 1920-21.		<b>GENERAL SECTION</b> ... ..	49
<b>EUROPE</b> ... ..	36	Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act: Licences.	
<i>France</i> : Foreign Trade, January-November, 1921.		Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919: Licences of Right.	
<i>Greece</i> : Foreign Trade in 1920.		<b>COMMERCIAL RETURNS</b> ... ..	49
<b>AFRICA</b> ... ..	36-7	Cotton Imports and Exports: The Weekly Return.	
<i>French West Africa</i> : Trade of Senegal in 1920.		Corn Prices.	
<i>Portuguese East Africa</i> : Financial Position and Business Methods.			
<b>ASIA</b> ... ..	37-8		
<i>Japan (Formosa)</i> : Sugar Crop, 1921-22.			
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> ... ..	38		
The Decreased Foreign Trade of 1921.			
Business Prospects for 1922.			
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b> ... ..	39		
<i>Brazil</i> : Para Rubber Exports, January-October, 1921.			
Trade of Bahia in September, 1921.			
<i>Panama</i> : Industry and Production.			
<b>SHIPPING</b> ... ..	40		
The World's Tonnage: Lloyd's Register Shipbuilding Returns for December Quarter, 1921.			
<i>United Kingdom</i> : Port Statistics, November, 1921.			
Reports on Shipping Casualties.			
<i>Finland</i> : Deck Cargo Law.			
<i>South Africa</i> : Proposed Port at Kosi Bay.			
<b>RAILWAYS</b> ... ..	41		
<i>Italy</i> : Revised Goods Rates.			
<i>Madagascar</i> : Progress of Railway Developments.			
<i>Morocco</i> : Modification of Goods Rates.			

## 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 31st December. For the week ended 31st December the output was 3,049,000 tons, as compared with 4,965,400 tons and 5,030,700 tons respectively in the two previous weeks, and 3,263,100 tons in the week ended 1st January, 1921.

Districts.	10th Dec.	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	31st Dec.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Northumberland ...	240,200	258,100	249,200	205,400
Durham ...	635,100	672,400	647,900	453,800
Yorkshire ...	850,500	895,500	869,400	386,700
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales ...	412,700	422,800	414,700	270,200
Derby, Nottingham and Leicestershire ...	604,800	630,900	621,500	214,500
Stafford, Shropshire, Warwick, Worcester	369,400	357,200	366,300	149,900
South Wales and Monmouthshire...	966,600	1,014,300	1,002,100	616,900
Other English Districts	88,500	98,100	90,300	45,400
Scotland ...	687,300	686,400	713,000	676,200
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>4,855,100</b>	<b>5,030,700</b>	<b>4,965,400</b>	<b>3,049,000</b>

#### FIFTY-TWO WEEKS SUMMARY.

The total production weekly of coal since 1st January, 1921, is given below:—

1921.	Tons.	1921.	Tons.
January 8th .....	4,344,500	August 20th .....	4,327,800
January 15th .....	4,897,700	August 27th .....	4,101,700
January 22nd .....	4,691,600	September 3rd.....	4,141,900
January 29th .....	4,606,700	September 10th.....	3,939,800
February 5th .....	4,418,200	September 17th.....	4,161,700
February 12th.....	4,345,400	September 24th.....	4,273,100
February 19th.....	4,284,100	October 1st .....	4,118,200
February 26th.....	4,321,400	October 8th .....	4,287,900
March 5th .....	4,259,000	October 15th .....	4,237,200
March 12th .....	4,277,200	October 22nd .....	4,236,600
March 19th .....	4,240,400	October 29th .....	4,210,200
March 26th .....	3,660,000	November 5th.....	4,182,400
April 2nd .....	1,950,100	November 12th.....	4,372,500
April 4th to July 4th	179,100	November 19th.....	4,646,300
July 9th .....	2,352,700	November 26th.....	4,673,600
July 16th.....	3,935,200	December 3rd .....	4,693,300
July 23rd.....	4,334,200	December 10th.....	4,855,100
July 30th .....	4,592,500	December 17th.....	5,030,700
August 6th .....	3,623,200	December 24th.....	4,965,400
August 13th .....	4,536,600	December 31st.....	3,049,000

#### ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The Rt. Hon. W. C. Bridgeman, M.P., Secretary for Mines, announces that he has appointed Mr. Walter Hargreaves to be a member of the Coal Advisory Committee, as one of the representatives of owners of coal mines, in place of Mr. William Humble, who has resigned his appointment.

#### EXPORTATION OF HORSES, ETC., FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

An important new Order has been issued by the Ministry of Agriculture, entitled the "Exportation and Transit of Horses, Asses, and Mules Order of 1921," the object of which is the better regulation of the traffic in horses by sea and rail, with a view to the protection of the animals against avoidable suffering. The Order is complementary to the Exportation of Horses Acts, 1910 and 1914, which prohibit the shipment of any horses from this country to the Continent of Europe unless they have been passed by a Veterinary Inspector of the Ministry as fit to travel and fit to work. The arrangements for the administration of these Acts were re-organised in the spring of 1921, when whole-time Veterinary Inspectors of the Ministry were appointed to carry out the inspections at all the regular ports of shipment, and such a standard of

#### THE BOARD OF TRADE—Continued.

fitness was established that the shipment of any worn-out or decrepit horse has been entirely stopped.

The new Order pursues this matter further by prescribing a certain standard to which the fittings of all vessels engaged in the transport of horses by sea from this country are required to conform, and lays down clearly the provision which is to be made for feeding and watering the animals during the passage. Amongst other provisions the Order definitely prohibits the carriage of horses, asses, or mules during the winter months, except under a permanent deck cover. Much has been done during the past twelve months to improve the fittings of vessels engaged in this trade. The new Order imposes 1st April next as the time limit within which all vessels so used will be required to conform to the new standard.

In addition the Order re-enacts, with certain improvements, the existing provisions relating to the carriage of horses by rail from the point of view of the prevention of avoidable suffering. Copies of the Order can be obtained from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, Whitehall Place, London, S.W. 1.

#### INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY IN CUBA.

The Swiss Legation in London state that by a Note dated 22nd November, 1921, the Cuban Legation at Berne has notified to the Swiss Federal Council the adhesion of the Cuban Government as from 3rd January, 1922, (1) To the International Convention of Paris of 20th March, 1883, for the Protection of Industrial Property, revised at Brussels, 14th December, 1900, and at Washington 2nd June, 1911; (2) To the arrangement at Madrid of 14th April, 1891, concerning the repression of false trade marks on goods, revised at Washington, 2nd June, 1911; and (3) To the arrangement at Madrid of 14th April, 1891, concerning the international registration of trade marks, revised at Brussels, 14th December, 1900, and at Washington 2nd June, 1911.

#### BOARD OF TRADE RETURNS.

##### PRELIMINARY FIGURES FOR DECEMBER, 1921.

Group.	December, 1921.	December, 1920.
<b>IMPORTS.</b>		
	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ...	39,063,000	59,378,000
Raw materials, and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	27,792,000	48,613,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	18,291,000	34,553,000
Animals not for food and Parcels Post ...	166,000	241,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£85,312,000</b>	<b>£142,785,000</b>
<b>EXPORTS.</b>		
	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ...	3,187,000	3,842,000
Raw materials, and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	7,446,000	12,277,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	47,364,000	78,819,050
Animals not for food and Parcels Post ...	1,378,000	1,693,000
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£59,375,000</b>	<b>£96,631,000</b>
<b>RE-EXPORTS.</b>		
	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ...	2,435,000	3,995,000
Raw materials, and articles mainly unmanufactured ...	4,263,000	4,917,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ...	2,501,600	3,787,000
Animals not for food ...	5,000	—
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>£9,204,600</b>	<b>£12,699,000</b>

THE BOARD OF TRADE—Continued.

PRELIMINARY FIGURES FOR THE YEAR 1921.

Group.	1921.	1920.
IMPORTS.		
	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ... ..	567,217,000	765,808,000
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ... ..	271,176,000	710,356,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ... ..	215,015,000	453,140,000
Animals not for food and faveels Post ... ..	3,219,000	3,015,000
Total ... ..	£1,086,687,000	£1,932,649,000
EXPORTS.		
	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ... ..	37,158,000	50,936,000
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ... ..	63,559,000	115,516,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ... ..	588,665,000	1,119,749,000
Animals not for food and Parcels Post ... ..	13,511,000	18,277,000
Total ... ..	£793,196,000	£1,334,169,000
RE-EXPORTS.		
	£	£
Food, drink and tobacco ... ..	30,211,000	46,091,000
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured ... ..	50,954,000	122,931,000
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured ... ..	26,635,000	53,619,000
Animals not for food ... ..	119,000	79,000
Total ... ..	£107,952,000	£222,753,000

CHANGES OF ADDRESS.

The Board of Trade Food Department have removed from Charing Cross Buildings, Villiers Street, London, W.C. 2, to 54, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1. Communications to the Food Department should be addressed in future to the Secretary at the latter address.

The Royal Commission on Wheat Supplies has removed from Charing Cross Buildings, London, W.C. 2, to the Board of Trade Offices, Great George Street, London, S.W. 1, to which address all communications for the Wheat Commission should be sent.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

TRADE WITH MOROCCO: INTERVIEWS WITH TANGIER COMMERCIAL SECRETARY.

The Commercial Secretary to the British Agency at Tangier (Mr. C. R. B. Atkinson, M.B.E.), who will shortly leave England to proceed to his post, is at present at the Department of Overseas Trade and will be pleased to make appointments until 25th January to interview firms who are desirous of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade with Morocco. Firms who wish to take the opportunity of consulting him should communicate with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1 (quoting the Reference No. 3617/T.G.).

Mr. Atkinson will also be pleased to receive catalogues of all kinds from British manufacturers in order to form a catalogue library. He will be particularly interested to receive trade literature from manufacturers of agricultural machinery and produce-handling plant (wine and olive presses, etc.). All catalogues should be addressed to him c/o H.B.M. Agency, Tangier, Morocco.

CATALOGUES, ETC., REQUIRED FOR IRAQ.

Information has been received in the Department of Overseas Trade that the Director of the Public Works Department, Bagdad, Iraq, is anxious to obtain catalogues, designs, specifications, prices, etc., of the following machinery and equipment:—

- Farm tractors, road tractors, and agricultural machinery.
- Excavating machinery.

THE BOARD OF TRADE—Continued.

- Irrigating pumps.
- Piping and pipe fixtures.
- Well-boring plant and casings.
- Steel bridges (ready for erection).
- Cement and concrete mixers.
- Quarry plant.
- Brick and tile-making machinery.
- Portable lime kilns using crude oil fuel.
- Wood-working machinery.
- Electric lighting and power plant.
- Pumping plants.
- Motor cars, lorries, and tank wagons.
- Petrol and oil tanks with measuring gauges.
- Portable wooden houses with double roofs and walls.
- Water craft.
- Railway locomotives.
- Aerial ropeways.
- Refrigerating apparatus.
- Small electric lighting sets, with fans and accessories.

ASSURANCE COMPANY'S NEW BUILDING IN DURBAN.

A South African press report states that the site belonging to Messrs. Steel, Murray and Company, in Durban, adjoining the Royal Hotel, with frontages to Smith Street, the Town Gardens, and Gardiner Street, has been purchased on behalf of the Mutual Life Association of Australasia. The present building on the site, which is said to be 70 years old, and is certainly one of the oldest buildings standing in Durban, will be demolished, and a modern building worthy of the site erected.

United Kingdom manufacturers of materials likely to be required for the new building may deem it desirable to furnish H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa with copies of their catalogues and price lists, so that these may be submitted in the right quarter as early as possible. Such literature should be addressed: H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa, P.O. Box 839, Johannesburg.

BENGAL CARBIDE OF CALCIUM REGULATIONS.

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Calcutta has forwarded a copy of the following Amendment to the Rules for Regulating the Importation, Possession, and Transport of Carbide of Calcium in Bengal, sanctioned by the Governor-General-in-Council:—

For Rule 5 of Part III. of the said Rules substitute the following as Rule 5:—

5. If any carbide of calcium becomes wetted while in the possession of a railway for transport, it shall be destroyed by immersion in deep water. If, however, deep water is not available, the wet carbide of calcium shall be spread out in the open in an isolated position, all precautions being taken to prevent lights being brought near until the material has given off all its gas.

INCOME TAX IN ROUMANIA.

Recently enacted Laws in Roumania provide for the imposition of taxes on incomes and on capital and war fortunes.

The date fixed for the return of declarations under both the Income Tax Law and the Law imposing a tax on fortunes has been altered several times. A Decree has now been published in the Roumanian Official Gazette of 2nd January, extending until 15th February, the date for the return of declarations by foreigners liable to taxation in Roumania and domiciled abroad.

Information as to the Laws referred to may be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Tariff Section), 18, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

## Special Articles.

### WHOLESALE PRICES IN DECEMBER.

#### BOARD OF TRADE INDEX NUMBER.

The December average for each of the eight groups of articles is lower than the average for November, except in the case of the group relating to meat, poultry, and fish. The three food groups show an aggregate fall of 2.1 per cent. in the month as compared with a fall of 3.0 per cent. from October to November, and a fall of 8.5 per cent. from September to October. In industrial materials a price decrease of 3.2 per cent. is recorded, and in the general average of the 150 items, including food and industrial materials, the decrease amounts to 2.8 per cent. In the following table the general level of wholesale prices in December and the averages for the several groups are compared with corresponding particulars for November, and for a year earlier:—

Groups.	No. of Items.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent. compared with	
		November, 1921.	December, 1920.
I. Cereals .....	17	-2.9	-41.8
II. Meat and Fish .....	17	+1.2	-37.8
III. Other Foods .....	19	-4.2	-27.3
Total Food.....	53	-2.1	-35.6
IV. Iron and Steel .....	24	-4.9	-54.9
V. Other Metals and Minerals .....	20	-0.9	-35.6
VI. Cotton.....	16	-5.3	-25.8
VII. Other Textiles .....	15	-1.3	-30.3
VIII. Other Articles .....	22	-3.2	-24.9
Total not Food...	97	-3.2	-36.7
All Articles .....	150	-2.8	-36.4

In the second half of 1921 food prices fell by nearly 19 per cent., the decrease in the average for cereals being over 23 per cent., and that for meat and fish 17 per cent. During the same period there was a decrease of 13 per cent. in the price level of industrial materials, prices in the iron and steel group falling by 28.5 per cent. and other metals and minerals, in which coal figures very prominently, by nearly 20 per cent.

The cereals group includes 10 decreases from November to December and seven increases, a price change of over 10 per cent. being shown in respect of the two items, British malting barley and Californian malting barley, which fell by about 11 per cent. The particulars for the 17 items included with meat and fish show 12 increases, with fish up by 11 per cent., and five decreases, with Argentine beef chilled and Argentine beef frozen down by 12 per cent. and 14 per cent. respectively. A notable decrease occurred in the price of butter. New Zealand averaged nearly 16 per cent. less than in November and Danish over 20 per cent. less. There was a seasonal decrease in the price of oranges, and an increase of over 50 per cent. in that of onions.

One increase only is shown in the iron and steel group, a rise of under 4 per cent. in heavy steel melting scrap, and 20 decreases. Scottish foundry pig iron, No. 1, was cheaper by 10 per cent., and ship plates, 3-inch and upwards, by 12 per cent. In respect of the ten descriptions of coal decreases are recorded for seven items and no change for the other three. A lower average is shown for each item included in the group for raw cotton and cotton goods. The change was less than 8 per cent. in each

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

of the 16 items, except in one item of cotton cloth (42-inch jaconets, 20 yards, 20×18) for which the reduction approached 13 per cent.

In textile materials other than cotton the principal changes are a decrease of over 12 per cent. in the price of raw jute and an increase of about 9 per cent. in the price of raw silk. The changes in the group of miscellaneous articles include decreases of 15 per cent. and 16 per cent. in bricks and quinine sulphate respectively, and an increase of 16 per cent. in the price of mechanical wood pulp. Tallow, linseed oil, and cowhides show price decreases of about 11 per cent. in the first case and 12 per cent. in the other two, while of the remaining 16 items in the miscellaneous group, price changes are recorded in respect of six, but none of these changes exceeded 9 per cent.

The prices in December are compared below with those for earlier months, all prices being expressed as percentages of the averages for the year 1913. The general average for the year 1921 was 201.2, comparing with 313.9 for 1920.

Groups.	Dec., 1921.	Nov., 1921.	Sept., 1921.	June, 1921.	March, 1921.	Dec., 1920.
I. Cereals .....	152.5	157.1	195.5	199.3	201.6	262.1
II. Meat and Fish .....	181.3	179.2	201.2	218.9	251.4	291.5
III. Other Foods .....	186.7	194.9	201.2	219.6	229.2	256.9
Total Food .....	173.4	177.1	199.7	212.6	227.6	269.3
IV. Iron and Steel .....	172.0	180.9	206.7	240.4	282.5	381.3
V. Other Metals and Minerals .....	151.6	153.0	160.1	188.8	192.3	235.5
VI. Cotton .....	188.4	198.9	212.8	179.9	173.2	254.1
VII. Other Textiles .....	166.6	168.9	163.2	161.8	178.8	239.0
VIII. Other Articles .....	177.3	183.2	190.4	198.5	205.2	236.1
Total not Food .....	170.3	176.0	186.4	196.3	208.5	269.5
All Articles .....	171.4	176.4	191.0	209.8	215.1	269.4

The fall in prices was much more rapid during the first quarter of the year than during the other nine months, and slowest from April to September. The period of rapid fall which began in September, 1920, and extended to April, 1921, resulted in a total fall in the general index number during those seven months amounting to over 34 per cent. In the five months from April to September, 1921, the aggregate fall was 8 per cent., and in the last quarter of the year a further fall of rather over 10 per cent. was recorded. Comparing the price-level of December, 1921, with that of May, 1920, when the highest aggregate figure was recorded, the total fall has amounted to 48½ per cent., namely, from 332.6 to 171.4. The fall in wholesale food prices during the period was 36½ per cent. (from 273.0 to 173.4) and in other articles covered by the index number a fall of 54 per cent. (from 370.4 to 170.3) is shown. In the aggregate for food the largest decreases in 1921 were in January, February, September, and October, while industrial materials show the largest decreases in January, February, March, and November.

No change of price is recorded from November to December in respect of 27 of the 150 items included in the compilation. Decreases are shown for 88 items, including 17 of over 10 per cent., and increases for 35, including three of over 10 per cent.

### SIAM.

#### BRITISH TRADE WITH BANGKOK.

Some eighty per cent. of the foreign trade of Siam passes through the port of Bangkok for which official statistics are available. The returns of this port do not, however, in respect of fully half the trade, reveal the countries where the goods imported are produced or whether the goods exported

## SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

are destined. For example, half the trade of Bangkok is with Hong-Kong and Singapore, which are ports of transshipment of goods destined for, or exported from, Siam. The figures of trade assigned to them in the returns therefore afford no real indication of the foreign countries ultimately concerned. It may be taken broadly that goods arriving in Siam from Singapore are of European, and especially of British, origin; while those coming from Hong-Kong are chiefly from China, Japan, and the United States of America.

## AN EXCESS OF IMPORTS.

Hitherto the Bangkok Customs figures have never failed to show in each year a considerable excess in value of exports over imports—an excess which may be estimated on the average at well over 30 per cent. For the first time in their history these figures indicate for the year 1920-21 a complete reversal of the situation in this respect, exports having fallen to the unprecedentedly low level of 66,138,025 ticals (£6,903,760), whilst imports attained the record total of 147,331,831 ticals (£15,379,106). The exports thus fell short of the imports to the extent of over 81,000,000 ticals (nearly £8,500,000), whereas in 1919-20 exports exceeded imports by 39,000,000 ticals (nearly £3,500,000), or 28 per cent. As between the two years 1919-20 and 1920-21, therefore, we have the enormous turn-over of some 120,000,000 ticals (about £12,000,000). In short, from the commercial point of view the year 1920-21 was disastrous. The diminution of exports in 1920-21 was due principally to the control of the exportation of rice which the Government found it necessary to institute in July, 1919, as a result of the world-wide scarcity of foodstuffs, and which later developed, owing to the failure of the 1919 crop, into complete prohibition. Teak exporters were badly hit by the high exchange value of the tical. The official rate of exchange for the issue of currency by the Siamese Treasury still remains as fixed, on the basis of a tical of 2s. 2d., at the close of the month of November, 1919. During the Siamese year 1920-21, the average bank selling rate was £1=9.58 ticals, as against £1=11.28 ticals in the previous year. The extraordinary situation created in 1920-21 by the great excess of imports over exports was inevitably reflected in the difficulty of financing imports; indeed, had it not been that the Government sold a large amount of sterling to the banks in order to provide cover for their drawings in respect of demands made upon them by importers, exchange must inevitably have fallen. In spite of this help, however, the exchange banks in Bangkok had oversold on the last mentioned date to the extent of £5,737,000, and they therefore felt obliged at that period to issue a circular letter to their constituents asking them to reduce their demands for remittances to foreign countries or for the opening of documentary credits. Since then the situation has become considerably easier as a result of the revival of the export trade in rice, which has induced the banks to apply to the Treasury once more for currency to assist them in moving the crop.

Exporters have been inclined to regard with misgiving the continuance of the present high exchange value of the tical, which is militating especially against the teak industry, and which was at one time thought to be endangering the rice trade also.

## IMPORTS FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

Imports in 1920-21 surpassed in value the previous record figure (that of 1919-20) by some nine millions of ticals. Having purchased or ordered their goods at boom rates, importers were overtaken during the year by the world-wide depression of

## SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

trade, with its consequent big drop in prices. They then found themselves in actual or prospective possession of stocks which could be replaced at a much lower cost, and the resultant condition of the market can be imagined. Heavy losses have inevitably been the order of the day. The import figures for 1920-21 show increases in value, as against the preceding year, under the following heads: Cotton textile manufactures; provisions and foodstuffs; iron and steel manufactures; cotton yarn; opium; cigarettes; machinery; paper; carriages, cars, cycles and parts; precious stones, unset; goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work; beer, wine and spirits. Decreases occur under: Treasure; mineral oil; sugar and molasses; silk piece-goods; gunny bags.

Over 72 per cent. of the total volume of imports arrived either from or via the British Empire. The chief countries from which importations came were, in order of importance: The United Kingdom, Hong-Kong, Singapore, China, India, Japan, the United States of America, and Netherland India. As usual, cotton textile manufacturers head the list of imports, with a total of 32,634,302 ticals (£3,406,503), an increase of over 7½ millions of ticals (more than £1,000,000 sterling) on the figure for 1919-20, which was itself a record one. The United Kingdom (nearly £2,000,000) contributed more than 56 per cent. of the whole. Next in order came Singapore (13 per cent.), Hong-Kong (9 per cent.), Japan (6 per cent.), India (4 per cent.), Holland (4 per cent.), China (over 2 per cent.), and Switzerland (under 2 per cent.).

## JAPANESE COMPETITION.

The Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby, C.I.E., O.B.E) quotes the opinion of experts to show that the competition of Japan in cotton goods is more serious than appears from the Customs Returns:—

As week follows week we see our market becoming more and more full of Japanese grey and white shirtings. As regards the former, the Japanese are turning out some remarkably fine qualities, which on to-day's prices are fully 20 per cent. cheaper than similar home qualities. White shirtings from Japan are also selling well, and both in quality and finish are turned out very well. If manufacturers of English shirtings are to maintain their hold on the Bangkok market, they must endeavour to cut Japanese prices.

It is interesting to note that, owing to the recent very high prices of manufactured cotton goods, the past year has seen a large increase in the number of hand-looms in use in Siam. In these looms, sarongs, papoons, and pakamas are being woven from imported yarns, the garments so made being naturally stronger and more durable than machine-made articles. Several Chinese-owned weaving sheds in which hand-looms are installed possess their own dyeworks, the yarn being bought in the grey from Europe and dyed before weaving. The import of yarn during the present season is said to have been large, and it is probable that the 1921-22 figures will show a still further increase in quantity, though not in value, since prices are now much lower than they were a year ago.

## A COMPARISON IN QUANTITY.

A perusal of recent Customs figures might well lead to the conclusion that the present unfortunate condition of the Bangkok market is due to over-importation. Such a conclusion will scarcely be justified, however, if the normal capacity of the country for consumption is taken into account, as a study of the quantities, rather than of the values, of importations in past years will reveal. The following table, which includes the chief articles of

## SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

import (with the exception of provisions and articles of luxury), is instructive:—

Name of article.	Unit of Quantity.	Quantities imported into Bangkok.	
		Average for 3 years 1913-14 to 1915-16.	Average for 5 years 1916-17 to 1920-21.
Cotton textile manufactures:—			
Papoons ... ..	Corges	102,303	66,241
Pakamas ... ..	Corges	93,965	83,125
Sarongs .. ...	Corges	85,600	57,413
Palais ... ..	Corges	11,812	16,723
Patas ... ..	Corges	1,875	1,931
Other cotton goods ...	Metric tons	5,819	4,743
Cotton yarn ... ..	Metric tons	1,852	1,451
Metal manufactures ...	Metric tons	21,132	10,885
Machinery ... ..	Metric tons	1,587	1,296
Paper ... ..	Metric tons	2,900	2,395
Tobacco ... ..	Metric tons	786	1,062

It will be seen that, with the single exception of tobacco, the average import for the three years 1913-14 to 1915-16 exceeded in quantity in each case that for the five years 1916-17 to 1920-21. The instance of cotton textile manufactures is worthy of particular attention. Goods under this heading are always first on the list of imports and their increase in value in 1920-21 has been very marked. Yet, viewed in the light of quantities, the importations in that year were much less than they were in 1913-14, the last year before the war.

## STRENGTH OF BRITISH TRADE.

Direct exports from Bangkok to the United Kingdom in 1920-21 amounted to 7,868,466 teals, valued at £821,343, or nearly 12 per cent. of the output of the port for the year. The United Kingdom ranked third upon the list of receiving countries. In the matter of imports the United Kingdom headed the list, as it has done since 1911-12 with the exception of the three years 1914-15, 1915-16, and 1919-20. Direct importations from the United Kingdom in 1920-21 (45,453,493 teals, or £4,744,623) amounted to over 30 per cent. of the whole, this computation not taking into account the considerable volume of United Kingdom goods which must be comprised in the Customs Returns under imports from Singapore. Imports from the United Kingdom exceeded those from any other country in respect of the following classes of goods:—Cotton textile manufactures; cotton yarn; iron and steel manufactures; machinery; paper; carriages, cars, cycles and parts; precious stones, unset; goldsmiths' and silversmiths' work.

The above figures indicate the gratifying way in which British trade continues to hold its own in Siam, such business as was lost during the war now having returned again. There is every reason to suppose that, so long as they can meet competition in prices, United Kingdom manufacturers will be more than able to maintain their ground. Whilst, says the Acting British Consul-General, they have nothing to fear on the score of the quality of their merchandise, the question of prices is, however, a capital one, and it remains to be seen whether, in face of existing industrial conditions at home, it will be possible for them to keep the cost of production low enough in the future to compete successfully with their American, Japanese, and German rivals.

The direct imports which arrived from the United States of America and Japan do not bulk very largely in the statistics for 1920-21, amounting as they do to no more than 4.4 per cent. and 4.2 per cent. of the whole respectively. But it must be remembered that a large portion of the imports classed as coming from Hong-Kong represent goods of American or Japanese origin. Direct imports from Germany (valued at £105,873) amounted to less than 1 per cent. of the total for the year. Signs

## SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

are not wanting, however, that Germany is beginning to regain her lost business with Siam, and the same statement holds good also in the case of Belgium.

[Mr. Crosby's Report on the Commercial Situation in Siam at the close of the third quarter of 1921 is issued for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 3d. net.]

## AMERICAN FOREIGN TRADE.

## PERCENTAGE OF AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPS EMPLOYED.

The extent to which American shipping is doing the carrying in America's foreign trade has been followed with great interest on this side of the Atlantic. Monthly Returns showing the number of American and foreign ships engaged have been compiled by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce since July, 1920. Those for October last—which are the latest issued—show that foreign ships carried 77 per cent. of American exports and 60 per cent. of imports during the month. Great Lakes cargoes—largely grain and ore-shipments—although technically foreign trade, are reported separately, as are oil shipments, in order to give a more accurate picture of the rank of American vessels in the general field of overseas shipping.

In July, 1920—the first month for which data are available—United States Shipping Board and United States independent ships combined carried 42 per cent. of exports and 64 per cent. of imports. In September, 1921, American ships carried 33 per cent. of exports and 40 per cent. of imports, a loss of 9 per cent. in the case of exports and 24 per cent. in imports. Combining tonnage figures of imports and exports, it is found that American vessels carried 35 per cent. of American ocean-borne trade, excluding oil, in September, 1921, as against an average of 41 per cent. for the 15-month period.

The tables that follow have been compiled from data furnished by the Statistical Division of the United States Shipping Board.

## GENERAL TRADE CARRIED IN AMERICAN AND FOREIGN SHIPS.

The following table gives imports and exports (excluding oil and Great Lakes cargoes), by months, from July, 1920, to September, 1921, showing percentages carried by United States Shipping Board, United States independent, and foreign ships:—

Months.	Total export- in long tons.	Per cent. of total carried by—			Total import- in long tons.	Per cent. of total carried by—		
		For- eign.	U.S. independent.	U.S. Shipping Board.		For- eign.	U.S. independent.	U.S. Shipping Board.
1920.								
July ... ..	4,480,611	58	17	25	1,686,097	36	32	32
August ... ..	5,516,846	59	19	22	1,745,551	40	32	28
September ... ..	5,533,297	59	18	23	1,619,117	41	31	29
October ... ..	6,283,753	64	18	18	1,759,354	49	31	20
November ... ..	4,916,239	58	19	23	1,623,523	50	28	22
December ... ..	4,886,655	65	17	18	1,503,223	45	35	20
1921.								
January ... ..	3,515,973	67	16	17	1,186,747	47	34	19
February ... ..	2,872,101	64	18	18	1,079,011	46	33	21
March ... ..	3,041,288	62	18	20	1,533,845	41	39	20
April ... ..	2,982,037	60	17	23	1,313,771	50	33	17
May ... ..	3,246,369	71	10	19	1,178,898	52	31	17
June ... ..	3,281,353	58	15	27	861,893	57	28	15
July ... ..	3,263,931	67	12	21	680,150	59	28	13
August ... ..	2,726,032	71	10	19	978,073	59	29	12
September ... ..	2,162,361	67	11	19	688,775	60	28	12
Total ... ..	59,311,273	63	16	21	19,168,391	47	32	21



SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

Considerable fluctuation from month to month in the percentages of American trade carried by each of the three classes of vessels is apparent. In order to see the trend more clearly, figures for the 15 months have been grouped into three five-month periods, with the following results:—

Period.	Per cent. of exports carried by—		Per cent. of import carried by—	
	American ships.	Foreign ships.	American ships.	Foreign ships.
July-November ... ..	40	60	57	43
December-April ... ..	36	64	51	46
May-September ... ..	34	66	43	57

These figures show clearly the status of American vessels in the general oversea cargo trade. In exports they have lost 6 per cent. to foreign ships; in imports, 14 per cent. Combining imports and exports, American ships carried 44 per cent. in the first period (July-November), 41 per cent. in the second (December-April), and 36 per cent. in the third (May-September).

OIL CARRYING TRADE.

A table showing imports and exports of oil follows. Combining the fifteen months, it appears that American tankers carried 43 per cent. of exports and 89 per cent. of imports. The percentage of exports of oil carried in American tankers shows some decrease in the last few months, owing chiefly to the decreased amount carried by United States Shipping Board tankers. Although Shipping Board vessels carried less than one-half of 1 per cent. in September, 1921, independent American tankers carried 52 per cent., thereby reducing the foreign tankers' share in American oil export trade to 48 per cent., as compared with 73 per cent. in August.

Months.	Total exports, in long tons.	Per cent. of total carried by—			Total imports, in long tons.	Per cent. of total carried by—		
		Foreign.	U.S. independent.	U.S. Shipping Board.		Foreign.	U.S. independent.	U.S. Shipping Board.
1920.								
July ... ..	308,534	53	33	14	1,012,270	4	61	35
August ... ..	353,079	49	37	14	1,396,410	8	62	30
September ... ..	360,976	53	31	16	1,433,559	8	62	30
October ... ..	441,524	55	28	17	1,181,945	9	61	30
November ... ..	475,914	54	32	11	1,802,580	11	59	30
December ... ..	466,555	55	31	14	1,705,112	10	62	28
1921.								
January ... ..	555,896	58	35	7	1,639,360	9	64	27
February ... ..	481,445	59	27	14	1,708,869	8	64	29
March ... ..	518,299	49	38	13	1,158,942	9	69	22
April ... ..	467,792	56	31	10	1,292,077	7	78	15
May ... ..	414,107	75	25	—	1,291,712	15	73	12
June ... ..	435,435	60	35	5	1,285,108	19	71	10
July ... ..	464,974	58	39	3	849,899	12	71	11
August ... ..	480,230	73	23	4	467,475	20	71	9
September ... ..	526,092	48	52	—	1,302,227	22	75	3
Total ... ..	6,753,452	57	34	9	20,126,845	11	66	23

Imports of oil increased from 1,302,227 long tons in September to 1,527,094 tons in October, and were the largest for any month since February. Exports declined slightly but were well above the average for the sixteen months. The percentage of oil imports carried in Shipping Board tankers increased from 3 per cent. in September to 8 per cent. in October; the percentage carried by independent American ships increased from 75 to 77 per cent., while the percentage carried by foreign tankers declined from 22 to 15 per cent. In oil exports, on the other hand, foreign tankers strengthened their relative position by carrying 72 per cent. in October as against 48 per cent. in September.

SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

GREAT LAKES CARGOES.

The following table on Great Lakes cargoes brings out clearly the seasonal character of these shipments. Figures for both imports and exports increase very decidedly in the autumn and early winter, when most of the grain moves from farms to market. There is a correspondingly wide fluctuation in the percentages of the trade carried in American and foreign boats. The cargo of Shipping Board ships has been included with that of independent American ships, since only 900 long tons were carried during the fourteen months.

Months.	Total exports in long tons.	Per cent. carried by—		Total imports in long tons.	Per cent. carried by—	
		Foreign.	U.S. independent.		Foreign.	U.S. independent.
1920. <sup>a</sup>						
August ... ..	66,792	61	39	9,747	76	24
September ... ..	157,956	78	22	63,282	63	37
October ... ..	242,393	67	33	184,855	47	53
November ... ..	204,569	57	43	531,242	18	82
December ... ..	69,753	88	12	573,863	4	96
1921.						
January ... ..	52,540	100	—	15,257	100	—
February ... ..	32,392	100	—	19,206	100	—
March ... ..	32,913	100	—	26,201	100	—
April ... ..	271,957	61	39	191,940	37	63
May ... ..	677,065	49	51	181,573	15	85
June ... ..	925,708	42	58	153,729	19	81
July ... ..	1,189,322	40	60	149,881	26	74
August ... ..	1,487,747	52	48	116,321	27	73
September ... ..	1,212,577	28	72	558,007	8	92
Total ... ..	6,623,594	13	87	2,769,104	24	76

<sup>a</sup>Data for July, 1920, are not available.

<sup>b</sup>Includes 900 long tons carried by United States Shipping Board ship.

The total volume of American foreign trade in September, 1921, was 6,150,042 long tons, as against 6,249,878 tons in August. Exports and imports of general cargo decreased, while imports of oil increased from 467,475 long tons in August to 1,302,227 tons in September. Imports and exports on the Great Lakes for September show a net decrease of 127,484 long tons.

Great Lakes cargoes shipped into the United States during October were more than twice the volume of the September shipments. This movement is the reflection of the seasonal grain shipments, and the large volume of imports which came in despite the tariff shows the effect of the depreciated Canadian exchange. In an import of 619,295 long tons foreign ships were responsible for 7 per cent., while they accounted for 37 per cent. of an export of 892,285 tons.

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 communications 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: Pas Publications, Ltd., 24, Essex Street, Strand, London, W.C. 2. (Tel. Nos. S203-4 (two lines))

## Notes on Trade.

[While every care is exercised to ensure the accuracy of any explanatory articles or notes relating to Acts, Regulations, 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 authoritative legal interpretations of the text of the documents themselves.]

### THE NEW HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA.

The Rt. Hon. Sir Joseph Cook, P.C., G.C.M.G., the new High Commissioner for Australia, arrives in England this week to take up the duties of the office to which he was appointed in November last.

### SITES FOR INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The Benoni Municipality, Far East Rand, has acquired the whole of the triangle formed by the Benoni railway line and portion of Benoni township on the north, and the Dunswart-Kleinfontein section of the Bokshurg-Springs line on the south, states the "Rand Daily Mail." This, when the deviation is completed, will provide several hundred industrial sites along the railway lines.

The Brakpan Municipality, it is understood, is negotiating for similar control of a large area of ground which will establish it as a large industrial centre.

### FORTHCOMING NEW SPANISH CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The attention of exporters of British goods to Spain is again called to the expected early promulgation and enforcement of a revised Spanish Customs Tariff, in place of the Provisional Tariff at present in operation, and to the possibility that the rates prescribed by the new Tariff will be made operative as from the date of publication of the measure.

The present Provisional Tariff was promulgated in Madrid on 19th May, 1921, and the Tariff was made applicable as from 21st May, with the proviso that the increased duties resulting from the measure were not to be applicable to goods which, under direct Bill of Lading or included in Railway Freight Bills, or in Manifests viséd by a Spanish Consul, left their place of dispatch in a foreign country for Spain up to and including 21st May. Such goods were to be admitted on payment of the lower rates previously in force. It was further provided that exemption from the increased rates of duty was to be accorded to goods awaiting Customs clearance in Spain, or lying in Customs warehouses, if such goods were declared for consumption within seven days from 21st May. These provisions are here recalled in view of the possibility that similar regulations may be adopted in connection with the forthcoming new Tariff.

It is understood that, in cases of this kind the date on which the transporting vessel sails for Spain is taken by the Spanish authorities as being the date of direct dispatch, and that the fact that goods may have left an inland town en route for the port of shipment to Spain, or that the shipment of the goods at the port may have been delayed by accidental circumstances, is not regarded by the Spanish authorities as valid ground for a claim that the merchandise should be exempted from any increased duty imposed.

It should also be mentioned that, in the case of goods forwarded from this country to Spain via France, it is understood that the Spanish authorities regard as the date of direct dispatch, not the date on which the consignment left the United Kingdom, but the date on which it left the French port or town in direct transport for Spain.

Finally, exporters should bear in mind that it is not the practice of the Spanish Government to exempt from such increased duties as may be imposed from time to time goods for which orders have been placed by the purchaser in Spain prior to the date of publication of the new rates, but which have not been shipped to Spain by the date fixed in each case for the enforcement of the Tariff alterations.

## Exhibitions and Fairs.

### BRUSSELS POULTRY EXHIBITION.

The Department of Overseas Trade is informed that the 26th International Exhibition of Poultry will take place at the Palais du Midi, Brussels, on 4th, 5th, and 6th February.

Applications for participation should be sent as soon as possible to M. Robert Boty, rue Josaphat, 138, Brussels.

A copy of the Regulations may be seen on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Exhibitions and Fairs Division), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

### TOKIO AND MALAYA-BORNEO EXHIBITIONS.

It is hoped that arrangements will shortly be made whereby exhibitors at the Malaya-Borneo Exhibition, to be held at Singapore from 31st March to 9th April, will be able, should they so desire, to forward their exhibits to the Tokio International Peace Exhibition, which takes place from 10th March to 31st July. The Department of Overseas Trade has cabled the Commercial Secretary at Tokio asking him to secure permission for the late entry of these exhibits.

British firms may consider that the opportunity for the double display of goods in these two potential markets will justify the expense of the shipment of exhibits to the Far East.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Singapore states in a recent dispatch that, judging from the applications for space so far received, everything points to a highly successful and interesting exhibition. The Department is asked to emphasise the fact that firms showing goods at this Exhibition should in all cases quote prices, and the prices should be c.i.f. Singapore. If this is not done orders which are given are likely to be lost.

Separate sections of grounds and buildings have been set aside for Chinese, American, and Japanese exhibitors, who are participating on a large scale. It would also appear that the Australian Government is seriously considering taking a prominent part in this Exhibition.

### EXHIBITION OF HEATING APPARATUS IN PARIS.

The Department of Overseas Trade is informed that the Office Central de Chauffage Rationnelle, Paris, is organising an Exhibition of apparatus and material for the conservation of heat, to take place in April this year, in Paris.

The Exhibition will include every type of apparatus or material used in the conservation and recuperation of heat, and will be divided into two sections, as follows:—

(1) Conservation of heat:—Refractory materials, insulators, instruments for testing calorific value, etc.

(2) Recuperation of heat:—Recuperators and regenerators, economisers, air superheaters, and pre-heaters.

**EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—Continued.**

The organisers are making arrangements to enable exhibitions to give experimental demonstrations at the Exhibition.

Interested British firms, who are invited to participate, should apply to Monsieur L'Ingenieur Directeur de l'Office Central de Chauffe Rationnelle, 5, Rue Michel-Ange, Paris XVI.

**BUSINESS EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION IN LONDON.**

The Department of Overseas Trade is informed by the Association of Office Appliance and Equipment Manufacturers and Traders, of 6, St. Bride Street, London, E.C. 4, that the Association is holding a Business Efficiency Exhibition at the Central Hall, Westminster, from 8th to 18th February.

**UTRECHT FAIR, 1922.**

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam, in a recent dispatch, states that the dates for the Utrecht Industries Fair this year are 21st February to 3rd March, not 27th February to 10th March, as previously announced in the "Journal."

**FORTHCOMING FAIRS.****UNITED KINGDOM.****BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, WHITE CITY, LONDON, AND CASTLE BROMWICH AERODROME, BIRMINGHAM. February 27th to March 10th, 1922 :**

LONDON.—Musical Instruments; Furniture and Basketware; 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, Saddlery and Harness; Fishing Tackle; Brewing, Distilling and Catering. Apply to: Secretary, The Chamber of Commerce, 95, New Street, Birmingham.

**MANCHESTER TRADES FAIR AND MARKET—**

TOYS, FANCY GOODS, CUTLERY, ETC.—January 2nd-13th, 1922. Apply to:—Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., 60, Corn Exchange, Fennel Street, Manchester.

CHOCOLATE 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, Manchester.

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

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

BIRMINGHAM NATIONAL TRADES AND INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION—Bingley Hall; March 20th-May 15th. 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.

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

**EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—Continued.**

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

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.

WELSH 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.

CHEMISTS' 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.

LONDON FAIR AND MARKET (Fancy Goods, Toys, Jewellery, and Hardware)—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. Organisers, "The Shoe and Leather Record," 40, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.

BREWERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS' ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET—Royal Agricultural Hall, October 28th-November 3rd. Organised by Messrs. Dale, Reynolds and Co., Ltd., 46, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.

**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 Bridge Cotton Spinning Mills, Atherton, near Manchester.

PRESENT DAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION—March and April, 1922. Bradford Corporation Art 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.**

NEW YORK GENERAL MERCHANDISE FAIR—January 15th-31st, 1922. Hotel Imperial, New York. TOY FAIR—February 1st-March 15th, 1922.

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

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 Mécanique et d'Industries Agricoles, 29, rue de Spa, Brussels.

## EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—Continued.

- UTRECHT INDUSTRIES FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)**—  
February 21st-March 3rd, 1922. Apply to: Federation of British Industries, 39, St. James' Street, London, S.W. 1.
- BRUSSELS MOTOR CYCLE AND CYCLE EXHIBITION**—  
Palais d'Egmont; 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: Messrs. Buckney and Co., 40, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
- FLORENCE BOOK FAIR, INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC, LITHOGRAPHIC AND ADVERTISING EXHIBITION**—  
Spring, 1922.
- MANILA, PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL**—  
Foreign products consumed in the Philippines. Spring, 1922.
- PRAGUE SAMPLES FAIR**—  
March 12th-19th, 1922.
- BARCELONA SAMPLES FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)**—  
March 15th-25th. Apply to:—Feria de Barcelona, Plaza Antonio Lopez 15, Barcelona.
- VIENNA SAMPLE FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)**—  
March 19th-25th.
- MALAYA BOENGO EXHIBITION**—  
Singapore; March 31st-April 9th. Apply to:—H.M. Trade Commissioner, Singapore.
- 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:—Viale Venezia, 20, Milan.
- ALGIERS EXHIBITION-FAIR**—  
April 14th-May 16th.
- SWISS SAMPLE FAIR**—  
Basle, 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 boats)**—  
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.
- TORONTO BAKERY EXHIBITION**—  
October, 1922. Exhibition Park, Toronto. Apply to:—Mr. H. E. Trent, Bread and Cake Manufacturers' Association, 208, 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.]

## COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

A list of Colonial Publications on Trade and other subjects recently received and filed for reference at the Enquiry Office, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1:—

- Australia:**  
First Report of the Royal Commission on Taxation, with Appendices.  
Decisions arrived at by the Conference of State Premiers held in Melbourne, October-November, 1921.
- NEW SOUTH WALES:**  
Report together with Minutes of Evidence and Plan relating to the proposed Railway from Bankstown to East Hills.
- WESTERN AUSTRALIA:**  
Report of the Department of Mines, 1920.
- Canada:**  
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, External Trade Branch.  
Monthly Report of the Trade of Canada (Imports for Consumption and Exports), October, 1921.
- India:**  
Department of Statistics: Annual Statement of the Sea-Borne Trade of British India with the British Empire and Foreign Countries for the fiscal year ending 31st March, 1920. Vol. II.  
Report on the Maritime Trade of the Province of Sind, 1920-21.

## Imperial and Foreign Trade.

## BRITISH EMPIRE.

## BRITISH INDIA.

## WEEKLY CABLES.

The weekly cable received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, dated 9th January, is, in part, as under:—

## WEATHER FORECAST.

It is probable that the rainfall of North-West India in January, February and March, and that of the west of United Provinces of Agra and Oudh in January and February, together with snowfall on neighbouring hills, will be in excess.

## CONDITION OF CROPS.

6th January.—In Bengal, spring crops fair and rain desirable. In Bombay, there have been heavy and untimely rains in many parts of Bombay Karnatak which are doing damage to standing crops considerably; otherwise no change. In Central Provinces, sesamum very good. Wheat, gram, and linseed, good. Punjab, prospects unchanged. More rain has fallen in the North-West of Punjab to the great benefit of wheat crops, but rain is required in Central East and South-East of Punjab. 9th January.—In Assam, cotton poor, otherwise prospects unchanged.

## MARKETS.

*Cotton*—5th January.—Bombay market weak. Fine M.G. Oomras Rs. 456 December-January. Rs. 443 March.

*Piece-goods*—Bombay market unchanged.

*Jute*—7th January. In Calcutta market advices from consuming market indicate much easier tone and rates about tempence down. Gummies quiet.

## FREIGHT.

Holland-British India Line now offers to book cargo for London at five shillings under Conference nett rates, and propose making London first port of call.

In the weekly cable received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, dated 4th January, the following should be read under the heading "All India Crop Forecasts, 1921-22":—

	Acres.
Linseed, 1921-22 .....	2,001,000
Linseed, 1920-21 .....	1,755,000

## INCREASE IN IMPORTS OF TOBACCO.

The imports of all forms of tobacco show a most satisfactory increase, amounting to 7,609,683 lb. in 1920-21, as compared with 5,788,622 lb. for the previous year, states H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon in his General Review of the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in India (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net). The following table shows the chief classes of imported tobacco for the past two years:—

Description.	1919-20.		1920-21.	
	lb.	£	lb.	£
Unmanufactured tobacco ..	880,155		712,216	
Cigars .. .. .	80,298		69,016	
Cigarettes .. .. .	1,159,544		6,205,562	
Total imports .. .. .	5,788,622		7,609,683	

The supplies of unmanufactured tobacco are drawn principally from Persia, Egypt, and the Dutch Indies (via Singapore). The imports have increased until in 1919-20 they represent 83 per cent. of the whole. Cigars in 1919-20 were mainly obtained from the Philippine Islands, Holland, and the United Kingdom, and amounted to £22,330, £5,024, and £2,889 respectively. This is really a luxury trade, and is very largely for the European demand. The average European or Indian cigar smoker in India smokes either Indian or Burma cheroots. Cigarettes account for the greater portion of the imports, and the following table will be interesting as showing their provenance:—

Principal countries of consignment.	1919-20.		1920-21.	
	lb.	£	lb.	£
United Kingdom ..	2,950,196	1,211,855	2,864,032	1,349,851
Alen and Depen- dencies .. .. .	28,193	11,165	31,653	15,109
Straits Settlements ..	10,879	3,899	1,359	680
Egypt .. .. .	23,176	16,159	19,089	17,357
United States .. ..	1,105,795	430,288	2,910,115	1,057,571
Total imports .. .. .	1,159,544	1,686,348	6,205,562	2,593,002

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.**

It will be observed that the weight of cigarettes imported from the United Kingdom in 1920-21 was 96,164 lb. less than in 1919-20, and the value increased by £138,000, whereas in the case of the United States the weight increased by 1,834,650 lb., and the value by £627,283. The reason for this is that, owing to the enormous accumulation of orders in the United Kingdom, United Kingdom factories were not able to turn out all India's requirements, and there was a temporary transfer of manufacture to the United States. It is hoped that the United Kingdom's position will be re-established next year.

**AUSTRALIA.**

**SHIPMENT OF TASMANIAN FRUIT.**  
(From the Acting Imperial Trade Correspondent.)

HONOUR.

For many years past it has been customary for the mail steamers of the Orient and Peninsular and Oriental Lines to come down to Hobart during the months of February, March, and April to load apples for carriage to the United Kingdom, and except during the time of the Government requisitioning of shipping tonnage, from six to twelve of these mail boats called regularly at Hobart each year, bringing passengers down from Sydney, and after loading small quantities of apples, picking up other passengers desiring to travel to Melbourne.

The shipping companies have announced that by combining passenger fares with the freight earned on their fruit cargoes they were enabled to make a payable venture of the call at Hobart, but that the restrictions imposed upon them, if carrying passengers, by the recently amended coastal provisions of the Navigation Act in regard to manning and accommodation for the crew places it out of the question for them to resume this service for the coming fruit exporting season. The feeling in Tasmanian commercial circles is that an exemption should be granted in the case of Tasmania to enable these fast steamers to call unrestrictedly during the three months indicated.

**CANADA.**

**THE PULP AND PAPER SITUATION.**

(From H.M. Trade Commissioner.)

TORONTO

Canadian pulp and paper exports for October were valued at 8,951,225 dols., a decline of 9,751,780 dols. as compared with October, 1920, and of 502,802 dols. as compared with the preceding month of September.

Exports of newsprint during October totalled 1,314,157 cwt. against 1,288,089 cwt. in October, 1920, an increase of 26,068 cwt. (1,303 tons), and exceeded the figures of September, 1921, by 190,021 cwt. (6,501 tons). They lost in value 1,404,690 dols., as compared with a year previous, but gained 7,236 dols., as compared with September, 1921.

**DESTINATION OF EXPORTS.**

The destinations of paper and pulp exports were as follows:—

	Dols.
<b>Paper—</b>	
United Kingdom .....	96,839
United States .....	5,233,258
Other countries .....	536,622
<b>Pulp—</b>	
United Kingdom .....	660,758
United States .....	2,164,008
Other countries .....	262,740

The Canadian Export Paper Company, Montreal, has officially announced a price of 75 dols. per ton for newsprint, sold under contract for the first quarter of 1922, a reduction of 5 dols. a ton from the current rate.

According to a report issued by the Canadian Pulp and Paper Manufacturers' Association, Scandinavian paper manufacturers who recently visited Canada stated that American and Canadian prices announced for next year are on a scale such as it will be very difficult for Scandinavian producers to undersell and make any profit.

**TANGANYIKA TERRITORY.**

**IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, 1920-21.**

The year under review has been a disappointing one for trade. The value of the imports shows little decrease, but this was mainly owing to the needs of the Territory for

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.**

building material, implements, and tools and machinery, and to unusually large coal imports, states the Tanganyika Trade Report for the year ending 31st March, 1921. For the purposes of the Report the rupee value shown is the equivalent of the local florin (i.e., two shillings). The value of the imports, exclusive of specie and inclusive of Government imports (Rs. 1,324,318), was Rs. 17,287,138, as compared with Rs. 17,376,105 for the previous year. The chief commodities imported are cotton piece-goods and foodstuffs, the value of which for the year under review was Rs. 7,629,229 and Rs. 1,935,991, as compared with Rs. 8,314,181 and Rs. 3,004,405 respectively for the previous year. The value of cotton piece-goods accounted for 44 per cent. of the total imports. The bulk of this trade is with India, either by direct shipments or on transshipment, via Kenya Colony or Zanzibar. Other cotton goods were manufactured mainly in the United Kingdom. Prices throughout the year have been unstable, and little buying has been indulged in latterly. Moderate stocks are held, and a favourable produce year would have an immediately beneficial effect on this trade.

The reduction in the amount of imports of foodstuffs is mainly accounted for by plenteous locally grown grains. The rice grown is more than sufficient for the needs of the Territory and an exportable surplus is anticipated.

The machinery imports, which amounted to Rs. 198,581, as compared with Rs. 58,367 for the previous year, are mainly for treating agricultural produce, principally cotton and sisal. The comparative values of the principal items of imports for the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Commodity.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.
Cotton piece-goods ... ..	8,314,181	7,629,229
Foodstuffs... ..	3,004,405	1,935,991
Building materials (including cement and galvanised iron sheets) ... ..	237,177	596,443
Kerosene and motor spirits ... ..	613,073	502,327
Cigarettes... ..	477,228	417,394
Coal ... ..	10,057	390,632
Spirits ... ..	546,750	387,017
Tobacco ... ..	110,195	386,117
Wines and Beer ... ..	272,398	200,992
Machinery ... ..	58,367	198,581
Sundry steel manufactures ... ..	98,478	175,815

**EXPORT TRADE.**

The value of the exports (exclusive of re-exports Rs. 5,316,143) was Rs. 12,824,529, as compared with Rs. 19,910,156 for the previous year. The comparative values of the principal items of exports for the last two years are shown in the following table:—

Commodity.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Rs.	Rs.
Sisal hemp ... ..	6,543,372	3,644,182
Cotton ... ..	935,009	1,192,553
Hides ... ..	3,197,010	668,443
Skins (sheep, goat) ... ..	137,680	296,312
Copra ... ..	1,581,161	1,037,725
Coffee ... ..	2,807,605	886,827
Groundnuts ... ..	269,002	795,362
Ghee ... ..	598,863	581,375
Grain ... ..	1,363,777	1,531,707
Beeswax ... ..	361,819	235,831
Sim Sim ... ..	525,748	264,938

The increase in the export of cotton is, although small, an earnest of what may confidently be expected. The coming crops promise to be good, and this year should show considerable increases. The excellent crop of groundnuts resulted in considerably larger exports, and although prices averaged lower than in the previous year, markets were, nevertheless, more readily obtained than was the case for other commodities. Increased production is anticipated. There was a good grain harvest and the exportable surplus found ready markets in the neighbouring territories. Maize, millet, rice, pulse, and various other grains are being grown in increasing quantities, and should, in the future, prove a valuable asset to the Territory.

**RE-EXPORT TRADE.**

The total value of re-exports amounted to Rs. 5,316,143, as against Rs. 1,445,912 for the previous year. This is mainly accounted for by a large export of specie (German rupees of a value of Rs. 3,950,000) to the United Kingdom. Of the remainder Rs. 679,067 went to the Belgian Congo and Occupied Territories, and Rs. 361,351 to the neighbouring territories of Kenya and Zanzibar.

## IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

## TRADE PROSPECTS.

The general trade depression has been keenly felt in the Territory. Pending a revival in the home markets established firms are little inclined to risk further capital on expansion, and native produce growers are finding small encouragement in the low rewards their efforts realise. It can, however, be reasonably anticipated that the undoubtedly rich potentialities of the Territory will surely prove themselves in the near future.

## EUROPE.

## FRANCE.

## FOREIGN TRADE, JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1921.

(From H.M. Ambassador.)

PARIS.

The statistics of French trade for the first eleven months of 1921 show that the value of imports amounted to 20,394,209,000 francs, and that of exports to 19,370,781,000 francs. There was again a decline in the value of exports, the figures for the month being 1,748,654,000 francs as against 1,759,472,000 in October (see "Journal" of 8th December, 1921). For the eleven months imports exceed exports in value by about a milliard francs as against 438 million francs at the end of October. It is to be noted, however, that this difference is largely due to the importation of raw materials.

A comparison of weights shows that imports were lower by over 12 million tons than in the corresponding period of 1920, and exports higher by about 1,800,000 tons.

## DETAILS OF JANUARY-OCTOBER TRADE.

The detailed returns of French trade for the first ten months of this year have now been published by the Customs Department.

The value of imports into France from the United Kingdom amounted to 2,372,357,000 francs as against 9,127,861,000 francs in the corresponding period of 1920. Imports from Germany are valued at 2,096,577,000 francs, United Kingdom imports, which were superior to German imports by 66,387,000 francs at the end of September, were higher by over 275 million francs at the end of October.

Imports from the United States are valued at 2,916,841,000 francs, and those from Belgium at 1,436,021,000 francs.

The value of French exports to the United Kingdom amounted to 2,702,715,000 francs as against 3,776,057,000 francs in the corresponding period of 1920. Exports from France to Belgium are valued at 3,439,408,000 francs, to Germany at 2,041,827,000 francs, and to the United States at 1,666,990,000 francs. Exports to Germany are higher than in 1920 by close on a milliard francs.

Any comparison of values is somewhat misleading, as the figures for 1920 were calculated on the basis of the values fixed for that year, whereas the values fixed for 1919 have been adopted in calculating the values for the present year.

## GREECE.

## FOREIGN TRADE IN 1920.

The value of imports into Greece during the year 1920 amounted to 2,131,038,928 drs. as against 1,608,320,928 drs. in 1919, or an increase of 522,709,000 drs., states "L'Economiste d'Athènes."

Imports at Piræus Port for the Athens and Piræus markets in 1920 amounted in value to 1,132,902,337 drs. as against 809,004,637 drs. in 1919.

The value of exports from Greece amounted in 1920 to 644,112,647 drs., a decrease of 82,220,525 drs., as compared with 1919. Exports from the port of Piræus in 1920 were valued at 77,835,321 drs., a decrease of 23,453,509 drs. from 1919.

The deficit shown was covered to some extent by receipts from merchant shipping and from emigrants. Exchange imported from America, sent by emigrants, through the National Bank of Greece alone, amounted to 840 million drs., and it is estimated that several hundred million drs. were imported through other channels.

The export figures given above represent, it should be noted, the value of the merchandise at the moment of export, but not the value realised, as large quantities of Greek exports, such as tobacco, were sent abroad for account of exporters, and remaining unsold, diminished in value owing to the exchange situation.

## IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

## AFRICA.

## FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

## TRADE OF SENEGAL IN 1920.

(From H.M. Consul-General.)

DAKAR.

The following table shows the values of the imports into and exports from Senegal during 1920 and 1919:—

	1920. Frs.	1919. Frs.
Imports .....	443,167,955	198,164,926
Exports .....	428,690,328	202,178,941

The total value of imports and exports therefore showed an increase of 471,514,416 frs. in 1920 over the preceding year.

## CHIEF IMPORTS.

The following table shows in bulk the chief imports into Senegal during the two years:—

	1920.	1919.
Cotton textiles ... kilogs.	1,986,841	1,770,403
Coal ... .. kilogs.	259,192,060	336,549,492
French shawlings ... metres	19,809,134	8,129,548
Sugar ... .. kilogs.	5,502,174	1,973,560
Rice ... .. kilogs.	15,659,560	1,301,033
Leaf tobacco ... kilogs.	982,976	7,488,864
Kola nuts ... .. kilogs.	1,167,727	1,795,670
Ships' bisenits ... kilogs.	3,920,706	773,027
Flour ... .. kilogs.	3,893,555	3,763,376
Building material ... kilogs.	11,872,092	7,850,589
Soap, ordinary ... kilogs.	896,159	1,028,648

## PRINCIPAL EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the principal exports from Senegal during 1920 and 1919:—

	1920. Frs.	1919. Frs.
Ground-nuts, in husks ... ..	236,719,556	65,672,766
Ground-nuts, decorticated .. ..	56,175,164	58,874,764
Gum arabic ... ..	8,099,108	8,666,697
Hides ... ..	1,797,165	2,045,529
Palm kernels ... ..	1,771,565	2,837,882
Fresh meat ... ..	755,297	346,690
Rubber ... ..	383,070	271,040
Bees-wax ... ..	382,128	337,633

## EXPORTS OF RAW MATERIALS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.

The value of raw materials of all classes exported from Senegal in 1920 was returned at 309,160,050 frs., whereof ground-nuts alone represented no less than 292,894,720 frs., equivalent to 94 per cent. of the whole, or 6 per cent. more than in 1919.

The destinations of the raw materials exported in 1920 were as follows:—

	Frs.
France and Colonies ... ..	298,168,181
United Kingdom ... ..	4,586,742
British Colonies ... ..	220,965
Holland ... ..	4,396,264
Germany... ..	104,275
Other Countries... ..	1,773,623
	309,160,050

## PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

## FINANCIAL POSITION AND BUSINESS METHODS.

From such evidence as is available from the Budget returns of the last few years, the financial condition of this country should be sound. In every year since 1908-9, with the exception of the first two years of the war, there has been a handsome surplus over the estimated revenue. On the other hand, there are no figures published to show how far, if at all, the actual expenditure in these years exceeded the estimated expenditure, states H.M. Consul-General at Lourenço Marques (Mr. H. Hall Hall) in his Report on the Commercial Situation in Portuguese East Africa (published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, price 6d. net). There is believed, however, to have been no important excess in this respect. The debt on the country is less than half a million

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.**

pounds sterling, the interest and sinking fund charges are met with ease, and the taxes are light. The Customs statistics of recent years for the whole country show a great preponderance of imports over exports, amounting to over 50 per cent. in the period 1915-1919; these figures, however, render no account of the supply of native labour to neighbouring territories, the gain from which, in the forms of emigration tax, railway fares, Customs dues and earnings brought back into the country, is reckoned to be at least, and probably more than, one million sterling annually; moreover, the earnings of the very important transit trade of the country, particularly at Lourenço Marques, Beira and Chinde must also be taken into account. With these two large items added, it is reasonable to assume that the trade of this country is much better balanced than at first sight appears.

In the essentials therefore, that is, in output as compared with consumption, the position in this country should be fairly satisfactory, but during the last year or so the financial difficulties of Portugal itself, as shown by the continuous fall in the value of the escudo, have had an almost paralysing effect on the import trade of the country, while the fall in the prices obtainable for produce in Europe, the height of sea-freight, increased taxation on certain exports and fear of forced sale to the Portuguese Government at low prices, have had an equally paralysing effect on the export trade. The outlook, therefore, is gloomy, and though the Budget for 1921-22 calculates on a greater return than in the last two years in Customs dues and other taxes on trade, it is difficult to see where the money is coming from.

**CURRENCY QUESTIONS.**

The great obstacle in the way of the import trade during the past year has been, as stated above, the financial embarrassment of Portugal, and this has had a most peculiar effect in this country on account of the special conditions of currency. Owing to the proximity of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia, the use of British currency has become very general, at any rate in Lourenço Marques; the gold sovereign, though not seen now, is legal tender, and the British pound sterling note, as current in South Africa, had until very recently passed into regular use, though replaced legally by a so-called pound note issued by the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, the Portuguese bank which holds a charter for the Portuguese possessions overseas. Up to June, 1920, the British and Portuguese pound notes were accepted as of equal value, and the Banco Nacional Ultramarino, on presentation of any quantity of the Portuguese pound notes, would issue a draft on London for the equivalent number of British pounds sterling. On this basis much business was done and importing houses readily accepted the Portuguese pound notes in payment of goods for exchange into British sterling drafts. Suddenly, without warning, the Banco Nacional Ultramarino declared its notes no longer convertible into British sterling at equal rates, and importers, as well as the two British banks here, found themselves left with large quantities of these Portuguese pound notes on their hands, the value of which had suddenly deteriorated, and with no knowledge as to how far this deterioration would go. This at once deprived importers of their powers of paying for their imports and consequently at once checked the import trade; and it has as yet shown small signs of recovery. From its par value with British sterling the Portuguese pound note sank gradually until it reached 15 per cent. below par. The merchants and other holders of Portuguese pound notes took what opportunities they could of paying out these notes in wages and local purchases; but to cover themselves they had to raise their prices, or rather were not able to reduce them in conformity with reductions in other parts of the world; and they were in addition faced with old outstanding accounts quoted in pounds and still payable in Portuguese pounds at their reduced value.

Early in October the Banco Nacional Ultramarino once more consented to accept its pound notes at their face value and undertook to sell drafts on London or South Africa at a discount of 2½ per cent. against such notes for the recognised commercial needs of importers and its clients. This, if maintained, will greatly relieve the situation, though up to the present time it does not get rid of the fact that the public and banks other than the Banco Nacional Ultramarino have had very large quantities of the Banco notes on their hands, amounting, it is believed, to £500,000 if not more, which have lain for many months practically unusable, constituting a forced loan on the Province, free of interest, in favour of the Banco, and this paper the Banco still refuses to redeem.

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.**

**PREFERENCE FOR BRITISH GOODS.**

Up to the present time the United Kingdom is easily first as supplier of manufactured goods to this country, particularly in machinery, hardware, and pottery. Here, as elsewhere, the competition of Germany is to be considered; cheap prices and not too inferior quality give her goods a great advantage over those of the United Kingdom. South Africa is also entering as a competitor with the United Kingdom to some extent; a notable example of this is a large coaling plant, now ready at Johannesburg, for erection at the port of Lourenço Marques, the whole of which, with the exception of two electric motors supplied from the United Kingdom, has been manufactured in the Transvaal from material of local production. The competition of the United States of America is also evident, especially in hardware and machinery.

The effect of the great preference shown in the Customs Tariff to goods of Portuguese origin is not noticeable as regards the demand for British goods. Where Portuguese products come into competition with British products, as, for example, in hardware, the British are so far superior that the competition is hardly felt.

**METHODS OF BUSINESS.**

Local regulations regarding commercial travellers cause them so great inconvenience and expense that the greater part of trade propaganda is done by catalogues. These should be printed in at least one other common language besides English. The prices should be quoted in British sterling; there is no need to attempt to quote in escudos. At the same time those British firms who have agents in South Africa, and who want to extend their trade in Portuguese East Africa, would do well to send their agents to visit Lourenço Marques more often than they do, in most cases, at present. The chief firms in Lourenço Marques have branches or connections at the main points in the rest of the country, and there is no need for such agents to go farther afield as regards this territory. Providing such an agent carried no samples with him, he would not have to trouble himself with the regulations regarding commercial travellers. It is particularly advisable for constructional engineering firms to be in close touch with suitable Lourenço Marques firms, for the purpose of public contracts that may be put up to tender. Such tenders are invariably required to be, in part at least, in the Portuguese language, and, in the absence of the tendering firm, to be presented by a properly accredited agent. Much time can be saved if close connection with a suitable firm has already been made, and this is important, as, owing to the distance between the two countries, it takes seven or eight weeks to receive in England a reply to a letter sent to Lourenço Marques. Attention is drawn to this matter, as the local Government has several schemes for improvement and development in various parts of the country held up at present through lack of funds. Imports are paid for by cash against documents, or, more usually, by drafts at 30, 60, or 90 days' sight.

**ASIA.**

**JAPAN (FORMOSA).**

**SUGAR CROP, 1921-22.**

(From the Acting British Consul.)

TAMSUI.

According to the second official forecast of the Formosan sugar crop for the season 1921-1922 the area under cane and the anticipated production of each of the principal sugar companies is as follows:—

Company.	Area.	Production.
	Acres.	Piculs.
Teikoku Sugar ... ..	262,460	570,364
Shinchiku Sugar (Byoritsu) ... ..	2,734	42,459
Taiwan Sugar ... ..	80,760	1,252,385
Toyo Sugar ... ..	46,877	867,581
Meiji Sugar ... ..	45,892	803,436
Dai Nihon Sugar ... ..	30,988	523,973
Rin Houhen Sugar ... ..	10,038	148,020
Ensuiiko Sugar ... ..	39,835	691,380
Niitaka Sugar ... ..	20,833	190,143
Tainan Sugar ... ..	10,471	121,011
Shinko Sugar ... ..	4,600	78,392
Sharoku Sugar ... ..	2,940	12,443
Taito Sugar ... ..	3,037	23,149
Total ... ..	561,415	5,564,739

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.**

The above estimates are furnished by the various companies, and on the average taken for the past four years the actual quantity of cane crushed has worked out at about 93 per cent. of the quantity estimated as available at the time of the second forecast.

Taking this basis, therefore, the Sugar Bureau of the Formosan Government consider that the actual amount of cane crushed should be 54,547,717 piculs, and the production of centrifugals 5,171,123 piculs (the average yield of sugar being 9.48 per cent. of the quantity of cane crushed). The production of brown sugars is estimated at 240,000 piculs.

In the season 1920-1921 the actual production of sugar was 4,018,600 piculs of centrifugals and 194,600 piculs of brown sugars. The season now opening is therefore expected to show much better results than the last, this being mainly due to the fact that the island has been singularly free from typhoons and storms.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.****THE DECREASED FOREIGN TRADE OF 1921.**

Foreign trade figures of the United States in the calendar year 1921 show a heavy reduction in their stated value of the merchandise entering and leaving the country. In no single year in the history of the foreign trade of the United States, observes the Trade Record of the National City Bank of New York, have the official figures shown such a percentage of reduction. The total foreign trade of the country, imports and exports combined, stood at 13,500 million dol., in the calendar year 1920, the highest total ever reached, and eleven months figures ending with November, 1921, justify the assertion that the total for the full year just ended will not exceed 7,000 million dol., and will probably fall a little below that total.

The percentage of reduction in the total values of the merchandise entering and leaving the country in 1921 will be about 48; in imports the reduction will be approximately 53 per cent. and in exports 45 per cent. This falling off in the values of the foreign trade in 1921, when compared with 1920, extends to every great group of articles, both in imports and exports. Raw manufacturing material imported shows a fall off of about 53 per cent. in total values; foodstuffs 63 per cent., and manufactures 43 per cent., these figures being, of course, in very round terms, the smaller reduction in manufactures being due to the fact that importers are bringing in large quantities of manufactures in anticipation of a higher tariff. On the export side manufacturing material shows a fall of 48 per cent., foodstuffs 33 per cent., and manufactures 51 per cent., these figures being also necessarily in very round terms.

Considering the trade of the country with the grand divisions, imports from Europe show a fall of 38 per cent., from North America 54 per cent., from South America 64 per cent., and from Asia and Oceania 58 per cent. Exports to Europe show a decline of 45 per cent., to North America 40 per cent., to South America 56 per cent., and to Asia and Oceania 39 per cent.

**CAUSES OF THE DECLINE.**

The general causes of this tremendous decline in the value of every group of articles imported or exported, and also a reduction in the trade with every grand division of the world, lie primarily in the fact that the prices per unit of quantity are in most of the important articles less than half those of a year ago, and that in many instances a given quantity of merchandise now being imported is valued at less than half that at the same date last year. The largest imports are, of course, in manufacturing materials, india-rubber, hides and skins, wool, raw silk, raw cotton, fibres, and tin. The rubber imported in October, 1921, entered at 14 cents per lb. against 37 cents in the same month of 1920; cattle hides at 10½ cents per lb., against 22 cents; carding wool at 14 cents per lb. against 40 cents a year previous; combing wool in September, 1921 (no imports in October), at 23 cents per lb. against 66 cents one year earlier; raw cotton in September, 1921, 16½ cents per lb. against 54½ cents in September, 1920; tin 27½ cents per lb. against 52 cents a year earlier; Manila hemp 135 dol. per ton against 310 dol. one year earlier; the only important manufacturing material which has failed to show a heavy decline being raw silk. In foodstuffs conditions are similar, the sugar imports of October, 1921, averaging 2 4/5ths cents per lb. against 13.9 cents in October of the preceding year, while

**IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.**

in other articles of food there is a material reduction, but none as great as that in sugar.

The decline in values of the principal articles exported is equally striking and an equally important factor in the causes of the fall. Wheat exported in November realised 1 dol. 18 cents per bushel as against 2 dol. 60 cents in November, 1920; maize in October at 60 cents per bushel against 1 dol. 33 cents in the same month of the preceding year; cotton at 20 cents per lb. against 30 cents. one year earlier, and bacon at 13 cents per lb. against 23 cents a year earlier.

In addition to these striking reductions in the values per unit of quantity of the articles imported and exported there are many actual reductions in quantities due to the decreased purchasing power of United States farmers and wage-earners, and also to the substantial reduction in the imports of the countries to which United States exports are sent.

**BUSINESS PROSPECTS FOR 1922.**

Conditions in the United States to-day indicate that the year 1922 as a whole will be more satisfactory to business than the year just ended. Our forecast, states the National Bank of Commerce in New York, is that profits will depend more on economy of operation than on expansion of volume. With the many favourable factors now operating, business men should not fear to make plans for the new year, but they should plan with care and conservatism, and with constant effort toward reduction of costs.

Financial improvement continues. Progress has been made in the reduction of excess stocks of manufactured goods and accumulations of raw materials have been reduced. The rate of production in the major industries showed little change during the closing weeks of the past year. Losses in some lines were offset by gains in others, the net result being that the gains over the low level of the earlier months of 1921 were held.

The past twelve months witnessed great progress toward stable financial conditions in business. Combined gold reserves of the twelve Federal reserve banks increased by more than 40 per cent., while discounts for member banks dropped 56 per cent. and Federal reserve notes in actual circulation declined 28 per cent.

Notwithstanding the consistent improvement in financial conditions, however, recovery in manufacture and trade has been slow. Unemployment in the chief countries shows little decline from the high point reached early in the past year, and it may well reach new high figures during January and February of the present year, when normally there is an increase in the number of those out of work in North America and Europe. Manufactured goods continue to move slowly and uncertainly into the channels of consumption.

**THE RAW MATERIAL PROBLEM.**

The wool situation illustrates particularly well the various factors which have prevented a return to normal conditions. It has continued to accumulate, partly because central Europe has not been able to purchase the expected amounts, partly because an important part of the wool supply is a by-product, and partly because the building up of flocks is so slow a process that flock-masters reduce them only when they have given up hope of profits.

With curtailment of production and increased demand, copper stocks are showing reduction. The short American and Egyptian cotton crops have served to bring the world's cotton supply approximately to a pre-war normal level. Stocks of hides and skins are large in many countries, but are moving more freely into consumption. The prices of rubber and sugar are still below the cost of production. Sisal stocks carried over from last year now constitute nearly two-thirds of a normal year's supply. The world's wheat production is in a satisfactory state of balance in that there is an adequate supply and a sustained demand. The American farmer, in the face of a new corn crop of 3,152 million bushels, is carrying over 281 million bushels from the record crop of 1920. There is also an accumulation in other less well-known commodities.

These accumulations of merchandise are not a misfortune. They assure to the world a supply of cheap food and clothing, and real prosperity has never rested on any other basis. But producers of raw materials constitute much more than half of the buying power of the world, and the conclusion is inevitable that the entire economic structure will gradually adjust itself to the raw material market.



IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

LATIN AMERICA.

BRAZIL.

PARA RUBBER EXPORTS, JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1921.

(From H.M. Consul.)

PARA.

During the month of September the receipts of rubber at the Port of Para consisted of 1,650 tons, made up of 1,096 tons up-river grades, 19 tons island grades, and 357 tons Cancho rubber.

Stocks on hand were 2,106 tons, and the total available for export was 3,756 tons. Exports during September included 698 tons to Europe, and 424 tons to the United States, making a total of 1,122 tons, and leaving stocks on hand at 30th September of 2,634 tons.

During the month of October the receipts of rubber at the port of Para consisted of 2,275 tons, made up of the following grades:—

	Tons.
Up-river grades .....	1,527
Island grades .....	284
Cancho .....	464
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>2,275</b>

Stocks on hand were 2,634 tons, and the total available for export was 4,909 tons. Exports during October were as follows: To Europe, 760 tons; to the United States, 1,489 tons; and to the South, 3 tons; a total of 2,252 tons; leaving stocks on hand at 30th October of 2,657 tons.

The exports month by month from January to October inclusive were as follows:—

	1921.	1920.
	Tons	Tons.
January .....	1,772	2,845
February .....	1,980	3,702
March .....	1,271	3,130
April .....	1,471	4,337
May .....	1,694	1,851
June .....	1,080	2,344
July .....	1,752	1,524
August .....	946	2,076
September .....	1,122	1,183
October .....	2,252	2,293

TRADE OF BAHIA IN SEPTEMBER, 1921.

(From H.M. Consul.)

BAHIA.

Certain particulars are given below showing the share of the United Kingdom, the United States, and Germany, in the trade of Bahia (exports and imports) during the month of September, 1921.

EXPORTS.

Hamburg was the chief receiver of Bahia products during the month. It imported 15,150 dry hides, 3,200 skins, 1,500 green hides, 1,100 bundles of piassava, 7,004 bales of tobacco, 27,234 sacks of cocoa, and 3,214 sacks of coffee, besides small quantities of earauba wax, horns, ipecauanha, sugar, and wood.

British ports (Liverpool and London) came second with 600 dry hides, 3,850 green hides, 857 bundles of piassava, five parcels of diamonds, and 20 bales of tobacco.

New York only received 251 bundles of sheepskins and a few diamonds.

IMPORTS.

The importation was more equally divided among the three chief competitors. New York is much more important as a supplier of this market than as a consumer of local products. The articles received from the United States included caustic soda (200 drums), hardware (193 boxes), petroleum (175 barrels and 38,500 cases), pitch (799 barrels), wheat flour (5,000 sacks), lubricating oil (138 barrels).

The United Kingdom supplied black pepper (100 sacks), caustic soda (130 drums), cement (500 barrels), cotton thread (39 cases), cummin seed (50 sacks), drugs (42 packages), fire-clay (100 sacks), hardware (167 cases), porcelain ware (300 cases), textiles (three packages), tools (42 cases).

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

From Hamburg the following goods were received:—Cement (2,900 barrels), drugs (66 packages), hardware (2,377 cases), pianos (five cases), sewing machines (40 cases), tools (346 cases), together with small quantities of chemicals, cutlery, paper, perfumery, and porcelain ware.

PANAMA.

INDUSTRY AND PRODUCTION.

There is little doubt that the Republic of Panama is well suited to the cultivation of practically all tropical products, and in certain parts of the country the elevation of the land should permit of the growth of some sub-tropical products, states H.M. Chargé d'Affaires in Panama in his Report on the Commercial and Economic Situation in the Republics of Panama and Costa Rica (H.M. Stationery Office). There are also, on the Pacific side, extensive plains well adapted to cattle-raising on a large scale. The great drawback, however, to the developments of the country is the entire absence of good roads of communication. The Government is giving attention to the development of land communication, but no great progress has as yet been made. Owing to her topographical position, the Republic occupies a point of vantage with regard to the world's commerce. Given good and proper means of communication in the interior and an adequate supply of efficient labour, it is believed that the exports of Panama would be largely increased. If developed on the right lines there is no reason why Panama should not become one of the world's principal sources of supply of sugar, coffee, cocoa, hardwoods, and tobacco. Chinese labour has been employed with great success in the raising of vegetables and other garden produce in the Canal Zone, and with an adequate increase in the number of labourers the supplies could be multiplied enormously, thus insuring for the local population and for ships passing through the Canal abundant fresh vegetables and fruit.

LOCAL INDUSTRIES.

There are few local industries in the Republic, the principal of which are:—A brewery, the Panama Brewing and Refrigerating Company, which brews a light beer which has a better sale than imported beer; an electric lighting, power, and ice company; a soap and candle factory which manufactures an inferior variety of soap from coconut and other palm oils; and various soda water factories and distilleries of cheap spirits. A recent attempt to establish a biscuit factory in Colon was not successful. The Panama Sugar Company, who operated in the province of Chiriqui, were compelled to suspend operations owing to financial stringencies.

BANANA AND COCONUT TRADE.

Undoubtedly the principal export of the Republic is the banana. The export trade of bananas with the United States for the year 1919 amounted to 2,297,845 balboas. This trade is in the hands of the United Fruit Company in the province of Bocas del Toro. Recently the company has been compelled to abandon certain lands on account of a disease which it has not been found possible to control, and the company is doing absolutely no new work at the present time. The acreage of the company's banana lands amounts to about 20,000 at the present time, as compared with 25,800 in the year 1918.

The coconut trade has enjoyed an era of prosperity, and prices which before the war averaged 25 dols. per thousand have been as high as 95 dols. per thousand since the termination of the war. There are two or three plantations on the Atlantic coast, and the nuts grown in the San Blas district are in greater demand than any other coconut on the New York market. At the present time trade is very bad, and the price has dropped to 16-18 dols. per thousand. The inclusive cost of shipment to New York is about 15 dols., and in view of the fact that the value of the San Blas nut on the American market is about 32 dols. it will be seen that there is practically no profit to be made at the present time.

The United States and the United Kingdom are the principal buyers of coconuts, the share of each country for the year 1919 amounting to 290,805 and 6,132 balboas respectively.

COFFEE CROP.

It is estimated that the coffee crop for the year 1921-22 will amount to about 10,000 bags of 100 lb. each.

## Shipping.

### THE WORLD'S TONNAGE.

#### LLOYD'S REGISTER SHIPBUILDING RETURNS FOR DECEMBER QUARTER, 1921.

The merchant tonnage returned as under construction in the United Kingdom at the end of December, 1921, amounts to 2,640,319 tons. This represents a reduction of about 643,000 tons as compared with the total at the end of the previous quarter, but under the present conditions even these reduced figures cannot be regarded as a true index of the activity of the shipbuilding industry in the near future.

In order to enable a correct comparison to be made between the present figures respecting tonnage under construction and those for normal times, two factors must be taken into consideration, viz., the large number of vessels (totalling over 720,000 tons) included in the present totals although all work on them has now been suspended; also a certain number of vessels the completion of which has been postponed owing to abnormal causes and which, in the ordinary way, would have been off the builders' hands by now and would therefore not have appeared in the present totals.

As compared with the figures for the quarter ended 30th September, 1921, there has been a considerable increase (viz., 159,000 tons) in the tonnage launched during the past quarter, and for the first time since September, 1920, there is also a slight increase in the tonnage commenced during the quarter.

The total merchant tonnage building abroad is 1,816,774 tons, but this includes about 400,000 tons upon which work has been suspended, leaving about 1,417,000 tons actually under construction. The country where the largest amount of work is suspended is Italy, such tonnage amounting to over 50 per cent. of the total tonnage recorded as under construction in that country.

It will be seen that the tonnage building abroad is about 443,000 tons lower than the total building at the end of September, 1921. The decrease affects most countries, but specially the United States of America, in which country the tonnage now under construction is less than 5.2 per cent. of the total building there in March, 1919.

The leading countries abroad are:—Italy, with 393,832 tons; France, 352,635 tons; Holland, 313,879 tons; United States, 216,428 tons; and Japan, 144,912 tons.

The returns show that there are at the present time 121 steamers and motor-vessels, each of over 1,000 tons, with a total tonnage of 793,193 tons, under construction in the world for the carriage of oil in bulk. Of the total, 82 of 535,019 tons are under construction in the United Kingdom. The tonnage of vessels now building which are to be fitted with internal combustion engines amounts to 368,494 tons.

Of the total tonnage given as being under construction in the world—which total excludes vessels the construction of which has not actually been commenced, and also all vessels of less than 100 tons—2,980,937 tons are under the inspection of the Society's surveyors, with a view to classification in Lloyd's Register Book.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

#### PORT STATISTICS: NOVEMBER, 1921.

According to statistics issued by the Ministry of Transport for the month of November, the net registered tonnages of vessels arriving and departing, with cargoes and in ballast, in the coasting and foreign trades of the United Kingdom as a whole during the months of October and November, 1921 and 1920, were as shown in the following table:—

Month.	Arrived.		Increase (+) or Decrease (-) per cent.
	1921.	1920.	
	Tons.	Tons	
October ..	11,029,573	8,531,913	+28.82
November ...	10,020,777	9,174,895	+9.33
Month.	Departed.		
	Tons	Tons.	
October ..	10,927,985	8,352,008	+30.84
November ...	10,383,291	9,111,247	+13.96

### SHIPPING—Continued.

The total tonnage of imports into the United Kingdom in November, 1921, viz., 3,343,000 tons, showed a decrease of 127,000 tons compared with the preceding month, and a decrease of 270,000 tons, or 7.5 per cent., as compared with November, 1920.

Exports in the month of November, 1921, amounted to 4,680,000 tons, an increase of 2,113,800 tons, or 82.4 per cent., over the figures for the corresponding period in 1920. The tonnage of coal, coke, and patent fuel amounted to 3,825,000 tons, an increase of 2,277,000 tons compared with November, 1920, but in other exports there was a decline of 163,200 tons, or 16.0 per cent.

The comparisons for October and November (particularly of the tonnages of coal exported) are affected by the coal strike which extended from 16th October to 3rd November, 1920.

The following statement shows the estimated tonnages of imports and exports for the United Kingdom, based on Board of Trade Returns, during the month of November, 1921, with corresponding figures for 1920 and 1913:—

Month of November.	Imports.	
	Tons.	Per cent. Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in November, 1921.
1921 ... ..	3,343,000	—
1920 ... ..	3,613,000	-7.5
1913 ... ..	4,455,000	-25.0
Month of November.	Exports.	
1921 .. ..	4,680,000	—
1920 ... ..	2,566,200	+82.4
1913 ... ..	7,704,800	-39.3

### REPORTS ON SHIPPING CASUALTIES.

The Board of Trade hereby give notice, under the General Rules for Formal Investigations into Shipping Casualties, and Appeals and Rehearings, 1907, that they received during the month of December, 1921, the following Reports of Formal Investigations into Shipping Casualties held by Courts in British Self-Governing Dominions, Colonies, and Possessions:—

1. Schooner "Palestine" and s.s. "Clan Colquhoun."
2. S.S. "Walton Hall."
3. S.S. "Gallia."
4. S.S. "Shuja."

### FINLAND.

#### DECK CARGO LAW.

The Consul-General for Finland in London states that the rumour in the press that the Finnish Law on deck cargoes from Finland is suspended until 1st June, 1922, is so far unfounded. The Ministry of Trade and Industries in Helsingfors, however, will grant a special suspension of the Law in individual cases, if application is made to that effect.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

#### PROPOSED PORT AT KOSI BAY.

Considerable interest has been taken for some time past in the question of a new East Coast port to serve Natal and Transvaal interests.

According to the "Cape Times" the Union Government authorities have a fairly clear idea of the possibilities at Kosi Bay, where both sea and land surveys are being officially made. An examination of the prospects at Sibia Bay in the north of Zululand, is also to be carried out, but while there is more water there than at Kosi Bay the district is far less healthy.

Assuming that Kosi Bay is the site that would be chosen, states the "Johannesburg Star," a port comparable with, say, East London, could be created at a cost of a little over a million sterling, while for five million sterling a port of the capacity and efficiency of Port Natal, with, possibly, a safer entrance, could be provided. The proposed port at Kosi Bay and also the railway linking it with the Natal system could be constructed well within four years. From Johannesburg to Kosi Bay is 70 miles less than to Delagoa Bay; the Kosi Bay district is singularly free from mosquitoes, is fertile, and possesses substantial deposits of coal.

## Railways.

### ITALY.

#### REVISED GOODS RATES.

New tariff rates for conveyance of goods on Italian State Railways came into force on 1st January, states the Commercial Counsellor to H.M. Embassy at Rome.

### MADAGASCAR.

#### PROGRESS OF RAILWAY DEVELOPMENTS.

(From H.M. Consul.)

##### ANTANANARIVO.

The first section of the southern railway from Antananarivo to Antsirabe was opened recently to traffic. The section extends from the capital to Ambatolampy, a distance of approximately 60 kilometres. The construction of the permanent way from Ambatolampy to Antsirabe is practically completed with the exception of the main bridges. Rails for the extension are not yet to hand, but it is understood that an order has been placed in France, and that it is hoped they will arrive in time to be laid for the line to be opened in October, 1922.

In the course of a speech delivered at the opening of the Antananarivo-Ambatolampy section, the Director of Public Works mentioned that the electrification of two sections of the Tamatave-Antananarivo line was under consideration, and sketched out a comprehensive plan of railway development for future years. The main proposals regarding such development are as follows:—

- Termination of Antananarivo to Antsirabe line (October, 1922), 90 kilometres; one metre gauge;
- Southern Provinces main railroad from Fianarantsoa to Manakara (East Coast port), 208 kilometres; one metre gauge;
- Antsirabe-Fianarantsoa, 205 kilometres; one metre gauge;
- Local lines, a total of 850 kilometres; 60 cm. gauge.

The general opinion in the Colony appears to be that the plans for railway development are in the main theoretical, and that too much must not be expected; the amount of actual constructive work done is limited by the small funds available, by the scarcity of labour, and by the lack of progressive methods of utilising that labour.

### MOROCCO.

#### MODIFICATION OF GOODS RATES.

A copy of a notice published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of 29th November, and mainly concerned with modifications in the tariffs for the transport of goods on the narrow gauge railway system of the French Protectorate, has been received by the Department of Overseas Trade from H.M. Representative at Tangier. It may be inspected by firms of British origin, control, and capital, on application to the Department (Shipping and Transport Section), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

## Minerals and Metals.

### BRITISH INDIA.

#### THE IRON AND STEEL IMPORT TRADE.

Iron and steel comes third in order of importance in the import trade of India, being exceeded only by cotton textiles and sugar, states H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon in his General Review of the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in India (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net). The imports of iron and steel have shown great expansion in the past two years, although generally they are still, in weight, far below the pre-war figures.

For instance, imports from the United Kingdom in 1919-20 amounted to 269,300 tons, compared with 76,900 tons in 1918-19, and 611,300 tons in 1913-14. Those from Germany totalled 900 tons in 1919-20, against nil in 1918-19 and 200,100 tons in 1913-14. Imports from Belgium totalled 13,200 tons, nil, and 171,000 tons respectively during the same periods, and those from the United States 134,500 tons, 76,100 tons, and 22,000 tons respectively.

From Japan, however, only 2,200 tons were received in 1919-20 as against 15,300 tons in 1918-19 and nil in 1913-14. Other countries sent 6,800 tons in 1919-20, compared with 13,100 tons in the previous year and the very similar quantity of 13,800 tons in 1913-14.

Taken altogether, imports of iron and steel into British India during 1919-20 reached 426,900 tons, compared with

### MINERALS AND METALS—Continued

only 181,400 tons in 1918-19, but were less than half those of 1913-14, which totalled 1,018,200 tons.

The imports of iron and steel for the year 1920-21 were valued at £582,700, of which the United Kingdom's share was £400,000—the shares of the United States and Belgium amounting to £89,400 and £8,300 respectively.

The imports of beams, pillars, girders, and bridgework from the United Kingdom more than trebled in quantity in 1920-21. In bolts and nuts there was also a threefold increase from the United Kingdom, whereas American imports were reduced by 600 tons. In hoops and strips United Kingdom supplies increased by over 2,000 tons, against a decline in the American product of over 7,000 tons. As regards nails, rivets, and washers (other than wire nails) United Kingdom shipments doubled, whereas American supplies decreased by half. Sweden shipped 1,786 tons, Norway 1,531 tons, and it is interesting to note the re-entry of Belgian nails into this market, with 719 tons. In cast pipes and fittings United Kingdom supplies increased by 12,000 tons and American by 2,000 tons. It is most satisfactory to note that in the enormous trade in galvanised sheets and plates, which totalled 66,633 tons, valued at over £3,000,000, the United Kingdom is still supreme, her share of the trade being 59,920 tons, valued at £2,753,000, or 90 per cent., America supplying the remaining 10 per cent. In tinned plates also, the United Kingdom increased her shipments by 15,000 tons and now supplies 90 per cent., whereas the American shipments declined by over 8,000 tons to 4,329 tons, or 8 per cent. Plain steel sheets is the second item in India's imports of steel, accounting for over 98,000 tons, of a value of £3,834,000. Of this trade the United Kingdom supplied 67 per cent., the United States 20 per cent., and Belgium over 7 per cent. Here again there was a most satisfactory increase of nearly 20,000 tons from the United Kingdom. As regards wrought tubes, pipes, and fittings, the position of the United Kingdom *vis à vis* the United States was greatly improved. By dint of an increase in United Kingdom shipments of 9,000 tons and a falling-off in American supplies of 4,000 tons, the relative shares in the trade are now 47 per cent. and 50 per cent., as compared with 29 per cent. and 70 per cent. a year ago. America, however, still leads, but it is hoped that by next year the position may be reversed as this and wire nails appear to be the only two items in which American shipments to India are greater than those of the United Kingdom. As regards wire rope, both galvanised and black, it is regretted that detailed figures for 1920-21 are not yet available. In 1919-20, however, United Kingdom shipments of galvanised wire rope were 1,177 tons compared with 145 tons from the United States of America, while in the case of ordinary black wire rope the figures were 1,991 and 77 respectively. Japan also supplied 53 tons. In wire nails United Kingdom shipments advanced from 384 tons to 1,935 tons concurrently with an American decline from 5,963 tons to 2,720 tons. No less than 4,790 tons were derived from other countries not separately classified, but of which it is to be supposed that Belgium supplied the bulk. We now come to the largest and the most valuable import of steel, *viz.*, bars and channels, of which, normally, steel bars account for over 96 per cent. The United Kingdom's share increased from 31 per cent. to 52 per cent., while the American declined from 50 per cent. to 11 per cent. It should be noted, however, that the share of other countries increased by no less than 43,000 tons, of which imports of Belgian bars at very low prices accounted for the greatest part. The total imports were 148,000 tons, valued at £4,720,000.

### ROUMANIA.

#### FOUNDRY COKE FOR THE IRON INDUSTRY.

Part of a Report recently made to the general meeting of the Association of Roumanian Mining Engineers by a mining engineer has been forwarded by the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Bucharest. The extract refers to the production of iron in Roumania, and special attention is drawn to the engineer's statement as to the absolute necessity of importing foundry coke into Roumania for this industry. The engineer considers that this coke should be supplied by the United Kingdom (or the United States) and gives his opinion that transport by sea would be the best means of carriage.

The extract from the Report (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

## Openings for British Trade.

### FACILITIES OFFERED TO BRITISH TRADERS.

The Department of Overseas Trade has at its command an extensive overseas intelligence system, which comprises the Commercial, Diplomatic and Consular Services in foreign countries and Trade Commissioners and Imperial or other Trade Correspondents in the Empire.

From this Intelligence Service information on all subjects of commercial interest is received at the Department, where it is collated and classified in a form convenient for reference, and is available to any British trader upon personal or written application to the Department at 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, London, S.W. 1.

The information at the disposal of the Department is of a widely varied nature, and includes such matters as the following: Sources of supply, prices, etc., of trade products; Foreign and Colonial contracts open to tender; openings for British trade abroad; general conditions prevailing in Overseas markets; demand for particular articles abroad; nature and extent of foreign competition, and suggestions for meeting it; methods of distribution and marketing; credit conditions, terms of payment, etc., abroad; firms at home engaged in particular lines of business; Foreign and Colonial importers of British goods; firms or individuals considered suitable to act as representatives or agents for British firms, Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs regulations; statistics of Imports or Exports; forms of Certificates of Origin; regulations concerning commercial travellers, Consular Invoices; shipping and transport, etc., etc.

In addition, samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products are constantly being received from abroad, and are available for inspection by British traders at 7 to 11, Old Bailey, London, E.C. 4.

### [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 and country.

In cases of doubt or difficulty in regard to restrictions on trading, reference should be made personally or by letter to the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 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.

### AUSTRALIA.

**GENERAL HARDWARE LINES, BEDSTEAD TUBING MOUNTS, ETC.**—An agent in Sydney desires to undertake the representation, on a commission basis, for the whole of Australia, of United Kingdom manufacturers of general hardware lines, including bedstead tubings, mounts, etc. The applicant, who is said to have an excellent connection among Australian metallic bedstead makers, proposes to cover personally the whole of the above-mentioned territory. (Reference No. 25.)

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

### BRITISH INDIA.

**COTTON PIECE-GOODS AND HARDWARE.**—An agent with 20 years' experience in India is desirous of taking up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton piece-goods and hardware, with a view to representing them in India. He is returning to India shortly, and in view of his long experience with a first-class firm engaged in general import trade, he should be in a position to establish an excellent organisation. (Reference No. 26.)

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

### TENDERS INVITED.

**MISCELLANEOUS TOOLS AND STORES.**—The East Indian Railway Company invite tenders for the supply and delivery of miscellaneous tools and stores, etc., as per specification to be seen at the Company's offices.

Tenders, marked "Tender for Miscellaneous Tools, etc.," should be addressed to the Secretary of the Company, 29 and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. 4, not later than 11 a.m. Wednesday, 25th January, 1922.

The company reserves to itself the right to divide the order, also to decline any tender without assigning a reason, and does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

For each specification a fee of £1 ls. (non-returnable) is charged. (Reference D.O.T. 3607/T.G.)

### OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—Continued.

#### CANADA.

**PIECE-GOODS (SILK, COTTON AND WOOLLEN), HAND-KERCHIEFS, GLOVES, LACES, ETC.**—A manufacturers' agent in Toronto, with six years' experience of the textile trade selling in Ontario and Quebec Provinces, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of cotton, woollen and silk piece-goods, curtain, laces, net (Nottingham lines), braids, fringes, gloves, handkerchiefs, hosiery and underwear, on a commission basis, for the same territory. (Reference No. 27.)

**ASBESTOS TAPE.**—A firm of manufacturers' agents of good standing in Winnipeg desire to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of asbestos tape in various thicknesses from .005in. up and in various widths. They would be glad to receive particulars of prices, samples and information as to delivery. Samples can be seen on application to the Department of Overseas Trade. (Reference No. 28.)

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

#### ENQUIRIES AT OFFICE OF CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

The following enquiries have 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:—

**RUBBER GOODS.**—A Canadian company manufacturing rubber aprons, cloths, and a variety of sanitary rubber specialities, is desirous of arranging for the sale of their goods in the United Kingdom.

**FANCY GOODS AND NOVELTIES.**—A Quebec firm is desirous of arranging for the sale in the United Kingdom of Indian fancy goods and novelties, including a variety of fancy baskets, fur slippers, cushions, bags, etc., also Indian curios.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

##### TENDERS INVITED.

**INDUCTION MOTOR AND REDUCTION GEAR.**—The Department of Overseas Trade is informed by H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington that the Dunedin City Council has invited tenders, which will be received up to 31st March, 1922, for the supply and delivery of "one 150 h.p. 3-phase induction motor and reduction gear" for the Mornington Cable Service.

Plans, form of tender and of contract may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 84), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1, until 21st January, when they will become available for firms in the provinces unable to arrange for the inspection in London. (Reference D.O.T. 7683 E.D. P.N.)

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

**MOTOR ACCESSORIES.**—A manufacturers' representative, established in Cape Town, is desirous of securing the agencies for South Africa of United Kingdom manufacturers of motor accessories. He already represents manufacturers of lines which give him suitable connections in this trade. The agent is at present in this country and will be prepared to enter into negotiations with any manufacturer likely to be interested. (Reference No. 29.)

**MEN'S WEAR, HOSE, ETC.**—A Cape Town manufacturers' agent, who is at present in this country, is desirous of securing agencies for South Africa of United Kingdom manufacturers of men's wear, hosiery and other soft goods lines. He claims to have good connections amongst departmental stores and other importing houses. (Reference No. 30.)

**SILK HOSE, ETC.**—A manufacturers' representative, who has been established in Cape Town for over twenty-five years and is stated to have a good organisation and connections, is desirous of securing the representation for the Union of a United Kingdom manufacturer of silk hosiery. (Reference No. 31.)

**CLOTHING AND SHIRTS.**—A Cape Town manufacturers' agent desires to obtain the representation for South Africa of a United Kingdom manufacturer of cheap clothing for wholesale trade and of a United Kingdom manufacturer of Harvard and mercerised shirts. (Reference No. 32.)

**GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.**—A well-known firm of tea merchants in Cape Town are desirous of securing the distributing agencies for South Africa of United Kingdom manufacturers of foodstuffs of all kinds. They claim to have extensive connections amongst grocers, to have a full and complete organisation covering the Union, and to be able to provide large storage accommodation both free and in bond. (Reference No. 33.)

**CHEMISTS' PROPRIETARY LINES.**—A manufacturers' representative in South Africa is at present in this country with a view to securing agencies for proprietary lines in chemists' goods and general merchandise. He has a thorough knowledge of the market and many years' actual experience in handling chemists' specialities. The headquarters of the organisation will be at Johannesburg with a branch at Cape Town. (Reference No. 34.)

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

**CARNIVAL AND SIDE SHOW EQUIPMENT.**—A communication has been received in the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1, from an applicant in South Africa, who has started in business as a carnival and side show proprietor, and would like to be put in touch with United Kingdom firms manufacturing equipment for this business. It is suggested that

**OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—Continued.**

United Kingdom manufacturers interested in the supply of games, side-shows, slot machines, shooting ranges, or any other equipment which would appeal to the proprietor of such a business, should forward copies of their catalogues, price lists, and other particulars to the enquirer, whose name and address will be furnished by the Department of Overseas Trade on application. (Reference D.O.T. 7501 E.D. S.C.2.)

**EUROPE.**

**BELGIUM.**

**TENTILE PIECE-GOODS AND LININGS.**—A Belgian manufacturer's agent, established in Brussels, wishes to secure the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of textile piece-goods and linings. (Reference No. 35.)

**WOOLLEN CLOTH, COTTON AND SATIN LININGS AND POCKETINGS.**—A Belgian agent in Brussels desires to secure for the whole of Belgium the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen cloth, cotton, and satin linings and pocketings. He would prefer to buy on his own account up to 250,000 francs, but is willing to work on a commission basis if necessary. (Reference No. 36.)

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

**BELGIUM AND GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG.**

**FERRO-SILICON, FERRO-MANGANESE, SPIEGELEISEN, ETC.**—An important firm of ore and metal merchants at Liège is desirous of representing United Kingdom producers of ferro-silicon, ferro-manganese, spiegel-eisen, etc., for Belgium and the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg. (Reference No. 37.)

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

**BULGARIA.**

**TENDERS INVITED.**

**TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE MATERIALS.**—The Department of Overseas Trade is informed by the Bulgarian Legation in London that tenders are invited by the Bulgarian Direction of Posts, Telegraphs and Telephones for the supply of the following material:—

- (1) Porcelain insulating tubes for telephones (10,000), insulating tubes impregnated paper for telephones (2,200), ebonite caps (1,700), insulated copper wire (1,000 metres).
- (2) Various electricians' small tools (including 900 pairs pliers, 20 brazing lamps, 100 soldering irons, 1,500 bits, 300 axes).
- (3) Bronze in plates and bars, iron and steel plates and bars and insulating materials.

Tenders will be opened at Sofia District Department of Finance at 4 p.m. on 8th March in the case of (1), 27th February in the case of (2), and 14th February in the case of (3).

Each tender is divisible.

Specifications (in French) and blue prints may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 84), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1, until 19th January, when they will become available for firms in the provinces unable to arrange for their inspection in London. (Reference D.O.T. 7024 F.E./P.N.)

**DANZIG.**

**PARAFFIN CANDLE FACTORY.**—A Danzig firm desire to get in touch with a United Kingdom firm willing to establish a paraffin candle factory in Danzig. (Reference No. 38.)

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

**DENMARK.**

**ANILINE DYES AND CHEMICALS FOR TEXTILE INDUSTRY.**—An agent in Copenhagen with many years' previous experience desires to represent United Kingdom firms for the sale of aniline dyestuffs and chemicals for the textile industry. (Reference No. 39.)

**SPORTING REQUISITES, ETC.**—A firm of good reputation in Aarhus desire to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of sporting requisites and games, especially football cases, with a view to importing on their own account. (Reference No. 40.)

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

**NETHERLANDS.**

**COAL.**—A Dutch firm, established at The Hague, desire to secure the representation for the Netherlands of a United Kingdom firm of coal owners or coal exporters. Correspondence in English. (Reference No. 41.)

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

**OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—Continued.**

**NETHERLANDS COLONIES.**

**TENDERS INVITED.**

**TENTILES, ETC.**—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at The Hague has informed the Department of Overseas Trade that the Department of the Colonies of the Netherlands invites tenders for the supply of:

**Specification.**

1. } 1,620 kilogs. in all of cord, binder twine, and printers' twine.
2. }
3. Linen yarns for various purposes (saddle making, sail-making and bookbinding).
4. 32,500 bedspreads.
5. 600 horse cloths.
6. 1,000 woollen blankets.
7. 2,500 metres table linen.
8. 3,200 metres grey linen.
9. 150 metres bookbinding linen.
10. Divers yarns and cottons.
11. 17,050 sheets emery paper and linen.
12. 6,500 kilogs. cotton waste.
13. 650 kilogs. drum skins.
14. 13,800 kilogs. hair combs.
15. 147,000 kilogs. bricks.
16. 2 hand windlasses and 1 Challenge pumps.
17. 11,600 firebricks and 1,000 kilogs. of fireproof cement.
18. 2,036 gauge glasses.
19. 1,800 kilogs. lead.
20. 7,104 kilogs. tinplate.
21. 800 metres metal gauze.
22. 9,550 kilogs. amber.
23. 6,200 kilogs. French ochre.
24. 91,900 kilogs. chalk.
25. 810 kilogs. shellac.
26. 13,100 kilogs. yellow ochre.

Tenders made in accordance with the general and technical conditions must reach the "Koloniale Etablissement," Amsterdam, by 18th January at 1 p.m. A copy (in Dutch) of these conditions and the specifications of the goods now required can be seen by United Kingdom firms interested on application at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 84), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1. Public tenders invited by the Colonial Establishment at Amsterdam for the supply of general merchandise and articles of miscellaneous description are accepted only from firms having properly accredited representatives in the Netherlands. For the purpose of this regulation it is sufficient for the firm to have an agent in Holland of good standing, that is to say, that the foreign firms tendering need not be actually "domiciled" in the Netherlands.

The Department of Overseas Trade will be pleased to suggest suitable agents to United Kingdom firms not represented in the Netherlands on receipt of details of their requirements. (Reference D.O.T. 13755/F.W./P.N.)

**NORWAY.**

**RAW HEMP AND RAW FLAX.**—A commission agent in Christiania desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom exporters of raw hemp and raw flax. (Reference No. 42.)

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

**SPAIN.**

**CHEMICALS, DRUGS AND PAINT.**—A Malaga commission agent desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals, drugs and paints, with which lines he is understood to be thoroughly acquainted. (Reference No. 43.)

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

**TENDERS INVITED.**

**STEAM ROLLERS.**—The Department of Overseas Trade is informed by the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Madrid that tenders are invited by the Spanish Department of Public Works for steam rollers, as follows:—

- (1) up to 1 p.m. on 26th January, for the supply of 5 steam rollers, of 10 to 12 tons weight, required in connection with road repairs in the districts of Albacete, Alicante, Almeria, Cuenca and Murcia.
- (2) up to 1 p.m. on 27th January, for the supply of 5 steam rollers, of 10 to 12 tons weight, required in connection with road repairs in the districts of Burgos, Gerona, Segovia, Zaragoza and Baleares.

Foreign firms will be allowed to tender, and their offers should be addressed to the "Direccion-General de Obras Publicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid. Tenders must be made out on stamped paper and accompanied by plans, drawings and detailed description of the machines offered, including particulars as to horse-power, consumption of petrol per hour, velocity, weights and sizes of the various parts, list of accessories and spares, etc. A deposit of 8,000 pesetas is required to qualify any tender.

It is essential that tendering firms should be locally represented. The Department of Overseas Trade will be pleased to suggest suitable agents to United Kingdom firms not represented in Spain.

A copy of the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 28th December, containing the full conditions of tender (in Spanish) and specimen of the form in

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—Continued.

which tender is to be made out, may be consulted by firms interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1, Room 50A, while the Department has an additional copy available for firms in the provinces unable to arrange for inspection in London. (Reference D.O.T. 5246 F.L./P.N.)

## SWEDEN.

TEXTILES, ETC.—A firm in Stockholm desire sole agencies of United Kingdom houses manufacturing high grade cretonnes and linen goods such as handkerchiefs, sheetings, table linen, coloured furnishings, etc. (Reference No. 44.)

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

## SWITZERLAND.

CASTOR OIL.—A Swiss resident in Zurich desires to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, or would purchase on own account, from United Kingdom firms exporting castor oil to Switzerland. (Correspondence in English. Reference No. 45.)

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

## NEAR EAST.

## TURKEY.

COTTON.—A firm of commission agents in Constantinople desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom cotton manufacturers. (Reference No. 46.)

PRINTING AND BINDING MACHINES.—A business man in Constantinople desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of printing and binding machines for Turkey. (Reference No. 47.)

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

## TURKEY AND TRANS-CAUCASIA.

GENERAL AGENCY.—The representative of an old-established firm in the Near East, with branches at Constantinople, Batoum, Tiflis, Baku, etc., and with connections in all the principal towns, is now in London, and desires to enter into negotiations with manufacturers regarding establishment of agencies, and other business, for Turkey and Trans-Caucasia. (Reference No. 48.)

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

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

WOOLLEN SOCKS AND UNDERWEAR.—An American agent resident in Chicago is anxious to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of woollen socks and underwear, with a view to acting as their representative, on a commission basis, in the Chicago district of the United States. It is understood that he desires to purchase goods outright and to sell on his own account. (Reference No. 49.)

FOOD PRODUCTS.—A firm of importers and exporters in Los Angeles desire to obtain agencies for food products, on a commission basis. The firm are well established and are prepared to finance their own stocks. (Reference No. 50.)

FOOD PRODUCTS.—A merchandise broker in Los Angeles is open to take up agencies for food products and general commodities for the States of California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. Will act on a commission basis and finance his own stocks. (Reference No. 51.)

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICALS.—A Los Angeles firm desire to obtain agencies for industrial chemicals for southern California and Arizona. The firm are said to be the largest exclusive jobbers in southern California and are prepared to finance their own stocks. (Reference No. 52.)

HEAVY CHEMICALS.—A firm of importers in San Francisco desire to make connections with United Kingdom manufacturers of heavy chemicals, particularly caustic soda and soda ash, for delivery in 50 to 100 ton lots. They are prepared to finance their own stocks and would also consider working on an attractive commission basis. (Reference No. 53.)

NOVELTIES, LACES, AND GENERAL TEXTILES.—A firm of manufacturers' agents in Los Angeles desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of novelties, laces, and textiles. They are prepared to cover the entire Pacific coast. (Reference No. 54.)

TEXTILES.—An Englishman, resident in Philadelphia, is open to act as sales representative in the States of Pennsylvania and New York, for United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen and worsted piece-goods. He has had wide experience in Yorkshire, and is prepared to open an office in Philadelphia acting on a salary or commission basis. (Reference No. 55.)

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

COTTON YARNS.—H.M. Consul at New York reports that a local firm, stated to be of excellent repute and financially sound, desire to be placed in touch with United Kingdom spinners of cotton yarns, 40's to 50's singles.

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. (Reference D.O.T. 13625 F.W. S.C.2.)

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—Continued.

## TENDERS INVITED.

CONSTRUCTION OF CAST-IRON TUNNELS.—A telegram from H.M. Consul-General at New York states that the New Jersey Tunnel Commission has now invited tenders, which are to be opened on 7th February, for contracts Nos. 3 and 4 for the construction of two cast-iron tunnels under the Hudson River from New York City to Jersey City. Plans, form of proposal, conditions of contract and specification are obtainable by prospective tenderers from Mr. C. M. Holland, Chief Engineer, Hall of Records, New York, at a cost of five dollars for each contract.

One set of the documents is due to arrive shortly and will be available for inspection by United Kingdom firms who apply at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 49), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1, about 9th January. (Reference D.O.T. 4989 T.E. P.N.)

## LATIN AMERICA.

## ARGENTINA.

## TENDERS INVITED.

NARROW GAUGE LOCOMOTIVES.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Buenos Aires reports by telegram that the Argentine State Railways are calling for tenders, to be presented by 22nd February, for 50 narrow-gauge locomotives, the gauge being 750 mm. The telegram adds that specifications (which will presumably be in Spanish) are in course of transit, and these when received will be available for inspection at the Department of Overseas Trade (Engineering Section), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

It has been deemed desirable to make this advance announcement in order that United Kingdom firms interested may instruct their agents in Argentina to get into touch with the authorities. Communications on the matter should be addressed to: Direccion General, Ferrocarriles, del Estado, Buenos Aires, Argentina.

It is suggested that United Kingdom firms not already represented in the Argentine may care to submit tenders through the London office of some Buenos Aires firm, local representation being necessary in the case of Argentine Government contracts. The names of suitable firms may be obtained on application to Department of Overseas Trade. (Reference D.O.T. 5240 F.L.S.C.)

## ARGENTINA, URUGUAY, BRAZIL AND CHILE.

PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHWARE, TEXTILE GOODS, AND PROPRIETARY ARTICLES PARTICULARLY.—A British subject, with six years' business experience in the Argentine, Uruguay, Brazil and Chile, and an intimate acquaintance with the conditions obtaining in these countries, is at present on a short visit to this country, with a view to securing the representation of one or two United Kingdom manufacturers of proprietary articles or general merchandise (including perfumery, toilet articles, brushware, and textile goods), other than goods the sale of which requires technical knowledge. The applicant's name and address in this country, together with his references, may be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. (Reference No. 56.)

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

## BRAZIL.

IMPORT AND EXPORT AGENTS' SERVICES OFFERED.—A Brazilian firm of general merchants in Sao Paulo is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom firms wishing to open up business relations in that State and in Southern Brazil, and also with United Kingdom firms interested in the importation of Brazilian produce, of which they are exporters. (Reference No. 57.)

AGENTS' SERVICES OFFERED.—A British subject, resident in Para, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom firms desirous of appointing an agent in that district with a view to their representation, on a commission basis. (Reference No. 58.)

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

## CUBA.

TEXTILES, ETC.—A well-established firm of commission agents and importers in Havana desire to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of woollen goods, cotton goods (drills, shirtings, etc.), linen goods (drills), laces. (Reference No. 59.)

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

## MEXICO.

DRUGS AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS.—A Spanish firm in Mexico City, doing a wholesale and retail business and covering the federal district and all the large cities in the Republic, is open to consider agencies for United Kingdom firms manufacturing drugs and pharmaceutical products. (Reference No. 60.)

PERFUMERY, ETC.—A commission agent of Mexico City is desirous of obtaining the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of perfumery, oil for perfumery, and stationery. (Reference No. 61.)

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

## Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes.

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

#### BRITISH INDIA.

##### DUTY-FREE IMPORTATION OF ENSILAGE CUTTERS AND HARROW TRANSPORTS.

The "Indian Trade Journal" of 15th December, 1921, contains a notice to the effect that ensilage cutters and harrow transports may be imported into India free of Customs duty.

#### CANADA.

##### NEW DUMPING REGULATIONS.

Customs Memorandum No. 16, dated 12th December, 1921, contains an Order issued by the Canadian Commissioner of Customs and Excise to the effect that special (or dumping) duty shall be levied, without exemption allowance, on the following articles imported into the Dominion:—

Copper in bars or rods, not less than six feet in length, unmanufactured, not otherwise provided for in the Customs Tariff; copper in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished, or coated.

Brass in bars or rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than six feet in length, and brass in strips, sheets, or plates, not polished, planished, or coated.

Nickel silver and German silver in bars, rods, strips, sheets, or plates.

#### DOMINICA.

##### REVISED FORM OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN AND VALUE.

An Order-in-Council, dated 25th November, 1921, introduces in Dominica revised forms of certificate of origin and value and invoice to be used in connection with the importation of goods into the Colony under the British Preferential Tariff.

The revised forms of certificate of origin and value and invoice are identical with those recommended for adoption by the Imperial Customs Conference, 1921, and contained in Appendix A to the Report of the Conference. Copies of this Report (Cmd. 1231) may be purchased at 2d. each directly from H.M. Stationery Office, or through any bookseller.

#### EGYPT.

##### IMPORTATION OF SHAVING BRUSHES: NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

Advertising in the notice published in the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th May last, stating that in the case of shaving brushes made in the United Kingdom and exported to Egypt, the Egyptian Department of Public Health will accept in lieu of a certificate of disinfection a declaration of the manufacturer certifying that the brushes were made in the United Kingdom, such declaration to be guaranteed by the local Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade have now received through the Foreign Office copy of a dispatch from the British High Commissioner at Cairo, stating that he has received representations from the Egyptian Department of Public Health to the effect that it is more important from the point of view of the Egyptian Government that consignments of shaving brushes for export to Egypt should be certified as having been manufactured in the United Kingdom, than certified as having been subjected to disinfection.

#### FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

##### REVISED EXPORT DUTIES ON RUBBER.

The Supplement to the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of 18th November contains copy of Government Notification No. 5778 fixing the following revised rates of export duties leviable on rubber exported from

#### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

the Federated Malay States, with effect from 24th November, 1921, viz.:—

Rubber—	Export Duty.
Any cultivated rubber (including latex):	1½ per cent. of the value of the rubber calculated at the price notified for the time being in the "Gazette."
When the price of rubber as notified for the time being in the "Gazette" is 35 cents per pound or over but is under 37 cents per pound.	an increase in the duty of ¼ per cent. of the value as above ascertained.
And for every increase of 1 cent or under in the price per pound up to 40 cents per pound.	2½ per cent. of the value of the rubber calculated at the price notified for the time being in the "Gazette."
When the price of rubber as notified for the time being in the "Gazette" is 40 cents per pound or over but is under 1.50 dol. per pound.	3 per cent. of the value of the rubber calculated at the price notified for the time being in the "Gazette."
When the price of rubber as notified is 1.50 dol. per pound or over.	

[NOTE.—For the purposes of this notification one gallon of latex shall be taken as equivalent to one pound of rubber, and bark shavings from rubber trees shall be taken to contain 20 per cent. by weight of rubber.]

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

##### REBATE OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CERTAIN ARTICLES.

A Proclamation of the Governor-General, dated 28th October, 1921, contains the following Regulations regarding the provisions of Section 25 of the Customs and Excise Amendment Act, 1921, which provides for the refund under certain conditions of the whole or part of the Customs duties leviable on certain articles imported into the Union:—

##### REGULATIONS.

(1) Rebate of duty on cotton piece-goods imported for making tobacco-bags:—

(a) A rebate of the full duty shall be allowed on cotton piece-goods imported, or taken out of bond, by manufacturers of bags when used by them in the making of tobacco-bags on a declaration by the manufacturer that the cotton piece-goods so imported or taken out of bond are to be used solely by him in the making of tobacco-bags, and on an undertaking in writing by him that if the whole or any portion of the said goods is sold or otherwise disposed of, the duty rebated will be forthwith paid to the Commissioner of Customs;

(b) the manufacturer shall keep a book showing the receipts and disposals of all such cotton piece-goods, which book shall be open for inspection by an officer of Customs at any time.

(2) Rebate of duty on rubber-proofed material imported in the piece for the purpose of making waterproof clothing:—

(a) A rebate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* of the duty that would otherwise be payable shall be allowed on rubber-proofed material imported in the piece and made of cotton, hair, silk, or wool, or mixtures thereof imported, or taken out of bond, by manufacturers of waterproof clothing for the purpose of making such clothing on a declaration by the manufacturer that the material so imported or taken out of bond is to be used solely by him for the purpose of making waterproof clothing, and on an undertaking by him in writing that if the whole or any part of the said goods is sold or otherwise disposed of the duty rebated will be forthwith paid to the Commissioner of Customs;

(b) the manufacturer shall keep a book showing the receipts and disposals of all such rubber-proofed material, which book shall be open for inspection by an officer of Customs at any time.

(3) Rebate of duty on certain materials used in the manufacture of rubber:—

(a) A rebate of the full duty shall be allowed on importation by or when taken out of bond by manufacturers of rubber on materials used in the manufacture of rubber, namely:—

(i) *Pigments, filling agents, and vulcanising accelerators*, viz., zinc oxide (zinc white), zinc sulphide, antimony sulphide (yellow and red), alumina, magnesium carbonate, calcined magnesia, lithopone (mixture of zinc sulphide and barium sulphate or of zinc white and barium sulphate), vegetable black, carbon black, prussian blue, white lead (basic lead carbonate); ebomite powder and emarex (natural pitch); in bulk.

(ii) *Rubber substitutes*, viz., vulcanised vegetable oils; in bulk.

(iii) *Rubber compounding oils*, viz., aniline oil, rosin oil, and vaseline; in bulk.

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

(iv) *Rubber solvents*, viz., benzene (benzol), coal-tar naphtha, westrosol, westron, carbon disulphide; in bulk.

(v) *Vulcanising agents*, viz., sulphur chloride, in jars of not less than one imperial gallon:

on a declaration by the manufacturer that the goods so imported or taken out of bond are to be used solely by him in the making of rubber and on an undertaking in writing by him that if the whole or any portion of the said goods is sold or otherwise disposed of, the duty rebated will be forthwith paid to the Commissioner of Customs.

(b) The manufacturers shall keep a book showing the receipts and disposals of all such goods, which book shall be open for inspection by an officer of Customs at any time.

## FOREIGN.

## ALGERIA.

## EXPORT OF BARLEY.

With reference to the notice under the above heading at page 188 of the issue of this "Journal" for 18th August last, H.M. Acting Consul-General at Algiers has reported that the exportation from Algeria of a further quantity of barley up to a total of 30,000 metric tons (exclusive of the quantities exported to France) has now been authorised.

## CZECHO-SLOVAKIA.

## REVISED COEFFICIENTS OF INCREASE.

The "Deutsche Zeitung Bohemia" for 25th December publishes a table of revised "coefficients of increase" to be applied, as from 1st January, to the duties on certain goods imported into Czecho-Slovakia. The official Decree has not yet been received in the Board of Trade, but it is understood that all cereals and meal products remain free (with the exception of malt on which the previous rate of duty is maintained), that the duties and coefficients on fats and oils are increased in some instances, and that the duties on textile manufactures and semi-manufactured textile products have been considerably increased, a coefficient of 25 being established for a large number of such articles.

Enquiries as to the rates of duty applicable to any goods or classes of goods on importation into Czecho-Slovakia should be addressed to the Tariff Section of the Department of Overseas Trade, 18, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

## ECUADOR.

## IMPORT OF PRECIOUS STONES, ETC., SUBJECT TO DUTY.

H.M. Consul at Guayaquil has forwarded copy and translation of a Decree of the Congress of Ecuador, approved by the President on 22nd October last, which modifies the Decree noted at page 154 of the issue of this "Journal" for 10th February last by providing for the levy of a duty of 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on set or unset precious stones, jewels, pearls, corals, and other similar articles imported into Ecuador through any Custom house. The tax of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* previously collected in respect of precious stones imported by private persons for their own use will no longer be levied. The monthly tax levied on dealers will not apply to silversmiths and jewellers who do not import precious stones. The Executive is empowered to regulate the sale of jewels.

## DUTY FREE EXPORT OF RUBBER.

With reference to the notice at page 639 of the issue of this "Journal" for 15th December last, regarding the exportation of rubber, it should be noted that a Presidential Decree, dated 17th November, authorises the duty-free exportation of this article through any Custom house of the Republic of Ecuador.

## FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

## EXPORT OF WORKS OF ART, ETC.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) for 1st January contains the text of the French Budget Law for the year 1922. By Article 29 of this Law, which is dated 31st December, 1921, the Law of 31st August, 1920 (see pages 355-6 of the issue of this "Journal" for 16th September, 1920), regulating

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

the export of antique furniture, works of art, paintings, objects of antiquarian interest, etc., is abrogated. It is provided, however (Article 30), that the sale for export by (or for) antiquarians of curios, antiquities, old books, furniture, and furnishing articles, and collections, and the sale, for export, of paintings, water colours, pastels, drawings, original sculpture, engravings, or prints, shall in future be subject to the "turnover" tax at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, except in the case of collections, paintings, prints, etc., of artists still living, or dead not more than twenty years.

A special tax of 1 per cent. *ad valorem* is also to be levied on all public sales of articles of this description (Article 36 of the Budget Law).

## GOVERNMENT AUTHORISED TO MODIFY CUSTOMS DUTIES.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) for 1st January contains the text of a Law, dated 31st December, which maintains in force until 1st January, 1923, the provisions of the Law of 6th May, 1916, authorising the Government to modify Customs duties by Decree.

[It was under the powers conferred on the Government by the Law of 1916 that the system of "coefficients of increase" of Customs duties was brought into operation in 1919. For the most part, the "coefficients of increase" at present in force are those laid down in the Presidential Decree of 29th June last (see pages 59-69 of the issue of this "Journal" for 14th July). A general revision of the Schedule of "coefficients" will be made during the first quarter of the current year.]

## MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN IMPORT DUTIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for 2nd and 3rd January contains a Presidential Decree, dated 30th December, which modifies the "coefficient of increase" applicable to the Customs duties on various extra European silks and on pressed or seamless tubes, etc., imported into France or Algeria. Goods of the kinds affected proved to have been dispatched direct to France or Algeria before the publication of the present Decree may be admitted at the former rates of duty, when these are more favourable.

The following statement shows the goods covered by the Decree, with an indication of the new "coefficients" and those formerly applicable:—

Tariff No.	Article.	Co-efficient of Increase.	
		Former.	New.
ex 459	Fabrics of silk : Foulards, crêpes, tulle, passementerie and all other fabrics of silk <i>the produce of countries in the Far East</i> Pongees, corals, tussah, or tussor, woven in cloth, twill or serge style, <i>of extra European origin</i> ...	1.9	2.3
ex 567 <i>bis</i>	Tubes and worms, pressed or seamless, shell rings of boilers, of iron or steel, with an internal diameter of: More than 35 mm., and with walls 3 mm. and more in thickness ... .. More than 35 mm., and with walls less than 3 mm. in thickness ... .. More than 9 mm. and up to 35 mm., and with walls 3 mm. and more in thickness More than 9 mm. and up to 35 mm., and with walls less than 3 mm. in thickness ... Up to 9 mm. ... ..	3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5	2.3 2.1 3.1 1.5 2.2 2.2

## FRENCH WEST AFRICA.

## IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES: "COEFFICIENTS OF INCREASE" FOR THE FIRST HALF OF 1922.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Decree of the Governor-General of French West Africa, dated 25th November, fixing the "coefficients of increase" which are to



**CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.**

be applied to the Customs duties on certain articles imported into and exported from that territory, during the first half of the present year.

As will be seen from the comparative statement given below, the only changes of import duty resulting from the Decree are in respect of spirits, wines, alcoholic perfumery, and matches. The "coefficients" applied to export duties are the same as those formerly in force, so that export duties are not changed:—

IMPORTS.		Coefficient of Increase.	
Articles.		Former.	New.
Living animals...	...	1	1
Mutton and beef ...	...	1	1
Manioc ...	...	1	1
Kola nuts ...	...	3	3
Sugar ...	...	2	2
Coffee ...	...	2	2
Pepper and pimento ...	...	2	2
Tobacco ...	...	2.5	2.5
Alcohol and potable spirits ...	...	1.5	2.5
Liqueurs and fruit in spirits, and full-bodied wines ...	...	1.5	2.5
Common wines of more than 15 ...	...	1.5	2.5
Petroleum and petroleum spirit ...	...	2	2
Silver ...	...	3	3
Salt ...	...	2	2
Alcoholic perfumery ...	...	—	2.5
Guinea cloth and other fabrics ...	...	3	3
Playing cards ...	...	2	2
Tipplate boxes ...	...	2	2
Firearms ...	...	2	2
Gunpowder ...	...	2	2
Matches ...	...	2	1.5

EXPORTS.		Coefficient of Increase.	
Articles.		Former.	New.
Living animals ...	...	2	2
Hides and skins, large or small ...	...	1	1
Wool, raw ...	...	2	2
Kola nuts ...	...	3	3
Ground-nuts (arachides) ...	...	2	2
Palm kernels ...	...	1.5	1.5
Palm oil ...	...	1.5	1.5
Gum arabic ...	...	2	2
Mahogany and cabinetmakers' wood ...	...	2	2
Charcoal ...	...	1	1

**GERMANY.**

**CUSTOMS DUTIES ON TOBACCO REDUCED.**

The "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" for 6th January contains an Order, dated 27th December, 1921, which provides that the Customs duties on the undermentioned tobacco products imported into Germany are to be levied at the following reduced rates. The Order has retrospective effect as from 1st October, 1921:—

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Import Duty.
29	Tobacco leaves, unmanufactured or simply fermented or smoke-dried, also in bunches, bundles or packets ...	Marks per 100 kilogs. 60
220	Tobacco, manufactured:	
	Stalks and ribs, even treated with tobacco juice ...	23
	Tobacco leaves, mixed or not with tobacco juice ...	37
	Carrots, plugs and rolls for the manufacture of snuff ...	79

**GREECE.**

**IMPORT OF SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, ETC., FOR COMMERCIAL PURPOSES.**

A Greek Royal Decree, dated 30th October last and published in the "Greek Government Gazette" for 4th November (old style), by way of modification of the Decrees of 3rd July, 1910, and 21st March, 1921, provides that second-hand clothes, boots, blankets, mattresses, pillows, all kinds of bed coverings and slippers may be imported into Greece for commercial purposes, after disinfection,

**CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued**

tion, when the import of such articles is considered necessary, and provided that disinfection can be effected without causing congestion at the disinfecting stations. The expenses incurred must be borne by the party interested.

**HUNGARY.**

**PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

With reference to the notice under the above heading at page 442 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 27th October, it should be noted that a Decree No. 9690/21 of 14th November provides for certain alterations, which became operative on 23rd November, in the system for the payment of Customs duties on goods imported into Hungary.

The surtax leviable when Customs duties are paid in paper money on goods enumerated in list "B" is now fixed at 3,900 per cent. instead of 1,900 per cent. as formerly, and a new list (list "C") has been drawn up covering goods in respect of which a surtax of 7,900 per cent. is now leviable in place of the surtax of 5,900 per cent. formerly leviable. The surtax on goods specified in list "A" remains at 1,100 per cent.

List "C" includes (*inter alia*) coffee; tea; beet and cane sugar; beer colouring; paraffin; degrass and oleic acid; axle grease; olive oil, sesame oil, peanut oil, beechnut oil; ordinary cheese; heavy oils [except prepared lubricating oils (for petroleum refineries)] and residues from the distillation of mineral oils; cotton yarn, unbleached, single, or of two threads, up No. 50 English; and bleached, mercerised, and dyed cotton yarn; common cotton goods, plain or figured (not dyed), also simply striped or woven in colours; fine cotton goods; velvet and tissues resembling velvet, also velvet ribbons; cotton gloves, weighing 300 grammes or less per dozen pairs; tissues of linen or ramie yarn; unbleached jute tissues; woollen coverlets, unspecified woollen tissues, woollen gloves; hats, not ornamented; women's overcoats or cloaks; boots and shoes; iron and steel wire, less than 0.5 mm. in thickness; candles; common soap; and matches.

Certain modifications are also made to lists "A" and "B."

A further Decree No. 4663, P.M., fixes, as from 23rd November, the surcharge on all goods which are not enumerated in lists "A," "B," or "C" at 44,900 per cent. (previously 5,900 per cent.).

[The position as regards payment of Hungarian Customs duties in paper money is at present as follows:—

Goods on list "A" pay *twelve times* the nominal Tariff rates;

Goods on list "B" pay *forty times* the nominal rates;

Goods on list "C" pay *eighty times* the nominal rates;

All other dutiable goods pay *150 times* the nominal rates.

Particulars of the rates of duty leviable on any goods or classes of goods on importation into Hungary may be obtained on application to the Tariff Section of the Department of Overseas Trade, 18, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.]

**ITALY.**

**PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.**

With reference to previous notices under the above heading, H.M. Commercial Secretary at Rome reports by telegraph that the price fixed, for the first half of January, for certificates for payment of Customs duties is 132 lire for 100 lire gold, i.e., the surcharge when duties are paid in paper is 32 per cent.

[NOTE.—The price of certificates for the second half of December was 450 lire per 100 lire gold.]

**NORWAY.**

**CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN REQUIRED FOR CERTAIN GOODS.**

With reference to the notice under the above heading at page 333 of the issue of this "Journal" for 29th September, it should be noted that as a result of the conclusion of the provisional commercial agreement between Spain and Norway (see page 663 of the "Journal" for 22nd December) certificates of origin are now required only in the case of *cocoa beans, non-sparkling wines in bottles, wines up to 21 deg. in casks, etc., and kitchen salt*, on importation into Norway.

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

## POLAND.

## PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES ON CERTAIN GOODS.

With reference to the notice at pages 310-1 of the issue of this "Journal" for 22nd September, regarding the methods of payment of Customs duties on certain categories of goods imported into Poland, it should be noted that the validity of the Law on which that notice was based was extended from 30th November until further orders by a Law published in the Polish "Journal of Laws" on 23rd December.

[It should be noted that the following goods have been added to the list of goods (see the above-mentioned "Journal" notice), the duties on which are levied at three times the nominal rates, when paid in paper:—

- ex 64 Plaited tape made of straw, wooden chips, reeds, even with addition of hair, cotton, flax and hemp, unbleached and undyed;

and that the same goods, bleached but undyed, are now included in the list of goods on which duty is leviable at ten times the nominal (tariff) rate.]

## ROUMANIA.

## EXPORT TAX ON WINE.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Bucharest reports that in virtue of recent Decisions an export tax of 0.10 lei per litre has been fixed on wine exported from Roumania. Such wine is exempt from commission tax, whilst the barrels used in the export are free from both export and commission tax.

## SPAIN.

## PROOFS OF ORIGIN REQUIRED FOR GOODS IMPORTED VIA FRANCE.

In view of the present commercial relations between Spain and France, it should be noted that a Spanish Royal Order of 31st December lays down regulations providing that goods produced in, or coming from, countries entitled to the "second column" rates of the Spanish Tariff, when shipped to Spain via French ports or across French territory, must be accompanied by proof that the goods were in transit through France and are clearly entitled to favourable treatment. "Certificates of transit" issued by the Customs authorities at the French port of shipment, or at the French town from which the goods were dispatched direct to Spain and visé by a Spanish Consul, or similar documents, are required in such cases, in addition to the certificates of origin required under the normal Tariff rules for certain classes of goods.

## SWITZERLAND.

## IMPORTATION OF BRAN AND FLOUR.

The "Feuille Officielle Suisse du Commerce" for 20th December contains a notice of the Federal Food Office intimating that no further authorisations will be issued for the importation into Switzerland of bran and of flour for use as fodder made of cereals suitable for bread-making and of hard wheat. Import licences already issued will, however, remain in force for the period fixed therein.

## MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN IMPORT AND EXPORT DUTIES.

The "Feuille Officielle Suisse du Commerce" for 20th December contains a Decree of the Swiss Federal Council, dated 15th December, and operative as from 21st December, which reduces the import duty on garnets and rubies in the rough, for the manufacture of watches (ex Tariff No. 638) from 60 fr. to 3 fr. per 100 kilograms.

The Decree also modifies temporarily the export duties on the following goods, the modifications to be effective until the end of March:—

No. in Export Tariff.		Export Duty.	
		Former.	New Provisional.
		fr. cts.	fr. cts.
2a	Scrap iron, and waste from the manufacture of iron .....	2 00	0 40
3	Rags and waste paper .....	2 00	Free.

## CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

## TUNIS.

## EXPORT OF CERTAIN WALNUT WOOD PERMITTED.

The "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for 17th December contains a Beylical Decree, dated 12th December, which permits the exportation from Tunis, without special authorisation, and until further notice, of logs of walnut wood, rough, squared, or sawn (ex Tariff No. 128).

## MODIFICATION OF IMPORT DUTY ON MALT.

The "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for 10th December contains two Beylical Decrees, dated 18th November, which fix the duty to be levied on the importation into Tunis of malt (germinated barley) (Tariff No. 74) at 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, under both the "Maximum" and "Minimum" Tariffs.

## MODIFICATION OF "GENERAL" TARIFF RATES OF DUTY.

The "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for 30th November contains a Beylical Decree, dated 15th November, which modifies the "General" Tariff rates of duty on Vitrifications (Tariff No. 358). The new duties are the same as those fixed for the French "General" Tariff by the French Presidential Decree of 14th October (see the "Board of Trade Journal" for 27th October, page 441).

A further Decree of 2nd December, published in the "Journal Officiel Tunisien" for 14th December, fixes the "General" Tariff rates of duty on mechanics' tools (ex Tariff No. 537) at 80 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Goods proved to have been dispatched direct to Tunis before the date of publication of the respective Decrees will be admitted at the former rates of duty, when these are more favourable.

## TURKEY.

## EXPORT OF SALTED FISH PERMITTED.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Constantinople reports that the export from Turkey of salted fish is now permitted.

## RECENT OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

- A Short Course in Elementary Meteorology. By W. H. Pirk, B.Sc. (1s. 8d.)  
Colonial Reports, No. 1099. New Hebrides. Report for 1920. (7d.)  
Experiments on Floors. Report of the Building Materials Research Committee. Special Report No. 2. (1s. 4d.)  
Half-Yearly Report on the Progress of Civil Aviation. (1st April-30th September, 1921.) (Cmd. 1559.) (3s. 2d.)  
Luxemburg. Report on the Economic and Commercial Conditions in the Grand Duchy of. (10d.)  
Metropolitan Water Board (Various Powers) Act. Ch. CXV. (1s. 7d.)  
Miners' Lamps Committee. Memorandum No. 5. Report of Research on the Passage of the Flame of an Explosion from within Miners' Lamps Fitted with Chimneys. (7d.)  
Ministry of Transport. Report on the Administration of the Road Fund. H.C. Paper 245. (10s. 4d.)  
Panama and Costa Rica. Report on the Commercial and Economic Situation in the Republics of. (1s. 1s. 1d.)  
Post Office Guide, January, 1922. (1s. 5d.)  
Quarries Form—Notice of Accidents. M.D. Return 27. (2d.)  
Railway Statistics. No. 22. September, 1921. (2s. 8d.)  
Sale of Food and Drugs Acts. Extracts from the Annual Report of the Ministry of Health for 1920-21, and Abstract of Reports of Public Analysts for the year 1920. (1s. 7d.)  
Sale of Food Order, 1921. Order dated 11th December, 1921. Amending the S.F.O. 1883. (2d.)  
Sudan Almanac, 1922. (1s. 7d.)  
Supplement to 1921 edition of Signal Letters of British Ships, corrected to 31st October, 1921. (7d.)  
Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Countries, 1920. Annual Statement. Vol. II. (Cmd. 1501.) (2s.) Vol. III. (Cmd. 1505.) (2s. 8s. 6d.)  
Treaty Series:  
Treaty between the Principal Allied and Associated Powers and Poland, Roumania and Serb-Croat-Slovene State and the Czecho-Slovak State. (No. 20.) (Cmd. 1548.) (4d.)  
No. 25. Agreement between United Kingdom and Brazil for the Exchange of Money Orders. (Cmd. 1562.) (7d.)  
No. 26. Amended Agreement respecting the Treaty of Versailles (Cmd. 1563.) (7d.)  
Universal Postal Union. Agreement for the Exchange of Insured Letters and Boxes. (Cmd. 1538.) (7d.)  
War Compensation Court. First Report. (7s. 8d.)  
Wheat Supplies. First Report of the Royal Commission on. (Cmd. 1544.) (5s. 3d.)  
Workmen's Compensation Act. Home Office Forms:  
No. I.—To be used for Mines only. (3d.)  
No. II.—To be used for Quarries only. (3d.)  
No. VII.—To be used for Steamships (including Steam and Motor Vachts) only. (3d.)  
No. IX.—To be used for Factories only. (3d.)  
No. IX.—To be used for Sailing Vessels (including Sailing Vacht-) only. (3d.)  
No. IX.—To be used for Mines only. (3d.)  
No. IX. (Constructional Work). (3d.)  
No. IX. (Shipping, Steam). (3d.)

# Government Notices affecting Trade.

## POSTAL SECTION.

### PARCELS BY AIR: INCREASED FACILITIES.

The Postmaster-General states that on and from Thursday, 12th January, parcels will be accepted on behalf of the British air transport companies at 16 additional post offices in London and in 22 additional towns in the provinces, for conveyance by aeroplane and delivery in Paris each weekday. The additional London offices are the following:—

Hatton Garden; East Strand; Fenchurch Street; Finsbury Park; Kilburn; Knightsbridge; Leadenhall Street; Northern District Office; North-Western District Office; Peckham; St. James's Street; Shaftesbury Avenue; Stratford; Throgmorton Avenue; Westbourne Grove; Young Street, Kensington.

The provincial towns which have been added to the list of accepting centres are the undermentioned:—

Aberdeen; Blackburn; Brighton; Burnley; Derby; Dover; Dundee; Halifax; Huddersfield; Hull; Ipswich; Leicester; Luton; Newport (Mon.); Norwich; Nottingham; Reading; Rugby; Southampton; Walsall; West Bromwich; Wolverhampton.

The London and provincial centres which already participate in the arrangement are as follows:—

General Post Office, E.C.: Lombard Street; Threadneedle Street; Fleet Street; Western Central District Office; High Holborn; Charing Cross; Parliament Street; Western District Office; 191, Oxford Street; 149, Regent Street; 294, Regent Street; South-Western District Office; South-Eastern District Office; 21, Regent Street; Church Place, Piccadilly; Spring Street, Paddington; Croydon; Birmingham; Bradford; Bristol; Cardiff; Coventry; Edinburgh; Glasgow; Leeds; Liverpool; Manchester; Newcastle-on-Tyne; and Sheffield.

Parcels may be posted in the morning at certain London post offices for dispatch by aeroplane on the same day. At other London offices and at the provincial offices parcels posted in the afternoon or evening will be forwarded by air on the following day. Enquiry as to the latest time of posting should be made at any accepting post office.

The aeroplanes leave Croydon about noon, and are due at Le Bourget (Paris) about 2½ hours later. The parcels are cleared through the French Customs immediately after arrival by the air transport companies, and are normally delivered to the addressees by the companies on the day of arrival, subject to payment of the small extra charge usually made for such delivery. The saving in time of transmission afforded by the use of the air service and by the rapid clearance of parcels by the French Customs is considerable.

The rates of parcels sent by air service are as follows:—

Up to 1 lb. ... 1s. 6d.	Up to 6 lb. ... 5s. 9d.
Up to 2 lb. ... 2s. 3d.	Up to 7 lb. ... 6s. 6d.
Up to 3 lb. ... 3s. 3d.	Up to 8 lb. ... 7s. 3d.
Up to 4 lb. ... 4s. 0d.	Up to 9 lb. ... 8s. 3d.
Up to 5 lb. ... 4s. 9d.	Up to 10 lb. ... 9s. 0d.
	Up to 11 lb. ... 9s. 9d.

The above amounts are the inland parcel post rates plus an air conveyance charge of 9d. per lb.

Further particulars of the conditions of the service may be obtained on application at any accepting post office. The names of the accepting offices and the latest times of posting in any of the provincial towns mentioned may be ascertained from the local head post office.

## GENERAL.

### NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ACT: LICENCES.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with Section 1 Sub-Section 7 of the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act, 1918 (7 and 8 Geo. 5, Ch. 67), and No. 11 of the Statutory Rules and Orders No. 265 of 1918 (Non-Ferrous Metal Industry), that licences under the Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act have been granted by the Board of Trade to the undermentioned companies, firms, or individuals:—

Holmes and Sons, W. W., 2, Gloucester Place, Swansea.  
Samuel, Sons, and Benjamin, 16, Philpot Lane, London, E.C. 3.

Sharpe, Archibald James Menzies, trading as International Metal Service, 13-14, Wallbrook, London, E.C. 4.

Smith and Son, George, 5, Philpot Lane, London, E.C. 3.

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—Continued.

### PATENTS AND DESIGNS ACTS, 1907 AND 1919: LICENCES OF 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 5th day of January, 1922:—

No. and Year of Patent.	Grantee.	Title.
17421/11	Nordell, C.	"Improvements in spindle apparatus for spinning frames."
136131 (21680/19)		"Improvements in spindle apparatus for spinning and like machines."
123573 (3332/18)	Kemp, J. R.	"An improved rotary engine adaptable as motor, pump or meter."
161685 (1253/20)		"Improvements in and relating to lock nuts."
128241 (9243/17)	Fauchon-Villeppee, A. L. O.	"Improved electric gun or apparatus for propelling projectiles."
144409 (7348/19)		"Improvements in apparatus for propelling projectiles."
144410 (7349/19)	Cutter, J. H.	"Improvements in apparatus for propelling projectiles."
144411 (7350/19)		"Cloth laying and spreading machine."
135325 (20059/18)	E. V. Hartford, Inc.	"Improvements in attaching device for shock absorbers."
146282 (17138/20)	Mascarenhas, E. G.	"Improvements in electric lamps."
153153 (24197/19)		

The Patent Office.

W. TEMPLE FRANKS,

Comptroller-General.

## Commercial Returns.

### 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 ended 5th January, 1922:—

	Week ended 5th Jan., 1922.	
	IMPORTS.	EXPORTS.
	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	32,420	746
Brazilian ... ..	3,956	50
East Indian ... ..	1,487	—
Egyptian ... ..	20,714	210
Miscellaneous ... ..	11,128*	10
Total ... ..	69,705	1,016

\* Including 168 bales British West African.

### 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 7th January, 1922, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882:—

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 7th January, 1922.	44 7	43 0	28 5
Corresponding week in—			
1913 ... ..	30 5	28 6	19 4
1914 ... ..	31 0	26 0	18 6
1915 ... ..	48 9	30 5	27 6
1916 ... ..	56 7	48 6	31 11
1917 ... ..	75 8	65 7	47 2
1918 ... ..	71 2	58 2	46 9
1919 ... ..	72 6	62 5	49 8
1920 ... ..	72 6	109 7	57 7
1921 ... ..	84 7	74 1	43 1

\* 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 conversion 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.

## British Chambers of Commerce in Certain Foreign Countries.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British Trade:—

- Argentina.**—British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic (Inc.), Calle Reconquista 46, Buenos Aires. British Chamber of Commerce in Rosario (affiliated to the above), c/o British Consulate, Rosario.
- Asia Minor.**—British Chamber of Commerce, Local Paterson (Grande Rue Parallele), 21, Smyrna.
- Austria.**—British Chamber of Commerce in Austria, Karntnerstrasse 41, Vienna 1.
- Belgium.**—British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.), 2, Rue de la Bourse, Brussels.
- Bolivia.**—British Chamber of Commerce in Bolivia, Correo Casilla 84a, La Paz. Branch at Oruro.
- Brazil.**—British Chamber of Commerce in Brazil (Inc.), 51/53, Avenida Rio Branco, Rio de Janeiro. (Telegraphic address, "Chambrit, Rio de Janeiro.")  
(Representative in London—Mr. F. W. Perkins, c/o Messrs. Norton, Megaw and Co. Ltd., 36, Lime Street, London, E.C. 3.)  
Bahia Branch.—c/o British Consulate, Bahia.  
Pernambuco Branch.—P.O. Box 46, Pernambuco.  
Pará Branch.—P.O. Box 47, Pará.  
British Chamber of Commerce of São Paulo and Southern Brazil, 20, Rua 15 de Novembro, São Paulo. (Telegraphic address, "Britehamb, São Paulo.")  
(Representative in London.—Mr. T. Johnson, 6, Tokenhouse Yard, London, E.C. 2.)  
Santos Branch.—25, Rua Santo Antonio, Santos.  
Porto Alegre Branch.—215, Rua dos Andradas, Porto Alegre.
- Bulgaria.**—British Chamber of Commerce (Turkey and Balkan States), Solun Street 19, Sofia.
- Chile.**—British Chamber of Commerce in the Republic of Chile (Inc.), Calle Cochrane 741 (Casilla 329), Valparaiso.
- China.**—  
Shanghai British Chamber of Commerce, 1, The Bund, Shanghai.  
Amoy British Chamber of Commerce, Amoy.  
Canton British Chamber of Commerce, Canton.  
Changsha British Chamber of Commerce, Changsha.  
Chefoo British Chamber of Commerce, Chefoo.  
Chinkiang British Chamber of Commerce, Chinkiang.  
Chungking British Chamber of Commerce, Chungking.  
Foochow British Chamber of Commerce, Foochow.  
Hankow British Chamber of Commerce, British Municipal Council Buildings, Hankow.  
Harbin British Chamber of Commerce, Harbin.  
Mukden British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate-General, Mukden.  
Newchwang British Chamber of Commerce, c/o British Consulate, Newchwang.  
Peking British Chamber of Commerce, Culty Chambers, Peking.  
Swatow British Chamber of Commerce, Swatow.  
Tientsin British Chamber of Commerce, Tientsin.  
Tsinanfu British Chamber of Commerce, Tsinanfu.
- Egypt**—British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo.  
(Agents in London.—Messrs. Baek and Manson, Egypt House, 36, New Broad Street, E.C. 2.)
- France.**—British Chamber of Commerce, France (Incorp.), 6, Rue Halévy, Paris IXème.  
(Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.)
- France continued.**  
British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.  
British Chamber of Commerce (Inc.), Marseilles, 2, Rue Beauvau.
- Germany (Occupied Territory).**—British Chamber of Commerce in Germany, 100, Hohestrasse, Cologne.
- Greece.**—British Chamber of Commerce, 7, St. Theodore's Square, Athens.
- Italy.**—British Chamber of Commerce for Italy (Inc.), 3, Via Orifici, Genoa (with Sample Show Rooms for British goods).  
*Branches*—  
238, Via Sicilia, Rome.  
12, Via Silvio Pellico, Milan.  
Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn.  
Via A Depretis, 31, Naples.  
Piazza dell Unità, No. 6, Trieste.
- Iraq (Mesopotamia).**—British Chamber of Commerce, Bagdad.  
British Chamber of Commerce, c/o Eastern Bank, Basrah.
- Madagascar.**—British Chamber of Commerce, Antananarivo.
- Mexico.**—Central British Chamber of Commerce, Apartado, 900, Mexico, D.F.
- Morocco.**—British Chamber of Commerce for Morocco, Tangier.
- Persia.**—British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire.  
British Chamber of Commerce, Mohanmerah.
- Portugal.**—British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal (Inc.), 4, Rua Viator Cordon, Lisbon. (Telegraphic address, "Britcham, Lisbon.")  
*Branches*—  
57, Rua Viterbo de Campos, Vila Nova de Gaia, Oporto.  
81, Rua dos Netos, Funchal, Madeira.
- Roumania.**—British Chamber of Commerce, Bucharest (Incorporated). Strada Sft. Constantin, No. 8, Bucharest.
- Serbia.**—See Turkey.
- Spain.**—British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, Rambla de los Estadios, 8, Barcelona. (Telegraphic address, "Britcom, Barcelona.")  
*Branch.*—Calle Marqués de Cubas, 9, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia, and Canary Islands.)
- Switzerland.**—British Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland (Inc.), 20, Rittergasse, Basle.  
*Branch*—3, Place St. Francois, Lausanne.
- Tunis.**—British Chamber of Commerce, Rus Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
- Turkey.**—British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Inc.), 34, 35, Buyuk Tunnel Han Galata, Constantinople.  
Branch Secretaries in Belgrade, Bucharest and Sofia.
- United States of America.**—British Empire Chamber of Commerce in the United States of America, Equitable Building, 120, Broadway, New York City.
- Uruguay.**—British Chamber of Commerce in Uruguay, Calle Rincón, 508, Montevideo. (Postal address, Casilla de Correo 465.)
- N.B.—Some of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or Annual Report, which may be inspected at the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

## H.M. Trade Commissioners.

### CANADA—

Montreal.—Mr. G. T. Milne, O.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, 248, St. James Street, Montreal. (Telegraphic address, "Britcom.")

Toronto.—Mr. F. W. Field, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 257-260, Confederation Life Buildings, East Queen Street, Toronto. (Telegraphic address, "Toroncom.")

Winnipeg.—Mr. L. B. Beale, Trade Commissioner, 610, Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg. (Telegraphic address, "Wincom.")

### NEWFOUNDLAND—

Mr. G. T. Milne, O.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada, 248, St. James Street, Montreal. (Telegraphic address, "Britcom, Montreal.")

### AUSTRALIA—

Melbourne.—Mr. S. W. B. McGregor, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia, Commerce House, Flinders Street, Melbourne. (Telegraphic address, "Combrit.")

Sydney.—Mr. A. Simpson, H.M. Trade Commissioner, 89, Pitt Street, Sydney. (Telegraphic address, "Combritto.")

### NEW ZEALAND—

Wellington.—Mr. R. W. Dalton, H.M. Trade Commissioner, (P.O. Box 369), 11, Grey Street, Wellington. (Telegraphic address, "Wellingcom.")

### SOUTH AFRICA—

Johannesburg.—Mr. W. G. Wickham, H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa (P.O. Box 839), Goldfields Buildings, Eloff Street, Johannesburg. (Telegraphic address, "Austere.")

(At present on an official visit to this country.)  
Cape Town.—Major G. Fetherston, D.S.O. M.C., H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 1346), Norwich Union Buildings, St. George's Street, Cape Town. (Telegraphic address, "Austere.")

EAST AFRICA—Colonel W. H. Franklin, C.B.E., D.S.O., H.M. Trade Commissioner (P.O. Box 220), Bona Building, Government Road, Nairobi, Kenya Colony. (Telegraphic address, "Britishers.")

### INDIA AND CEYLON—

Calcutta.—Mr. T. M. Ainscough, O.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon (P.O. Box No. 683), Allahabad Bank Buildings, 6, Royal Exchange Place, Calcutta. (Telegraphic address, "Tradecom.")

### BRITISH WEST INDIES, ETC.—

Trinidad.—Officer-in-Charge, H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office (P.O. Box 225), 12, Broadway, Port of Spain, Trinidad. (Telegraphic address, "Trincom.")

### STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—

Singapore.—Officer-in-Charge, H.M. Trade Commissioner's Office, Singapore. (Telegraphic address, "Singcom.")

## Imperial Trade Correspondents.

### CANADA—

Alberta.—Mr. R. N. Frith, 525, Tegler Building, Edmonton.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—Mr. H. W. Le Messurier, C.M.G., Deputy Minister and Assistant Collector of Customs, St. John's.

### AUSTRALIA—

Queensland.—Mr. W. J. Weatherill, Nos. 32 and 33, Victory Chambers, Queen Street, Brisbane.

Tasmania.—(Vacant.)

Western Australia.—Mr. Basil L. Murray, 569, Wellington Street, Perth.

### NEW ZEALAND—

Mr. W. T. Monkman, Bond Street, Dunedin.

### SOUTH AFRICA—

Union of South Africa:

Cape Province.—Mr. W. R. Fryer, Library Buildings, Main Street, Port Elizabeth.

Mr. W. Crawford Mackenzie, Union Street, East London.

Natal Province.—Mr. A. D. C. Agnew, 412, Berea Road, Durban.

Orange Free State Province.—Mr. G. Smetham, P.O. Box 101, Fichardt Chambers, Maitland Street, Bloemfontein.

Rhodesia.—Mr. F. Fisher, Customs Buildings, Bulawayo.

### Honorary Trade Correspondents.

#### AUSTRALIA—

Papua.—The Government Secretary, Port Moresby.

#### SOUTH AFRICA—

Basutoland.—The Government Secretary, Maseru.

Bechuanaland.—(Vacant.)

#### WEST AFRICA—

Gambia.—The Receiver-General, Customs Department, Bathurst.

Gold Coast.—The Comptroller of Customs, Accra.

Nigeria.—The Comptroller of Customs, Lagos.

Sierra Leone.—The Colonial Secretary, Freetown.

Cameroons, British Sphere of.—The Resident, Cameroons Province.

### EAST AFRICA—

Kenya Protectorate.—The Chief of Customs, Mombasa.

Tanganyika Territory (formerly German East Africa).—Mr. C. H. Chambers, Comptroller of Customs, Dar-es-Salaam.

Nyasaland.—The Comptroller of Customs, Port Herald.

Uganda Protectorate.—Mr. A. R. Morgan, Department of Agriculture, Jinja.

### EAST INDIES—

British North Borneo.—The Commissioner of Customs and Excise, Sandakan.

Ceylon.—The Principal Collector of Customs, Colombo.

Labuan.—The Resident, Labuan.

Federated Malay States.—The Commissioner of Trade and Customs, Kuala Lumpur.

### WEST INDIES—

Antigua.—The Treasurer, Antigua.

Bahamas.—The Colonial Secretary, Nassau.

Barbados.—The Colonial Secretary, Bridgetown.

Dominica.—The Treasurer, Dominica.

Grenada.—The Comptroller of Customs, Grenada.

Jamaica.—The Colonial Secretary, Kingston.

Montserrat.—The First Treasury Officer, Montserrat.

St. Kitts-Nevis.—The Treasurer and Collector of Customs, St. Kitts.

St. Lucia.—The Treasurer, St. Lucia.

St. Vincent.—The Supervisor of Customs, St. Vincent.

Virgin Islands.—The Commissioner, Virgin Islands.

BERMUDA.—The Colonial Secretary, Bermuda.

BRITISH GUIANA.—The Comptroller of Customs, Georgetown.

BRITISH HONDURAS.—The Colonial Secretary, Belize.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.—Mr. F. E. Johnson, Treasurer and Collector of Customs, Tulagi.

CYPRUS.—The Chief Controller of Customs and Excise, Larnaca.

FALKLAND ISLANDS.—The Colonial Secretary, Stanley.

FIJI.—The Receiver-General, Suva.

GIBRALTAR.—The Colonial Secretary, Gibraltar.

MALTA.—The Collector of Customs, Valletta.

MAURITIUS.—The Colonial Secretary, Port Louis.

ST. HELENA.—Mr. A. Hands, St. Helena.

SAMOA.—Mr. A. G. Smyth, Apia, Samoa.

SEYCHELLES.—The Clerk to the Governor, Seychelles.

ZANZIBAR.—The Chief of Customs, Zanzibar.

# Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence).

Head Office—

35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

Telephone No.: Victoria 9040.

Telegraphic Address: "Advantage, Vic, London."

Code: A.B.C. (6th EDITION).

City Office—

73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

Telephone No.: London Wall 4713.

Telegraphic Address: "Advantage, Stock, London."

FOREIGN SAMPLES EXHIBITION, 7-11, Old Bailey, E.C. 4.

Telephone: City 1866.

## A CLEARING HOUSE FOR INFORMATION.

### ASSISTANCE TO BRITISH TRADERS.

Though the wide ramifications of its overseas intelligence service the Department of Overseas Trade receives a constant flow of valuable information from all important overseas markets, covering all commercial subjects of interest to British traders engaged in export trade. This information is collated and is sent to any British trader likely to be interested.

Special enquiries are instituted in response to direct requests for information, if such information is not already in the possession of the Department.

As indicating the nature of the information which the Department is in a position to supply, mention may be made of the following:—Foreign and Colonial contracts open to tender, and other openings for British trade; existing and probable future demand for specific lines of British goods; the extent and nature of competition and the best methods of meeting it; usual methods of business, terms of credit, payment, etc.; agency conditions; Customs Regulations and Tariffs; Regulations covering Commercial Travellers, Certificates of Origin, etc.; sources of supply, prices, etc., of trade products; Shipping and Transport, etc. The Department also supplies lists of names of likely importers of British goods or of firms or individuals considered suitable to act as representatives or agents of British firms.

#### CO-OPERATION WITH THE COMMERCIAL COMMUNITY.

The aim of the Department is to co-operate as closely as possible with the commercial community in its efforts to rebuild and, where feasible, to increase its pre-war export trade. Officers of the Department, both from Overseas and from Headquarters, visit periodically Chambers of Commerce in the industrial centres of the Kingdom, in order to keep in close touch with business men.

#### FOREIGN COMPETITION IN OVERSEAS MARKETS.

For a trader successfully to compete in foreign markets, it is necessary that he should know the goods which competitors are offering. The Department has, therefore, formed a very extensive collection, which is being constantly increased, of samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products. Over 70,000 such samples are now available for inspection by British traders at the Department's Showrooms, 7 to 11, Old Bailey,

E.C. Advertising plays a large part in export as in home trade, and the Department has collected over 16,000 foreign trade catalogues (including German and Austrian) which may also be inspected at the above address. The collection has been efficiently indexed under both Articles of Manufacture and Names of Manufacturers.

#### THE BRITISH TRADER ABROAD.

Representatives of British firms, when travelling abroad, can obtain much valuable information from a man who is in close daily contact with the commercial life of the country concerned. British firms should, therefore, instruct their travelling representatives to call upon H.M. Commercial Diplomatic Officers in foreign countries, or H.M. Trade Commissioners in the countries of the Empire, who will give them first-hand unbiased information, and will do all in their power to assist them in their business.

#### FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

The Department organises the annual British Industries Fair, at which British manufacturers and producers have the opportunity of displaying their goods before the buyers of all nations. The Fair is held for a period of two weeks during February and March.

The Department, in addition to organising exhibitions of foreign samples (see above), studies and initiates projects for commercial exhibitions of various kinds.

#### CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

One of the most important services rendered by the Department is the supply of confidential information regarding trade openings and other matters likely to be of interest to manufacturers and merchants. This is done chiefly by means of the Special Register, concerning which details are given below.

#### APPLICATIONS.

Any British trader desiring business information regarding conditions in any overseas markets, or upon any specific point, or who desires to take advantage in any way of the facilities offered, should communicate with or apply to:—Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE IN OVERSEAS MARKETS.

### THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL REGISTER SERVICE.

The trader who has at his command a sure and prompt supply of information concerning possible developments in countries abroad, or any other specific openings for British trade, is in an immeasurably more favourable position for securing business than he who depends for his information upon publication of the news. The one receives a considerable start in the competitive race, while the other suffers a handicap which, in very many cases, practically nullifies his chances of securing the business.

Information of this kind is reaching the Department of Overseas Trade in increasing volume from its commercial representatives, who are now stationed in every important market abroad. British firms wishing to make sure of receiving information of interest to them should enrol themselves on the Special Register of the Department.

Publicity is, of course, given in the "Board of Trade Journal" or in the Trade press to many of the reports received by the Department. A great mass of the information coming to the Department cannot, however, be so treated because of its confidential or semi-confidential character. When a report relates to a specific opening for trade or to some other matter upon which it is desirable that British firms should have advance information, it is sent by means of the Special Register Service to all those firms to which it is likely to be of interest.

The Special Register comprises the names of British firms manufacturing or dealing in British goods. These firms are grouped and classified according to both the nature of the goods and the markets in which they are interested, thus facilitating the dispatch of relative information and avoiding as far as possible the receipt of particulars which are of no interest to them. At the same time it is thought desirable to send the firms too much rather than too little so as to ensure that they get all news which is of use to them.

The fee for admission to the Special Register is £2 4s. 6d. per annum, and, in return for this subscription, the firms who have enrolled themselves not only get the "Board of Trade Journal" every week, but they are assured of obtaining promptly, by means of the Special Register Series of confidential circulars, every report or item of news likely to concern them. Sometimes these reports contain advance information which subsequently

becomes generally known. Frequently they contain information which it is desired to keep confidential, so that British firms may reap full benefit from it.

#### VALUE OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

It is obviously impossible to measure in pounds, shillings and pence the value to British firms of the information thus received. In cases where business results, the actual value of the transaction in question may be great or small, but there is ample evidence that long-lasting and profitable business connections frequently owe their inception to an initial transaction due to information received through this Service.

Were it desirable to do so, a large number of cases could be cited in which useful and valuable business has resulted from action taken by British firms on information sent to them through the Special Register Service.

#### QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Any United Kingdom firm engaged in the export trade supplying goods solely or mainly of United Kingdom production is eligible for admission to the Special Register.

*The Register is not open to non-British traders.*

As stated above, the fee for admission to the Register is £2 4s. 6d. per annum, which includes the annual subscription to the "Board of Trade Journal."

Those British firms who desire their names to be included on the Special Register should communicate with the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

#### HANDBOOK OF THE DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

The officers of the Department not infrequently come into contact with British traders who are unaware, or not fully aware, of the information and assistance which the Department can supply to them. For this reason a Handbook has been prepared which gives particulars as to the organisation of the Department at home and abroad and as to the various ways in which the Department can help British export trade. Copies of the Handbook can be obtained, free of charge, on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

