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THE  
**Board of Trade**  
**Journal.**

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April to June, 1914.

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1914.



# THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXV.]

April 2, 1914.

[No. 905

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street**, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address. "**Advantage, Stock, London;**" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, **Central 12807**. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 58.

Attention is called to the **Sample Room** at the above address, and in particular to the following samples:—

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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 9th April, for the supply of the following:—*Brass strips, angles, &c.; canvases; spark arresters; wire gauze, &c.; galvanised corrugated sheets, &c.; wood handles; bolts, nuts, rivets, &c.; points and crossings; screw couplings, &c.*

**Brass Strips, &c.;**  
**Canvases,**  
**Galvanised**  
**Corrugated**  
**Sheets; Bolts,**  
**Nuts, Rivets, &c.;**  
**Points and**  
**Crossings, &c.**

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Brass Strips, Angles, &c.," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in separate envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

A Manchester firm manufacturing special lubricants for motor cars and also for motor boats, wishes to communicate with agents for motor cars and accessories, and with merchants, &c. doing business in stores for motor boats in British India.

**Lubricants for  
Motor Cars and  
Motor Boats.**

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Manchester. (C.I.B. 7,692.)

**CANADA.**

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada and the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Quebec notifying the inception of enterprises, &c. which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follows:—

A lumber company in New Brunswick has completed plans for the erection of a 50-ton sulphite mill in that Province. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,249.)

A firm in Quebec dealing in agricultural implements, stoves, and general hardware has recently been incorporated under the Quebec Companies' Act, with a capital of 300,000 dols. (about £61,600), with the object of extending its business. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,519.)

A firm in Ontario has secured a building for a steam laundry, and machinery and equipment are to be installed. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,351a.)

An Ontario company will shortly be requiring machinery for making chains. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,351b.)

An hotel which is being erected by a Manitoba company is now nearing completion. The building is 12 storeys high. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,351c.)

The contract for the supply of a steel twin-screw ice breaker required for the Canadian Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa (see p. 610 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th December last), has been secured by a Canadian firm whose quotation was 998,583 dols. (about £205,260). *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,351d.)

**Accessories for Ice-  
breaker.**

*Openings for British Trade.***CANADA**—*continued.*

A firm in Nova Scotia contemplates the erection of a cold storage depôt, and a fish company in the same Province may instal a small sized refrigerating plant at a town there. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,351e, f.)

A company in Ontario is interested in having an artificial ice plant erected, capable of producing four tons of ice per day. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,351g.)

A shoe manufacturing company in Quebec whose factory was recently destroyed contemplates the erection of a new building. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,351h.)

An Ontario company is contemplating the purchase of machinery for making coffins. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,351j.)

A cement company in British Columbia proposes to add another unit to its plant so as practically to double the daily output. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,351k.)

An Alberta oil company has let a contract for the boring of 11 wells in the Province, representing an outlay of about 150,000 dols. (about £30,800). *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 7,245.)

*Note †.*—The names of the companies, &c. to which the foregoing notices relate may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm in Montreal wishes to secure agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of *combs, brushes, soaps, talcum powders, manicure sets, scissors, rubber tubes, &c., and cod liver oil.*

Communications in this connection should be sent by United Kingdom manufacturers to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (C.I.B. 7,246.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that a sanitary engineer in Montreal wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of sanitary appliances, including *sewage disposal plant, water reticulation and purification plant, closets, sinks, lead piping, &c.*

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of sanitary appliances on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (C.I.B. 7,352.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

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**CANADA—continued.**

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 7,532.)

**Commercial Enquiries.**

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

An enquiry is made by a United Kingdom firm for the addresses of Canadian importers of **straw hats and braids**.

A London firm asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of **pemmican**.

**CANADIAN ENQUIRY.**

An Ontario company manufacturing specialities in engine packing, whose travellers call on all manufacturing plants, as well as lumber mills, mines, waterworks, and electric light enterprises, is desirous of obtaining several good United Kingdom agencies which would work in with its own business. Correspondence from those interested is invited.

**Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 21st April,\* for the supply and delivery of 8 light petrol motor vans suitable for use in clearing pillar boxes (Schedule No. 1,020).

*A deposit of 5 per cent. on the first £1,000, and of 2½ per cent. on the amount above that sum, is required with each tender. The tenderer, if not resident in Australia, or if a company registered outside the Commonwealth, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.*

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained, when received, from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

A copy of the specification, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of motor vans at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 7,400.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that the Victorian Railways Authorities will receive tenders, up to 15th July, for the supply and delivery of various wood-working and iron-working machines, required for the equipment of the new railway workshops at

**Machine Tools for Railway Workshops.**

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

Ballarat and Bendigo. There are 87 separate contracts of a total value of about £40,000, including contracts for *shaping machines, slotting machines, turret and other lathes, grinders, hydraulic presses, foundry plant, drilling machines, sawing machines, &c.*

It is expected that copies of the specifications and forms of tender will shortly be available for the use of United Kingdom manufacturers at the office of the Agent-General for Victoria, Melbourne Place, Strand, London, W.C. (C.I.B. 7,401.)

**NEW ZEALAND.**

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 14 miles of *hard-drawn bare aluminium cable; 2 cwt. of soft-drawn aluminium binding wire; 4 gross aluminium connectors and terminals; 6 gross galvanised bolts and nuts; and 10 gross porcelain insulators, &c.*; and (2) *dry cells; cells and elements, Gordon No. 1; wall telephones; cords; and 2,000,000 envelopes.*

Further particulars as regards (1) may be obtained from the offices of the Tourist Agents (Department of Tourist and Health Resorts) at Auckland, Christchurch, Dunedin, and Wellington. Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. for (2) may be obtained on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, New Zealand, up to 5 p.m. on 15th April.\* *Each tender must be accompanied by a bank cheque for £10.*

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., together with specimens of the envelopes required, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 7,406.)

Extracts from the *local press* have been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, from which the following information is taken:—

The Wellington Harbour Board has adopted a report containing a recommendation to construct a central wharf, 850 ft. in length, at an estimated cost of £160,000. (C.I.B. 6,918a.)

A tender has recently been accepted by the Epsom Road Board for a drainage scheme, the contract price being £49,864. The Engineer to the Board states that, in addition to this work, lifting gear will have to be provided at a cost of about £3,000.

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

*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

The name of the successful tenderer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of drain pipes, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 6,918*b*.)

Preparations have been made by the Wellington City Corporation for the erection at the city electric light station of the new steam turbine and generating set which is on order, and it is stated that the growth of this municipal undertaking has been such as to warrant a further increase in power plant in the near future. (C.I.B. 7,405*a*.)

The Nelson Borough Council is considering the question of the installation of a tramway system. Storage electric cars, petrol-electric cars and petrol cars have been suggested, to run either on or without rails. The preparation of the streets is expected to cost about £3,000, and a garage and repair shop has been estimated to cost about £2,000. (C.I.B. 7,405*b*.)

The ratepayers of Hastings have sanctioned a loan of £68,250 for street improvements, and extension of electric lighting, sewerage and water supply; a further loan of £27,500 for the erection of municipal buildings and a theatre has been sanctioned. (C.I.B. 7,405*c*.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports that the Dunedin Corporation proposes raising a loan of £150,000 ostensibly for expenditure in connection with the triplication of the present electric power system, and for the provision of an auxiliary plant. Mr. Monkman adds, however, that this loan has been anticipated to the extent of about £112,000, so that only about £38,000 remains to be spent.

The same body proposes to ask for authority to borrow a further £50,000, to provide for the erection of a town hall. The Corporation has also had under consideration the purchase of three electric omnibuses for use in connection with the tramway system, the doubling of a portion of the present tramway line, and the construction of additional cars. (C.I.B. 7,391*a*.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent also reports that the West Taieri Drainage Board is borrowing £12,000 to enable it to complete the drainage system. (C.I.B. 7,391*b*.)



### Openings for British Trade

#### NEW ZEALAND—continued.

An enquiry has been received at the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand from a firm in Dunedin wishing to get into touch with United Kingdom bottle manufacturers not already represented in

##### Bottles.

New Zealand.

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom bottle manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, New Zealand.

(C.I.B. 7,407.)

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of (1) *hydraulic plant for pressing and bundling empty tins, &c.* (Contract No. 878); (2) 78½ tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of *horse shoe bar iron*, 189 boxes (of 25 lbs.) of *horse shoe nails*, and 96 *horse rasps* (Contract No. 840); and (3) 12,000 gallons (or alternatively 24,000 or 36,000 gallons) of *tar* (Contract No. 841).

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained\** from the Town Engineer's Department, Johannesburg.

Tenders on the proper form, marked "Tender for Contract No. 878," or as the case may be, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 15th May.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 7,613 : 7,629.)

#### EGYPT.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of (1) 10,600 *haversacks*; (2) 1,000 *dandy brushes and 2,000 horse brushes*; (3) 500 *horse and mule rugs and 100 horse blankets*; and (4) 75 *saddles* complete.

Firms who have not previously held a contract with the Egyptian War Office must enclose with their tender two references, one of which must be a bank.

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 20th May.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 7,653.)

\* It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms having to be obtained from South Africa, this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Union who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**RUSSIA.**

The Acting British Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. Lowdon) reports that, according to the local press, the Town Council of Odessa has under consideration a project for increasing the water supply of Odessa from 8 to 12 million vedros (22,135,840 to 33,203,760 galls.) per day by the construction of a third water main line from Beliayevka at a cost of about £300,000. This expenditure will be included in a loan which the Council proposes to raise. (C.I.B. 7,261.)

**NORWAY.**

The Acting British Consul at Christiania (Mr. H. C. Dick) reports that tenders\* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply of 32,000 kilogs. of *galvanised iron wire*, 18,000 metres of *vulcanised copper cable*, 5,000 metres of *insulated copper wire*, 800 *dry batteries*, and 8,200 *insulators*. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be obtained from "Telegrafinspektörens kontor, Stenersgade 8," Christiania. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa Telegrafmateriel," will be received at "Hovedstyrets kontor for Baneanliggender," Christiania, up to 10 a.m. on 11th April. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian)* is essential.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender (in Norwegian), together with blue prints, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical supplies at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 7,287.)

The Acting British Consul also reports that tenders\* are invited by the Kongsberg Arms Factory for the supply of 10,000 (or alternatively, 20,000) walnut rifle stocks. Copies of the conditions of tender and drawings may be *obtained* from "Kongsberg Vaabenfabrik," Kongsberg, where also sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa geværskjæftemner," will be received up to 2 p.m. on 1st May. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian)* is essential. (C.I.B. 7,492.)

**SWEDEN.**

With reference to the notice on p. 256 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th January last relative to a call for tenders by the Swedish State Railway Authorities for the supply of 4,202 tons of various kinds

\*It should be noted that in all Norwegian Government contracts a preference of from 10 to 15 per cent. (sometimes more) is given to Norwegian manufacturers.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**SWEDEN**—*continued.*

of oils, it is notified that H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. W. A. Churchill) has now furnished the names of firms in that city representing various non-Swedish firms (other than United Kingdom firms) to whom contracts have been awarded in connection therewith.

A list of the names, together with the relative contract prices, may be obtained by United Kingdom oil refiners on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 7,186.)

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**BELGIUM.**

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that tenders will be received, up to 20th April, by the Municipal Authorities of that city for the supply and delivery of two hydraulic capstans, of a strength of 1,000 kilogs. (2,204 lbs.) each, required for the lock at the Bonaparte dock.

**Hydraulic  
Capstans.**

Copies of the *cahier des charges* may be obtained, price 50 centimes (5d.) each, at the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp. Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes, by registered post, to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, and *must be accompanied by a deposit of 500 frs.* (£20).

A copy (in French) of the *cahier des charges* may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 7,072.)

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**FRANCE.**

The British Consular Agent at Lorient and Hennebont (Mr. R. Joubert) reports that a competition has been opened at Lorient for the dredging of the channel and the clearing away of rocks in the approach to that port.

United Kingdom firms desiring to compete should apply at once for authorisation and particulars to "Mons. L'Ingénieur en Chef des Ponts et Chaussées, Directeur des Travaux Hydrauliques," Lorient.

(C.I.B. 7,483.)

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**PORTUGAL.**

H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.) reports that the British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal is prepared to receive catalogues and price lists from manufacturers in the United Kingdom, and would hand such publications to the "Associação Commercial de Lisboa" (Lisbon Chamber of Commerce) for exhibition in the library which has been specially arranged there in order to inform Portuguese merchants of the prices of foreign produce and manufactures.

Catalogues and price lists should be forwarded direct to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Cordon, Lisbon. (C.I.B. 6,626.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**SPAIN.**

With reference to the decree, noted on p. 760 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March, inviting tenders for the construction and working of a railway line from Palencia to Guardo, the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 24th March states that the estimated cost of construction of the line is 11,159,598 pesetas (about £413,300) and not 9,668,682 pesetas as originally stated, and also that the *deposit required to accompany each tender, is 111,596 pesetas (about £4,133) and not 96,687 pesetas.*

**Railway  
Material:  
Correction.**

**ITALY.**

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 25th March publishes a notice inviting tenders for the construction of a water main for the Commune of Castellammare del Golfo. Tenders, addressed "Al Signor Sindaco, Commune di Castellammare del Golfo," will be received there up to 18th April. The upset price is put at 930,865 lire (about £37,230).

*Although this contract will doubtless be awarded to an Italian subject, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of some materials outside Italy.*

**Water Main.**

**BALKAN STATES.**

**Articles in Demand;** See article on pp. 19-21.  
**Public Works.**

**BULGARIA (NEW TERRITORIES).**

H.M. Legation at Sofia reports that the contracts for the construction of railways and other Government works in the New Territories will probably be placed in the quarter from which the special loan destined to cover the works is obtained. A preliminary survey of the Haskovo-Porto Lagos section of the proposed railway in the New Territories is now being actively carried out, and it is expected that notice of the contracts will be given about the end of July.

On a rough estimate, the amount required for the Mikhaelovo-Haskovo-Porto Lagos line (124 miles), the Radomir-Dubnitsa line (50 miles), the Shumla-Karnobat line (68 miles), and the harbour works at Porto Lagos, is placed at about £4,000,000, of which £1,000,000 will be allocated to the harbour works. (C.I.B. 6,778.)

**Proposed  
Railway and  
Harbour Works.**

**ROUMANIA.**

**Articles in Demand in** See notice on p. 16.  
**the Jassy District.**

*Openings for British Trade.***TURKEY-IN-ASIA.**

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 28th March contains a Report by the Belgian Consul-General at Smyrna on the trade in cotton goods in Turkey-in-Asia, from which it appears that the importation of these articles forms a very important branch of Turkish trade; at Smyrna, for example, the annual value of the imported cotton goods, which form one-third of the total imports, may be reckoned at about £1,000,000. At Beyrout, as well as at Baghdad and its neighbourhood, the annual value of imported cotton goods exceeds £1,200,000. Aleppo, Trebizond, Samsoun and Damascus are also important markets.

The Report, which contains particulars of the cotton stuffs chiefly in demand, prices, chief exporting countries, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom textile exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**ARGENTINA.**

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that tenders for the supply and delivery of two suction dredgers for use on the Lower Paraná will be received, up to 2 p.m. on 25th May, by the "Dirección General de Obras Hidráulicas, Ministerio de Obras Públicas," Buenos Aires.

Copies of the specification and conditions of tender may be obtained from the "Inspección General de Maquinas y Materiales, Ministerio de Obras Públicas," Buenos Aires, on payment of 10 dols. paper currency (about 18s.). Tenders must be accompanied by five copies of the plans and specifications, and a deposit has to be made of 1 per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender (in Spanish) may be seen by United Kingdom builders of suction dredgers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 7,641.)

With reference to the notice on p. 633 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th December, 1911, relative to a decree granting a concession to the Central Argentine Railway for the working of a line from Peyrano to Rio Quatro, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the plans for the construction of the second 100 kilometres (62 miles) of the line have now been approved. (C. 2,624.)

The "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 26th March, alluding to the large quantities of cement used in Argentina, remarks that no less than 40,000 tons were consumed by the State alone for irrigation works during 1912. The cement used for public works is artificial, and must contain not more than 1·2 per cent. of sulphur anhydride and 3 per cent. of magnesium or free lime.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**ARGENTINA**—*continued.*

There is also a good demand for gypsum in Argentina. There are, it is true, a number of gypsum works in the country, particularly in the Cordoba district, but they are far from being in a position to supply the demand. The gypsum produced in Argentina is grey and granular, and is not equal to the imported varieties in quality although lower in price. Generally speaking, the variety most in demand is the absolutely white and ungrained gypsum.

**CHINA.**

**Telephone Material; Articles in Demand in Hunan Province.** See notice on p. 15.

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**OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.****Confidential Information.**

Firms in the United Kingdom desirous of receiving confidential information as to opportunities for the extension abroad of those branches of trade in which they are specially interested, and as to other connected matters, may, upon application, have their names placed on a Special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information communicated to firms so registered relates mainly to openings for British trade abroad, and is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from the Board of Trade Correspondents in the Crown Colonies, supplemented by information from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

The great volume of information distributed under this system has rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service *which includes the regular supply of the weekly "Board of Trade Journal,"* and accordingly firms whose names are inscribed on the Register are required to pay an annual fee of One Guinea to the Accountant-General of the Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

The "Journal" itself contains a large amount of information as to openings for British trade abroad and as to other matters of interest to British traders generally. Information published in it is not repeated by circular to firms whose names are on the Special Register; the confidential information communicated to the latter is confined to matters which, at the time, have not been published in the "Journal," or are not intended to be published at all.

## OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

### Confidential Information—*continued.*

Firms in the United Kingdom who wish to have their names inscribed on the Special Register should apply in writing to the Director of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

N.B.—Admission to the Register, and retention upon it, are at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

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## UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

### H.M. Trade Commissioner at C.I.B.

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the several Dominions to visit the United Kingdom officially from time to time, so that manufacturers may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has arrived in this country.

Mr. Wickham is now in attendance at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade in order to meet representatives of those firms who have applied for appointments to see him in London, and afterwards he will visit such trade and industrial centres in the provinces as it may appear most advantageous to visit in view of applications received and that may be received from firms in or near those centres and from Chambers of Commerce.

Firms who may desire to see him but have not yet applied for appointments are requested to make their applications at once *as his available time is almost all allocated.* Applications should be addressed to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

One of the principal duties of His Majesty's Trade Commissioners is to report to the Board of Trade promptly, and if possible in advance, any opportunities which may arise in the Dominions in the form of contracts open to tender, or in any other way for the development of British trade. The Commissioners also report to the Board periodically on the nature and extent of foreign competition and other matters of commercial interest, including changes in Customs duties and regulations, financial and trade conditions, changes in regard to means of transport, and legislation affecting trade and commerce; and they furnish periodically lists of probable buyers of European goods in the Dominions. A good deal of the information so furnished is published by the Commercial Intelligence Branch in the "Board of Trade Journal," some is communicated to Chambers of Commerce likely to be specially interested and to those United Kingdom firms whose names are inscribed in the Special Register of the Commercial Intelligence Branch (see notice on p. 12), and some—*e.g.*, lists of names of traders at particular places, detailed Customs regulations affecting particular matters, and similar information of

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limited interest—is filed at the Intelligence Branch for the information of persons interested who apply, either personally or by letter.

The Trade Commissioners also reply to all enquiries which may be addressed to them by British merchants and manufacturers, but it is generally desirable that enquiries should be made first of the Commercial Intelligence Branch, which is often in possession of the information sought and is thus in a position to save the enquirer much delay.

## CEREAL AND SUGAR CROPS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following information from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:—

The world's production of **wheat** (in 1913 in the Northern Hemisphere and 1913-14 in the Southern Hemisphere) is estimated at 2,098,774,000 cwts. or 7·4 per cent. above last season's; **rye** 923,796,000 cwts. or 0·5 per cent. above; **barley** 668,076,000 cwts. or 9·4 per cent. above; and **oats** 1,340,606,000 cwts. or 1·7 per cent. above last season's production.

The production of **barley** in Argentina and New Zealand in 1913-14 is estimated at 3,978,000 cwts. or 58·1 per cent. above that in 1912-13. The estimated production of **maize** in Argentina is 177,158,000 cwts., or 80·2 per cent. above last year's production. The estimated total production of **maize** in 1913 in Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Spain, Italy, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Canada, United States, Japan, Egypt and Tunis, and in Argentina (1913-14) is 1,736,261,000 cwts., or 12·9 per cent. below the previous season's production.

In Egypt the production of raw **cane sugar** this season up to the end of February, 1914, was 895,000 cwts. against 927,000 cwts. in the corresponding period of last season, a decrease of 3·4 per cent. In Louisiana, U.S.A. the quantity of cane crushed in the factories is estimated at 90,456,000 cwts. against 38,606,000 cwts. last season, or an increase of 134·3 per cent.

For the countries of the Northern Hemisphere, reports on the crop conditions of winter cereals are generally good.

## TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

## GENERAL.

**New Zealand (Dunedin).**—The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports, under date 14th February, that grain crops in his district are giving satisfactory yields; there is abundance of grass, and root crops are doing exceptionally well. There was an excellent wool clip; moreover, the exports of frozen meat promise to be large, and dairy farmers also are having a particularly good season. Business in general, however, is duller than is usual at this time of the year; there is a distinct slackness in the building and allied trades, with but little prospect of material improvement for



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some few months. The manufacturing industries are only moderately active, and there is no reason to anticipate any marked change until the winter season.

There has been no appreciable change from the slight stringency of the money market which has prevailed during the last few months, but the flotation of a loan by the New Zealand Government and the influx of money from the sale of the season's products will doubtless have a favourable influence on the financial position. (C.I.B. 7,391.)

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**China (Changsha).**—The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul at Changsha (Mr. L. Giles) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The prosperity of Hunan, in the absence of any important manufactures, is mainly dependent on its mineral deposits and its agricultural produce. As regards the latter, there is no opening under present conditions for the development of foreign trade. The crops and market produce are grown on primitive lines by small farmers who would look with disfavour on the introduction of foreign machinery and agricultural implements, which indeed they would not be in a position to purchase. In the matter of mining enterprises, on the other hand, the Hunanese, though of a very conservative temperament and in their clannishness opposed to admitting foreigners to a share of possible profits, have lately begun to realise that, without the adoption of foreign machinery and methods, they will be unable to do more than merely scratch at the surface of their most valuable deposits, and they fully understand that the acquisition of such machinery and foreign expert assistance is beyond their means, and that, consequently, if their mines are to be properly exploited, the introduction of foreign capital is inevitable. As an instance of this it may be mentioned that the output of the Shui-kou-shan lead and zinc mines has been pledged to a German firm for six years in return for a loan of 1,000,000 taels (about £150,000) without interest; a light railway brings the ore down from the mines to Sung-po on the Siang River, where it is roughly smelted to reduce transport expenses. It is understood that the German firm in question has found this an exceedingly profitable investment, and procedure on similar lines would doubtless prove equally remunerative to United Kingdom firms. Clauses in such loan agreements place the supply of the necessary machinery in the hands of the financing party and provide for expert supervision. For such undertakings local representation in China is essential, and the sanction of the Central and Provincial Governments must be sought and obtained.

Nothing further has been done in the matter of the Changsha waterworks scheme (see p. 768 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th June, 1913). The subscriptions towards the necessary capital were not forthcoming and a British company has been approached with regard to a £200,000 loan. It is doubtful, however, whether a sufficiently good security for the loan can be found.

A German firm has obtained a contract for installing an up-to-date

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telephone service in Changsha to replace the former installation, which worked but indifferently. It is proposed to connect Changsha with Siangtan and Wuchang by telephone.

The big increase in the importation of aniline dyes and artificial indigo shows what can be done by means of travelling agents conversant with the Chinese language, the total imports of these goods having been practically quadrupled in two years, although political unrest and currency troubles must have hampered considerably the development of the trade in the interior. This method of pushing business is one that has been advocated for many years by H.M. Consuls in China, and has been adopted with conspicuous success by dealers in cigarettes, patent medicines, kerosene oil, sewing machines, sewing cottons, &c.

The revolution seems to have caused little or no change in the style of the dress of the natives of Hunan, except that in the large cities *cloth caps* and *leather footwear* are fairly common; foreign *singlets* and *socks* have been in pretty general use for some years, but only the very cheapest quality of all these articles can find a market. Similarly, in the shops in Changsha there is to be seen a great assortment of *lamps, mirrors, combs, watches* and miscellaneous *bric-à-brac*, all tawdry and tinselly and all of the most inferior grade. It is not generally realised by United Kingdom manufacturers, at any rate to judge by the enquiries constantly addressed to H.M. Consuls in China, that in China, so far from being able to afford the commonest luxuries, a considerable proportion of the population can barely provide themselves with the necessities of life. Finally, without personal effort and a personal study of local conditions, little hope of ultimate success need be entertained.\* This fact has been realised by the manufacturers of and dealers in certain commodities, and they have earned good profits in consequence.

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**Tripolitania.**—H.M. Consul at Bengasi (Mr. F. G. Freeman) writes that, in order to ensure the quickest delivery, it is advisable to address letters "Bengasi, Cirenaica, *viâ* Italy." It is also advisable to use the spelling "Bengasi" in preference to the older form "Benghazi," the former being in official and general use in Tripolitania and in Italy.

(C.I.B. 6,262.)

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**Roumania (Jassy district).**—The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 23rd March states, on the authority of the German Consul at Jassy, that in North Roumania it is hoped that the damage sustained there by the Balkan troubles will gradually be made good. In giving fresh credit, however, a certain amount of caution should be observed. It is still quite difficult to judge at the present juncture in what goods there is most probability of expanding trade. At present sales can be increased and trade extended only very gradually. The following articles seem to be finding a good sale in the Jassy

\* In pushing the sale of imported goods inland.

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district:—*agricultural machinery and implements, iron manufactures and machinery, textile goods, ready-made clothing, motor cars, chemical products, and drugs.* Firms who are thinking of opening up business in Roumania are advised to send out capable and expert representatives, fully equipped with patterns, &c., to travel the country, and to have price lists and catalogues printed in Roumanian or French, and circulated in the country.

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**CHEMICALS.**

**Germany.**—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, judging from the figures of the export trade, the rapid development of the German chemical industry during recent years would appear to have reached a standstill. There was a decrease both of imports and exports of chemical products in January, 1914, as compared with January, 1913, whilst in February there was a very marked increase in the imports and a decrease in the exports as compared with the corresponding month of last year. The value of the imports into Germany of chemical products rose from 66,470,000 marks during January and February, 1913, to 90,200,000 marks in the first two months of this year, whilst the value of the exports, which had steadily increased up to last year, fell from 159,710,000 marks in January and February, 1913, to 153,660,000 marks during the corresponding months of this year.

The new capital invested in chemical undertakings in Germany during the first two months of this year was only 5,100,000 marks, as compared with 12,230,000 marks during the corresponding period of 1913. It is, however, noticeable that the Stock Exchange continues to show increased confidence in the chemical industry, and the shares of companies engaged in it are, on the average, quoted very considerably higher than has been the case in January and February of previous years.

(C.I.B. 7,258.)

Mark = 11·8d.

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**HARDWARE.**

**Germany.**—According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 25th March, the situation in the German hardware industry is very similar to that in other branches of the iron industry. Business activity as well as the influx of fresh orders leaves much to be desired, whilst prices, with the exception of some specialities which are protected by conventions, are very bad. The export trade is continually experiencing difficulties. It is reported that in the metal works producing chiefly articles for the building trade, a slight revival in trade has been felt, but only to a limited extent. At the beginning of February a little improvement was noticed in the key-making industry, which up to the present has been maintained. In arms and implements business is still fairly satisfactory. More trade is also gradually being done in articles for agricultural use. On the wire market only supplies for immediate use are being bought. Trade in nuts and screws is still very quiet.

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*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.***IRON AND STEEL.**

**Germany (Upper Silesia)—Tubes.**—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 20th March states that during the first half of March it was only possible to book orders for rolled tubes at very poor prices on account of keen competition. Orders for bore lining pipes, which emanated chiefly from Galicia and Roumania, were somewhat better. The orders given by the locomotive sheds are of about the same magnitude as those given last year. Business in gas and boiler pipes of smaller dimensions has been very slow at depressed prices, whilst in socket-pipes the orders have been slightly better than last month. The demand for material for petroleum pipe lines, which formerly was so strong in the Balkan territories, now leaves much to be desired. Speaking generally, the demand for tubes is still weak, so that no great improvement in business in the Upper Silesia tube market can yet be anticipated.

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**LEATHER.**

**Germany.**—According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 19th March, the situation in the German leather market is unchanged. The conviction is gaining ground that a further strengthening of quotations for finished leather will have to be introduced on account of the high prices of raw materials. As a matter of fact, leather manufacturers are making great efforts to obtain some improvement in prices, but it appears to be doubtful whether their efforts have as yet been rewarded with any success. Although sales during the last few weeks have improved somewhat, there is no denying the fact that sufficient supplies are still being offered, and that merchants are in the position to recoup themselves on the former price basis. The boot and shoe industry is again somewhat more active, and the demand is increasing.

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**TEXTILES.**

**United States of America.**—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the "American Economist" of 28th February, conversations with men representing large manufacturing interests in the Eastern States as to the extent of their business throughout the Western States disclose a much better state of affairs than had been expected when the new tariff law went into effect. The proprietors of mills making cotton and woollen goods were perhaps as apprehensive as any class of men in the country, but they are now gaining courage in view of the condition of their business being vastly better than they had expected.

The agents throughout the West were told to go ahead and meet competition, and prices on dress goods of wool or wool and cotton were cut 10 to 15 per cent., and even then it was found that foreign manufacturers were offering better terms. Some sales were made by foreign firms, and some sales are still being made, but it is stated that the foreign makes are not so good as the American.

An agent from one of the largest and most reputable concerns doing business in the fabrics of certain eastern mills states that he is sold

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up to the end of September and that he has instructions from headquarters to offer no more goods at prices heretofore prevailing, though there will be a field for further trade from the first of October onwards. This concern was one of the most sceptical as to the future of the trade when the new tariff law was enacted.

So long as goods were manufactured from wool that bore the old tariff the manufacturers lost money, but they appear now to be making a fair profit. The problem is not altogether solved, but such progress has been made in that direction as to afford great satisfaction. This refers particularly to high-grade dress goods, but it is said that the manufacturers of cotton fabrics are doing equally well, and there is indeed talk of an advance in prices.

While the course of events thus far has been highly satisfactory, much of the story remains to be told. It is the testimony of good authorities that foreign manufacturers have failed so far to adapt themselves to the requirements of American trade. It is not altogether a question of quality, but of just the sort of article required, and they have not yet distinguished themselves by a great show of intelligence in that direction. A dash was made on the American market with cotton blankets from Europe in the early days of the new tariff law, but the goods were so far out of line with American goods in quality and in adaptation to the fancy of the consumer that the experts laughed at them and trade went on as before. Most likely the foreign manufacturers will take the hint and offer not only good quality articles but articles of the kind that consumers want. One bar against such a step lies in the fact that the American tariff policy has been so variable as to convince foreign firms that they cannot depend on any particular *régime* for a considerable length of time.

(C. 2401.)

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**COMMERCIAL PROSPECTS IN THE NEAR EAST.**

The following information relative to commercial prospects in the Near East is taken from the Annual Report for 1913 of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States:—

**Turkey.**—The reasons why the trade of Turkey with the United Kingdom has not increased in proportion to the increased purchasing powers of the country are manifold; briefly, they may be put down to lack of enterprise on the part of United Kingdom manufacturers as a whole, and to the easier terms of payment granted by commercial rivals.

There are a large number of United Kingdom manufacturers who are contented with their present turnover and who never think of visiting Turkey, and who neither advertise nor study the peculiar requirements of the market. For every one of these traders, there are half-a-dozen or more foreign firms canvassing, studying the tastes of the market, and pushing their articles.

Cases may be cited of United Kingdom travellers in widely different articles incidentally calling at Constantinople on their way home from Egypt, and the results of such purely incidental visits have been

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known to surpass all expectations. It should be remembered that it is the trade in numerous small articles which can be developed.

Turkey purchases nearly all her requirements abroad, and given a period of calm, trade is bound to increase, as the imports have been limited to the strictest necessities for a year or two past.

The openings for the remunerative employment of capital in public works and enterprises are numerous. Railways and ports have to be constructed. Cities will be lighted by electricity and power supplied. The mineral wealth of the country awaits capital and transport facilities for development. Local industries are almost nil, but with a prospective increase of the import duties from 11 to 15 per cent., and the exemptions from taxation and the facilities granted to industries, the time is at hand when new factories for every kind of manufactured articles, not requiring expert technical training, will spring up.

**Roumania.**—There are many openings for trade in Roumania, and it would be impossible to attempt to specify particular lines. United Kingdom manufacturers are strongly recommended to send their travellers out to that country to study the requirements of the market. Great care is necessary in appointing agents, and careful enquiry should be made of the British Consulate or of the Branch Representative at Bucharest of the British Chamber of Commerce. Most of the business done requires the granting of a limited credit, and there is very little chance of doing anything on cash terms, excepting in special lines, and this with only a few firms.

**Bulgaria.**—Although United Kingdom trade has not increased in the same proportion as that of Austria-Hungary and Germany in particular, goods of United Kingdom manufacture enjoy the best of reputations for their excellent quality. The share of this trade might easily be increased if United Kingdom merchants and manufacturers would take a greater interest in the Bulgarian market. It would tend to the extension of United Kingdom trade with Bulgaria if a more direct line of steamship communication, or at least a faster line, were established with a view to counterbalancing the advantages of commercial rivals, who, owing to their geographical position, have quicker access to Bulgaria both by rail and by Danube steamer.

Another serious drawback is the small number of commercial travellers visiting Bulgaria. Manufacturers are frequently unfamiliar with the needs of the Bulgarian markets and municipal institutions. Commercial travellers would, at the same time, render great assistance to their agent in the matter of securing orders.

With a view to competing effectively, and to increasing the present share of the United Kingdom in Bulgaria's imports, it is necessary that a limited credit should be granted to deserving firms.

Government and municipal contracts should not be ignored, as they are of considerable importance and might be secured by United Kingdom firms if they only took sufficient interest.

**Servia.**—Before the war the total railway system of Servia amounted to about 620 miles. It is stated that a French company will shortly undertake to build a branch line about 124 miles long. The Government projects an all-Servian railway line to Salonica, and, if the

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present negotiations with the Oriental Railway end successfully, there will be a further increase of about 248 miles.

It is stated that the Government intends shortly to erect a number of public buildings, and considerable activity is also anticipated in the city of Belgrade. Amongst other public works may be mentioned the construction of ports on the Danube and at Belgrade.

Servia is said to be rich in minerals, but, owing to the lack of capital, few mines are being worked. Although coal, copper, lead, iron, antimony, and some gold and silver are known to exist, many of these resources must remain unexploited until further means of transport and communication are established. The mines now being worked are coal and copper, and the latter mine is said to have a very large production.

Servia's imports of manufactured articles from Austria-Hungary, Germany and Italy form a very large proportion (about 70 per cent.) of the total imports. The United Kingdom's share in the import trade might be increased if only more interest were evinced by manufacturers and merchants. A certain amount of *agricultural machinery* comes from the United Kingdom, but there are openings for other classes of machinery, such as *steam engines, motors, textile and electrical machinery*; also for *chemicals, including caustic soda and sulphate of copper*; and *oils*. There is at present a continual stream of commercial travellers from other countries, but those from the United Kingdom are conspicuous by their absence. The importance of Government contracts, especially for war and railway material, should not be overlooked.

Many United Kingdom firms make the mistake of treating business with Servia through Austrian and Hungarian firms whereas for various reasons, United Kingdom firms should appoint representatives in Belgrade. Before doing so, however, it is recommended that enquiry be made through the British Consulate at Belgrade or the Representative there of the British Chamber of Commerce in regard to the firm's standing. Travellers should visit Belgrade personally to investigate trade conditions. Catalogues must be in French or German to be of any value, as English is not understood.

**Greece.**—It may be expected that works of public utility will find a big place in the development of the New Territories, and there is already a sign of the creation of local industries. An increasing number of United Kingdom manufacturers appear to be turning their attention to the market of Greece, so long neglected. It is well to mention, however, that the greater number propose to work on a cash basis—terms which are almost unobtainable—whereas their competitors from other countries are catering for the market in every possible way. In other words they energetically seek for the trade that the United Kingdom manufacturer only expresses his willingness to accept.

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### COAL, &c. PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION IN THE PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

The following particulars relating to the production and consumption of coal in the principal countries of the world are extracted from a Return [Coal Tables, 1912, H.C. 285/13] recently issued by the Board of Trade:—

**Production.**—The production of coal in the six principal coal-producing countries of the world in 1910, 1911 and 1912 was as follows, tons in every case being the English ton of 2,240 lbs. :—

Countries.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Tons.	Tons	Tons.
United States of America† ... ..	447,854,000	443,189,000	477,202,000
United Kingdom ... ..	261,433,000	271,892,000	260,416,000†
Germany ... ..	148,645,000	156,033,000	172,065,000
France ... ..	37,030,000	37,902,000	39,745,000*
Russia ... ..	24,460,000	25,998,000	Not available.
Belgium ... ..	23,532,000	22,683,000	22,603,000

† Including lignite. \* Provisional figures. ‡ Excluding 2,268,000 tons of dirt.

Owing to the miners' strike the output of coal in the United Kingdom in 1912 was less than in the previous year by about 11 million tons. The actual falling off is, however, really less than the figures indicate, as the quantity of dirt raised with the coal is included in the figures for previous years. In Germany, France and the United States the production in 1912 exceeded that of any previous year, while in Belgium it was slightly less than in the preceding year. The United States output in 1912 showed the remarkable increase of 34 million tons. The aggregate output of these five countries for which figures are available was over 972 million tons in 1912, being an increase of 41 million tons on the output of 1911, and of 51 million tons on that of 1910.

It will be seen that the production in the United States in 1912 exceeded that of the United Kingdom by nearly 83 per cent., but the production of Germany was about two-thirds, and that of France and Belgium together less than one quarter, of the production of this country.

The total known coal production of the world (exclusive of brown coal or lignite) in 1912 was about 1,100 million tons, of which the United Kingdom produced nearly one-fourth, and the United States about three-sevenths.

The following statement shows the production of coal in the principal parts of the British Empire in the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 (the amounts are in every case stated in tons of 2,240 lbs.):—

Country.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
British India ... ..	12,047,000	12,716,000	14,706,000
Australia ... ..	9,759,000	10,550,000	11,730,000
New Zealand ... ..	2,197,000	2,066,000	2,178,000
Canada ... ..	11,526,000	10,110,000	12,958,000
Union of South Africa ... ..	6,351,000	6,780,000	7,248,000



*Coal, &c. Production and Consumption in the Principal Countries of the World.*

**Consumption.**—The consumption of coal in some of the chief consuming countries is shown in the following statement, in which the countries are given in the order of importance as coal consumers in 1912:—

				1910.	1911.	1912.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
United States†	...	...	...	434,832,000	425,590,000	459,488,000
United Kingdom	...	...	...	179,949,000	184,852,000	174,782,000
Germany	...	...	...	128,499,000	131,306,000	140,741,000
France	...	...	...	54,621,000	57,012,000	58,624,000*
Russia	...	...	...	29,267,000	31,719,000	Not available.
Austria-Hungary	...	...	...	24,590,000	26,110,000	Not available.
Belgium	...	...	...	23,850,000	24,126,000	25,364,000

\* Provisional figures. † Including lignite.

It will be seen from these figures that the total consumption of coal in the United States is now considerably more than twice as great as that of the United Kingdom, which has the next largest consumption, and that during the last three years it was more than equal to the combined consumption of the United Kingdom, Germany, France, and Belgium.

**Lignite.**—The statistics of lignite production show that the principal producing countries are Germany, Austria, and Hungary. The output in 1912 amounted to 79,634,000 tons in Germany, and to 25,861,000 tons in Austria; particulars for Hungary for 1912 are not available but the production in 1911 was 8,024,000. The quantity of lignite produced in the United States is included in the figures for coal; in 1905, the latest date for which separate figures are available, it was rather more than 6,000,000 tons.

**Petroleum.**—The total production of petroleum in the United States in 1912 was 7,771 million gallons, as compared with 7,713 million gallons in 1911, an increase of 58 million gallons. The oil fields of Russia yielded 2,337 million gallons in 1912, an increase of 63 million gallons on the output of the previous year, but less by 87 million gallons than the quantity produced in 1910. The quantity exported from Russia has, in recent years, been one-sixth to one-eighth of that exported from the United States.

The combined output of Germany, Austria, Roumania, Japan, Mexico, Peru, Canada, British India, and the Netherlands East Indies amounted to 2,103 million gallons in 1912, being more than the exports from the the United States by 56 per cent. The Report of the United States Geological Survey estimates the world's aggregate production of petroleum in 1912 at 12,286 million gallons.

## WOOLLEN, WORSTED AND FELT GOODS INDUSTRY OF THE UNITED STATES.

### Report of the Census of 1909.

According to the report, recently issued by the United States Bureau of the Census, on the woollen, worsted and felt goods industry of the United States in 1909, the number of establishments in that industry in that year was 985, of which 911 were woollen or worsted mills. The capital invested was 430,578,574 dols., and the value of their products was 435,978,558 dols.

The industry is largely concentrated in the New England and Middle Atlantic States. Massachusetts is by far the most important State in the industry, and in 1909 reported 32.6 per cent. of the total value of the products of the whole industry. Pennsylvania ranks second and Rhode Island third.

In addition to the value of all products of the woollen industry proper mentioned above, woollen, worsted, and felt goods and wool hats to the value of 3,862,340 dols. were reported as subsidiary products by establishments engaged primarily in the manufacture of other products.

All-wool woven goods contributed somewhat over half (52.4 per cent.) of the total value of products of the woollen and worsted mills in 1909; union or cotton-mixed woven goods contributed 3.4 per cent.; cotton-warp woven goods, 14.8 per cent.; and yarn and other partly manufactured products made for sale, 27.4 per cent.

In 1909 the establishments in the woollen goods and worsted goods branch of the industry produced 570,753,797 square yards of woven goods, exclusive of upholstering goods and sundries. To this total all-wool woven goods contributed 322,944,365 sq. yds. or 56.6 per cent.; union or cotton-mixed woven goods, 37,453,351 sq. yds., or 6.6 per cent.; and cotton-warp woven goods 210,346,081 sq. yds., or 36.9 per cent. The value of these goods in 1909 was 296,447,594 dols. compared with 183,306,664 dols. in 1899, the increase for the decade being 61.7 per cent.

Of the three main groups of woven goods the all-wool group shows the highest rate of increase, the output having increased 49.3 per cent. in quantity and 86.7 per cent. in value from 1899 to 1909. The production of union or cotton-mixed goods in 1909 was much less than in 1904 or 1899. Cotton-warp woven goods show an increase from 1899 to 1909 of 57,467,497 square yards, or 37.6 per cent.

The production of wool filling overcoatings, cloakings, &c., however, shows a marked decrease, as does that of satinettes and linseys. Blankets and horse blankets also show decreases in quantity during the decade. The production of linings, Italian cloths, &c., on the other hand, increased 184.8 per cent. during the 10 years. The output of woollen and worsted upholstering goods in 1909 was more than twice as great as in 1899.

The value of products reported for the felt goods branch of the industry increased from 6,461,691 dols. in 1899 to 11,852,626 dols. in 1909, or 83.4 per cent., with especially large gains in both quantity and value of the products classified as trimming and lining felts, felt skirts, &c., and of hair felting. (C.I.B. 5,073.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.

The "Nyasaland Government Gazette" for the 9th February last contains the text of a Bill (Government Notice No. 25 of 1914) to provide for notices under Section 14 of the Imperial Copyright Act of 1911 regarding the importation of copyright works into the Nyasaland Protectorate.

**Proposed  
Prohibition of  
Importation of  
Copyright Works.**

Under this Bill it is proposed that—

"Copies made out of the Protectorate of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in the Protectorate would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Comptroller of Customs, that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into the Protectorate, shall not be so imported, and subject to the provisions of this section, shall be deemed to be prohibited imports within the meaning of the Customs Ordinance, 1906."

The Bill further provides that before any copies are detained, and proceedings taken with a view to forfeiture thereof, the Comptroller of Customs may require certain prescribed rules to be complied with.

Notice given to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise of the United Kingdom and communicated by them to the Comptroller of Customs shall be deemed to have been given by the owner to the Comptroller of Customs.

Any person aggrieved by a summary conviction of an offence under the above provisions may appeal to the High Court. (C. 2,670.)

### PARAGUAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Bill has been forwarded to the Paraguayan Minister of Finance by the Director-General of Customs which authorises the construction of one or more warehouses and quays in the port of Asuncion for the use of imported merchandise which is destined to be re-exported. Such merchandise is to pay only one tax of  $\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. (gold) *ad valorem* for storage during a period of six months or portion thereof, and if cleared for consumption in the Republic will be subject to duty at the rates of the Paraguayan Customs Tariff plus a surcharge of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. (gold) *ad valorem*.

The same measure also proposes that the principal goods imported through the Customs house at Encarnacion are to pay only half the usual rates of the Paraguayan Customs Tariff. (C. 2,551.)

**Proposed Reduction of  
Duties at Encarnacion.**

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice on page 464 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February respecting an Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries prohibiting the landing at any port or place in Great Britain of cattle, sheep, goats or swine, shipped from Ireland, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued a further Order ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 3)"], dated the 26th March, providing that cattle, sheep, goats or swine shipped from Belfast, Dundalk, Londonderry and Sligo may, on and after the 31st of March, 1914, be landed at the landing places for Irish animals at Birkenhead, Glasgow and Manchester, but only for the purpose of slaughter within the landing place, and subject to certain conditions. The Order also contains special provisions applicable to animals destined for the Birkenhead and Manchester Irish Animals Landing Places. (C.2,749.)

#### Landing of Animals from Ireland.

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from the Dominion Government copy of an Appraisers' Bulletin (No. 786), dated 10th March, 1914, giving certain Customs Decisions respecting the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Dominion of Canada.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Head- ing.	Rates of Import Duty.		
		Under the British Preferential Tariff.	Under the Intermediate Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
"Chromol"—a dressing for leather and fabrics compounded of oleic and palmitic acid ... ..	711	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	17½ % <i>ad val.</i>	17½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Arterial tubes of metal, adapted for embalmer's use ... ..	466	Free	—	Free
Veneer flooring of oak, dressed on one side, with square edges ready for laying ... ..	505	17½ % <i>ad val.</i>	—	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Paintings in oil or water colours or pastels, whether framed or not—the frame being regarded as of insignificant value relatively, when the paintings, water colours or pastels are valued at less than 20 dollars each ... ..	506	17½ % ,,	22½ % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % ,,
Wire rope for use exclusively for rigging of ships and vessels, under Regulations by the Minister of Customs—provided for under ...	695 (A)	Free	—	Free
[ <i>Note.</i> —Wire rope for use as follows is held to be dutiable, and is not classed as rigging, viz.— Wire rope lines to be used as cables. Wire rope lines for use as tow lines. Wire rope lines to be used for mooring the vessel or for holding the vessel in position.]	403 (A)	Free	—	Free

(C. 2,725.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

A copy of a further "Appraiser's Bulletin" (No. 795), dated 14th March last, has been received, stating that spring wire entitled to be entered free of duty into Canada under tariff item No. 481 should contain not less than 0.40 per cent. of carbon; and, as a general rule, should cost 40 cents and upwards per 100 pounds above the price of ordinary wire of the same size.

**Importation of Spring Wire for Wire Mattresses.** *Note.*—Item 481 of the Customs Tariff reads: "Steel wire, Bessemer soft-drawn spring, of Nos. 10, 12 and 13 gauge, respectively, and homo steel spring wire of Nos. 11 and 12 gauge, respectively, when imported by manufacturers of wire mattresses to be used exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories—Free."

(C. 2,797.)

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 774 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 26th March last, the Board of Trade have now received from their Trade Correspondent at St. John's copy of the Bill to amend the "Revenue Act, 1905," which, it is stated, has now passed the Legislature and received the assent of the Governor of Newfoundland.

The tariff amendments, which take effect from the 26th February, 1914, are the same as those previously notified in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," except that the rate of import duty on "champagne" has been raised from 4.60 dols. to 5.60 dols. per gallon.

(C.I.B. 7,393 and C. 2,833.)

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of Statutory Rules (No. 346 of 1913), dated 19th December, laying down certain regulations which have been made under the Commonwealth Customs Act 1901-1910, with effect from the above-mentioned date.

**Consolidated Customs Regulations.** These Statutory Rules cancel previous regulations issued under various Statutory Rules, but, at the same time, they prescribe other regulations which consolidate and amend those previously in force.

The Regulations regarding the re-importation of goods and samples, which are issued under Section 151 of the Customs Act and Item 446 of the Customs Tariff, have undergone some amendment, and

now read as follows:—

Regulation 111. The conditions under which—

- (a) Goods the produce of Australia, or goods brought back to Australia by the person who was the owner at the time of exportation or by the legal representative of such owner, after exportation without drawback having been paid thereon; and

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA**—*continued.*

- (b) Samples of duty-paid goods sent out of Australia may be re-imported or brought back to Australia free of duty, shall be as follow :—

GOODS OTHER THAN SAMPLES OF DUTY-PAID GOODS.

- (a) The Minister must be satisfied that the re-importation or bringing back of the goods will not unfairly disturb the market for similar goods in Australia generally or in the place where the goods are proposed to be landed.
- (b) The goods must be brought back to Australia within *two* years from the date of their exportation.
- (c) The character of the goods must in *no way* have been altered during the interval between their exportation and their return to Australia.
- (d) If the goods are of Australian manufacture, drawback of excise duty on the whole or in part of the goods must not have been paid.
- (e) If the export entry was passed in respect of the goods, the Collector must be satisfied that the goods re-imported or brought back to Australia are the goods or part of the goods specified in such export entry.
- (f) If an export entry was not passed in respect of the goods, the Collector must be satisfied by statutory declaration, or otherwise, that the goods have been re-imported into Australia within two years from the date of exportation therefrom.
- (g) If free entry is claimed under Item 446 of the Customs Tariff, 1908-1911, the Collector must further be satisfied that duty has once been paid on the goods, and that the conditions of such tariff item have been complied with.

SAMPLES OF DUTY-PAID GOODS.

- (a) The goods shall be inspected by an Officer prior to shipment.
- (b) The Officer's services may be charged for at the rate of 1s. 6d. per hour if the inspection is made during official hours, and at the rate of 2s. per hour if the inspection is made outside official hours.
- (c) An export entry, in accordance with prescribed Form, shall be made and passed, giving full particulars of the samples intended to be shipped.
- (d) Drawback of duty must not have been paid thereon.
- (e) The goods must be re-imported into Australia within *twelve months* from the date of their exportation therefrom.
- (f) The goods shall, on re-importation, be entered as "Returned Samples," and shall be verified with the original export entry by an Officer, whose services may be charged for as under section (b) above.

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.

The Regulations laid down under section 54 of the Customs Act respecting the standards for tea have been somewhat amended, and are now as follows:—

Regulation No. 28. Tea which does not comply with the following standard of strength and purity shall be deemed unfit for human use:—

- (1) The extract obtained by boiling the tea with 100 parts by weight of distilled water for one hour shall be not less than 30 per cent.
- (2) The ash obtained by incinerating the tea in a porcelain crucible shall not be more than 8 per cent.
- (3) The portion of the ash soluble in boiling distilled water, called the "soluble ash," shall not be less than 3 per cent.

The above percentages are to be calculated on the weight of the tea dried for 3 hours in a water bath with the water kept briskly boiling.

In cases where, as the result of the analysis, it appears that the tea is a prohibited import, the notice to the owner of the report of the Analyst shall be in prescribed form.

The Regulations further provide, *inter alia*. for—

Carriage, boat and lighter licences.

Working days and hours, and overtime rates.

Landing of baggage.

Importation of butter substitutes.

[Such butter substitutes are prohibited, unless coloured a distinct pink colour by an admixture of alkanet root, and each package distinctly branded with the name of the article contained therein.]

Sizes of packages for importation of spirits, tobacco, &c.

Entry and clearance of goods.

Warehousing of goods.

Manufacture of goods in licensed warehouses.

Delivery of goods from warehouse for home consumption or export.

Rents and charges payable for goods warehoused in King's Warehouses.

Ship's stores.

Samples allowed free of duty.

Under-valuation of *ad valorem* goods, &c.

Deposits, refunds, or rebates of duty.

Drawbacks of duty.

Customs agents' licences and other

Miscellaneous matters.

The Regulations, which also lay down certain prescribed Forms,\* may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 7,013 and C. 2,669.)

\* The Comptroller is empowered to permit the continuance of the old Forms up to the 1st May, 1914, in cases where such Forms differ from those previously prescribed.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

A copy of a By Law (No. 285), dated 11th February, 1914, has been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia notifying that various articles may be admitted free of duty under item No. 362 of the Customs Tariff 1908-11, when used solely in the application of the Montessori System of Kindergarten teaching.

The list of articles specified in the By-Law, which is of some length, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 7,395 and C. 285.)

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to applications received by the Inter-State Commission for tariff investigation, the Board of Trade have now been informed by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia that the following further lists of applications received by the Commission have been issued:—

Tariff No.	Articles.	Present Rate of Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.

APPLICATIONS FOR FURTHER TARIFF ASSISTANCE.

146	Peg tooth harrows ... ..	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Unspecified	Yeast, compressed, dried or liquid... ..	Free	Free
357 (A)	Account books ... ..	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Unspecified.	} Micanite in all forms ... ..	Various	Various
Various.			

APPLICATIONS FOR IMPOSITION OF DUTIES ON ARTICLES NOW EXEMPT.

338	Turquoise (including artificial) ... ..	Free	Free
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APPLICATIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF PRESENT DUTIES.

79	Matches, &c.— In boxes containing 100 or less of matches or vestas—per gross of boxes and relatively for larger sizes ... ..	1s.	6d.
170 (A)	Cowbells; dog, watering, manger and hobble chains; name plates and split links ... ..	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
170 (A)	Unfinished stampings and minor pieces used in the manufacture of electroplated goods... ..	30 % ..	25 % ..



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Tariff No.	Articles.	Present Rate of Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.

APPLICATIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF PRESENT DUTIES—continued.

170 (E)	Vehicle parts, viz., whip sockets, malleable iron castings... ..	1½d. per lb.	1½d. per lb.
380 (B)	Other ... ..	40 % ad val.	35 % ad val.
230	Blackening—including dressings, inks, stains, pastes and polishes for leather, furniture oils, pastes and polishes, floor polishes and bronzing and metal liquids ... ..	40 % "	35 % "
250	Glass, viz.—		
(A)	Polished and patent plate, n.e.i. ...	11s. per 100 sup. ft.	10s. per 100 sup. ft.
(B)	Sheet, viz.—Plain clear... ..	2s. 3d. per 100 sup. ft.	2s. per 100 sup. ft.
253 (A)	Glassware used in the manufacture of		
259 (C)	electro-plated goods ... ..	25 % ad val.	20 % ad val.
306 (A)	Punching mallets, smashers, buggy trees, and saddle trees (wholly or chiefly of wood) ... ..	35 % "	30 % "
303*(B)	Awl hafts ... ..	20 % "	15 % "
352 (A)	Leather manufactures, n.e.i. leather cut into shape; harness, n.e.i. razor straps; whips, including keepers, thongs and lashes ... ..	30 % "	25 % "
352 (B)	Stallion bars; winker plates, hame hooks and whip handles ... ..	30 % "	25 % "
352 (B)	Harness and buggy saddles (including metal saddle trees) ... ..	6s. each	5s. each
	(Saddle trees pay the <i>ad valorem</i> rate.)	or	or
	(whichever rate returns the higher duty.)	30 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
353 (B)	Leather, viz., Patent and enamelled ...	2d. per sq. ft.	2d. per sq. ft.
	Calf, other than patent and enamelled	15 % ad val.	15 % ad val.
	N.e.i. ... ..	20 % "	20 % "
356 (C)	Australian Directories ... ..	6d. per lb.	6d. per lb.
398	Collar twine and whip-cord ... ..	25 % ad val.	25 % ad val.
422	Beaver board ... ..	25 % "	25 % "
	(or alternatively for increased duty on three-ply veneer)		
162 (C)	Extra knives imported with guillotine (paper cutting) ... ..	25 % "	20 % ad val.
170 (A)	Holders for twine, on reels, and holders for paper on reels ... ..	30 % "	25 % "
170 (A)	Snaphooks; drawer handles; pulls; ticket holders ... ..	30 % "	25 % "
184	Bolts and nuts (small) ... ..	25 % "	20 % "
299 (A)	Reading stands; bed tables; adjustable reclining chairs and couches; mechanical bedsteads and bedlifts; commode chairs and commodes; bed-rests and leg-rests (for invalids) ... ..	35 % "	30 % "
303 (R)	Three-ply veneer ... ..	5s. per 100 sup. ft.	5s. per 100 sup. ft.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.—continued.**

Tariff No.	Articles.	Present Rate of Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
APPLICATIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF PRESENT DUTIES—continued.			
356(1(1))	Wrapping paper of all kinds, weighing 15 lbs. or under, per ream of 480 sheets, 20 inches by 30 inches ... ..	5s. per cwt.	<b>4s. 6d. per cwt.</b>
(L)	Paper bags (applicant desires duty to be imposed <i>ad val.</i> ) ... ..	9s. "	<b>8s. 6d. "</b>
(N)	Millboard ... ..	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>Free</b>
372	Hand propelled tricycles and similar vehicles (for invalids) ... .. (whichever rate returns the higher duty).	25s. each or 30 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>20s. each or 25 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
380 (A)	Bath chairs and invalids' carriages; spinal carriages; hand propelled vehicles, other than tricycles, indoor or outdoor (for invalids) ... ..	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>35 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
398	Twine manufactured in the United Kingdom ... ..	—	25 % "
398	Pink tape ... ..	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % "
419 (B)	Oil and water colour paintings ... .. (whichever rate returns the higher duty).	£1 each or 25 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>£1 each or 25 % <i>ad val.</i></b>

(C.I.B. 7,402.)

APPLICATIONS IN OPPOSITION TO SUGGESTED INCREASED OR NEW DUTIES.

162 (c)	Machinery used in paper and stationery trade ... ..	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>20 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
173	Metal type ... ..	20 % "	20 % "
262	Printing roller composition ... ..	35 % "	35 % "
356(I)(1)	Wrapping papers ... ..		
356 (J)	Cartridge and blotting papers ... ..	5s. per cwt.	<b>4s. 6d. per cwt.</b>
(K)	Strawboards ... ..	1s. 6d. "	1s. 6d. "
(L)	Paper bags ... ..	9s. "	<b>8s. 6d. "</b>
357 (A)	Stationery, manufactured ... ..	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>25 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
358	Printing and stencilling inks n.e.i. ... (whichever rate returns the higher duty).	6¼d. per lb. or 30 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>6d. per lb. or 25 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
359	News printing ink invoiced at 6d. and under per lb. and in packages containing not less than 1 cwt. ... ..	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>25 % <i>ad val.</i></b>

APPLICATION FOR THE IMPOSITION OF EXPORT DUTIES.

Raw Hides.

(C.I.B. 6,924 and C.I.B. 7,402.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

With reference to previous notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have also received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed reports of evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in connection with the Paper and Piano Industries.

These Reports, which appeared in various issues of the Melbourne "Age," may be consulted by British Traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 6,924 and C.I.B. 7,402.)

The Board of Trade have also received copy of a Supplement (No. 17) to the Customs Tariff Guide, 1908-11, dated 5th February, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Commonwealth.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Bicycles, tricycles, &c.—			
Springs, unplated, part of unassembled seat of side-car fittings for motor cycle ... ..	379	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Electrical appliances— *Bases; trolley pole—			
Ears, brass, for use on overhead wires of electric tramways ... ..	178 (D)	17½ % "	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Frogs, brass trailing, for use on overhead wires of electric tramways ...			
* Poles, trolley, for use in connection with electric tramcars ... ..			
Indicator—Gas leak indicator, an instrument to detect the presence of gas ...	448 (A)	Free	Free
Lights—Ruby reflex rear light, being coloured glass in metal frame—			
If for use on cycles ... ..	378	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Otherwise... ..	249	30 % "	25 % "
Machinery and agricultural implements—			
*Monotype parts—			
Air compressor ... ..	162 (C)	25 % "	20 % "
Condensing tank ... ..	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % "
Ring, finger, with rubber bulb, to be used as a squirt ... ..	326	25 % "	20 % "
Spots—Textile spots for billiard tables ...	108	30 % "	25 % "
Springs, gramophone, being similar to clock main springs... ..	340	5 % "	Free
Tomatoes, puree concentree ... ..	61 (A)	20 % "	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Traps, rabbit, with wrought iron peg permanently attached by means of a chain, including the chain and peg ... ..	210	5 % "	Free

\* Revised decision.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Tubes—Glass tubes, capacity 3 fluid drams, threaded to take a metal cap (including the cap). These tubes are considered to be jars not bottles ... ..	259 (A)	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Vehicles and parts thereof— * Motor vehicles and parts— Steam waggons for use on the high-ways, if fitted for carrying a load, and if the primary use is not for tractive purposes, are dutiable under the items 380 (D) and (E), viz. :— Bodies of motor cars, lorries, and waggons, including dashboards, footboards and mudguards— (1) Single-seated bodies... (2) Double-seated bodies.. (3) Bodies with fixed or movable canopy tops, e.g., landaulette, limousine, taxi-cab and similar types, and n.e.i. Chassis of motor cars, lorries, and waggons (but not including rubber tyres) ...	380 (D)	£17 each £24 10s. each	£15 each £21 „
	„	£42 each	£36 „
	380 (E)	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Wafers, for fastening tips to billiard cues ...	261 (B)	30 % „	25 % <i>ad val.</i>

\* Revised decision.

(C. 2,765.)

**DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.**

The "New Zealand Gazette" of the 5th February contains copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1,074), dated 4th February, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into the Dominion.

**Customs  
Decisions.**

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
"Accumulators," being cylinders containing dissolved acetylene gas ... ..	271	Free	Free
*Braids, silk, ¼-in. wide and under, of all plain colours, for making bows on leather hat linings ... ..	482	Free	Free

\* Revised decision.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—continued.**

Articles	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Chocolate confectionery in 2 lb. cardboard boxes with fancy lettering or tied with ribbons or silk ... ..	6	24 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Handles, metal, specially imported for manufacture of clauber brushes ... ..	482	Free	Free
Machinery, viz.—			
Blackman electric forge-blower, parts to be separately classified as under—			
Blower ... ..	182	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Motor ... ..	169	15 % "	10 % "
"Mendets," for mending leaks in granite ware, cooking utensils, hot-water bags, &c. ...	178	30 % "	20 % "
Motor vehicle, the "Magnet," being a three-wheeled cycle car ... ..	199	20 % "	20 % "
Chassis for same, whether attached or unattached to such vehicle ... ..	430	Free	Free
*Paper transfers for machinery, containing name of agent or merchant, not being a manufacturer ... ..	142	3½d. per lb.	3d. per lb.
Screws, coach, square-headed ... ..	178	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Wood laths, 5-ft. long, rounded on one side ...	201	30 % "	20 % "

\* Revised decision.

(C. 2,767.)

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 58) dated 25th February, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Union of

**Customs Decisions.**

South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Creamy custard powder (Pearce Duff's) and cream custard "Homestead" ...	175	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
"Herroline" (for increasing the driving power of petrol) ... ..	28	1d. per imp. gal.	Nil
"Karo" (a syrup) ... ..	37 (B)	3s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	Nil
Kellogg's toasted corn flakes ... ..	175	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Sacchosoline (used in manufacture of mineral waters) ... ..	37 (B)	3s. 6d. per 100 lbs.	Nil
Toasted rice flakes and toasted wheat flakes ... ..	175	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
"Watrole" (an hydraulic lubricant) ...	175	15 % "	3 % "

(C. 2,805.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 477-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February last relative to the importation into the Cape of Good Hope of vegetables artificially "greened" with copper salts, the Board of Trade have now received, through H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa, copy of a Government Notice (No. 328 of 1914), dated 26th February, stating that the presence of copper salts in vegetables and foodstuffs to the extent of over half a grain of metallic copper per pound weight being, in the opinion of the Administrator of the "Sale of Food and Drugs and Seeds Act No. 5 of 1890 (Cape)," injurious to health, the attention of importers and all others concerned is directed to sections 3, 7 and 21 of the above-mentioned Act regarding the sale and importation of foodstuffs containing ingredients injurious to health.

[*Note.*—The sections of the Cape Act referred to above provide for the prohibition of the mixing of injurious ingredients and of selling the same, the sale of compounded articles of food and protection from offences by giving of label, and the examination on importation of suspected articles, respectively.] (C.I.B. 7,049.)

**NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Government Notice (No. 22 of 1914), dated 2nd February, which amends the "Diseases of Animals Ordinance, 1903," of the Nyasaland Protectorate.

Under this Notice, the prohibition of the importation of animals from Portuguese East Africa is removed, under the following conditions:—

1. No animals shall be imported, except by the contractor in charge of the construction of the Central Africa Railway, and only for use as draught or riding animals in connection with such construction.
2. Such animals shall be imported into the Lower Shire District only, and shall not be removed therefrom, unless they are certified therefrom to be free from disease by a Government Veterinary Officer.
3. Animals of the following kinds only shall be imported—
 

Horses.	Mules.
Donkeys.	Trek oxen.
4. No animal shall be imported until a Government Veterinary Officer has certified that, in his opinion, it does not suffer from any disease which would render its importation undesirable.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NYASALAND PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

The Notice further adds "Port Herald" to the list of stations or ports of entry at which animals may be imported. (C. 2,671.)

**Importation of Animals at Port Herald Permitted.**

**FINLAND.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of the following information respecting the Customs treatment of certain articles on importation into Finland:—

**Customs Decisions.**

[1 Finnish mark (100 penni) = 9·6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Earthnuts</i> in the shell ... ..	83	100 kilogs. 10 00
<i>Earthnut cakes</i> (fodder) ... ..	33	Free
<i>Earthnuts, cut into pieces</i> , as substitutes for almonds, scented or unscented ... ..	82	100 kilogs. 40 00
<i>Pure, clarified honey</i> , without addition of cane sugar ... ..	86	100 kilogs. } gross } 10 00
<i>Cresol, raw (cresolum crudum)</i> , for chemists' and other use ... ..	130 (2)	100 kilogs. 5 90
<i>Electric pocket lamps</i> , gilt or silver-plated... ..	231 (c)	" 47 10
<i>Wooden lengths for frames</i> , with insertion of chalk composition or other material, even partly gilt or bronzed ... ..	244 (1) 2	" 21 20
<i>Wooden lengths for frames</i> , gilt or bronzed throughout ... ..	244 (1) 3	" 58 80
<i>Coarse jute or hemp tissues with cotton warp</i> , irrespective of the number of threads per square centimetre ... ..	263 (5)	" 70 60
<i>Motor spirit</i> , composed of spirit and benzine, and mixed with acetone ... ..	—	Prohibited.

*Samples of tissues* (Tariff No. 54).—In each collection of samples, separately bound, only one sample of each kind of cloth will be allowed to enter free of duty, and only one collection of the same patterns will be delivered to the importer free of duty.

Pieces of cloth exceeding 44½ centimetres in length may not be reduced to that size by cutting. (C. 2,571.)

**BELGIAN CONGO.**

With reference to the notice which appeared at page 32 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd April, 1913, respecting a Decree authorising the Belgian Government to convert, by Royal Edict, the *ad valorem* duties now levied on imports into the Belgian Congo into equivalent specific duties, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Belgian Royal Edict, dated the 2nd March, providing that, *from the 1st October, 1914*, the existing *ad valorem* duties on the undermentioned articles shall be superseded by specific duties, as shown in the following statement:—

**Forthcoming Application of Specific Duties to Certain Articles.**

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### BELGIAN CONGO—continued.

[Franc (100 centimes) = 9·6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs ; hectolitre = 22 gallons.]

Articles.	Specific Rates of Duty leviable from the 1st October, 1914.	
		Frs. cts.
Matches ... ..	100 kilogs.	5 00
Starch and non-alimentary fecule ... ..	"	4 00
Butter—		
Natural butter, fresh or salted ... ..	"	30 00
Margarine and other artificial butter ... ..	"	13 00
<p><i>Note.</i>—All substances or preparations suitable for alimentary purposes, which are similar to butter as regards external characteristics, are to be regarded as margarine. This term also includes alimentary fats other than butter which are similar to butter as regards external characteristics, such as appearance, consistence, colour, smell, taste.</p> <p>By artificial butter is understood all edible mixtures of fats (stearine, oleine, margarine) and of oil, such as artificial lard, mixture of oleo-margarine and oil, &amp;c.</p>		
Steel cables ... ..	"	7 00
Cocoa, prepared—		
Chocolate ... ..	"	30 00
Other products ... ..	"	30 00
Coffee—		
Not roasted... ..	"	16 00
Roasted or ground ... ..	"	20 00
Chicory, burnt or ground ... ..	"	6 00
Common glue ( <i>colle forte</i> ) and other glue ... ..	"	8 00
Mineral waters ... ..	} Bottle Half-bottle	0 08 0 05
Essence of turpentine ... ..	100 kilogs.	10 00
Flours, alimentary—		
Of wheat ... ..	"	3 50
Other ... ..	"	3 00
Cheese of all kinds ... ..	"	20 00
Tar :		
Mineral tar ... ..	} 100 kilogs. gross weight	} 1 00
Vegetable tar ... ..	} 100 kilogs. gross weight	} 2 20
Vegetable oils :		
Olive oil ... ..	100 kilogs.	14 00
Linseed oil ... ..	"	9 00
Other ... ..	"	8 00
Milk and cream :		
Milk, liquid ... ..	"	2 00
Milk, condensed, without sugar or with sugar added ... ..	"	9 50
Cream ... ..	"	13 00
Bread and ships' biscuit ... ..	"	4 00
Gingerbread ... ..	"	9 00
Beads of glass and porcelain ... ..	"	19 00
Potatoes ... ..	} 100 kilogs. gross weight	} 1 00
Vegetable resins ... ..	} 100 kilogs. gross weight	} 3 00
Husked rice ... ..	} 100 kilogs. gross weight	} 3 00



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BELGIAN CONGO**—*continued.*

Articles.	Specific Rates of Duty leviable from the 1st October, 1914.
	Frs. cts.
Soaps :	
Toilet soaps ... ..	100 kilogs. 18 00
<i>Note.</i> —This heading includes soaps, scented or not, in balls, in cakes, in paste, in powder, &c., used for toilet purposes or having the ordinary form of toilet soaps, and medicinal soaps in any form.	
Other soap :	
Hard .. .. .	" 7 00
Soft ... .. .	" 4 00
Salt :	
Refined, white ... .. .	{ 100 kilogs. } 0 60
Crude or refined, other than white ... .. .	{ 100 kilogs. } 0 50
Refined sugar... .. .	100 kilogs. 4 50
Tea ... .. .	" 45 00
Tissues of cotton, pure (tissues containing not more than 5 per cent. of textile materials other than cotton are assimilated to "tissues of cotton, pure")—	
Plain or figured—	
Unbleached—	
1st class (weighing 17 kilogrammes or more per 100 square metres)—having in warp and weft, in a square of 5 millimetres side—	
25 threads or less ... .. .	" 20 00
26 to 35 threads ... .. .	" 30 00
36 threads or more... .. .	" 40 00
2nd class (weighing 12 or more but less than 17 kilogrammes per 100 square metres)—having in warp and weft, in a square of 5 millimetres side—	
25 threads or less ... .. .	" 25 00
26 to 35 threads ... .. .	" 40 00
36 threads or more ... .. .	" 55 00
3rd class (weighing 8 or more but less than 12 kilogrammes per 100 square metres)—having in warp and weft, in a square of 5 millimetres side—	
25 threads or less ... .. .	" 30 00
26 to 35 threads ... .. .	" 45 00
36 threads or more ... .. .	" 60 00
4th class (weighing less than 8 kilogrammes per 100 square metres)—having in warp and weft, in a square of 5 millimetres side—	
25 threads or less ... .. .	" 40 00
26 to 35 threads ... .. .	" 55 00
36 threads or more ... .. .	" 80 00
Other than unbleached (comprising tissues dressed, bleached, dyed, mercerised, printed, or manufactured in whole or in part with dyed or mercerised threads)—	
1st class (weighing 17 kilogrammes or more per 100 square metre)—having in warp and weft, in a square of 5 millimetres side—	
25 threads or less ... .. .	" 30 00
26 to 35 threads ... .. .	" 40 00
36 threads or more ... .. .	" 50 00

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### BELGIAN CONGO—continued.

Articles.	Specific Rates of Duty leviable from the 1st October, 1914.	
Tissues of cotton— <i>continued.</i>		Frs. cts.
Plain or figured— <i>continued.</i>		
Other than unbleached— <i>continued.</i>		
2nd class (weighing 12 or more but less than 17 kilogrammes per 100 square metres)—having in warp and weft, in a square of 5 millimetres side—		
25 threads or less ... ..	100 kilogs.	35 00
26 to 35 threads ... ..	"	50 00
36 threads or more ... ..	"	65 00
3rd class (weighing 8 or more but less than 12 kilogrammes per 100 square metres)—having in warp and weft, in a square of 5 millimetres side—		
25 threads or less ... ..	"	45 00
26 to 35 threads ... ..	"	60 00
36 threads or more ... ..	"	75 00
4th class (weighing less than 8 kilogrammes per 100 square metres)—having in warp and weft, in a square of 5 millimetres side—		
25 threads or less ... ..	"	55 00
26 to 35 threads ... ..	"	70 00
36 threads or more ... ..	"	95 00
<p><i>Note.</i>—The class of "plain or figured tissues" includes all tissues in the piece or in cut lengths, even simply hemmed or provided with fringes not sewn or otherwise fastened on (<i>non rapportées</i>), but excludes special wares, such as blankets (<i>couvertures</i>), embroideries and lace, felts, trimmings and ribbon makers' wares, carpets, velvets and plushes, lacy tissues, tulle, and other meshed tissues.</p> <p>The counting of the threads of tissues of this class is performed by taking as the basis the total number of single threads contained in warp and weft in a square with a side of 5 millimetres. Double, treble, &amp;c., threads, and twisted threads, count for as many units as they contain single threads. In the case of tissues in which close woven and open-woven parts alternate, the classification is decided by the average number of threads.</p>		
<p>Swans' down blankets (<i>couvertures molletonnées</i>) not figured (including blankets in the piece or cut, even hemmed, bordered, or provided with fringes), weighing per square metre—</p>		
Less than 325 grammes—		
Unbleached ... ..	"	19 00
<p><i>Note.</i>—Blankets manufactured with threads of waste of various mixed shades are regarded as "unbleached"; as are also blankets of this kind, or blankets made of unbleached threads, even if they have on two of their edges a band composed of coloured stripes.</p>		
Bleached, dyed, printed, or manufactured with bleached or dyed threads ... ..	"	26 00
325 grammes or more—		
Unbleached ... ..	"	16 00
<p><i>Note.</i>—(See Note above.)</p>		
Bleached, dyed, printed, or manufactured with bleached or dyed threads ... ..	"	23 00
Blankets, other (including blankets woven on Jacquard loom, chequered blankets ( <i>tissées "quadrillé"</i> ), and also blankets of tissues other than swans' down ( <i>non molletonnées</i> ), or of figured tissues of the gofferé, piqué, reps, and similar classes) ... ..		10 % <i>ad val.</i> *
All other tissues ... ..		10 % " *

\* The present *ad valorem* duty is temporarily maintained in force.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BELGIAN CONGO**—*continued.*

Articles.	Specific Rates of Duty leviable from the 1st October, 1914.
Ordinary window glass ... ..	100 kilogs. gross weight   3 00
Wines—	Frs. cts.
In casks ... ..	Hectolitre 8 50
In bottles (including wines imported in demijohns, <i>bonbonnes</i> , jars, and other similar receptacles having a capacity not exceeding 8 litres)—	
Sparkling wines ... ..	" 60 00
Other ... ..	" 20 00
<i>Note.</i> —Under the heading "wines" are included only wines manufactured from the juice of fruits and contain- ing not more than 24 per cent. of alcohol. Wines containing more than 24 per cent. of alcohol are regarded as liqueurs.	

(C. 2,740.)

**FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice at page 580 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th December, 1913, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a proposal for reducing the margin of error, which is to be permitted in declarations respecting the weight of goods imported into France, from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. (instead of 1 per cent., as originally proposed) was adopted by the Chamber of Deputies on the 23rd March. (C. 2,823.)

**Margin allowed for errors  
in Customs Declarations.  
Amendment by Chamber  
of Deputies.**

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 2nd March contains a schedule showing recent decisions of the French Customs Department as to the tariff classification of a number of articles which are not specified in the existing French Customs Tariff. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

**Customs  
Decisions.**

Articles.	To be classed for Tariff purposes as—
Binding substance ( <i>agglomérat</i> ) for briquettes, &c., with base of pitch or tar of petroleum or schist ... ..	198.—Heavy petroleum oils, &c.
Yarns of artificial silk, bleached... ..	381 <i>bis</i> .—Yarns of artificial silk, unbleached.
Coffee mills of which the case (or recipient) is coated with celluloid (over a chromograph or not)—the celluloid parts not being merely unimportant parts ... ..	641 <i>bis</i> .—Small wares ( <i>tabletterie</i> ) of celluloid.
Down cleaners for spinning frames (pieces of metal fitted with sheets of cards, furnished with teeth, on leather or on tissue) ... ..	528.—Sheets or fillets of cards, fur- nished with teeth, on leather, of the least highly taxed category.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRANCE—continued.**

Articles.	To be classed for Tariff purposes as :—
Double oxalate of potassium and titanium ...	282.—Chemical products, not specified, other than with base of alcohol.
Sulphothyol ... ..	
Locks for trunks, boxes, &c., with hasp ( <i>morailon</i> ), removable or not, and fixed by the mechanism of the lock itself—the whole, including the hasp ... ..	559.—Locks according to kind.
Solder, in small rods, of ordinary cast iron containing less than 5 % of silicon and less than 15 % of manganese ... ..	205.—Foundry pick and forge pick containing less than 15 % of manganese.

*Bogies provided with sets of wheels.*—The component parts (bogey, sets of wheels, brakes, parts of brakes, &c.) are dutiable separately.

*Reels or films for cinematographs, with impressions.*—As it is usually impossible to determine the origin of the film itself, the films with impressions are to be considered as originating in the country where they were exposed.

A Ministerial decision of the 16th February alters paragraph 29 of the "Preliminary Dispositions to the French Tariff" to read as follows, the matter printed in italics being additional to the former text:—

"*In principle, Ministerial decisions and decisions of the (Customs) Administration, of general application, take effect from the date on which they are notified to Customs Offices.*

"*Nevertheless, decisions respecting the application of the Tariff are, after being notified to the Customs service by means of circulars or 'Lettre commune,' inserted in the 'Journal Officiel,' and, in so far as new assimilations are concerned, become effective after the period specified in paragraph 15\* above. As an exception to this rule, the period which elapses before a decision becomes operative is extended to one month from the date of its publication in the "Journal Officiel" in the case of decisions which subject goods to a higher rate of duty than that which they formerly paid.*"

(C. 2,722.)

**ITALY.**

The following is the substance of some decisions respecting the tariff treatment of various articles on importation into Italy, which are contained in a Bulletin of the Italian Ministry of Finance recently received at the Board of Trade :—

**Customs  
Decisions.**

\* Paragraph 15 provides that Laws and Decrees published in the "Journal Officiel" are to become effective :—

In Paris, one clear day after promulgation ;

Elsewhere, one clear day after the "Journal Officiel" containing them is received in the head office of the district (*arrondissement*).

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### ITALY—continued.

*Roasted coffee (tare regulation).*—The legal tares established for coffee are to be regarded as applicable only to coffee in the natural state. Roasted coffee imported in receptacles of tinsplate, each one of which is placed within a case of common rough wood, is dutiable according to the real net weight, the tinsplate receptacles being dutiable separately, according to kind.

*Apparatus for giving electric shocks, in the form of small cabinets intended to be placed on tables or other articles of furniture, and set in action by the insertion of a coin in a slot,* are to be classified under the head of "Mercerie." If the metallic wires through which the current is conducted are covered with silk, the articles are dutiable as "fine" "Mercerie" (Tariff No. 454b; duty, 150 lire per 100 kilogs.).

*Glass insulators with bush (manicotto)—internal—of iron,* dutiable as "wares of glass with ornaments or accessories of other materials" (Tariff No. 359c; duty, 18 lire per 100 kilogs.).

*Portfolios of pegamoided cotton tissue, strengthened internally with cardboard,* dutiable as "common" "Mercerie" (Tariff No. 454a; duty, 80 lire per 100 kilogs.).

(C. 2,151.)

[100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs.; lira (100 ct.) = 9.61.]

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A recent Circular of the United States Treasury Department (T.D. 34,221) contains copy of an Act of Congress, approved January 17th, 1914, which amends the Act of February 9th, 1909, entitled "An Act to prohibit the importation and use of opium for other than medicinal purposes."

The new Act, together with the Regulations which have been issued by the Treasury Department to give effect thereto, may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The following is the substance of some rulings of the United States Treasury Department respecting the application of the United States Tariff Act of 3rd October, 1913, which have recently been received at the Board of Trade:—

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Flash-light cases</i> composed of metal, for manufacture into electric pocket lamps to be carried on or about the person (T.D. 34203) .. .. .	356	60 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Sludge machines.</i> —The term "sludge machines" in paragraph 441 of the Tariff is limited to centrifugal machines of the kind chiefly used for drying sludge emanating from sewage and for separating the particles thereof (T.D. 34211) ... .. .	441	Free

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Jacquard figured cotton table damask</i> (T.D. 34223)...	258	30 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Metal rosaries</i> valued at more than 20 cents per dozen pieces (T.D. 34235) ... ..	356	60 % "
<i>Potato flour</i> obtained by reducing entire potatoes to the state of flour by desiccating and grinding, is dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article (T D. 34236) ... ..	385	15 % "
<i>Dogskins and goatskins, dressed</i> (T.D. 34237)...	348	10 % "

*Chocolate and cocoa coverings.*—Under paragraph 231 of the Tariff Act of 1913, the phrase "outer packing case or other covering" comprehends all of the covering around the outside of the contents of the package, whether one covering or more, as where, *e.g.*, the wooden case is lined with tin or zinc or is covered with burlap. All other coverings, being inner, should be considered as "immediate," and included in the weight and value. (T.D. 34,111.)

*Iron or steel drums,* of either United States or foreign manufacture, used for the shipment of glycerine or other chemicals ("all substances which are scientifically or commercially known as chemicals") from the United States may be re-imported free of duty under paragraph 404 of the Tariff, on compliance with the regulations which have been issued by the Treasury Department. (T.D. 34,112.)

*Naphthalin and camphor* imported in the form of balls and tablets do not fall within the proviso of paragraph 17 of the Tariff Act of 1913.\* (T. D. 34,199.)

*Mother flowering bulbs.*—Invoices must specifically indicate which of the bulbs in a consignment are mature mother flowering bulbs, and an affidavit must be submitted from the ultimate consignee stating that the bulbs are imported for propagating purposes and are intended exclusively for such purposes, if such bulbs are to be entitled to free entry under paragraph 210 of the Tariff Act of 1913. (T. D. 34,206.)

*Cotton hosiery* of the kinds provided for in paragraph 260 of the Tariff, *cotton gloves,* also provided for in paragraph 260, and *wool blankets* provided for in paragraph 289, are dutiable at the rates prescribed by the two paragraphs in question *even though the articles are embroidered.* (T. D. 34,207.)

**MEXICO.**

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Consul-General at Mexico that a Mexican Presidential Decree of the 3rd March, which was published in the "Diario Oficial" of the same date, imposes export duties at the rates shown below on live stock exported from Mexico:—

\* This proviso is as follows:—

*Provided,* That chemicals, drugs, medicinal and similar substances, whether dutiable or free, imported in capsules, pills, tablets, lozenges, troches, ampoules, jubes, or similar forms, shall be dutiable at not less than 25 per centum *ad valorem.*

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**MEXICO**—*continued.*

	Rate of Export Duty.
Horses and cattle ... ..	40 pesos per head.
Foals and calves ... ..	15 " " "
NOTE.—This heading includes only such foals and calves as are still being suckled and accompany their mothers.	
Mules ... ..	20 " " "
Pigs and sucking pigs ... ..	3 centavos per kilog.
Goats and sheep ... ..	2 pesos per head.
Kids and lambs ... ..	1 peso " "

NOTE.—This heading includes only such kids and lambs as are still being suckled and accompany their mothers.

[Peso (100 centavos)=2s. 0½d. ; kilog.=2·2046 lbs.] (7,374.)

**VENEZUELA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Venezuelan Decree providing that fountain pens (*plumas fuente*), containing no more gold than that in the nib which forms a part of the pen, are to be included in Class VI. of the Venezuelan Customs Tariff, and are therefore to be subject on importation into Venezuela to a duty (including the various surtaxes leviable) of 3·914 *bolivares* per kilogramme gross weight. (C. 2,625.)

[Bolívar=9·6d. ; kilogramme=2·2046 lbs. avoirdupois.]

**CHILE.**

The Chilean "Diario Oficial" for the 2nd February contains a Law (No. 2863), dated the 29th January, providing for certain alterations in the Customs Tariff of the Republic, which were to come into force 60 days from the date of the publication of the Law in the "Diario Oficial:—

*Article 1* of this Law provides that the following headings are to be raised in *Article 6* of the Customs Tariff Law of December 23rd, 1897:—

Articles manufactured of knitted (tricot) cotton tissues ... ..	2 pesos per kilog. (including the packing).
Articles manufactured of knitted (tricot) woollen or linen tissues ... ..	3·50 pesos per kilog. (including the packing).
Knitted (tricot) tissues of cotton ... ..	1·25 peso per kilog. net weight.

*Article 2* provides that after a period of two years from the date of promulgation of the present Law, *woollen and linen yarns* are to pay a specific duty of 30 centavos per kilogramme (including the packing). This duty is to remain in force for a period of two years, and will then be raised to 60 centavos.

From the 1st January, 1921, *cotton yarns* are to pay a specific duty of 12 centavos per kilogramme (including the packing). This duty is to remain in force for a period of two years, and will then be raised to 24 centavos per kilogramme. (C. 2,799.)

[Peso (100 centavos) = 18d. ; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.]

## EXCISE REGULATIONS.

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 603 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 5th March last respecting the amended Excise Regulations under Statutory Rules No. 345 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of an Order (No. 1708), dated 20th February, 1914, stating

**Manufacture  
and Sale of  
Scents and  
Toilet  
Preparations.**

that it will be deemed a sufficient compliance with item No. 11 of the Commonwealth "Excise Tariff Act, 1906" and the regulations relating to the manufacture of scents and toilet preparations (Statutory Rules No. 345 of 1913) if the Australian spirit be converted into a primary perfume by the addition of other Australian products to such an extent as to effectively denature the spirits.

With regard to Regulation No. 119 in the above-mentioned rules, it is stated that the perfume may be put up in containers having a capacity not exceeding one gallon, for sale to perfume manufacturers and hairdressers.

[Note—The regulation No. 119 provides that spirits for use in the manufacture of scents and toilet preparations, when mixed with the approved ingredients, shall be put up in such sized bottles or packages as the Comptroller may from time to time prescribe.]

(C. 2,840.)

### DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette" for the 12th February, 1914, contains copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1,065), dated 5th February, which rescinds various regulations which have been made under the Beer Duty Acts of 1908 and 1913 and, at the same time, lays down certain other regulations under those Acts, with effect from 5th February, 1914.

**Regulations  
under Beer Duty  
Acts.**

These regulations, which relate to the sale and removal for consumption of beer in the Dominion, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 2,766.)

## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### NORWAY.

The Acting British Consul at Christiania (Mr. H. C. Dick) reports that the Bergenske Steamship Company has invited public subscription for a further issue of 2,500,000 kroner in ordinary shares, bringing its total capital up to 8,000,000 kroner. The prospectus states that the company now has 36 vessels with a gross tonnage of 34,817 tons, but more vessels are required for the service between the west coast of Norway and the east coast of South

**Expansion of  
Steamship  
Companies.**



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*Shipping and Transport.*


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**NORWAY**—*continued.*

America, for the fresh fish trade from north Norway, for the service to England, and for coasting trade along the Norwegian coast.

The Nordenfjeldske Steamship Company, which has a fleet of 34 steamers of an aggregate gross tonnage of 28,000 tons, is also increasing its capital to a total of 5,000,000 kroner by the issue of ordinary shares to the value of 1,500,000 kroner. This increase is stated to be mainly required for the purposes of the new service between Norway and South America which is to be maintained by these two companies jointly.

(C. 2,398.)

In connection with the foregoing the British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. F. S. Filliter) reports that the Bergenske Steamship Company has announced that in future it will run a fortnightly service from April to October to the Faroe Islands and Iceland, sailing alternately from Christiania *via* Christiansund, Stavanger, Haugessund and Bergen, and from Trondhjem, *via* Christiansund, Aalesund, and Bergen. During the winter there will be monthly sailings to the Faroe Islands and Reykjavik, touching on alternate voyages at the principal ports visited by the summer services. A special time-table in connection with these services may be obtained from the Company.

(M. 8,810.)

Krone = 1s. 1½d.

**PORTUGAL.**

The "Diario do Governo" of 11th March publishes the text of a Bill which has been introduced into the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, to authorise the granting of a concession by the Government to a Portuguese subject for the establishment of a shipping line trading with Brazil.

**Proposed New Steamship Line to Brazil.**

The Bill proposes that tenders shall be invited up to a date 90 days from the date of publication of the notice in the "Diario." The first trip must be made not later than three months after the assignment of the contract.

The capital of the enterprise is to be 10,000,000 escudos (about £1,896,000). The minimum number of voyages made to the middle of the Brazilian Coast is to be three per month, and at the end of three years, other three voyages per month are to be made to the northern ports of Brazil (Pará and Manáos). The steamships are to be first-class; the minimum registered tonnage is to be 6,000 tons gross, and the minimum speed 12½ knots. The boats must be furnished with cold storage accommodation, and must be able to carry at least 1,000 third-class passengers in proper comfort and with due regard to sanitation. Portuguese mails are to be conveyed free of charge on these ships.

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*Shipping and Transport.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nngent) reports that a special Board of Engineers has recently reported on the proposed navigable waterway from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi. The report states that an 8-foot channel from Lockport, by means of the Desplaines and Illinois rivers, is practicable. The Board is of opinion that the 20,000,000 dols. (£4,111,000) bonds already authorised by the State Legislature will be ample for the purpose, and advises that these funds be utilised and that the operation of the channel be turned over to the Federal Government. (C. 2,411.)

**Proposed  
Waterway  
between Lake  
Michigan and  
the Mississippi.**

**MEXICO. PERU.**

H.M. Consul-General at Mexico City (Mr. C. E. W. Stringer) reports the publication in the Mexican "Diario Oficial" of 25th February of a contract entered into between the Mexican Government and a representative of the "Compañía Peruana de Vapores y Dique del Callao," whereby the company is to run a service of steamers between Salina Cruz and Callao. The service must be put into operation within two years from the signing of the contract on 13th January last. All mails must be carried by the Company free of charge, as well as Mexican Government freight up to 10 tons per voyage. (C.I.B. 7,329.)

**New Ss. Service  
between Salina  
Cruz and Callao.**

**MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.**

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

According to the "Bulletin," dated 20th March, of the Bureau of Statistics of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the total rail production in the United States during 1913 was 3,502,780 tons, as compared with 3,327,915 tons in 1912, an increase of 174,865 tons, or over 5.2 per cent. The production of Bessemer and open-hearth rails during the last three years was as follows:—

Year.							Bessemer.	Open-hearth.
						Tons.	Tons.	
1911	...	...	...	...	...	1,053,420	1,676,923	
1912	...	...	...	...	...	1,099,926	2,105,144	
1913	...	...	...	...	...	817,591	2,527,710	

**JAPAN.**

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul at Shimonoseki (Mr. M. Paske Smith) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***JAPAN**—*continued.*

The exports of coal from Moji in 1913 amounted to 641,388 tons, as compared with 509,816 tons in the previous year, the large increase of over 130,000 tons being due to the strong demand from Hong-Kong, Shanghai, the Philippines, Java, Straits Settlements, India and the United States (San Francisco). The large increase in home consumption, due to the increased number of small manufacturers using coal, makes it doubtful whether Japanese coal can continue to supply the ever-increasing export demand. Prices for contracts in 1914 have advanced 3s. per ton, and any further rise may mean the loss of contracts in favour of Australian and South African coal; in fact, one Indian contract of 60,000 tons previously held by Japan has been placed in Natal for 1914. No immediate increase in the output of the collieries is possible; thus the demand is growing in every direction without a corresponding increase in production, and until a heavy decline is seen in the amount of coal exported it will be impossible to maintain a balance between supply and demand.

**AGRICULTURAL & FOREST PRODUCTS.****UNITED KINGDOM.**

The prices of British corn per quarter of 8 bushels, as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns, in the week ended 28th March, 1914, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	31s. 4d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	25s. 7d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	18s. 8d.

For further particulars see p. 56.

A statement is published on p. 57 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 28th March, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of  
Agricultural  
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th March, 1914, was 140,682 (including 373 bales British West Indian, 154 bales British West African, and 1,348 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirteen weeks ended 26th March was 1,647,336 (including 2,119 bales British West Indian, 637 bales British West African, 6,938 bales British East African, and 1,008 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 26th March was 4,449, and during the thirteen weeks, 121,121.

For further details see p. 56.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SOUTH AFRICA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, a company has been formed with a capital of £6,000 for the purpose of exploiting the *euphorbia drageana*, which grows wild in the uplands of Namaqualand, and is stated to yield 17.6 per cent. of pure rubber and 70 per cent. of resin. The company holds a concession of some 220 square miles, containing about 6,000,000 bushes of this plant.

(C.I.B. 7,041.)

**CEYLON.**

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of December, and the year ended December, 1912 and 1913, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	Dec., 1912.	Dec., 1913.	Jan.-Dec., 1912.	Jan.-Dec., 1913.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom ... ..	1,038,769	1,589,720	8,195,768	14,047,708
United States ... ..	588,604	583,632	4,702,922	6,059,320
Other countries ... ..	210,020	885,129	1,949,045	5,260,000
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	1,837,393	3,058,481	14,847,735	25,367,028

**BRAZIL.**

H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro reports that the exports of cocoa from Brazil during the last two years have remained stationary, although both consumption and prices are increasing. Brazilian cocoa-growers have not improved the methods of preparing the product for the market, and cannot command as good prices as are obtained for the San Thomé product. There seems no reason why the cocoa industry in Brazil should not have a splendid future, as there is abundance of suitable soil, and cocoa requires comparatively little labour and capital. It can be grown with success in the Amazon Valley, where it may possibly replace rubber to a certain extent.

The exports of tobacco are steadily increasing, and 4,500,000 kilogs. more were exported in 1913 than in 1912. Germany is by far the best customer, and takes about five-sixths of the total exports. The State of Bahia practically monopolises the export trade, the tobacco grown in the States of Goyaz, Minas Geraes and Rio Grande do Sul being used solely for home consumption.

(C. 2,522.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### NORWAY.

With reference to the notice on pp. 362-3 of "The Board of Trade Journal" of 5th February relative to a proposed scheme for the co-operative exportation of salted mackerel to the United States, the Acting British Consul at Christiania (Mr. H. C. Dick) reports that, according to the local press, a meeting of Norwegian and Swedish mackerel exporters and fishermen was held in Gothenburg on 9th March, when a resolution was passed approving of the scheme. It was decided that the "North Sea Mackerel Association" should come into being as soon as 80 per cent. of the Swedish mackerel fishing vessels had joined the Association. A commission of 5 per cent. is to be paid to the two firms who are to act as agents, and they are authorised to pay a commission of 2 per cent. to American sellers.

(C.I.B. 6,616.)

### BULGARIA (NEW TERRITORIES).

With reference to notices which have appeared in the press relative to the grant of State loans to farmers in the new Bulgarian territories, H.M. Legation at Sofia reports that a large proportion of the £200,000 to be provided by the Agricultural Bank for the agricultural needs of the New Territories will be expended on the settlement of refugees from Macedonia in the regions which have become partially depopulated as a result of the late wars. The advances to farmers will be apportioned by local committees under the control of commissions appointed by the Government.

The country is potentially rich, and there seems to be every intention of developing it to the full so far as the funds at the disposal of the Government and the Agricultural Bank will allow.

(C.I.B. 6,778.)

### ARGENTINA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that it is stated in the local press that, from the point of view of German trade, the state of affairs in Argentina is far from satisfactory as the great progress made during recent years has led to over-speculation in industry and commerce, and more especially in land, and consequently confidence has been shaken. Germany exported goods to Argentina to the value of 266,000,000 marks in 1913, and imported from Argentina goods valued at 494,000,000 marks; there are also very considerable German shipping interests, as well as investments in the country to the extent of some £25,000,000.

German exports to Argentina are said to be suffering, as exporters are not only receiving smaller orders but they also have to exercise greater care. Numerous orders have been stopped, and the German export trade further suffers from the fact that the capital invested in land speculations will remain unproductive for many years.

French and Italian textiles, the latter especially, are competing very successfully with German goods. American competition is also becoming more noticeable.

(C.I.B. 7,337.)

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.\*

### TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of February, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that three volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1912 have been issued, and may be purchased\* at a cost of 5s. 5d. (post free 5s. 11d.) for the first volume, 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second, and 3s. 1d. (post free 3s. 6d.) for the third. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1908-1912, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country, and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) contains a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

It may be noted that beginning with the issues for 1909 the figures of Volumes I. and II. relate to the countries of *consignment* for imports, and countries of final destination, so far as known, for exports. A supplementary volume will continue to be issued, in which particulars will be given, as mentioned above, on the same basis as those published (up to the year 1908) in the first two volumes. By this means it will be possible to trace the details of the differences resulting from the change of system for a further limited period.

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the March issue:—The Labour Market in February; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Industrial Arbitration in New South Wales; Meat Supply of the United Kingdom; The Danish Labour Arbitration Court; Autumn Hirings in Scotland; Proceedings under the Conciliation Act during 1913; Unemployment Insurance in 1913; Workmen's Compensation in New York State; Conciliation in Sweden in 1912.

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

The following reports of the **Annual Series** have been issued by the Foreign Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 5,259. Trade of the Consular District of Vladivostok in 1912.  
Price 7d.

Economic conditions.	Harbour improvements.
Fisheries.	Colonisation.
Timber trade.	Railway developments.
Mining industry.	Map.

\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.*

- No. 5,260. Trade of the Belgian Congo in 1912. Price 3½d.**  
 Retail trade. Railway and river communi-  
 Palm oil industry. cations.  
 Agriculture. Report from Stanleyville.  
 Map.
- No. 5,261. Trade of Persia in 1912-13. Price 1½d.**  
 Parcel post. Rates of exchange.
- No. 5,263. Trade and Commerce of Bunder Abbas (Persia) in 1912-13. Price 3½d.**  
 Imports of cotton yarn and Shipping lines.  
 piece-goods. Map.  
 Transport.
- No. 5,264. Trade and Commerce of the Province of Arabistan (Persia) in 1912-13. Price 1½d.**  
 Oil exports. Methods of transport.  
 Exchange.
- No. 5,265. Supplementary Report on the Trade, Finances, &c., of Portugal in 1912. Price 1d.**  
 Details of imports and exports Wine trade.  
 by classes.  
 Wheat, maize, olive and bean  
 crops.

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Patents, Designs, and Trade Marks. Thirty-first Report of the Comptroller-General for the year 1913, with Appendices. H. C. 161. Price 2½d.*

This Report deals with the work of the Patent Office during the year 1913. The number of applications for patents and for registration of designs and trade marks during that year, as compared with the two preceding years. is shown by the following table:—

	1911.	1912.	1913.
Patents—			
Applications ... ..	29,353	30,089	30,077
Specifications—			
Provisional ... ..	19,524	19,825	19,673
Complete ... ..	18,662	18,853	19,309
Sealed ... ..	17,164	15,814	16,599
Designs—			
Applications ... ..	43,057	43,015	40,429
Registered .. ...	41,581	42,077	39,275
Trade Marks—			
Applications ... ..	9,743	10,014	9,689
Registered ... ..	4,868	4,942	5,071

*Weights and Measures. Report by the Board of Trade on their Proceedings and Business under the Weights and Measures Acts. H.C. 148. Price 4½d.*

## FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.:—

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

- Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.**  
 Crop Prospects in Italy.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th March.  
 Rubber Cultivation: Economic Considerations.  
 "Bulletin Officiel du Brésil" (Paris), 15th March.  
 Wine Trade in Japan in 1913  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 11th March.  
 Essential Oils in Hong Kong.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 9th March.  
 Wine Trade in Argentina.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 11th March.  
 Forest Conservation and Re-forestation of Waste Lands.  
 "Industrial Canada" (Toronto), March.  
 Sugar Market in the Netherlands in 1913.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th March.  
 Viticulture in Morocco.  
 "Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th March.  
 Kauri Gum Production in New Zealand.  
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 19th March.
- Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.**  
 Spinning and Twisting Machines: Improvements.  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th March.  
 Agricultural Machinery in Russia.  
 "Pravitelstvennoi Yestnik" (St. Petersburg), 22nd March.  
 Hardware Industry in Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 26th March.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals.**  
 Coal Market in South Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th March. (X. 5,014.)  
 Petroleum Prospects in South Africa (2nd Article).  
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 28th Feb.  
 Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd March.  
 Coal Syndicate Operations in Rhenish-Westphalia.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 22nd March. (X. 5,011.)  
 Steel Rails: Internal Transverse Defects.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th March.  
 Manganese Industry in Russia (Transcaucasus).  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th March.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.**  
 Petroleum Deposits in New Zealand.  
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 19th March.  
 By-Products from Gases Generated in Forges.  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 19th March.  
 Tin Plate Market in Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th March. (X. 5,027.)  
 Acid Electric Furnace Process.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th March.  
 Coal Production in Germany in February.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th March.  
 Diamond Trade of Amsterdam in 1913.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th March.  
 Determination of Lime and Oxide of Magnesium in Ores and Slags.  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 19th March.  
 Iron and Steel Industry in Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st March. (X. 5,029.)  
 Mineral Production of Canada in 1913.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th March.  
 Iron Trade in Germany in February.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 21st March. (X. 5,087.)  
 Tube Industry in Düsseldorf.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th March. (X. 5,025.)  
 Tin Output in the Transvaal.  
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 28th Feb.  
 Coke Market in Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th March. (X. 5,013.)  
 Coal Market in South Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th March.  
 Iron-Bearing Materials.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th March.  
 Iron Market in Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th March. (X. 5,029.)
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**  
 Railway Earnings in Germany.  
 "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 18th March.  
 Winter Navigation on the St. Lawrence.  
 "Industrial Canada" (Toronto), March.  
 Railways in French Guinea.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 25th March.  
 Hungarian Shipping Contracts.  
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 19th March.



## Foreign and Colonial Publications.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

## Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Silk Market (General).  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd  
 March. (X. 5,055.)
- Use of Aluminium Mordants on Wool.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Mon-  
 treal), March.
- Textile Market in France.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th  
 March. (X. 5,004.)
- Cotton Fabrics in East Africa: Trade  
 Prospects.  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th March.
- Woollen Market: International.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 26th March.
- Cotton Cloth Trade and Industry in  
 British India.  
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),  
 5th March.
- Silk Market in Milan.  
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 21st  
 March.
- Textile Industry in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd  
 March. (X. 5,046.)
- Textile Trade and Industry in Japan.  
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),  
 Feb.
- Woollen Market in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th  
 March. (X. 5,049.)
- Embroidery Industry in Switzerland.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 16th March.
- Dressing for Artificial Silk.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Mon-  
 treal), March.

## Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Germany: Labour Market in February.  
 "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" 16th  
 March. (X. 5,038.)
- French Indo-China: Commerce and In-  
 dustry.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 21st  
 March.
- Turkey: Economic Conditions in Trebi-  
 zond District.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 13th March.
- Ecuador: Industrial Conditions, &c.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 16th March.
- Germany: Banking Returns for 1913.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th March.
- Italy: Emigration, &c.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 20th  
 March.
- Germany: Receipts from Stamps on  
 Share Certificates and Bills of Exchange.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 22nd March.  
 (X. 5,007.)

## Miscellaneous.

- Glass Industry in Belgium.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 18th March.
- Fisheries of Canada in 1912-3.  
 "Industrial Canada" (Toronto),  
 March.
- Cement Industry in Japan.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th  
 March.
- Whaling Industry in South Africa.  
 "South African Mining Journal"  
 (Johannesburg), 28th Feb.
- Oil and Soap Industry in Marseilles.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 16th March.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- British India**—Agricultural Statistics of  
 Bihar and Orissa for 1912-13.
- Canada**—Temiskaming and Northern  
 Ontario Railway Commission: Investi-  
 gations at James Bay during 1912.
- New Zealand**—Official Year Book, 1913.
- Transvaal**—Report of Transvaal Chamber  
 of Mines, 1913.
- Russia**—Trade Volume, 1912: Part II.,  
 Trade by Customs Houses (in Russian).
- Sweden**—State Bank Report for 1913 (in  
 Swedish).
- Belgium**—International Colonial Library at  
 Brussels—Report on the Forestry Ser-  
 vices in British, Dutch, German, Italian,  
 American, Belgian, and French Colonies.  
 3 vols. (in French).
- Italy**—Trade Volume, 1912: Vol. III.—  
 Trade of Ports (in Italian).
- United States**—  
 State of Massachusetts: Statistics of  
 Manufactures, 1912.  
 Report of Governor of Alaska, 1913.
- Argentina**—English Address Book for the  
 Argentine Republic.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 13 weeks ended 26th March, 1914 :—

	Week ended 26th Mar., 1914.	13 Weeks ended 26th Mar., 1914.	Week ended 26th Mar., 1914.	13 Weeks ended 26th Mar., 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	114,659	1,263,998	2,392	54,271
Brazilian ... ..	145	107,068	650	4,005
East Indian ... ..	5,549	33,883	781	12,173
Egyptian ... ..	17,130	201,391	336	46,154
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,199*	38,996†	290	4,518
Total ... ..	140,682	1,647,336	4,449	121,121

\* Including 373 bales British West Indian, 154 bales British West African, and 1,348 bales British East African.

† Including 2,119 bales British West Indian, 637 bales British West African, 6,938 bales British East African, and 1,008 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 28th March, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
<b>Week ended 28th March, 1914</b> ... ..	31 4	25 7	18 8
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1907 ... ..	26 9	24 3	18 3
1908 ... ..	31 3	25 5	17 9
1909 ... ..	36 5	27 10	18 8
1910 ... ..	33 0	23 8	18 0
1911 ... ..	30 3	24 11	17 5
1912 ... ..	34 4	30 3	21 8
1913 ... ..	31 3	27 6	19 7

\* 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.

## Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 28th March, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 28th Mar., 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	269	46
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	99	179
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	210,557	186,062
Mutton " " " " ...	"	99,703	107,693
Pork " " " " ...	"	28,482	8,489
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	29,664	16,971
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Owts.	86,614	99,374
Beef ... ..	"	336	497
Hams ... ..	"	19,090	10,667
Pork ... ..	"	28,482	4,260
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	3,007	1,762
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	9,912	25,370
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Owts.	65,830	57,502
Margarine ... ..	"	34,198	28,365
Cheese ... ..	"	43,704	31,019
Milk, fresh, in cans or drms ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	239	104
" condensed ... ..	"	27,032	27,765
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	243	85
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndr.	384,071	268,766
Poultry ... ..	Value £	12,572	20,414
Game ... ..	"	4,654	7,571
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Owts.	3,381	1,113
Lard ... ..	"	54,732	48,105
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Owts.	1,907,100	1,868,600
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	251,800	200,800
Barley ... ..	"	192,400	426,400
Oats ... ..	"	280,800	349,600
Peas ... ..	"	28,250	63,846
Beans ... ..	"	990	14,750
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	148,300	698,500
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Owts.	52,803	41,231
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	35	—
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	127,339	83,743
Cherries ... ..	Owts.	—	—
Cnrrants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	1,951	1,455
Lemons ... ..	"	7,948	19,183
Oranges ... ..	"	179,418	212,142
Pears ... ..	"	1,043	499
Plums ... ..	"	252	144
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	752	1,159
Hay ... ..	Tons	580	1,894
Straw ... ..	"	203	121
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,205	1,657
Hops ... ..	Owts.	593	3,093
Locust beans ... ..	"	390	2,394
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	114,928	129,265
Potatoes ... ..	Owts.	13,444	240,883
Tomatoes ... ..	"	19,464	19,604
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	18,955	8,976
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Owts.	1,469	2,286
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	6,579	13,579

**H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONERS IN THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.**

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Commerce House, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa ... ..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

**Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.**

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies, so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial Statistics; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

There is a Sample Room at the offices of the Branch, where, in addition to samples illustrative of reports of H.M. Consuls or of the Correspondents or Special Commissioners of the Board of Trade, specimens of special interest that may be received from India, the Colonies, &c., are exhibited from time to time.

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 12.

All communications intended for the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade should be addressed to: *The Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.*

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

## Part II.—Unemployment.

## (Applications to the Umpire.)

In pursuance of Regulations made by the Board of Trade and dated 26th day of March, 1912, Notice is hereby given that the Umpire (Unemployment Insurance) has received applications for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

## 304. Workmen engaged in—

- (a) making honours boards for schools;
- (b) making and erecting lych gates;
- (c) making and fixing casing for church organs.

Any representations with reference to any of the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 17th April, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after 20th April, 1914.

## EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

All such representations and information shall be open to inspection by any employer or workman appearing to the Umpire to be interested or any persons authorised in that behalf by any such employer or workman or the Board of Trade.

4. Any persons claiming to be interested may apply to the Umpire to be heard by him orally in reference to any application under these Regulations, and the Umpire may, in any case in which he thinks it desirable, require the attendance of any person before him to give oral information on the subject of any application.

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*The decisions of the Umpire upon the foregoing will be announced in the "Board of Trade Journal" in due course.*

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NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—  
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

**Decisions by the Umpire.**

Pursuant to paragraph (5) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations, the Board of Trade hereby give Notice of the following decisions by the Umpire on questions whether contributions are payable:—

**A. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE PAYABLE in respect of:—**

1442. Workmen engaged in asphaltting school playgrounds adjoining the buildings.

This decision modifies decision B 738 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 8th August, 1912).

**B. The Umpire has decided that contributions ARE NOT PAYABLE in respect of:—**

1440. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in assembling electric water heaters.

1441. A workman employed wholly or mainly as mess-room attendant in connection with an establishment engaged in carrying on an insured trade.

*Note.*—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

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