

One of the most interesting attractions already operating is the Florida Alligator Show and Farm located opposite the replica of Fort Dearborn.

From this representation of the near-tropics, visitors may find an inviting contrast in an Antarctic exhibit. This will be supplied by the "City of New York," the sturdy craft that braved the ice packs and polar winter to carry Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd and his crew to Little America, whence he flew over the South Pole. Fully rigged and equipped, manned by a crew ready for a polar expedition, the ship rides at anchor in the lagoon this Summer, making its first appearance in inland waters.

Five novelty rides, operated by the Maynes-Illion Rides, Inc., near Fort Dearborn, have given pre-Fair visitors this summer a foretaste of the thrills they will enjoy next year. The rides are the "Bozo," "The Barrels," "The Funnies," "Lindy Loop" and "Hey Dey." An observation balloon carries passengers 1,000 feet aloft. On the lagoon are motor boats.

The Lincoln Group, located just south of the replica of old Fort Dearborn at Twenty-sixth street, provides an interesting contrast to other attractions. Here within the stockade is a reproduction of the log cabin birthplace of the Great Emancipator in Hodgenville, Ky. Nearby are reproductions of Lincoln's boyhood home in Indiana; the Lincoln-Berry Store in New Sa-

lem, Ill., the Rutledge Tavern where Abe met and had his tragic courtship with Ann Rutledge; the Wigwam, or rambling frame convention hall where Lincoln was nominated for the presidency in 1860 and reproductions of rooms in his Springfield home.

The cradle of Chicago—old Fort Dearborn—provides an entertaining experience for the visitors. The log-built ramparts of this replica of the city as it existed a century ago stand in contrast to the rugged skyscrapers of Michigan boulevard. Once you pass inside the gates you enter another century.

On south to Thirty-ninth street stretch the Fair grounds. At Thirty-first street stands the Travel and Transport Building, already famous for its cable-hung dome. For the first time in architectural history, the suspension bridge principle has been applied to a building.

On the lake at Thirty-first street, and northeast of the Travel and Transport Building, the General Motors Corporation Building is being constructed. This will house exhibits of the corporation's complete line of products.

The motor bus turns north again and speeds toward the Twelfth Place entrance. The preview tour of the 1933 World's Fair is over. But it has provided entertainment and mental stimulation and a desire to return next year to see the finished Exposition which will irresistibly draw visitors to the gates in 1933.

## Instructions in Preparation of Customs Declarations on Fat Shipments

**T**HE attention of exporters is drawn to the following extract of the Custom Regulations which is cited for their information and guidance:

*Declarations must be Correct.*—Collectors will make a preliminary examination of all import entries and Export Declarations presented. If on examination any entries or Declarations are found to be inaccurate or incomplete, either in the description of article or in omitting to state proper quantities or values, or insertion of the intermediate country instead of the

country of final destination, or containing any error apparent on the face of its entry or Declaration, the correction thereof will be required before acceptance. (Art. 1141 C.R.)

A recent inspection of export declarations covering shipments of vegetable fats of all descriptions disclosed numerous inaccuracies arising partially from the fact that the exporter had furnished insufficient information in describing the product, or had, in some instances, incorporated in his declarations incorrect class numbers which resulted in perpetuating the

error in the permanent data on exports, since the coding clerk invariably takes off the class number placed on the export declaration by the shipper.

The following suggestions are presented at this time because class numbers have undergone extensive revision recently, a new statistical classification for domestic commodities, export schedule B effective January 1 having recently come off the press. Copies may be obtained from the district offices of the Bureau located in many of the important cities throughout the United States, or by remittance of 20c to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

### SUGGESTIONS

1. Avoid the use of brand names.
2. *Semi-refined oils*; such as crude vegetable oils partially refined with caustic or other agents, but which have not been subjected to complete refining; in other words, oils not suitable or intended for human consumption in their present state, should be described as crude vegetable oils, and will be described as follows under the group designation "*Expressed Oils and Fats—Inedible*":
  - Class No. 2230—Coconut Oil, Crude.
  - Class No. 2231—Cottonseed Oil, Crude.
  - Class No. 2232—Linseed Oil.
  - Class No. 2249—Other expressed oils and fats—inedible. (Note: No provision is made in the present schedule for *Crude Soya Bean Oil* and *Crude Corn Oil* inasmuch as these oils are exported in relatively small amounts in their crude state. Therefore, these two oils will be included in this class hereafter.)
3. Shipments should be declared properly and especially to be avoided is the employment of superfluous terms in the description of the product, which might prove misleading and result in such exports being coded under *class number 1449 "Other Edible Vegetable Oils and Fats"* or *class number 2249 "Other Expressed Oils and Fats, Inedible."*
4. It is of especial importance that cooking fats, that is, products sold as such, or under the name "compounds" should be described as "*Vegetable Oil Lard Compounds*," *class number 1447*, if wholly of vegetable composition. If animal fat constitutes one of the ingredients the article should be classed and coded as "*Lard Compound containing animal fats*," *class number 0045*. This is a highly important point in view of considerable existing confusion in the trade with respect to this division of cooking fats and the frequent question of accuracy in statistical data.
5. "*Vegetable soap stock*," *class number 2248*, in the revision of the classification schedule now carries an explanatory footnote as information to the exporter that this class includes all exports of vegetable fats described variously as vegetable fatty acids, acidulated vegetable oils and foats. Exporters are urged to observe these definitions in the preparation of their declarations.
6. Finally, and most important of all, declarations when complete should be subjected to close scrutiny to determine whether (a) commodity is accurately described; (b) weights and values are correct; (c) class number, if supplied by exporter, is noted correctly; and (d) nature or kind of oil or fat is described correctly where brand or trade name is employed.

To the extent that the export fraternity cooperates in the manner set forth in the preceding paragraphs, each and all will derive a corresponding benefit from more accurate statistical information in the future and a corresponding reduction in the possibility of error in its compilation.