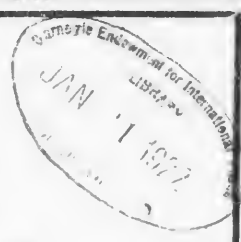


THE  
**BOARD OF TRADE**



**JOURNAL**  
AND  
**COMMERCIAL GAZETTE**

[REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER]



---

Vol. CVIII. (New Series.) No. 1310.] JANUARY 5th, 1922. [Price Sixpence Net.

---

SPECIAL CONTENTS.

BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS IN COLOMBIA.

COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN PARAGUAY.

FOREIGN EXCHANGES IN DECEMBER.

THE WORLD'S SHIPBUILDING.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN MALTA, 1920-21.

CATTLE BREEDING AND AGRICULTURE IN ARGENTINA.

NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN DECEMBER.

REVISED IMPORT AND EXPORT LISTS FOR 1922.

LONDON:  
PUBLISHED BY HIS MAJESTY'S STATIONERY OFFICE.

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

# Department of Overseas Trade (Development and Intelligence).

Head Office—

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

Telephone No. : Victoria 9040.

Telegraphic Address : "Advantage, Vic, London."

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

City Office—

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

Telephone No. : London Wall 4713.

Telegraphic Address : "Advantage, Stock, London."

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

Telephone : City 1866.

## A CLEARING HOUSE FOR INFORMATION.

### ASSISTANCE TO BRITISH TRADERS.

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

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

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

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

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

#### FOREIGN COMPETITION IN OVERSEAS MARKETS.

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

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

#### THE BRITISH TRADER ABROAD.

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

#### FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS.

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

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

#### CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION.

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

#### APPLICATIONS.

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

## OPPORTUNITIES FOR TRADE IN OVERSEAS MARKETS.

### THE DEPARTMENT'S SPECIAL REGISTER SERVICE.

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### VALUE OF INFORMATION RECEIVED.

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

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

#### QUALIFICATION FOR MEMBERSHIP.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

# The Board of Trade Journal AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

VOL. CVIII. (New Series) No. 1310]

JANUARY 5TH, 1922.

[PRICE SIXPENCE NET.]

	PAGE		PAGE
<b>CONTENTS.</b>		<b>CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF</b>	
<b>THE BOARD OF TRADE</b> ... ..	2-3	<b>CHANGES</b> ... ..	18-21
Safeguarding of Industries Act: Notice of Com- plaints under Part I.		<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b> ... ..	18
Toys and Fancy Goods under Part I.		<i>Cameroons</i> : Customs Tariff of Nigeria in Operation.	
Revision of Import and Export List.		<i>Federated Malay States</i> : Importation of Intoxi- cating Liquors, Denatured Spirits, and Petro- leum.	
Coal: Weekly Output.		<i>Gold Coast</i> : Importation of Opium.	
Enemy Debts: Extensions of Time for Claims.		Traffic in Arms and Ammunition of War.	
Certificates of Origin for Belgium.		<i>Nigeria</i> : Importation of Certain Tyres, etc., Pro- hibited.	
Spanish Tariff Revision.		<i>Sierra Leone</i> : Bill of Entry for Imported and Ex- ported Goods.	
Imperial Shipping Committee: Report on New Zealand Freights.		<i>Union of South Africa</i> : Application of Dumping Duty to Australian Wheat.	
<b>DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE</b> ... ..	3	<b>FOREIGN</b> ... ..	18-21
Trade Enquiries for Mauritius.		<i>Canary Islands and Spanish North Africa</i> : Impor- tation of French Goods Prohibited.	
Partnership Law in St. Vincent.		<i>Denmark</i> : Importation of Domestic Animals and Products Thereof.	
Roumanian Debtors to Foreign Firms: Important Judgment.		<i>France and Algeria</i> : Importation of Moroccan and Tunisian Carpets.	
New Moroccan Chamber of Commerce.		Modification of Certain Import Duties.	
Builders' Hardware, etc., Required in Tripoli.		<i>French Colonies</i> : Export of Sea-going Vessels Prohibited.	
<b>SPECIAL ARTICLES</b> ... ..	4-7	<i>Germany</i> : Export of Typewriter Parts, etc., Per- mitted Without Licence.	
Republic of Colombia: British Trade Prospects.		<i>Italy</i> : Tariff Treatment of Goods Imported from Italian Colonies.	
Paraguay: Present Commercial Conditions.		Modification of Export Prohibitions.	
Foreign Exchanges in December: Movements of the Principal Currencies.		<i>Mexico</i> : Import Duty on Certain Paper Modified.	
The World's Shipbuilding: British and Foreign Decrease.		<i>Poland</i> : Temporary Duty-Free Import of Butter and Cheese.	
<b>NOTES ON TRADE</b> ... ..	7	Payment of Customs Duties.	
British Goods for Belgium.		<i>Roumania</i> : Export Taxes Modified.	
Serb-Croat-Slovene State: Certificates of Origin Required.		<i>Portugal</i> : Export Surtax on Railway Sleepers.	
<b>EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS</b> ... ..	8-9	<i>San Salvador</i> : Importation of Sacks and Packing.	
Mexico City Motor Show.		<i>Spain</i> : Payment of Customs Duty.	
Bordeaux Fair.		Depreciated Currency Surtax.	
Buenos Aires Automobile Show.		<b>EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES</b> ... ..	21
Forthcoming Fairs.		<i>Turkey</i> : Refund of Increased Excise Duties on Alcohol and Alcoholic Beverages.	
<b>IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE</b> ... ..	9-12	<b>PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES</b> ... ..	21
<b>BRITISH EMPIRE</b> ... ..	9-10	<i>France</i> : Proposal to Tax Duty-Free Imports.	
<i>British India</i> : Weekly Cable.		<b>GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING</b>	
Sugar Trade in 1921.		<b>TRADE</b> ... ..	21-4
<i>Malta</i> : Agricultural Conditions, 1920-21.		<b>IMPORT AND EXPORT SECTION</b> ... ..	21-2
<i>South Africa</i> : Imports and Exports, January- October, 1921.		Revision of the Trade Accounts of the United Kingdom: Alterations in the Import and Export List for 1922.	
<b>EUROPE</b> ... ..	10-1	List of Export Prohibited Goods, 1st January, 1922.	
<i>Finland</i> : Paper and Pulp Exports, January- November, 1921.		Open General Licence for the Export of Smooth- bore Guns and Mmnitions for use Therewith.	
<b>ASIA</b> ... ..	11	Open General Licences for the Export of Certain Fertilisers.	
<i>Japan</i> : Principles of Tariff Revision.		<b>POSTAL SECTION</b> ... ..	22-3
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b> ... ..	11	New Postal Union Convention.	
Growth of Trade with Eastern Countries.		Press Telegrams for Eastern European Countries.	
<b>LATIN AMERICA</b> ... ..	12	Extension of Telegraph Money Order Service to Kenya and Uganda.	
<i>Argentina</i> : Cattle Breeding and Agriculture.		British Firms and Their Circulars.	
<b>FINANCE AND BANKING</b> ... ..	13	Extension of Cash on Delivery System to Belgium.	
<i>United Kingdom</i> : New Capital Issues in December.		<b>GENERAL</b> ... ..	23-4
<b>SHIPPING</b> ... ..	13-4	Patents and Designs Acts, 1907 and 1919: Licences of Right.	
Port Facilities and Charges, Shipping Services, Agencies, etc.		Non-Ferrous Metal Industry Act: Licences.	
<i>United Kingdom</i> : Casualty Returns, November.		<b>COMMERCIAL RETURNS</b> ... ..	24
<i>Brazil</i> : Competition in 1920-21.		Cotton Imports and Exports.	
<b>RAILWAYS</b> ... ..	14	Corn Prices.	
<i>Japan</i> : Electrification Schemes.		Harvest Yields in 1921.	
<i>Italy</i> : Railway Construction for Unemployment Relief.		Books, etc., Received.	
<b>MINERALS AND METALS</b> ... ..	15	<b>CLASSIFIED INDEX, VOLUME CVII.,</b>	
<i>Australia</i> : Sales of Gold, September-October, 1921.		<b>JULY-DECEMBER, 1921.</b>	
<i>British India</i> : Exports of Manganese Ore, April- September, 1921.			
<i>Federated Malay States</i> : Government Stocks of Tin.			
<i>Germany</i> : Ruhr District Coal Production in November, 1921.			
<b>OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE</b> ... ..	15-7		

## The Board of Trade.

### SAFEGUARDING OF INDUSTRIES ACT.

#### NOTICE OF COMPLAINTS UNDER PART I.

The Board of Trade have received formal notices of complaint under Section 1, Sub-section 5, from the Manufacturing Confectioners' Alliance (Incorporated), 9, Queen Street Place, E.C. 4, and from Messrs. Stephenson, Harwood, and Tatham (Solicitors), of 16, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2 (on behalf of certain importers and users), that cream of tartar, tartaric acid, and citric acid have been improperly included in the lists of articles chargeable with duty under Part I. of the Act. The Referee will hear these complaints on Saturday, 21st January, and any persons directly interested in the matter should communicate immediately with the above-named Association or Solicitors or with the Board of Trade, as they may desire.

#### TOYS AND FANCY GOODS UNDER PART I.

The Treasury has authorised the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to waive the payment of duty under Part I. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act in the case of the following articles, viz. :—

Toys and fancy goods which are dutiable under Part I. of the Safeguarding of Industries Act only as containing dutiable articles as parts or ingredients, and for which Customs entries have not been passed before 1st January, 1922, provided that the value of such dutiable parts or ingredients is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of Customs and Excise to represent not more than 10 per cent. of the total value of the whole article in each case.

Packages containing goods for which relief from duty is sought under this Notice must as a general rule be entered by the importer, or a person holding the usual written authority, on Form 107 (Sale). The Form should include a statement showing in respect of such goods:—

- (a) The descriptions and total values of the articles; and
- (b) The descriptions and values of the dutiable parts or ingredients.

Invoices in support of the declared value of the goods must be produced and should show the separate values of the dutiable parts or ingredients; but for the present, where the separate values of the dutiable parts or ingredients are not thus shown, a declaration that their value does not exceed 10 per cent. of the total value of the article may be accepted provided the Officers of Customs and Excise are satisfied as to the facts.

#### REVISION OF THE IMPORT AND EXPORT LIST.

We give to-day in our Government Notices Section the various alterations in the Import and Export List for 1922 which has been recommended by the Joint Board of Trade and Customs Revising Committee and approved by the Treasury. It is desired to call public attention to the new requirements which came into force on 1st January.

### COAL.

#### WEEKLY OUTPUT.

We give below a statement of the coal output at the mines of Great Britain for the four weeks ended 24th December. For the week ended 24th December the output was 4,965,400 tons, as compared with 5,026,800 tons in the previous week, and

### THE BOARD OF TRADE—Continued.

1920. It should be noted that the figures for the week ended 17th December have been revised.

Districts.	3rd Dec.	10th Dec.	17th Dec.	24th Dec.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Northumberland ...	215,200	240,200	258,100	240,200
Durham ...	607,500	635,100	672,100	647,900
Yorkshire ...	820,900	850,500	895,500	869,400
Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales ...	391,100	412,700	422,800	414,700
Derby, Nottingham and Leicester ...	574,000	604,800	630,900	621,500
Stafford, Shropshire, Warwick, Worcester	357,400	369,400	357,200	366,300
South Wales and Mon- mouthshire ...	947,700	966,600	1,014,300	1,002,100
Other English Districts	84,600	88,500	93,100	90,300
Scotland ...	667,600	657,300	686,400	713,000
Total ...	4,693,300	4,855,100	5,030,700	4,965,400

### ENEMY DEBTS.

#### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR CLAIMS.

As the result of further applications to the Mixed Arbitral Tribunal, the following Extensions of Time for the presentation of Claims have been granted:—

1. The Tribunal have granted a general extension without limit for presenting claims which were in the Clearing Office List of 3rd November, 1921, it being understood that they would ultimately give reasonable notice of their intention to fix a time limit.
2. The claimants will have 60 days from the notification to them by the Clearing Office of the rejection of their claim by the German Authorities within which to present a claim to the Tribunal.
3. On being notified of the rejection of their claims the above claimants should be informed of the exact date within which their claim must be presented to the Tribunal and of their Serial Number in the List and of their P.R.I. Form Number, which must be furnished to the Secretariat when the Memorial is lodged.

It will be observed that, with the exception of cases where notification that the claim has been contested by the German Government was delivered to the claimants before 3rd November, 1921, the claimants are not compelled to present their P.R.I. claims until they have received from the British Clearing Office an official notice that the claim is a contested one. They will then be given sixty days in which to present their Memorial, and this time will not be extended unless the claimant can convince the Tribunal that there were exceptional reasons for delay. Such application must be made by the claimant or his representatives before a period of sixty days has expired.

The Clearing Office List of 3rd November, 1921, referred to above, included all those claimants who had lodged their claims under Article 297 with the Clearing Office before 30th September, 1921.

In the case of claims where notice of contestation was delivered to the claimants before 3rd November, the Memorials must have been lodged before 31st December, 1921, unless exceptional reasons for delay can be given to the Tribunal.

#### CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN FOR BELGIUM.

The Board of Trade have received a number of complaints as to the requirement of the Belgian Government that certificates of origin for goods exported from the United Kingdom to Belgium must be visé by the local Belgian Consular Officer, who may himself be engaged in trade.

According to information received from H.M. Ambassador at Brussels, the matter is still under the consideration of the Belgian Government. It is

**THE BOARD OF TRADE—Continued.**

understood, however, that the Belgian Consul-General in London has meanwhile been instructed by his Government to issue certificates of origin where their issue by the local Consular Officer would be open to the objection above referred to. Applications to the Consul-General in London (37, Bedford Square, W.C. 1) may be made by post.

**SPANISH TARIFF REVISION.**

The Board of Trade understand that reports are current in Spain to the effect that the Spanish Government propose to bring a revised Spanish Customs Tariff into force on 20th January, in place of the provisional Tariff at present in operation. No information is at present available as to how far the new Tariff will embody the proposals of the Draft Tariff published in July last.

British exporters to Spain should bear in mind the possibility that the rates of the new Tariff may come into force immediately on publication.

**IMPERIAL SHIPPING COMMITTEE.****REPORT ON NEW ZEALAND FREIGHTS.**

The Imperial Shipping Committee received in February last a request from the New Zealand Government that they should investigate the question whether the current freights charged on the carriage of produce from New Zealand were reasonable or otherwise. The Committee's Report on this subject is now ready for publication; it relates mainly to the position during the first six months of 1921; it was signed in October, 1921, but its issue has been delayed to permit of simultaneous publication in this country and in New Zealand, the report being addressed to the Prime Minister of both countries.

The unanimous conclusion at which the Committee arrived is that the freights charged currently in the New Zealand trade during the period referred to were not unreasonable. This conclusion is based on general grounds such as a comparison with freights charged in the Plate homeward trade, but more particularly on definite audited information as to the outgoings and incomings for a continuous series of round voyages in the New Zealand trade during the first half of the present year. The Committee were of opinion that, even if relatively low capital values were attached to the ships in question, the freights earned were not unreasonable.

The Report also makes certain suggestions for improving conditions in the New Zealand trade and advocates the co-operation of shipping companies and shippers with a view to introducing economies into the methods of consignment adopted and to avoid long delays in loading.

Copies of the Report (Cind. 1564) can be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office (price 6d.).

An error occurs in the table on page 5 of the "Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of Certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions," where, in stating the value of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom, for the nine months ended September, the figures of net imports are repeated in the export columns of the table. The values of the exports of United Kingdom produce and manufactures in the nine months ended September, 1919, 1920, and 1921, were £541,346,000, £1,007,278,000, and £518,661,000 respectively.

**DEPARTMENT OF OVERSEAS TRADE.****TRADE ENQUIRIES FOR MAURITIUS.**

With reference to the list of Imperial Trade Correspondents published in the "Journal" from time to time, the Department of Overseas Trade

**THE BOARD OF TRADE—Continued.**

notifies that the Collector of Customs of Mauritius has ceased to act as Honorary Trade Correspondent in that Colony. Trade enquiries should in future be addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Mauritius.

**PARTNERSHIP LAW IN ST. VINCENT.**

An Ordinance of the Legislative Council of St. Vincent, which is to come into force on 1st January, 1922, declares and amends the Law of Partnership in the Island.

A copy of this Law may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Tariff Section of the Department of Overseas Trade, 18, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

**ROUMANIAN DEBTORS TO FOREIGN FIRMS: IMPORTANT JUDGMENT.**

The first definite interpretation to be given of the much disputed Article 41 of the Commercial Code of Roumania is reported to the Department by the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Bucharest in a judgment pronounced by the Ilfov Commercial Tribunal on 22nd November last. Article 41 stipulates that when foreign moneys have to be paid on the day upon which bills fall due such foreign moneys are to be paid at the rate of exchange of the date of the payment of the bill. This provision is interpreted in the judgment as applying to the great mass of debtors who paid their acceptances upon the due date, but in the case in question, in which a Bucharest debtor firm had not done so, the rate of exchange must be that ruling at the time when the payment is actually made.

This judgment makes it perfectly clear that bills of exchange accepted by Roumanian debtors in pounds sterling, provided the proper legal formalities are carried out, will be payable in Roumania, either in pounds sterling or at a rate of exchange sufficient to enable the holder of the bill to purchase pounds sterling for the amount due at the moment and place of actual payment.

**NEW MOROCCAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

A French Consultative Chamber of Commerce and Industry has been established at Kenitra with a view to give representation to the commercial and industrial interests in the Gharb district, states H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier.

**BUILDERS' HARDWARE, ETC., REQUIRED IN TRIPOLI.**

It has been reported to the Department that certain buildings are in course of erection or are projected in Tripoli for which iron girders, ready-made doors, with locks, handles, and hinges, might possibly be imported from the United Kingdom. The Report mentions the following buildings to be erected for the local Government:—Customs warehouses and lodging house for Customs employees, and two large schools, the contract for one of which has been awarded to a local firm. In addition a large lodging house for artisans has already been commenced by another local firm.

Besides these, there has been erected a theatre, for which interior furniture and fittings are required. A project is before the proprietors of the theatre for the addition thereto of a hotel of 100 rooms and a bar.

The names and addresses of the authorities and firms in Tripoli concerned in these contracts to whom United Kingdom firms interested could submit price lists, etc., can be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 84), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1 (quoting the reference D.O.T. 6814 F.E./P.N.).

## Special Articles.

### REPUBLIC OF COLOMBIA.

#### BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS.

The Republic of Colombia, which has sea coasts both upon the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea, and lies near the Equator, has almost every variety of climate. Upon the coasts it is tropical, but as the land rises towards the interior the climate becomes temperate and even cold. At the capital, Bogotá, some eight thousand feet above the sea, the conditions have been described as those of a perpetual English summer. There are no regular seasons common to the whole country. The dry season is called the summer and the wet season is called the winter, and these dry and wet seasons usually alternate about every three months. In the north and east the rains last for six months, and in one district on the Pacific coast it rains in the afternoon and evening of every day all the year round. Within an area of 450,000 square miles there is almost every known kind of climate except extreme cold.

#### MINERAL RESOURCES.

Although the public finances of Colombia are embarrassed, and the chief dependence at present for improvement is the prospective payment of 25 million dollars by the United States on account of the secession of Panama—which includes the Canal Zone—there is great potential wealth in the country. Gold, silver, and platinum are produced, and in the Eastern Cordilleras are large known deposits of iron, coal, copper, lead, quicksilver, and other metals and minerals. The emerald mines, controlled by the Government, are claimed to be among the richest deposits known anywhere. Petroleum has been prospected for at considerable cost, and though deposits have been found, production, so far, has been small. The local market is chiefly supplied by means of imports of crude oil.

#### AGRICULTURE.

Coffee and bananas are the principal agricultural products grown for export, though for local consumption the usual sub-tropical cereals and fruits are cultivated. A large part of the wealth of the country consists of cattle, sheep, horses, and mules, and Colombia should become an important country for meat supply. There are vast areas of grazing land, and cattle, of excellent blood strains, have for many years past been introduced for breeding purposes.

#### TRADE DEPRESSION.

The country is still suffering from trade depression, and the immediate prospects of an improvement are not great. The most hopeful sign is that each month the exports are considerably greater than the imports. Few of the merchants have been buying abroad, and for many months to come the imports will be small. Colombia should ship during the six months ended March next about 800,000 bags of coffee, which at about 20 pesos a bag should represent 16 million pesos. The imports for the same period will not be over 6 million pesos, and a considerable portion of these imports will be for equipment and stores for the oil and mining industries, which will be financed entirely abroad. The difference, therefore, between the value of Colombian exports and imports in the strictest sense will be probably greater than at first appears. If the present conditions continue, the country should be in a fairly good condition after March. As the gradual liquidation of merchants' indebtedness to the United States goes on, there will be a tendency for buyers to place their orders for merchandise in Europe, chiefly Great Britain. This is noticeable to-day, as the few orders which are being placed are going chiefly to British houses. There appears to be a dis-

#### SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

inclination on the part of most merchants to resume buying relations, maintained during the war, with United States firms; this is said to be due partly to American methods of business and partly to the quality of merchandise supplied. The goods which are particularly in demand from the United States are all kinds of textiles, hardware, tools, machinery, paints, oils, paper, and crockery. There is a probable future market to be developed for agricultural machinery, tractors, motor vehicles, and machine tools, and, dependent on the recovery in public finance, a considerable demand for railway material and rolling stock, railway and road bridges and road-making machinery.

#### BRITISH TRADE PROSPECTS.

There is, writes the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Bogotá (Lieut.-Col. G. W. Rhys-Jenkins), a good prospect for British trade getting a stronger footing in the country, if advantage is taken of market conditions, and Great Britain can absorb more raw material from Colombia. The Colombians as a rule, and on equal terms, prefer British manufactured goods over those of any other country, but British traders should note that American houses are in the habit of offering better credit terms at present than British houses. Much of the probable success of our trade there, whether it be in merchandise or any other activities, will depend on the extent to which British merchants will take up Colombian produce and finance the movement of crops, and so divert the shipments towards Great Britain. So long as American firms and banking institutions have a practical monopoly in offering facilities for the financing of the coffee crop, the bulk of the merchandise will be bought in the United States.

Any big firm of British merchants who might become interested in financing a portion of the coffee crop and in handling the grain in Europe would be faced with a decided disadvantage from the beginning in the high freights and irregular service from Colombian ports to England. The ordinary freight rate of coffee from Puerto Colombia to New York is 14 dols. a ton, while the current rate from Puerto Colombia to London is £5 5s. plus 10 per cent. a ton. The rate on hides and other products is in the same proportion. The principal exports of Colombia are coffee, rubber, hides, balata, ivory nuts, certain vegetable oils, divi divi, dyewood, gold, platinum, emerald and silver. The more of these products absorbed by the market in Great Britain, the more business will British exporters secure in Colombia. The reputation held by the United Kingdom for quality of goods and methods of business is substantial, but if she is to hold or increase her trade she must meet American competition in buying and financing the Colombian exports. Better shipping facilities and lower ocean freight rates are necessary. Apart from immediate questions of mercantile trade, there are many sound reasons why British interests should work hand-in-hand with Colombians for the development of the very rich natural resources which their country contains. This responsibility has appealed to the British for over a century. From the foundation of the Republic under Bolivar until to-day, England has been the friend of Colombia, and often enough extended to her a helping hand in time of need. This is remembered by Colombians. Great Britain has considerable capital already invested in the country, and it would seem good business to cultivate and extend by all reasonable assistance the trade in Colombia's products in exchange for the buying offers which she continually holds out to our exporters.

[Lt.-Col. Rhys-Jenkins's Report on the Finance, Industry, and Trade of Colombia, dated September, 1921, is published by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. net.]

## SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

## PARAGUAY.

## PRESENT COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS.

The wealth of Paraguay, a land of grassy plains and immense forests, is chiefly derived from timber and the products of agriculture—meat, tobacco, and Paraguay tea. It enjoys a climate which is suitable for Europeans, and the soil is extremely prolific. Natural waterways abound. The tea (yerba-maté) is at present a forestal rather than an agricultural product, for the trees from which it is taken grow wild over an area of from 15,000 to 20,000 square miles. Yerba is one of Paraguay's chief assets, a steady demand exists from the Argentine and enquiries are constantly received from Europe and the United States. The cultivation of the yerba tree in plantations is being taken up, principally by Germans, on a scale which promises to place the yerba industry on a sound footing. The artificial yerba plantations have considerable transport advantages over the wild trees in the forests, which are scattered widely among other timber over great areas.

## TIMBER.

Timber of high quality is practically unlimited in quantity. Thousands of miles of forests are still untouched. The lumbering industry in accessible districts is carried on very extensively and offers a good field for enterprise. Prime timber land, in blocks of 10 to 50 square leagues or more, can be purchased at the present time for £1,000 to £2,000 a square league (about 5,000 acres) according to its accessibility. Owing to the steady demand that has existed in the Argentine for Paraguayan woods during the last twenty years, most of the forests in the vicinity of the railway or of the semi-navigable streams down which rafts can be floated are rapidly being depleted of the finest trees, compelling lumbermen to go farther afield to obtain logs of the size and quality desired, and bringing more into evidence the urgent need of railways to open up the new and untouched districts beyond the present carting limit. Even so the industry gives employment to thousands of men, whilst the demand is usually considerably in excess of the supply.

## CATTLE AND MEAT PACKING.

Stock-breeding has always been one of the staple industries of the country. Before the war Paraguay depended almost entirely on the Argentine as a market for her surplus production, and as that is also a cattle-producing country the position was somewhat insecure, particularly as the quality of Paraguayan stock was considerably lower than that raised in the Argentine. The war, however, created a sudden demand for meat and meat products, with the result that three meat-packing companies were established in Paraguay (1917-18), and a boom in the stock-raising industry set in that lasted until some time after the declaration of peace. The steady drain on the available stock of the country soon began to be felt, and numerous new and extensive stock-breeding establishments sprang into existence, principally in the Chaco territory. Soon after the cessation of hostilities in Europe it became apparent that Paraguayan meat products could not compete with those of the Argentine once the pressing demand ceased, and first one and then another of the packing houses were forced to close down. The largest and the last to succumb, after having sunk a very large capital in its installations, definitely suspended operations in July, 1921.

The boom, while it lasted, has nevertheless had a permanently beneficial effect on the stock-breeding industry, efforts having been made from the commencement to improve the type of cattle to meet

## SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.

the demand for heavier animals, and numbers of Shorthorn, Hereford, and Polled Angus bulls have been imported into the country during the past three years. The necessity was also imposed on the Government of creating and enforcing new laws and regulations affecting stock-breeding generally, particularly in regard to the prevention of epidemic diseases, which before had received but scant attention, and the inspection of meat and meat products which promised to become such an important industry. Although they have not yet been fully applied the general tendency of the measures adopted is to place stock-breeding and meat-packing on a thoroughly sound footing.

## TOBACCO.

Since the termination of the war a series of misfortunes have befallen the tobacco industry, one of the most important in the country, and it has been carried on under difficult conditions. In 1918 a rapid appreciation of the paper currency took place and, being paid on a gold basis, tobacco growers received nearly 50 per cent. less than was anticipated. As practically the entire industry is conducted on the credit system the effect of this loss was to increase the indebtedness of the planters to the Banco Agrícola, and to the produce merchants by whom they are financed. In 1919, owing to the interruption of the river steamer service through strikes, and a considerable falling off in the demand, difficulty was experienced in getting rid of the crop, and prices began to fall. In 1920 the same unfavourable conditions prevailed. The river steamer service was entirely suspended for several months, and large stocks of tobacco accumulated, whilst the demand for the product totally ceased and merchants who were compelled to realise suffered a loss which involved the reduction of credits to planters. The closing down in September and November, 1920, of two banking institutions put a momentary stop to all credit, and the Banco Agrícola was authorised by Government to buy up the 1921 crop at a low price with a view to saving planters from total ruin. In June, 1921, the tobacco market showed some signs of recovery, and in August last it was announced that the Banco Agrícola had found a purchaser for the entire stock thus acquired amounting to about 1,200 tons.

## BRITISH TRADE.

During the first half of 1921 the United Kingdom supplied 18.8 per cent. of Paraguay's imports against 28.6 per cent. in 1913. Germany's share was 6.6 per cent. against 27.6 per cent. in 1913, that of the United States being 17.7 per cent. against 6 per cent.; Argentina obtained 38.5 per cent. of the imports as compared with 13.4 per cent. in 1913. It must, however, be pointed out that of the imports from the Argentine a large proportion consists of British goods—principally textiles—and that the large percentages appearing in favour of that country merely indicate the growth of the indirect import trade following upon the difficulties in the way of direct shipments that arose early in the war, and compelled Paraguayan merchants to effect their purchases in the Argentine. Nevertheless the growth of the trade with the United States of America is clearly shown, as also the rapid recovery made by Germany in this market. During the war there were, of course, no German imports. The strongest competition from the United States is in chemicals, mechanical goods, tools, hardware and foodstuffs. Of 469 motor cars imported since 1913, 430 are American and only one British. The bulk of the imports from the United Kingdom continues to be textiles, and in these the position appears to be well maintained.

The general overseas trade of Paraguay has been seriously affected by the slump of 1920 and trade





**SPECIAL ARTICLES—Continued.**

their power to restore their nation to a leading position. But in no country can anyone say, with even an approach to certainty, what the prospects are, and it is in this dominating note of uncertainty that the New Year opens. The following table shows the output of the world's shipyards, according to the returns of our contemporary:—

	1921.			1920.		
	Ves.	Tons.	I.h.p.	Ves.	Tons.	I.h.p.
England ...	466	897,365	793,230	690	1,211,319	957,816
Scotland ...	313	580,216	515,458	446	778,914	673,040
Ireland ...	25	118,931	70,100	33	147,693	69,250
United Kingdom ...	804	1,596,272	1,318,788	1,169	2,140,928	1,700,106
Dominions ...	181	153,490	78,576	307	287,493	116,860
Empire ...	985	1,749,762	1,397,364	1,476	2,428,421	1,816,966
Foreign ...	1,417	3,439,731	3,155,279	1,798	4,518,763	4,920,914
World ...	2,402	5,189,493	4,552,643	3,274	6,947,184	6,737,880

**THE FOREIGN OUTPUT.**

The decrease in the aggregate foreign tonnage is very marked. The total in 1921 was 1,417 vessels of 3,439,731 tons and 3,155,279 i.h.p., as compared with 1,798 vessels of 4,518,763 tons and 4,920,914 i.h.p. in 1920—a falling off to the extent of 381 vessels, 1,070,032 tons, and 1,765,635 i.h.p. :—

	1921.			1920.		
	Ves.	Tons.	I.h.p.	Ves.	Tons.	I.h.p.
United States ...	292	1,393,735	1,510,891	698	2,713,067	3,297,325
Germany ...	241	622,762	369,811	76	201,041	132,545
Japan ...	119	124,284	639,185	242	597,048	730,475
Holland ...	292	292,586	177,851	211	263,056	148,569
France ...	119	223,974	129,135	171	191,845	123,170
Italy ...	62	205,591	91,730	43	158,050	153,265
Denmark ...	48	84,563	46,840	76	88,605	35,682
Sweden ...	34	68,716	51,470	38	59,672	58,620
Norway ...	48	66,692	31,410	73	65,059	25,150
Spain ...	31	57,916	15,919	50	82,939	28,275
China ...	29	28,558	21,599	29	51,268	26,652
Belgium ...	41	13,931	8,605	19	3,131	396
Other States ...	58	16,337	41,730	42	31,982	20,969
	1,417	3,439,731	3,155,279	1,798	4,518,763	4,920,914

**BRITISH DOMINIONS.**

In all the British Overseas Dominions there were launched 181 vessels of 153,490 tons and 78,576 i.h.p. In 1920 the output was 307 vessels of 287,493 tons and 116,860 i.h.p., so that there has been a decrease of 126 vessels, 134,003 tons, and 38,284 i.h.p. :—

	1921.			1920.	
	Ves.	Tons.	I.h.p.	Tons.	I.h.p.
Canada ...	38	84,183	42,110	217,221	86,025
Hong Kong ...	20	38,575	23,457	21,253	11,320
Australia ...	7	15,799	11,459	28,631	16,000
India ...	80	11,491	1,559	15,972	545
Newfoundland ...	7	1,952	—	3,050	—
Straits Settlements ...	28	598	—	805	—
Bahamas ...	1	591	—	187	—
New Zealand ...	—	—	—	361	—
	181	153,490	78,576	287,493	116,860

**NOTICE.**

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

The Editorial Offices are at Government Buildings, Great George Street, London, S.W. 1. All editorial communications should be addressed to "The Editor." Telephone No. Victoria 3810.

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

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

**Notes on Trade.**

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

**BRITISH GOODS FOR BELGIUM.**

The Consul-General for Belgium in London states that the fee for the visa of certificates of origin relating to goods exported from the United Kingdom to Belgium will be five shillings for the month of January, 1922, and until further notice.

[NOTE.—Many classes of goods exported from this country to Belgium now require to be accompanied by certificates of origin bearing the visa of a Belgian Consular Officer. Full particulars of the goods affected were given at pages 522-3 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 17th November last.

It should be noted, however, that in the following cases certificates of origin are not required:—

- (1) Goods dispatched from extra-European countries, imported by sea with direct bill of lading.
- (2) Goods imported in small parcels weighing not more than 2 kilogs. gross. [This exemption does not, however, cover such parcels containing real or imitation jewellery, gold and silversmiths' wares, watches, watch cases, watch-movements, or dressed or worked furskins.]
- (3) Small quantities of goods imported for personal use.]

**SERB-CROAT-SLOVENE STATE: CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN REQUIRED.**

The attention of exporters is drawn to the fact that certificates of origin are required for goods imported into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes in order to secure the benefits of the "Minimum" Tariff. As it appears that difficulties often arise owing to the non-production of certificates of origin for British goods, the information published on this subject in this "Journal" in 1919 is reproduced below for general information.

1. Certificates of origin are required for all goods imported into the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats, and Slovenes.
2. The application of the "Maximum" or "Treaty" tariffs on all goods imported is made conditional on the submission of certificates of origin.
3. Certificates of origin may be issued by the local Chambers of Commerce, or by Commercial Associations acting as such (Chambers, by Chambers of Industry, and by the police and communal authorities of the place from which the goods are sent.
4. The origin of the goods may also be certified on the original invoices.
5. Direct bills of lading (by rail or ship) may also serve as proofs of the origin of the goods.
6. Certificates of the origin of the goods written on the invoices or on the export declarations by the exporting Custom Houses are also considered valid.
7. Unless proper certificates of origin are produced when the goods are being passed through the Custom House, the "Maximum" (general) tariff rates will be applied.
8. Certificates of origin should indicate the quantity (gross weight), number of packages, marks, numbers, place of origin, and the name of the sender.
9. It is not necessary that certificates of origin should be visé by a Serbian Consul.

## Exhibitions and Fairs.

### MEXICO CITY MOTOR SHOW.

Information has been received by the Department of Overseas Trade from H.M. Consul-General at Mexico City that the Automotive Group of the American Chamber of Commerce of that City have decided to hold an Automobile Show, to open on 16th April.

The Show will be open to all dealers in the States and in Mexico, and to all makes of automobiles, trucks, and tractors from all countries. Motor vehicles and tractors, when imported, pay no Customs duties, and one extra tyre is admitted free. Only accessories are subject to import duties.

It would appear, however, that unless firms are prepared to establish a depôt carrying full stocks of spares, etc., it would be useless for them to exhibit. Further information can be obtained from the Department of Overseas Trade (Exhibitions Division), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.

### BORDEAUX FAIR.

The Department of Overseas Trade is informed that the Sixth Bordeaux Fair will take place from 15th to 30th June this year. Applications should be addressed to the Comité de la Foire de Bordeaux, Hotel-de-Ville, 7, Rue de Maréchal-Joffre, Bordeaux, not later than 30th April.

### BUENOS AIRES AUTOMOBILE SHOW.

In a recent dispatch the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Buenos Aires states that the Automobile Show, held from 12th to 27th November under the auspices of the Automovil Club Argentino, showed considerable improvement in organisation over similar previous exhibitions. The exhibits of cars, although not quite so numerous as in 1920, were better displayed and of an improved standard. Accessories were shown in a separate building, and attracted a good deal of attention. Trucks, coaches, tractors, lighting plants, etc., were also grouped in a special pavilion.

The exhibitors were mainly local agents, the British cars exhibited including Rolls-Royce, Wolseley, Crossley, Vauxhall, Austin, and Armstrong-Siddeley.

So far as could be ascertained no great volume of business resulted from the Show, but there was a considerable number of enquiries which may produce results as business, which was practically at a standstill at the time of the Show, improves.

## FORTHCOMING FAIRS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

### EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—Continued.

#### MANCHESTER TRADES FAIR AND MARKET—

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

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

BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS'—  
February 14th-23rd, 1922. Apply to:—Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., 60, Corn Exchange, Fennel Street, Manchester.

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

#### BRITISH INSTITUTE OF INDUSTRIAL ART.

PRESENT DAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION—  
January 16th-February 25th, 1922, in the North Court, Victoria and Albert Museum, South Kensington, London, S.W. 7.

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

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

PRESENT DAY INDUSTRIAL ART EXHIBITION—  
May 25th-June 3rd, 1922.  
In conjunction with the Industrial and Commercial Efficiency Exhibition organised by the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce, Bingley Hall, Birmingham.

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

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

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

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

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

WELSH NATIONAL EXHIBITION (UNIVERSAL AND INTERNATIONAL)—  
Cardiff, May to October, 1922. Apply to:—Secretary, 4, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff.

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

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

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

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

THE NATIONS' FOOD EXHIBITION—  
September 6th-26th, 1922. Olympia, London. Apply to:—International Trade Exhibitions, Limited, Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.

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

INTERNATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER FAIR—  
Royal Agricultural Hall, October 2nd-6th, 1922. Organisers, "The Shoe and Leather Record," 40, Finsbury Square, London, E.C. 2.

BREWERS' AND ALLIED TRADERS' ANNUAL EXHIBITION AND MARKET—  
Royal Agricultural Hall, October 28th-November 3rd, 1922. Organised by Messrs. Dale, Reynolds and Co., Ltd., 46, Cannon Street, London, E.C. 4.

EXHIBITIONS AND FAIRS—Continued.

OVERSEAS.

- AMSTERDAM DRUGGISTS' AND ALLIED TRADES EXHIBITION—  
January 7th-10th, 1922, at Paleis Voor Volksvljt. Apply to Secretariaat, Post Office Box 400, Amsterdam.
- NEW YORK GENERAL MERCHANDISE FAIR—  
January 15th-31st, 1922. Hotel Imperial, New York.
- TOY FAIR—  
February 1st-March 15th, 1922.
- PARIS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—  
Grand Palais, January 28th-February 5th, 1922. Apply to:—Monsieur Villard, 8, Rue Jean Goujon, Paris, Sieme. (Also) Aviculture Exhibition.—Apply to:—Monsieur Fouquet, 34, Rue de Lille, Paris, Sieme.
- WESTERN ONTARIO MOTOR SHOW—  
London, Ontario, February 6th-11th. Apply to:—Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.
- WINNIPEG MOTOR SHOW—  
February 6th-11th. Apply to:—Secretary, New Stovel Building, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
- BRUSSELS AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—  
February 18th-27th, 1922. Apply to:—Société de Mecanique et d'Industries Agricoles, 29, rue de Spa, Brussels.
- UTRECHT INDUSTRIES FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)—  
February 27th-March 10th, 1922. Apply to:—Federation of British Industries, 39, St. James' Street, London, S.W. 1.
- LYONS SPRING FAIR—  
March 1st-15th, 1922. Apply to:—31, Budge Row, London, E.C. 4.
- TOKIO INTERNATIONAL PEACE EXHIBITION—  
Ueno Park; March 10th-July 31st. Apply to: Messrs. Buckley and Co., 40, Westminster Palace Gardens, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1.
- FLORENCE BOOK FAIR, INTERNATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC, LITHOGRAPHIC AND ADVERTISING EXHIBITION—  
Spring, 1922.
- MANILA, PHILIPPINE CARNIVAL—  
Foreign products consumed in the Philippines. Spring, 1922.
- PRAGUE SAMPLES FAIR—  
March 12th-19th, 1922.
- BARCELONA SAMPLES FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)—  
March 15th-25th. Apply to:—Feria de Barcelona, Plaza Antonio Lopez 15, Barcelona.
- VIENNA SAMPLE FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)—  
March 19th-25th.
- FRENCH COLONIAL EXHIBITION—  
Marseilles, April-November.
- BRUSSELS COMMERCIAL FAIR—  
April 3rd-19th. Apply to:—19, Grand Place, Bruxelles.
- MILAN SAMPLES FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)—  
April 12th-27th. Apply to:—Viale Venezia, 20, Milan.
- ALGIERS EXHIBITION-FAIR—  
April 14th-May 16th.
- SWISS SAMPLE FAIR—  
Basle, April 22nd-May 2nd.
- CHRISTIANIA ELECTRICAL EXHIBITION—  
April 22nd-May 7th.
- TRIESTE SAMPLE FAIR (INTERNATIONAL)—  
May, 1922. Apply to:—British Chamber of Commerce, Trieste.
- SHANGHAI EXHIBITION OF ROAD MAKING MATERIAL, ETC.—  
May, 1922.
- THE HAGUE AUTOMOBILE SHOW (including aeroplanes and motor boats)—  
May 1st-15th. Apply to: The Secretary, No. 185 Spui, The Hague.
- BRAZILIAN CENTENARY EXHIBITION—  
Rio de Janeiro, 1922. September 7th-November 15th. British Section. Apply to:—Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1.
- TORONTO BAKERY EXHIBITION—  
October, 1922. Exhibition Park, Toronto. Apply to:—Mr. H. E. Trent, Bread and Cake Manufacturers' Association, 208, Simcoe Street, Toronto.

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

# Imperial and Foreign Trade.

## BRITISH EMPIRE.

### BRITISH INDIA.

#### WEEKLY CABLE.

The weekly cable received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, dated 3rd January:—

#### CONDITION OF CROPS.

30th December, 1921.—In Bengal, rain desirable for spring crops in Western Districts. Sind prospects improved by good rain. Bombay Presidency and Central Provinces crop prospects unchanged. 2nd January, 1922.—In Assam outturn of transplanted winter rice good. Broadcast rice, tea, sugar cane, and prospects of rape and mustard fair.

#### ALL INDIA CROP FORECASTS, 1921-22.

First forecast of winter oil seeds:		Aeres.
Rape and mustard.	1921-22...	3,384,000
" "	1920-21...	2,835,000
Linseed	1921-22...	2,001
" "	1920-21...	1,755

#### MARKETS.

Cotton.—29th December, 1921.—Bombay Cotton Market.—Fine M.G. Oomras Rs. 475. Bombay cotton arrivals from 1st September to 22nd December 786,000 bales as compared with 428,000 bales in the same period of the last year.

Piece-goods.—In Bombay piece-goods market no wholesale demand and ruling rates weaker. Some retail enquiry showing. Local goods moving steadily and prices firm.

Jute.—30th December, 1921.—Calcutta jute market firm. Sellers asking Rs. 58 for firsts and Rs. 46 for lightnings. Gummies very quiet but steady.

Rice.—30th December, 1921.—Special Straits quality rice Rs. 395 for December new crop.

Shellac.—T.N. Rs. 145 spot.

#### RAILWAY SURVEYS.

The following surveys have been sanctioned for extension of railway communication:—

1. Anguri to Khowang—41 miles—by Assam Bengal Railway.
2. Harpalpur to Nowgong 19 miles—by Great Indian Peninsula Railway.

#### BANK RATES.

Imperial Bank of India rate—7 per cent. from 29th December.

### SUGAR TRADE IN 1921.

Sugar is second only to piece-goods in the import trade of India, and the imports of raw sugar, of 16 Dutch standard and above, for the year 1920-21, were valued at £16,945,867, states H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in India and Ceylon in his General Review of the Conditions and Prospects of British Trade in India (H.M. Stationery Office, price 5s. net).

The following table shows the countries of origin of such imports for the years 1919-20 and 1920-21:—

Country of Origin.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	Tons.	Tons.
Straits Settlements ... ..	18,144	8,935
Java ... ..	349,266	201,109
China ... ..	12,090	5,926
Egypt ... ..	3,305	4,188
Mauritius and Dependencies ... ..	23,486	11,437
Total imports ... ..	408,375	236,184
Total value (in £1,000) ... ..	21,826	16,946

The average declared value of sugar (16 D.S. and above) in the year 1919-20 was Rs. 26.11.8 per cwt. It is interesting to observe that, in 1920-21, 1,765 tons of beet sugar were imported into Karachi from Central Europe. Other imports of sugar are shown in the following table:—

Article.	1919-20.	1920-21.
	£	£
Sugar (15 D.S. and below) ... ..	15,693	42,021
Molasses... ..	893,853	1,047,362
Confectionery ... ..	212,504	393,581
Saccharin ... ..	44,570	71,427

#### CONFECTIONERY TRADE.

It is in confectionery, however, that United Kingdom manufacturers have the greatest interest and supply the

## IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

bulk of the trade. The total imports amounted in value to £212,504, of which the United Kingdom supplied the bulk—£152,444. The demand in India for sweets of all kinds is almost insatiable. Owing to the frugal vegetarian diet of the greater part of the population, sugar is required in large quantities to maintain strength. The great demand is met by native preparations, and there are, also, one or two modern factories in Madras and elsewhere for the manufacture of sweets on a large scale. Imports are likely to increase, and the United Kingdom should maintain her position if her manufacturers only insist on efficient representation. The United States is competing more and more in chocolates and the best quality sweetmeats. Her share of the imports for the year 1919-20 amounted to £31,616. Japan contributes the cheaper productions from sugar, and in 1919-20 her contribution amounted to £16,490.

## MALTA.

## AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS, 1920-21.

The past year may be described as a very good one for all field crops which develop from October onwards, and therefore had the advantage of the very satisfactory rainfall; and as a very bad year for all arboricultural crops maturing since April, 1920, which, of course, were greatly handicapped by the general scarcity of rain in the preceding year, states the Superintendent of Agriculture at Valetta in his Report for 1920-21.

The total agricultural area is estimated at 46,691 acres; the cultivated area being estimated at 42,891 acres, including 881 acres of land which is too poor for proper cultivation, and is partly or wholly used for pasture. The remaining 3,800 acres consists mostly of rocky and uncultivable wastes.

The following table gives the estimated value of the agricultural produce grown during the year 1920-21:—

Commodity.	Quantity.	£
Wheat ... ..	qrs. 38,237	210,303
Meslin (or mischiato) ... ..	qrs. 11,955	53,797
Barley ... ..	qrs. 20,075	60,225
Wheat straw and mischiato straw	nets 356,950	35,695
Barley straw ... ..	loads 120,570	10,047
Beans ... ..	qrs. 4,562	19,388
Potatoes (spring and summer) ...	tons 10,568	110,964
Potatoes (winter) ... ..	tons 4,282	25,692
Onions ... ..	tons 1,438	7,190
Cumin ... ..	cwt. 373	746
Citrus fruits ... ..	doz. 75,080	1,877
Grapes ... ..	cwt. 43,322	21,666
Other fruits ... ..	cwt. 61,716	30,858
Vegetables... ..	cwt. 11,955	31,396
Cotton ... ..	lb 106,480	7,542
Forages ... ..	load 337,065	81,266
Prunings, etc., used as fuel ...	loads 25,000	4,166
		£718,818

To this total must be added the value of locally produced milk, fresh and dried cheese, eggs and poultry, pork, butchers' meat and certain by-products of which no estimate has been made.

Wheat was sown on 11,621 acres, as compared with 12,763 acres for the previous year, and on the whole the crop obtained was satisfactory—the total yield, 38,237 quarters, as against 39,713 quarters in the previous year, being an average of 26,322 bushels per acre. Barley was grown on 6,676 acres. This figure includes 2,657 acres of "mischiato," or meslin, of which fully 2,583 acres were grown in Gozo. Formerly the cultivation of meslin was common enough in Malta, and almost unknown in Gozo; but lately the parts have been reversed. Last year the acreage under barley, including meslin, was 7,735 acres. This year's produce is estimated at 20,075 quarters of barley, and at 11,955 quarters of mischiato, as compared with the previous year's estimate of 18,682 quarters of barley and 5,420 quarters of meslin.

## POTATO CROPS.

Spring and summer potatoes were grown on 2,350 acres, consisting chiefly of "Champion," 11,575 bags of which were imported from Ireland. Considerable tracts, particularly in the West District, were sown "White Elephant," the seed used being the local produce from the winter crop. A limited quantity of 1,700 bags "Up-to-date" was also imported and sown along with a small consignment of 150 bags "Irish Queen." The produce of the spring and summer crop is estimated at 10,568 tons. To this produce must be added that of the winter crop of potatoes, which

## IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

were grown on 2,095 acres, and gave an estimated produce of 4,282 tons, the total production of potatoes being estimated therefore at 14,850 tons.

## FRUIT CULTIVATION.

The area of land under cultivation of citrus fruits amounted to 171 acres, and the production is estimated at 75,080 dozen, against an estimated production of 141,645 dozen in the previous year. Other fruit trees are planted on 2,514 acres of land, and the total production is estimated at 61,716 cwt. This acreage includes 1,771 acres of vineyards, viz., 923 acres in Malta and 848 acres in Gozo. The year's production of grapes is estimated at 43,322 cwt., viz., 23,601 cwt. in Malta and 19,721 cwt. in Gozo. The production of other fruits in Malta and Gozo is estimated at 9,927 and 8,467 cwt. respectively. The quantity of wine produced is estimated at 280,800 Imperial gallons, which is slightly lower than the quantity produced in the previous year. The quality, however, is superior, owing, no doubt, to the more concentrated nature of the juice and to more careful manipulation.

## FORAGES.

Under this heading are included sula, caterpillar-plant, vetches, and also barley consumed green as "ferrana." Forages were grown on 43,554 acres, as against 10,569 acres in the preceding year, and the production is estimated at 337,065 "some" or loads of ten bundles each, as against 289,983 loads in the preceding year.

## VEGETABLES.

The area under vegetables amounted to 1,768 acres, and the production is estimated at 114,655 cwt., as compared with 1,389 acres and 94,140 cwt. for the preceding year.

## COTTON CULTIVATION.

The area under cotton showed a slight decrease, amounting to 605 acres, as compared with 630 acres in the preceding year. Owing to the good prices at which cotton was selling at the sowing season, farmers were anxious to extend this cultivation, but were deterred by the generally unfit condition of the soil throughout the spring and summer of 1920, and the cultivation of cotton and of such other summer crops, which are grown without irrigation, could be undertaken only on very good soils and in favoured localities, and at best only a poor yield could be expected. The production amounted to 106,480 lb. as against 137,160 lb. in the preceding year, with an average production of only 176 lb. per acre.

## SOUTH AFRICA.

## IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, JANUARY-OCTOBER, 1921.

The National Bank of South Africa, Ltd., has received the following news by cable from its Cape Town office:—

British South Africa imports for the ten months ended October (excluding specie and articles for Governments) were £41,500,000, compared with £78,000,000 in the corresponding period 1920. Exports amounted to £48,500,000, compared with £70,500,000. Proportion of imports from British sources 53.4 per cent., from British possessions 10.5 per cent., from foreign countries 36.1 per cent., compared with 53.8 per cent., 12.2 per cent. and 34 per cent. respectively a year previous. October imports were valued at £1,000,000, practically equal to September figures, whilst exports, at £5,000,000, show a decline of over £500,000 compared with September.

Excepting the usual seasonal retail activity business is generally quiet, it now being questionable, owing to the industrial situation, whether the anticipated improvement in the early part of the coming year will materialise.

## EUROPE.

## FINLAND.

## PAPER AND PULP EXPORTS, JANUARY-NOVEMBER, 1921.

Exports of paper from Finland during November amounted to 17,590 tons, against 12,673 tons during October and 13,973 tons during September, making the total for January-November 124,795 tons, against 117,902 tons for the corresponding period of 1920. The United Kingdom and the United States were the largest buyers during eleven months. There is a lively demand for paper, and all paper mills are working full time, states the Finnish Central Chamber of Commerce, Helsingfors.

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

Figures as regards the quantities of chemical pulp exported during November were also comparatively high at 15,748 tons of sulphite and 5,705 tons of sulphate, against 11,789 tons of sulphite and 5,905 tons of sulphate in October, and 15,196 tons of sulphite and 7,548 tons of sulphate in September. During the first eleven months of the year 99,829 tons of chemical pulp were exported; in 1920 the corresponding total was 82,162 tons. There is a great demand for this product and the factories are working full time.

Exports during November of mechanical pulp amounted to 6,332 tons of dry and 4,876 tons of wet pulp, weight as dry, compared with 4,980 tons and 1,458 tons respectively in October. The quantity of these pulps exported during January-November amounted to 41,140 tons, against 78,233 tons during the corresponding period of 1920. The market is firm and prices have a strong upward tendency, owing to the fact that the shortage of water prevalent in many countries has caused stagnation in production. The factories have sold their previous stocks and are busily engaged in coping with the increasing influx of orders. At present France is the chief buyer of this class of goods.

The demand for cardboards is comparatively weak. In November exports amounted to 2,633 tons, in October to 1,696 tons, and during January-November, 1921, to 10,257 tons, against 38,423 tons in the first eleven months of 1920.

ASIA.

JAPAN.

PRINCIPLES OF TARIFF REVISION.

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

TOKIO.

The Sub-Committee of the Extraordinary Financial and Economic Council appointed to deal with the question of the revision of the Customs Tariff have adopted the following principles of general policy, states the newspaper "Jiji":—

I.—THE SYSTEM OF DUTY.

As a rule, the system of statutory and conventional rates should be adopted, as at present.

II.—GENERAL STANDARDS.

General standards for deciding whether duty should be levied or not, and whether it should be levied at a higher or lower rate, are laid down as follows:—

(1) Standards from the view-point of protecting industries:—

(a) Protective duty should be imposed only in respect of industries which actually exist in this country and are not yet developed but which promise to develop in future, and important industries which already exist and are developed but whose maintenance for the future is deemed necessary or important industries which do not exist but which offer premises of development in future.

(b) Protective rates should, as a rule, be levied only in so far as may enable native productions to stand fair competition with foreign goods in the market in this country.

(c) Goods for the use of primitive industries, animals and plants, natural products, raw materials and materials for industries (including raw material, wrapping material and receptacles for exports), which are not produced in this country or which are produced but whose supply is not likely to increase should, as a rule, be free of duty.

(d) Comparatively higher rates should be levied on semi-manufactured goods than on raw materials and on finished goods than on semi-manufactured goods.

(2) Standards from the view-point of revenue:—

(a) Revenue duties being levied for the purpose of meeting financial requirements, they should be levied on such imports as are calculated to insure revenue, and the rates should be such as may be compatible with the undiminished import of the goods involved.

(b) Revenue duties should be levied at highest rates on goods of luxury among articles for consumption, and as regards other goods rates should be adjusted according to the necessities of the national living.

(c) In the case of articles on which consumption tax is levied in this country, but which are not subject to that tax at the time of import, duty should be levied to an extent equivalent to the consumption tax.

(3) In the case of the following articles, the following standards should be acted on as much as possible, the contents of the two foregoing numbers notwithstanding:

(a) No duty should be levied on necessities of living, especially foodstuff, in so far as such course is possible, and in

IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

ease duty has to be levied thereon the rate should be as low as possible.

(b) Suitable protective duty should be levied on goods which are exclusively used for military purposes, or which are used chiefly as munitions of war, and which promise to be produced in this country, but no duty should be levied on those which the country has no hope of being able to supply itself.

(c) Goods necessary for cultural, educational and hygienic purposes should be free of duty in so far as possible, or subject to low duties, if at all.

III.—STANDARDS OF TAXATION.

(1) The standard of taxation should, as a rule, be specific.

(2) The weight of articles subject to specific rates should, as a rule, be determined by their net weight.

(3) The value of goods subject to *ad valorem* duties shall be their delivery value at the time of import as under the present Law.

(4) Against the possibility that the rate for goods subject to specific duties may grow materially disproportionate in consequence of fluctuation of price, an arrangement should be provided for enabling the authorities to alter the specific rates for the same according to the average value for a fixed period of time.

(5) An arrangement should also be made for rendering it possible to convert *ad valorem* duties into specific duties on the basis of the average value for a fixed period of time if it should be found convenient in practice to levy specific duties on articles which have been subjected to *ad valorem* duties.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

GROWTH OF TRADE WITH EASTERN COUNTRIES.

Attention has been called recently to the fact that the United States is now supplying from 10 to 12 per cent. of the imports of India, whereas her share prior to the war was only 2.6 per cent. The valuation at the ports of India of American merchandise entering that country has advanced from £10,766,000 in the Indian fiscal year 1918-19 to £25,267,000 in 1920, and £35,298,000 in 1920-21, and while the American merchant houses established in India since the war are suffering from the present trade slump in common with their British rivals, they are gradually strengthening their hold, and during the cold weather season India is full of American travellers and business men studying trade facilities.

This record of the growth of India's importations from the United States, says the "Trade Record" of the National City Bank of New York, is illustrative of the growth in the share which the Orient generally is making in United States export trade. Prior to the war, the share of our exports sent to Asia as a whole was only 4.8 per cent., advancing to 6.1 per cent. in 1916, 7.6 per cent. in 1918, 8.9 per cent. in 1919, 9.3 per cent. in 1920, and 10.1 per cent. in the ten months of 1921 for which figures are available. The total value of United States exports to Asia advanced from 113 million dol. in 1914 to 772 million dol. in 1920, and will be about 500 million dol. in the calendar year 1921. The falling off in the exports to Asia in October, 1921, the latest month for which figures are available, is far less than that to any other of the grand divisions, the reduction in the value of October sales to Asia having been less than 2 million dol. when compared with October of last year, against a decrease of 13 million dol. in the exports to Africa, 19 million dol. in those to Oceania, 34 million dol. in the shipments to South America, 102 million dol. to North America, and 227 million dol. to Europe.

To India the exports in 1920 were practically ten times as much in value as in the year immediately preceding the war, the total value having grown from 10,379,000 dol. in 1914 to 99,828,000 dol. in 1920, and while the 1921 exports to that country show a decline, as they do to all other parts of the world, they will be for the current year approximately six times as much as in the year immediately preceding the war.

The figures of United States trade with India, adds the bank's statement, are illustrative of the growth of United States trade with all Asia and Oceania, which has jumped from 526 million dol. in the fiscal year 1914 to 1,773 million dol. in the fiscal year 1921. Imports alone from Asia and Oceania grew from 329 million dol. to 969 million dol., and exports thereto advanced from 197 million dol. to 804 million dol.

## IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

The following table shows the values of imports from and exports to the principal countries of Asia and Oceania in the fiscal year 1921, as compared with the fiscal year 1914:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	1914. 1,000 dols.	1921. 1,000 dols.	1914. 1,000 dols.	1921. 1,000 dols.
Asia Minor ...	14,295	18,894	2,394	11,064
Australia ...	17,089	31,461	45,775	120,986
British India ...	73,631	121,800	10,855	92,550
China* ...	40,311	118,875	26,346	144,686
Netherland East Indies ...	5,334	141,664	3,677	61,181
Hong Kong ...	3,086	28,211	10,696	22,042
Japan ...	107,356	253,210	51,206	189,182
New Zealand ...	5,125	22,238	8,950	47,601
Philippine Islands ...	18,162	94,354	27,305	85,925
Russia, Asiatic ...	2,489	3,564	1,215	979
Straits Settlements ...	26,308	107,478	1,185	14,927
All other Asia and Oceania ...	15,910	27,568	4,390	13,306
Total ...	329,096	968,917	196,994	804,429

\* Including leased territory.

## LATIN AMERICA.

## ARGENTINA.

## CATTLE BREEDING AND AGRICULTURE.

The prosperity or otherwise of the leading Argentine interest, live-stock, affects directly not only the cattle raiser, but also the British railways in Argentina, United States, and United Kingdom capital invested in meat packing, United Kingdom shipping, the consumer in the United Kingdom, and even the importation of pedigree live stock from the United Kingdom, states the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Buenos Aires in his Report on the Financial and Economic Conditions of the Argentine Republic (H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net). During 1921 the price of cattle for slaughter steadily declined until it reached the 1913-14 level for the first time since that period. Such a rapid development has formed the subject of much discussion in the Argentine during recent months, principally centering on the disproportion between the low price paid for cattle by the meat freezing establishments and the prices to the consumer in the United Kingdom. No very definite facts have emerged from the discussion, which is not remarkable in view of the diversity of factors of demand and supply, including such adventitious influences as the appreciation of sterling exchange, which tends to increase the prices paid in the Argentine for cattle and the Argentine export tax on refrigerated meat, which tends to depress them. Up to May, 1921, meat exports were maintained at the level of previous years, and in fact shipments of chilled beef, which during the later stages of the war had fallen off to a fraction of those of 1913 and 1914 showed a considerable increase, while frozen mutton consignments were also larger. After April, however, coinciding with the removal of Government control of meat in the United Kingdom, a temporary decline of shipments set in. Cold storage in the United Kingdom became congested. The meat freezing establishments restricted their purchases, and livestock prices fell heavily. Cattle raising concerns attributed the depression, as far as their particular interests were concerned, to the alleged excessive profits and manipulations of the meat freezing companies, a contention which has resulted in arguments in the press as to the real financial position of these concerns. A Bill was introduced in the Argentine Congress to establish minimum prices for cattle and to penalise any company paying less. The Bill obtained a considerable amount of support in the country, but it was considered too impracticable to be enforced as drafted. Another proposal is the enforced formation of a co-operative joint stock company, with a large capital and composed of the leading agrarian organisations, land owners, and cattle raisers, for the purposes of mutual protection and of maintaining direct relations with the consuming markets.

## REMOVAL OF EMBARGO ON IMPORTATION OF LIVESTOCK.

In consequence of the outbreak of the cattle plague in Brazil, the Argentine Government prohibited, in April, 1921, the importation of all classes of stock and fodder, not only from Brazil, but also from Europe, including the United Kingdom. This prohibition was eventually removed on 14th July in respect of vessels sailing direct from the United Kingdom to River Plate ports.

## IMPERIAL AND FOREIGN TRADE—Continued.

## GRAIN CROPS.

The 1919-20 grain crop was the most abundant on record and yet so great was the demand from consuming countries that the bulk of it was shipped during the first three months of 1920, and by May it was suddenly realised that the country was confronted with the prospect of being left with inadequate supplies of wheat for home consumption and seed. To avert this risk drastic measures were taken in the form of the imposition early in June of a heavy additional export duty on wheat, followed in July by a limitation of the amount to be exported, and on 2nd August by a prohibition of further export of wheat and its derivatives. The additional export tax lapsed on 30th November, and the measures limiting and prohibiting export were withdrawn on 9th December in view of the prospect of an adequate new crop. The total grain exports for the years 1918, 1919, and 1920 are shown in the following table:—

Year.	Wheat.	Maize.	Linseed.	Oats.
1918	2,996,408	664,683	391,382	542,097
1919	3,286,260	2,485,465	855,455	333,243
1920	5,029,958	4,387,736	1,014,840	410,537

Opportune rains dispelled the fear at one time entertained of a short 1920-21 crop and climatic conditions became favourable for an abundant crop, particularly during the ripening stage, resulting in a satisfactory harvest. The latest estimates of yield and of the exportable surplus, after adding the small stocks in hand on 1st January, 1921, and deducting the quantities required for consumption and seed, are shown in the following table:—

	Yield, 1920-21.	Exportable surplus.	Exported.	Balance for Export, 15th Sept., 1921.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat ...	4,620,000	2,880,896	1,567,479	1,313,417
Maize ...	5,853,000	3,878,000	1,624,113	2,253,887
Linseed ...	1,282,000	1,248,412	996,048	252,364

## FLOUR MILLING INDUSTRY.

The flour milling industry ranks second after meat packing in value of annual production and is carried on by large mills equipped with modern improvements, their capacity being in fact greatly in excess of the quantity of flour produced, so that for economical working the industry needs either new export markets or greater consumption. During the year 1920 the quantity of wheat milled locally amounted to 1,344,439 tons, yielding 930,569 tons of flour and 391,584 tons of by-products. The quantity of maize flour produced amounted to 12,864 tons.

The following table shows the production, export, and home consumption of flour during the years 1918, 1919, and 1920:—

Year.	Production.	Exportation.	Home Consumption.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1918 ...	1,081,269	176,445	904,824
1919 ...	1,071,863	328,107	743,756
1920 ...	930,569	170,191	760,378

During the 1909 to 1913 period 84½ per cent. of Argentine exported flour went to Brazil, but this proportion fell during the 1916-1919 period to 59 per cent. and in 1920 to the exceptional figure of 15·4 per cent.

## DAIRY INDUSTRY.

There appears to be no doubt now that the dairy industry, created on its present scale by the effects of the war, is to become permanent and that the Argentine may be definitely classed as an exporting country of dairy produce. The butter export trade was one of the few which did not suffer from the effects of the 1921 depression; in fact, exports for the first six months of that year, at 14,063 tons, nearly equalled the shipments for the whole of the previous years. Practically the entire output goes to the United Kingdom — with Italy and other European countries as subsidiary purchasers. Cheese exports, which only commenced in 1917, have fallen off in 1921 owing to a slack demand from the United States which is the principal market. The exportation of casein reached 10,000 tons in the first half of 1921, Germany having become a purchaser, against 5,775 tons in the whole of 1920.

# Finance and Banking.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

### NEW CAPITAL ISSUES IN DECEMBER.

The following statistics relating to the issues of new capital during November have been compiled by the London Joint City and Midland Bank. The figures exclude all direct borrowings by the British Government for national purposes, shares issued to vendors, allotments arising from the capitalisation of reserve funds and undivided profits, issues for conversion purposes, short-dated bills sold in anticipation of long-term borrowings, and loans by municipal and county authorities except in cases where there is a specified limit to the total subscription. The figures in all cases are based upon the prices of issue and are as comprehensive as possible. They do not include issues of capital by private companies unless such information is publicly announced.

#### NEW CAPITAL ISSUES BY MONTHS.\*

	1918	1919	1920	1921
	£	£	£	£
January ...	192,500	18,340,586	42,446,210	22,468,915
February ...	1,275,750	9,683,737	35,213,793	10,362,523
March ...	2,674,562	11,862,083	69,355,644	25,518,471
April ...	1,053,739	6,048,111	45,795,840	14,764,070
May ...	5,320,618	17,541,224	20,860,980	17,187,148
June ...	2,295,959	16,823,315	27,559,699	33,918,846
July ...	4,516,135	28,277,343	43,422,343	7,352,604†
August ...	5,277,640	14,807,345	9,855,340	3,058,511†
September ...	5,986,672	9,294,271	20,064,482	9,951,476†
October ...	7,233,357	21,977,183	28,152,110	33,358,631†
November ...	22,354,756	33,106,701	35,021,283	18,501,630
December ...	7,147,863	46,779,401	8,463,094	19,353,026
Year ...	65,329,551	237,541,363	384,210,818	215,793,454

\* Excluding British Government Loans raised directly for national purposes.  
† Revised.

#### GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION BY MONTHS.\*

	United Kingdom.	India and Ceylon.	British Possessions.	Foreign Countries.	Total.
	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.	£1,000.
January, 1920 ..	30,071	138	7,933	4,304	42,446
February, ..	31,851	1,076	1,401	886	35,214
March, ..	65,088	126	1,922	2,220	69,356
April, ..	44,677	74	902	143	45,796
May, ..	19,124	—	1,240	497	20,861
June, ..	21,277	100	5,879	304	27,560
July, ..	41,660	600	1,162	—	43,422
August, ..	6,453	30	2,581	791	9,855
September, ..	18,381	1,000	468	212	20,064
October, ..	24,225	30	2,780	1,115	28,152
November, ..	23,352	152	8,654	892	33,021
December, ..	4,818	217	2,138	1,290	8,463
Year ...	330,980	3,513	37,060	12,657	384,210

January, 1921 ...	11,274	105	5,000	6,090	22,469
February, ..	6,963	58	3,042	300	10,363
March, ..	17,981	—	1,124	6,413	25,518
April, ..	4,563	8,500	663	1,039	14,765
May, ..	6,517	5	4,687	5,977	17,186
June, ..	15,150	5,970	9,969	2,830	33,919
July, ..	5,679†	1,509	65†	100	7,353†
August, ..	1,501	73	1,132†	352	3,058†
September, ..	2,813	195	5,878†	1,065	9,951†
October, ..	19,318†	3,210	10,651	180	33,359†
November, ..	4,942	—	13,514	45	18,501
December, ..	3,373	9,938	5,542	500	19,353
Year ...	100,073	29,563	61,268	24,891	215,795

\* Excluding British Government Loans raised directly for national purposes.  
† Revised.

# Shipping.

## PORT FACILITIES AND CHARGES, SHIPPING SERVICES, AGENCIES, ETC.

### CYPRUS.

The "Cyprus Gazette," No. 1502, of 25th November, 1921, publishes particulars of rates to be charged from that date for the use of the cranes on the piers or jetties at Larnaca, Limassol, and Paphos, and on the wharf and jetty at Famagusta.

### GERMANY.

The Department of Overseas Trade has been informed by H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg that the tariff for Cuxhaven pilots has been amended, and will remain in force until 1st April, 1922, when a further revision will be made.

Copies of a translation of the Order fixing this tariff are available at the Department.

From H.M. Vice-Consul at Stettin has been received a translation of various alterations in shipping dues at Königsberg and Pillau, which includes cranage dues and revised pilotage tariff for the Frische Haff and Königsberg Sea Canal, and a revised tariff of ice-breaker dues between Königsberg and Pillau.

## SHIPPING—Continued.

### MOROCCO.

A communication from H.M. Consul-General and Agent at Tangier is accompanied by a copy of a Dahir, dated 1st October, published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of 25th October, which determines the conditions on which compensation is payable for delay or damage incurred in the transport of goods by the narrow gauge railway system of the French Protectorate. The cost of compensation is to be borne by a Caisse de Garantie which will derive its funds from a special insurance charge leviable upon consignors.

A copy of the Arrete Viziriel of 2nd October constituting this Caisse de Garantie has also been received.

### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner at Wellington has forwarded information regarding pilotage dues, port charges, berthage dues, towage dues, wharfage dues, and other useful information regarding Bluff Harbour.

### PERU.

H.M. Minister at Lima has advised the Department of Overseas Trade that a new tariff has been introduced for landing charges on the mole at the port of Pisco, south of Callao, and which serves the Ica district. A copy of the Official Gazette containing the new schedule may be consulted upon application to the Department.

### PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.

In continuance of the information reported by a Special Committee of the Beira Chamber of Commerce (see the "Journal" of 3rd March, page 251), detailed information has lately been received from H.M. Vice-Consul at Beira, touching upon the following points:—

- (a) Beira, its geographical situation as a port of entry, and railway connections;
- (b) The reasons for past and prospective congestion;
- (c) Report upon wharf accommodation, controls, and regulations; special reference being made to cranage, and also to facilities for the grain trade;
- (d) Finance and the development of the port in view of the railway developments.

[NOTE.—The publications and information referred to above may be consulted by firms of British origin, control and capital, on application to the Shipping and Transport Section, Department of Overseas Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2.]

## UNITED KINGDOM.

### CASUALTY RETURNS, NOVEMBER.

The Liverpool Underwriters' Association has issued the following classified summary giving the number and total gross tonnage of vessels lost posted in the Loss Book during the month of November in the undermentioned years:—

	1921.	1920.	1919.
	Number.	Number.	Number.
British	Sail .....	2	2,352
	Steam .....	4	6,411
Foreign	American } Sail .....	7	8,453
	} Steam .....	1	1,450
	Japanese } Sail .....	—	—
	} Steam .....	2	6,618
Rest of World	Sail .....	2	3,302
	Steam .....	11	21,140
	29	49,726	
British	Sail .....	1	1,054
	Steam .....	4	10,096
Foreign	Sail .....	4	7,997
	Steam .....	11	16,183
	20	35,330	
British	Sail .....	2	3,275
	Steam .....	7	24,652
Foreign	Sail .....	5	3,526
	Steam .....	18	36,161
	32	67,614	

## BRAZIL.

### COMPETITION IN 1920-21.

Although United States tonnage to and from Brazil increased during the period under review, and the United States own a mercantile marine greater than that of Germany before the war, their shipping did not obtain any overwhelming advantages, states the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Rio de Janeiro in his Report on

## SHIPPING—Continued.

Economic and Financial Conditions in Brazil during 1920 and up to October, 1921 (published for the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Stationery Office, price 1s. 9d. net).

The revival of British shipping and the successful manner in which it held its own against severe competition are very gratifying. As compared with American shipping the higher dollar exchange was no doubt considerably in favour of British shipping and a great deal of American tonnage was obliged to retire for want of cargo. This was particularly the case in the coffee carrying trade. Of 3,000,000 bags of coffee exported from Rio de Janeiro and Santos to the United States during the first six months of the 1919-20 crop, British bottoms accounted for 1,941,000 bags, or 64.7 per cent., American for 550,000, or 18.3 per cent., and other bottoms for 17 per cent. British tonnage in 1919 showed an increase of 1,397,000 tons, or 25 per cent., compared with 1918, but was still far short of its annual pre-war average. There was a further recovery in 1920, when British vessels were only 25 per cent. behind its pre-war average as regards numbers of entries, and only 10 per cent. behind in tonnage. Entries at Rio de Janeiro actually showed an increase on the pre-war average of 195,910 tons.

## FREIGHTS AND CHARGES.

Freight carriers now have a higher average tonnage than in pre-war years, while tramp tonnage has to some extent been replaced by large and fast cargo boats. Freight rates for coffee at Santos decreased considerably during the latter part of 1920, due to a large extent to the competition of the Lloyd Brasileiro and to the running of Booth Line boats to that port.

## GERMAN AND AMERICAN COMPETITION.

German ships have begun slowly to make their reappearance, and had apparently no difficulty in obtaining full cargoes, but the most noticeable feature was the large increase of American vessels. At the same time it is difficult to understand how these ships can be running on a business footing, for it was no uncommon thing for them to remain from three to six weeks in port. French shipping also considerably improved its position in 1919 and 1920. The Hamburg-South American Line has restarted the monthly service from Hamburg to South Brazil ports—Paraná, São Francisco, Florianópolis, and Rio Grande do Sul. There are two shipping lines which bring cargo direct from Germany, i.e., the Booth Steamship Company, Limited, and the Hamburg-South American Line. Both lines are open to receive cargo for Germany on the return voyage, but it is understood that the former line has now suspended its Hamburg service to southern Brazilian ports. As before the war, German exporters have a distinct advantage over the United Kingdom merchants by reason of the direct shipping service from Germany to São Francisco do Sul (Santa Catharina).

## THROUGH AND TRANSHIPPING ARRANGEMENTS.

Goods for Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul) are shipped on through bills of lading from European and other ports to that port. At the port of Rio Grande they are transhipped to lighters and sent up to Porto Alegre. In other instances (still on through bills of lading) they are transhipped at Rio de Janeiro to the coasting vessels and sent to Porto Alegre.

## DEVELOPMENT WORK.

Though the bar at Rio Grande has now 32½ feet of water, no ship drawing more than 9 feet can go up to Porto Alegre, owing to the shallows in the Lagoa dos Patos (Patos Lake), which must be negotiated before reaching Porto Alegre. The State Government has contracted the dredging of this lake with a French company, which has undertaken to dredge a channel 16 feet deep by 1922. By Decree No. 14,156 of 22nd March, 1920, the construction of quays at Cerumbá (Matto Grosso) was authorised. A port is also under construction at Paranaguá (State of Paraná). The port of Rio de Janeiro is to be extended one kilometre from the Ponto de Cajú, whilst improvement work is being carried out at Fortaleza (Ceará), Natal (Rio Grande do Norte), and Paratyba. A contract was signed on 6th April, 1920, between the State Government of Maranhão and a British firm for the construction of port works at the port of S. Luiz de Maranhão. Six months were allowed for the presentation of the plans, six months for their approval, and a further five years for the completion of the work. The estimated cost of the work, according to the contract, was fifteen thousand contos, at that time equivalent to about £1,000,000. The work, when completed, should prove of great value, as the present state of the harbour presents many difficulties to shipping.

## Railways.

## JAPAN.

## ELECTRIFICATION SCHEMES.

Following the formation of definite plans for the electrification of Japanese railways by the Electrification Investigation Commission, it has been decided, states the "Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal," to electrify the following sections of line, which have an aggregate mileage of two thousand:—

Section.	Miles.	Section.	Miles.
Kyoto-Kobe	47	Kobe-Himeji	34
Minatoguchi (via Kitsu)	47	Moji-Hakata	48
Kyoto	51	Osaka-Tennoji	6

These are sections in the suburbs of cities where there is heavy railway traffic.

Section.	Miles.	Section.	Miles.
Odawara-Nimazu	26	Kameyama-Nara	46
Maibara-Imasho	47	Utsunomiya-Nikko	25
Hachioji-Shiojiri	116	Koriyama-Niigata	172
Nagoya-Shinooi	151	Odaka-Shiojo	58
Fukushima-Yonezawa	26	Takasaki-Yokokawa	18
Yashiro-Kashima	94	Kanizawa-Naotsu	92

These sections are of high gradient and have many tunnels; there is abundant water-power for utilisation on these routes.

Section.	Miles.	Section.	Miles.
Nomazu-Kyoto	244	Omiya-Fukushima	151

On these sections shortening of the line is required; water-power can be utilised.

Section.	Miles.
Himeji-Shimonoseki	295

On this section the increase of transportation capacity and the shortening of the line are required.

Section.	Miles.	Section.	Miles.
Ima-ho-Naotsu	181	Ohmiya-Takasaki	45
Nagoya-Kameyama	38		

Water power is available on these sections.

Section.	Miles.	Section.	Miles.
Kokura-Wakamatsu	56	Muroran-Yubari	90

Increased carrying capacity is required on these routes and coal can be obtained at low prices.

## ITALY.

## RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION FOR UNEMPLOYMENT RELIEF.

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

ROME.

By a Decree, No. 1623 of 19th September, published in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale," of 3rd December, provision has been made for the allocation of the 90 million lire to be expended on the construction of railways in Italy. This 90 million lire was authorised by Article 13 of Law No. 1177 of 20th August, to be set apart for railway construction in connection with works to be undertaken to alleviate unemployment (see the "Journal" of 15th December, page 629). The following statement shows the manner in which the money is to be distributed:—

	Lire.
Completion of the railway from Cuneo to Ventimiglia	7,000,000
Construction of the Fossano-Mandovi-Ceva Railway	5,000,000
Construction of a branch railway for direct communication from the station of Ronco to the Arquete-Tortone branch	900,000
Construction of railway in the Province of Venice; Udine-Naiano-Seccle-Pinzano-Vittorio-Ponte sulle Alpi-Montebelluna-Suzegana	10,000,000
Construction of Ostiglia-Treviso Railway	2,000,000
Completion of Anila-Lucea Railway	1,000,000
Construction of Sant'Arcangelo-Urbino Railway	5,000,000
Completion of the line round the City of Rome	3,000,000
Construction of the direct line between Rome and Naples	35,000,000
Construction of subsidiary light railways in Sicily, including the branches Bivio-Pilago-Pizzi-Palazzo Adriano and Bella-Aidone	15,000,000
Construction of normal gauge Calabrian railways and Pietra Fitta-Rogliano-Locustro-Sas-rivilleri-Spezzano Albanese light railways	7,000,000
Plans and remuneration for plans relating to new railways	600,000
Expenditure on schemes, plans, management and inspection of new railway construction	2,000,000
	90,000,000



## Minerals and Metals.

### AUSTRALIA.

#### SALES OF GOLD, SEPTEMBER-OCTOBER, 1921.

Circular letters issued by the Gold Producers' Association, Ltd., giving particulars of the sales of gold during September and October have been forwarded to the Department of Overseas Trade by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in Australia.

The Association sold during September (including local sales for the quarter ended 30th of that month) 99,648 oz. of standard gold at an estimated average net price of £5 2s. 3d. per oz., which is equal to £5 11s. 6d. per oz. fine. The average London price for fine gold during the period was £5 10s. 8d. per oz.

During October the Association sold 14,527 oz. of standard gold at an estimated average net price of £4 19s. 6d. per oz., equal to £5 8s. 7d. per oz. fine. The average London quotation for fine gold in October was £5 6s. 5d.

### BRITISH INDIA.

#### EXPORTS OF MANGANESE ORE, APRIL-SEPTEMBER, 1921.

The following statement prepared by the Department of Statistics, India, shows the quantity and value of manganese ore exported from British India in the six months ended September, 1921, compared with the corresponding period of 1920:—

Destination.	April September.			
	1920.		1921.	
	Tons.	Rs.	Tons.	Rs.
United Kingdom ...	171,631	35,65,718	33,957	8,06,689
Netherlands ...	—	—	3,000	45,000
Belgium ...	72,679	16,94,423	91,227	20,38,599
France ...	21,973	5,56,742	25,650	5,69,137
Italy ...	7,500	2,10,125	4,200	1,41,000
Japan ...	—	—	400	9,900
United States of America ...	60,350	14,21,688	15,000	4,17,000
Other countries ...	2,100	51,000	3,200	72,000
Total ...	342,233	74,99,696	176,634	40,99,625

### FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

#### GOVERNMENT STOCKS OF TIN.

The following statement was made by the Chief Secretary to Government, Federated Malay States, in the Federal Council at Kuala Lumpur on 15th December, on the subject of the policy of the Government with regard to the stocks of tin bought by the Government of the Federated Malay States at the end of 1920 and beginning of 1921:—

With reference to the observations as to the systematic manner in which rumours are set on foot in London and Singapore regarding the policy of the Federated Malay States Government and of the Dutch owners of tin in respect of our holdings, it is most desirable that it should be known as widely as possible that it is not the intention of the Federated Malay States Government to sell any part of its stocks of tin till it can sell without loss. The Government feels in a very strong position with regard to its tin holdings, and can wait till there is a revival of trade in America and Europe.

*Malay States Information Agency, London.*

### GERMANY.

#### RUHR DISTRICT COAL PRODUCTION IN NOVEMBER, 1921.

*(From the Commercial Secretary to H.M. Embassy at Berlin.)*

COLOGNE.

The output of coal in the Ruhr district, including the mines on the left bank of the Rhine, during November was 7,772,658 tons, as compared with 8,047,353 tons in the preceding month, and 8,932,276 tons in November, 1913.

The cause of the decline in the total output of 275,000 tons, as compared with October, is to be found in the smaller number of working days (24½ in November as against 26 in October), states the "Deutsche Bergwerks Zeitung" the output per working day actually increasing from 309,514 tons in October to 320,522 tons in November.

## Openings for British Trade.

### 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 or other 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, London, 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.

### [NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS.

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

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

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

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

#### AUSTRALIA.

##### TENDERS INVITED.

AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY REQUIREMENTS.—The Victorian Railway Commissioners invite tenders for the supply and delivery of:

- (1) Hydraulic pig iron breaker, including tools, gears, accessories and spares (for Bendigo Workshops). Contract No. 34191.
- (2) 35 cabin transformers for power signalling. Contract No. 34863.

Sealed tenders on the proper forms and accompanied by a preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the total tender will be received by the Victorian Railway Commissioners up to 15th February in the case of No. 1, and 8th March in the case of No. 2.

Local representation is essential, and as the time for tendering is very short, it will be necessary in the case of No. 1 to cable instructions to local agents.

Specifications, conditions, and tender forms relating to these contracts have been forwarded by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Melbourne, and may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 84) 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1, until 12th January, after which date the documents will be available for those firms in the provinces unable to arrange for their inspection in London. (Reference: (1) D.O.T. 7519 E.D. P.N. and (2) 7516/E.D. P.N.)

TELEPHONE APPARATUS.—The Deputy Postmaster General, Brisbane, invites tenders for the supply and delivery of:

- (1) Telephone apparatus and parts (including bells, buzzers, chambers for transmitters, induction coils, condensers, cords). Stores schedule No. 544.
- (2) Protective apparatus (including arresters, carbon blocks, fibre fuses, protectors, terminals). Stores schedule No. 546.

Sealed tenders on proper forms and accompanied by a preliminary deposit based on the following sliding scale and calculated on the total amount of the items tendered for will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General at Brisbane up to noon on Wednesday, 15th February, in the case of No. 1, and noon on Wednesday, 15th March, in the case of No. 2.

Preliminary deposit—

- (a) For amounts up to £500: 2 per cent.
- (b) For amounts over £500: 2 per cent. for £500 and 1 per cent. for amount over £500.
- (c) Minimum deposit with each tender is £2.

Local representation is essential. Specifications, conditions, and tender forms relating to these contracts have been forwarded by H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner at Melbourne and may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, Room 49, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1, until 12th January, after which date the documents will be available for those firms in the provinces unable to arrange for their inspection in London. (Reference (1) D.O.T. 7511 E.D./P.N. and (2) 7521/E.D./P.N.)

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—Continued.

## BRITISH MALAYA.

**CIGARETTES, PROVISIONS, LAMPS, MOTOR ACCESSORIES, CANVAS BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC.**—A gentleman who has had seven years' experience in Malaya is shortly returning to that territory and requires the agency of a few additional manufacturers of cigarettes, provisions, lamps, motor accessories, canvas boots and shoes, novelties and estate stores, in order to complete his representations. The goods for which he desires representation are those suitable for the use of Europeans in up-country stations. (Reference No. 1.)

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

## BRITISH WEST INDIES.

**TOBACCO, CIGARETTES, SILVERWARE**—A firm of manufacturers' agents, conducting a general commercial and tobaccoists' business in Nassau, Bahamas, desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of tobacco, cigarettes, and silverware. (Reference No. 2.)

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

## CANADA.

**DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, PATENT MEDICINES, ETC.**—A recently formed firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto, claiming connections in the principal cities in the Dominion, desire to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of drugs, brushes and combs, toilet accessories, perfumes, powders, lotions, soaps, ivory goods, patent medicines and package dyes, etc. (Reference No. 3.)

**UNDERWEAR, HOSIERY, PIECE-GOODS (COTTON, WOOLLEN AND SILK).**—A manufacturer's agent in Winnipeg desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of men's and women's underwear, hosiery, also cotton, woollen and silk piece-goods, on a commission basis, for Western Canada. (Reference No. 4.)

**OILS AND GREASES.**—A firm of jobbers in Owen Sound, Ontario, desire to obtain the representation, on a commission basis, of United Kingdom manufacturers of oils and greases, degreas, rapeseed oils, castor and linseed oils, tanners', wool and vegetable oils. (Reference No. 5.)

**WINDOW TRANSPARENCIES, ADVERTISING UTILITIES.**—A manufacturer's agent in Montreal, already representing Canadian and American firms for calendars, etc., desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of translucent transfer signs for glass, also advertising utilities, on a commission basis, for Montreal. (Reference No. 6.)

**HATTERS, TRIMMINGS, COTTON PIECE-GOODS, HOSIERY, ETC.**—A manufacturer's agent in Toronto, now representing Canadian firms for hats, hosiery, etc., desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of hatters' trimmings, hosiery, ribbons, voiles, organadies, shirtings, muslins and cotton tweeds, on a commission basis, for the Province of Ontario. (Reference No. 7.)

**MOHAIR AND WOOL LININGS, VOILES, PRINTED WASH GOODS.**—A manufacturer's agent in Montreal, of many years' experience in the cotton trade, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of mohair and wool linings, voiles and printed wash goods, on a commission basis, for Ontario and Quebec Provinces. (Reference No. 8.)

**TEMPERANCE DRINKS.**—A firm of manufacturers' agents in Vancouver, British Columbia, already representing a well known United Kingdom manufacturer of soda-water, etc., desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of temperance drinks, syrups, cordials, etc., and other soft drink supplies which will not compete with the agency now held. Terms offered are for purchase outright or sale on commission for British Columbia. (Reference No. 9.)

**DRY GOODS.**—A partner in a firm of manufacturers' agents with offices in Montreal and Toronto, who is now in this country and is shortly returning to Toronto by way of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of dry goods or kindred lines who desire to have their goods brought to the notice of likely buyers in the territories mentioned. This firm already represent United Kingdom manufacturers of fine cottons, hair nets, woollens, clothing, etc. (Reference No. 10.)

**GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES.**—A manufacturer's agent in Montreal, claiming familiarity with all branches of the tea trade, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of grocery and confectionery lines and standard specialities, on a commission basis, for the Province of Ontario. (Reference No. 11.)

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

**WIRE FOR UPHOLSTERING SPRINGS.**—H.M. Trade Commissioner at Toronto reports that a Canadian firm, stated to possess ample financial resources and to enjoy high credit, desire to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of wire suitable for making upholstering springs. A few samples representing the wire the firm are accustomed to use have been received by the Department of Overseas Trade, 37, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1, and are available for inspection by United Kingdom firms interested at Room 50a until 7th January, after which date they will be forwarded on loan in order of application to firms in the provinces unable to arrange for inspection in London. The firm are stated to consume about 75 tons of the material annually.

The name of the firm can be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade. (Reference D.O.T. 7533/E.D./S.C.2.)

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—Continued.

## ENQUIRIES AT OFFICE OF HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR CANADA.

The following enquiries have been received at the Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, 19, Victoria Street, London, S.W. 1, where further information may be obtained:—

**ELECTRIC PLATE AND DISH WASHING MACHINE.**—A Canadian company which holds the British patent rights in an electric plate and dish washing machine wish to get into touch with firms in the United Kingdom open to undertake the manufacture and sale of this article.

**CHEMICALS.**—A mining engineer in Nova Scotia desires quotations from chemical manufacturers in the United Kingdom for sulphuric acid, sal ammoniac, sodium phosphate, chloride of potash, calcium chloride and caustic soda.

## ENQUIRIES AT OFFICE OF CANADIAN TRADE COMMISSIONER.

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner's Office, Portland House, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. 2, where full particulars may be obtained:—

**FOODSTUFFS, TEXTILES, FANCY LEATHER GOODS, ETC.**—A firm of manufacturers' agents in Calgary, covering Alberta and the Western Provinces of Canada, and possessing warehouse accommodation, desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of foodstuffs and grocers' sundries, textile piece-goods, fancy leather goods and novelties.

**PORT LIGHTS AND PORT LIGHT LENSES.**—A manufacturing company in Ontario have a quantity of port lights and port light lenses for disposal, and wish to correspond with possible United Kingdom buyers.

**SPRUCE PIT PROPS.**—A correspondent in Halifax, Nova Scotia, desires to establish a connection with United Kingdom importers of spruce pit props.

## EGYPT.

**GREASES, PAINTS, DISINFECTANTS, ETC.**—An import merchant and commission agent, established in Cairo, desires to be put into touch with United Kingdom exporters of greases, paints, disinfectant fluids, bleaching powder, cement, cast-iron soil and rain-water pipes and gas tubes. (Reference No. 12.)

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

## NEW ZEALAND.

## TENDERS INVITED.

**ELECTRICAL MATERIAL.**—Tenders are invited by the Public Works Department, Wellington, New Zealand, for the supply and delivery ex ship's slings Lyttelton of a bank of three 11,000 volt reactances complete for the Lake Coleridge Electric Power Scheme. Tenders, accompanied by a deposit of £25, will be received up to noon on 28th February, 1922.

A copy of the conditions of tender, specification, etc., can be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 49), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. A copy is also available for firms in the provinces unable to arrange for inspection of the documents in London. (Reference D.O.T. 7547/E.D.)

## SOUTH AFRICA.

**MARKETS SOUGHT.**—The representative of a South African oyster shell crushing company is now in London, and desires to get into touch with wholesale consumers. Enquiries should be addressed to the Trade Commissioner for South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2. (Reference T.C. 1327/20.)

## TENDERS INVITED.

**MATERIALS FOR ENGINE SHED.**—Tenders are invited for the supply and delivery of the whole of the material required for a steel framed building for a new engine shed at Vryheid East, Natal.

Tenders enclosed in sealed envelopes marked outside "Tender for Steelwork," must be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, and/or by the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C. 2, not later than noon on Monday, 6th March, 1922.

A drawing of the building (No. 417/M.1) may be inspected at the Office of the High Commissioner in London. Success in obtaining contracts with public bodies in South Africa is improbable unless firms tendering are represented by an agent resident in the Union. The Department of Overseas Trade is prepared to assist United Kingdom firms in the appointment of suitable agents. Copies of the conditions of tender and specification (but not of drawing) are available for inspection by United Kingdom firms on application at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 81), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. (Reference D.O.T. 7578/E.D./P.N.)

**VARNISHES.**—Tenders are invited by the South African Railways for the supply of varnishes as required during the six months ending 31st August, 1922, delivered free on rail (in bond at Cape Town, Port Elizabeth, East London and Durban).

Tenders on the proper form in sealed envelopes and marked outside "Tender for Varnishes," must be received by the Secretary to the

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—Continued.

Tender Board, South African Railway Head-quarter Offices, Johannesburg, not later than noon on Monday, 6th February, 1922.

The successful tenderer, if not a resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa, will be required to appoint an agent, who must be legally authorised to sign the contract and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract. The Department of Overseas Trade is prepared to assist United Kingdom firms to appoint suitable agents in the Union of South Africa.

Tenders must forward to the Chief Railway Storekeeper, Park Station Chambers, Johannesburg, so as to reach him on or before the date on which tenders are due, representative samples of the varnishes they intend to supply.

In view of the limited time in which to tender United Kingdom firms to whom this is the first notification will find it necessary to cable their agents.

H.M. Senior Trade Commissioner in South Africa has forwarded two copies of the conditions of tender and tender forms giving an indication of the quantities of the various varnishes likely to be required at the four destinations. One set of the documents is available for inspection by United Kingdom firms interested at the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 81), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. The other will be forwarded to firms in the provinces who apply to the Department quoting the reference D.O.T./7669/E. D./P.N.

## EUROPE.

## BELGIUM.

HOSEY AND HABERDASHERY.—A Belgian textile agent, established in Brussels, is desirous of obtaining the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of hosiery and haberdashery for the whole of Belgium. The applicant claims to be thoroughly versed in the trade and to have a good clientele among wholesale dealers. (Reference No. 13.)

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

SATINS, LININGS, SLEEVE LININGS, ETC.—H.M. Consul at Liège states that he has received an enquiry from a firm in Belgium of good repute and financially sound, who are desirous of negotiating with United Kingdom manufacturers of satins, linings, sleeve linings, black and coloured twills, pocketings, simili satins, etc., with a view to ultimately placing orders for same.

The name and address of the firm can be obtained on application to the Department of Overseas Trade, 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. (Reference D.O.T. 13560/F.W./S.C.2.)

## BULGARIA.

## TENDERS INVITED.

RAILS AND ACCESSORIES.—The Secretary in Charge of Commercial Affairs, British Legation, Sofia, has transmitted a copy of specifications and blue prints in connection with a call for tenders for rails, bolts, fishplates, etc., by the Directorate General of Railways and Ports, the adjudication for which is to take place on the 24th January.

The total quantity of the material required is 5,808 metric tons.

Tenders are to be submitted to Directeur Général des Chemin de Fer et des Ports de l'Etat Bulgare, Sofia, Bulgaria.

A deposit of 5 per cent is required to qualify tenders, of which 1 per cent must be deposited in the National Bank of Bulgaria in Sofia before the adjudication, and the certificate of receipt attached to the tender, whilst at the same time a declaration is required to the effect that the remaining 4 per cent will be deposited when the adjudication is made. Tender forms and other relevant documents may be obtained direct from the Directorate General at the address given above.

Specifications and blue prints may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested on application to the Department of Overseas Trade (Room 50), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. (Reference D.O.T. 6823/F.E./S.C.)

## GERMANY.

EAST INDIAN KIPS, SHEEP AND GOAT SKINS. A well-connected agent established at Krenznach, who has offices and warehouse accommodation at Cologne, is desirous of obtaining the representation of United Kingdom importers and merchants of East Indian kips, sheep and goat skins. (Reference No. 14.)

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

## GREECE.

COTTON GOODS, CLOTHS, MADAPOLAMS, ETC.—An agent in Corfu desires to establish a connection with United Kingdom exporters of cotton goods, cloths, madapolams, etc. (Reference No. 15.)

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

## ITALY.

MATERIALS FOR TEXTILES, RUBBER, PAPER AND CHINA INDUSTRIES.—An Italian citizen, established in Milan, desires to secure the representation for Italy of United Kingdom exporters of raw or half-worked materials used in the textile, rubber, paper and china industries. (Reference No. 16.)

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

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE—Continued.

## NORWAY.

COLONIAL PRODUCE.—An agent in Bergen is anxious to get into touch with United Kingdom exporters of Colonial produce with a view to representing them in Bergen and district. (Reference No. 17.)

ANCHORS AND CHAINS.—An agent in Bergen is anxious to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of anchors and chains with a view to representing them in Bergen and district. (Reference No. 18.)

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

## SWITZERLAND.

COD LIVER OIL AND ALLIED PRODUCTS.—A Swiss commission agent established at Zurich desires to obtain the representation for Switzerland of United Kingdom producers of cod liver oil and allied products, the handling of which would not necessitate special technical knowledge. Correspondence in English. (Reference No. 19.)

WHITE ENAMEL FOR WATCH DIALS.—A Swiss wholesale dealer in watchmakers' tools and accessories, established at La Chaux-de-Fonds, Neuchatel, desires to be placed in touch with a United Kingdom manufacturer of white enamel with a view to acting as territorial agent or distributor. Correspondence in English or French. (Reference No. 20.)

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

## UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

HARDWARE AND GOLF ACCESSORIES.—A manufacturer's agent in San Francisco desires to represent, in the Pacific Coast States, United Kingdom manufacturers of hardware specialties, stainless steel cutlery, needles, files, and hack saw blades; and also golf accessories. (Reference No. 21.)

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

## LATIN AMERICA.

## ARGENTINA.

BROOMS.—A firm in the Province of Buenos Aires manufacturing baskets and brooms (American pattern), desires to be placed in touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of brooms of all kinds. (Reference No. 22.)

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

## BRAZIL.

AGENT'S SERVICES OFFERED.—A British subject, established for many years as a manufacturer's agent and importer of general merchandise in Sao Paulo, who already represents well-known Manchester and Bradford houses, and who claims to be in a good position to sell chemicals to textile, soap, glass, match and sugar factories, is desirous of getting into touch with a United Kingdom firm of manufacturers or exporters of heavy chemicals, with a view to their representation in Brazil. (Reference No. 23.)

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

## CHILE.

## TENDERS INVITED.

RAIL ACCESSORIES.—The Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation at Santiago has transmitted specifications of fishplates and chains, for which public tenders are invited by the Chilean State Railways.

Tenders must be presented by 10 a.m., 16th February, 1922, and should be addressed to Ferrocarriles del Estado de Chile, Departamento de Materiales y Almacenes, Alameda Station, Santiago, Chile.

Copies of the specifications are also stated to have been sent to the representative of the Chilean State Railways in Paris (88, Boulevard St. Michel, Paris) with instructions to obtain quotations in the United Kingdom, France and Belgium, and transmit them by cable to Santiago the day before that fixed for the opening of tenders.

The plans have not yet been received in the Department of Overseas Trade, but it is understood that they will be available shortly. United Kingdom firms interested can inspect the documents already received on application to Department of Overseas Trade (Room 50), 35, Old Queen Street, London, S.W. 1. (Reference D.O.T. 5203. F.L./S.C.)

## CUBA.

CHINAWARE, STONWARE, AND PORCELAIN.—H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Havana reports that a firm of good standing in that city desire to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of chinaware, stoneware and porcelain. (Reference No. 24.)

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

## Customs Regulations and Tariff Changes.

### BRITISH EMPIRE.

#### CAMEROONS.

##### CUSTOMS TARIFF OF NIGERIA IN OPERATION.

Proclamation No. 32, issued by the Acting Governor of Nigeria on 1st November, 1921, provides for the operation, as from that date, in the Cameroons Territory in British occupation, of the same Customs import and export duties as are in operation in Nigeria.

The Customs duties at present leviable in Nigeria are those provided for in the Nigeria Customs Tariff Ordinance, 1916, as subsequently amended, and the Nigeria Customs Tariff Export Ordinance, 1916, as subsequently amended.

#### FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

##### IMPORTATION OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, DENATURED SPIRITS, AND PETROLEUM.

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" for 21st October publishes Government Notification No. 5068 containing rules regarding the issue of licences for the importation of intoxicating liquors, denatured spirits, and petroleum into the Federated Malay States.

The rules provide, *inter alia*, (a) that no intoxicating liquor may be imported into the Federated Malay States except under licence issued by the prescribed authority, and that such liquor in quantities not exceeding six gallons may be imported for private consumption without licence by sea or rail, and further that every person licensed to import intoxicating liquor shall keep a stock book in which shall be entered day by day the quantity and description of all such liquor imported by him, the date of importation, and the manner of disposal thereof; (b) that no denatured spirits may be imported into the Federated Malay States, except under licence issued by the competent authority, and that each consignment of such spirit shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by a person holding the qualifications required by the Pharmaceutical Association of Great Britain or similar qualifications in other countries for a chemist or druggist, to the effect that the spirit has been denatured; (c) that no petroleum may be imported into the Federated Malay States except under licence issued by the competent authority and that a stock book similar to that required in the case of intoxicating liquors shall be kept, showing the quantity of petroleum imported and the manner of its disposal.

#### GOLD COAST.

##### IMPORTATION OF OPIUM.

The "Gold Coast Government Gazette" of 3rd December, 1921, contains copy of Rule No. 31 of 1921 made under the Opium Ordinance on 15th November, 1921, which states that every application for the export to an importer of a supply of opium shall be accompanied by a certificate signed by the Principal Medical Officer of the Gold Coast to the effect that the import of the consignment in question is approved by him and is required for legitimate purposes, and that in the case of medicinal opium, morphine, heroin, cocaine, and similar drugs, the certificate shall state specifically that such drugs are required solely for medicinal or scientific purposes.

##### TRAFFIC IN ARMS AND AMMUNITION OF WAR.

The Board of Trade have received copy of Ordinance No. 23 of 1921, effective as from 1st January, 1922, which brings into operation in the Gold Coast Colony the provisions of the Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition which was signed at Saint Germain-en-Laye on 10th September, 1919.

The Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, that no arms or munitions of war may be exported from the Colony, unless the Governor has granted permission to export such arms to meet the need of his own or any other Government, and that no person may import firearms, arms of war, or ammunition into the Gold Coast except under the conditions of an import licence granted for that purpose by the prescribed authority.

### CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

The Ordinance further prohibits the having in possession of firearms and arms of war, or ammunition, without authority, and the manufacture and assembling of such arms, except at arsenals established by the Imperial or Colonial Government.

#### NIGERIA.

##### IMPORTATION OF CERTAIN TYRES, ETC., PROHIBITED.

An Order-in-Council, dated 10th November, 1921, prohibits the importation of the following goods into Nigeria except under licence of the Comptroller of Customs:—

- (a) Solid tyres for motor vehicles;
- (b) Double tyres whether solid or pneumatic for motor vehicles;
- (c) Motor vehicle wheels adapted for solid or double tyres;
- (d) Motor vehicles fitted with wheels adapted for solid or double tyres.

#### SIERRA LEONE.

##### BILL OF ENTRY FOR IMPORTED AND EXPORTED GOODS.

The Customs (Import and Export List) Order, 1921, effective as from 1st January, 1922, provides that, where any goods belonging to any of the denominations of goods specified in the Schedule annexed to the Order are imported into or exported from Sierra Leone, the importer or exporter of such goods or his agent shall describe the goods in the bill of entry thereof, by the denomination specified in the Schedule and shall add the weight, measure, number, or quantity thereof in terms of the weight, measure, number, or quantity specified in the Schedule, but that in the case of goods not belonging to any of the specified denominations, the importer or exporter of such goods shall describe them in the bill of entry thereof by the name by which they are specified in the invoice relating thereto.

The Order in question and the Schedule annexed may be seen on application to Tariff Section, Department of Overseas Trade, 18, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

#### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

##### APPLICATION OF DUMPING DUTY TO AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

The "South Africa Gazette" of 18th November contains copy of a Proclamation, dated 17th November, 1921, which states that in accordance with the provisions of Section 8 of the Union Customs Tariff Act, 1914, there shall be levied, six weeks after the publication of the Proclamation, on wheat imported into the Union from Australia, a special (or dumping) Customs duty, equal to the difference between the price at which wheat is sold for home consumption in Australia, and the price at which it has been sold for export to the Union, provided that such special (or dumping) duty shall not exceed 15 per cent. *ad valorem*.

#### FOREIGN.

##### CANARY ISLANDS AND SPANISH NORTH AFRICA.

##### IMPORTATION OF FRENCH GOODS PROHIBITED.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for 21st December contains a Royal Order, dated 20th December, which prohibits the importation into the Free Ports of the Canaries and into Ceuta and Melilla of all kinds of goods originating in France, French Colonies, and Protectorates, except in such cases as the Government deems it advisable to permit entry.

#### DENMARK.

##### IMPORTATION OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF.

The Board of Trade have received translation of a Decree of the Danish Ministry of Agriculture, dated 22nd November last and effective on 1st January, laying down regulations concerning the importation into and the transit through Denmark of domestic animals and products thereof. An indication of the provisions of these regulations in

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

as far as they affect exports from this country is given below.

The importation of *living ruminating animals and pigs, mill, hay, straw, fertilisers, and used sacks as packing for bran and feeding meal* is prohibited. Hay and straw used as packing may be freely imported. The intestines of ruminating animals and pigs may only be imported when they are completely air dried or salted through; horns and hoofs must be thoroughly air dried. Unwashed wool, or wool only washed upon the animal may only be imported on condition that the consignment is tightly packed and taken immediately from the place of unloading and under police veterinary's control to the consignee's place of business in order to be there properly cleaned or manufactured, and when the consignee has given documentary evidence to the effect that he will not allow any portion of the consignment to leave the place except in a fully cleaned or manufactured condition. Railway wagons and ships which have been used for such transport must be disinfected at the importer's expense.

*Horses, donkeys, and mules* may only be imported through certain specified ports, and are then subject to stringent inspection and quarantine in accordance with prescribed regulations. The importation of *dogs and geese* is prohibited.

The complete text of the regulations may be seen by British traders interested on application to the Tariff Section of the Department of Overseas Trade, 18, Queen Anne's Gate, London, S.W. 1.

FRANCE AND ALGERIA.

IMPORTATION OF MOROCCAN AND TUNISIAN CARPETS.

A French Law, dated 14th November, provides for the duty-free admission into France and Algeria, under certain conditions, of carpets originating in and imported direct from the French Zone in Morocco or from Tunis, furnished with a Government stamp guaranteeing that they have been woven from wools dyed with permanent colours (*laines soumiés à des colorants de grand teint*). The quantities of carpets to be admitted duty-free under this Law are to be specified by Presidential Decrees published annually.

MODIFICATION OF CERTAIN IMPORT DUTIES.

The French "Journal Officiel" for 30th December contains a Presidential Decree, dated 29th December, which modifies the Customs duties on various articles imported into France and Algeria. In the case of dried table figs a "coefficient of increase" is now applied for the first time to the duty prescribed in the Tariff; in the case of all other goods affected by the Decree, the modification results from an increase or a reduction of the "coefficient" formerly applicable. Goods proved to have been dispatched direct to France before the publication of the present Decree may be admitted at the former rates of duty if such are more favourable.

A complete translation of the list of goods covered by the Decree, with an indication of the new coefficients and those formerly applicable, is given below:

Tariff No.	Articles.	Coefficient of Increase.	
		Former.	New.
ex 85	Dried table figs ... ..	—	1.5
208	Machine iron or steel ... ..	1.8	3
212	Iron or steel wire:		
	Less than 70 kilogs. breaking strain per sq. mm. of section ..	1.5	3
	Of 70 kilogs. and upwards breaking strain per sq. mm. of section	1.5	4
302	Carbons, artificial ( <i>agglomérés</i> ) and charred ( <i>coils</i> ), for electricity and other industrial uses:		
	Carbon brushes for dynamo electric machines ... ..	3.4	1.8
	Other ... ..	3.4	3.4
546	Safety pins ... ..	1.9	5
	Other pins ... ..	1.9	3
ex 562	Steel ribs, straight, grooved, called "paragon," for the manufacture of umbrella frames ... ..	4.7	3
564	Nails ... ..	7.6	3.5
565	Wire nails of iron or steel ... ..	8.5	3.3
ex 645	"Press buttons" and parts of press buttons, of common metal or other materials ... ..	1.6	3

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

FRENCH COLONIES.

EXPORT OF SEA-GOING VESSELS PROHIBITED.

With reference to the notice at pages 468-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 3rd November respecting the prohibition of the export of sea-going vessels from France and Algeria, it should be noted that the application of the Decree of 13th October, which imposed the prohibition, has been extended to French Colonies and Protectorates by a Presidential Decree, dated 15th December, and published in the "Journal Officiel" for 19th December.

GERMANY.

EXPORT OF TYPEWRITER PARTS, ETC., PERMITTED WITHOUT LICENCE.

The "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" for 21st December contains a notice issued by the Commissioner for Import and Export Licences on 19th December, authorising the Custom houses to permit the exportation from Germany, without licence, of type for typewriters in consignments weighing up to 350 grammes net weight, and of spare parts for typewriters and calculating machines in consignments weighing up to 500 grammes net weight.

ITALY.

TARIFF TREATMENT OF GOODS IMPORTED FROM ITALIAN COLONIES.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) for 22nd December contains a Royal Decree-Law, dated 23rd November, which approves a Customs Tariff for imports into Italy originating in Italian Colonies.

In the case of Italian Colonial goods which, under this Tariff, enjoy a special treatment limited to a certain annual quantity, the quantity to be admitted at the favourable treatment is to be specified (within the maximum limit fixed) by Royal Decree to be published annually.

In order to enjoy the specially favourable treatment provided for by the Tariff, the goods must be accompanied by a certificate of origin (*provenienza o origine*) issued by the Customs authorities at the Colonial port of shipment.

The Decree was to come into force on the day following its publication in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale," i.e., on 23rd December.

A translation of the Tariff is as follows:—

CUSTOMS TARIFF APPLICABLE TO GOODS COMING FROM ITALIAN COLONIES.

[Note.—Where an asterisk is placed against the word "Free" in the import duty column below it is to be understood that such goods are admitted into Italy free of duty from any country under the Italian General Customs Tariff.]

No. in Italian General Customs Tariff.	Goods.	Import duty.	Annual quantity admitted at privileged rates.
		Gold lire, 100 kilogs. (live weight).	
4 8	Oxen, bulls, cows, young bullocks, steers and calves ... ..	5 00	—
9	Sheep ... ..	Free.	Head.
10	Goats ... ..	Free.	5,000
26 2	Meat, salted, smoked or otherwise prepared (other than ham) ... ..	Free.	Metric tons 500
21	Extracts of meat and condensed broth ... ..	Free.	100
33	Fish, fresh or frozen ... ..	Free.	—
34	Fish prepared:		
	Dried, salted or smoked (other than salmon, codfish, stockfish, herrings, sardines and pilchards) ... ..	Free.	—
	Marinated, in oil or otherwise prepared:		
	Tunny ... ..	Free.	2,000 (Tunny)
	Other ... ..	Free.	100 (Other)
		100 kilogs.	Metric tons
57 9	Coffee, berries and in-the-bean ... ..	75 00	3,000

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

No. in Italian General Customs Tariff.	Goods.	Import Duty.	Annual quantity admitted at privileged rates.
42b	Honey, natural, pure ... ..	Gold lire. Free.	Metric tons 50
64	Wheat ... ..	Free.	4,000
66b	Barley, other than germinated (malt) ... ..	Free.	10,000
ex 69	Durra ... ..	Free.	10,000
89 and ex 98a	Dates and date paste ... ..	Free.	500
117	Oleaginous seeds:		
a	Earthnuts ... ..	Free.	3,000
c	Colza and turnip ... ..	Free.	
e	Linseed ... ..	Free.	
h	Sesame ... ..	Free.	
ex i	"Neuk" ... ..	Free.	
d	Palm, stillingia, and others for the production of fats ... ..	Free.*	—
f	Castor ... ..	Free.*	—
119	Copra ... ..	Free.*	—
137a 2	Non-edible animal fats, not specially mentioned ... ..	Free.*	—
139a 2	Beeswax, other than white, not worked ... ..	Free.	100
145	Espirito ... ..	Free.*	—
147a	Vegetable fibres, not specially mentioned, raw ... ..	Free.*	—
181a 1	Cotton, in flocks or in the mass, unbleached ... ..	Free.	—
211a b	Wool, natural or in the grease, and washed ... ..	Free.*	—
214a	Other animal hair, raw ... ..	Free.*	—
227b	Carpets of wool or flock wool, other than knotted ... ..	Free.	50
604	Wood, common and fine:		
a1 and b1	Rough or simply rough hewn with the axe ... ..	Free.*	—
a2 and b2	Squared or sawn lengthways ... ..	Free.	100
629a	Manufactures not specially mentioned, of cane, rushes, osiers, straw, shavings and similar vegetable materials:		100 Kilogs.
	Course ... ..	5 00	—
	Mats ... ..	Free.	—
635a, 637a, 638a, 639a	Ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, bone, horn and other similar materials, raw ... ..	Free.*	—
ex 640	Seeds of the <i>dum</i> palm ... ..	Free.*	—
654	Gums, native and other ... ..	Free.	—
655b	Resins, other than colophony ... ..	Free.	—
ex 680	Carbonate of soda ... ..	Free.	—
ex 715	Potassic chemical fertilisers ... ..	Free.	—
716	Organic fertilisers of animal, vegetable or mixed origin ... ..	Free.*	—
771a	Cassia, raw ... ..	Free.	—
772a	Tamarinds, raw ... ..	Free.	—
777b 1	Plants and parts thereof, medicinal, not specially mentioned, exotic, not pulverised ... ..	Free.*	—
778a	Juice of aloe ... ..	Free.	—
783a, 784a and 786a	Wood, roots, barks, fruits, leaves, lichens, flowers and other parts of plants, not specially mentioned, for dyeing and tanning, not ground ... ..	Free.*	—
791	Tanning extracts ... ..	Free.	—
805 6	Hides and skins (not furskins), raw, fresh (even salted or in brine), dried or pickled; and furskins, raw, fresh or dried ... ..	Free.*	—
808	Hides and skins tanned, with the hair, including natural tails, tanned ... ..	Free.	metric tons 10
809	Hides and skins tanned, without the hair, finished or not, excluding parchment ... ..	Free.	100
ex 897 j	Buttons of the <i>dum</i> palm nut ... ..	Free.	100
	Discs sawn for buttons and made from <i>dum</i> palm seeds ... ..	Free.	400
910	Plumes and feathers, ornamental:		per kilog.
a	Untreated ... ..	1 00	—
	Worked:		
b	1. Simply bleached or dyed ... ..	12 00	—
	2. Other ... ..	25 00	—
924b	Non-oleaginous seeds, not specially mentioned ... ..	Free.*	—
932	Vegetable products not specially mentioned ... ..	Free.*	—
935a 1 and b 1	Sponges, common and fine, in a raw state ... ..	Free.*	—
951	Rags of all sorts ... ..	Free.*	—
—	Other goods ... ..	Duty applicable to products of Most Favoured Nation.	—

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

MODIFICATION OF EXPORT PROHIBITIONS.

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

- Macaroons, ice-wafers, and biscuits in general of whatever kind;
- Oil of bay.

The export of hay from Italy is again made subject to licence. Consignments dispatched on or before 20th December will be permitted to be exported without licence.

MEXICO.

IMPORT DUTY ON CERTAIN PAPER MODIFIED.

The "Diario Oficial" (Mexico) for 26th November contains a Presidential Decree, dated 18th November, which introduces, as from the former date, the following new section into the Import Duties Tariff:—

Tariff No.	Import Duty.
	Pesos. cts.
	Per kilog. legal.
581 bis	White paper, when containing more than 75 per cent. of mechanical wood pulp, and weighing more than 50 gr. but not more than 100 gr. per sq. metre... 0 05

POLAND.

TEMPORARY DUTY-FREE IMPORT OF BUTTER AND CHEESE.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Warsaw reports that the Polish Government has decided, by extending a recent temporary measure, to permit, until 31st January next, the duty-free import into Poland of butter and cheese.

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Warsaw also reports that in virtue of an Order published in the "Polish Journal of Laws" for 17th December, and effective as from 24th December, the Customs duties on all goods imported into Poland, with the exception of those specified at pages 23-4 and 310-11 of the issues of this "Journal" for 7th July and 22nd September last respectively, will be increased by 25 per cent., i.e., the normal rate given in the Polish Customs tariff of 10th January, 1920, will be multiplied by 500 instead of by 400 as hitherto (see the notice at page 584 of the issue of this "Journal" for 1st December last).

These increases will not be enforced until 24th January in the case of (1) goods proved to have been dispatched by rail or steamer not later than 23rd December last, and (2) goods stored in bonded warehouses on 24th December last.

ROUMANIA.

EXPORT TAXES MODIFIED.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Bucharest reports that in virtue of a recent Decision, export taxes have been fixed on the following goods at the rates indicated below:—

	Rate of Duty in Lei.
Charcoal ... ..	per wagon 250
Pyrites ... ..	per wagon 50
Ox hair ... ..	per wagon 2,000
Lamp black ... ..	per wagon 400
Lead glaze ... ..	per wagon 200
Carbonic acid and mineral waters ... ..	per wagon 50
Bauxite ... ..	per wagon 50
Raw mica ... ..	per wagon 1,000
Mica in sheets ... ..	per wagon 3,000
Glue and shoemakers' glue ... ..	per wagon 500
Ground bones (for fertilisers) ... ..	per wagon 100
Black caviar ... ..	per kilog. 150
Eggs, unfit for food ... ..	each 0.60

Bricks are exempt from export tax

CUSTOMS REGULATIONS AND TARIFF CHANGES—Continued.

PORTUGAL.

EXPORT SURTAX ON RAILWAY SLEEPERS.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) for 12th December contains a Decree (No. 7901) of the same date, which authorises the Government to reduce the export surtax (500 escudos per metric ton) on railway sleepers of pine by 90 per cent., on condition (1) that the exporter cedes to the Government 80 per cent. of the value of the sale price, being reimbursed in Portuguese currency at the rate of exchange for the day, or (2) imports foodstuffs, of kinds designated by the Government, to a value of 80 per cent. of the value of the sleepers exported.

Licences which had already been granted for such sleepers before the issue of the present Decree are declared null and void.

SAN SALVADOR.

IMPORTATION OF SACKS AND PACKING.

The "Diario Oficial" of San Salvador for 6th October contains a Decree, dated 5th October, which provides that empty sacks and bags for sugar may be imported into San Salvador on payment of 50 per cent. of the prescribed import duties, and that paper linings for the above may be imported free of duty.

SPAIN.

PAYMENT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES.

H.M. Commercial Secretary at Madrid reports by telegraph that the rate of surcharge for the month of January in respect of import and export duties, Customs fines, etc., paid in Spanish silver coins or notes of the Bank of Spain has been fixed at 33.52 per cent. (The surcharge for the month of December was 40.95 per cent.).

DEPRECIATED CURRENCY SURTAX.

With reference to previous notices under the above heading, H.M. Commercial Secretary at Madrid reports that during the month of January the coefficients established by the Royal Order of 3rd June last, to be used in ascertaining the "depreciated currency" surtax on imported goods, will be applied on the basis of the following rates:

French francs .....	52.797
Belgian franc .....	50.800
Italian lire .....	30.243
German marks .....	3.405
Portuguese escudos .....	10.040
Czecho-Slovakian krone .....	5.578

Excise Tariff Changes.

TURKEY.

REFUND OF INCREASED EXCISE DUTIES ON ALCOHOL AND ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

With reference to the notice at page 356 of the issue of this "Journal" for 6th October last respecting the cancellation of the increased Excise ("Resmi Miri") duties on alcohol and alcoholic beverages in Turkey, it should be noted that H.M. Commercial Secretary at Constantinople reports that all sums received by the Ottoman Public Debt Administration since 5th February last in excess of the pre-war rates of duty will be refunded to the importers.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

FRANCE.

PROPOSAL TO TAX DUTY-FREE IMPORTS

Among the provisions of the French Budget Bill for the financial year 1922, which was passed by the Chamber of Deputies on 15th December, is a proposal that a duty not exceeding 1 per cent. *ad valorem* should be levied on all goods imported into France which are not at present liable to Customs duty.

Government Notices affecting Trade.

IMPORT AND EXPORT SECTION.

REVISION OF THE TRADE ACCOUNTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

ALTERATIONS IN THE IMPORT AND EXPORT LIST FOR 1922.

The various alterations in the Import and Export List for 1922 recommended by the Joint Board of Trade and Customs Revising Committee have been approved by the Treasury, and it is desired to draw the attention of importers, exporters, and agents to the new requirements which came into effect as from 1st January, 1922, in order that they may prepare their documents accordingly from that date. The principal changes are as follow:—

Old headings omitted—

- Beef—boned including cheeks and skirts—fresh;
- Soy, when containing molasses or other sweetening matter;
- Oak, chestnut, and quebracho barks for tanning;
- Condensers, electric;
- Prime movers—water (other than hydraulic);
- Sailing and other vessels of ferro-concrete;
- Lighters, mechanical.

New headings added—

- Barks for tanning—wattle bark;
- Permanent magnets;
- X-ray tubes, wireless valves, and vacuum tubes;
- Mixed lubricating oils;
- Ball bearings, roller bearings, steel rollers, and steel balls (distinguishing those intended for various descriptions of vehicles and for other purposes).

Sub-divisions omitted—

In the *Export List* the distinctions between—

- Silica sand (unground) and other sands (unground);
- Esparto fibre and other vegetable fibres for paper making;
- Ostrich feathers undressed and other sorts of undressed ornamental feathers;
- Waterproofed and other boxes and cartons of paper and cardboard; and
- Perforated dies and other precious and semi-precious stones for industrial purposes

have been dropped.

New sub-divisions added.

Importers and exporters will be required to distinguish in the case of *solid rubber tyres* between those intended—

- (a) for mechanically propelled vehicles; and
- (b) for other vehicles;

and in the case of *Sporting firearms* between "Sporting guns" and "Sporting carbines and rifles."

Headings amended or re-arranged—

The classification of the articles included in the sub-group *China-ware, etc.*, under the two former headings of (a) pipes, earthenware, and (b) sanitary ware other than pipes, has been re-arranged and will now be recorded according to kind, as:—

- (i) Pipes and tubes of fireclay or stoneware;
- (ii) Enamelled sanitary ware of fireclay;
- (iii) Other sanitary ware.

In the same group terra-cotta ware will in future be recorded under the single heading of "General earthenware, etc., other sorts, including unglazed red pottery, brown and yellow ware, and terra-cotta ware," instead of as formerly according to kind, partly under "glazed" and partly under "unglazed," general earthenware.

As regards the sub-groups of "Tubes, pipes, and fittings—cast—up to 6 inch diameter" in the iron and steel section, importers and exporters will no longer be required to distinguish between (i) pipes for heating (including radiators), and (ii) pipes for other purposes, but between (a) gas and water pipes (including radiators) and (b) other pipes.

The scope of the heading "Copper rods," hitherto restricted to rods in straight lengths, will from now on be extended to include copper rods, whether in straight lengths, in coil, or otherwise.

Under "*Electrical goods and apparatus*" the item "Wireless valves and X-ray apparatus" will be withdrawn from the heading "Wireless instruments" and "Electro-medical apparatus" respectively, and combined with vacuum

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—Continued.

tubes into a new heading, viz., "X-ray tubes, wireless valves, and vacuum tubes."

In making entries respecting *Machinery* the denomination "Number" will no longer be required, but the weight in tons must still be furnished. Parts of classified machines must be described in the same detail as prescribed for complete machines, but instead of being entered under the omnibus heading "Machinery parts not elsewhere specified," will be entered as parts of the appropriate machines, e.g., fly-wheels for gas engines must be so described, and entered under the heading "Prime Movers—not electrical internal combustion—gas—parts of."

For *Worsted tissues*, whether all wool or of wool mixed with other materials, if known as worsteds, the old heading "Linings, lastings, etc.," is retained, but other worsted tissues must in future be entered in one of two weight classes (a) weighing 12 oz. and over to the square yard, or (b) weighing under 12 oz. to the square yard as may be appropriate, this classification replacing the former division into "Coatings and Trouserings" and "Stuffs, dress goods and the like," and following to some extent the practice already in force for woollen tissues.

The scope of the heading "Sulphate of alumina (including alum)" will be restricted in future to "Sulphate of alumina (including potash alum and ammonia alum)."

In view of the increasing use of oil fuel by ocean-going merchant vessels it is to be noted that from 1st January, 1922, the quantities of oil fuel shipped as bunkers by such vessels must be furnished to the Customs authorities at the port of shipment.

A revised issue of the official Import and Export List for 1922 embodying the foregoing as well as some minor changes will be on sale shortly.

LIST OF EXPORT PROHIBITED GOODS:  
1st JANUARY, 1922.

(This List cancels all similar Lists issued prior to the above date.)

The following is a list of goods the export of which is prohibited from the United Kingdom by Royal Proclamations or by Orders-in-Council:

- †Ammonia, sulphate of.
- Arms and ammunition (see specific headings).
- †Basic slag.
- Bombs, bombing apparatus, and component parts thereof.
- Bullion (see Gold).
- Cannon and other ordnance, and component parts thereof.
- Carriages and mountings for cannon, and other ordnance, and component parts thereof.
- Cartridges, charges of all kind, and component parts thereof (see, however, following notice).
- \*Cocaine and salts thereof, and any substance containing not less than 0.1 per cent. of cocaine.
- Coin (see Gold; Silver).
- Depth charges, and component parts thereof.
- \*Diamorphine and salts thereof, and any substance containing not less than 0.1 per cent. of diamorphine.
- \*Ergonine and salts thereof, and any substance containing not less than 0.1 per cent. of ergonine.
- Explosives, except the following:—Amorces, blasting gelatine, bonbons, detonators, dynamite, electric detonators, fireworks, fog signals, gelatine dynamite, gelignite, monochel, rex powder, rockite, safety fuses, super-chiffite No. 1, super-chiffite No. 2, super-chiffite, tonite or cotton powder, No. 1, viking powder.
- †Fertilisers (see specific headings).
- Firearms and component parts thereof (see, however, following notice).
- Flame thrower and component parts thereof.
- Fuses (other than safety fuses) and component parts thereof.
- Gold, coin and bullion.
- Grenades and component parts thereof.
- Guns (see cannon, firearms, machine guns).
- Heroin (see Diamorphine).
- Machine guns, interrupter gears, mountings for machine guns, and component parts thereof.
- †Manures, compound, containing either sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, or basic slag.
- Mines, land or sea, and component parts thereof.
- \*Morphine and salts thereof, and any substance containing not less than 0.2 per cent. of morphine.
- \*Opium and any preparation thereof containing not less than 0.2 per cent. of morphine, or 0.1 per cent. of diamorphine.
- Ordnance (see Cannon; Carriages).
- Pistols (see Firearms).
- Projectiles of all kinds (except argun pellets) and component parts thereof.
- Revolvers (see Firearms).
- Rifles (see Firearms).

## GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—Continued.

- Silver coin.
- †Sulphate of ammonia.
- †Superphosphate of lime.
- Torpedoes and component parts thereof.
- Torpedo tubes, or other apparatus for discharging torpedoes.

\*The export of dangerous drugs is regulated by the Home Office, Whitehall, S.W. 1. All communications respecting these drugs should be addressed to that Department.

† See, however, Notice below on open General Licences for the Export of Certain Fertilisers.

## OPEN GENERAL LICENCE FOR THE EXPORT OF SMOOTH-BORE GUNS AND MUNITIONS FOR USE THEREWITH.

An Open General Licence has been issued for the export of smooth-bore guns and munitions for use therewith, to the destinations given below, to which, therefore, exports may be made subject to the usual Customs formalities without applications for specific licences to the Import and Export Licensing Section.

- British Possessions and Protectorates (see note below).
- French Possessions and Protectorates (see note below).
- United States of America.
- South America.
- Japan and Korea (see note below).
- France, Belgium, Spain, Portugal, Greece, Italy, Jugoslavia, Roumania, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Iceland, Czecho-Slovakia, Panama, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Cuba, San Salvador, San Domingo, and Haiti.

NOTE.—In accordance with Article 6, Chapter 2, of the "Convention for the Control of the Trade in Arms and Ammunition," all consignments of Arms and Ammunition proceeding into or through any of the Prohibited Areas set out below will require a Specific Export Licence.

The Prohibited Areas are:—

(1) The whole of the Continent of Africa, with the exception of Algeria, Libya, and the Union of South Africa. (Within this area are included all islands situated within a hundred nautical miles of the coast, together with Prince's Island, St. Thomas Island, and the Islands of Annobon and Socotra).

(2) Transcaucasia, Persia, Gwadar, the Arabian Peninsula, and such Continental parts of Asia as were included in the Turkish Empire on 4th August, 1914.

(3) A maritime zone including the Red Sea, the Gulf of Aden, the Persian Gulf, and the Sea of Oman, and bounded by a line drawn from Cape Guardafui, following the latitude of that Cape to its intersection with longitude 57 deg. east of Greenwich, and proceeding thence direct to the eastern frontier of Persia on the Gulf of Oman.

## OPEN GENERAL LICENCES FOR THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN FERTILISERS.

Open General Licences have been issued permitting

1. The export to all destinations of—
  - Sulphate of ammonia.
  - Compound manures having sulphate of ammonia as their only export prohibited constituent.
2. The export to the Channel Islands of—
  - Basic slag.
  - Superphosphate of lime.
  - Manures, compound, containing either basic slag or superphosphate of lime.

## POSTAL SECTION.

## NEW POSTAL UNION CONVENTION.

The Postmaster-General states that the Postal Union Convention which was concluded at Madrid in November, 1920, came fully into operation on 1st January, 1922. Correspondence for and from British Overseas Dominions and foreign countries posted on and after that date will be subject to the provisions of the new Convention.

The maximum weight for letters has been fixed at 4 lb., and the weight admitted for samples addressed to foreign countries has been raised to 1 lb. Although printed papers addressed to foreign countries may not in general exceed 4 lb. in weight (5 lb. for the Overseas Dominions), as at present, packets of literature for the blind and single volumes sent separately as printed papers may be posted up to 5½ lb. in weight whether addressed to one of the Dominions or to a foreign country.



**GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—Continued.**

The limits of size for letters have been revised as shown below:—

- To foreign countries: 18 in. in any direction.
- To all other destinations abroad: 2 ft. in length by 18 in. in width or depth.
- If in the form of a roll, the maximum dimensions are in either case 30 in. in length by 4 in. in diameter.

Postage on correspondence for abroad may in future be prepaid in cash, a custom which has long been permissible in the British inland service.

The use of transparent, or panel, envelopes is subject to special conditions which are given in detail in the Post Office Guide. Alterations have been made in the regulations respecting printed papers, the packing of samples, and the articles which may be attached to postcards. Indelible pencil may in future be used for the writing of addresses on packets intended for registration, but not for addresses on insured packets.

The existing reply coupons, sold at 3d. each, will still be on sale; but two coupons will now be required to prepay a letter from abroad.

The revised regulations are printed in full in the Post Office Guide, January, 1922 edition, a copy of which may be consulted free of charge at any Post Office.

**PRESS TELEGRAMS FOR EASTERN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.**

The Postmaster-General announces that on and from 1st January press telegrams at reduced rates for Austria, Lithuania, Poland, and Czecho-Slovakia will be accepted at post offices, on the usual conditions, between the hours of 9.0 a.m. and 12.0 noon, as well as between the normal hours of 6.0 p.m. and 9.0 a.m. Press telegrams for Estonia and Latvia will be accepted between the hours of 9.0 a.m. and 11.0 a.m., as well as between the normal hours of 6.0 p.m. and 9.0 a.m.

**EXTENSION OF TELEGRAPH MONEY ORDER SERVICE TO KENYA AND UGANDA.**

The Telegraph Money Order service with British Overseas Dominions, Dependencies, etc., will be extended on 2nd January to Kenya and Uganda. A special feature of the service is that the telegrams of advice may be sent at the deferred rate, which reduces the telegraph charges by one-half. The full rate service is available for cases of special urgency.

**BRITISH FIRMS AND THEIR CIRCULARS.**

The Postmaster-General states that his attention has been drawn to a circular sent out by a Continental firm, inviting British firms to have their circulars printed, addressed, and posted in their country, and showing that by this means a considerable saving can be made. One or two newspapers have given a good deal of prominence to this and similar invitations, always with the suggestion that British postal rates are in some way to blame.

The rate of postage on a circular sent from this particular country and from others similarly situated is equivalent to about one-tenth to one-twentieth of a penny at the current rate of exchange. It will not be seriously suggested that the British postage rate for circulars should be reduced to that figure.

But the Continental firm compares not only British postage rates with the postage rates of their country, but also the costs of printing and addressing; and according to its figures the cost of printing is about one-fifth of the cost in England, and the wages of an address-writer are less than one-tenth of those of a person employed on the same work here. The circular bears the legend, "Wages are here twenty to thirty times less." On these facts it cannot be seriously suggested that a mere alteration of postage rates could alter them. So long as the currency of some Continental countries is abnormally depreciated, a British advertiser who ignores all considerations other than his own immediate financial interest must find it possible to save money by sending his work abroad. The question is not one of postage rates, but of international exchange rates.

While certain firms which post large numbers of circulars have thought fit to take advantage of depreciated exchanges to have their circulars posted abroad, the number of such

**GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE—Continued.**

firms is extremely small. There is no indication of any widespread tendency in that direction, and the total volume of matter posted in this country at the printed papers rate of postage is not seriously affected. In so far as persons are found to contravene the Law or Postal Regulations in sending circulars abroad to be posted, the Postmaster-General is using such preventive powers as he possesses.

Countries like Switzerland, Denmark, and Holland are having the same experience as that of which complaint is made in this country.

**EXTENSION OF CASH ON DELIVERY SYSTEM TO BELGIUM.**

The Postmaster-General announces that the Cash on Delivery Service will be extended to Belgium as from 1st January, 1922.

The Service is now in operation with most British Possessions and certain foreign countries; it is simple and expeditious, and convenient both to the sender and the addressee, as the Post Office undertakes the task of collecting and remitting whatever amount is specified as the value of the parcel, thus relieving the sender of all anxiety in regard to payment for his goods.

Although over 100,000 parcels have been dispatched by the Cash on Delivery Service from this country to various parts of the world during 1921, there is every inducement to business firms to adopt the system to a still greater extent, in view of the opportunities which it offers for the establishment of new business relations between this country and places abroad. In Germany, for example, before the war the Cash on Delivery Post was largely utilised for the extension of trade and reached a high degree of development; no fewer than 1,700,000 parcels annually being dispatched to foreign destinations.

The principle of the Cash on Delivery Service is briefly this: Before handing a parcel to the Post Office, the sender writes on it the amount of the charge to be collected, the limit being fixed at £10. A small commission is payable, in addition to ordinary postage. When the amount has been collected, the Post Office forwards a money order to the sender of the parcel. The charge must necessarily be paid by the addressee when the parcel is tendered to him, otherwise delivery will be withheld and after the lapse of a specified period the parcel will be returned to the sender.

Full details of the Service and the names of the countries to which it applies will be found in the Post Office Guide.

**GENERAL.**

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

Notice is hereby given that, by virtue of the provisions of Section 24 of the Acts, the undermentioned Patents were indorsed "Licences of Right" on the dates specified below:—

No. and Year of Patent.	Grantee.	Title.
44956 12	24th December, 1921. Walker, C. L.	"Improvements in and connected with fluid pressure apparatus."
24153 13	29th December, 1921. Gutin, E. J. ( <i>Contiu</i> B. J.)	"Improvements in column capitals, architraves and arches and the like."
13146 14	Butterworth, F.	"Improvements in screens for kinematographic projection."
100081 (955 16)	Deventer, H. B. van	"Improvements in and relating to electrical condensers."
101431 (8425 17)	National Safety Appliance Co.	"Improvements in or relating to automatic train stops."
148790 (20620 20)		"Automatic train stop."
111480 (16123 17)	Duoda, A.	"Evaporating and distilling apparatus."
119821 (5203 18)	Mellersh-Jackson, W. J. ( <i>Watson, H.</i> L.)	"Improvements in incubators."
119857 (13099 18)	Richardson Corporation	"Improvements in and relating to apparatus for dispensing beverages."
129378 (15214 18)	Norsk Hydro- Elektrisk Kvael- stofaktieselskab	"Improvements in or relating to the manufacture of concentrated nitric acid."
122994 (11481 18)	Mellersh-Jackson, W. J. ( <i>Watson, H.</i> L.)	"Improvements in or relating to incubators."
140689 (17524 19)	De Vos, C. J. J. L.	"Improvements relating to lifeboats and other boats."

The Patent Office,

W. TEMPLE FRANKS,  
*Comptroller-General.*

GOVERNMENT NOTICES AFFECTING TRADE *Continued.*NON-FERROUS METAL INDUSTRY ACT:  
LICENCES.

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

Barron and Company, Charles, 16, Craven House, 121, Kingsway, London, W.C. 2.  
Beard, Charles Albert, 2, Fen Court, London, E.C. 3.  
Calderbank, Elias, Orchard Street, Wigan.  
Rees, Thomas Vaughan, Castle Buildings, Llanelly.

## 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 the 52 weeks ended 29th December, 1921.

	Week ended	52 Weeks ended	Week ended	52 Weeks ended
	29th Dec., 1921.	29th Dec., 1921.	29th Dec., 1921.	29th Dec., 1921.
IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.		
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ...	64,310	1,645,659	151	179,868
Brazilian ...	—	39,821	56	6,409
East Indian ...	100	30,741	—	40,744
Egyptian ...	—	332,933	100	51,099
Miscellaneous ...	8,574*	235,225†	766	33,030
Total ...	72,984	2,284,379	1,073	302,150

\* Including 172 bales British West Indian, and 24 bales British East African.

† Including 5,232 bales British West Indian, 36,642 bales British West African, 21,964 bales British East African, and 3,269 bales Foreign East African.

## CORN PRICES.

Statement showing the average price of British Corn per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 31st December, 1921, pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882:—

Week ended 31st December, 1921.	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Corresponding week in	44	7	45	7	28	1
1913 ...	30	11	25	11	18	4
1911 ...	16	2	29	7	26	5
1915 ...	55	8	47	8	31	5
1916 ...	76	0	66	4	47	1
1917 ...	71	2	58	0	45	5
1918 ...	72	2	62	3	48	8
1919 ...	72	7	167	1	57	8
1920 ...	81	11	73	5	41	5

\* 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.

## HARVEST YIELDS IN 1921.

The International Crop Report for December published by the International Institute of Agriculture (Rome), furnishes material for a summary of the results of last harvest, for several important crops, as the relative data are almost complete.

The yields of wheat, rye, barley, and oats are now ascertained for all European countries where important crops are gathered, with the exceptions of Russia, the Serb-Croat-Slovene State, and Portugal; for the two large North American producers, Canada and the United States; for British India and Japan; for Algeria, Egypt, Morocco,

## COMMERCIAL RETURNS—Continued.

and Tunis, as well as the Union of South Africa and Australia.

The aggregate yield of wheat in these countries in 1921 was 75.4 million metric tons against 70.3 in 1920, or 7 per cent. larger; the rye yields were 20.5 million metric tons, as compared with 15 million, or 36 per cent. more; the total for barley was 21.1 million metric tons, about equal to last year's; while oats aggregated 43.9 million metric tons against 50.5 last year, or 13 per cent. less. The improved yields of wheat and rye in 1921 (chiefly winter sown) were due in greater degree to the favourable season than to any increased area, which was only 2 per cent. more for wheat and 6 per cent. more for rye.

Spring sown crops, on the other hand, and especially oats, were reduced in 1921, as compared with the yields of 1920, by unfavourable weather and chiefly by drought, as this year's area was at least equal in extent, and even larger in the case of oats. Taking European countries only, the wheat yield of 1921 was 31.6 million metric tons of wheat against 24.6 in 1920 (increase 28 per cent. on an area 5 per cent. more), 18.2 million metric tons of rye against 12.9 in 1920 (increase 40 per cent. on an area 5 per cent. more), 11.8 million metric tons of barley against 11.2 in 1920 (increase of 5 per cent. on an area similar to that of 1920), and 19.8 million metric tons of oats (increase of 1 per cent. in yield and in area).

The maize data are not quite so complete, nor are those of potatoes and sugar beet, as returns from some large producing countries are not yet to hand, for example from France, Poland, Rumania, and Argentina. The aggregate returns of maize already available are for 86.3 million metric tons, as compared with 88.8 million in 1920, or 3 per cent. less; of potatoes 63.3 million metric tons, as compared with 70.6, or 10 per cent. less, and of sugar beet 28 million metric tons against 28.6 in 1920, or 2 per cent. less. These reduced yields are also due to less favourable weather during the summer, not to any changes in areas, since these all show increases (1 per cent. for maize and potatoes, 7 per cent. for beets).

Linseed data from the important producing country of Argentina are not yet to hand; the aggregate of available returns shows a decided reduction (32 per cent.) of yield, as compared with 1920 (6 million against 9 million metric tons). This decrease is due to decline in areas, and the returns of British India play a great part in the modification.

The cotton yield in the United States is estimated at 1.8 million metric tons against 2.9 million last year; this very important decrease is due chiefly to a corresponding reduction in area planted.

The total produce of silk cocoons in Spain, France, Italy, and Japan, for countries furnishing almost all the available data as to silk, is estimated for 1921 at 267,000 metric tons in cocoons, as compared with 271,000 in 1920.

For winter sowings for 1921-22 no data as to areas and germination are yet to hand; the condition on 1st December was generally good in Bulgaria, Great Britain, Ireland, Hungary, British India; average in Germany, Southern Italy, Czecho-Slovakia, and the United States; while injury from dry weather is reported from Belgium, France, and Northern Italy.

Finally, the data of recent live stock statistics from Denmark and Canada show a material increase over 1920 of horses, cattle, and pigs.

## BOOKS, ETC., RECEIVED.

*Experiments on Floors. Special Report No. 2.*—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Building Research Board.—Price 1s. 3d. net.

*The Stability of Thin Walls. Special Report No. 3.*—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Building Research Board.—Price 6d. net.

*Fuel for Motor Transport. Second Memorandum.*—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Fuel Research Board.—Price 6d. net.

*The Efficiency of Low Temperature Coke in Domestic Appliances. Technical Paper No. 3.*—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Fuel Research Board.—Price 9d. net.

*Report on Heat Insulators by the Engineering Committee of the Food Investigation Board. Special Report No. 5.*—Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Food Investigation Board.—Price 3s. net.

Published by H.M. Stationery Office, Imperial House, Kingsway, W.C. 2, from whom copies can be obtained.

