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THE BOARD OF TRADE



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BUREAU OF TRADE MARKS

JOURNAL AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

(REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER)

Vol. CV. (New Series.) No. 1246.]

OCTOBER 14th, 1920.

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SPECIAL CONTENTS.

TRADE AND INDUSTRIES OF MOROCCO.

LLOYD'S REGISTER OF SHIPPING:
INCREASING USE OF OIL FUEL.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN NEW ZEALAND.

MEXICAN OIL INDUSTRY.

FOREIGN TRADE OF GAMBIA.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN NORTHERN NIGERIA.

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The Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence),

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DIRECT COMMUNICATION WITH TRADERS.

The DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE (DEVELOPMENT AND INTELLIGENCE) is a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest is collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies are given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. As far as is possible, the Department supplies, on personal or writing application, information with regard to the following subjects. Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender, and other openings for British Trade; Lists of manufacturers at home and lists of firms abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Tariff and Customs Regulations; Commercial Statistics; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, Sources of Supply, Prices, etc., of Trade Products; Shipping and Transport, etc.

One of the aims of the Department of Overseas Trade is to bring its Overseas Services into close personal touch with business men, and British firms when sending representatives abroad are recommended to instruct them to call on His Majesty's Consular Officers in the countries they visit, and on the Commercial Diplomatic Officer in the capital of each country and, in the case of the Dominions, on His Majesty's Trade Commissioners.

Samples of foreign competitive goods and commercial products which are received from abroad from time to time are exhibited at the Offices of the Department.

Over 60,000 samples of goods of Foreign manufacture which were sold in British markets abroad and in certain

foreign markets are on exhibition in the Sample Rooms of the Department at 3, Guildhall Courtyard, E.C., and are now available for the inspection of British manufacturers.

The BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR, 1920, opened on Monday, 23rd February, at the Crystal Palace, Birmingham and Glasgow, and closed on Friday, 5th March. The Office dealing with Fair matters is at 35, Old Queen Street, S.W. 1, to which address all enquiries should be made.

In order that British manufacturers may have an opportunity of familiarising themselves with Foreign methods of advertising (including German and Austrian), the Board of Trade have collected over 13,000 Foreign Trade Catalogues, and these may be inspected by British manufacturers at the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

A new index has been prepared, in which the catalogues are classified both as regards articles of manufacture and names of manufacturers, thus rendering identification of any particular catalogue a simple matter. Copies of this index may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

All communications intended for the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) should be addressed to: The Comptroller-General, Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence), 35, Old Queen Street, London S.W. 1.

OPENINGS FOR TRADE AND NAMES OF TRADERS IN COUNTRIES ABROAD.

Confidential Information.

SPECIAL REGISTER.

The Special Register affords early information to manufacturers and traders of new trade openings abroad before they become public property. It is also a vehicle for circulating reports on foreign competition, and any other matters likely to be of importance and interest to particular trades. The information, which is private and confidential, is supplied to the Department by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners within the Empire, and by His Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular Representatives in foreign countries, and is circulated to firms on the Register as quickly as possible after its receipt.

The Register is open to any approved British firm on the payment of a fee of £2 4s. 6d. per annum (which includes the annual subscription to the "Board of Trade Journal"). It is not open to non-British traders.

Information is supplied solely for the purpose of extending trade in British-made goods.

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

FORM K.

H.M. Consular Officers have received instructions to furnish the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) with commercial information respecting all firms in their respective Consular Districts who can be recommended as possible importers of goods of British manufacture. This information, which includes the local bank

references of the firms concerned, goods particularly required, terms of trading and language in which correspondence should be carried on, is furnished to the Department on a prescribed form, which is known as Form K.

In order to obtain the fullest possible advantages from the "Form K" system of information, a wide circulation is ESSENTIAL.

A system of co-operation between the Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence) and British traders is therefore necessary, and this co-operation is being attained as follows:—

1. The Department collects and edits the information.
2. The Trade Associations distribute the information.

That is, the Department issues the information to—

- (a) The Association of Chambers of Commerce.
- (b) The Federation of British Industries.

The bodies comprised in these organisations have their various component trades classified as shown in "Form K," and lists of traders are therefore only circulated to those firms which come under that classification, thus avoiding circulating to trades which are not interested.

The system is safeguarded by agreements with the distributing organisations against the issue of the information to any outside firms. All firms who wish to receive the information have to be approved by the Department. At present over 10,000 firms have joined, and any other firms who wish to participate should apply through their Chamber of Commerce or the Federation of British Industries (39, St. James's Street, London, S.W. 1), or through bodies affiliated to the latter.

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The Board of Trade.

COAL.

OUTPUT FOR FIRST THREE QUARTERS, 1920.

We give below the figures of coal output for the first three quarters of the current year, and the average number of persons employed during each quarter:—

Quarter ended.	Output in tons.	Average number of persons employed.
31st March, 1920	62,103,000	... 1,888,500
30th June, 1920	58,166,000	... 1,200,300
30th Sept., 1920	59,467,000	... 1,207,800

THE WEEKLY OUTPUT.

Provisional figures for the weekly tonnage output of coal during the four weeks ended 2nd October are given below.

The output for the week ended 2nd October was 4,702,800 tons, against 4,834,000 tons in the previous week, and 4,692,900 tons in the corresponding short week in Northumberland and Durham.

	11th Sept.	18th Sept.	25th Sept.	2nd Oct.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Northumberland	245,800	228,500	242,000	215,500
Durham	638,900	616,600	655,800	629,100
Yorkshire	658,300	735,100	777,800	760,100
Lancashire, Cheshire and North Wales	414,300	422,500	447,800	442,400
Derby, Nottingham, and Leicester	566,700	606,100	612,800	602,300
Stafford, Shropshire, Warwick, and Worcester ..	363,500	363,100	369,800	361,100
South Wales and Monmouthshire	959,800	959,800	975,400	939,300
Other English Districts ..	105,900	102,600	105,500	103,100
Scotland	654,500	658,600	647,100	649,900
Total	4,606,800	4,692,900	4,834,000	4,702,800

FIFTY-TWO WEEKS' SUMMARY.

The total production weekly of coal since 4th October, 1919, is given below:—

	1919.	1920.	
	Tons.	Tons.	
October 11th ..	4,076,862	April 3rd	3,979,747
October 18th ..	4,727,465	April 10th	3,337,793
October 25th ..	4,761,037	April 17th	4,833,072
November 1st...	4,674,532	April 24th	4,989,666
November 8th	4,804,456	May 1st	4,564,564
November 15th	4,679,402	May 8th	4,674,302
November 22nd	4,767,578	May 15th	4,860,668
November 29th	4,762,729	May 22nd	4,830,707
December 6th	4,808,524	May 29th	3,199,947
December 13th	4,886,156	June 5th	4,718,183
December 20th	4,910,106	June 12th	4,769,824
December 27th	3,352,603	June 19th	4,873,737
		June 26th	4,685,524
		July 3rd	4,734,651
1920.		July 10th	4,676,328
January 3rd ..	3,494,712	July 17th	4,665,546
January 10th ..	4,540,723	July 24th	4,284,419
January 17th ..	4,902,906	July 31st	4,565,200
January 24th ..	4,851,521	August 7th	3,086,700
January 31st ..	4,866,066	August 14th ..	4,595,200
February 7th ..	4,846,167	August 21st ..	4,697,200
February 14th	4,897,311	August 28th ..	4,590,600
February 21st	4,855,845	September 4th	4,750,900
February 28th	4,835,928	September 11th	4,606,800
March 6th	4,852,427	September 18th	4,692,900
March 13th ..	4,900,640	September 25th	4,834,000
March 20th ..	4,872,642	October 2nd ..	4,702,800
March 27th ..	4,879,192		

PROFITEERING ACT DEPARTMENT.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE.

The forty-fifth meeting of the Standing Committee on Trusts was held on 5th October, when the Report of the Uniform Clothing Sub-Committee was received and adopted.

THE BOARD OF TRADE—continued.

Meetings of Sub-Committees took place on the same date as follows:—

Explosives Sub-Committee (Trusts).—First meeting. Sir Henry Buckingham was appointed Chairman, and the general procedure to be adopted was agreed.

Stone, Bricks and Clayware Sectional Committee of the Building Materials Sub-Committee (Prices and Trusts).—Fifteenth meeting. Further evidence was taken.

The ninth meeting of the Tools Sub-Committee (Trusts) took place on 6th October, when further evidence was taken.

Meetings of Sub-Committees took place on 8th October as follows:—

Dyes and Dyestuffs Sub-Committee (Trusts).—Thirteenth meeting. Held at Bradford. Further evidence was taken and consideration was given to the replies which had been received to a questionnaire issued by the Sub-Committee.

Motor Fuel Sub-Committee (Prices).—Twenty-sixth meeting. Evidence was given by expert witnesses on the subject of Power Alcohol.

Meat Sub-Committee (Trusts).—Twentieth meeting. The draft Report was again discussed.

Cement and Mortar Sectional Committee of the Building Materials Sub-Committee (Prices and Trusts).—Twenty-second meeting. The draft Report on Lime was considered and agreed.

Preliminary Investigation Sub-Committee (Complaints).—Twentieth meeting. Sixteen cases were considered, of which two, relating to galvanized mushroom-head screws and starch were referred to the Tribunal. Seven cases were dismissed, and five were adjourned for further investigation.

AUSTRIAN-BRITISH DEBTS.

PROVISIONS FOR SETTLEMENT.

As a result of discussions which took place in London between the Board of Trade and the Austrian Minister of Finance, the attached Memorandum was communicated to the Austrian Government by His Majesty's Representative at Vienna, on 27th August:—

His Britannic Majesty's Government having given notice that they adopt Section 3 and the Annex thereto of Part X of the Treaty of St. Germain as between Austria, on the one hand, and the United Kingdom and the British Colonies and Protectorates, with the exception of Egypt, on the other hand, and being desirous of affording all opportunity to the Austrian Government for the full execution of their obligations thereunder, are prepared to agree that the said Section and Annex shall be subject in their application to the provisions set out below.

H.M. Government expect that the Austrian Government will agree to accept notice of the adoption of the said Section and Annex as between Austria and any of the British Dominions or India if given at any time within a period of one month from the present date.

(1) Notwithstanding the provisions of Article 248 (a) of the Treaty of St. Germain, direct communication may be permitted with the consent of the two Clearing Offices between the interested parties with regard to the settlement of debts due by Austrian nationals to British nationals. Such settlements may be permitted with the sanction of the Clearing Offices in each case.

The British Clearing Office will be prepared to consider applications made before 31st March, 1921, for the release of property, rights and interests chargeable under paragraph 4 of the Annex to Article 249 of the Treaty, with a view to the settlement of debts by amicable arrangement, provided that the proportion of the assets so to be released to the amount of the debts removed by the arrangement from the operation of the Clearing Offices is not such as, in the opinion of the British Clearing Office will have the effect of reducing the dividend payable from Austrian property subject to the charge to British creditors generally.

(2) The proceeds of liquidation of Austrian property, rights and interests and cash assets of Austrians, within the territories of the British Empire in respect of which notice has been given of the adoption of the Clearing Office system, will be credited to the Austrian Government in the account referred to in paragraph 11 of the Annex to Article 248.

Similarly, the proceeds of liquidation of British property, rights and interests and cash assets of British nationals, for which the Austrian Government is liable to account in accordance with the provisions of Section IV of Part X of

THE BOARD OF TRADE—continued.

the Treaty of St. Germain, shall be credited to the British Government in this account. Compensation awarded by the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal under paragraph (e) of Article 249 shall also be credited in the same account.

(3) H.M. Government expect that the Austrian Government will use its best endeavours to collect the debts due through the Clearing Offices from its nationals to British nationals as promptly as possible. This requirement applies, in the case of debts originally payable in kronen, only to the original amount in kronen of such debts with interest thereon at the rate provided by Section III of Part X of the Treaty.

His Britannic Majesty's Government will not require payment of the balances referred to in paragraph 1 of the Annex to Article 248 within the periods therein prescribed. In return, the Austrian Clearing Office shall pay to the British Clearing Office not later than 31st March and 30th September in each year, beginning with the year 1921, the sterling value of the amounts collected from Austrian nationals during the previous six months, the sum to be paid in each half-year being not less than 250,000 pounds sterling or the sterling equivalent of 140,000,000 kronen, whichever of the two is the greater. Each of the first eight minimum payments to be made may, however, be reduced to the extent of 100,000 pounds or the sterling equivalent of 56 million kronen by the amounts previously paid in cash, direct by Austrian debtors to British creditors in accordance with arrangements sanctioned by the Clearing Offices, and provided out of funds which are not chargeable under the Treaty.

Such payments shall continue until the balance against Austria in the account above referred to, with simple interest at 5 per cent., shall have been fully met.

The payment to be made by 31st March, 1921, shall include the sterling value at the current rate of exchange of the proceeds of liquidation and cash assets of British nationals referred to in Article 249 (h) (1) of the Treaty of Peace.

(4) H.M. Government propose that the detailed arrangements for the restitution of British property in Austria should form the subject of a further agreement to be arrived at at the earliest possible date.

(5) Subject to the right of the British authorities to refuse permission in any particular case and to the Laws for the time being in force, Austrian nationals will be permitted upon request notified to the appropriate British authority to bid at any sale by auction of their property in the United Kingdom.

(6) It is to be understood that none of the above provisions affect the liability of the Austrian Government under the Treaty of Peace in respect of the currency and rate of exchange at which moneys shall be credited through the Clearing Offices.

In reply, a note dated the 2nd October has been received by His Majesty's Representative from the Austrian Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, of which a translation is given below:—

"By a note dated 27th August, 1920, His Britannic Majesty's Government made known the conditions subject to which Section 3 and the annex thereto of Part X of the Treaty of St. Germain between the United Kingdom and the British Colonies and Protectorates, with the exception of Egypt on the one hand, and the Austrian Republic on the other, would be applied."

"The Government of the Austrian Republic would accept those conditions with an expression of thanks, and declares it will take the necessary steps to ensure their observance and execution by the Austrian Republic and its citizens in so far as the United Kingdom and India and New Zealand, which have notified their adhesion within the time appointed, are concerned. The Austrian Government, however, takes this opportunity of expressing the hope that still further facilities will be granted to it and to its citizens as regards the settlement of private pre-war debts."

EXPORT CREDITS.

JULY-SEPTEMBER PERIOD.

The Department of Overseas Trade announce that the amount of credits granted and actually paid under the Overseas Trade (Credits and Insurance) Act, 1920, was £27,395 4s. 11d., in the months of July, August and September. The countries in respect of which these credits were granted are Roumania and Czechoslovakia. During the same period applications were sanctioned amounting to £68,773 15s. 6d.

THE BOARD OF TRADE—continued.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.

COMMERCIAL DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

In continuation of lists of appointments in the Commercial Diplomatic Service given in recent issues of the "Journal," the following announcement is now made:—

GERMANY.

Mr. T. Robbins, the Junior Commercial Commissioner at Berlin, has resigned, and the following Officer has been appointed to succeed him.—Mr. Harold Norman Sturrock, Commercial Secretary (Grade 3).

Mr. Sturrock went to Germany in 1908, where he attended Leipzig University for 18 months, studying commercial chemistry. In 1909-1910 he attended courses of lectures on economics, commercial training, etc., at the Commercial High School, Leipzig. In 1910-1911 he visited all the chief industrial cities in Central Europe, studying the various commercial conditions. From 1912-1914 (18 months) he was employed as Secretary to the British Vice-Consul at Leipzig. In 1914 he received an appointment on the staff of the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade at the Leipzig Book Exhibition. At the outbreak of war he was left in charge of the British exhibits until he was interned as a prisoner of war in Germany. He was released in 1915 and returned to England, where he was appointed on the staff of the Commission Internationale de Ravitaillement, as Chief Assistant in the Customs and Export Department, which position he retained till September, 1919. He was then sent back to Leipzig to report on the condition of the British exhibits of the 1914 Exhibition. Later he made a further visit to Leipzig, to open negotiations with the Liquidators of the Exhibition Committee for the return of the exhibits, and succeeded in securing them and distributing them to their respective owners. Mr. Sturrock was subsequently employed in the Exhibitions Division of the Department of Overseas Trade.

H.M. CONSULATE AT BENGASI.

H.M. Consul at Bengasi, Cirenaica, advises that all correspondence intended for H.M. Consulate there should be addressed to the British Consulate, Bengasi, Cirenaica (*via Italy*), and that letters, trade journals, etc., bearing such distinctive marks as "Tripoli," "Tripolitania," or "via Malta," take from three weeks to one month longer to reach their destination.

BRITISH TRADE WITH INDIA.

Mr. Thomas M. Ainscough, O.B.E., H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon, is to deliver a lecture on "British Trade with India" at the Royal Society of Arts (Indian Section), John Street, Adelphi, London, W.C. 2, on Friday next, the 15th inst., at 4.30 p.m. The chair is to be taken by Sir Charles C. McLeod.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

The forty-second annual Canadian National Exhibition, held in Toronto from 28th August to 11st September, inclusive, attracted over one million visitors, the total number being 1,152,000, which was a decrease of some 48,000 from the figures of the previous year of 1,201,000, when the Prince of Wales twice visited the Exhibition and was welcomed there by many thousands. The record attendance for the forty-two years of the Exhibition's existence was attained in that year.

A large number of American and Canadian firms exhibited, and it is to be regretted that British firms only totalled about 30 out of a total number of 672 exhibitors.

The Department of Overseas Trade maintained a Bureau of Information in the Government Building. Many enquiries were received there regarding United Kingdom export trade, one of the principal being, "When do United Kingdom firms propose to take more serious steps to enter to the Canadian market?"

THE BOARD OF TRADE—continued.

Catalogues and trade literature of British firms were distributed at the Bureau, and a reading table displayed the latest United Kingdom trade journals for the use of visitors, and was well patronised.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Toronto urges the importance of British firms advertising and displaying their manufactures at this Exhibition, which attracts Canadians and Americans from all parts of the North American continent and many visitors from the various overseas Dominions. Further details of this year's Exhibition, and information regarding next year's, can be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY FOR WESTERN CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Winnipeg has forwarded a copy of the "Tractor and Farm Machinery Survey" for the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta for the year 1920, compiled by the "Canadian Power Farmer," and published by E. H. Heath and Co., Winnipeg.

This book, which gives particulars of the possible demand for farm machinery in every town in these provinces, can be consulted by interested manufacturers on application to the Enquiry Room, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Further copies may be obtained gratis on application to the publishers.

BULGARIAN PRIME MINISTER TO VISIT INDUSTRIAL CENTRES.

During the official stay in this country of M. Stamboulsky, the Bulgarian Prime Minister, it has been arranged that he and his staff shall visit certain industrial centres with the object of conferring with prominent business men and of interesting them in the resumption and development of trade with Bulgaria. Some of the more important works will be inspected on this short industrial tour, which has been arranged by the Department of Overseas Trade, acting in conjunction with the Government Hospitality Fund, and in co-operation with the Chambers of Commerce of Birmingham, Manchester and Glasgow, the centres which will be visited on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday respectively of next week.

CLAIMS AGAINST GERMAN SUBJECTS IN MOROCCO (FRENCH ZONE).

Various particulars of recent legislation on the subject of the liquidation of German property in the French Zone of Morocco, and of the procedure to be followed in regard to claims thereon have been forwarded by H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier and H.M. Consul at Casablanca.

Persons interested may consult the documents received on application to the Enquiry Room, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

SUPPLY OF DRINKING WATER IN THE NETHERLANDS.

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at the Hague has forwarded a copy of a Report issued for the Dutch Minister of the Interior covering the geological, chemical, and engineering aspects in connection with the projected scheme for the supply of drinking water in the Provinces of Utrecht and of South and North Holland.

A copy can be consulted by interested firms on application to the Enquiry Room, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

It should be observed that the Report is in the Dutch language and a translation is not available.

Special Articles.**MOROCCO.****TRADE AND INDUSTRY.**

There are, in the administrative sense, three Moroccos, which, although certain features overlap, must be considered separately. We have the French Zone, the Zone of Tangier, and the Spanish Zone. In the French Zone the currencies are, or rather were, the Moorish hassani peseta and the French franc. In the Zone of Tangier the currencies were the hassani peseta, the Spanish peseta and the French franc. In the Spanish Zone the currencies are the hassani and the Spanish peseta. The war, by causing a great depreciation in the French franc, an appreciation in the Spanish peseta, and also a substantial appreciation in the value of the Moorish hassani, which is based on silver, revealed the embarrassments which may arise out of multiple currencies. The difficulties were naturally most felt in the French Zone, where the authorities, after the attempts at "pegging" the exchange had caused silver coins to be smuggled across the frontier for melting down, decided in October of last year to demonetise the hassani peseta and to replace it by a local franc currency, as in Tunisia, based on gold. Released from control the hassani peseta immediately appreciated to between 50 and 60 per cent., and finally reached 100 per cent. Similar difficulties did not arise in the Spanish Zone, and in the Zone of Tangier only to the extent to which the French franc was in circulation.

THE FRENCH ZONE.

Mr. Gerard H. Selous, Acting British Consul at Casablanca, in his Report on the French Zone, after dealing with the effects of the war, states that industry is now developing freely, and in conditions as similar as possible to those existing before the war. The export trade likewise is gradually returning to normal conditions, and all Moroccan products may now be freely exported, with the exception of wheat, barley, sorgho, maize, and oats. In view of the promise of an abundant harvest this summer, the export of barley will be allowed within certain limits, and the same will probably apply to sorgho, maize, and oats. No wheat will be exported before 1921, as reserves have been exhausted during the war as a result of large shipments to France.

The revenue has increased very greatly, and although deficits occurred in the first two years of war amounting, in round numbers, to 6,000,000 and 8,000,000 francs, large surpluses have been realised since 1915, in which year the balance in hand amounted to 7,300,000 francs. Indirect taxation forms by far the most prolific source of income and represents nearly 50 per cent. of the total revenue. It is derived from Customs duties, sumptuary taxes, and the Market tax.

BANKING FACILITIES.

Besides the French banks there is established in the French Zone the Bank of British West Africa, whose business chiefly consists of exchange operations, the collection and discounting of bills, the issue of drafts on Europe, seasonal overdrafts and loans. Much business is also done in the collection of accounts. Mr. Selous gives the following summary of the trade of the Zone during 1919:—

TRADE OF THE FRENCH ZONE.

Trade was fairly brisk in 1919, thanks partly to increasing capacity in Europe to execute orders, and partly to the gradual removal of Moroccan export restrictions. At the same time considerable speculation was, and still is, rife, much merchandise passing from store to store instead of to the interior as the result of genuine sales. The purchasing power of the native population has been considerably reduced during the last five years owing to the fact that, though four of these years produced good crops, the bulk of the produce could, as a result of war regulations, find only one buyer—the Military Supplies Service—who bought far

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below the world price. Consequently, in face of the enormously enhanced price of imported commodities and cost of living, the Moor's purchasing power has diminished appreciably.

EXPORTS.

Between December, 1918, and March, 1919, liberty of export was restored in the case of vegetable fibre, hides, goatskins, wool, sheepskins, linseed, pigs, forage, hay and straw, field peas, canary seed, carob beans and castor oil seed, whilst the export prohibition on beans, lentils and bran, was lifted towards the end of the year. Brisk trade was done with the United Kingdom and Spain in linseed, canary seed, beans and chick peas, unexpectedly good profits being made owing to the steady drop in the franc exchange between the date of local purchase in francs and the date of payment for the goods in sterling or pesetas. For this reason the United Kingdom and Spanish markets were preferred.

IMPORTS.

Imports consisted chiefly of building materials, cottons, sugar, tea, candles and soap. Business in cotton goods was very satisfactory. This was not the case as regards tea owing to the depreciation of the franc and a heavy sumptuary tax of 1.50 francs per kilogramme. This has meant either reduced consumption by the native population or sale at a loss, and severe losses have, in fact, been suffered over tea.

Sugar business has been brisk, the French Government having reserved for Morocco a quantity sufficient to give a ration per head of population considerably superior to that allowed in France or the United Kingdom. This is due to the particular partiality of Moors for the commodity in question and the desire to obviate the discontent which its scarcity would cause. Trade in building materials has likewise been keen, the Protectorate Government being engaged on a very extensive programme of public buildings and port works, such as a new Residency-General and Ministries, and port works at Rabat, law courts, hospitals, secondary schools, and port works at Casablanca, and port works at Saffi. Private building enterprise is also proceeding at full pressure.

DEMAND FOR BRITISH GOODS.

The steady depreciation of the franc has inevitably reduced the demand for goods produced in the United Kingdom, and has diverted many orders to Belgium and Germany, imports from the latter country having been experimentally sanctioned at the beginning of 1920 for a period of six months, subject to a Customs super-tax of 10 per cent. on direct, and 15 per cent. on indirect imports. Cottons remain in demand, as is the case also with Bradford goods. Further, motor cars, bicycles with and without side cars, lorries, tractors, and motor tyres, would find an immediate market, owing to the limited supply of these arriving from other countries whose depreciated currency places them in a better position than the United Kingdom to secure orders. Other goods greatly in demand are iron rods for ferro-concrete structures, rolled iron beams or I joists, cement (very large quantities of this are wanted), galvanised iron buckets and kettles, corrugated iron sheets, hardware, mattress covering, candles, soap, glassware, boots and shoes, petrol, kerosene and coal.

FOREIGN COMPETITION.

The countries chiefly competing at present in the supply of most of the above-mentioned goods are Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and the United States. Belgium is doing considerable business in iron rods and glassware, and importers were hoping to obtain these also from Germany. The present state of affairs in that country, however, will probably retard her return to the Moroccan market. Belgian cement likewise always held and still holds an important place. France, Italy, and the United States have supplied the great majority of motor vehicles, the makes most frequently seen being Rochet-Schneider, Berliet, Ford, Panhard, Overland and Fiat, as well as Fordson tractors. The American Vacuum Oil Company, Limited, has a virtual monopoly of kerosene, petrol, and lubricating oils and greases, whilst Spain has been a large importer of mattress covering, ticks, hollow bricks, and tiles.

TARIFF.

There is no differential tariff, there being a universal Customs tariff of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* (5 per cent. on a few articles), to which is added a further special tax of 2½ per cent. *ad valorem*. Owing, however, to increasing revenue requirements, sumptuary taxation has been introduced, which, having so far been only applied to imported articles, and being collected by the Customs administration, is closely akin to an additional Customs due, though always alluded

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to officially as a "taxe intérieure." It is collected on sugar, coffee and chocolate (essentially French articles of import), tea (essentially British), candles, cocoa and spices.

METHOD OF BUSINESS.

Business in most lines is normally done on credit, varying according to the standing and morality of the customer. Sound customers are allowed an almost unlimited time to settle accounts, paying interest meanwhile. The most general terms are 60 to 90 days' sight after date of invoice.

Certain articles are imported by merchants on their own account and sold from stock. Such are, for instance, cement, lime, building iron, iron tyres, timber, candles, and sugar.

The question of suitable representation of United Kingdom firms is a difficult one. Old-established British firms and the best agents in this zone have their hands full, and the most perplexing part of British Consular Officers' duties in the French Protectorate is the discovery, on behalf of United Kingdom firms seeking agents, of persons thoroughly suitable from the point of view of morality, activity, and sufficient spare time to work another agency. It is further very difficult to find a suitable agent to take and work up new lines. This situation, however, may be relieved by the establishment of new British firms.

The industrial development of French Morocco is still in its infancy, though a rapid advance has taken place during the last six years. Large wheat flour mills have been erected at Casablanca, Rabat and Fez, and factories for making semolina, vermicelli, macaroni and so on have come into existence, as well as a biscuit factory at Casablanca. More recent industrial developments consist of works for producing fibre from the dwarf palmetto palm, meat and fish salting and bacon-curing factories, and flax-spinning and olive oil mills. Fuel is very scarce, so that the working of the narrow-gauge railway has been greatly restricted. Unskilled and agricultural labour is fairly plentiful, but this cannot be said of skilled labour, which it is hoped to supply in part from Malta. The building and allied trades are chiefly in the hands of Italians, Spaniards, and Portuguese.

THE ZONE OF TANGIER.

The Report on this Zone has been written by Mr. A. K. Clark-Kerr, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires for Morocco, and is based on information supplied by Mr. H. B. Johnstone, H.M. Vice-Consul at Tangier.

Measured in terms of value in francs the total trade of Tangier for 1919 shows a large increase over that of the two previous years, moving from some 24,000,000 francs in 1917 to 46,000,000 francs in 1919. An examination of the weight, in metrical quintals, of this trade shows, however, that the above figures are more or less illusory, since in 1917 the total trade amounted to 212,000 metrical quintals, and in 1919 to 219,000, an increase of only some 7,000 metrical quintals or about 700 tons. Of this total trade the share of the United Kingdom amounted to 35,500 metrical quintals, valued at 9,900,000 francs, of which 29,700 metrical quintals, valued at 8,870,000 francs, represented imports into Tangier.

IMPORTS

In spite of the difficulty of transport, and the delay and uncertainty of deliveries, the United Kingdom has in most cases maintained the lead in the articles of import of which, before the war, she was the principal importer. In tea, candles, soap, coal and cotton goods, she is still well at the head of the list, and she has now taken the first place in paints and coffee, hitherto held by France. In some cases, however, the United Kingdom has been outstripped by Spain, as for instance in confectionery and biscuits, groceries and provisions, and indeed as regards vegetable oil, nearly half of which in 1913 was imported from the United Kingdom, practically the whole trade has now gone to Spain. Spain has, moreover, taken France's place at the head of the list in wines and spirits and linen; while in hardware and woollen goods, in respect of which articles her trade in 1913 was negligible, she is also first. The remarkable position of Spanish trade may be explained by her policy of neutrality during the war, her geographical position, and the fact that the majority of the European population of Tangier is Spanish. It would seem that at the beginning of 1919 the market at Tangier was overstocked

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with British goods, for which there had been a diminished demand. Indeed, in some cases difficulties were experienced in inducing consignees to take delivery of goods despatched to them; gradually, however, conditions appear to have improved, and the demand for British goods increased as the year went on. This was especially marked in the case of British cloths (tweeds and chevots), and the heavy broad cloths used by the natives for clothing. Spanish manufacturers have, however, been successfully competing in the market for broad cloths.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH GOODS.

In view of the lines upon which the development is proceeding, the following are the kinds of goods in respect of which British trade might be developed in addition to those articles in which the United Kingdom is already prominent:

Machinery and agricultural implements.
Building materials and window glass
Cement.
Cheap boots and shoes.
Cheap wire fencing.
Cutlery.
Drapery.
Electrical plant and accessories.
Furniture.
Fertilisers.
Glass, china, etc.
Hardware, ironmongery.
Provisions of all kinds.
Sanitary appliances and fittings.
Stationery of all kinds.
Timber.
Woollen goods.

There should also be an opening at Tangier for a general stores, where British goods of all kinds would be procurable at reasonable prices. Most of the business at Tangier is done by payments against documents, but some firms are now accepting short-term bills.

Representation of British firms is almost equally divided between resident British subjects and local Jews. The latter are useful to the British subject, acting as commission agents, by reason of their knowledge of the many peculiarities in the methods of business in this country. It has been represented more than once that periodical visits of inspection by the principals of firms would do much to ensure efficiency of agencies conducted on their behalf, and at the same time enable the visiting merchant to appreciate the possible development of their trade in Morocco.

The natural resources of the Tangier Zone are confined to agriculture. The principal crops grown are wheat, barley and chick peas, but the amounts produced are quite insufficient for the population, and only barely suffice for the needs of the native villages.

THE SPANISH PROTECTORATE.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Tetuan has written the Report on the Spanish Protectorate. He states that in the Tetuan Zone there is no organised industry of any kind, so that the town and district constitutes one of the few areas in the world which have no labour question. There is no scarcity of labour, and the hours average eight per day. Several classes of labourers have a seven-hour day. As in the rest of Morocco, the cost of living has risen since the war by over 100 per cent.

The presence of iron, copper, zinc, lead, silver and other minerals in many parts of the Spanish Zone seems to be established without a doubt, though the unpacified state of the greater part of that Zone prevents European prospectors visiting the places from which specimens are brought in by the natives and ascertaining whether they are representative or not of the general quality of mineral there, and to what extent the deposits are workable. At the present time the International Arbitral Mining Commission is sitting in Paris to adjudicate on the applications for "permis de recherche" put forward by subjects of various nations before 1914. Any denunciations and applications for permits of investigation and exploitation for the Spanish Zone have now, and had ever since the year 1914, to be made at the "Delegacion de Fomento, Servicio de Minas, Tetuan" (Public Works Department Mining Service, Tetuan), in the prescribed form. The only minerals being worked on any scale in Morocco are situated in the vicinity of Melilla, and the extension of these activities to other parts of the Spanish Zone appears only to await the pacification of the country.

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The Spanish Zone, owing to the quality of its soil, has before it a good future as regards farming and stock-breeding. The indolent character of the natives, and the state of unrest at present existing, are the reasons why strenuous and consequently costly agricultural labours have not been undertaken, and, as the natives are opposed to the employment of chemical manures on their lands, the greater part of which are deficient in phosphates, only such land is under cultivation as lends itself naturally and without trouble to the production of good harvests. The Zone is endowed by nature with the elements necessary for modern agricultural exploitation, i.e., cattle, pasture lands (of great extension in the hitherto unoccupied Riff and Jebala districts), and some plough lands. There are also certain well-wooded districts. The triangle of Larache, Alcazar el Kebir and Arzila is almost entirely composed of the so-called "tirs" land, and more than one-third of it is devoted to the cultivation of cereals.

TRADE.

No official figures are available for purposes of comparison, but trade conditions for 1919 as regards Tetuan have, on the whole, a more unfavourable aspect than during the war, as the total of imports has sunk from a value of 14,678,331 pesetas hassani in 1918 to 13,962,449 pesetas hassani. The country which has lost most has been Spain, whose total imports have fallen from 13,245,653 pesetas hassani to 11,957,000 pesetas hassani. France comes next on the list of losses, her imports having fallen from 340,508 pesetas hassani in 1918 to 288,606 pesetas hassani in 1919. British imports, on the contrary, have risen from 1,092,174 pesetas hassani in 1918 to 1,462,385 in 1919. The United States have imported 31,200 pesetas hassani as against 15,286 the year before, and Portugal has reappeared with 199,382 pesetas hassani. This latter represents all petroleum of American origin.

In 1914 Spain stood first on the list of countries importing goods into Tetuan with a total of 4,923,554 francs, France second with 1,443,581, Great Britain third with 961,048, followed closely by Germany with 735,225. A long way behind came the United States with 105,855 francs, then Sweden 69,554, Holland 47,309, Portugal 45,689, and other countries with very small amounts from 24,000 francs down. In 1919, of the 16 sources of importation into Tetuan in 1914, 15 countries specifically named and the heading "other countries," there only remained six:—Spain, England, France, Portugal, United States and "other countries." It will be seen that Spain has increased her imports by over 200 per cent, whilst her closest rival, Great Britain, has only realised an increase of about 50 per cent. On the other hand, when the rise in prices is taken into consideration, Britain's apparent gain is converted into an actual loss, though, naturally, her position as compared with that of other countries, Spain excepted, is not a bad one.

LLOYD'S REGISTER IN 1919-20.

INCREASING USE OF OIL.

The Annual Report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping, covering the twelve months ended June 30th last, states that the Society's operations during the first complete year since the cessation of war have been of a very wide and far reaching description. Although the conditions have been in various respects unsettled, the period under review has been one of continued endeavour in all maritime countries to make good the loss of mercantile tonnage occasioned through the War, and the magnitude of the Society's share in this world-wide effort is shown by the unprecedentedly large tonnage of new vessels classed by Lloyd's Register during the year. During the twelve months ended 30th June, 1920, Lloyd's Register has classed over 4,250,000 tons of shipping (following on a total of 3,800,000 tons classed in the previous twelve months); moreover, there was at the end of June last 4,930,340

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tons of merchant shipping being constructed under the survey of the Society's Surveyors with a view to classification.

The countries in which the great bulk of the new tonnage has been built are the United Kingdom, the United States of America, and Japan. Other countries in which there has been considerable shipbuilding activity during the year, and in which there is at present a large volume of tonnage being built under the inspection of the Society's Surveyors, are Holland, Canada, Italy (including the Trieste district), Sweden, Spain, and Denmark. It may be remarked that the great amount of re-conditioning work undertaken by shipbuilders after the war, and the conversion of a very large number of vessels to burn oil fuel instead of coal, have undoubtedly had the effect of limiting the output of new tonnage.

VESSELS CLASSED IN LLOYD'S REGISTER BOOK.

The number of vessels classed in Lloyd's Register Book at the close of the year ended 30th June, 1920, is 9,587 with a total tonnage of more than 25 millions gross, the details being as follows:—

Material of Construction and Description.	British.		Other Countries.		Total.	
	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.	No.	Tonnage.
IRON AND STEEL—						
Steam ..	5,173	11,725,781	3,735	12,389,475	8,908	24,115,256
Sail ..	105	108,150	280	455,082	385	563,232
WOOD AND COMPOSITE—						
Steam and Sail ..	143	52,000	151	288,431	294	340,431
Total ..	5,421	11,885,931	4,166	13,132,988	9,587	25,018,919

NOTE.—Motor vessels and Sailing vessels fitted with auxiliary power are included in the figures shown for steamers.

It will be observed that over 96 per cent. of the total tonnage consists of steel or iron steamers.

During the twelve months ended June, 1920, plans of 1,299 vessels of 4,422,640 tons were passed by the Society for construction to the classification of Lloyd's Register.

NEW TONNAGE CLASSED.

The Committee assigned classes to 1,319 vessels of 4,253,523 tons gross during the year, of which 594 vessels of 1,391,808 tons were built in the United Kingdom, 480 vessels of 1,930,705 tons in the United States of America, and 105 vessels of 571,129 tons in Japan. Of the total, 2,009,495 tons were built for the United States (1,735,318 tons being for the United States Shipping Board), while the tonnage built for the United Kingdom was 1,234,911, and for Japan 44,957.

Particulars of the new tonnage classed by the Society during the last six years (that is to say since the beginning of the war), are given below:—

Year.	Steam. Tons.	Sail. Tons.	Total. Tons.
1914-15	1,289,827	5,796	1,295,623
1915-16	789,688	521	790,209
1916-17	1,371,915	4,210	1,376,125
1917-18	2,552,607	16,517	2,569,124
1918-19	3,760,806	40,415	3,801,221
1919-20	4,186,882	66,641	4,253,523

The vessels of great size which were lost during the war have not yet been replaced, the more urgent demand being for the replacement of general cargo vessels. Included in the tonnage classed during the year were 121 vessels, of 740,430 tons, built upon the Isherwood system of longitudinal framing, of which 43 of 253,975 tons were oil tankers. The total number of vessels classed during the year which were intended for carrying oil in bulk was 55 of 275,714 tons.

STEAMERS BURNING OIL FUEL.

The new ships classed during the year which were fitted for burning oil fuel numbered 426 vessels of 1,995,788 tons gross, as against 211 vessels of 1,193,650 tons classed during the previous twelve months. A

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very large number of steamers which had previously burned coal have also come under the survey of the Society's Surveyors both in the United Kingdom and abroad, with a view to being converted to burn oil fuel.

In this connection, it is of interest to note that from the Society's records it appears that, of the world's total tonnage of 100 tons and upwards recorded in the current edition of Lloyd's Register Book, the following approximate division as regards fuel may be made:—

- Vessels representing about
- 76 per cent. use coal as fuel.
- 16.3 per cent. are fitted to use oil as fuel for boilers.
- 1.7 per cent. use oil in internal combustion engines.
- 6 per cent. have sail power only.

Similar particulars compiled from Lloyd's Register Book for the previous year show that then, of the world's total tonnage of vessels of 100 tons and upwards, vessels representing about

- 82 per cent. used coal as fuel.
- 10.5 per cent. were fitted to use oil as fuel for boilers.
- 1.5 per cent. used oil in internal combustion engines.
- 6 per cent. had sail power only.

VESSELS WITH OIL ENGINES.

Since the Armistice a great development has taken place in the use of oil engines. During the year under review classes have been assigned to 28 new vessels of 79,805 tons, fitted with such engines as their main propelling power, 20 of these vessels having a collective tonnage of 76,993 tons. There are at present in course of construction under the Society's survey upwards of 150 sets of Diesel engines, and about the same number of sets of oil engines of other than the Diesel type, approximately half of which are building in the United Kingdom. In addition, oil engines are being used in large vessels as emergency sets. The largest Diesel engines now being constructed under the Society's survey are those for the "Glenogle," a twin-screw vessel of 9,150 tons, having 16 cylinders, 29 ¹/₁₆ in. diameter, and stroke 45 ³/₁₆ in. The largest oil-engined vessel completed during the year was the "Afrika" of 8,597 tons. This vessel was fitted with Diesel engines having 12 cylinders of 29 ¹/₁₆ in., 45 ³/₁₆ in. stroke. It may be noted that an increasing number of firms are now manufacturing oil engines, and that some of the engines at present being made are intended for vessels owned by large firms who previously have exclusively used steam engines in their vessels.

There have of late been considerable modifications of the design of oil engines, both of the Diesel and of other types. Most of the Diesel engines are of the four-stroke cycle, with oil fuel injected by blast of high-pressure air, but modifications of the plan adopted in submarine engines for the injection of fuel by pressure alone have been successfully adopted. This considerably lessens the air-compression plant required, as compressed air is only then required for starting and manoeuvring, and some economy in power is thus effected. It is worthy of note that in one type of oil engine other than Diesel, the manufacturers have developed in another direction by changing from a pressure system of fuel injection to one combining oil pressure with an added high-pressure air blast for more effectively spraying the oil.

Two types of opposed piston engines are being made. In these engines there are no cylinder covers.

The changes which are being made in oil engines other than Diesel are considerable. In the different types of engines usually made the maximum cylinder pressures range from 200 lbs. to 350 lbs. per square inch. At present, other types are being made in which pressures of 390, 450, 485, and 550 lbs. per square inch are to be employed.

GEARED STEAM TURBINES.

The success of geared steam turbines may be measured to some extent by the fact that of the total number of vessels classed during the past year no less than 245 of 1,286,046 tons were provided with this means of propulsion.

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MEXICAN OIL.

AMERICAN REPORT ON THE INDUSTRY.

A Report of considerable interest on the Petroleum Industry in Mexico has been prepared in the Latin-American Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce and published at Washington in "Commerce Reports" (13th September). This Report contains much more detail concerning individual wells and oil working than we are able to give here. But the following passages from the Report will show how interesting it is and with what care it has been prepared:—

MEXICO'S OUTPUT OF OIL.

The United States contributes approximately two-thirds of the oil supply of the world, but 40 per cent. of the producing fields in that country have become exhausted, and it is estimated that the oil reserves of the United States will not last longer than 20 to 25 years. Already the United States consume more oil than they produce. Mexico, which ranks second in oil production and has the greatest demonstrated supply, offers the most encouragement to the American oil industry, both for present production and geographical situation. A comparison of the following figures of the production of oil in Mexico, in the United States, and in the world since 1912, shows that the Mexican production has multiplied more than three times in the last seven years. While in 1913 Mexico supplied only one-fiftieth of the world's production of oil, in 1918 it furnished more than one-eighth. The production in the table below is given in barrels of 42 gallons:—

Year.	Mexico. Barrels.	United States. Barrels.	World. Barrels.
1913.. ..	25,902,439	248,446,230	384,667,550
1914.. ..	21,188,427	265,762,535	399,667,168
1915.. ..	32,910,508	281,104,104	426,379,894
1916.. ..	39,817,402	300,767,158	459,433,319
1917.. ..	55,292,770	335,315,303	505,362,367
1918.. ..	63,828,327	355,927,716	514,729,354
1919.. ..	87,359,533	377,719,000	—

POTENTIAL AND ACTUAL PRODUCTION.

These statistics show that the world's actual production of oil in 1918 was about 515,000,000 barrels. The potential production of Mexico during 1919 was 547,000,000 barrels. By the term "potential production" is meant the amount of oil that would be produced if each well were permitted to flow without any restraint being placed on it. In 1919 Mexico was potentially able to produce 32,000,000 barrels more oil than was actually produced in all other countries in 1918, and 170,000,000 barrels more than the United States production of 377,000,000 barrels in 1919. The potential production of the wells already drilled and producing in Mexico is estimated at from 1,500,000 to 1,900,000 barrels daily. But only about 12 per cent. of the potential capacity of the wells in Mexico is being actually produced. The full development of the potential possibilities of the industry in Mexico has been hindered by the lack of transportation both for oil and materials, by the lack of sufficient storage facilities, and by the disorganised political conditions of the country. The application of new legislation to the industry, the effect of which it has not been possible to fully ascertain at this time, has tended to check development operations. Yet the exports of oil from Mexico in the first half of 1920 show a notable increase over the shipments in previous years.

COMPARISON OF MEXICAN AND AMERICAN WELLS.

The enormous output of the wells in Mexico can best be illustrated by a comparison with the wells in the United States. The oldest wells in America are in the Appalachian region and number about 100,000, with an average daily yield of less than two-thirds barrel per well; the newest region is the Rocky Mountain with 400 wells and an average per well of 40 barrels daily; the Mid-Continent field of America with nearly 50,000 wells averages 9 barrels daily; the California field with an annual production of about 100,000,000 barrels, yields an average of 30 barrels daily per well. If all the producing wells of Mexico are taken into consideration, we find that during 1919 the average actual production per well was approximately 1,000 barrels daily. There are 25 wells in Mexico, which, if permitted to flow without restraint, would yield 600,000 barrels daily, or an average of 24,000 barrels per well per day. During the first six months of 1919, eight producing wells were drilled in the Tampico region with a possible total daily flow of 584,798 barrels.

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EXPLORATIONS FOR NEW FIELDS OF PRODUCTION.

Increasing attention is now being given to the exploration of various parts of the Republic for the discovery of oil. Geological conditions indicate that petroleum fields of greater importance than those now known will yet be discovered in Mexico. A late report of the Mexican Petroleum Department, of the Department of Commerce, Industry, and Labour, Mexico City, places the zone of possible production in the Gulf Coast States at over 80,000,000 acres, on the Pacific at about 50,000,000 acres, and in Lower California at about 18,000,000 acres, a total of 148,000,000 acres, or 230,000 square miles. Of this immense area only about 6,500,000 acres have been investigated, which illustrates the scope offered for wildcat operations in Mexico. The combined area of the fields now being exploited in Mexico does not exceed 800 square miles. The discovery of what is believed to be extensive petroleum deposits on some islands in the Gulf of California has been officially announced by the Mexican Government. These islands are close to the shore of Sinaloa, due west of Hermosilla, and the deposit is said to extend to the mainland on the peninsula of Lower California. The southern district of this peninsula has given indications of an extensive petroleum zone, and it is being thoroughly explored.

Exploration is also being carried on in different parts of Mexico, as follows: Durango, in the neighbourhood of Mapimi; Colima, in the vicinity of Santa Rosalia and of Manzanillo; Chihuahua, in the vicinity of Casas Grandes, Guzman, Trinidad, Santa Maria, south-east of Ojinaga, and near Juarez; Coahuila, at Ubalde, near Piedras Negras, and at Nuevo Laredo; Chiapas, in the Departments of Palenque and Mezcalapa; San Luis Potosi, in the Valles district; Jalisco, vicinity of Lake Chapala; and in various parts of Yucatan. Reports from geologists indicate that any discoveries made as a result of the above explorations will probably be of a petroleum with a paraffin base, or with a smaller amount of asphalt than that now being produced.

THE SALT WATER MENACE.

The potential production of oil has been very seriously diminished by the invasion of salt water in several of the most important fields, including the Tepetate, Huasteca, and Casiano. The Potrero del Llano well the property of the Mexican Eagle Co., after flowing for eight years and having produced more than 100,000,000 barrels of oil, began to yield salt water, and since December, 1918, it has been considered a loss. In November, 1919, the Casiano No. 7, actually producing 25,000 barrels daily, and owned by the Huasteca Petroleum Co., turned to salt water. The loss of this well caused this company to drop from first to second place in the production of Mexico in 1919. The wells of the Cortez Oil Corporation in Tepetate have been reported as having become a total loss through salt water. Seven of the principal wells of the Chinampa field have either ceased to flow or are yielding only water. From the Mexican Government's figures of a potential production of 1,592,740 barrels daily in March, 1919, and of 1,995,223 barrels daily in November, 1919, it would appear that the menace from salt water had not reached any great proportions, but it must be noted that during this time of apparent increasing potential production, the various companies had developed and brought in several new wells which more than offset the losses from salt water. The appearance of salt water in several of the oldest and largest producing fields will probably stimulate the exploration and development of other fields, particularly the known fields farther south.

OWNERSHIP OF MEXICAN WELLS.

Of the total investments in the oil industry of Mexico, 97 per cent. is held by foreigners. In the petroleum industry of the United States but 4 per cent. of the total amount invested is held by foreign capital. In 1918 there were 27 companies in Mexico which produced oil in commercial quantities, 17 of these being owned by Americans, 5 by Spanish-Mexican capital, 3 by Dutch, and 2 by British interests. Of the total of 63,828,326 barrels produced in Mexico in 1918, the American interests produced 73 per cent., British 21 per cent., Holland 4 per cent., and Spanish-Mexican 2 per cent. In 1919, however, the British interests materially increased their production. Only American and British interests shipped oil from Mexico during 1918, the oil exports having been 79 per cent. American and 21 per cent. British.

PIPE LINES.

Production of oil in Mexico depends primarily, at this time, on transportation facilities. Mexico can ship oil only up to the maximum amount of ship tonnage available, and it is equally true that it is impossible to utilise this tonnage to the utmost if there are no pipe lines to move the oil to the ports. Certain conditions, both economic and political

SPECIAL ARTICLES—continued.

have brought about in some Mexican fields a surplus of pipeline facilities, while in others, particularly the newer fields, production is delayed while lines are being constructed. It has been estimated that the monthly shipments of 6,000,000 barrels of petroleum could be increased to nearly 17,000,000 barrels if adequate transportation were available. New pipe lines now under actual construction will increase the carrying capacity by about 200,000 barrels per day, and lines have been projected with a carrying capacity of 100,000 barrels daily. Not all the pipe lines are provided with pumping stations, these being unnecessary in many cases, due to conduction by gravity. A great amount of the oil obtained in the Elbano, Panuco, and Topila fields is of such a low gravity and high viscosity that it cannot be economically pumped through pipe lines. The transportation of the Elbano oil is accomplished after removing the asphalt and heavy constituents and shipping the fuel oil in tank cars. A considerable amount of the oil from this district is used for fuel by the Mexican railroads. The Panuco product is exported from Mexico and has to be barge-d down the Panuco River to Tampico, where it is either loaded directly on the ships or stored. The oil from this district has such a high viscosity that it must be heated before delivering to barges or before loading on tank ships from storage.

PORTS, SHIPS, AND TERMINAL FACILITIES.

The loading facilities from the wharf at Tampico are ideal, the steamers being loaded from alongside the storage farms. At Tuxpam, however, most of the ships are loaded about a mile off-shore from flexible pipes connecting with submerged pipe lines. Approximately 90 per cent. of the shipments of oil are made from the port of Tampico. Although the number of tank ships available for carrying Mexican petroleum has been greatly increased during the past three years, there still remains a lack of ships, and production has had to be curtailed accordingly. The domestic consumption of crude and refined petroleum in Mexico is very small, the great bulk of the production being transported to tidewater and shipped in tankers to the United States, South America, Cuba, and Europe. A new corporation, the British Mexican Petroleum Company, with an initial paid-up capital of £2,000,000, has been formed and will establish a large fleet of tank steamers, acquiring storage facilities at the principal European ports for the bunkering of vessels with fuel oil. This company will also construct refineries for the handling of the crude oil of the Mexican Petroleum Co. Another company has been organized under the name of the Atlantic Gulf Oil Corporation, capital 20,000,000 dol., principally for the purpose of constructing or acquiring tank ships capable of shipping 10,000,000 barrels of oil annually to all portions of the world. The Corona Company last April began the construction of a new terminal at Chijol, which involves the expenditure of several millions of dollars, and which will not be completed before the spring of 1921.

TRANSPORTATION BY RAIL AND WATER.

The most important common carrier in the oil region is the Tampico Panuco Railroad, controlled by the Dutch Shell interests. The Huasteca Company operates a narrow-gauge railroad from Cerro Azul to its terminal at San Geronimo, and has just completed a railroad from Soledad to the trans-continental camp at Chinampa. Private roads for mule and motor cars from Los Naranjos to Cencillos and from La Pena to Potrero del Llano, are used by the Mexican Eagle Co. A private-owned road, owned by the Cortez Oil Co., is in operation from Tepetate to Saladero. The rivers La Llave, Tuxpam, Cucharas, and Tancochin, are all navigable for barges, and the Tamiahua lagoon is also navigable. The Panuco and Topila fields are readily accessible through the Rio Panuco.

INCREASE IN EXPORTS DURING 1920.

The exports of oil from Mexico in the first six months of the calendar year 1920 amounted to nearly 60,000,000 barrels, representing an increase of 72 per cent. over the exports in 1919. If this rate of increase is maintained throughout the year, the total exports for 1920 will reach 135,000,000 barrels in comparison with 78,000,000 barrels in 1919. The rising rate of exports is shown in the following table of the monthly shipments of Mexican oil in the first half of each of the last two years:—

Months.	1919. Barrels.	1920. Barrels.
January	5,294,786	8,160,841
February	4,911,984	7,687,943
March	5,179,076	10,560,535
April	6,132,903	10,155,279
May	6,329,722	12,052,568
June	6,917,641	11,220,720
Total, 6 months	34,766,112	59,837,886

SPECIAL ARTICLES—continued.

American and British companies shipped oil from the Tampico district during the period January-June, 1920, as follows:—

Month.	American. Barrels.	British. Barrels.
January	7,049,515	1,013,314
February	6,229,604	1,458,339
March	8,793,599	1,494,784
April	8,709,293	1,382,959
May	9,300,121	1,900,002
June	8,683,632	1,882,549
Total	48,765,704	9,131,947

DESTINATION OF MEXICAN OIL.

Of the total exports in June, 1920, the shipments from the Tampico district amounted to 10,566,181 barrels. From Puerto Lobos the shipments were 3,381,513 barrels, and from Tuxpam 1,472,553 barrels. The United States took 71 per cent. of the total, South America 8 per cent., Great Britain 4 per cent., Cuba 3 per cent., and Mexico itself 4 per cent., the small remainder going to various countries of North America and Europe. In accordance with its usual record the Huasteca Petroleum Company was the largest shipper, its exports for the month of June totalling 2,189,750 barrels. Production was somewhat curtailed in June by floods in the lower country, which damaged the oilfields.

It is of interest to compare the above figures of Mexico's exports with the United States statistics of imports of Mexican oil. The total imports of oil from Mexico into the United States in the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1920, reached the record figure of 2,821,693,174 gallons, or 67,183,170 barrels (at 42 gallons to the barrel). This shows a gain of 991,598,069 gallons, or 23,609,478 barrels, over the imports of the 1919 fiscal year, which amounted to 1,930,095,105 gallons, or 45,954,645 barrels. The gain was 100 per cent. over the imports of 1918, when the imports were somewhat more than 1,000,000,000 gallons. The June, 1920, imports of Mexican oil were 310,197,600 gallons, or slightly more than 8,000,000 barrels.

OUTLOOK FOR THE FUTURE.

The Carranza Government of Mexico was overthrown in May, 1920, by what amounted practically to a peaceful revolution. Adolfo de la Huerta, former governor of Sonora, has been chosen President *ad interim* by Congress pending the holding of a congressional and presidential election in the autumn of 1920. The public utterances of the principal persons in the new Government, as reported in the press, indicate a desire on their part to deal fairly with the foreign corporations engaged in the exploitation of Mexico's resources.

The Acting President of Mexico issued a decree on 16th July, 1920, establishing a Petroleum Consultation Committee, with the following functions:—

- I. Study of the laws and regulations relating to petroleum.
- II. Study of the controversies brought about by the petroleum problem.
- III. General investigation of the petroleum industries.
- IV. Development and encouragement of petroleum industries.
- V. Study of the problem of fuel as a basis for industrial development.
- VI. Study of national petroleum industries in relation to petroleum industries in other countries.
- VII. Technical decisions on petroleum problems submitted by the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labour, by the various Secretaries of State, or by others. These decisions or opinions must then be submitted to the decision of the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labour, or through him to the President.
- VIII. Compilation of general statistics on petroleum industries.
- IX. Study and formation of the constitutional basis for the founding of an Institute of Petroleum.

The new Petroleum Committee may call in technical advisers if such persons are needed in the execution of the committee's labours, which are entirely independent of those of the Department of Petroleum.

The chairman of this new committee is the Secretary of Industry, Commerce and Labour, Jacinto B. Treviño, and the members appointed to date are engineers and lawyers. The investigations of this committee should be an important factor in the determination of an equitable basis for the exploitation of petroleum in Mexico.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE PETROLEUM INDUSTRY.

On 2nd July, 1920, the "Universal" of Mexico published the statement, which was claimed to be official, that the petroleum industry in Mexico was worth 600,000,000 pesos (300,000,000 dol.). This statement has been verified by a well-known engineering and geological expert. In detail the investments in the petroleum industry follow:—

SPECIAL ARTICLES—continued.

	Dols.
1,000 (approximately) wells perforated and producing ..	100,000,000
Value of the land upon which the wells are located ..	50,000,000
Pipe lines, railroads, and rolling stock	50,000,000
Refineries machinery, and buildings	50,000,000
Miscellaneous producing properties, of which the greater part belongs to Great Britain	50,000,000
	300,000,000

To the above might be added approximately 50,000,000 dols. as being invested in ships for the transportation of oil. American capital represents about 70 per cent. of the total investments in the petroleum industry in Mexico, and British and Dutch capital about 27 per cent., the remaining 3 per cent. being Mexican and other interests.

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.]

INCREASE IN TRADE WITH SOUTH AFRICA.

A cable from the Head Office of the National Bank of South Africa announces that the values of British South African imports and exports, excluding gold and specie, for seven months ended 31st July are as follows:—

	1919.	1920.
	January-July.	January-July.
	£	£
Imports	29,105,146	50,555,261
Exports	27,992,413	32,050,796

The chief export values are:—

	£
Raw gold	22,879,403
Diamonds	8,013,442
Wool	14,249,948
Sheepskins	1,725,564
Hides	988,690
Goatskins	765,467

The proportion of British to foreign merchandise imported is as follows:—

From United Kingdom now 55.5 per cent., compared with 44.4 per cent. in 1919.

Other British possessions 11.6 per cent., compared with 15 per cent. in 1919.

Foreign countries 32.9 per cent., compared with 40.6 per cent. in 1919.

The oversea cargoes landed at Union ports amount to 1,097,699 tons, compared with 673,812 tons in 1919.

COMMITTEE ON RAILWAY AGREEMENTS.

The Minister of Transport has appointed a Departmental Committee on Railway Agreements to consider and report as to:—

- (i) The nature and terms of the Agreements made between the Government and the Railway Companies relating to the possession by the Government of the undertakings of the Companies.
- (ii) The possible extent of the outstanding liabilities of the State thereunder, according to the interpretations which may be placed upon such Agreements.
- (iii) Whether, with due regard to cost, any further steps should be taken to secure that the interests of the State in reference to such Agreements are adequately safeguarded.

and generally to make such recommendations as appear desirable in the circumstances.

The Committee is composed as follows:—

- Lord Colwyn, Chairman.
- Major H. Barnes, M.P.
- Sir Godfrey Collins, K.B.E., C.M.G., M.P.
- Mr. William Graham, M.P., LL.B.
- Sir Hardman Lever, Bt., K.C.B.
- Sir Halford Mackinder, M.P.
- Sir Thomas Robinson, M.P.
- Mr. W. Peter Rylands.

Mr. E. Twentyman, Ministry of Transport, will act as Secretary, and all communications should be

NOTES ON TRADE—continued.

addressed to him at the Ministry of Transport, 6, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W. 1.

During the war the Government, in connection with the control of railways, made agreements on various points involving large financial obligations. A strong feeling was shown in the House of Commons that these commitments should be examined by an independent committee, and the Prime Minister informed Major Barnes on 5th August that a Committee would be appointed.

The general effect of the various agreements was as follows:—

The railways were taken over by the Government under the Regulation of the Forces Act, 1871, which provides for Government control only from week to week. This position of affairs—which inevitably led to arrangements of a temporary or emergency character, continued from 4th August, 1914, to 15th August, 1919, when the Ministry of Transport Act was passed. The Government in 1914 agreed that the compensation to the railways should be the sum by which the net receipts during possession fell below those for 1913, and in September, 1916, Mr. Ruiciman, then at the Board of Trade, extended the period of guarantee of the railway net receipts to two years after the war. The Ministry of Transport Act, however, shortened this period and the guarantee now terminates on 15th August, 1921. Fifteen per cent has already been added to the amounts paid to the Companies in respect of maintenance work not carried out calculated at 1913 costs. These payments are merely on account of the ultimate cost of making good arrears at the increased prices which will obtain when the work of maintenance is actually carried out. It was further agreed that the payments in respect of these arrears should not take into account abnormal wear and tear due, during the period of control, to heavy munitions and military traffic. From the beginning of control it was agreed in August, 1916, that payment should be made to the Companies in respect of works and rolling stock, etc., charged to capital and brought into use subsequent to 31st December, 1912. Payments to be calculated at 4 per cent. per annum. This rate afterwards became 5 per cent. and was allowed on capital as spent. There was yet another Agreement in August, 1916, that at the end of control payment should be made to each Company equal to the difference between book value of stores in stock at the beginning of the war and the value of similar stores calculated at the prices ruling at the end of control.

INSTITUTE OF METALS: PROGRAMME OF LECTURES.

An attractive programme of lectures has been arranged for the 1920-21 Session of the British Institute of Metals. The lecturers include such well-known authorities as the Right Hon. Lord Weir of Eastwood, P.C., who will lecture to the Scottish Local Section on "Some Notes on Foundries and Production" on 27th October, at the Institute of Engineers and Shipbuilders in Scotland, 39, Elnbank Crescent, Glasgow; Dr. W. Rosenham, D.Sc., F.R.S., who will deliver an address on "The Crystal Boundary," on 18th March, 1921, to the Sheffield Local Section in the Mappin Hall of the University of Sheffield; and Professor T. Turner, M.Sc., A.R.S.M., who is to deliver the Annual May Lecture, the most important non-ferrous metals discourse of the year, on 4th May, at the Institute of Mechanical Engineers, Storey's Gate, Westminster, S.W. 1.

It should be noted that the meetings of the various Local Sections are free to Members of the Institute of Metals. Ballots for the election of Members to the Institute will be held on 15th December, 1920, and on 23rd February, and 20th April, 1921. The Secretary of the Institute (and Editor of its publications) is Mr. G. Shaw Scott, M.Sc., 36, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

COMMERCIAL CODED TELEGRAMS TO BALTIC STATES.

In reply to a recent enquiry respecting the use of commercial codes in telegrams between the United Kingdom and the Baltic States, the Postmaster-General informed the Department of Overseas Trade that as regards Latvia, the only conditions imposed are those of the local authorities in Latvia. At this

NOTES ON TRADE—continued.

end, the position is that all telegrams must be in plain language, but it is understood the General Post Office will accept codes at the sender's risk, as the local authorities in Latvia may, or may not, accept them.

As regards Esthonia code telegrams are now definitely accepted if they are addressed to well-known firms; on condition that, when and if called for, the codes must be produced for the Esthonian Government.

THE ZANZIBAR AND KENYA PROTECTORATES.

The idea appears to exist that the name of the Zanzibar Protectorate has been changed as a result of the establishment of the Kenya Colony and Protectorate.

The Zanzibar Protectorate consists of the island dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar, and is unaffected either in name or in constitution by the changes on the mainland.

The Kenya Protectorate consists of the mainland dominions of the Sultan of Zanzibar. These formed a part of the East Africa Protectorate, the remainder of which has been annexed as the Colony of Kenya.

LATVIAN CONSULATE IN LONDON.

Attention is drawn to the recent change of address of the Latvian Consulate in London, which is now 329, High Holborn, W.C. 1.

BRITISH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN SWITZERLAND.

The deputation from the British Chamber of Commerce in Switzerland, which visited the United Kingdom in June and July (see the "Journal" of 3rd June, p. 736), in order to make known the scope and objects of the newly-formed Chamber, recently gave an account of their tour. As a result of its success it was stated that some 70 members had been secured for the Chamber, and connections had been established from which, in due course, further good results would follow.

The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Berne further states that at a later meeting Mr. Alexander Richardson, at present resident in Basle as the representative of an important English textile firm, was appointed General Secretary as from 1st October.

A ground floor set of four rooms has been taken by the Chamber as from 1st October, at 20 Rittergasse, which is in the centre of Basle, and near the great financial and business houses.

ADVANCE INVOICES FOR EXPORTS TO BRITISH WEST INDIES.

H.M. Trade Commissioner in Trinidad calls attention to the serious inconvenience caused to importers there by the non-receipt of invoices or Bills of Lading at the time that the goods arrive. It is stated that this happens with many consignments of goods from the United Kingdom. It is understood that owing to shipping difficulties it has been difficult for exporting firms to despatch the necessary documents at the right time, but, as the local banks facilitate the clearance of goods consigned to firms of any standing, it is suggested that an advance invoice would meet the case.

MINING CONCESSIONS IN ALGERIA.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 5th September, published a Decree, dated 28th August, enacting the conditions under which mining concessions in Algeria may be authorised.

The text of the Decree (in French), to which is annexed a draft of the *cahier des charges*, drawn up in accordance with Article 4 of the Law of 9th September, 1919, and approved by the President of the French Republic, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Enquiry Office of the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

Exhibitions and Fairs.**BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR.**

Two new sections have been added to the London British Industries Fair for 1921. The sports goods section, hitherto comparatively subsidiary, will expand this year into an important and representative display. It is only fitting that an industry so essentially British in character should make a strong showing at the great national industrial fair. The fame of British sport is world-wide, and the foreign visitor will expect to see the best goods. He will not be disappointed at the 1921 British Industries Fair. So keenly have manufacturers taken up the opportunity of making a really strong section that an exceptionally fine display of wide range is guaranteed.

In previous years the furniture section has been confined to knock-down furniture for export, but at next February's Fair the section will embrace all types of furniture. This departure also is giving most promising results.

FOREIGN SAMPLES EXHIBITION AT NOTTINGHAM.

A range of approximately 300 samples of Hosiery and Hosiery Underwear of foreign origin, for which there is a ready sale abroad, is being exhibited (in conjunction with the Nottingham Chamber of Commerce) in the Board Room of the Federation of Lace and Embroidery Employers' Associations, Nottingham (12th to 14th October).

These articles represent the best selling lines in the various markets from which they were procured by the Department of Overseas Trade, and give a very clear indication as to the type of goods in which foreign competitors are specialising.

Each sample bears particulars as to price and markets whence obtained, and in many cases detailed information is given regarding popular sizes, etc.

In addition to the hosiery samples, several hundred samples of lace, lace curtain patterns, embroideries and insertions of German and Japanese manufacture, which have recently been received from various overseas markets, will also be available for inspection. These samples should prove very useful as illustrating designs in vogue at present.

An officer of the Department of Overseas Trade is in attendance at the Exhibition, and will render all possible assistance to firms who may desire to consult him regarding market conditions, tariffs, etc. Names of agents in any particular market will also be supplied on application.

Several reports accompany the samples forwarded from the Department, and will be available for perusal.

EMPIRE TIMBER EXHIBITION: CATALOGUES.

Catalogues of the Empire Timber Exhibition, giving full information in respect of practically all timber grown within the Empire, can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. Price 2s.

FORTHCOMING FAIRS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

EXHIBITION OF THE BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ART—
217, Knightsbridge, S.W. 7.

DAIRY SHOW—
October 19th-22nd, at Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington.

BREWERS' EXHIBITION—
Opens October 30th, at Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington.

INTERNATIONAL COMMERCIAL MOTOR VEHICLE EXHIBITION—
October 14th-23rd, at Olympia. Organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd., 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR EXHIBITION—
November 4th-13th, at Olympia and the White City. Organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd., 83, Pall Mall, London, S.W. 1.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—continued.

- LAUNDRY TRADES EXHIBITION**—
November 7th-24th, at Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington.
- THE CYCLE AND MOTOR-CYCLE SHOW**—
November 29th-December 4th, at Olympia. Organised by the Cycle and Motor-Cycle Manufacturers' and Traders' Union, Ltd., The Towers, Coventry.
- GLASGOW SHIPBUILDING, ENGINEERING, AND ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION**—
Kelvin Hall, Nov. 8th-Dec. 4th. Apply J. M. Freer, Kelvin Hall, Glasgow.
- INTERNATIONAL ADVERTISING EXHIBITION**—
White City, November 29th-December 4th. Apply to:—
S. G. Houghton, 167, Strand, W.C. 2.
- TOY AND FANCY GOODS EXHIBITION**—
King's Hall, Manchester, January 3rd-14th, 1921.
- EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION**—
Olympia, February 10th-26th. Apply to Organising Secretary, "Daily Mail" Efficiency Exhibition, 130, Fleet Street, London, E.C. 4.
- BRITISH INDUSTRIES FAIR**—
White City, London, February 21st-March 4th, 1921. Birmingham, same period. Glasgow, Feb. 28th-March 11th.
- CLOTHING, OUTFITTING AND WOOLLEN TRADES EXHIBITION**—
Royal Agricultural Hall, March 8th-18th. Apply to:—
International Trade Exhibitions, Ltd., Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
- DRAPERY TEXTILE AND WOMEN'S WEAR EXHIBITION**—
Royal Agricultural Hall, April 4th-15th. Apply to:—
International Trade Exhibitions, Ltd., Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
- INTERNATIONAL BUILDING TRADES EXHIBITION**—
Olympia, April. Apply, Directors, 43, Essex Street, Strand, W.C. 2E.
- GLASGOW BAKERS', GROCERS', CONFECTIONERS' AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION**—
Kelvin Hall, April 5th-15th, 1921.
- INTERNATIONAL RUBBER EXHIBITION**—
London, June, 1921.
- LONDON FAIR AND MARKET**—
Royal Agricultural Hall, July 4th-15th, 1921. Apply to:—
International Trade Exhibitions, Ltd., Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

OVERSEAS.

- VENICE ART EXHIBITION**—
Twelfth Exhibition of International Art, April 15th to October 31st, by Municipality, at the Exhibition Palace. Address:—
Ufficio di Segreteria dell'Esposizione (Municipio), Venice.
- RIGA TRADE FAIR (LATVIA)**—
Last week in September, for five weeks.
- BARCELONA INTERNATIONAL FAIR**—
October 24th-31st. Applications to La Direccion General de la Feria de Barcelona, Fernando 30, Barcelona.
- ROME AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION**—
(See "Journal," June 24th.)
- TRIESTE SAMPLE FAIR**—
October 9th.
- LYONS FAIR**—
October 1st-15th.
- TRIESTE FAIR**—
September 26th. (See "Journal," July 22nd, page 95.)
- SAN PAOLO (BRAZIL)**—
British Chamber of Commerce Exhibition (Glass, Pottery and Earthenware), October 1st-December 1st.
- TURIN EXHIBITION**—
October.
- MADRID SAMPLE FAIR**—
October.
- SHANGHAI**—
Exhibition of American and Chinese products late in the year.
- AUSTRALIAN MOTOR SHOW**—
Sydney, January 7th, 1921.
- MILWAUKEE SHOE EXPOSITION**—
January 10th-13th, 1921. Association of National Shoe Retailers.
- CEYLON MOTOR SHOW**—
Colombo, January 22nd-29th.
- DELHI MOTOR SHOW**—
February 7th.
- BRUSSELS COMMERCIAL FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)**—
April 4th-20th. Apply to:—
Foires Commerciales Bruxelles, Grand Place 19, Bruxelles.

TRADE TOURS.

Trade Tours are under organisation by the Department of Overseas Trade, as follows:—

- To the British Dominions, leaving early in 1921.
To South America
To Far East
To United States

To follow.

Full particulars may be had on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street London, S W 1

Imperial and Foreign Trade.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

BRITISH INDIA.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS IN AUGUST.

The trade returns for August, 1920, published by the Department of Statistics, India, show that the imports amounted to nearly Rs.31 crores (£31,000,000) in value, compared with Rs.16 crores (£16,000,000) in August, 1919, and Rs.16 crores (£11,000,000) in August, 1913. This constitutes a fresh record, having exceeded the previous month's record of Rs.28 crores (£28,000,000). The exports, including re-exports, amounted to nearly Rs.21 crores (£21,000,000), against Rs.27 crores (£27,000,000) in August, 1919, and Rs.18 crores (£12,000,000) in August, 1913.

As compared with August, 1919, the principal increases under imports were in cotton piece-goods, Rs.5.50 lakhs (£5,500,000), cotton twist and yarn Rs.1.33 lakhs (£1,330,000), metals Rs.1.83 lakhs (£1,830,000), and motor cars and motor cycles Rs.74 lakhs (£750,000). Under exports, hides and skins decreased by Rs.3.11 lakhs (£3,110,000), seeds by Rs.2.18 lakhs (£2,500,000), and raw cotton by Rs.1.15 lakhs (over £1,000,000). Imports for the five months, April to August, 1920, were valued at Rs.130 crores (£130,000,000), against Rs.71 crores (£71,000,000), during the corresponding period of 1919, and against Rs.72 crores in 1913. Exports, including re-exports during the same period, also amounted to Rs.120 crores (£120,000,000), as compared with Rs.119 crores (£119,000,000) in 1919, and Rs.97 crores in 1913.

CANADA.

TRADE WITH CUBA.

The details of Cuba's import trade in 1919 show what a wonderful market this prosperous little country of 2,800,000 souls offers to exporting nations, states the "Weekly Bulletin" of the Department of Trade and Commerce (Commercial Intelligence Branch), Ottawa.

A feature of post-war trade has been the phenomenal increase of imports from the Orient, particularly from China and Japan, as well as from British India. British India supplies Cuba with nearly all her requirements of sugar bags, a trade now worth several million dollars annually. China, Japan and India all send rice to Cuba, rice and codfish being the staple diets of the Cuban worker. Large quantities of rice were shipped to Cuba this year, with the result that Havana docks and warehouses are jammed with thirty million dollars' worth of rice, which should be sufficient for Cuba's requirements for much more than one season.

IMPORTS INTO CUBA IN 1913, 1918 AND 1919.

Following are the figures for 1913, 1918 and 1919, giving the values of the merchandise imported from the countries named:—

	1913.	1918.	1919.
	Dols.	Dols.	Dols.
United States	71,753,872	222,262,276	273,202,065
Argentina	1,657,796	1,067,048	1,228,179
Canada	1,498,964	4,791,412	6,670,385
Chile	230,964	901,377	1,322,526
Mexico	938,180	4,044,866	5,655,127
Porto Rico	3,403,716	3,314,415	4,062,036
Uruguay	2,222,436	3,796,757	5,176,008
Germany	9,515,104	—	197,499
Belgium	2,520,233	—	60,678
Spain	10,228,561	10,392,529	15,917,350
France	8,237,276	7,041,211	9,929,252
United Kingdom	16,097,681	9,154,567	8,816,154
China	130,943	3,579,473	2,160,147
British India	2,360,438	17,719,382	7,201,158
Japan	170,854	4,115,545	10,097,386
All other countries....	4,843,572	5,438,357	7,600,673
	135,810,590	297,622,215	359,326,624

IMPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

These figures show that the United States supplied over 75 per cent. of the total value of Cuba's imports for 1919,

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

making Cuba one of her best customers. With the reductions of ten to forty per cent. from the general tariff rate granted to goods of United States origin, it is but to be expected that the United States should supply the greater part of Cuba's importation.

The figures of Cuba's imports from Canada show that Canada has enjoyed a steadily increasing trade with the Island Republic, viz., from a value of 1,498,964 dols. in 1913 to 6,670,385 dols. in 1919.

CODFISH AND POTATOES FROM CANADA.

More than half of the growth in imports from Canada is accounted for by the increases both in quantities and in values of Canada's staple articles of export to Cuba—codfish and potatoes.

Codfish shipments grew from 7,355,000 pounds, valued at 27,974 dols. in 1913, to 18,197,822 pounds, valued at 2,924,331 dols., in 1919. During and since the war Canadian codfish has dominated the Cuban market. In 1913 Canada, the United Kingdom, and Norway shared about equally in Cuba's imports of codfish, whereas in 1918 Canadian codfish comprised 60 per cent. of the total imports of that commodity. While imports of codfish from Norway and the United Kingdom fell away in 1918 to an almost negligible figure, imports from the United States increased in value from 45,547 dols. in 1913 to 1,751,939 in 1918. This year increasing quantities of Norwegian and even Japanese codfish are arriving at Havana.

Canada's share of Cuba's potato imports has not changed a great deal in recent years. Canada has usually supplied from 25 to 50 per cent. of this country's annual requirements, the remainder coming from the United States. In 1913 potato imports from Canada were valued at 537,202 dols., as compared with 1,587,568 dols. in 1918.

OTHER CANADIAN EXPORTS TO CUBA.

Canada's share of the hay and oats trade of Cuba has fallen off. In 1913 Canada exported to Cuba 3,617 tons of hay, valued at 84,173 dols., and 4,362,136 lb. of oats valued at 70,111 dols. In 1919 the value of the Canadian hay crop imported came to 24,100 dols., and that of oats to only 3,965 dols.

Pre-war exports to Cuba of other typical Canadian products were very limited in range and value. The total exports of wood and paper products, farm produce, construction materials other than lumber, amounted to only a few thousand dollars.

NEW IMPORTS FROM CANADA.

Within the last three or four years, however, Canada has built up a valuable malt business with Cuba. Canadian barley malt first made its appearance in Cuba in 1915, when some 388,941 lb., valued at 13,120 dols., were imported. In 1919 this had increased to 1,029,135 dols. Three years ago the United States supplied Cuba with nearly all her barley malt; to-day Canada has practically a monopoly of the trade.

Until last year, Canadian flour was practically unknown in Cuba. In 1917 not a single barrel was imported, but last year 26,960 barrels, valued at 347,136 dols., were imported. Canadian brands of flour have now become so popular that the Canadian Trade Commissioner has had numerous requests from Cuban merchants that they be placed in direct communication with Canadian mills with a view to securing their representation.

Cuba has imported Canadian herrings for several years, but Canadian canned salmon and sardines are comparatively new to the Cuban taste. The Cuban is very fond of fish foods. There also appear to be openings in Cuba for dairy produce and meat products. Half the butter imports come from Denmark, and Cuba is about the largest user of lard per head of any country in the world.

Contracts for 2,000 tons of Canadian newsprint have been made by Cuban dealers, out of an estimated total consumption this year of 10,000 tons.

An absolutely new feature of Canadian exports to Cuba is the rapidly-growing trade in cement and building plaster. A year ago Cuban building interests had not heard of Canadian cement. Now they are all clamouring for it. The Canadian Trade Commissioner has received over twenty requests for Canadian cement accounts, due to the splendid reputation established by one Canadian brand. Several thousand barrels of this brand had been reaching Havana monthly until the recent shortage in Canada.

The Canadian building plaster trade with Cuba is only a few months old, yet one dealer has contracted for 60,000 barrels of Nova Scotia plaster.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

GAMBIA.

FOREIGN TRADE IN 1919.

(From the Receiver-General of Customs.)

BATHURST.

The total value of the country's import and export trade (exclusive of specie) in the year 1919 amounted to £2,409,561, an increase of £607,245, as compared with the trade of 1918. The value of imports amounted to £1,179,640, or an increase of £260,214 on the year; those of exports to the record total of £1,229,921, or £347,031 more than in 1918.

IMPORTS SHOWING INCREASES.

The principal articles of import showing increases during the past year, in both quantities and values, were jute bags, biscuits, and cabin bread, building materials, cement, coal, cotton yarn, wheat flour, and hardware.

IMPORTS OF COTTON YARN AND PIECE-GOODS.

The quantity of cotton yarn imported amounted to 1,181,636 lb., valued at £46,954, showing an increase in quantity of 1,030,399 lb. and in value of £23,439, as compared with 1918. Of the total quantity imported, the United Kingdom supplied nearly 89.01 per cent.

Cotton piece-goods were the only leading import which showed a decrease for 1919, the fall amounting to £92,711 in value.

PROPORTION OF IMPORTS BY COUNTRIES.

Excluding specie, the proportion of imports from all countries for the past two years and for 1913 was as follows:—

Country.	1913.	1918.	1919
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
United Kingdom	41	58	57
British Possessions	15	15	14
France and French Possessions	27	8	8
United States	—	16	19
Germany	10	—	—
Others	7	3	2

IMPORTS OF HARDWARE.

The value of hardware imported into the Colony increased to £47,764 in 1919, from £17,835 in 1918. The trade was shared almost equally between the United Kingdom and the United States. In 1913, however, the United Kingdom supplied 61.92 per cent. of the total, and France about 30 per cent. The United States has now displaced the latter, and has also taken a share of the trade of the United Kingdom.

IMPORTS OF SUGAR.

Before the war the sugar trade also belonged to France, but has now similarly passed into the hands of the United States, who supplied during the last year 4,012 cwt., the balance of 1,412 cwt. imported coming from Mauritius. The total value of these imports was £12,987, as compared with £7,867 in 1918, when the quantity received was 2,518 cwt.

IMPORTS OF TOBACCO.

The United Kingdom supplied the greater part of the manufactured tobacco imported into the Colony, which amounted in all to 11,717 lb., valued at £3,740. Practically the whole of the unmanufactured tobacco, viz., 718,788 lb., valued at £49,969, was imported from the United States.

TOTAL VALUE OF EXPORTS.

The value of exports during 1919 exceeded those of all previous years at £1,229,921 (excluding specie), or £347,031 in excess of 1918 shipments. Of the total exports, the produce of the Colony accounted for £1,185,255.

EXPORTS OF GROUND NUTS.

The principal exports from Gambia are ground nuts, palm kernels, and hides. The ground nut crop, estimated at 75,000 tons, was good, and 70,290 tons, valued at £1,154,429, were exported during the year, this being 13,800 tons and £254,110 in excess of 1918. Of the quantity exported, 95.68 per cent. went to the United Kingdom, and the balance to other British Possessions and Denmark.

EXPORTS OF PALM KERNELS.

The exports of palm kernels amounted to 671 tons, valued at £15,324. The best previous year was 1916, when 669 tons, valued at £14,671, were shipped. The whole of last year's shipments went to the United Kingdom, with the exception of 45 tons sent to French Senegal.

EXPORTS OF HIDES.

Hides to the number of 14,405, weighing 193,038 lb., and valued at £8,419, were exported during the past year, and,

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

with the exception of 200 shipped to French Senegal, all went to the United Kingdom. The total was the smallest number recorded for some years past.

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPORTS.

The following table shows the distribution of the export trade during the past two years and 1916:—

	1916.	1918.	1919.
	Percentage	Percentage	Percentage
United Kingdom	53.10	93.82	91.44
British Possessions46	1.10	1.72
France and its Possessions	36.58	2.72	2.59
Denmark	5.63	—	4.24
Others	4.23	2.36	.01

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF SPECIE.

The total value of specie imported was £70,680 (British), and the value of specie exported £323,600 (British). Paper currency was imported in large quantities and took the place of silver, which latter was almost unobtainable in the last quarter of the year reviewed.

NEW ZEALAND.

IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE, JANUARY—JUNE.

(From R. W. Dalton, H.M. Trade Commissioner.)

WELLINGTON.

Imports into New Zealand exceeded exports in value during the first six months of the present year, and, as stated in the "Journal" of 12th August, the United Kingdom's share of imports shows a gratifying increase over the corresponding period of last year.

Imports during the first six months of 1920 increased in value to £24,198,674, as compared with £15,876,502 in the first six months of 1919. This increase took place principally during the second quarter of the year, the imports for which were valued at £14,407,613, as against £7,575,772 during the second quarter of 1919. The following figures are of interest as showing the relative shares of the chief countries of origin, in the import trade of New Zealand:—

Countries.	* First 6 months of 1919.		First 6 months 1920.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
United Kingdom.. ..	6,632,542	41.8	10,334,781	42.2
Canada	831,096	5.2	1,140,348	4.9
Australia.. ..	2,298,335	14.4	5,253,417	21.8
United States	3,830,089	24.1	4,449,949	18.2
Japan	823,388	5.3	491,455	2.0
Other countries	1,461,052	9.2	2,628,724	10.9
Total	£15,876,502	100.0	£24,198,674	100.0

*Excludes imports of gold specie and gold bullion.

It will be seen from these figures that the principal increases have been from the United Kingdom and Australia, the two countries together accounting for over 60 per cent. of the import trade during the first half of 1920. Smaller increases have been experienced in the imports from Canada and the United States, while the imports from Japan show a decline.

INCREASE IN UNITED KINGDOM GOODS.

In connection with the large increase in the imports from the United Kingdom, it is stated, in so far as the hardware trade is concerned, that considerable quantities of goods ordered during the past year, or even previously, have now come forward. In spite of the increase of stocks thus occasioned, it is understood that buying will continue, and that the demand in New Zealand for goods of this class is such that no difficulty is anticipated with regard to their disposal. Recent shipments of such goods as iron bars and bolts, corrugated galvanised iron, and fencing wire, have been mentioned particularly in this connection.

As regards the imports of soft goods, great satisfaction is felt regarding the increased consignments which have arrived during the past quarter. Further shipments of cotton and woollen goods are stated to be on the water, and no diminution in buying is anticipated.

The opinion has been expressed that the increasing volume of trade during the present year is largely the result of increased production on the part of the British manufacturer, and partly due to the release of consignments of goods previously held up in the United Kingdom owing to the congestion of transport.

Further enquiries are being made in order to discover to what extent any increase in shipping facilities may have contributed to the increased import trade. Enquiries are also being made from the New Zealand Customs Department

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

with a view to ascertaining in what particular lines the imports from the United Kingdom have advanced.

EXPORTS.

Exports from New Zealand declined from £29,570,348 in the first six months of 1919, to £22,824,872 in the first six months of 1920. The share of exports to the United States rose from 5.8 per cent. to 14.3 per cent., and the shares of Canada, Australia and Japan also increased. The share of the United Kingdom in the export trade of New Zealand decreased by approximately 10 per cent. of the total.

The following table shows the value of exports to the countries named, during the period under review, together with the relative share of each:—

Countries.	* First six months of 1919.		First six months of 1920.	
	£	Per cent.	£	Per cent.
United Kingdom	25,201,177	85.0	17,062,981	74.8
Canada	393,041	1.4	810,311	3.6
Australia.. ..	919,919	3.2	1,213,579	5.4
United States of America	1,711,977	5.8	3,280,326	14.3
Japan	1,684	—	4,472	—
Other countries	1,342,550	4.6	453,203	1.9
Total	£29,570,348	100.0	£22,824,872	100.0

*Excludes gold specie and gold bullion.

During the first half of 1919 the total exports exceeded the total imports by £13,693,846, while in the first half of 1920 the total imports exceeded the total exports by £1,373,802.

TRADE OUTLOOK IN THE OTAGO DISTRICT.

(From H.M. Trade Correspondent.)

DUNEDIN.

Trade in the Otago district shows some decline; but it may be only a temporary lull, such as usually occurs between the winter and spring seasons, and to the anticipations of more favourable markets shortly.

The winter season has been a particularly favourable one for the farming community. Stock have come through it in excellent condition, and the country is more than usually advanced. Autumn-sown crops have done well, and the spring sowing will probably be above the average of recent years. The fruit-growing industry is making good progress and, with the improved marketing conditions that are in prospect, should in the course of the next two or three years be quite an important one.

Those connected with the building and associated trades are a good deal concerned at a recent regulation giving the Government power to restrict building operations to absolutely essential work while the present scarcity of labour and supplies continues. The purpose of the regulation is that the Government's scheme for providing workers' dwellings and school, and ex-soldiers' farm buildings, may be expedited. In connection with the former class of building, a proposal has been submitted to the Government for the utilisation of the labour and materials available in Dunedin a few months hence for the construction of 100 standardised houses of from four to six rooms, the work to be supervised by the master builders. In the event of the proposition being agreed to, all other classes of building work would be suspended. There is, however, strong opposition to any form of restriction, and it may be that the regulation will be so modified as to permit of urgent work in connection with industrial enterprises being undertaken.

The Dunedin hydro-electric scheme, which is now under the consideration of the Government, is expected to take definite shape in the course of a few months. It will probably be a very extensive one, and, while supplying power for industrial purposes to a considerable part of Otago, will provide the means of irrigating a large area of high-class agricultural land in that district.

The financial situation is satisfactory, but the altered conditions relating to the sale of some classes of produce for shipment abroad will necessitate considerable assistance from the banks, and it will be given provided shipping and market prospects are favourable.

RHODESIA.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, JANUARY—JUNE, 1920.

According to statistics issued by the Department of Customs and Excise of the Union of South Africa, the imports into and exports from Southern and Northern Rhodesia during the six months ended 30th June, 1920, were as follows:—

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

IMPORTS INTO SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The total value of imports into Southern Rhodesia during the period under review was £2,320,356, as compared with £1,482,368 in the corresponding months of 1919, of which £585,555 and £351,760 respectively represented South African produce.

The value of imports of foodstuffs in the period under review totalled £393,847, compared with £194,587 in the corresponding months of 1919. The proportions of South African produce were respectively £218,705 and £146,774.

Cotton manufactures were imported to the value of £352,539 in January-June, 1920, against £167,300 in the first half of last year. Imports of South African goods accounted for merely £4,457 and £389 of the respective totals. Hardware and cutlery imports were valued at £81,671 in the first six months of 1920, against £39,622 in January-June, 1919; the proportions of imports of South African goods were respectively £9,433 and £3,010. Imports of agricultural and dairy implements and machinery in January-June, 1920, were valued at £40,094 (South African products £537), against £19,617 (South African products £516), in January-June, 1919.

The value of imports from the United Kingdom during January-June, 1920, was £1,088,917, or 66.4 per cent. of the whole of the imports from all sources, as compared with £537,534, or 61.3 per cent. in January-June, 1919. Other parts of the British Empire contributed £148,916, or 9.1 per cent., against £179,640, or 11.3 per cent., and foreign countries £400,853, or 24.5 per cent., against £347,527, or 27.4 per cent. respectively.

EXPORTS FROM SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The total value of exports, including re-exports, from Southern Rhodesia, during the first half of 1920, was £2,577,012, as compared with £1,828,596 in the first half of 1919. Towards these amounts, however, exports of raw gold contributed £1,150,830 in January-June, 1920, and £1,012,122 in the same months of 1919. Excluding gold, the leading exports in point of value in the first half of the current year were: copper (£191,506, against £247,547 in January-June, 1919), raw asbestos (£160,165, against £84,398), and cattle for slaughter (£121,379, against £45,356).

IMPORTS INTO NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The value of imports into Northern Rhodesia during the first half of 1920 was £278,581, as compared with £186,259 in the corresponding period of 1919. South African produce contributed £96,791 and £68,255 respectively to these figures.

The value of imports of foodstuffs in the first half of 1920 was £65,883, as compared with £33,639 in January-June, 1919. South African produce accounted for £39,389 and £26,819 respectively.

Cotton manufactures were imported to the value of £91,159 in January-June, 1920, against £38,484 in the first six months of 1919. The South African proportions were only £473 and £6 respectively. Imports of hardware and metal manufactures (excluding machinery) totalled in value £14,311, as against £6,823, the proportions of South African produce being £2,163 and £1,149 respectively.

EXPORTS FROM NORTHERN RHODESIA.

The total value of exports, including re-exports, from Northern Rhodesia, during the period under review, was £234,873, as compared with £195,243 in the first six months of 1919. These figures are exclusive of goods in transit under rebate to the Congo, etc., of the respective values of £4,038 and £7,003, and of goods in transit from the Congo and countries oversea of the respective values of £511,500 and £473,551.

EUROPE.

GERMANY.

THE ASBESTOS INDUSTRY.

Prior to the war German requirements of asbestos were chiefly imported, the largest quantity coming from Canada, which has a yearly output of 100,000 tons, and from Russia (Siberia), whose yearly output is 15,000 to 20,000 tons. Supplies were also obtained from the United States, especially from Georgia, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Virginia, and from Canada, China, and South Africa (in the region of the Orange River). From the last-named territory the asbestos obtained had a particularly white, silky sheen, or was of a bluish-grey colour, produced by the somewhat high content of oxide of iron (approximately 33 per cent.).

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

According to the German press asbestos mines opened through German agency are as follows:—Veltin (Italy), von Sterzing, Zillertal, and the St. Gothard in the Tyrol, von Maunern in Steiermark, and in the Government of Perm, near Newjansk (Russia).

In addition, asbestos has also been found in Bulgaria and other Balkan States, and at Küstendil, which, however, through excessive decomposition, is of little value. New fields in Bosnia and Turkey are not of great value, owing to their recent establishment, and the discoveries of 1917 in Switzerland are not of great importance.

As regards Germany, the oldest and best-known mines are those of Fundort Zoblitz i. Erzgeb. During the war recourse was had to deposits at Thüringen and in the Reusser Oberland, as well as at Kacholdberg von Lettinghammer, Heberndorf. These fields were known to the German mineral authorities before the war, but were not developed, owing to the favourable supplies of the imported article. War-time requirements, as necessitated by the blockade, led to the development of home supplies, with the result that these mines have been satisfactorily worked. Asbestos has also been found at Reichenbach i. Vgtl. and at Bad Steben (Krötenmühle).

Although the huge demands of Germany for asbestos have not been met by home production, the latter has resulted in imports being diminished. Before the war the importation of asbestos was about 15,000 tons per year, while the German production of asbestos was only about one-eighth of this amount. In addition to the above, a substitute material has been produced during the war, called "Deutsches Asbest." Various other substitutes have also been produced, the best results being obtained with good quality wool waste, but silk, cotton, and animal hair were also used. About 10 per cent. of chloride of magnesium was added, in order to reduce the inflammability.

German asbestos is not to be compared with Canadian asbestos. The latter consists of long fibre, and is therefore easily spun. The Thüringen fibre is short and cannot be spun, and the asbestos is therefore chiefly used for boards and for the making of heat insulators, engine packing, etc. German asbestos chiefly appears in asbestos earth as a mixture with ochre and sand. The winning of the asbestos is, on this account, very difficult. There was a large production of asbestos boards during the war, which increased at one time to the extent of a million sq. metres per month. An Austrian invention of cement bricks has also been taken up.

SPAIN.

PURE FOOD REGULATIONS.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for 29th September contains a Royal Decree, dated 14th September, which approves a series of technical instructions which fix the standard (of purity, etc.) with which certain foods and beverages, and the paper, apparatus, utensils, and receptacles used in the packing and preparation thereof, are to comply.

The following is a list of the articles for which a standard is fixed under the Decree:—

Aerated waters and beverages; alcohol, spirits and liqueurs; beer; butter; cheese; chicory; cider; cinnamon; cloves; cocoa and chocolate; coffee; confectionery and pastries; flour, bread and edible pastes; glucose; honey; ice; ice cream and "refreshing" beverages; jams and marmalades; lard; marzipan; meat and preparations thereof; milk and preparations thereof (condensed milk, dried milk, etc.); mustard; olive oil; pepper, red and black; preserved foodstuffs (vegetables, fruit, meat, fish, shellfish); saffron; salt, cooking; sugar and invert sugar; syrups; tea; vinegar; water; and wine.

COLOURING MATERIALS.

The Regulations specify the vegetable and coal-tar colouring materials which may be used in the manufacture of liqueurs, syrups, and confectionery. The use of colouring materials with a base of lead, mercury, copper, arsenic, antimony and baryta in the manufacture of all foodstuffs, or in the manufacture of the paper or cardboard to contain foodstuffs, is prohibited.

RECEPTACLES, APPARATUS, ETC.

The tin of the tins used in the manufacture of boxes, tins, and cases containing foodstuffs, and the metallic parts of syphons, flasks, and the parts which may come into contact with wine, beer, cider, and vinegar, and the tin of the insides of receptacles, and the soldering, must not contain more than one-hundredth of 1 per cent. of arsenic and 1 per cent. of lead.

The soldering of the boxes and tins of preserves must be applied on the outside, and must be made of tin in which

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

the proportion of lead does not exceed 10 per cent. The presence of arsenic in the above-mentioned proportion will be allowed.

The use of receptacles of zinc or galvanized iron for beverages and foodstuffs, as well as of those made wholly or partly with lead, is prohibited.

In the vessels and utensils used for cooking, for making pastry, confectionery and sweetmeats, and in all kinds of apparatus for the preparation of aerated waters and beverages, the tin must be absolutely pure. The use of utensils made of aluminium, nickel, or of alloys of either of these metals, is permitted.

The enamel or varnish on metallic or earthenware utensils must not be such as would free lead under the action of acetic acid.

The working parts of stones for grinding cereals and other foodstuffs must not contain lead.

The rubber used for making articles such as teats for infants' feeding bottles, hands for preserve bottles, tubes for beer, wine, vinegar, and for other similar applications, must not contain lead or zinc.

Tinfoil for wrapping of foodstuffs, and capsules, must not contain more than 1 per cent. of lead and one hundredth of 1 per cent. of arsenic.

A copy of the Regulations, giving full particulars of the standards fixed, may be seen by United Kingdom traders interested, on application to the Tariff Section, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

SWEDEN.

EXPORT TRADE, JANUARY-JULY.

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

STOCKHOLM.

The total value of Swedish exports during the first seven months of the year was 1,265,400,000 kronor, i.e., 62 per cent. increase on the total exports for the same period in 1919, which were valued at 760,300,000 kronor. The figures for July, based on the Customs returns, are extremely satisfactory, and confirm the expectations entertained regarding greater increase, the total value of exports for that month being 267,700,000 kronor. This not only shows a distinct increase on the previous month's exports, but is also a record in the history of Swedish exportation. Compared with June there is an increase of 41,000,000 kronor, and compared with July, 1919, an increase of 89,000,000 kronor, or 48 per cent.

IMPORTANCE OF TIMBER.

Timber is the most important commodity in the list of Sweden's exports. Sawed, planed, and unworked wood was exported to the value of 323,400,000 kronor during the first seven months of this year, compared with 217,100,000 kronor for the same period in 1919, and wood pulp, paper, and cardboard to the value of 399,300,000 kronor, against 155,800,000 kronor in January-July, 1919.

ASIA.

FORMOSA.

THE 1920 RICE CROP.

(From the Commercial Counsellor of H.M. Embassy, Tokio.)

YOKOHAMA.

According to official returns particulars of the first Formosan rice crop in 1920 are:—

Area under rice, 575,962 acres (about 15,000 acres more than the first 1919 crop).

Yield, 2,458,937 koku (about 320,000 tons). Increase of 2 per cent. on the first 1919 crop.

In spite of large stocks, prices of rice in Formosa do not show any marked decline. There have been slumps, but these have been followed by recoveries.

JAPAN.

THE BALANCE OF TRADE, JANUARY-JUNE.

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

TOKIO.

The foreign trade of Japan in June amounted to 401,000,000 yen, of which exports were valued at 183,000,000 yen, and imports at 218,000,000 yen, thus making a balance of imports over exports of 35,000,000 yen. The total trade for the first half of 1920 was brought up to 2,753,000,000

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

yen, in the proportions of 1,132,000,000 yen exports, and 1,615,000,000 yen imports. The import balance of 477,000,000 yen on the half year is 256,000,000 yen larger than in the corresponding period of last year.

MANCHURIA.

EXTENSION OF DAIREN WATER WORKS.

(From H.M. Cons.)

In the Supplementary Budget of the Manchurian Government, which has been passed by the Diet in Tokio, appears an item of 4,681,380 yen, for the extension of the Dairen Water Works. This is known as the "Third Period," and the expenditure of the sum stated is to be spread over a period of five years, as follows:—433,500 yen in 1920; 1,192,495 yen in 1921; 1,243,895 yen in 1922; 1,103,495 yen in 1923, and 707,995 yen in 1924.

It is stated that the source of supply is to be at Lung-Wang-Tang, 22 miles from Dairen, where a reservoir is to be built, covering some 93 acres, with a depth of 120 feet.

The electric power house, of 1,200 kilowatt capacity, for pumping the water to Dairen, is to be established in Port Arthur, though, of course, the pumps themselves will be at Lung-Wang-Tang. The main pipe will be of 18 in. and the supply pipes of 16 in. diameter. Details of costs are as follows:—

	Yen.		Yen.
Reservoir	1,524,400	Buildings	18,500
Pumps	84,000	Setting main pipes	631,000
Power house and transmission of power to reservoir	314,000	Tunnel work ..	255,000
Machinery	100,000	Setting supply pipes	1,181,500

With the completion of this work there will be available 20,000,000 tons of water, sufficient to supply a population of 300,000 persons.

British manufacturers interested should communicate with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W. 1.

REPUBLIC OF GEORGIA.

TIMBER RESOURCES OF THE CAUCASUS.

(From H.M. Consul.)

BATUM.

An article appeared recently in the Tiflis press on the timber possibilities of Georgia. In view of the world shortage of timber it is considered that, given settled conditions of Government, it will not be long before the forests of the Caucasus and Transcaucasus must be exploited. It should be noted, however, that considerable difficulties would require to be surmounted before an active trade is established. Transport is backward, good ports are not available, the distance from the United Kingdom is rather far when compared with other sources of supply, and, finally, a great deal of initial capital expenditure would be necessary.

There are large areas covered with valuable timber, the chief species being pine and fir, oak, beech, ash, chestnut, walnut, and boxwood. The last two, however, have been cut out in all localities easily accessible. Generally speaking, any lumbering enterprise would require a considerable capital behind it, for the forest country being mountainous and lacking railways and roads, it would be necessary to construct considerable lengths of tram line before logs could be conveyed to the rivers and railroads. There is, however, plenty of water power available for running saw mills. The chief port from which timber has hitherto been shipped is Poti, where ships can be berthed alongside a wharf. The port of Soukhoum is an open roadstead and ships can only be loaded from lighters. There are no other ports for outgoing vessels between these two.

The Ministry of Supplies has issued a Report which shows that according to available information the forest area of the Republic of Georgia, with the exception of the Province of Batoum, totals about two million desiatines (5,100,000 acres), varying from 24 per cent. of the total area of the Tiflis Government to 52 per cent. of the total area of the Soukhoum district. Among the timber trees some very rare species are met. In some of the estates in the Gouria and Soukhoum regions are found even "redwood" trees (mahogany), and "sounding" wood, the latter being used for the manufacture of musical instruments.

The forest area of the Republic suitable for industrial development consists of 792,649 desiatines (2,110,152 acres), exclusive of the forests in the Province of Batoum. In

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued

In this connection the first place is occupied by the Soukhom district, after which come the Kutais and Tiflis districts. There is a possible yearly output of pine, 1,106,000 cubic metres, and of foliate tree timber, 949,000 cubic metres. These figures show that Georgia possesses a great source of wealth in her forests. Georgia's forests are more than one-half the entire forests of Transcaucasia, and should form one of the chief sources of the country's revenue. At a conservative estimate the timber industry should be worth to 4½ milliards of roubles a year.

During late years the export of timber to Europe, and especially to Italy, made great strides. The exports to these countries assumed large proportions. The export to Italy, for example, was largely consisted of nut (chestnut) timber. Statistics show that Georgia has become a timber-exporting country, but in comparison with other resources the exports have been negligible. At the present time, however, it is essential for the economic rehabilitation of the country to regain the markets lost during the war. Therefore, the State must seriously turn its attention to the development of its forests, especially in those regions where the exploitation of the industry is most easy; for example, in the Soukhom district and the Letchkhonmsky and Svanetsky regions. The development of the forest industry in these territories would not only provide all the timber necessary for home consumption, but would establish a wide export business.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GROWTH OF BOSTON'S TRADE.

(From H.M. Consul-General.)

BOSTON.

Returns for the fiscal year 1919-20 show that Boston is now the second commercial city in the United States, with business amounting to 456,246,322 dols., as compared with 245,630,442 dols. for the fiscal year 1918-19.

Among the ports of the United States, Boston reached the third place during the past year from the fifth in the previous year. As regards imports, she was second only to New York in the year just ended, but six other ports still exceeded her in the volume of their exports.

Comparative figures compiled by the Statistics Department of the City of Boston show that the foreign trade of New York in the fiscal year just ended was valued at 6,285,287,521 dols., as compared with 4,638,497,318 in 1918-19. New Orleans comes next with 841,997,012 dols., against 625,391,893 dols. in 1918-19, the foreign trade of Boston being valued at 737,861,241 dols., as compared with 711,371,601 dols. in 1918-19. Philadelphia and Seattle are the two ports displaced by Boston. In the import trade New York led with 2,904,648,933 dols. last year, against 1,433,504,899 dols. in 1918-19. Imports into Boston were valued at 456,246,322 dols. in the past fiscal year, against 245,630,442 dols. in the previous year; Seattle, which was then second, being also displaced by New Orleans. The export trade of Boston was valued at 281,614,919 dols. in the past year, as against 265,741,159 dols. in 1918-19. As mentioned above, six other ports exceeded Boston's total in 1919-20, New York leading with 3,383,638,588 dols., Galveston following with 598,239,227, and New Orleans with 589,409,222 dols. Philadelphia, Detroit, and Baltimore are the three other ports the value of whose exports exceeded those of Boston in the past fiscal year.

DEPLETION OF SOUTHERN FORESTS.

In a Report recently issued by the Forest Service of the United States Department of Agriculture, it is stated that the sure prospect of depleted timber in the South is of the greatest concern to the whole country, because the Southern yellow pine is the most important single source of lumber in the United States. It furnishes about 35 per cent. of the entire lumber cut of the country, and 41 per cent. of the cut of "soft woods," or coniferous trees, which the world over are the main dependents of general building and construction. Southern yellow pine has come into wide use in the East for railroad ties, of which the country normally uses from 100,000,000 to 125,000,000. Lately, owing to limited supplies, the railroads have begun to bring Douglas fir ties from the Pacific for use in the Atlantic States. Until recently Southern yellow pine formed 54 per cent. of the lumber used in car construction, and furnished nearly 86 per cent. of the woods used in paving materials and conduits.

In elevator construction this wood formed 36 per cent. of the wood used, and in ship and boat building 32 per cent.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

Agricultural implement makers draw on it for 31 per cent. of the wood which they consumed. It made about 48 per cent. of all the planing mill products, including sash, doors, blinds, and general mill work. Although the furniture industry consumed chiefly the hardwoods—oak, maple, gum, and birch, for example, it draws on yellow pine for approximately 25,000,000 feet of lumber.

The great development of Southern pine production began in the 70's, and increased to what will probably stand as its top-notch record of a cut of about 16,000,000,000 board feet in 1909. An original stand of some 650,000,000,000 feet, occupying from 125,000,000 to 130,000,000 acres, has been reduced by almost four-fifths.

Of the more than 100,000,000 acres of yellow pine land that has been cut over, the Forest Service now reports that about 60,000,000 acres are coming up to second growth, but that nearly 31,000,000 acres has neither come back to pine nor been turned to agricultural use. Owing to the fact that only a small part of the original yellow pine forest is now left, the depletion proceeds at an accelerated rate. The total amount of yellow pine cut is about three times the annual growth, while the cut of saw timber is more than five times the present annual production.

LATIN AMERICA.

BOLIVIA.

TRADE OF COCHABAMBA DISTRICT.

(From H.M. Vice-Consul.)

COCHABAMBA.

As all the banks established in this district are only branches of the principal houses in Oruro, La Paz, or Sucre, all financial business of any magnitude must be transacted through the head offices, and their principal business here is confined chiefly to lending money on first mortgages on the farms or houses. They do not, at present, give any facilities to exporters, and sometimes, when exchange is very favourable for buying drafts on London, they refuse to sell, or at best can only be induced to sell a draft for a very small amount to any one person. For these reasons a branch of some British bank, if established here, would be a great aid to the advancement of British commercial interests in this Department. The Germans had a branch of one of their banks established here before the war, and it was undoubtedly very useful to them in facilitating and advancing their trade.

MINING.

There has been a marked increase in the output of the mines (chiefly tin) in the Berenguela mining district in the province of Arque, and there is a prospect of new mines being opened up in the coming year. British, American, and Japanese capitalists have sent engineers to examine some of the mines in the district, and it is probable that there will be an increased activity there in 1921.

COMMERCE.

The trade of the district has been very dull since the Armistice, and imports from Europe decreased to a considerable extent. This was probably due to the fact that most of the importers were waiting to see whether the existing high prices in Europe at the beginning of the year would fall, and were afraid to buy large stocks whilst uncertain on this point, and also preferred to wait until conditions in Europe should become more settled. Another reason was that many larger importing houses in Bolivia and other parts of South America had enormous existing stocks when the war ended, with the result that goods could be obtained from them actually cheaper than they could be bought in Europe at that time.

There is, however, a growing demand for goods produced in the United Kingdom, especially textiles, agricultural machinery, ironmongery, glass and provisions. Towards the end of 1919 merchants were taking advantage of the exchange to buy goods from England, the pound sterling being worth on an average 10 bolivars (par being 12½).

A good business is carried on with Santa Cruz and the Beni district, and some firms are thinking of opening up agencies in Santa Cruz.

German trade has decreased by almost 50 per cent. less than before the war, whilst British trade has increased considerably, and some British firms have opened up branches in the town. It is curious to note, however, that since the reopening up of trade relations with the Germans, some British firms have preferred to give back their agencies to the

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—continued.

Germans who formerly held them before the war, rather than to British firms who are now established in the town, and who are in a position to do equally good and probably better business for them than the Germans.

The tax on commercial travellers is as follows:—

	Bols.	£
First class	500	40
Second class	300	24
Third class	200	16
Fourth class	100	8

IMPORTS.

Although it is impossible to obtain any reliable statistics, there has been a decrease in the total imports of the Department during 1919, as compared with the imports during 1918, of about 30 per cent. The imports for 1919 are calculated at about £525,000, which for purposes of comparison may be roughly divided up as follows:—

	£
Textiles	198,000
Provisions	248,000
Building materials	3,500
Chemicals	14,000
Electrical machinery	3,000
Furniture	1,000
Glass	2,000
Iron and steel	20,000
Leather	2,000
Machinery	6,000
Paint	2,000
Paper	14,000
Sporting requisites	6,000
Vehicles	2,000
Watches	1,000
Miscellaneous	2,500

EXPORTS.

The foreign export trade from this Department is small, the most important item being the tin ore from the Berenguela mining district, from which part about 700 tons of ore were exported in 1919. More wool was exported in 1919 than during the previous year, but it is difficult to obtain in very large quantities, as it is nearly all in the hands of the Indians, who are difficult to deal with, and use it for making their own clothes, blankets, etc., and there is also the competition of the local buyers in the Cliza Valley who use it for making the rough native cloth.

No cinchona bark has been exported during the year, but some rubber has come through from the Beni district. A larger quantity of hides was exported than in previous years, owing to the high prices paid in America and Europe, but most of the production is tanned here and used for making boots and saddlery.

PARA RUBBER EXPORTS.

(From H.M. Consul.)

PARA.

During the month of July the receipts of rubber at the port of Para consisted of 1,530 tons, made up of the following grades:—

	Tons.
Up-river grades	939
Island grades	136
Cancho	455
Total	1,530

The stocks on hand at 30th June were 1,556 tons, making the total available for export, 3,086 tons. The exports in tons during June were: To United States, 501 tons; to Europe, 1,016 tons; and to the South, 7 tons. Stocks at 31st July were 1,562 tons.

The exports to date in tons are:—

	1920.	1919.
January	2,503	3,005
February	3,702	4,191
March	3,138	4,451
April	4,337	4,021
May	1,851	2,550
June	2,344	1,597
July	1,524	1,861

The exports of rubber from Para, Manaus, and Iquitos during August to the United States are stated to have totalled 947,449 kilogs., and those from Para and Manaus to Europe 1,130,349 kilogs.

Shipping.

IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.

RESUMPTION OF MEETINGS.

The Imperial Shipping Committee resumed its meetings under the chairmanship of Sir Halford Mackinder, M.P., on the 8th instant, after the holiday recess. The Committee, in connection with the survey of facilities for maritime transport on Imperial routes they have to undertake, discussed with Sir Philip A. M. Nash, K.C.M.G., Director-General of Traffic, and Sir Charles de Bartolome, K.C.M.G., C.B., Director-General of Development of the Ministry of Transport, the general position as to the accommodation, and clearance of, the home ports. It is being arranged to gather similarly at subsequent meetings the views of the Board of Trade and of the shipowners, the shippers, and the port authorities, on the most important problems which arise in connection with Imperial shipping.

The Committee has received representations from the Association of Chambers of Commerce, from individual Chambers of Commerce, and from the Glasgow and Liverpool Associations of Underwriters in favour of legislation to render illegal the insertion of stipulations in contracts of carriage by sea by which the shipowner's liability for the safe custody and delivery of goods is limited. They are accordingly arranging to take evidence from witnesses to be chosen by these bodies, and by other representatives of the interests concerned, including the shipowners.

NEW ZEALAND.

CONTROL OF WESTPORT HARBOUR.

A copy of a Bill which is being introduced into the House of Representatives, Wellington, New Zealand, to empower the Government to take over the control of the Westport Harbour, has been forwarded by H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington, and may be seen by firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Shipping and Transport Section), 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.

It is understood that the port had been deteriorating during recent years, and that it is in order to conserve the port, which is one of considerable national importance, particularly in the shipment of coal, that the Government decided to take over the management and to abolish the Harbour Board.

JAPAN.

PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS TO NAGASAKI HARBOUR.

(From H.M. Consul)

NAGASAKI.

The necessary funds have been voted in the Session of the Japanese Diet which has just closed, for the proposed improvements to Nagasaki Harbour, which have been in contemplation for some time. The harbour suffers at present from two drawbacks—insufficient facilities for handling cargo and the position of the railway terminus, which is over a mile distant from the landing stage. These drawbacks will be in part removed by the proposed works, which are as follows:—

(1) To fill in the foreshore at Deshima for a length of 230 ken (1,372 ft.), and an average breadth of 26 ken (147 ft.), and to build a quay wall 14 ft. above low tide at which two steamers of 8,000 tons, or three of 5,000 tons, can moor. At a later date the railway line (now nearly a mile distant) is to be connected, and warehouses are to be built on the reclaimed ground.

(2) To dredge to a depth of 30 feet in front and in the neighbourhood an area of 109,000 tsubo (about 400,000 sq. yards), thus adding a third to the available area of this depth in the inner harbour.

(3) To build a landing stage by the station, to enable goods to be loaded direct from the railway trucks to lighters.

These works are estimated to cost one-and-a-half million yen. Of this the Government is to pay one-half, the other half will fall upon the city. The exact manner in which the sum is to be raised has not yet been decided. The work is to occupy three years.

The port of Nagasaki should reap considerable benefit from these various plans, when completed, though they can hardly be used to the full until railway communication is improved.

Textiles.

NIGERIA.

COTTON CULTIVATION IN THE NORTHERN PROVINCES, JANUARY-JUNE, 1920.

(From the Director of Agriculture.)

KADUNA.

The period under review has witnessed the completion of the picking and marketing of the 1919 cotton crop, and also the planting of the principal food crops of the present season. Very little cotton seed is sown in the Northern Provinces before the beginning of July, but provided abundant food crops are well in progress by that date, the native is able to throw his energies whole-heartedly into cotton and ground-nut cultivation. This has been the case this season. The rains started generally about the middle of April, and were remarkably well maintained thereafter. A more promising year from an agricultural point of view cannot be remembered.

The purchases of long-staple American cotton for the season 1919-20 now closed, though falling short of the estimated 5,000 bales, nevertheless reached the record total of 4,000 bales (approx.), as compared with last season's record of 2,248 bales. There was a sudden falling off in purchases towards the end of the buying season, which may be accounted for partly by the brisk local demand that sprang up in the North (due to the influx of wealth acquired by the sale of ground nuts), and partly by the fact that sellers of cotton became intolerant of the paper currency. There is no question that 7s. 6d. in silver was preferred to 10s. in notes.

EXTENSION OF LONG-STAPLE COTTON-GROWING AREA.

The area devoted to long-staple cotton to the exclusion of all other varieties has been considerably increased this season. Three fresh districts of the Kano Emirate, adjoining the Northern border of the Zaria Province, have been included. In addition to these a considerable area around Chafe, in the Sokoto Province, adjoining the western border of the Katsina Emirate, has also taken up the cultivation. In Northern Nupe, adjoining the Zaria western border, where a small beginning was made last year, there is this year at least four times the area of long-staple cotton, and the same applies to the Abuja division of the Nassarawa Province, which has this year (after two seasons' trial) taken up the exotic seed to the absolute exclusion of the indigenous species. So encouraging, indeed, are the prospects around Abuja that the British Cotton-Growing Association are already engaged upon the erection of a new ginnery at Minna to deal with the crop.

With a ginnery at Minna, there is every probability that the Nupe Province will rapidly develop into a cotton-producing area of some importance. With this in view, a start has been made this year by distributing American seed from the stations of Minna, Guni, and Kogin Serikin Pawa.

DECREASED PURCHASES OF INDIGENOUS COTTON.

While the purchases of long-staple cotton at Zaria during the past season show such a satisfactory increase, the quantity of indigenous cotton, on the other hand, has again diminished. The cause of this falling off is not far to seek, for the high prices ruling for cotton goods have acted as a stimulus to the local spinning industry, and since the British Cotton-Growing Association offered last season 3½d. for American cotton, as against 2½d. for the native type, the natural result was that the indigenous cotton was used up locally. The area devoted to indigenous cotton is also steadily decreasing, as that of the American is extending, and the amounts of indigenous cotton offered for sale are therefore likely to become progressively smaller.

The distribution of exotic seed this season has been on an unprecedented scale. In this connection the subjoined table, showing the destination of the seed, as compared with last season, is of special interest:—

DISTRIBUTION OF SEED.

Destination.	1919. Tons.	1920. Tons.
Zaria Province	295	383
Katsina Emirate	239	106
Kano Emirate	60	193
Nassarawa (Abuja)	1	46
Nupe	—	21
Sokoto	—	5
French Territory (Fort Lamy) ...	—	—
	595	754

TEXTILES —continued.

As illustrative of the keen local demand for cotton for spinning in the Kano Emirate, and also of the unreliability of seed distribution statistics alone as a basis for estimation of probable export, it may be mentioned that though 60 tons of seed were issued to the Kano Emirate last season, the resulting purchases of seed cotton amount to 4½ tons only, or, say, 8 bales of cotton.

ECONOMIC FACTORS.

The economic conditions governing the output of cotton from this country are very involved, and have been subject during the last few years to such kaleidoscopic changes that it has been extremely difficult to forecast from year to year the probable resultant effect. The value of ground nuts locally has risen 400 per cent. within four years. Manufactured cloth has also risen to a price previously unheard of. Then came the shortage of specie. All these factors have tended to restrict the export of cotton. Now it is announced that the British Cotton-Growing Association propose to raise the price offered for seed cotton locally to 4½d. per lb., and at the same time it seems probable that there will be a drop in the value of ground nuts, and possibly in that of cotton goods. Should these probabilities eventuate they will no doubt be reflected in a greatly increased export of cotton. It is to be hoped also that before November it will be possible to obtain a plentiful supply of specie to replace the paper currency at cotton markets.

PROSPECTIVE EXTENSION OF LONG-STAPLE EXPORTS.

Taking all these factors into account, it is considered that 8,000 bales is a very conservative estimate of the probable purchases of American long-staple cotton which will result from the present season's growth. It would not be surprising were this figure to be greatly exceeded.

ITALY.

SILK PRODUCTION.

The figures which follow for 1919-20 on the Italian silk production have recently been published by the Ministry of Agriculture. Statistics for preceding years are given for comparative purposes:—

Year.	Silk from Italian Silk Worms. Kg.	Silk from Imported Silk Worms. Kg.	Total. Kg.
1919-20	1,832,900	300,700	2,133,600
1918-19	2,696,000	16,400	2,712,400
1917-18	2,818,000	46,400	2,864,400 ✓
1916-17	3,612,000	237,000	3,849,000
1915-16	2,878,000	188,000	3,066,000
1914-15	4,059,000	410,000	4,469,000
1913-14	3,540,000	1,162,000	4,702,000
1912-13	4,105,000	1,102,000	5,207,000

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.

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Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

CANADA.

CUSTOMS DECISIONS.

Appraisers' Bulletin, No. 2207, issued by the Department of Customs, Canada, on 14th September, 1920, contains, *inter alia*, the following departmental rulings relating to the classification of imported goods:—

Articles.	Tariff Item.	Rate of Import Duty.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Inter-mediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
Dried prunes, unpitted, in hermetically sealed tin cans, when not containing sugar, syrup or other preservatives	99	½ cent per pound	¾ cent per pound	¾ cent per pound
Benzol and solvent naphtha	271	1½ cents per gallon	—	2½ cents per gallon
Ten per cent. iridium platinum in sheets ..	363	Free	Free	Free
Stone developing tanks and films for X-ray apparatus for use in hospitals	466	Free	Free	Free

The term "metal glove fasteners" in Tariff Item 671 is held to apply only to metal fasteners manufactured expressly for use on gloves. Garment and all other metal fasteners are not entitled to free entry under this item. Removable automobile tops, designed to convert automobiles of open types to automobiles of closed types, are not subject to the Excise tax of 15 per cent., in effect from 19th May.

The quantity of imported spirits on which Excise tax is paid is to be determined in the same manner and is the same quantity as that on which Customs duty is paid.

DRAWBACK ON SILK CLOTH IN THE GUM AND STEEL BARS.

Customs Memoranda Nos. 2117-SB, dated 18th September, which have been issued by the Department of Customs, Canada, notify that the following Regulations have been established by Order-in-Council, dated 15th September, 1920, under the provisions of Section 286 of the Customs Act:—

SILK CLOTH IN THE GUM (MEMO. 2117 B).

When imported silk cloth in the gum, not boiled off or bleached, measuring not less than 20 inches in width, on which Customs duties have been paid, is dyed or finished in Canada after 31st August, 1920, and before the end of the next Session of Parliament, there may be paid a drawback of 50 per cent. of the Customs duties paid on silk cloth as hereinbefore described.

Provided, however, the said drawback shall not be paid unless the duty has been paid on the silk cloth as hereinbefore described, within twelve months of the dyeing or finishing of the silk cloth in Canada, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

(a) The quantity of silk cloth used, and the amount of Customs duties paid thereon shall be ascertained.

(b) Satisfactory evidence shall be furnished in respect to the dyeing or finishing of the silk cloth in Canada.

STEEL BARS USED IN THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL SHEETS.

When imported steel bars on which Customs duties have been paid, are used, after 31st August, 1920, and before 1st August, 1921, in the manufacture of steel sheets, number 14 gauge and thinner, there may be paid a drawback of 99 per cent. of the Customs duties paid on the steel bars so used.

Provided, however, the said drawback shall not be paid unless the duty has been paid on the steel bars so used as aforesaid within twelve months of the manufacture of the said steel sheets, subject to the following conditions, viz.:—

(a) The quantity of steel bars used and the amount of Customs duties paid thereon shall be ascertained.

(b) Satisfactory evidence shall be furnished in respect to the manufacture in Canada of the steel sheets, number 14 gauge and thinner

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES

—continued.

CYPRUS.

AMENDMENT OF THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The "Cyprus Gazette Extraordinary" of 11th September, 1920, contains copy of the "Customs, Excise, and Revenue No. 2 Law, 1920" (No. 23 of 1920), which came into operation on 11th September, 1920, and which repeals the "Customs, Excise, and Revenue (Amendment) Law, 1919."

The schedules relating to the Import and Export Duties in the "Customs, Excise and Revenue Law, 1899," as subsequently amended, are repealed by the present Law, and the following Schedules of Duties substituted, viz.:—

FIRST SCHEDULE (S.2.) TABLE OF SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty. £ s. d.
Arms, ammunition, and explosives—namely:—	
Guns and pistols not exceeding in value £2, the barrel	0 10 0
Guns and pistols exceeding in value £2, but not exceeding in value £4	1 0 0
Gunpowder	0 2 0
Petroleum and paraffin:	
In cases not exceeding 25 okes each net weight, the case	0 1 0
In cases exceeding 25 okes each net weight and in barrels	0 0 1½
Salt, refined, for table use	0 0 2
Salt, used in packing	0 0 1
Salt, rock	0 0 1
Spirits of all sorts, spirituous compounds, liqueurs and cordials	0 6 0
Spirits imported into Cyprus mixed with any ingredient, and although thereby coming under some other designation, shall nevertheless be deemed to be spirits, and be subject to duty as such.	
Tobacco, unmanufactured	0 2 0
Tumbeki	0 10 0
Tobacco, manufactured	0 5 7½
" " cigars	0 2 4½
" " cigarettes	0 8 0
" " snuff	0 5 0
Wines in bottle:	
Sparkling	0 4 0
All other wines in bottle	0 3 0
Wines in wood	0 1 4½

SECOND SCHEDULE (S.2.) TABLE OF Ad Valorem DUTIES.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.
Arms, ammunition, and explosives:—	
Guns and pistols exceeding in value £4	25 per cent. ad val.
Side-arms, gun stocks and gun locks	25 per cent. ad val.
Cartridges, cartridge cases, percussion caps and fireworks	20 per cent. ad val.
Goods, wares, and merchandise not otherwise charged with duty nor exempted from duty and not prohibited to be imported	10 per cent. ad val.

EIGHTH AND ELEVENTH SCHEDULES (S.26 AND 28). TABLE OF TITHE DUES LEVIABLE ON EXPORTATION.

In respect of:—	
Aniseed	8 per cent. ad valorem.
Cotton	
Linseed	
Mavrokoko	
Raisins	
Silk cocoons	
Wound silk	
Manufactured silk, if manufactured by other than hand looms	
Ground carobs	

When dutiable goods consigned from, and grown, produced or manufactured in the British Empire are imported into Cyprus, a preference is granted in the form of a reduction of the Customs duties above specified, in accordance with the Customs, Excise, and Revenue Law, 1920. Full particulars of these Preferential Rates of duty, which vary with the article imported, were published on page 256 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th August, 1920.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES

—continued.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

IMPORT OF RICE BRAN REGULATIONS.

The Supplement to the "Federated Malay States Gazette" of 24th August publishes copy of Notification No. 3655, containing the import of Rice Bran Regulations. The Regulations provide that, on and after 24th August, 1920, the importation of Rice Bran into the Federated Malay States is prohibited, provided that the Regulations shall not apply to the importation of Rice Bran containing less than 10 per cent. of whole or broken grain rice, for which licence to import has been issued by the Food Controller.

For the purpose of these Regulations, Rice Bran means the coarse husky coat of rice which, after grinding, is separated from the rice flour by sifting or bolting.

FIJI.

EXPORTATION OF SUGAR PROHIBITED.

The "Royal Gazette" of 16th August contains copy of a Proclamation of that date (No. 25 of 1920), prohibiting, as from 16th August, 1920, until further notice, the exportation of sugar from the Colony, except under licence issued by the Governor.

SIERRA LEONE.

PROHIBITED IMPORTS.

The Customs Consolidation (Amendment) Ordinance, 1920 (No. 18 of 1920), which came into operation on 4th September, 1920, amends Section 57 of the Customs Consolidation Ordinance 1902, under which the importation of various articles is prohibited into the Colony. The present Ordinance prohibits the importation, *inter alia*, of articles having the appearance or bearing any distinctive mark of the uniform appertaining to any office or employment in the Colonial Service, or in any of H.M. Forces, except such articles as are for the use of a member of the Colonial Service or of H.M. Forces.

The importation of gunpowder and of all arms of war is also prohibited by the Ordinance, except under licence of the Governor.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

AMENDMENTS TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF.

The "Union Gazette Extraordinary" of 19th August contains copy of the "Customs and Excise Duties Act, 1920" (No. 44 of 1920), which came into operation on 1st July, 1920.

The Act specifies various changes in the Customs and Excise duties operative in the Union of South Africa. Full particulars of the changes proposed in the original Bill and now embodied in the present Act were published on page 386 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 23rd September last.

ZANZIBAR PROTECTORATE.

FREE IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN ARTICLES.

The "Zanzibar Official Gazette" of 23rd August, 1920, contains copy of the "Customs (Amendment) Decree, 1920" (No. 8 of 1920), which adds the following to the lists of articles which may be imported into Zanzibar free from Customs duties, *viz.*:—

Mbomo seeds, postage stamps (whether used or unused), stamped postcards not for use as stationery, and exposed cinematograph films for exhibition only.

FOREIGN.

BELGIUM.

EXPORTATION OF SCUTCHED FLAX, FLAX TOW AND LINEN YARN.

With reference to the notice under the above heading at page 354 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 16th September, it should be noted that a Decree of the Belgian Ministry of Economic Affairs, dated 9th October

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and published in the "Moniteur Belge" for 10th October, extends until 15th November the period during which scutched flax, tow from the combing of flax, and linen yarns, may be exported from Belgium without the necessity of obtaining an export licence in each case.

COSTA RICA.

EXPORT OF SUGAR AND IMPORT OF SUGAR-MAKING MACHINERY.

"La Gaceta" (Costa Rica) for 5th August, contains copy of a Law (No. 57), dated 30th July, regarding the export of sugar from the Republic and the import of sugar-making machinery. The provisions of this Law are summarised below:—

Exporters of sugar must reserve for the Government 25 per cent. of the sugar which they desire to export, and may export the remaining 75 per cent. on payment of an export duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*. The 25 per cent. which is reserved may be exported, subject to the payment of an additional duty of 30 per cent. *ad valorem*, or sold to the Government.

In the case of "panela" (coarse brown sugar), 40 per cent. is to be reserved, and the remaining 60 per cent. may be exported on the payment of export duty at the rate of 7 per cent. *ad valorem*. The 40 per cent. which is reserved may either be sold to the Government, or exported on payment of an additional duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The percentages of sugar and "panela" to be reserved shall be increased or diminished in accordance with the demands of local consumption.

If the quotation for sugar or "panela" becomes lower than 10 dollars and 8 dollars respectively, all restriction on exportation, as also export duties shall be abolished.

The exporters of goods manufactured with a sugar basis, such as sweetmeats, beverages, jams, etc. must pay an export duty of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Cane mills, sugar pans, machinery for the sugar industry, and metallic receptacles for use in the industry, are, under the Law, allowed to be imported into Costa Rica free of import duty.

GERMANY.

LAW AGAINST THE EXPORT OF CAPITAL CONTINUED IN FORCE.

The "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" for 30th September contains an Order, dated 28th September, under which the provisions of the Law of 8th September, 1919, restricting the export of capital from Germany are to be continued in force until further notice.

Particulars of the Law of 8th September, 1919, were given in the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 16th October, 1919, page 479.

HAYTI.

RESTRICTIONS ON THE IMPORTATION AND EXPORTATION OF CURRENCY.

"Le Moniteur" (Port-au-Prince) of 14th August, 1920, contains a Law prohibiting the importation or exportation of non-Haitian money unless, on the advice of the Financial Councillor, this is necessary for commercial purposes, and forbidding the exchange of Haitian currency into United States money, or vice versa, at a rate other than that of 5 gourdes to a dollar.

The Law also prohibits the accumulation of Haitian money for the purpose of affecting the legal exchange (*i.e.*, 5 gourdes to the dollar).

ITALY.

TEMPORARY SUSPENSION OF CUSTOMS DUTY ON NEWSPRINT PAPER.

The exemption from Italian Customs import duty accorded in October last to white paper, in rolls, for newspapers, has been continued in force until 31st December, 1920, by an Italian Royal Decree, dated 26th September, and published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for 2nd October.

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES

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JAPAN.

EXAMINATION AND INSPECTION OF IMPORTED CLINICAL THERMOMETERS.

The Commercial Counsellor of H.M. Embassy at Tokio reports that, by a Japanese Imperial Ordinance issued on 23rd June last, and enforced on 1st September, the Japanese Weights and Measures Law of 8th March, 1909, has been amended, and that under one of the new provisions of the Law the import and sale of clinical thermometers became subject to examination and inspection by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce, irrespective of any test to which they may have been subjected in the country of origin.

All meters, including clinical thermometers, imported before 31st December, 1920, may, however, be sold or held for sale up to 31st December, 1922, or used or held for use or verification up to 31st December, 1925.

MOROCCO (French Zone).

ABOLITION OF CERTAIN EXPORT DUTIES ON MINERALS.

The Moroccan "Bulletin Officiel" for 14th September contains a Dahir, dated 18th August, which abolishes the Customs export duties applicable to certain Moroccan mineral products exported through the ports of the French Zone or over the Algerian frontier. Particulars of the provisions of the present Dahir are given below; it may be mentioned in this connection that export duties on mineral products are payable under Article 46 of the Dahir of 19th January, 1914 (Mining Regulations) at the following rates:—

On all substances included in the class of mines and not transformed into crude metals or alloys—3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On crude metals (except gold) and alloys derived from substances extracted in Morocco—3 per cent. *ad valorem*.

On gold—10 per cent. *ad valorem*.

The present Dahir provides that the specific duties, set out in the Export Tariff, on the undermentioned articles exported through the ports in the French Zone, are abolished:

Sulphide of antimony.

Iron ore.

Copper ore.

Zinc ore.

Other ores (except lead).

Sea salt and rock salt.

The duty of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. *ad valorem* levied on goods, not specially mentioned in the Tariff, exported by sea, is suppressed in so far as concerns unspecified products classed in the category of mines, including—ores from which metals or metallic compounds are extracted; ores of sulphur or of arsenic; salts, soluble or in association with these various ores; rare earths, such as zirconium, thorium, and cerium; nitrates, borates, and associated salts; phosphates; potash salts; and salts associated with rock salt and potash salts; subterranean brine from which salt can be extracted; crude metals and alloys derived from substances extracted in Morocco.

The export duties on goods exported over the Moroccan-Algerian frontier, as set out in the Tariff annexed to the Agreement of 7th May, 1902, are also modified, the following goods being now added to the list of those exempt from duty:—Substances included in the category of mines, including crude metals and alloys derived from substances extracted in Morocco, including ores from which metals or metallic compounds are extracted; ores of sulphur or arsenic; salts, soluble or associated with these various ores; graphite and fossil combustibles except peat; hydrocarbides, free or incorporated in gangue; rare earths, such as zirconium, thorium, and cerium; nitrates, borates, and associated salts; phosphates, rock salt, potash salts, and other associated salts; subterranean brine from which salt can be extracted.

NEW CALEDONIA (French).

EXPORT DUTY ON MEAT PRESERVES AND TALLOW.

With reference to the notice under the above heading on page 439 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," it should be noted that the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) for 6th October contains a correcting notice which

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states that the rate of export duty on meat preserves, meat extracts, and tallow, should be 8 per cent. *ad valorem*, and not 5 per cent. *ad valorem* as specified in the original Decree.

NORWAY.

IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN CIGARS AND CIGARETTES PERMITTED.

H.M. Minister at Christiania reports that the Norwegian Ministry of Commerce have issued a ruling to the effect that the following classes of cigars and cigarettes may be imported into Norway without special licence:—

Cigars retailed at not more than 60 öre each.

Cigar-cigarillos, including cigarillos and "whiffs," retailed at not more than 25 öre each.

Cigarettes retailed at not more than 16 öre each.

[NOTE.—Cigars and cigarettes (Tariff No. 709) were included in the list of goods prohibited to be imported as from 11th September. See the notice at page 359 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 16th September.]

PALESTINE.

REDUCED IMPORT DUTIES ON BUILDING MATERIALS.

A Supplement to the Official Gazette of the Government of Palestine, dated 1st September, contains a Public Notice intimating that, for a period of one year or two years, as indicated, commencing from 31st August, 1920, the undermentioned categories of building material may be imported into Palestine from foreign countries on the basis of a 3 per cent. *ad valorem* Customs duty. Prior to the issue of this Notice, duty was leviable on the articles in question at the rate of 11 per cent. *ad valorem*.

LIST OF GOODS SUBJECT TO 3 PER CENT. AD VALOREM DUTY FOR A PERIOD OF TWO YEARS.

Timber.—Hard or softwoods in the round, baulk, or sawn square, for house building or constructional purposes, including—prepared joinery, such as doors and windows, with or without frames and the like; laths for blinds; palings; pickets, dressed or undressed; architraves; mouldings and skirtings of any material; picture and room mouldings; woodware for vehicles; wood, all articles made of, not included elsewhere, whether partly or wholly finished.

Iron and steel bar, round, square or flat, up to 4 sq. inches in section, and of any length.

Plates and sheeting, including tin plates, galvanised or corrugated.

Sections, rolled iron or steel of H, channel, angle, or other shape (excluding all articles of brass, copper and lead, and such articles of iron and steel lined or plated with brass, copper, or lead; pipes and tubes; wrought and cast-iron fittings for pipes; metal parts of machinery; and manufactures of iron and steel not otherwise stated).

Glass.—Window glass, ordinary (excluding plate-glass, looking-glasses and mirrors, whether mounted or unmounted).

Bricks.—Hollow bricks for partitions; slates and tiles for roofing (excluding wall bricks, bath bricks, fire and glazed bricks).

LIST OF GOODS SUBJECT TO 3 PER CENT. AD VALOREM DUTY FOR A PERIOD OF ONE YEAR.

Portland cement; also Roman, Keens, or similar cement (excluding plaster of Paris, limes and patent plasters having a lime basis).

PORTUGAL AND PORTUGUESE COLONIES.

MEASURES AFFECTING SUGAR EXPORT, ETC.

The Portuguese "Diario do Governo" for 8th September contains a Decree (No. 6911) of the same date, containing revised regulations respecting the exportation of sugar from the Provinces of Mozambique and Angola, and the manufacture and sale of sugar in Portugal. (Former regulations on the subject were contained in a Decree No. 6523 of 9th April last. See page 665 of the issue of the "Journal" for 13th May.)

The present Decree provides that the importation, refining, transit and sale in Portugal of white, crystallised, or refined sugar, of any origin, is to be free. Cane sugar pro-

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ducers in Mozambique and Angola are required to send to Portugal, within the next twelve months, 22,000 metric tons of unrefined yellow sugar (i.e., sugar below No. 20 Dutch standard), which, with certain exceptions, are to be used for the production of refined sugar. The Decree provides for the fixing of the sale price of the sugar to the refiners, the price to be charged by the refiners, and the retail prices.

Colonial cane sugar producers are also required to supply to Portugal 14,000 tons of white sugar, the sale, refining, and transit of which is, however, to be uncontrolled.

As regards the export of Portuguese Colonial sugar, of the current year's crop, to non-Portuguese destinations, the Decree provides as follows:—

In Mozambique, if the crop is from 38,000 to 40,000 tons of sugar, up to 12,000 tons may be exported abroad. If the crop does not reach 38,000 tons, 30 per cent. of the crop may be sent abroad; and if it exceeds 40,000, producers will be authorised to send abroad one-third of the excess, the other two-thirds being sent to Portugal.

In Angola, if the crop is from 7,500 to 8,000 tons, up to 2,000 tons may be sent to non-Portuguese destinations. If the crop does not reach 7,500 tons, or is in excess of 8,000 tons, provisions similar to those prescribed for Mozambique (see above) are to apply.

SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE.

MODIFICATION OF IMPORT AND EXPORT REGULATIONS.

The Ministerial Committee of the Economic and Financial Council of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes has issued a notice (published on 17th September) permitting the exportation of certain articles from the Kingdom without requiring a guarantee through the Centrale des Devises that their value in dinars or sound foreign currency will be returned to the Kingdom. Among the goods which are affected by this relaxation are tanning bark, sumach, wines, rags, bricks and tiles, cheese, etc., etc. A full list of the goods affected can be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

The same Ministerial decision authorises the importation into the Kingdom, free of Customs duty, of baskets, sacks, boxes, etc., provided that the importer requires them for the export of fresh or dried fruits.

SWITZERLAND.

GENERAL EXPORT LICENCES.

Further relaxations of the Swiss export restrictions have been made by recent Decisions of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, of which particulars are given below. In some cases the goods covered by the Decrees were already allowed to be exported without licence when sent across certain frontiers (e.g., cotton tissues could be exported over the Franco-Swiss and Italo-Swiss frontiers under a General Licence of 23rd June last), and in other cases the new general licence allows the exportation of goods of which certain categories only were formerly exempt from licence (e.g., all clocks and watches may now be exported, whereas formerly only those of materials other than gold or platinum were exempt from licence).

A Decision of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy, dated 23rd September, 1920, and published in the "Feuille Officielle Suisse du Commerce" for 28th September, authorised under a General Export Licence (revocable at any time) the exportation of the following articles from Switzerland, without the necessity of an individual export permit in each case:—

No. in Swiss Customs Tariff.	Articles.
770	Iron hinge pins, rough, smoothed with emery, whitened.
771	Iron fittings for doors, shutters and windows, coarse, filed, varnished.
773	Locks, of iron combined with brass, nickel or other materials.
833/37	Wares of copper or copper alloys, not elsewhere mentioned in the Swiss General Tariff, rough, turned, polished, dulled, nickled, oxidised, painted, varnished, gilt, silvered.
843	Lead, rolled; lead wire; bullets, shot; lead in sheets and pipes.
861	Wares of nickel or nickel alloys, wares of German silver, alfenide and "alpaca."

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No. in Swiss Customs Tariff.	Articles.
874	Gold and silversmiths' wares; real jewellery.
ex. 919	Goods waggons for railways, except cold storage waggons for food transport.
925/36	Clocks and watches, and detached parts thereof.
ex 1081	Dextrine (leicome, manufactured and roasted starch), etc.

A Decision of the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy was issued on 14th September authorising, as from 1st October, the exportation of the following goods from Switzerland under a General Export Licence:—

357	Cotton yarn, dyed or printed.
358	Imitation vicuna yarns.
359	Cotton yarn, made up for retail sale.
365-6	Cotton tissues, dyed or printed, plain or twilled.
455-7	Wool, raw, washed, dyed; wool waste (flock, noils); sliver (trait).
459	Woollen wadding.
460-470	Woollen yarns.
471-472	Woollen tissues, unbleached, bleached, dyed, printed.
474-475	Woven of dyed yarn.
529	Articles of rubber and gutta-percha, not otherwise mentioned in the Swiss Customs Tariff.
548-551	Woollen clothing for men, boys, women and girls.

GENERAL EXPORT LICENCE FOR OILCAKE, ETC., WITHDRAWN.

The General Export Licence issued by the Swiss Federal Food Office on 10th May, 1920, has been abrogated, as from 20th September, as far as concerns oilcake and oilcake meal (ex-Tariff No. 213).

TUNIS.

FREE ENTRY FOR CERTAIN AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY.

A Decree of the Tunisian Director-General of Finance, dated 3rd September, authorises the admission, free from Customs duty, of agricultural machinery and apparatus destined for the "Motoculture" exhibition to be held at Tunis in March, 1921. Machinery and apparatus imported duty-free under this Decree must be re-exported within two months of the closing of the exhibition.

TURKEY.

EXPORT OF SALT PERMITTED.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Constantinople reports, by cable, that, as from 4th October, salt has been removed from the list of goods of which the exportation from Turkey is prohibited.

URUGUAY.

MEASURES TO CONTROL IMPORT, EXPORT, SALE, ETC., OF OPIUM AND ITS DERIVATIVES.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for 3rd September contains a Decree laying down regulations to govern the import and export into and from the Republic, of coca, opium, and opium derivatives (whether by post or otherwise), and the acquisition, disposal, holding, use and storing of the substances in question.

Special permission to trade in these substances must be obtained from the "Consejo Nacional de Higiene," and special accounts and records relating to all such trade must be kept. The substances, when imported, exported, sold, etc., must be in receptacles, bearing, in easily legible characters, an indication of the nature and quantity of the contents, and also the name and address of the sender and receiver. The label must, further, bear, in large characters, the word "Veneno."

The complete text (in Spanish) of the Decree may be seen by persons interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

Openings for British Trade.

[NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS.—British firms may obtain the names and addresses of the persons or firms referred to in the following notices of "Openings" 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.

DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS 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 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 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 Import or Export; forms of Certificates of Origin; regulations concerning commercial travellers, Consular Invoices; etc.; 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 3, Guildhall Court, London, W.C.2.

METHODS OF ADDRESSING ENQUIRIES.

The Department of Overseas Trade invites applications for assistance from manufacturers and exporters of British goods who are desirous of initiating or extending Overseas connections, but it is desired to call attention to one or two points, the observance of which will facilitate the supply of the information required.

Where the enquiry concerns an Overseas market the applicant may, of course, apply direct to H.M. Trade Commissioners or Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Empire, and to H.M. Commercial, Diplomatic or Consular Officers in Foreign countries, but it is generally advisable to communicate in the first instance with the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1, as the information required is frequently already in the possession of the Department, and the delay involved in communicating with the Officers abroad can therefore often be avoided. Should the information required not be available in London, the Department will make all necessary enquiries abroad on the applicant's behalf.

When making application for information enquiries should clearly specify:—

- (1) The countries concerning which information is required.
- (2) The precise kind of goods; and
- (3) The particular points in regard to which the information is sought.

By following this method of making their enquiries as specific as possible applicants will materially assist the Department in its endeavour to supply the precise information required.

BRITISH EMPIRE.

AUSTRALIA.

FANCY GOODS, IMITATION JEWELLERY, SPORTING GOODS, ETC.—An indent agent in Sydney, with good connections throughout Australia and New Zealand, desires to undertake the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of smokers' requisites, gilt, rolled gold, etc., collar studs, imitation jewellery, safety pins, links, etc., enamel and tin household ware, alarm and other clocks, sporting goods (for tennis, baseball, golf, etc.), silk and leather ladies' handbags, and bag frames, also medium grade of cut glass goods, on a commission basis throughout these countries. (Reference No. 487.)

COACH BUILDERS' IRONWORK, COACH AND MOTOR SPRINGS, LEATHER CLOTH, ETC.—A firm of general merchants and importers in Sydney, whose representative is at present on a visit to the United Kingdom, desire to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of coach builders' ironwork, leather cloth, gold leaf, upholsterers' nails, and coach and motor springs, for New South Wales, on a commission basis. The firm have

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—continued.

been in business in that State for a number of years and are understood to have good connections in trade circles. (Reference No. 463.)

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

TENDERS INVITED.

The Officer in Charge of the Office of H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia has forwarded copies of the specifications, blue prints, tender forms, etc., in connection with calls for tenders by the Victorian Government Railways as follows:—

(1) STEEL TYRES.—Up to 11 a.m. on 8th December* for the supply and delivery of steel tyres for cars and wagons. (Contract No. 33541.)

(2) STEEL TYRES FOR ELECTRIC CARS.—Up to 11 a.m. on 27th October* for the supply and delivery of steel tyres for electric cars. (Contract No. 33553.)

(3) ELECTRIC MOTOR.—Up to 11 a.m. on 22nd December* for the supply and delivery of a 35 h.p. electric motor. (Contract No. 33561.)

(4) ELECTRIC FURNACE AND EQUIPMENT.—Up to 11 a.m. on 19th January, 1921, for the supply, delivery, erection, and testing, or alternatively supply and delivery only of electric furnace and equipment; and, or alternatively for the supply and delivery of equipment and drawings for electric furnace, for Newport workshops. (Contract No. 33419.)

Sealed tenders on the proper forms will be received by the Victorian Railway Commissioners, Spencer Street, Melbourne, at the time specified above for the closing of tenders. Tenders must be accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the above-mentioned specifications, etc., may be consulted by British firms interested at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street (Room 59), Westminster, S.W.1, in the case of (1); and in the case of (2), (3), and (4), at 35, Old Queen Street (Room 59), and at the Enquiry Office of the Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

*It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation, therefore, will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth, who can be instructed by cable.

TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE INSTRUMENTS.—The Officer in Charge has also forwarded copies of the specifications, conditions of contract, drawings, and form of tender in connection with a call for tenders by the Deputy Postmaster-General's Department, Perth, for the supply and delivery of telegraph and telephone instruments. (Schedule W.A. 679.)

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to 8th December by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne. A deposit of 2 per cent. on the first £500 and of 1 per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender (minimum deposit £2). The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

The above-mentioned copies of the specifications, etc., may be consulted at the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1, and at the Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

NOTE.—It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation, therefore, will be of use only to firms having agents in the Commonwealth, who can be instructed by cable.

ENQUIRY AT OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR AUSTRALIA.

The following enquiry has been received at the Office of the High Commissioner for Australia, Australia House, Strand, London, W.C.2:—

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS, SOFT GOODS, CHINA.—A partner in a firm of Sydney manufacturers and importers, at present in England, desires to get into touch with British manufacturers of tailors' trimmings, soft goods, and china, particularly manufacturers of Italian cloth, sleeve linings, canvas, pocketing, etc. (Reference No. 412.20 7 253.)

Replies should be addressed to the Official Secretary, Commonwealth of Australia Commercial Information Bureau, Australia House, Strand, W.C.2, quoting the reference number.

BRITISH INDIA.

ELECTRIC GENERATING AND PUMPING OUTFITS, ELEVATORS, ELECTRO-PLATING AND X RAY OUTFITS, MOTOR CARS, ETC.—A large and sound engineering firm in Calcutta, with a branch at Bombay, are desirous of securing agencies for India, for United Kingdom manufacturers, of the following: Medium speed petrol and paraffin direct coupled electric generating and pumping outfits; electric goods and passenger elevators; electro-plating outfit, electric lorries (two to five-ton), good British light cars of about 10 h.p., agricultural tractors; and X Ray outfits. (Reference No. 489.)

TANNING MATERIALS, HARDWARE, METALS, PATENT MEDICINES, FOODSTUFFS.—A well known British merchant firm in Madras are desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers, in the Madras Presidency, for the following lines:—Tanning materials and requisites pertaining thereto, hardware, metals, patent medicines, food products. (Reference No. 490.)

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

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—continued.

CANADA.

BRATTICE CLOTH, WIRE ROPE, HEAVY CHAINS.—A very old-established Canadian firm of wholesale importers and distributors of all kinds of hardware, having recently opened a branch in Vancouver, British Columbia, desire to obtain the sole agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of brattice cloth, wire rope, and heavy chains on a consignment basis for British Columbia. (Reference No. 491.)

HATS AND CAPS, WATERPROOFS, NECKWEAR, ETC.—A firm of manufacturers' agents, in business for the past eight years in Winnipeg, wish to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of men's and boys' shirts and neckwear, waterproofs and hats and caps, all of medium price, on a commission basis (or will purchase outright if lines are suitable) for Western Canada (Winnipeg to Vancouver, B.C.). (Reference No. 492.)

COTTON LIXEN PIECE-GOODS (GARMENT FABRICS), LACE.—A commission agent in St. Lambert, Quebec, wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers and suppliers of "cotton" linen piece goods, dress fabrics, lace, neckwear, etc., for any part of the Dominion. (Reference No. 493.)

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

TENDERS INVITED

DRY DOCK CONSTRUCTION.—The Department of Public Works, Ottawa, are calling for tenders for the construction of a dry dock at Esquimalt, British Columbia.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, on 9th December.

Tenders will not be considered unless made on printed forms supplied by the Department and in accordance with conditions contained therein.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque on a chartered bank, payable to the order of the Minister of Public Works, equal to 5 per cent. of the amount of the tender. War Loan Bonds of the Dominion will also be accepted as security or War Bonds and cheques if required to make up an odd amount.

A copy of the specification and tender form can be seen at the Enquiry Office, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

ENQUIRIES AT OFFICE OF CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, 75, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2, whence further information may be obtained:—

MARKETS SOUGHT

HEAVY MELTING STEEL, WROUGHT IRON SCRAP.—A Montreal firm wish to get into touch with United Kingdom importers prepared to purchase several thousand tons of heavy melting steel and No. 1 wrought-iron scrap, which they have available for export.

TURPENTINE, PITCH.—A British Columbia firm is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom buyers of pure Venice turpentine and Burgundy pitch, of which they can offer supplies.

MOTOR GLOVES AND GAUNTLETS.—A Canadian firm manufacturing high-grade motor gloves and gauntlets is desirous of arranging for their sale in the United Kingdom.

NEW ZEALAND.

EXTENSION OF TIME FOR TENDERS.

STEEL PLATE GIRDER SPANS.—With reference to the notice at p. 441 of the "Journal" of 7th October, relative to a call for tenders by the Public Works Department, Wellington, for the manufacture, supply and delivery of steel plate girder spans for the Beasley River Bridge, Midland Railway, the High Commissioner for New Zealand in London has notified the Department of Overseas Trade that he has received a cablegram to the effect that the time for the receipt of tenders has been extended from 10th November to 10th December.

SOUTH AFRICA.

BUILDING MATERIAL, ETC.—A former managing director of a South African firm, at present in this country, proposes to start an agency business at Durban, and wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom firms principally for builders' lines. The applicant would work Natal and also the Transvaal and Orange Free State, if desired. (Reference No. 494.)

GENERAL AND PROPRIETARY LINES.—A South African business man, claiming to have a good knowledge of that market, is at present in this country, and desires to secure the agencies of United Kingdom firms for general and proprietary lines. (Reference No. 494a.)

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

TENDERS INVITED

DISINFECTANT POWDER AND FLUID.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded copies of tender forms for disinfectant fluid and powder for use on the South African railways.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—continued.

No definite quantities are specified, but the estimated annual requirements of the Railway Administration are 20,250 gallons of disinfectant fluid and 45,450 pounds of disinfectant powder.

Tenders must be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, not later than noon on 25th October, 1920, in the case of the fluid, and 8th November, 1920, in the case of the powder. In view, however, of the limited time available for submitting tenders for the disinfectant fluid, this information may possibly be of use only to United Kingdom firms who have agents in South Africa, who can be instructed by cable.

LINSEED OIL.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa has also forwarded copies of a tender form for 17,300 gallons of raw linseed oil and 25,000 gallons of double boiled linseed oil, required by the South African Railways.

Tenders must be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, not later than noon on 25th October, 1920. In view of the limited time available, this information may possibly be of use only to United Kingdom firms who have agents in South Africa, who can be instructed by cable.

WASTE.—H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded copies of the tender form and general conditions of tender in connection with a call for tenders by the South African Railways and Harbours for the supply and delivery of cotton waste, woollen waste, and waste required for the 12 months ending 31st December, 1921. (Tender No. 281.)

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received up to noon on 1st November, by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg.

Tenders must forward a fully representative sample (at least 56 lb. weight) of the waste they intend to supply, to reach the Chief Railway Storekeeper, Park Station Chambers, Risark and Noord Streets, Johannesburg, before the date tenders are due.

Copies of all the above-mentioned documents, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Enquiry Office of the Department of Overseas Trade, 75, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.2.

It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and this intimation, therefore, will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union, who can be instructed by cable.

RED OXIDE PAINT, SOAP, ANTI-FRICTION GREASE.—H.M. Trade Commissioner in Cape Town has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade copies of the specifications, tender forms and general conditions of stores contracts in connection with three separate calls for tenders by the South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, for supplies of

(a) No. 283, Red Oxide Paint, in paste,

(b) No. 284, Toilet Soap, hard pale yellow soap and soft soap,

(c) No. 286, Antifricition Grease—rosin oil and lime or a fine mineral antifricition grease or a combination of lime resiniate and mineral antifricition grease.

The latest time for receiving tenders, which must be submitted on the proper forms, to the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, is as follows:

(a) Noon, 1st November, 1920.

(b) .. 8th

(c) .. 29th

In view of the limited period available for tendering this notification is of use only to those firms with agents in South Africa who can be instructed by cable.

A copy of each of the above-mentioned documents can be inspected by United Kingdom manufacturers and merchants interested, at the Enquiry Room of the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

CEYLON.

LEATHER TRUNKS AND BAGS, PIECE-GOODS, FANCY GOODS, HARDWARE, CEMENT, UMBRELLAS.—A merchant firm in Colombo desire to secure agencies for Ceylon for United Kingdom manufacturers of the following lines:—Leather trunks and bags, piece-goods, fancy goods, hardware, cement, and umbrellas. (Reference No. 495.)

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

EGYPT.

LEATHER GOODS, POTTERY, GLASS, FURS, ETC.—An English merchant and commission agent established in Cairo, with offices at Alexandria, is on a visit to London up to 31st October next, and is desirous of entering into relations with British firms wishing to be represented in Egypt and adjacent territory. He is open to import on his own account leather goods, pottery, glass and furs for women's wear, subject to suitable terms, and is also interested in the export of ivory goods of native workmanship from the Sudan. (Reference No. 496.)

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

NEWFOUNDLAND

BAR IRON, CONFECTIONERY, LINOLEUMS, ETC.—A first-class firm of manufacturers' agents in St. John's, Newfoundland, desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of gloves, confectionery, carpets and linoleums, chains and anchors, merchant bar iron; also representation of warehousemen (wholesale and manufacturing), on a commission basis for Newfoundland. (Reference No. 497.)

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—continued.

HARDWARE.—A manufacturers' agent in St. John's, Newfoundland, desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware, on a commission basis, for Newfoundland. (Reference No. 493.)

CHINA, EARTHENWARE, TOYS.—A wholesale earthenware firm in St. John's, Newfoundland, desire to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of cheap lines of china, earthenware and toys, on a commission or sales basis, for the whole of Canada. (Reference No. 499.)

FANCY GOODS.—A manufacturers' agent in St. John's, Newfoundland, wishes to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of fancy goods on a commission basis for Newfoundland. (Reference No. 500.)

GROCERIES AND TEA.—A well-established firm of manufacturers' agents in St. John's, Newfoundland, wish to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of shelf groceries and suppliers of tea in bulk, on a commission basis, for Newfoundland. (Reference No. 501.)

GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.—A manufacturers' agent in St. John's, Newfoundland, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of grocery and confectionery lines, such as jelly, icings, grape juice and "soft drinks," on a commission basis of not less than 7 per cent., for the whole of Newfoundland. (Reference No. 502.)

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

EUROPE.

BELGIUM.

SILK AND COTTON VELVETS, SILK, OXFORD ZEPHYRS, AND PRINTED SHIRTINGS.—A Swiss firm established in Brussels desires to obtain the agency on commission, for the whole of Belgium, of United Kingdom firms manufacturing or exporting silk and cotton velvets, silk for ties and dresses, Oxford zephyrs, and printed shirtings. (Reference No. 503.)

EARTHENWARE, HARDWARE, CUTLERY, TOOLS, ETC.—A Belgian residing in Brussels desires to obtain, for the whole of Belgium, an agency, on commission, for British firms manufacturing earthenware, hardware, cutlery, tools, etc. (Reference No. 504.)

HARD AND SOFT HABERDASHERY.—A Belgian residing in Brussels desires to secure for the whole of Belgium, an agency, on commission, for United Kingdom manufacturers of hard and soft haberdashery. He would be prepared to buy on his own account. (Reference No. 505.)

CHINAWARE, TEA SETS, ETC.—A British subject residing in Antwerp desires to secure an agency, with depot, or on commission for United Kingdom firms manufacturing chinaware, tea sets, etc. (Reference No. 506.)

VELVET (PIECE AND RIBBON), CRAPE, CLOTH, AND COTTON LININGS, PATENT FASTENERS FOR GLOVES, ETC.—A Belgian residing in Brussels desires to obtain for the whole of Belgium, the agency, on commission, of United Kingdom firms manufacturing black and coloured velvet (piece and ribbon), craps, cloth, and cotton, silk and satin linings, patent fasteners for gloves and garter elastic. (Reference No. 507.)

PRINTING MACHINES AND ACCESSORIES; PRINTERS' AND LITHOGRAPHERS' SUPPLIES.—A Belgian, formerly connected with the printing trade in the Province of Hainaut, intends to settle in Brussels and desires to secure the agency of United Kingdom firms manufacturing printing machines and accessories, and all sorts of printers' and lithographers' supplies. He is said to have a wide connection, and is well recommended. (Reference No. 508.)

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

TENDERS INVITED.

DOCK WAREHOUSE RECONSTRUCTION.—The Municipal Authorities of Ghent are calling for tenders for the construction of two reinforced concrete warehouses. Specifications (in French and Flemish) have been received and may be examined by United Kingdom contractors interested at the Enquiry Office, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1. Tenders, which should be presented on Belgian stamped paper and sent by registered post not later than 15th November, should be addressed to the College des Bourgmestres et Echevins, Ghent, and the envelope should be inscribed "Soumission pour la Reconstruction de l'Entrepot general au Dock." Tenders will be opened on the 16th November. The work it is stated is valued at nearly 2,000,000 francs.

DREDGING OPERATIONS IN NEW DOCKS AT GHENT.—The Province of East Flanders has issued a specification (in French and Flemish) in connection with the dredging operations called for in the new docks to be constructed for the town of Ghent; for which tenders are invited up to the morning of the 18th October.

Copies of the above mentioned specification, which has only recently been published, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Enquiry Office of the Department of Overseas Trade at 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

DENMARK.

BAR AND SHEET IRON FOR DANISH STATE RAILWAYS.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Copen-

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—continued.

hagen has forwarded copies of the specification, conditions of tender, and tender forms in connection with a call for tenders by the Danish State Railways, for the supply of a quantity of bar iron, iron, steel plate.

Tenders must be submitted in Copenhagen before 1 o'clock on the 2nd November next, while delivery of the material has to be effected before the 1st April, 1921.

Copies of the specification (in Danish), together with a translation of the document, may be consulted by British firms interested at the Enquiry Office of the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, S.W.1.

GREECE.

COTTON AND WOOLLEN GOODS.—A Manchester export house, with foreign agents, desire to obtain agencies in Greece for manufacturers of cotton and woollen goods. (Reference No. 509.)

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

ITALY.

TENDERS INVITED.

ELECTRIC GANTRY CRANES.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy, Rome, reports that he has received an application for the names of British firms who would be open to tender for one or two electric cranes. The cranes are to be of the type shown on a sketch which has been received, and may be examined, at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 50), 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

Load to be lifted on the single end of the chain: 1.5 metric tons; total lifting height: 22 metres; radius from centre line of gantry: 12 metres; height of hoisting pulley on rail level: 18 metres; hoisting speed: 0.60 metres per second; slewing speed at the end of the jib: 1.65 metres per second; opening of gantry (between centre lines of legs): 4 metres; distance from centre of outside leg to edge of wharf: 3.35 metres; power available (three-phase current): 260 volts, 42 cycles.

Firms interested in the supply of these cranes should communicate with the Commercial Secretary, furnishing him with full particulars, including price c.i.f., if possible, date of delivery, etc.

LATVIA.

MACHINE TOOLS.—A firm of manufacturers' agents in Riga desires to receive from British makers, machine tools, of the following classes, on consignment: Lathes, shaping machines, drilling machines, milling machines, and screwing machines, the latter to take pipes up to 3in. and bolts up to 2in.

The firm would like to receive two machines at a time of the classes mentioned which should be sent on consignment, c.i.f. Riga: all costs for customs, transport from ship to showroom, storage, insurance, advertising, etc., would be for the firm's account, who state they advertise to the extent of about 3,000 to 4,000 roubles per month.

The machines would be sold principally to small factories in Libau, Windau, Mitau, etc.; the larger factories, being in want of capital, have not yet started again. The firm is considered reliable and straightforward, and looked upon as the best suited at present working in this line. (Reference No. 510.)

STATIONERY.—A firm in Riga are desirous of obtaining samples and prices of British pen-nibs, blotting-paper, tracing paper, tissue paper, note paper, ink and other stationery. (Reference No. 511.)

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

NETHERLANDS.

PAPER.—A firm of wholesale merchants at Amsterdam dealing in all kinds of paper desire to obtain the agency for Holland of British paper manufacturers. (Reference No. 512.)

FOODSTUFFS.—A firm of wholesale agents and merchants dealing in confectionery, biscuits, etc., desire to secure an agency, for Holland, for British manufacturers of foodstuffs, suitable for the Dutch market. (Reference No. 513.)

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

PORTUGAL.

TENTILES, IRON AND STEEL, RAILWAY MATERIALS, ETC.—A well established firm in Lisbon, interested in import and export trade, wish to obtain agencies for British manufacturers of the following classes of goods:—Cotton goods, pieces, fancies, muslins, Oxfords, poplins, sateens, zephyrs, calicoes for printing, etc., iron and steel materials, perfumery, chemicals, railway material, tin and tin-plate, sanitary material, tools and hardware. (Reference No. 514.)

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

SPAIN.

GLASS, MACHINERY, BUILDING MATERIALS, AND SMALLWARE.—An old established firm, with agencies in the principal Spanish towns, are desirous of representing British

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—continued.

manufacturers, in Spain, for the sale of glass, machinery, building materials, and smallware. Payment of invoices could be guaranteed. (Reference No. 515.)
Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

SWITZERLAND.

MOTOR-CARS AND ACCESSORIES, INDUSTRIAL MACHINERY.—H.M. Consul at Geneva reports that a Swiss firm established in that city desire to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, for the whole of Switzerland, of British manufacturers of motor-cars and accessories, and also of industrial machinery of every description. (Reference No. 516.)
Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

AFRICA.**ALGERIA.**

STATIONERY.—A wholesale stationery agent, established in Algeria, desires to act as agent in North Africa for British manufacturers of wove, laid, art and book papers; printing inks, steel nibs etc. The applicant would act on a commission basis and also purchase for his own account. Terms, cash against documents at port of arrival. Correspondence should be in French. (Reference No. 517.)
Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

ASIA.**CHINA.**

SCHOOL SUPPLIES, HARDWARE, CHINAWARE, TEXTILES, DRUGS, ETC.—A British firm, established in Shanghai, are desirous of getting into touch with British manufacturers of the following articles: School supplies and stationery, builders' and general hardware, chinaware, hosiery and woollen underwear, drugs, pharmaceutical preparations, hospital supplies, and bar iron. In the event of business resulting the firm would arrange credits upon which the sellers could draw in London on presentation of shipping documents. Quotations should be c.i.f., and should be based on a 60 days' sight draft. (Reference No. 518.)
Applications for names and addresses must be sent to the Department of Overseas Trade.

LATIN AMERICA.**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.****TENDERS INVITED.**

TUBES FOR MARINE BOILERS AND METERS FOR MEASURING THE VELOCITY OF WATER.—The Board of Navigation and Ports, controlled by the Ministry of Public Works, has invited tenders for the supply of a considerable quantity of tubes for marine boilers; also for 16 water current meters (referred to as magnetic speedometers) of the "Mensing Ott" type, for measuring the velocity and flow of water. Other makes of water current meters will be considered provided they are in certain respects similar to model VII D. "Mensing Ott."

Tenders must be presented through a representative in Buenos Aires, and may be handed in at the Board of Navigation and Ports, Government House, Buenos Aires, up to November 9th, 1920, for the marine boiler tubes, and up to November 4th, 1920, for the current meters.

A copy of the specifications and general conditions (in Spanish) may be consulted by British firms at the Enquiry Office, Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, Westminster, S.W.1.

BRAZIL.

WOOLLEN, COTTON, AND ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.—A Brazilian firm, established in Rio de Janeiro, desire to get into touch with British manufacturers and exporters of cotton, woollen, and artificial silk yarns. (Reference No. 519.)

CONCESSION FOR THE HYDRO-ELECTRIC EXPLOITATION OF POWER ON THE RIVER IBIRAPUITAN.—H.M. Consul at Porto Alegre has forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade a cutting from the local press announcing that tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on the 11th November in the Directorate of Lands and Colonisation, Department of Public Works, Porto Alegre, in connection with a concession to be granted for a term of thirty years for the erection of hydro-electric plant for harnessing and utilising the hydraulic power, estimated at 2,000 h.p. of the São Diego waterfall on the River Ibirapuitan, in the Municipality of Sant' Anna do Livramento.

The following are the salient features in regard to the projected concession:—

- 1.—The power can only be utilised for public purposes.
- 2.—After the expiration of thirty years from the date of signing the contract, the installation will revert to the State.
- 3.—The State Government may also in case of public necessity take over the property at any time during the term of concession on payment of the necessary compensation for the cancellation of the concession.

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—continued.

4.—The parties who tender should present a schedule of maximum prices for furnishing power and light, showing variations according to the total consumption.

5.—The parties who tender should also present, if not a definite scheme, at least a preliminary plan of the plant they propose to instal.

6.—The State Government undertakes to effect the necessary appropriations from private owners of the area on the banks of the river, which will have to be flooded in consequence of the erection of the plant, the expenses incurred to be borne by the concessionaire.

The cutting (in Portuguese), together with a full translation thereof, may be consulted at the Enquiry Office of the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W.1.

CHILE.

TEXTILES, FOOD PRODUCTS, CHEMICALS, LEATHER GOODS, IRON AND STEEL GOODS, ETC.—A firm of commission and general agents in Valparaiso, with an organisation covering the whole of Chile, desire to represent British manufacturers of the following lines:—Textiles of all kinds, food products, heavy and light chemicals, dyes and anilines, leather goods, iron and steel manufactures, hardware, tools, agricultural implements, silver and plated ware, jewellery and fancy goods. The firm state that they have already handled the above lines. Correspondence may be in English. (Reference No. 520.)

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

CUBA:

BEVERAGES, THREADS, TWINES, HARDWARE, CLOTHS, ETC.—The Officer-in-Charge of the Commercial Department of the British Legation at Havana, reports that an American commission agent in that city, of good commercial standing, wishes to secure agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of the following classes of goods. He has been established as a commission agent for about one year, but has been engaged in business in Cuba for many years. Whiskey, beer, biscuits, thread (cotton and linen), twines (cotton and jute), hemp, rope, hardware for saddlery and harness, hardware for awning makers, motor fabrics, motor waterproof cloths, carriage cloth, awning cloth, uniform cloth (khaki, etc.), cloth for workmen's clothing, twills and drills, and cotton fabrics. (Reference No. 521.)

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

ECUADOR.

CYCLES, BEDSTEADS, FIRE ARMS, FURNITURE, MOTOR CARS, ETC.—A commission agent, of high commercial standing in Guayaquil, is desirous of importing the following goods from United Kingdom manufacturers:—Iron bedsteads, cycles, motor-cycles, fire arms (all kinds), furniture (knock down), small motor-cars, and cycle-cars. He would be glad to receive direct catalogues (preferably in Spanish), together with price lists, discounts, etc. (Reference No. 522.)

BEDSTEADS, PAINTS, STATIONERY, HARDWARE, LEATHER, CHINAWARE, ETC.—An English commission agent in Guayaquil is desirous of obtaining the representation of British firms in the following lines:—Bedsteads, paints, wallpaper, cement, paper, stationers' supplies, tinware and tinsplate, hardware supplies, leather and boot manufacturers' supplies, typewriters, Birmingham cheap imitation jewellery, china and earthenware (including filters), Sheffield ware in general. (Reference No. 523.)

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

Government Notices affecting Trade.**EXPORT SECTION.****AMENDMENT TO LIST OF PROHIBITED EXPORTS.**

The Board of Trade (Licensing Section) announce that as from 14th October, 1920, the following heading will be deleted from the List of Export Prohibited Goods:—

Arms, not being firearms, and their component parts.

It should be noted, however, that "Bayonets and their component parts," are still prohibited specifically.

POSTAL SECTION**LETTERS FOR PRISONERS OF WAR IN MESOPOTAMIA.**

The Postmaster General announces that letters for Prisoners in War in Mesopotamia should be addressed with the address ending: "Prisoners of War, c/o General Head-

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—continued.

quarters, Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force," the usual particulars of number, rank, unit, and so on being included in the address for the purposes of identification.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR MAILS FOR ABROAD.

Owing to the irregularity in the sailing of ships for abroad, the Postmaster-General is unable generally to give definite dates of despatch of Christmas and New Year Mails.

The following list shows approximately the dates of despatch from London of Mails which will probably secure delivery before or at Christmas. Owing to the uncertain intervals between the sailings it is inadvisable that correspondence for delivery at the New Year should be posted later than that for Christmas.

Destination	Approximate date of despatch of letters.	Approximate date of despatch of parcels.
Aden	9 December	23 November
Africa, East ..	18 November	Early November
" South	2 December	25 November.
" West	23 to 30 November	Early to Middle November
America, Central ..	30 November to 3 December	Early November.
" South	Middle November	Early to Middle November
Australia	4 to 18 November	28 October (about)
Canada	7 to 14 December	29 November to 6 December
Egypt]	9 to 16 December	30 November
Gibraltar	15 to 20 December	14 December
Hongkong	18 November	Middle November
India	2 December	16 November
Japan	12 November.	About 27 October.
Levant	2 to 9 December	Early to Middle November
Malta	14 December	7 December (about)
New Zealand ..	4 November	17 October (about)
Shanghai	11 November	Early November.
United States ..	7 to 14 December	1 to 8 December.
West Indies ..	End November	18 November.
(Jamaica)	7 December	6 December.

EXPEDITIONARY FORCES.

Destination.	Approximate date of despatch of letters.	Approximate date of despatch of parcels
Army of the Rhine	20 December	15 December.
Army of the Black Sea	11 December	8 November.
Egyptian Expeditionary Force ..	9 to 16 December	23 November.
Mesopotamian Expeditionary Force ..	18 November	9 November.
The Garrison of India	2 December	16 November.

N.B.—Troops in France and Flanders are served through the Civil Post Office.

FOOD SECTION.

IMPORTATION OF HOPS.

As there appears to be some misunderstanding with regard to the importation of hops, it is desired to state that hops may not be imported into the United Kingdom unless with a permit issued by or under the authority of the Food Controller. This regulation is imposed with a view to assisting the industry of hop growing in the United Kingdom to recover from the injury which it suffered during the war.

PRICES OF CANNED SALMON.

The Food Controller has issued a revised Canned Salmon Prices Order, which comes into force on 7th October, fixing maximum prices for Canned Salmon. It has been found necessary to increase the maximum prices in the case of 1 lb. Tall, 1 lb. Flat, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Flat, tins of Salmon; the prices for other sizes of containers remain unaltered. The increased prices have been determined only after full investigation by the Costings Department of the Ministry.

The schedule of prices is as follows:—

Kind of Containers.	Maximum price at the rate per case.	Maximum price per container.
1s. Talls	96s. per case of 48 tins	2s. 2½d.
1s. Flats	96s. Ditto.	2s. 2½d.
1s. Ovals	103s. Ditto.	2s. 4d.
$\frac{1}{2}$ s. Flats	130s. per case of 96 tins	1s. 6d.
	116s. or equivalent	1s. 4d.

Of the 3½d. increase in the case of 1 lb. Talls and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Flats respectively, a little over ¾d. is accounted for by the difference in exchange; approximately ½d. is due to the increased cost of distribution; the balance of the increase is due to the increased cost of production in the producing countries.

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—continued.

RETAIL PRICES OF BREAD AND FLOUR.

The Food Controller desires to draw the attention of the public to the fact that, on and after 17th October next, the retail prices of bread and flour will be decontrolled. As the public and the trade are already aware, in order that the Bread Subsidy should not exceed the sum of £15,000,000, sanctioned by Parliament, the wholesale price of Government flour was increased by 22s. 6d. per sack of 280 lb. on and after 19th September last, but in order to give the public the benefit of the stocks in the hands of bakers and retailers, which they purchased at the lower price, the control of the retail prices of bread and flour was temporarily re-imposed. This control will cease on and after 17th October next, by which date it is anticipated that the cheaper-priced stocks in the hands of the bakers and retailers will have been exhausted.

This increase of 22s. 6d. per sack is, as stated by the Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons in August last, equivalent to an increase of 3d. in the 4 lb. loaf, or 1½d. per 2 lb. loaf. As the price now ruling in London and other important centres in the country is 1s. per 4 lb. loaf, the public are warned that on and after 17th instant a reasonable price will be 1s. 3d., the present extra charges for delivery to be added.

GENERAL SECTION.

INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS CONCERNING THE PRESERVATION OF RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF RIGHTS OF INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY AFFECTED BY THE WAR.

The above Arrangement (signed at Berne on 30th June, 1920), which provides for the extension of times for filing applications under Article IV of the International Convention for the protection of Industrial Property, and also for the extension of times for accomplishing any act, fulfilling any formality, paying any fees, and generally satisfying any obligation prescribed by the laws or regulations of the signatory States, has been adhered to by Great Britain subject to the reservation that the extensions provided by Articles 1 and 2 expire, so far as the United Kingdom is concerned, on the 10th January, 1921.

The following States have also signed and ratified the Arrangement, viz.:—France, Germany, Poland, Sweden, Switzerland, and Tunis, Czechoslovakia, Netherlands, and Portugal, have signed the Arrangement, but have not yet deposited their ratifications, and Morocco has adhered to the Arrangement since the signature.

In order to carry out this Arrangement in Great Britain, the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary Rules) Act, 1914 (1 and 5 Geo. 5, Ch. 27), which was limited to the continuance of the state of war in Europe and for a period of six months thereafter, has been continued by the War Emergency Laws (Continuance) Act, 1920 (10 Geo. 5, Ch. 5), so far as it relates to the extension of the time within which acts or things may or are required to be done under the Patents and Designs Act, 1907, or the Trade Marks Act, 1905, until the tenth day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-one as if in section three thereof for the words "during the continuance of the present state of war in Europe and for a period of six months thereafter" there were substituted for the words "until the tenth day of January nineteen hundred and twenty-one."

Any application for an extension of time in connection with matters dealt with in the Arrangement should, therefore, be made under Rule 3 (a) of the Patents, Designs and Trade Marks (Temporary) Rules, 1914, before the 10th January, 1921.

W. TEMPLE FRANKS,
Comptroller-General.

NON-FERROUS METALS 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, 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:—
Golodetz, Michael, 140, Finchchurch Street, E.C. 3.
London and Continental Export Company, Limited, 140, Finchchurch Street, E.C. 3.
Otavi Exploring Syndicate, Limited, 1, London Wall Buildings, E.C. 2.
Schwab, Solomon, 8, Christopher Street, E.C. 2.

United Kingdom.

FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER.

The imports into the United Kingdom in September were valued at £152,692,000, this total being less than that recorded for August by £563,000, and notably smaller than the value for any other month since November, 1919. The exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in September were valued at £117,456,000, an increase of £2,553,000 compared with the amount for August. The September total for such exports was larger than that for any previous month of 1920 except May and July. The exports in September of foreign and Colonial merchandise were valued at £13,351,000, this total being lower than for any month since July, 1919, and £17,000 less than the value for August last.

The following tables gives, under the three principal classes of articles, values for September and August, 1920, and for the nine months ended 30th September, 1920 and 1913:—

THE VALUE OF TRADE.

	Food, Drink and Tobacco.	Raw Materials and Articles mainly unmanufactured.	Articles wholly or mainly manufactured.	Total, including Animals for food, and Parcel Post.
	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £	Thousand £
September, 1920—				
Imports	67,269	44,557	49,573	152,692
Exports—				
British	4,311	9,515	102,216	117,456
Foreign & Colonial	3,691	5,478	4,317	13,351
August, 1920—				
Imports	61,785	51,268	40,016	153,255
Exports—				
British	3,503	10,467	99,645	114,903
Foreign & Colonial	3,585	5,529	4,573	13,398
Nine Months ended 30th September:—				
1920—				
Imports	578,711	572,029	348,049	1,501,191
Exports—				
British	37,651	114,347	842,519	1,007,278
Foreign & Colonial	33,256	106,655	41,111	181,478
Nine Months ended September 30th:—				
1913—				
Imports	214,705	190,296	150,834	557,767
Exports—				
British	23,239	48,727	311,217	390,762
Foreign & Colonial	11,697	47,956	22,632	82,367

The imports in September of food, drink, and tobacco were valued at £5,484,000 more than those of August, grain and flour showing an increase of £4,681,000 and dntiable food and drink an increase of £971,000. There was a decrease of £455,000 in the value of tobacco imported in September compared with the value for the previous month.

The total for September of imports of articles classed as raw materials and mainly unmanufactured is less than the corresponding total for August by £6,711,000, the following important decreases being shown:—Wood and timber, £1,114,000; raw cotton, £863,000; sheep's and lambs' wool, £1,178,000; raw jute, £344,000; oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, resins, and grains, £972,000; paper-making materials, £918,000; and rubber, £471,000. The monthly figures for the current year show notable decreases in the total values of imports of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured. For the first quarter of the year a monthly average of £78,096,000 is recorded, with a fall to £63,338,000 in the second quarter and to £49,241,000 in the third quarter.

In articles classed as wholly or mainly manufactured an increase of £557,000 is recorded in September in comparison with the value for the preceding month, the principal differences appearing in the following:—Iron and steel and manufactures thereof, £447,000 increase; machinery, £415,000 decrease; jute manufactures, £294,000 decrease; refined petroleum, £972,000 increase; leather, £311,000 increase; and paper and cardboard, £706,000 decrease.

EXPORTS.

The exports of coal in September amounted to 1,476,000 tons, valued at £6,623,000, an average of 89s. 9d. per ton, compared with 1,847,000 tons in August, valued at £8,041,000, or 87s. per ton. The exports in September of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom, classed as wholly or mainly manufactured, amounted to £2,571,000 more than the value of such exports in August, and exceeded in value the exports of any earlier month of the year except July. Compared with August, the following increases are recorded:—Cotton yarns and manufactures, £1,820,000; linen manufactures, £169,000; jute manufactures (other than cordage, cables, ropes, and twine), £182,000; apparel, £210,000; chemicals, drugs, dyes, and colours, £728,000; and ships and boats (new), £1,643,000. Exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof were

less by £1,199,000 than in August, and woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures by £739,000. The values of the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise show the following differences when compared with the values for August: Grain and flour, £417,000 increase; eggs, not in shell, £377,000 decrease; cocoa, £197,000 increase; raw cotton, £700,000 increase; sheep's and lambs' wool, £278,000 increase; oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, resins, and gums (unmanufactured), £237,000 decrease; hides and skins, undressed, £230,000 decrease; rubber, £445,000 decrease; and non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof, £295,000 increase.

TRADE FOR NINE MONTHS.

The value of the imports during the nine months ended 30th September exceeded by £334,731,000, or nearly 29 per cent., the corresponding value for 1919. An increase of £943,424,000, or over 169 per cent., is shown when compared with the value for the nine months of 1913. The value of food, drink, and tobacco was £47,269,000 greater than in 1919, of raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured £152,162,000 greater, and of articles wholly or mainly manufactured £136,616,000 greater. The following important increases are recorded:—Grain and flour, £646,684,000; sugar, £18,823,000; wood and timber, £13,773,000; raw cotton and cotton waste, £88,740,000; flax, £4,471,000; hemp, £4,063,000; jute, £1,683,000; paper-making materials, £13,538,000; iron and steel and manufactures thereof, £9,896,000; woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures, £13,669,000; silk and silk manufactures, £13,325,000; chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours, £10,913,000; refined petroleum, £19,144,000; paper and cardboard, £16,272,000; and motor cars and parts thereof, including chassis, £15,975,000. A decrease amounting to £39,393,000 is shown in the value of meat imported in the nine months, compared with the corresponding value for the previous year, and of £10,762,000 in the value of leather.

The exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in the nine months, compared with the total for a year earlier, show an increase of £465,932,000, or 86 per cent., and of £616,516,000, or nearly 158 per cent., compared with the value for the nine months of 1913. The exports of coal in the nine months of the current year were valued at £21,774,000 more than in the corresponding period a year earlier, when the average export value was 42s. 3d. per ton., as against 79s. 1d. per ton during the present year. The quantity of coal exported during the year 1920 has been 6,987,000 tons less than in the nine months of 1919.

For articles classed as wholly or mainly manufactured, an export value of £842,519,000 is recorded, as against £436,797,000 for the nine months of 1919, an increase approaching 93 per cent. Increased values are shown for all groups of articles included in this class, iron and steel and manufactures thereof accounting for £50,298,000 of the increase, machinery for £21,659,000, cotton yarns and manufactures for £146,504,000, woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures for £39,182,000, other textile manufactures for £19,280,000, and apparel for £20,466,000.

In the value of the exports of foreign and Colonial merchandise an increase of £82,207,000, or over 83 per cent., is shown in the nine months of the present year in comparison with the value for the corresponding period a year earlier. The value of raw cotton re-exported was greater by £24,404,000, of sheep's and lambs' wool by £21,932,000, of undressed hides and skins by £5,606,000, and of rubber by £5,405,000.

The value of the imports exceeded that of the exports in the nine months by £313,434,000 in 1920, by £526,862,000 in 1919, and by £84,641,000 in 1913.

WEIGHT OF IMPORTS.

The weight of the merchandise imported into the United Kingdom in September is estimated at 4,174,000 tons, being 128,000 tons less than the estimate for August, 1920, and 910,000 tons less than that for September, 1913.

ESTIMATED WEIGHT OF IMPORTS.

	Sept., 1913.	Sept., 1919.	Sept., 1920.
	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.	Thousand Tons.
Food, drink and tobacco	1,572	1,300	1,465
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	2,804	1,875	2,041
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured	708	545	668
Animals, not for food, and parcel post	Less than 500 tons.		
Total	5,084	3,720	4,174
Net tonnage of shipping entered with cargoes	4,622	2,839	3,260

UNITED KINGDOM : FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER
 —continued.

Nearly 84 per cent. of the decrease in the weight of the imports, as compared with September, 1913, is recorded in raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured, wood and timber accounting for a decrease of 668,000 tons and oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats, resins, and gums for a decrease of 46,000 tons.

UNITED KINGDOM : FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER
 —continued.

The estimates for the nine months are 41,619,000 tons for 1913, 27,690,000 tons for 1919, and 34,128,000 tons for 1920. Compared with the weights for 1913, the following important decreases appear in the estimates for 1920:—Grain and flour, 1,362,000 tons; iron ore and scrap, 392,000 tons; non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap, 674,000 tons; wood and timber,

FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER, 1920.

The following table shows the value of the external trade in September, 1920, compared with particulars for a year earlier:—

		Month ended 30th September.					
		Imports (Value C.I.F.*)		Exports Value (F.O.B.†)			
				PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.		FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.	
		1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
		£	£	£	£	£	£
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—							
A. Grain and Flour.		15,986,154	29,211,879	145,492	125,332	224,769	928,764
B. Feeding Stuffs for Animals		1,701,232	678,434	8,772	103,200	59,307	64,610
C. Meat		14,210,787	10,578,096	37,134	58,733	546,661	251,878
D. Animals, Living, for Food		—	—	—	5,148	—	—
E. Other Food and Drink, Non-dutiable		13,951,341	12,530,846	2,123,413	3,214,734	843,047	819,704
F. Other Food and Drink, Dutiable		13,002,642	12,188,506				
G. Tobacco		4,014,539	2,081,394	549,483	803,637	145,638	89,175
Total, Class I.		62,866,695	67,269,155	2,864,294	4,310,784	3,710,213	3,601,068
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—							
A. Coal		20	—	7,732,919	6,622,515	—	—
B. Other Non-Metallic Mining and Quarry Products and the like		401,298	872,472	79,796	312,760	59,984	61,325
C. Iron Ore and Scrap		753,909	1,900,520	33,573	41,913	—	26
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap		648,264	1,412,748	3,405	342,865	12,615	18,308
E. Wood and Timber		9,385,103	9,606,130	67,133	72,603	75,726	102,055
F. Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste		16,333,586	9,108,303	—	146,784	1,004,472	1,716,602
G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags		7,059,758	6,640,718	867,722	443,022	3,039,106	1,232,329
H. Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils		307,746	307,741	21,898	4,163	7,812	1,699
I. Other Textile Materials		1,956,027	1,582,993	32,393	12,534	525,142	364,003
J. Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats, Resins, and Gums		13,052,276	5,216,087	1,755,260	836,560	1,213,077	610,863
K. Hides and Skins, Undressed		2,619,620	1,519,668	111,949	86,203	1,432,900	551,260
L. Paper-making Materials		1,501,581	2,906,047	89,525	211,086	363	12,419
M. Rubber		1,538,700	2,085,149	22,510	59,667	1,046,141	404,195
N. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured		1,510,925	1,398,271	145,442	322,428	433,032	342,826
Total, Class II.		57,068,903	44,556,847	10,963,525	9,515,103	8,850,370	5,417,910
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured							
A. Coke and Manufactured Fuel		345	1,214	913,723	2,236,030	—	—
B. Earthenware, Glass Abrasives, &c.		472,465	901,299	621,245	1,747,730	6,263	30,176
C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof		1,121,079	3,143,704	5,526,008	10,965,281	50,955	60,616
D. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof		2,791,491	3,490,262	1,641,908	1,962,970	533,316	995,553
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments		897,976	844,450	653,204	1,200,472	108,610	124,979
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus		93,121	180,780	460,584	888,237	3,754	16,688
G. Machinery		1,243,163	1,675,794	2,903,120	5,547,702	168,290	156,981
H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber		295,806	750,064	111,721	289,928	6,167	23,516
I. Cotton Yarns and Manufactures		520,098	965,439	17,940,114	37,859,668	120,463	182,229
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures		226,716	1,514,518	7,258,950	10,886,564	68,539	179,648
K. Silk and Silk Manufactures		1,940,481	3,230,763	283,596	432,134	170,977	573,315
L. Manufactures of other Textile Materials		1,096,450	1,789,830	2,552,355	3,642,638	346,750	501,686
M. Apparel		1,023,406	1,113,159	1,789,279	4,661,772	52,296	134,355
N. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours		1,897,012	3,179,217	1,959,187	3,942,946	590,016	367,589
O. Oils, Fats, and Resins, Manufactured		3,742,936	7,723,619	1,232,783	865,149	120,785	372,108
P. Leather and Manufactures thereof		5,021,368	1,261,244	660,174	695,751	464,500	120,361
Q. Paper and Cardboard		1,367,001	2,806,282	300,635	1,260,757	3,445	57,664
R. Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft)		927,457	2,822,907	1,111,369	7,791,728	23,603	63,777
S. Rubber Manufactures		384,054	642,658	648,820	926,668	4,331	22,516
T. Miscellaneous Articles mainly or wholly Manufactured		3,259,289	2,535,400	3,143,612	4,411,870	344,775	333,478
Total, Class III.		28,321,714	40,572,603	51,712,387	102,215,995	3,187,835	4,317,235
IV.—Animals not for Food—							
V.—Parcel Post, Non-Dutiable Articles—							
		21,340	70,452	152,908	506,513	260	14,395
		309,920	223,282	807,514	907,518	—	—
TOTAL		148,588,572	152,692,339	66,500,628	117,455,913	15,748,678	13,350,608

*The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

†The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

UNITED KINGDOM : FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER
—continued.

3,236,000 tons; earthenware, glass, abrasives, etc., 869,000 tons; and iron and steel and manufactures thereof, 916,000 tons. An increased importation of oils, fats, and resins manufactured amounting to 1,114,000 tons is recorded in the

UNITED KINGDOM : FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER
—continued.

nine months of the current year compared with the period of 1919.

The estimated weight of the exports of United Kingdom products in September is 2,694,000 tons, inclusive of 1,841,000

FOREIGN TRADE IN THE NINE MONTHS ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER.

The following table shows the value of the external trade in the nine months ended 30th September, 1920, compared with particulars for a year earlier:—

	Nine Months ended 30th September.					
	Imports (Value C.I.F. *)		Exports (Value F.O.B.†)			
			PRODUCE AND MANUFACTURES OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.		FOREIGN AND COLONIAL MERCHANDISE.	
	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.	1919.	1920.
£	£	£	£	£	£	
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—						
A. Grain and Flour	105,480,508	170,164,122	2,499,174	2,219,048	2,683,706	4,549,514
B. Feeding Stuffs for Animals .. .	6,493,733	6,516,912	250,523	747,721	93,449	457,563
C. Meat	145,104,627	105,711,857	399,190	633,802	10,211,672	6,911,290
D. Animals, Living, for Food .. .	—	—	75	6,108	—	—
E. Other Food and Drink, Non-dutiable .. .	121,257,913	129,350,210	15,050,702	26,945,768	6,868,189	8,068,119
F. Other Food and Drink, Dutiable .. .	124,042,907	136,771,742			8,114,186	11,495,365
G. Tobacco	29,062,312	30,195,875	3,261,298	7,098,207	927,567	1,774,500
Total, Class I.	531,442,000	578,710,718	21,460,962	37,650,654	28,898,769	33,256,351
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—						
A. Coal	50	—	56,718,816	78,492,476	—	—
B. Other Non-Metallic Mining and Quarry Products and the like .. .	3,623,585	7,150,953	612,527	1,795,376	428,972	772,706
C. Iron Ore and Scrap	9,212,738	16,295,868	194,272	556,877	—	411
D. Non-Ferrous Metalliferous Ores and Scrap .. .	10,285,140	13,237,700	35,213	1,606,893	350,440	350,392
E. Wood and Timber	48,234,360	62,007,57	632,359	847,616	388,635	1,290,526
F. Raw Cotton and Cotton Waste .. .	123,544,575	212,285,058	—	2,712,588	5,089,925	29,670,451
G. Wool, Raw and Waste, and Woollen Rags .. .	85,016,847	76,560,264	4,248,914	7,581,800	9,507,468	31,610,362
H. Silk, Raw, Knubs and Noils .. .	1,981,689	3,255,410	79,623	86,209	175,868	100,617
I. Other Textile Materials	14,606,358	23,202,819	353,880	555,762	4,285,623	4,058,515
J. Oil Seeds, Nuts, Oils, Fats, Resins, and Gums .. .	60,790,800	63,473,829	7,988,786	9,678,371	5,691,172	8,053,277
K. Hides and Skins, Undressed .. .	22,004,493	27,499,279	1,035,606	3,551,127	7,187,595	12,793,367
L. Paper-making Materials	11,336,562	24,874,586	554,053	1,997,105	2,213	37,757
M. Rubber	19,120,574	21,731,896	166,026	419,473	7,915,694	13,320,849
N. Miscellaneous Raw Materials and Articles mainly Unmanufactured .. .	10,108,991	15,453,557	2,395,922	4,465,242	3,119,896	3,975,910
Total, Class II.	419,866,762	572,028,598	75,015,997	114,346,915	44,143,501	106,035,140
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—						
A. Coke and Manufactured Fuel	630	6,973	5,646,468	16,384,835	—	—
B. Earthenware, Glass Abrasives, &c. .. .	1,942,709	8,140,518	5,635,352	12,998,370	33,405	191,136
C. Iron and Steel and Manufactures thereof .. .	7,983,423	17,879,565	45,196,849	95,494,726	867,084	504,918
D. Non-Ferrous Metals and Manufactures thereof .. .	25,565,402	31,602,141	9,056,947	19,994,787	2,592,093	6,284,611
E. Cutlery, Hardware, Implements, and Instruments .. .	6,432,439	8,189,859	5,525,363	9,602,575	636,577	1,745,285
F. Electrical Goods and Apparatus .. .	931,967	1,065,350	3,802,038	7,987,233	79,049	105,913
G. Machinery	11,246,404	14,671,868	20,586,881	42,245,389	667,339	1,241,674
H. Manufactures of Wood and Timber .. .	3,032,924	6,019,596	739,862	1,976,671	84,571	189,003
I. Cotton Yarns and Manufactures † .. .	3,354,412	7,700,811	162,832,022	309,336,162	785,173	1,820,195
J. Woollen and Worsted Yarns and Manufactures .. .	1,000,338	14,669,275	66,463,105	105,644,609	413,909	1,637,562
K. Silk and Silk Manufactures	15,967,912	29,492,832	2,638,780	4,143,289	1,694,044	5,005,756
L. Manufactures of other Textile Materials .. .	7,265,456	19,580,015	17,662,563	35,437,699	1,708,532	3,491,381
M. Apparel	4,946,511	12,563,386	16,182,764	36,648,364	392,779	1,710,908
N. Chemicals, Drugs, Dyes, and Colours .. .	15,106,605	26,019,304	19,171,383	30,591,146	8,773,946	4,428,306
O. Oils, Fats, and Resins, Manufactured .. .	33,160,792	54,175,314	8,917,890	11,286,394	1,952,470	4,996,496
P. Leather and Manufactures thereof .. .	28,345,967	17,912,689	3,991,305	9,606,402	1,376,768	2,806,314
Q. Paper and Cardboard	7,742,580	24,015,078	3,027,459	8,144,254	52,190	356,868
R. Vehicles (including Locomotives, Ships, and Aircraft)	5,623,725	22,105,710	7,750,475	40,114,427	90,357	391,297
S. Rubber Manufactures	1,972,042	5,407,736	5,325,475	8,875,747	159,455	385,257
T. Miscellaneous Articles mainly or wholly Manufactured	29,810,999	26,830,718	26,643,576	36,005,620	2,847,252	3,821,435
Total, Class III.	211,433,237	348,048,738	436,796,557	842,518,699	25,206,993	41,114,315
IV. Animals, not for Food	335,431	350,388	1,013,388	3,235,150	1,749	52,676
V. Parcel Post, Non-Dutiable Articles .. .	3,381,641	2,052,122	7,059,144	9,526,618	—	—
TOTAL	1166,459,071	1501,190,564	541,346,048	1007,278,036		180,458,482

*The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

†The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

UNITED KINGDOM : FOREIGN TRADE IN SEPTEMBER —continued.

tons of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel, compared with 7,675,000 tons in September, 1913, including 6,502,000 tons of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel. The exports other than coal, coke, and manufactured fuel amounted, therefore, to 853,000 tons in September, 1920, and to 1,173,000 tons in September, 1913. The aggregate weight in September, 1919, excluding 2,963,000 tons of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel is estimated at 605,000 tons.

The exports of coal, coke, and manufactured fuel in the nine months amounted to 56,898,000 tons, 29,105,000 tons, and 23,037,000 tons respectively in 1913, 1919, and 1920; and the other United Kingdom products exported in those periods are estimated at 11,225,000 tons, 5,281,000 tons, and 8,113,000 tons respectively.

The estimated weight of foreign and Colonial merchandise exported in September was 118,000 tons in 1913, 124,000 tons in 1919, and 121,000 tons in 1920. For the nine months the estimates are 1,348,000 tons in 1913, 1,033,000 tons in 1919, and 1,269,000 tons in 1920.

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 and 41 weeks ended 7th October, 1920:—

	Week ended 7th Oct., 1920.		41 Weeks ended 7th Oct., 1920.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	1,395	2,123,763	6,742	137,733
Brazilian	—	69,282	655	7,490
East Indian	111	140,656	402	52,456
Egyptian	1,332	296,065	64	154,950
Miscellaneous	7,602*	290,258†	692	19,494
Total	10,440	2,920,024	8,555	372,123

*Including 1,929 bales British West Africa. †Including 7,395 bales British West Indies, 14,662 bales British West Africa, 26,402 bales British East Africa, and 2,201 bales Foreign East Africa.

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 9th October, 1920, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882:—

	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ended 9th October, 1920	90	7	86	0	56	0
Corresponding week in—						
1913	30	11	28	8	17	9
1914	36	7	28	8	22	4
1915	45	9	42	3	27	1
1916	59	7	53	10	31	6
1917	71	0	58	5	44	5
1918	72	6	60	3	51	6
1919	73	1	95	5	58	10

* 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.

THE CEREAL SITUATION.

The September Bulletin of Agricultural and Commercial Statistics, published by the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, announces that the United States wheat crop of 1920 is estimated at 21 million metric tons (14.5 million winter and 6.5 million spring wheat). The latest estimate of the Canadian crop is 7.9 million tons, while the stocks of old crop wheat in the United States on 1st July were 4.1 million tons. The aggregate North American supply of

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wheat for the current season is therefore 33 million tons, as compared with 32.4 million in 1919, and an average of 31.8 million during the previous five years. These data all include estimates of old stocks at the beginning of July, and indicate that the North American supply of wheat for 1921 is apparently much as usual. Farm preparations for the winter wheat crop of 1921 are progressing favourably.

The rye crops of Canada and the United States are 2.3 million tons. The available surplus of rye is appreciably below last season's, as the North American crops of 2.5 million tons in 1919 were supplemented by old stocks, since exported.

Including the North American data, estimates of the Northern Hemisphere wheat crops of 1920 from Spain, Italy, Algeria, Tunis, Bulgaria, Finland, Switzerland, British India, and Guatemala, amount to 48.4 million metric tons, as compared with the same aggregate of 48.4 million in 1919, and an average of 49.2 million during the previous five years. Exclusive of Russia, these quantities are about 70 per cent. of the wheat production in the Northern Hemisphere.

Definite data from many countries are still unavailable, but the wheat crop is reported as above average in Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, France, Netherlands, and Sweden, average in Germany and Ireland, and slightly under average in England and Scotland, while rye is good in Austria, Netherlands, and Sweden, but below the average in Germany, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland.

Reports on the course of the Indian monsoon have been fairly favourable, generally speaking, for rice and other summer crops, but more rain is requisite in the areas to be sown with wheat. Karachi wheat prices have advanced about 5 per cent.

The preliminary estimate of area under wheat in Argentina is 6.5 million hectares, 7 per cent. larger than last year's, but 3 per cent. below the average. The aggregate in Argentina, South Africa, and Australia, comprising 92 per cent. of the wheat-producing area in the Southern Hemisphere, is estimated at 11.5 million hectares, 28 per cent. more than in 1919, and 2 per cent. above the average. None but favourable accounts of the growing wheat crop come from Australia, while the official report from Argentina forecasts an average yield.

RECENT OFFICIAL PUBLICATIONS.

Publications relating to trade, industry, etc., recently issued by H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2. (Post-free prices are in parenthesis.)

- Admiralty Manual. Deviations of the Compass, 1920. (6s. 4d.)
- Agriculture and Fisheries, Ministry of. Fishery Investigations: Series III. Hydrography, Vol. 1. The English Channel. Part V. The section from Plymouth to Brest. (2s. 1d.)
- Board of Trade. Circular 1619. Coal Trimmers' Escape Holes. May, 1920. (3d.)
- Cinematograph Films. Order of the Secretary of State, September 11, 1920, under the London County Council (Celluloid, Etc.) Act, 1915, as to Cinematograph Films. No. 1768. (1d.)
- Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Food Investigation Board. Special Report No. 3. The Methods used for the Inspection of Canned Foods and their Reliability for this Purpose. (Reprint. 10d.)
- Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Advisory Council. Report of the Inquiry Committee on the Standardisation of the Elements of Optical Instruments. (1s. 1d.)
- India. Order in Council 13th August, 1920, under section 35 of the Govt. of India Act, 1919, providing for the Appointment of a High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom. No. 1665. (1d.)
- Medical Research Council. Special Report Series No. 53. The Medical Problems of Flying. (6s. 4d.)
- Merchant Shipping. Order in Council further altering the Scale set out in Schedule 2 of the Merchant Shipping (Mercantile Marine Fund) Act, 1895. 22nd July, 1920. No. 1349. (1d.)
- Merchant Shipping. List of the Principal Acts of Parliament, Regulations, Orders, Instructions, and Notices, relating to. August, 1920. (7d.)
- Meteorological Committee. 15th Annual Report of the. For the year ended 31st March, 1920. (Cmd. 948.) (11d.)
- Mines. Order of the Secretary of State, September 18, 1920, under Section 9 (5) of the Coal Mines Act, 1911, determining fees to be paid by Applicants for Certificates of Competency. No. 1703. (11d.)
- Ministry of Munitions. Department of Explosives Supply. Preliminary Studies from H.M. Factory, Gretna, and Study for an Installation of Phosgene Manufacture. (16s.)
- Ministry of Transport. Electrification of Railways Advisory Committee. Interim Report. (3d.)
- Model Bills and Clauses, (as amended 1920.) H.L. 238.3. (1s. 10d.)
- National Physical Laboratory. Collected Researches. Vol. XIV. 1920. (2s.)
- Peace Handbooks. Vols. I. and II. Austria-Hungary. Parts I. and II. (18s. and 13s. 0d.)
- Peace Handbooks. Vol. III. The Balkan States. Part I. 1920. (14s. 7d.)
- Peace Handbooks. Vol. VII. Germany. 1920. (12s.)
- Profiteering. Report upon an Investigation into the prices, costs, and profits of the manufacture of Yorkshire Taced Cloths. Cmd. 858. (3d.)
- Registry of Ships. August, 1920. (7d.)
- Report on Openings in Industry suitable for Disabled Ex-Service Men. No. XXVI. (Revised.) Vehicle Building Trade, Sept., 1920. (3d.)
- Reports of Tax Cases, Vol. VI. Index. (Reprint.) (10d.)
- Reports of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. No. 8. Some Observations on Bobbin-Winding. (Textile Series No. 2.) (1s. 7d.)
- Research, Scientific and Industrial, Department of. "Red Books" of the British Fire Prevention Committee. Nos. 223 to 227.
- Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew. Bulletin of Miscellaneous Information. No. 7. 1920. (6d.)
- Royal Botanic Garden. Notes from the. March, 1920. Vol. XII. Numbers LVII-LVIII. (2s. 10d.)

