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THE  
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THE  
**Board of Trade Journal.**

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July 3, 1913.

[No. 866

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, 12807 Central. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 58.

Attention is directed to the **Sample Room** at the above address, the latest additions to which are the following:—

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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) calls attention to the statement of a firm of woollen manufacturers to the effect that one of the principal reasons that machinery of United States manufacture is more largely used in their business than United Kingdom machinery, is because it takes so long to get machinery supplies and

*Openings for British Trade.*

**CANADA**—*continued.*

repairs from the United Kingdom, while it is only a matter of a few days to secure them from the United States. It is thought that it would assist United Kingdom machine manufacturers in getting their machinery installed in Canadian mills to a greater extent than at present if they could arrange to keep a stock of supplies and spare parts at some convenient point in the Dominion, from which orders for supplies, &c. could be promptly carried out. (13,300a.)

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

A company has been formed in Quebec Province, with a capital of 49,000 dols. (about £10,100), to carry on a laundry and dyeing and cleaning business. *See Note †.* (13,595a.)

**Laundry Machinery.**

**Quarrying and Stoneworking Machinery.**

A company has been incorporated with a capital of 99,800 dols. (about £20,500), in Quebec Province, to carry on the business of quarry owners and stone merchants. *See Note †.* (13,595b.)

**Tannery Plant.**

A tanning company in Ontario will shortly need plant and machinery to replace that recently destroyed by fire. *See Note †.* (13,596.)

With reference to the notice on p. 170 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd January, relative to the proposed installation of a plant for the disposal of garbage in Toronto, attention is called to the fact that the City Council is still undecided as to what system to adopt. *See Note †.* (13,597.)

**Garbage Plant.**

**Refrigerating Plant; Skating Rink Equipment.**

An ice company in Alberta contemplates the erection of a skating rink and a modern ice-making plant. *See Note †.* (13,622.)

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

\* \* \* \* \*

*The following commercial enquiry has been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information regarding it may be obtained:—*

**Commercial Enquiries.**

**CANADIAN ENQUIRY.**

A manufacturer's agent at Vancouver seeks the representation of United Kingdom firms in various goods, such as leather goods, confectionery, &c.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**CANADA—continued.**

*The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:—*

**HOME ENQUIRY.**

A London firm wishes to place an order for Canadian **apples** and **pears** for direct shipment to South Africa, and invites quotations from Canadian shippers.

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A firm in Vancouver ask to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of **high class juvenile clothes**, including **boys' fancy evening dress suits in silk, velvet, and velveteen.**

A Montreal company wish to purchase regular supplies of a number of **drugs, chemicals, mineral preparations, &c.**, and would be glad to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of same. These include:—**Castor and coconut oil, various varieties of soda and potash, sulphur, alum, dextrines, whittings, dry white lead, oxides, special soaps, china clay, &c.**

A New Brunswick company packing **sardines** seeks export trade, and would be glad to hear from United Kingdom buyers.

~~Note.~~ **Note.**—For further information regarding any of the foregoing, application should be made to the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

\* \* \* \* \*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in Canada:—

<p>A company in Quebec Province, manufacturing pipe-organs, is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of felt who can promise quick delivery. Samples of the felt used by the company can be inspected at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The company also imports <b>tin and lead ingots and tin sheets.</b></p>	<p>(13,330b.)</p>
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<p>A firm of corset manufacturers wishes to import from the United Kingdom <b>goods used in the manufacture of corsets, such as eyelets, buckles (steel), elastic webbings, hook eyes, corset laces, &amp;c.</b></p>	<p>(13,330c.)</p>
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The names and addresses of the above enquirers may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**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 19th August, for the supply of 105 miles of lead covered, paper insulated cables (Schedule No. 906).

**Telegraph  
Cables.**

*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, shall name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.*

For copies of the specification and form of tender, application should be made to the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., to whom also preliminary deposits may be paid. A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(13,674.)

An old established Australian firm is desirous of securing the agency in Australia of United Kingdom dealers in hardware, electrical fittings and cutlery.

**Hardware ;  
Electrical  
Fittings ;  
Cutlery.**

Communications regarding this enquiry should be addressed to the High Commissioner for Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

(13,467.)

The principal of a Sydney firm, visiting London, wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of all kinds of electrical goods and machinery.

**Electrical Goods ; Machinery.**

A Melbourne firm is desirous of representing United Kingdom manufacturers of grocery goods, hardware, glassware and chinaware, soft and fancy goods, and heavy chemicals.

**Groceries ; Hardware, Glass and  
China Ware ; Soft and Fancy  
Goods ; Heavy Chemicals.**

Communications regarding the foregoing two enquiries should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C.

(13,437.)

**NEW ZEALAND.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded extracts from the local press, from which the following are taken :—

The estimates of the Wellington Tramways Department for the current year provide for the expenditure of £34,800 on new works, of which £9,264 is for new cars, £5,164 for the extension of a car shed, and £5,020 for a new boiler and accessories for the power station.

**Tramway  
Cars and Shed ;  
Boiler.**

(13,296a.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*


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**NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

The Gisborne Borough Council has secured a loan of £15,000 for the purpose of extending its electric light system. (13,296*b.*)

**Picture Theatre Equipment.** Three new cinematograph theatres are shortly to be erected in Auckland. (13,296*c.*)

The Napier Harbour Board has resolved to proceed with a bill empowering it to raise a loan of £300,000 to carry out a scheme for an inner harbour. (13,203*a.*)

The ratepayers have agreed to a proposal for raising a loan of £15,000 for the extension of the St. Martins, Christchurch, tramway system for a distance of nearly two miles. (13,203*b.*)

**Water Supply Works.** The Borough Council of Dargaville has approved a proposal to expend £26,500 on a gravitation water supply system. (13,203*c.*)

The Dunedin City Council has invited designs and estimates for a town hall it is proposed to add to the present Municipal Buildings at a cost not exceeding £30,000. (13,203*d.*)

The demand for motor-cycles in New Zealand is now greater than it has ever been, and it is stated that the repair and renovation trade is brisker than is usual at this time of the year. (13,203*e.*)

The Borough Council of Petone has approved a scheme for disposal of sewage, and work is to be commenced at once. (13,203*f.*)

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**SOUTH AFRICA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and erection of a steel-framed building to form a new power house at Mitenhage, Cape Province.

Tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to noon on 29th July, by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg.

The successful tenderer, if not resident or not having a representative within the Union of South Africa will, if the Administration so desires, be required to appoint an agent who must be legally authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract. *See Note† on next page.*

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W. A copy of the specification and form 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. (13,684.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Public Works Department for the supply and delivery of steel shelving, &c. for (1) the Supreme Court, and (2) the Surveyor-General's Department of the New Law Courts, Cape Town. Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 9th July\* in the case of (1), and 24th September in the case of (2), by the Chairman, Union Tender Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria. *Local representation is desirable.* Copies of the schedule of work, tender form, &c., can only be *obtained* from the District Engineers of the Public Works Department at various places in South Africa. *See Note †.*

It is expected that copies of the specifications and tender forms will shortly be received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they may be *seen* by makers in the United Kingdom. (13,686.)

*Note†.*—In the event of shipment of the above stores by steamer from any port in the United Kingdom, or from a port on the continent of Europe between Bordeaux and Hamburg (both inclusive), the contractor will be required to ship by any line or lines of steamers with which the South African Government may have made arrangements for the conveyance of Government material and stores; information with regard to this can be obtained on application to the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W. The full mercantile rate of freight chargeable to ordinary shippers must be paid; the tender price, so far as freight is concerned, being calculated on that basis.

**MALTA.**

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, Valletta, up to 11 a.m. on 10th July, for the supply of arc lamp carbons.

Copies of the form of tender, specification, &c. may be obtained on application to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

**EGYPT.**

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply of: (1) *papers, Bristol boards and mill-boards, and* (2) *cloths for binding*, required by the National Printing Department during the year 1914. Sealed tenders, on the proper form, accompanied by samples of the articles it is proposed to supply, will be received, up to noon on 18th August, in the case of (1) and

\* 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 South Africa, who can be instructed by cable.



### *Openings for British Trade.*

27th August in the case of (2), by the Director, National Printing Department, Cairo, whence copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained. *A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in Egypt, and will give in his offer an address\* at which notices may be served upon him.*

Copies of the conditions of contract and form of tender may be obtained from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Westminster, S.W.

Copies of the conditions of contract and forms of tender, together with samples of the materials at present in use, may be seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(13,536; 13,537.)

#### NORWAY.

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. F. S. Filliter) reports that, according to the local press, the Sulitjelma Mining **Railway Material** Company has decided to apply for a concession to extend its railway from the present terminus at Hellarmo to Fagerlid, a distance of 12 kiloms. (about  $7\frac{1}{2}$  miles), thus bringing the total length of line to 25 kiloms. (about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  miles).

(13,787.)

#### SWEDEN.

The Acting British Consul at Stockholm (Mr. F. V. Zetterlund) reports that the Karlsborg Arsenal authorities **Lead; Antimony.** invite tenders for the supply of 26,000 kilogs. of lead and 6,400 kilogs. of antimony, to be delivered free at Karlsborg before 15th August next. No special form of tender is mentioned.

Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud a Bly" or "Anbud a Antimon," as the case may be, will be received up to noon on 5th July,† at "Tygmästaren, Karlsborg, Sweden.

(13,792.)

#### GERMANY.

With reference to the notice on p. 341 of the "Board of Trade **Hydro-Electric Power Plant.** Journal" of 6th February relative to a proposed scheme for the utilisation of the waters of the Weser, the "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin) of 25th June publishes the text of a Law, dated 9th June, under the terms of which a sum of 10,500,000 marks (about £516,250) is

\* For conditions under which temporary or permanent (legal) domicile may be obtained by firms in the United Kingdom at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

† 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 Sweden who can be instructed by cable.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**GERMANY**—*continued.*

earmarked with the object of utilising the upper reaches of the Weser for generating motive power. Of this amount, however, only 6,500,000 marks (about £319,500) will be available so long as the water power at Münden is excluded from the undertaking.

**Articles in Demand**      See notice on p. 17.  
**in Pomerania.**

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**NETHERLANDS.**

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 24th June publishes the text of an Agreement entered into between the Netherlands Ministry of "Waterstaat" and the "Mass-Buurt-Spoorweg" Company, Limited, whereby the latter are empowered, aided by various communal and municipal subsidies, to construct and work a railway from Nijmegen to Venlo.

**Railway  
Material.**

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**FRANCE.**

H. M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. Gurney, M.V.O.) reports that it is estimated that 1,994,200 frs. (£79,768) will be spent on the proposed harbour improvements at Cette. The improvements include the reconstruction of the Montpellier swing bridge, which is to be operated by electricity, the rebuilding of the "Pont des Moulins" on similar lines, and the reconstruction of the quay walls. (13,504.)

**Swing Bridges;  
Material for  
Harbour Works.**

An enquiry has been received at the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris from a French firm desiring the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of bone black and animal charcoal. (Reference No. 1,011.)

**Bone Black;  
Animal Charcoal.**

Communications in connection with the above should be addressed to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (13,326.)

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**PORTUGAL.**

**Harbour Works.**      See notice on p. 36.

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**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 23rd June publishes a notice, issued by the Ministry of "Fomento", under the terms of which the "Compañía Nacional de Tranvías", of Barcelona, is awarded a concession for the construction and working of an electric tramway designed to link up the districts traversed by the Calle Garriga and Calle Muntaner in Barcelona.

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**Electric  
Tramway  
Material.**

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**ITALY.**

The "Gazetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 23rd June notifies that tenders will be opened on 18th July at the offices of the Ministry of Public Works, Rome, for the laying of the last set of sewage pipes on the left bank of the Tiber as far as Mezzocammino, a distance of about  $\frac{3}{4}$  mile. The upset price is put at 1,750,200 lire (£70,000).

**Sewage Pipes.** NOTE.—*Although this contract will in all probability be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of some materials outside Italy.*

The "Gazzetta" of 24th June announces that tenders are invited and will be opened on 18th July at the offices of the Ministry of Marine, Rome, for the supply of block tin. The upset price is put at 409,800 lire (£16,392). A deposit amounting to 10 per cent. of the sum named will be required to qualify tenders, which should be addressed "Al Sig. Direttore Generale dei Servizi Amministrativi, Ministero della Marina," Rome. *Local representation is necessary.*

**Block Tin.**

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**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.**

The "Lieferungs-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 26th June states that, at a recent meeting, the municipal authorities of Floridsdorf approved a scheme which has been drawn up for extensive city drainage works, the carrying out of which, it is estimated, will cost 8,257,650 kronen (£344,070).

**Drain Pipes.**

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 491 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th February last relative to the establishment of a branch of the Baldwin Locomotive Works at Chicago, H.M. Consul-General at that place (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that the foundations of the first building, which is to be 1,150 feet by 600 feet, have been commenced, and the construction of the masonry portion was expected to have been started by the 1st July. (C. 5,438.)

**Accessories for  
Locomotive  
Works Plant.**

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**VENEZUELA.**

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at La Guaira (Mr. M. Brewer) on the trade of that district in 1911-12 which will shortly be issued:—

It is not impossible that in the near future motor trucks and motor omnibuses may be in use between the capital and La Guaira. The Government has shown great interest in the matter of roads and ways of communication, and many important cart-roads are being made in different parts of the country and will soon be opened to public traffic. Between Carácas and La Guaira there has always

**Motor Vehicles.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### VENEZUELA—*continued.*

existed a cart-road but it was not kept in order and, in fact, was never properly constructed. Now, however, it is being macadamised, and bridges and buttresses and other engineering adjuncts are being constructed, so that in a short time it will be possible to make use of this route for freight and passenger traffic by means of motor cars, which may prove to be serious rivals of the sole existing railway.

Hitherto not a single car of United Kingdom manufacture has been imported, the cheap, light and handy American cars being the first on the market. The first essential for the Venezuelan market is cheapness, as there are not many persons who can invest in the more expensive and luxurious makes of motor cars. United States firms have also brought the first four motor cars to Maracaibo; but until the general condition of streets and roads considerably improves, there will be no market of any importance for these vehicles there.

There has been a considerable increase in the imports of all kinds of machinery, and it should be mentioned that British machinery is preferred to the cheaper American make, but the facilities for communication with the United States are much better than with the United Kingdom. It is advisable that British manufacturers should endeavour to counteract these advantages by sending representatives to get into direct touch with the customers, who are principally planters in the interior.

#### Machinery.

#### ECUADOR.

Railway Material. See notice on p. 37.

#### CHILE.

With reference to the notice on pp. 338-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th May, the "Diario Oficial" (Santiago de Chile) of 17th May contains a notice, issued by the Chilean State Railways Administration, formally inviting tenders for the supply of the following railway rolling stock:—50 goods locomotives, 20 passenger locomotives, 4 (which may be increased to 10) shunting locomotives, "Flamme" type, 60 1st class passenger coaches, 5 Pullman cars, 6 motor coaches, 300 cattle trucks (of 20 tons), 300 flat-bottomed trucks (of 20 tons), and 100 automatic tip wagons for 1·676 metre or 5 ft. 6 in. gauge; also 20 mixed traffic locomotives, 15 1st class passenger coaches, 10 3rd class passenger coaches, 7 luggage vans, and 2 motor coaches for 1 metre gauge.

Tenders, which must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. of the contract price, should be addressed "Al Señor Jeneral de los Ferrocarriles del Estado," Santiago, Chile, by whom they will be opened on the 9th August\*. *Local representation is necessary.*

Plans and specifications of the material required may be seen at or obtained from the "Servicio de Materiales (estacion Alameda), Ferrocarriles del Estado," Santiago.

\* 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 Chile who can be instructed by cable.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" of 5th June announces that tenders will be opened on 3rd September\* at the offices of the "Superintendencia da Defesa da Borracha, Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio," Rio de Janeiro, for the erection of an Immigrants' Hostel on the island of Tatuoca, at the entrance to Bélem harbour. The upset price is put at 1,628,812 milreis (about £108,500), and a deposit of 20,000 milreis (about £1,330) will be required to qualify tenders. Tenderers must file certificates of competency with the authorities. Plans and specifications may be seen at the above named "Superintendencia. *Local representation is necessary.*

The "Diario" containing further particulars, can be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

#### JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) on the trade of Japan in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The business in insulated wires has continued very large, the value of the imports in 1912 amounting to no less than £571,000. Of this the bulk came under the tariff heading, "Armoured with metal, other than submarine," and the United Kingdom and Germany divided this between them, each taking about £250,000.

At present, to the traveller who is paying his first visit to Japan, one of the most striking things is the appalling amount of wires which criss-cross over the streets of the large cities. This is gradually being done away with and underground wires substituted, and until the process is completed the imports from abroad will remain fairly large.

The other chief reason for the increase in the imports of this class of goods is the demand from the hydro-electric power companies. Although the Japanese electric wire works have developed to a considerable extent during the past few years, they are as yet unable to produce satisfactory high-tension cables.

One of the most interesting features of the year has been the business in steamers (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th March last, p. 553) not so much because of any extraordinarily large increase, but because of the attitude adopted by the Japanese authorities in the Kwantung Leased Territory, which permits of ships obtaining the right to fly the Japanese flag and enjoying nearly all the privileges of ordinary Japanese steamers, while they escape the payment of high import duty—Dairen and Port Arthur being free ports.

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

### *Openings for British Trade.*

Seventeen ships, totalling 50,000 tons, were thus imported into the Leased Territory, while negotiations are said to be proceeding for the purchase of many more, so it will readily be realised how great a difference this would have made to the Japanese returns. But even without these the actual imports into Japan have been very large, and have surpassed the 1911 figures. It should be remembered that the new tariff distinguishes between old vessels and those less than 10 years old. Of the former class, 13 were imported, of which 12 were British, valued at £158,300. Of the newer ships, 8 were British, valued at £236,000, and 3 American, worth £6,000, the total import of vessels of both classes being 25, worth £403,200, or an increase in value of £31,000 over 1911, but a decrease of 25 in the number of vessels.

It was only natural that, with a boom in shipping in all other parts of the world, there should have been good times for shipowners in Japan too, and as the Japanese yards were all fully occupied, there was nothing for it but to import vessels. It is worth noting that even with the protection afforded them by the tariff it is not possible for Japanese shipyards to compete with the prices of British shipbuilders.

## EXHIBITIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed that a National Gas Congress and Exhibition, planned on co-operative lines by the gas undertakings of the United Kingdom, are to be held throughout October next in the Exhibition halls at the White City, Shepherd's Bush, London, W.

The congress and exhibition, which will commemorate the centenary of gas supply, will be held for the purpose of discussing and demonstrating the numerous ways in which the gas industry can aid in solving efficiently and economically many urgent problems relating to hygiene, housing, purification of air, &c. Full particulars can be obtained from the Hon. Secretary, Mr. W. T. Dunn, 39, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W. (13,186.)

### RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 81 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th July, 1912, relative to a proposed agricultural exhibition at Novotcherkask in 1913, the British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. E. B. St. Clair) reports that the exhibition, which will be agricultural and industrial in character, will be held at Novotcherkask from 14th September to 13th October next. The exhibition is under the auspices of the provincial authorities; foreign firms will be allowed to exhibit their manufactures but not to compete for awards. Exhibits will be

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*Exhibitions.*

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granted reduced rates for carriage over the Russian railways, and arrangements will be made for the refund of customs duties when exhibits are re-exported.

Copies of the programme of the exhibition (in Russian), together with forms of application for space, may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(Ex. 7,526.)

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SAMPLES OF FOREIGN HARDWARE FROM  
NEW ZEALAND.

**Exhibition at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**

With reference to the notice on p. 520 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th June regarding the exhibition in the Lecture Room of the London Chamber of Commerce of samples of hardware of foreign origin competing with British goods in the New Zealand market, which have been collected by Mr. W. G. Wickham, H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand, under instructions from the Board of Trade, it is notified that, in view of the considerable interest which has been displayed in the samples (which have also been exhibited at the Chambers of Commerce in Birmingham, Sheffield and Wolverhampton), the Board have decided to continue their exhibition for some little time at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where they are now available for inspection each day from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Saturdays 10 to 1. British firms interested, who have not already seen the samples, are invited to avail themselves of this opportunity. *Those who have seen them and desire, as a result, to make any statement or to receive further information regarding them, should communicate with the Commercial Intelligence Branch.*

For the information of those firms who have not yet seen the samples, it may be stated that they include such goods as *household hardware, lamps, locks, cutlery, tools, &c.* Details are also given as to country of manufacture, price, landed cost and other matters affecting the trade.

(9,543.)

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OFFICE OF H.M. TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR  
AUSTRALIA.

**Branch Opened in Sydney.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that, in accordance with instructions from the Board of Trade, he has opened an office, to be conducted by him personally, at New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, and requests that all enquiries regarding New South Wales should be sent to him at that address.

(13,197.)

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## TRADE OF CANADA IN 1912.

## Report of H.M. Trade Commissioner.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes), in his Report on the trade of that country in 1912\*, states that imports and exports both showed great expansion during the year, the gross total exceeding 1,000 million dollars (about £200,000,000) for the first time. The following comparison of trade statistics, bank clearings and customs revenue in the calendar years 1902 and 1912 gives some indication of the remarkable progress made by Canada during the last few years :—

—				1902.	1912.	Increase.
				Dollars.	Dollars.	Per cent.
Total imports†	...	...	...	209,169,481	645,547,152	209
„ exports†	...	...	...	219,082,938	378,093,990	73
Bank clearings	...	...	...	2,538,583,771	9,143,196,764	260
Customs revenue	...	...	...	34,559,435	109,190,772	216

† Including bullion and specie.

There was a marked increase in the trade of the Dominion in 1912 as compared with the previous year, the imports (excluding bullion and specie) showing an increase of 133,000,000 dols. (about £26,750,000) and the exports an increase of 75,750,000 dols. (about £15,250,000). The increase in the imports was mainly in goods liable to duty and accounted for £19,250,000, or 73 per cent. of the total increase.

Since the inauguration of preferential customs duties in 1897, imports from the United Kingdom for consumption in Canada have quadrupled in value, but, nevertheless, the proportion of imports from the United Kingdom to the total imports from all countries showed a decline of 7·3 per cent. during the same period. H.M. Trade Commissioner does not consider that this loss of percentage is due to any general decrease in competition for trade, in fact, certain individual firms in the United Kingdom have within the last three or four years not only taken their share of the increased business but have actually secured trade which formerly went to the United States. United Kingdom manufacturers generally are taking a greater interest and are watching the Canadian market with greater attention than formerly, but H.M. Trade Commissioner fears that a number have not realised the extraordinary expansion which has taken place there during the last few years; and many lines have either been overlooked or the volume of business to be done has not been fully appreciated.

Dealing with trade methods of United Kingdom firms, H.M. Trade Commissioner calls attention *inter alia* to the fact that the trade of the United Kingdom with Canada has features which differentiate it in a marked sense from the export trade as commonly conducted between the United Kingdom and other self-governing Dominions and many foreign countries. The merchant in other Dominions and many foreign countries occupies a predominant position, but in

\* Cd. 6870, price 3d., obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications.



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*Trade of Canada in 1912.*

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Canada on the other hand, direct trading between the wholesaler or retailer and the manufacturer is a marked feature and dominates the situation. Failure to appreciate the attitude of the Canadian importer on this question has resulted in business passing the United Kingdom and going to the United States, so determined is the Canadian importer, wholesaler and large retailer, to trade only with the manufacturer. Even the commission agent or representative, resident and carrying on business in Canada (as distinct from a branch office of a manufacturer), comes in for a share of this dislike to trading with a "go-between."

The failure of United Kingdom manufacturers to secure that share of the Canadian import trade to which they are entitled is partly due to the fact that they are accustomed to rely on the merchant to handle their business in oversea markets, and that comparatively few British merchants have thought it worth their while to start offices in such centres as Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg. The United States manufacturer, on the other hand, has largely built up his foreign trade by sending direct representatives from the works to study the conditions on the spot.

In some lines of goods the Canadian market presents a difficulty in direct business with the United Kingdom manufacturer owing to the credit which customers require, and which is commonly given to them by United States manufacturers. This has been fostered by the United States manufacturer, who for years has supplied the Canadian market with the bulk of its requirements, and who calls directly on customers through travellers.

Taken as a whole, the reports from the Imperial Trade Correspondents in various parts of the Dominion indicate steady progress; those from the Maritime Provinces refer to conditions in a spirit of buoyancy, indicating a marked change in that territory, sometimes referred to as the "backwaters" of the Dominion. Reports from the West draw attention to the stringency of the money markets. A result of the land boom has been the locking up of a great deal of capital in real estate, thereby hampering the conduct of ordinary business.

United Kingdom manufacturers would materially assist in the Trade Commissioner's work if they would see that he is placed on their mailing list for catalogues, price lists, and discount sheets.

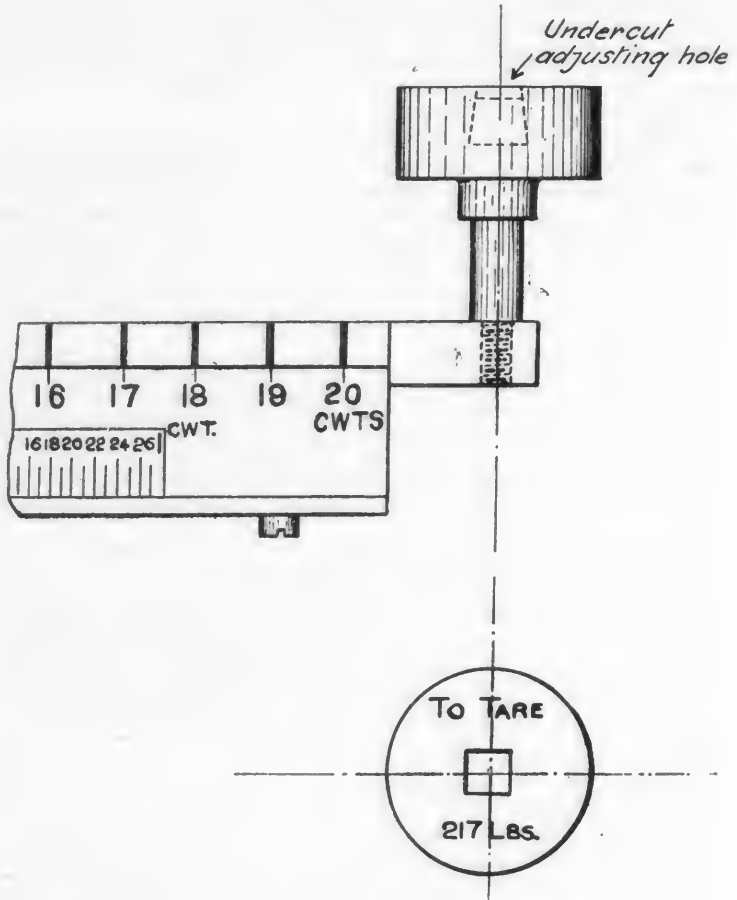
The Report, which may be purchased from the usual Sale Agents for Government publications, also deals with the United States trade with Canada, the American advantages for trading with Canada, the Dominion as a market, and freights. There are in addition appendices dealing with the work of the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner, reports from the Imperial Trade Correspondents, statistics of imports into Canada, and a table of freight rates.

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NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES  
ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 132) giving the result of the examination and testing of a platform weighing machine for use in trade that has been submitted to the Board of Trade under the provisions of Section 6 of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

(132.)



PLAN SHOWING END OF STEELYARD AND POISE.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a platform weighing machine provided with a detachable solid steel poise for use as a "tare weight," and arranged to be screwed into the end of the steelyard as shown in the above illustration, submitted to the Department under the provisions of Section 6 of the above Act, and have issued a certificate that the pattern is not such as to facilitate the perpetration of fraud.

## BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

**Russia, Finland.**—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at **Helsingfors** (Mr. V. Kestel-Cornish) on the trade of Finland in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

In many cases goods offered by Continental firms are bought instead of similar British articles. One reason for this appears to be the longer credit and generally easier terms offered by Germany and other countries. Another drawback to the acceptance of British goods in general is the comparatively higher price of the goods—for the Finnish market is a cheap one.

To further British commercial interests, German or Swedish speaking representatives of the manufacturing firms in the United Kingdom should be sent to Finland. The system of establishing local agents for the different branches of trade should be continued.

Finland can be reached in less than three days from London *via* Berlin and St. Petersburg, and the journey by sea from Hull takes four and a-half days.

In general, there has been an increased briskness in trade during the year under review and sales in almost all the products of local industries considerably increased. Commerce has developed, factories are fully occupied and working conditions are for this reason favourable.

Excellent results have been obtained from the harvest in the last few years. Timber, the principal article of export, as well as wood-pulp and paper, have afforded satisfactory returns, and the general outlook for the future is good. There is, however, a scarcity of money and the State Bank had to raise the discount rate to 6 per cent. in 1912.

The British Vice-Consul at **Viborg** (Mr. V. Frisk) reports:—

British firms obtaining their timber at Viborg are using contract forms in which there is a clause providing for arbitration. When a dispute is brought before an arbitration court, and an award given in favour of a Finnish firm, the award can be enforced in the United Kingdom, but an award given in the United Kingdom according to British law, cannot be enforced in Finland. The British Vice-Consul recently attempted to enforce an award given in the United Kingdom in two similar cases, but without success. The case passed through all legal processes in Finland, but the enforcement was refused, simply because the Finnish law does not acknowledge such an award.

It would, therefore, seem advisable either to exclude the arbitration clause from the contract altogether, or to provide for arbitration in Finland, according to Finnish law.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Germany, Pomerania.**—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at **Stettin** (Mr. R. Bernal) on the trade of Pomerania in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

No commercial traveller representing a British firm called at the British Consulate at Stettin in 1912. An experienced traveller of British nationality speaking fluent German and representing a British firm applied in 1911 for a list of possible buyers; the names of 45 firms were given him with the result that an unexpected number of orders was booked, and the traveller expressed his satisfaction at the result of this, his first stay. Con-

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*British Trade Abroad.*

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sidering that Stettin has 241,000 inhabitants, and is the chief town of a province of 1,716,000 inhabitants, it is to be regretted that such visits are not of frequent occurrence.

Retailers state that British goods are generally purchased from agents (in Berlin, or some other town in the interior) selling also German goods, the goods of British manufacture being a side line. Local firms, on enquiry being made of them, seem ready to enter into correspondence with British producers or exporters, besides which a considerable number of verbal enquiries are received at the Consulate for the names of exporters or manufacturers of a large variety of articles in the United Kingdom.

The sale of superior products of the United Kingdom is evidently on the increase, the most noticeable being *woollen suitings, felt hats*, mostly hard (soft felt hats have to compete with those of Italian and Austro-Hungarian origin), some *hosiery and stationery, perfumery, toilet soaps* of four or more different makes, *silk materials, shirtings, cretonnes, brocades, requisites for tennis and football* (but no other athletic goods).

The demand for such *groceries* as the well-known brands of *sauces, pickles, condiments, fish and other pastes, jams, biscuits, &c.* would be larger were it not for the exorbitant prices charged, partly owing to high import duties; extensive sale is thus rendered impossible, and these products are, therefore, only stocked by a few better class retailers.

*Tea*, of British brands, and other varieties, is increasingly sold since the introduction a few years ago of Indian and other blends at moderate prices.

There is said to be an increasing demand for *Scotch whisky*, which is almost entirely imported in cask *viâ* Hamburg, where it is bottled, the higher import duty on the bottled article being prohibitive.

British *china and earthenware goods* are much in evidence, and apparently meet with a ready sale.

American *tools, locks, watches, boots, fountain pens, and some photographic goods* are exposed for sale, apparently without any competition from British manufacturers.

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## WHEAT CULTIVATION IN THE CAUCASUS.

### Present Condition and the Prospects of Expansion.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) has furnished the following report on wheat cultivation in the Caucasus, and the possibility of increasing the area under cultivation and improving the methods at present in use:—

The average annual wheat crop in the Trans-Caucasus amounts to about 34,054,000 bushels and is not sufficient to meet the requirements of the population, so that wheat flour is largely imported from the Northern Caucasus, Rostov-on-Don and Crimean ports to make up the deficiency. It is unlikely that there will be any great increase in the production of wheat south of the main Caucasian chain on account of the generally unsuitable climate, the tendency of farmers to cultivate cotton as being more profitable than

*Wheat Cultivation in the Caucasus.*

wheat, and also owing to the fact that little use is made of modern agricultural implements.

In the Trans-Caucasus the use of modern agricultural machinery is the exception, and whole districts are completely void of implements such as ploughs, good harrows, threshing machines, engines, &c. The surface of the ground is generally scratched by a very antediluvian sort of implement in lieu of a plough, and the agricultural tools and methods employed have hitherto been in keeping with this very primitive machinery. The agricultural societies and schools, which have of recent years been extended to many parts of the country, are making an effort to induce farmers to employ machinery of more modern make, to instruct the peasantry in its use and to give them training in practical farming; but, besides being slow in falling in with new methods, the peasantry of the region are poor and can little afford to acquire modern agricultural machinery and implements. In recent years, however, the land banks have come to the assistance of small land holders with advances of money on easy terms for this purpose.

On the other hand the Northern Caucasus, comprising the Provinces of Kuban and Ter and the Government of Stavropol, in view of their climatic and soil conditions, are essentially grain growing districts, and the possibility of a wider diffusion of wheat culture in these wonderful agricultural districts is indeed great, especially in the Province of Kuban and the Government of Stavropol. The average annual yield of wheat in the Northern Caucasus is estimated at about 95,472,546 bushels, or about 1,333 lbs. per acre. There is still a possibility of improvement in the matter of yield, although it cannot be said that the area under wheat has much increased in recent years.

The bulk of the wheat exported is carted by farmers to the railway stations whence it is transported by rail to Novorossisk for shipment. An elevator having a very considerable storage capacity has been constructed at that port by the Vladikavkaz Railway Company, who also have the exclusive manipulation of the wheat on its arrival there until it is loaded into the steamer.

A scheme for the erection of elevators at different points along the railway to which peasant farmers can bring their produce and get paid for it on the spot is said to be in contemplation.

On the opening of the Armavir-Tuapse Railway and the linking up of Stavropol and Armavir by a short line, wheat grown in the Government of Stavropol and possibly in the south-western districts of the Government of Astrakhan will probably be sent to Tuapse for shipment, where extensive harbour works with facilities for loading vessels are in course of construction, instead of going to Novorossisk as at present.

The present prices of wheat in the Caucasus fluctuate between 1.10 and 1.20 roubles per pound (2s. 4d. to 2s. 6d. per 36 lbs.).

Both in the Northern and Southern Caucasus seeding immediately follows ploughing and harrowing and is mostly done by hand, the seed for the purpose being as a rule selected after harvesting.

Under ordinary conditions labour is plentiful and fairly cheap throughout the country. Peasant families are mostly numerous and

*Wheat Cultivation in the Caucasus.*

women, grown up girls, youths and men all take part in tilling, preparing the soil, planting and harvest making. The imported labourers are generally discharged after planting and return again towards the end of July, when harvesting is more or less in full swing.

In the Northern Caucasus, where landowners possess extensive properties, large farms exist, and the peasantry, from an economic point of view, are in a better state of prosperity than the rural populations of the Southern Caucasus, and the conditions in regard to improved and up-to-date agricultural machines and implements are more advanced than they are south of the Caucasian range. Large quantities of the smaller kinds of agricultural implements such as rakes, harrows, drills, binders, winnowing machines, &c. in use amongst the smaller land owners, are imported from the United States of America and from Germany. Threshing machinery and engines, the use of which is extensively resorted to by the larger landed proprietors, are brought principally from the United Kingdom. The ploughs used are of a variety of makes, but mostly German. Many Russian-made ploughs are now in use in the Caucasus as a result of the endeavours of the Russian Government to encourage their manufacture.

(C. 4,455.)

PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION OF COAL IN INDIA  
IN 1912.

The following statistics, showing the quantity of coal mined in the various Provinces of India, the quantity consumed by Indian railways, the quantity exported by sea, and the quantity of foreign coal imported, are taken from the Administration Report on the Railways in India for 1912:—

— — —	1911.	1912.
Coal mined in—	Tons.	Tons.
Bengal ... ..	11,468,904	4,806,129
Bihar and Orissa ... ..	211,616	9,126,385
Central Provinces... ..	294,893	233,996
Assam ... ..	143,557	297,160
Central India ... ..	505,380	149,921
Hyderabad ... ..	30,575	481,652
Punjab ... ..	45,707	38,409
Baluchistan ... ..	14,761	54,386
Rajputana (Bikaner) ... ..	140	18,251
North-West Frontier Province ... ..	140	50
Total production ... ..	12,715,533	14,706,339
Indian coal consumed by railways in India ... ..	4,223,020	4,590,618
Indian coal exported by sea to—		
Indian ports, excluding Burma ... ..	1,604,086	1,757,075
Ports outside India, including Burma ... ..	1,253,971	1,325,258
Foreign coal imported into India from—		
United Kingdom ... ..	245,043	144,804
Other countries ... ..	73,626	415,987

## SUPPLY OF FUEL AT PANAMA CANAL TERMINALS.

The Acting British Consul at Colon (Mr. J. R. Murray) has forwarded the following particulars, in amplification of the notice on p. 145 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th April last, relative to the facilities which will be provided for the storage and handling of coal and oil fuel at the Atlantic and Pacific entrances to the Panama Canal:—

The United States Government will set aside special areas for the storage of coal by individuals or companies, and as a duplication of plant is believed to be unnecessary these areas will be served by the Government coal handling machinery which it is proposed to erect at Cristobal and Balboa. It is stipulated that the plant at the former port shall be capable of unloading 1,000 tons and loading 2,000 tons per hour. The Balboa plant will unload 500 tons and load 1,000 tons per hour. This machinery will serve the area set aside for individuals and companies with the same effectiveness as the Government storage basin. By this arrangement the necessity for dredging, wharf construction, or purchase of coal handling machinery by private owners will be obviated. It is expected that the cost of taking coal in and out of storage, and of the wharfage facilities thus made use of, will be apportioned at a reasonable price per ton to all individuals and companies alike on an equitable basis. For the area to be occupied by private coal piles a rental based upon the cost of fitting up the area for such private storage would have to be charged in addition.

Vessels requiring bunker coal will load in mid-stream from barges which will have been loaded by the above-mentioned plants. Colliers will discharge alongside the wharves.

After the completion of the coaling plants, piping and pumping plants for oil will be installed at both terminals. Oil companies and dealers will be allowed to obtain a revocable licence for land on which to construct oil tanks and to run pipe lines to the oil wharves and pumps, which will be used for all vessels alike. This, it is thought, will render unnecessary the exclusive occupancy or assignment of any water frontage at either terminus of the Canal to an individual or company. A uniform rate per barrel of oil will be charged for pumping to and from the water front to the tanks.

A pipe line for oil transportation across the Isthmus will be laid. The ownership thereof will be in the United States, and it will be considered a common carrier available for use by all individuals and companies on an equal basis at an equitable charge. This will tend to reduce the selling price of fuel and will place all companies on the Isthmus on a uniform basis.

It is hoped to have these plants fully working before 1st January, 1915, and in the meantime suitable temporary arrangements will be made for the supply of fuel to shipping using the Canal.

Any taxes levied in connection with private coal and oil plants will be fixed with the object of reducing unnecessary duplication of plant, and encouraging the carrying of large stocks of coal and oil. There will be a tax based upon the cost of improvements, probably amounting to one per cent. per annum on such cost. In addition a tax of about one per cent. on the sales of coal and fuel oil by individuals

*Supply of Fuel at Panama Canal Terminals.*

and companies will be levied. This tax will probably be  $1\frac{1}{4}$  cents ( $\frac{5}{8}$ d.) per barrel of oil and 5 cents ( $2\frac{1}{2}$ d.) per ton of 2,000 lbs. of coal.

All companies or individuals applying for coal and oil privileges on the Isthmus must furnish satisfactory evidence to the Canal authorities of their ability, financial and otherwise, to conduct the business they wish to undertake. (12,782.)

IRON AND STEEL TRADE OF JAPAN IN 1912.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) on the trade of Japan in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

*Imports of metals.*—The good condition of the Japanese metal trade was one of the features in 1912 as in 1911, but it should be noted, however, that considerable stocks have been carried over.

The total imports of iron and steel in 1912 amounted to £5,968,300, compared with £4,287,700 in 1911, and of other metals £1,415,100, compared with £1,137,800, so that there was a total increase of more than 36 per cent. over 1911, which it must be remembered was itself a record year. It is satisfactory, too, to note that the increase was spread over the whole range, every item with the single exception of tin plates sharing in the advance. The output of the Government Steel Works amounted to about 180,000 tons all told, but with the new extensions they will soon be in a position to produce some 300,000 tons, so that in times when Government requirements are not very large, the competition of this foundry, which enjoys considerable protection, must be taken into consideration. In 1912, however, it was not an important factor in the situation.

From the British point of view the most disquieting feature of the year was the sudden increase in the imports from the United States, especially in thin black sheets and in flat galvanised sheets. The United States also made a great advance in bars, but that affects Germany more than the United Kingdom.

The imports of iron and steel (pig and ingot) amounted to 236,510 tons in 1912, valued at £944,200, as compared with 195,338 tons, valued at £707,200 in the previous year. The United Kingdom had a fair share of the large increase, but the German contribution grew at a remarkable rate. A large quantity was also imported from India, this being an entirely new departure rendered possible by the cheap freights obtainable on account of the freight war. The chief demand has come from the makers of pipes, but the advance has also been caused by the development in the general engineering business.

The imports of iron bars and sections showed a considerable increase in 1912, amounting to 218,423 tons, valued at £1,571,200, as compared with 129,377 tons, valued at £947,600 in 1911. The chief contributors to this total were the United Kingdom, 48,202 tons (£420,600); Germany, 97,466 tons (£630,400); Belgium, 42,811 tons



*Iron and Steel Trade of Japan in 1912.*

(£270,500); and the United States, 24,705 tons (£176,200). This last country only supplied 2,400 tons, valued at £20,000, in 1911.

The British contribution is composed largely of Yorkshire and Staffordshire iron and tool steel and structural material of a superior quality. As in previous years, the German and Belgian shares consist chiefly of cheap bars, although Germany also sent a good many sections. The United States contribution consists largely of bars and structural materials, and in the case of the former the competition has been chiefly against Germany and Belgium in the cheaper qualities.

The following tables show the increasing competition of the United States in black plates and sheets and in galvanised sheets :—

**Black Plates and Sheets.**

Imports from	1911.		1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ... ..	32,660	310,300	45,848	449,800
United States ... ..	8,021	74,600	38,388	315,400
Germany ... ..	15,827	116,500	21,707	165,300
Belgium ... ..	9,157	64,600	4,057	31,000
Other countries ... ..	1,010	8,000	100	1,200
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>66,675</b>	<b>573,800</b>	<b>110,100</b>	<b>962,700</b>

**Galvanised Sheets.**

Imports from	1911.		1912.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
	Tons.	£	Tons.	£
United Kingdom ... ..	32,952	504,400	35,301	552,900
United States ... ..	9,452	150,700	16,185	263,200
Belgium ... ..	330	3,900	184	2,700
Other countries ... ..	484	6,600	589	7,400
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>43,218</b>	<b>665,600</b>	<b>52,259</b>	<b>826,200</b>

The new Japanese Galvanising Company at Osaka has been putting a fair number of sheets on the market. They are said to be well galvanised, but it is reported that the proportion of "wasters" is unduly large, which is only natural in a newly-organised industry. New works have been started in Tokio with an estimated output of about 200 tons per month. In the galvanised sheet trade there appears to have been considerable over-importation.

AMENDMENTS OF THE UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL  
RECOMMENDED BY THE SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the new United States Tariff Bill, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the Finance Committee of the Senate have recommended the deletion from the Bill of paragraphs "U" "V" and "W" of Section III., and of subsection 7 of paragraph "J," and also paragraph "R" of Section IV. Paragraphs "U" and "V" of Section III. require any persons or corporations selling, shipping, consigning, or manufacturing merchandise exported to the United States, or engaged in the importation of merchandise into the United States, to submit books, &c. pertaining to the value or classification of such merchandise to the inspection of duly accredited investigating officers of the United States; paragraph "W" of the same Section relates to the establishment at Consulates of the United States of a "registry of commissionaires or purchasing agents." Subsection 7 of paragraph "J" of Section IV. provides for a discount of 5 per cent. of import duties on such goods as shall be imported in vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States; paragraph "R" of this Section is the "dumping duty" clause.

The Committee recommend the addition of a retaliatory clause to paragraph "A" of Section IV. of the Bill, to the effect that in case of discrimination against the United States by foreign countries, the President be empowered to raise the duties on certain articles imported into the United States from such countries. Paragraph "I" of Section IV. shall, it is proposed, be extended so as to prohibit the importation of articles manufactured wholly or in part by children under fourteen years of age.

The appointment of a special Committee to report later to Congress on the revenue administration laws is also contemplated. (C. 5,466.)

## PROPOSED CUSTOMS CHANGES.

### FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 173 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th July, 1910, the Board of Trade have now received copy of the "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" for the 23rd May last, which contains the text of a draft Enactment to amend the "Merchandise Marks Enactment, 1910," relating to the Federated Malay States.

The present Enactment proposes to amend sec. 2 (ii.) of the Merchandise Marks Enactment of 1910 with the object of penalizing the *importation* of articles to which a false trade description is applied.

It is also proposed to amend sec. 3 (i.) of the principal Enactment by including within the term "trade description" assay marks and similar indications of the fineness of gold and silver.

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at p. 616 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th March respecting the postponement until the 1st July of the coming into operation of Chapter I. (Importation) of the "Horses (Importation and Transit) Order of 1912,"\* the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued a further Order, dated the 26th June, by virtue of which the Chapter in question is not to come into operation until the 1st October next. (C. 5,505.)

**Horses (Importation and Transit) Order of 1912 : Date of Coming into Operation.**

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 611 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June last respecting the Canada-West India Preferential Trading Agreement of the 9th April, 1912, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1,737 B), dated 2nd June, 1913, containing the text of the "West Indian Trade Agreement Act, 1913," which has been passed by the Canadian Government and which approves the terms of the above-mentioned Agreement of 1912.

The full text of the Agreement was published on pp. 27-30 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th July, 1912. It may, however, be stated that provision is made in the Act that the goods enumerated in Schedule B to the Agreement†, being the produce or manufacture of any of the Colonies parties thereto, when such goods are imported direct from any British country into Canada or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein if imported as aforesaid, shall be subject to duties of Customs—

- (a) At the rate of four-fifths of the several rates of duties, if any, imposed on similar goods when imported from any foreign country, or
- (b) At the several rates of duty, if any, set opposite to each tariff item respectively in the column "British Preferential Tariff" in Schedule A to the Customs Tariff, 1907, and in any amendment thereof,

whichever shall be the lower rate.

\* This Order, a notice of which appeared at p. 694 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th June, 1912, prescribed, *inter alia*, restrictions on the landing of horses, asses and mules brought to Great Britain from any country except Ireland, the Channel Islands, and the Isle of Man.

† See \* Note on the next page.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

The articles enumerated in Schedule C to the Agreement\* are to be accorded free entry into Canada under certain conditions.

[*Note.*—The Canadian Tariff was recently amended, and gave effect, *inter alia*, to the Agreement in the case of those articles for which the requisite provision regarding preference was not already made (see pp. 472-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th May last).]

The Act further provides that the benefits of the Agreement shall extend to the Colonies enumerated in Schedule D thereto\*, and also to the United Kingdom and other British Colonies and Possessions which may be admitted by Proclamation published in the "Canada Gazette."

**Extension of Benefits to other British Countries.**

A Proclamation has been issued, dated 22nd May, 1913, extending the benefits of the Agreement to products of *Grenada*, so long as the Colonies parties to the Agreement continue to be entitled to such benefits.

A further Proclamation has been issued, dated 19th May last, notifying that the above-mentioned Agreement shall take effect from the 2nd June, 1913.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 610 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June last notifying a Customs decision given under Appraisers' Bulletin No. 653 respecting bricks imported into Canada, the Board of Trade have now received, from the Canadian Department of Customs, copy of a further Bulletin (No. 660), dated 10th June, 1913, giving a Customs decision regarding the duty leviable on silica fire bricks imported into the Dominion, as follows:—

Silica brick for use as fire brick (9 in. by 4½ in. by 2¼ in.) and valued at over 16 dols. per thousand at the place where laden for export to Canada, being of a class or kind not made in Canada, may be imported free of duty.

It is, however, provided that silica brick admitted free under this provision must contain over 90 per cent. silica.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1,736 B), dated 31st May, 1913, notifying the establishment of Blairmore (Alberta) as an Outport of Customs and Warehousing Port, under the Survey of the Port of Lethbridge (Alberta).

The Outport of Frank (Alberta) has been closed.

The above changes take effect from the 1st June, 1913.

\* For Schedules B, C, and D to the Agreement, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th July, 1912 (p. 30).

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Supplement (No. 8) to the Customs Tariff Guide, 1908-11, dated 5th May, 1913, 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.
Bags, baskets, &c.—			
*Wire baskets for waste paper, refuse, &c., or for bottle carrying ... ..	305	35 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>25 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
Bicycles, tricycles, &c.—			
Gears, two speed, the Bowden, and similar gears for motor cycles ... ..	378	15 % „	<b>10 % „</b>
Boots and shoes—			
Gum boots with leather soles riveted on Buckwheat ... ..	348	Free	Free
Clips, stair rod, brass, for holding stair rods in position ... ..	64 (B)	Per cental 1s. 6d.	Per cental 1s. 6d.
Confectionery—Sovereigns, chocolate. The weight for duty to include the foil wrapping, which is the distinctive feature of the confection ... ..	170 (A)	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>25 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
Gas appliances—			
Rings, gas (boiling burners) ... ..	45 (A)	Per lb. 3d.	<b>Per lb. 2½d.</b>
Rings, gas (boiling burners) ... ..	170 (A)	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>25 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
Gloves, men's astrachan, the palms and between the fingers being of kid. (The glove is not tilburied, <i>i.e.</i> , the leather in the palm is not over astrachan) ... ..	120 (B)	15 % „	<b>10 % „</b>
Lamps and lampware—			
*Shades, glass, when imported separately, or in excess of one to each lamp with which they are designed to be used...	141 (B)	25 % „	<b>20 % „</b>
Machinery—			
Branding Machine, cork, for marking corks by burning (if conforming to the definition of a machine ... ..	162 (C)	25 % „	<b>20 % „</b>
Oils—			
Mustard oil, other than essential oil of mustard ... ..	234 (F)	Per gall. 2s.	Per gall. 2s.
If denaturated ... ..	234 (G)	„ 6d.	„ 6d.
Paper—			
Grease proof, used in covering shoes to keep them from being soiled during the completion of manufacture ... ..	356 (I (1))	Per cwt. 5s.	<b>Per cwt. 4s. 6d.</b>
Tissue paper, ruled (confectionery wrapping), as "paper, ruled, &c." ... ..	357 (A)	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	<b>25 % <i>ad val.</i></b>
Photographic materials—Reels, wood or metal, on which sensitised films are imported, the value to be included with the value of the film ... ..	410 (A)	30 % „	<b>25 % „</b>
Rugs, buggy and floor, of bearskin ... ..	119 (A)	35 % „	<b>30 % „</b>
Vehicles and parts—			
*Bands, sand, if malleable iron castings	170 (E)	Per lb. 1¼d.	Per lb. 1¼d.

\* Revised decision.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.**

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1042), dated 7th May, 1913, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into New Zealand.

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.
Agricultural implements, viz.—			
Neck-yokes for poles of agricultural im- plements ... ..	357	Free	Free
Steel sheets, soft plain, rust-proof, unworked...	482	Free	Free
Bolts, insulator, swan-necked ... ..	365	Free	Free
Castings, malleable, being casement stays un- bored ... ..	178	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Confectionery and confectioners' goods, viz.—			
“Purgen” ... ..	5	2½d. per lb.	2d. per lb.
Dowels, wire, being double-pointed nails ...	159	3s. per cwt.	2s. per cwt.
Electric appliances, viz.—			
Contact-makers ... ..	176	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Engine, oil, fitted into motor-launch ... ..	233	30 % „	20 % „
Foliage, natural, dried ... ..	483	Free	Free
Locomotives, fittings for, viz.—			
Axle-box bearings ... ..	360	Free	Free
Connecting- and coupling-rod bearings ...	184	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Steel bearing-springs ... ..	394	Free	Free
Milk faucets ... ..	183	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Minor articles, viz.—			
Cord for manufacture of military hats, when cut, before importation, into lengths not exceeding 9 in. ... ..	292	Free	Free
Roofing, “J-M corrugated asbestos,” com- posed of corrugated sheet iron with coating of asbestos and asphalt ... ..	158	2s. 4½d. per cwt.	2s. per cwt.
“Steel sections,” rolled, for the manufacture of lift and shop fronts, stair balusters, garden rails, &c., if in the state in which they leave the rolling-mill, and not bored, tapped, filed, worked, or hand or machinc- finished in any way ... ..	390	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Tap and pipe fitting combined (claimed as part of milking machine) ... ..	183	30 % „	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
“Tin-openers,” being small pieces of plain stamped tin for affixing to sides of tins to lever the lids off ... ..	423	Free	Free

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

**Customs Decision respecting Alternative Rates applicable to Certain Articles imported into the Congo Basin.** With reference to the notice which appeared in the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th March, 1913, respecting the new Customs Tariff and Regulations of Northern Rhodesia, the Board of Trade have now received information from the British South Africa Company regarding the interpretation to be placed upon certain alternative rates applicable to various articles imported into the Congo Basin of Northern Rhodesia under

Proclamation No. 19 of 1912.

The British South Africa Company state that under the provisions of the Conference of Berlin, 1885, referred to in the Customs Proclamation No. 19 of 1912, no higher rate of duty than 10 per cent. *ad valorem* can be charged on most items, and no preference may be given to British goods entered for consumption in the Congo Basin. Thus, with regard to the rates of duty leviable on cattle for slaughter (*viz.*, 30s. each, or if less 10 per cent.), 30s. is the highest duty which can be imposed on an animal imported for slaughter into the Congo Basin, but if the value of that animal is, say £12, then the duty is at the rate of 10 per cent., *i.e.*, 24s.

**Special Duties on Sugar imported from Foreign Countries.** The Board of Trade have also received from the British South Africa Company copy of the "Northern Rhodesian Government Gazette" for the 26th April, 1913, which contains copy of a Government Notice (No. 25 of 1913) giving a revised list of special duties payable on sugar imported into that portion of the Territory lying outside the Congo Basin from various foreign countries in accordance with the Note to Tariff Heading No. 37 of Proclamation No. 19 of 1912.

**Import Duties on Meat Suspended; and Rebates of Duty Accorded Certain Articles.** A copy of the "Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette" for the 22nd February, 1913, has also been received, which contains a revised copy of Government Notice (No. 4 of 1913)\* laying down certain regulations, in accordance with sec. 8 of the "Northern Rhodesia Customs Proclamation, 1912," whereby the duty may be suspended, or a rebate of duty granted, in the case of the following articles imported into Northern Rhodesia:

*As regards the whole Territory the regulations—*

- (1) Suspend the duty on fresh, chilled and frozen meat, and on animals for slaughter;
- (2) Grant a rebate of the whole of the duty upon goods intended for consumption in places outside the Territory.

\* See p. 25 of the Supplement to the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 13th March, 1913.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**NORTHERN RHODESIA**—*continued.*

*As regards that portion of the Territory within the Zambesi Basin the regulations—*

- (3) Grant a rebate of the whole of the duty upon methylated spirits or alcohol of South African or Rhodesian manufacture intended solely for manufacturing or scientific purposes, or for fuel.
- (4) Grant a rebate of the duties on wines and spirits for the use of the Administrator, subject to the provisions of the Customs Regulations which may be in force with respect to such goods.

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains a further Government Notice (No. 17 of 1913) which cancels Government Notice No. 3 of 1913, and at the same time provides, in accordance with Section 5 of the "Northern Rhodesia Customs Proclamation, 1912," for a rebate similar to that accorded to United Kingdom products to be granted to goods imported into the Zambesi Basin of the territory, when such goods are the growth, produce, or manufacture of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, or the Dominion of New Zealand.

**Preferential Treatment  
Extended to Products  
of Canada, Australia,  
and New Zealand.**

Notice (No. 17 of 1913) which cancels Government Notice No. 3 of 1913, and at the same time provides, in accordance with Section 5 of the "Northern Rhodesia Customs Proclamation, 1912," for a rebate similar to

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of an Ordinance (No. 6 of 1913), dated 26th April last, which amends the Straits Settlements "Merchandise Marks Ordinance of 1888." The present Ordinance amends section 2 (2) of the principal Ordinance with the object of penalising the importation into the Straits Settlements of articles to which a false trade description is applied, whilst section 3 (1) thereof is also amended by including within the expression "trade description" assay marks and similar indications of the fineness of gold and silver.

**Importation of  
Falsely Marked  
Articles  
Prohibited, &c.**

of an Ordinance (No. 6 of 1913), dated 26th April last, which amends the Straits Settlements "Merchandise Marks Ordinance of 1888." The present Ordinance amends section 2 (2) of the principal Ordinance with the object of penalising

**SIERRA LEONE.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 620 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June last respecting a revision of the duties leviable on spirits imported into Sierra Leone, the Board of Trade have now received, from the Comptroller of Customs, Freetown, copy of an Order-in-Council (No. 11 of 1913), which was approved by the Legislative Council on the 6th June last.

The present Order-in-Council repeals the Order-in-Council of the 4th March, 1912,\* and at the same time provides for the imposition of increased duties on spirits imported into the Colony.

The following statement shows the rates of duty leviable under the present Order-in-Council, and those previously in force:—

\* For which, see pp. 79-80 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th April, 1912.



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**SIERRA LEONE**—*continued.*

Articles,	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Spirits—		
Spirits and strong waters, the strength of which can be ascertained by Tralles' alcoholometer—		
1. When the strength of 50 per cent. of pure alcohol by such alcoholometer	s. d. 5 6	s. d. 6 3
<i>Per Imp. gall.</i>		
And for every degree or part of a degree (Tralles) in excess of a strength of 50 per cent. by such alcoholometer, an additional duty ... ..	<i>Per Imp. gall.</i> 0 2½	0 2½
And for every degree below a strength of 50 per cent. by such alcoholometer, a reduction of duty ... ..	<i>Per Imp. gall.</i> 0 1½	0 1½
Provided always that the duty levied shall in no case be less than ... ..	<i>Per Imp. gall.</i> 4 6	5 0
2. Spirits (other than <i>bonâ fide</i> drugs and medicines containing drugs when admitted as drugs or medicines by the Collector of Customs) being sweetened or mixed so that their degree of strength cannot be ascertained by alcoholometer	<i>Per Imp. gall.</i> 5 6	6 3
3. Spirits or strong waters such as naphtha in its crude state, methylated spirits and perfumed water which are totally unfit for use as a potable spirit, and also <i>bonâ fide</i> drugs and medicines containing spirits when admitted as drugs or medicines by the Collector of Customs ... ..	10% <i>ad val.</i> 5 6	10% <i>ad val.</i> 6 3
4. Spirits, unenumerated ... ..	<i>Per Imp. gall.</i>	

**GERMANY.**

The following is the substance of some decisions of the German Customs Authorities, copies of which have been received at the Board of Trade, respecting the application of the Customs Tariff of Germany to imported goods of various kinds:—

**Customs Decisions.**

[100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs. ; mark = 11.8d.]

*Bust supporters (Büstenhalter)* made of cotton tissue ornamented with cotton lace, cannot be classed as "corsets" at the "conventional" rate of 300 marks per 100 kilogs., but are dutiable under Tariff No. 519 at the rate of 350 marks per 100 kilogs., with a surtax of 10 per cent. on account of the lace ornamentation.

*Jute soles*, made of a ribbon-like plait of unbleached jute yarn disposed in spiral form and then roughly sewn up with twine, are not dutiable as "sewn articles" under Tariff No. 520 at the rate of 350 marks per 100 kilogs., but may be admitted under Tariff No. 485 ("*Seilerwaren*") at the rate of 36 marks per 100 kilogs.

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**GERMANY—continued.**

*Soap substitutes.*—In the decision as to the tariff classification of certain soap substitutes, noted at page 360 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th May, the word "organic" in the first line should be "inorganic"; the error being due to a misprint in the German text of the decision which has since been corrected.

*Iron barrels* in which duty-free coal tar (Tariff No. 244) is imported are to be regarded as "receptacles customarily used in trade" in the sense of paragraph 23 of the "Tare Ordinance." Such iron barrels are therefore free of duty.

"*Künstlerstoff*."—A cotton tissue known under the trade name of "*Künstlerstoff*" ("*Künstlersatin*"), a close-woven tissue printed with multi-coloured flower and leaf patterns, imported in the piece to be sold by measure, of a breadth of 80 centimetres, is dutiable as "furnishing fabric," under No. 445 of the Tariff, at the rate of 180 marks per 100 kilograms.

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**BELGIUM.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a recent Circular of the Belgian Ministry of Finance providing that so-called "shop-window bottles" (*bouteilles d'étalage*), filled with coloured water so as to look like oil, are dutiable at the rate of 2 francs per 100 kilogrammes, under the heading in the Belgian Customs Tariff for "bottles, &c., of white or half white glass." (C. 5,412.)

The "Moniteur Belge" for the 20th June contains a Belgian Royal Decree, dated the 5th June, laying down regulations governing the importation by land of cattle, sheep and goats for slaughter. The Decree (which was to come into force on the 1st July) 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. 5,399.)

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**MEXICO.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Presidential Decree was published in the Mexican Official Journal for the 31st May providing that foreign maize may, from the 1st June until the 31st December next, be imported free of duty through the Customs houses of Progreso, Carmen Island, Campeachy, La Ascencion and Chetumal. The shipment of maize from the districts in question, otherwise than in coasting vessels trading between ports within those districts, is prohibited throughout the period above referred to. (C. 5,424.)

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**COLOMBIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information from H.M. Acting Vice-Consul at Bogotá to the effect that, by virtue of a Decree published in the "Diario Oficial" of the 23rd May, a tax of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* will be imposed, as from the 19th September next, on all ivory nuts exported from the Republic of Colombia. (13,314.)

**Export Duty on Ivory Nuts.**

Vice-Consul at Bogotá to the effect that, by virtue of a Decree published in the "Diario Oficial" of the 23rd May, a tax of 6 per cent. *ad valorem* will be imposed, as from the 19th September next, on all ivory nuts exported from the Republic of Colombia. (13,314.)

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**PERU.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Peruvian Government, dated the 9th May, which, in view of the early opening of the Panama Canal, lays down certain provisions designed to encourage the use of the ports of Paita, Callao, and Mollendo, for the warehousing of goods destined for re-exportation from those ports to other countries.

**Facilities for Goods Shipped to Paita, Callao and Mollendo in Transit for other Countries.**

In the case of goods shipped to the three ports in question, Peruvian Consuls are to legalise, free of charge, the four copies of the Consular invoice which are required under paragraph 105 of the Peruvian Consular Regulations in respect of all goods shipped to Peruvian ports, when the shipper declares that the goods are to be re-exported from the port of destination to another country. If the shipper does not make such declaration, the consignees of the goods shall be entitled to receive a refund of the Consular fees paid for the legalisation of the invoices if the goods, after being warehoused in the Customs house of one of the three ports, are subsequently re-exported to a foreign country.

The charge for the warehousing of goods in transit for foreign countries at these three ports is to be at the rate of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. per month.\*

As regards goods imported at Paita, Callao and Mollendo, and deposited in Customs warehouse under re-export declaration, the Consular fee for the legalisation of the invoices, as also warehousing charges at the full rate, will be payable if the consignee subsequently decides to clear them for consumption in Peru. (C. 5,477.)

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**CHILE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Chilean Law (No. 2,761) of the 28th January, increasing the rates of the internal tax on cigars, cigarettes and cut tobacco, whether of national production or imported. In the case of imported articles, the tax is levied, at the rates shown

**Stamp Tax on Imported Cigars, Cigarettes and Cut Tobacco.**

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\* The ordinary charge for goods entered for consumption after being warehoused is 1 per cent. (on the amount of duty payable) for the first month, and  $\frac{2}{3}$  per cent. for each subsequent month.

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### CHILE—*continued.*

below, in addition to the Customs duty, and must be paid by means of affixing special stamps of the requisite value to the articles before they are removed from Customs custody. The text of the Law, and of the Regulations issued thereunder (in Spanish), 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.

	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>centavos.</i>
Imported boxes of cigars, to be sold unopened: <i>for every 25 cigars or less</i> ... ..	1	00
Foreign cigars ... .. Each	0	10
Small cigars, in boxes or packets ... ..	0	02
Imported packets of cigarettes ... per packet	0	10
Cut tobacco: <i>per packet of 25 grammes...</i> ...	0	05

“Small cigars” are those which do not weigh more than 300 grammes per hundred, including the packing. They may only be imported in boxes or packets.

By “packet of cigarettes” is understood a parcel of not more than 14 cigarettes, weighing not more than 25 grammes, including the packing. Fractions of 25 grammes over and above this weight are regarded as a full 25 grammes for the purpose of assessing the tax. The sale of unpacked cigarettes is prohibited. (C. 5,408.)

#### URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan “Diario Oficial” for the 27th February contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 22nd February, laying down regulations respecting “drawback” and “temporary admission,” under the Laws of the 15th July, 1911\*, and the 12th October, 1912.†

##### *Drawback.*

Drawback is the system under which an importer pays import duty on certain goods, and obtains a refund of the amount paid when the same goods are re-exported either in the condition in which they were imported, or after they have been subjected to manufacturing or finishing processes in the country.

The articles which are at present entitled to benefit by drawback are as follows:—

- (A). Cotton bagging imported for the manufacture of flour bags (Law and Regulations of the 29th October, 1905).
- (B). Materials employed in the manufacture of receptacles for preserved meat and jerked beef (Laws of the 20th October, 1888, and 16th November, 1885, and Regulations of the 9th March and 14th November, 1905).
- (C). Foreign products imported for use in the manufacture of hats (Regulations of the 20th September, 1911‡).

\* See the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 26th October, 1911 (p. 182).

† See the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 5th and the 12th December, 1912.

‡ See the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 30th November, 1911 (p. 439).

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**URUGUAY**—*continued.*

The present Decree authorises the extension of the drawback system to canvas (*arpillera*) and hoops employed in baling wool and sheepskins for exportation. Drawback will be allowed at the rate of 14 centésimos for each bale of wool, and 12 centésimos for each bale of sheepskins, provided that the bales weigh from 450 to 500 kilogrammes. If they do not attain this weight, refund of duty will be allowed in proportion.

*Temporary Admission.*

In this case the importer receives permission to import, without payment of duty, certain specified goods, on condition that the goods shall be re-exported within a fixed period after having been transformed or finished by industrial processes within the country. This system is also extended to articles which are re-exported in the form of receptacles for exported goods.

The present Decree provides that temporary admission may be accorded in respect of:—

## (A). Receptacles:—

(1) Casks, fitted together or "knocked down," imported by meat-salting establishments for use in the exportation of the products of those establishments. Such casks must be re-exported within a period of three months.

(2) Bags for coal, to be re-shipped at Montevideo within six months.

(3) Special canvas (*lienzo*) bags for flour, to be re-exported through the port of Montevideo with flour made from wheat admitted under "temporary admission" regulations (*see* below).

(4) Canvas (*arpillera*) bags for cereals, to be re-exported within three months.

(5) Empty barrels or bags to be re-exported, within two months, with Portland cement of Uruguayan production.

(6) Empty bottles and demijohns to be re-exported with liquids within two months.

(B). Goods destined for exhibitions.

(C). Wheat to be re-exported in the form of flour and bye products. Re-exportation must be effected within a period of twenty days.

The *special* regulations laid down by the Decree in respect of goods coming under (A), (B) and (C) above, as also the *general* regulations applicable to "drawback" and "temporary admission," may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,368.)

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## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 207 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd January and previous notices relative to the proposed adoption of a standard gauge for the main lines of railway in the Commonwealth, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) has now forwarded a copy of the Report of the Uniform Gauge Conference held at Melbourne in December, 1912, and April, 1913. The Conference estimated that the cost of converting all the 4 ft. 8½ in. and 3 ft. 6 in. lines in Australia to a uniform gauge of 5 ft. 3 in. would be £51,659,000 whilst the cost of converting the 5 ft. 3 in. and 3 ft. 6 in. lines to a uniform gauge of 4 ft. 8½ in. would only be £37,164,000, and it is accordingly recommended that 4 ft. 8½ in. should be adopted as the standard gauge throughout the Commonwealth.

The Conference suggested that instead of at once proceeding with the conversion of all the lines the following limited scheme, costing £12,142,000, would be sufficient for the immediate requirements of Australia:—

Line.	Estimated Cost. £
Western Australia—New line from Fremantle to Kalgoorlie	2,777,000
South Australia—New direct line from Adelaide to Port Augusta ... ..	1,170,000
South Australia—Conversion of 5 ft. 3 in. lines to standard...	1,058,000
Victoria—	6,117,000
New South Wales—Moama and Deniliquin line ... ..	120,000
Queensland and New South Wales connections, 100 miles, rough estimate without survey... ..	960,000
Total ... ..	£12,142,000

The Conference drew special attention to the desirability of making an early conversion of the lines to the standard gauge, pointing out that in 1897 all the 5 ft. 3 in. gauge lines in Victoria and South Australia could have been converted for £2,360,500 whereas it will now cost about £7,295,000.

The Report may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,200.)

### PORTUGAL.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Although the artificial harbour of Leixoes, such as it is, has been of great use to the trade of Northern Portugal by allowing steamers to call which, owing to their tonnage, could not enter the Douro Bar, and by affording facilities to shipping in general on the occasions when the bar is closed, it has for a long time been the aspiration of the inhabitants and public bodies of Oporto that the harbour should be enlarged and converted into a commercial port

#### Proposed Harbour Improvements at Leixoes.

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*Shipping and Transport.*

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and connected by rail with Oporto, and consequently with the Spanish railway system. Many promises seem to have been made by the Central Government, but the matter has for many years been left in abeyance. In March last, however, the Government brought in a Bill, which passed both Houses of Congress, for carrying out the desired works, voting a sum not to exceed 7,500 contos (about £1,500,000) for the purpose. It has not yet transpired when tenders in connection with the proposed scheme will be issued.

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**CONGO STATE.**

With reference to the notice on p. 567 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th March last relative to transport on the Congo River, it is notified that the Acting British Consul at Boma (Mr. H. H. Castens) has forwarded a list of all the steamers which were running on the Upper Congo River from the ports of Leopoldville and Kinshasa during 1912, together with particulars of their capacity, &c. The list may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,447.)

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**MEXICO.**

H.M. Consul at Tampico (Mr. H. W. Wilson) reports that, according to the local press, the contract for dredging the Panuco River west of Tampico has been secured by the North-American Dredging Company of Texas. The object of the works will be to render the river navigable for 15 kiloms. (about 9½ miles) west of Tampico by providing a channel with a minimum depth of 10 metres (about 33 feet) and a width of 250 metres (about 273 yards), thus allowing ships of considerable draught to penetrate well into the petroleum district. The work is to be completed within three years. Another company is engaged in works in the Panuco River which are designed to enable vessels of 30 feet draught to get to Tampico. (13,533.)

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**ECUADOR.**

H.M. Minister at Quito reports that there are indications that Ecuador is on the eve of an active period of railway construction, the following projects, amongst others, being on foot:—

**Proposed New Railways.**  
**Puerto Bolivar—Zamora.** A Franco-Dutch syndicate, said to have the support of the French Government, is trying to secure a concession for the construction of a railway from Puerto Bolivar, on the Pacific, to Zamora, through the Provinces of El Oro, Loja, and Azuay, in the neighbourhood of the Peruvian frontier.

**Babahoyo—Portoviejo.** A United States citizen is understood to hold the concession for a railway from Babahoyo, Province of Guayas, to join the Manta-Monte Cristi railway at Portoviejo. This line will

### *Shipping and Transport.*

run through the principal cocoa and tagua (vegetable ivory) estates and connect the navigable tributaries of the Guayas and Daule rivers.

**Huigra—Cuenca.** The concession for a line from Huigra, on the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, to Cuenca, an important inland town, has been secured by an Englishman. This railway would traverse some workable coal fields and open up a rich agricultural district.

**Ambata—Curruray.** The Government has commenced work on the construction of a new line from Ambato, on the Guayaquil and Quito Railway, through Baños to the Curruray River, a navigable tributary of the Napo. In connection with this line it may be noted that "El Comercio" (Quito) of 25th April contains an application, made on behalf of a New York syndicate, for a concession for the construction of an aerial mono-rail line on a new system. (C. 5,090.)

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

### AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth of Australia Gazette," of 30th April, contains the text of an Ordinance (No. 4 of 1913) for the Encouragement of Mining in the Northern Territory. The Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, that the Administrator of the Northern Territory may assist prospectors by cash advances, or by the loan of drills or other machinery, and also may pay a sum not exceeding £100 to the discoverer of valuable mineral deposits.

It is further provided that, if a new settlement is made as a result of the discovery of a new mineral field, the discoverer shall be paid £100 for every 100 persons in the settlement up to a maximum of £5,000. A reward may be granted to the inventor of any new metallurgical process or machine for winning or saving material which it can be proved has assisted in enabling any mineral field to be profitably worked.

The "Gazette" containing the text of the Ordinance may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

### FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

With reference to the notice on p. 633 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th June, relative to the graphite industry in Madagascar, it is notified that the export figures there quoted should have been in thousands, and should read as follows and not as printed:—

"... the quantity exported during the first quarter of this year amounting to 980,000 kilogs. as compared with 474,000 kilogs. during the corresponding period of last year, and 259,000 kilogs. for the corresponding period in 1911. It is believed that by 1916 the quantity exported will reach 20,000 metric tons annually." (C. 4,668.)



*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***MEXICO.**

With reference to the notice on p. 261 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st May relative to the Mexican petroleum industry, the following additional information is extracted from the report by H.M. Consul at Tampico (Mr. H. W. Wilson) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

At the end of 1912 there were 64 producing wells in the Tampico district, though only about one-third of their possible production was actually being marketed. Of the 64 wells the five most important ones had a possible production of 162,000 barrels of petroleum daily, and the remaining wells had a possible production of less than 18,000 barrels. One of the most important wells is capable of a production of 100,000 barrels.

During the year 1911 approximately 1,000,000 barrels of petroleum were exported from Mexico, mostly to the United States; during 1912 approximately 6,500,000 barrels were exported, the entire amount, with the exception of two cargoes to Porto Rico, going to the United States.

*Capital invested.*—Various interests just entering the Mexican fields showed the greatest activity during the past year, and enormous areas of land were taken under lease. At present there are approximately 89 companies organised for operation in the Mexican fields, of which 55 are American, 21 Mexican and 13 British. These various companies represent an approximate investment of 350,000,000 pesos (about £35,000,000) probably distributed as follows:—

		Pesos.	£
American capital ...	...	195,000,000	19,500,000
British capital ...	...	150,000,000	15,000,000
Mexican capital ...	...	5,000,000	500,000

This division is only comparative, and is based on the present market value of the holdings of the various companies. There is also some French and other foreign capital invested, but no attempt is made to estimate it.

*Future prospects.*—Any general survey of the present condition of the industry shows that it is only in its infancy. The amount of oil produced is governed by existing transportation facilities instead of new field developments. At the end of 1912 there were 42 wells being drilled in the Tampico district. This in itself shows that field exploration at the present time is being carried on in a most desultory manner, it being necessary to await the extension of various transportation schemes before new wells can be brought in with profit. The greater part of the capital invested in the Republic is invested in leases, and this also evidences a widespread activity at some future date.

**CHINA (LEASED TERRITORY OF KWANTUNG).**

The Acting British Consul at Dairen (Mr. W. B. Cunningham) reports that since 1912 there has been a remarkable development in the export of coal from the port of Dairen. The coal is obtained from the Fushun mines of the South Manchuria Railway Company, who have

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.*

of late been doing all in their power to extend their market. During the first four months of 1913 the total quantity exported (including bunker coal) was 217,932 tons, as compared with only 46,981 tons exported during the corresponding period of 1912, that is, nearly five times as much. The ports of destination were as follows:—

	Jan.-April, 1912.	Jan.-April, 1913.
	Tons.	Tons.
Japanese ports ... ..	12,099	89,381
Corean ports ... ..	450	19,275
Chinese ports ... ..	34,432	55,811
Penang ... ..	—	13,385
Singapore ... ..	—	19,160
Manila ... ..	—	16,820
Vladivostok ... ..	—	4,100
	46,981	217,932

From the above figures it will be seen that the increased exports are practically all to Japanese and Corean ports and to Penang, Singapore, Manila, &c. During the last few months hardly a week has passed without a full cargo of Fushun coal being shipped to one of these latter ports. In this connection it is interesting to note that the Company has recently purchased from the United Kingdom two steamers to be employed exclusively for carrying coal from Dairen and other ports where arrangements exist for the export of Fushun coal, such as Newchwang and Port Arthur. These vessels are to be registered at Dairen, as are most of the vessels engaged in this trade, many of them having been bought from abroad during the last few months by various Japanese shipping companies established at Dairen and in Japan. (12,952.)

**JAPAN.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) on the trade of Japan in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Information is so often asked for in regard to the motor car trade in Japan that the following table may prove of some interest:—

**Motor Cars.****Imports of Motor Cars and Parts.**

	Motor Cars.		Motor Car Parts.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	2,900	14,300	2,400	8,000
United States ... ..	9,600	31,300	3,000	20,200
Germany ... ..	3,500	3,800	800	2,600
France ... ..	760	1,800	1,000	2,600
Other countries... ..	—	1,500	—	5,000

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

It will be seen that the United States figures are still well ahead, but this is not surprising when it is considered that the American makers have sent special representatives to Japan to study the market, and that their cars appear to be cheap enough to suit local requirements.

A great many of the cars imported are for hire in local garages, and as visitors coming to Japan are now beginning to tour about the country this part of the business should develop as the roads improve.

During the year taxicabs started running in Tokio with some success, and in various parts of the country motor-omnibus services have been organised.

One of the signs of the development of the business is the large amount of advertising which is carried on, as well as the starting of a special journal in the interests of motorists.

The motor-cycle has not yet come into great favour, but the imports are gradually increasing, as will be seen from the following table:—

**Motor Cycles.****Imports of Motor Cycles.**

From	1910.	1911.	1912.
	£	£	£
United Kingdom ... ..	350	1,400	6,600
United States ... ..	30	100	2,600
Other countries ... ..	110	250	600
Total ... ..	490	1,750	9,800

As regards ordinary cycles, the result of the new duty, which is specific, has been to give the higher grade machine a chance, and the average value of complete cycles now imported from the United Kingdom is about £5, and that from the United States a little over £6, whereas in 1911 it was only £3 10s.

It is rather remarkable that, although the British company which is manufacturing cycles at Kobe is said to be very busy, the value of the imports of cycles from the United Kingdom has not changed, the figures for 1911 being 19,700 cycles, worth £70,000, as against 14,300 cycles, also worth £70,000 in 1912. American machines were valued at only £5,000.

Tyres are now made extensively in Japan by British and other companies, but the import in 1912 showed no diminution and was no less than £110,000, the British share being £107,000; the business in cycle parts other than tyres likewise continued to be satisfactory, and here also British manufacturers predominate.

## YARNS AND TEXTILES.

### GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 28th June states that all branches of the German woollen market are somewhat weak, but this is usually the case during the period which intervenes between the summer and winter trading seasons. The European raw wool market remains firm, and prices are good, although spinners are holding back orders in anticipation of the approaching wool auctions in Antwerp and London. There is a very good demand in Germany for hosiery, zephyrs, worsteds and flannels, but trade is flat in the coarser half-woollen fabrics. Business in fancy woollen material is quite good, though not so brisk as 8 or 10 weeks ago; prices, however, leave much to be desired. The demand for shoddy is large, and prices are keeping up. Business in the cheaper varieties of spun woollen yarn has declined. Works are busy with old orders, but new orders are only coming in to a limited extent. The woollen cloth trade has varied considerably during the past three months. Whilst manufacturers of soft woollen cloth have had plenty of orders in hand, complaints as to low trade have constantly been made by the manufacturers of different varieties of worsted material. The export trade has greatly suffered from the Balkan war, and the effects are worse than at first anticipated.

### FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) has forwarded some statistics relative to the French silk-spinning industry during the last 21 years, from which it appears that, in spite of heavy bounties amounting to almost 5 francs per kilog. (about 2s. per lb.) of silk spun, both the number of mills engaged and their total output has tended to decrease of recent years.

The following table shows the quantity of silk spun in France during each of the years 1892, 1900 and 1910 to 1912:—

—	No. of Mills.	Quantity of Silk Spun.		
		From French Cocoons.	From Foreign Cocoons.	Total.
		Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
1892... ..	238	—	—	726,841
1900... ..	257	587,036	185,480	772,516
1910... ..	214	577,108	194,547	771,655
1911... ..	173	410,879	218,145	629,024
1912... ..	165	519,856	163,129	682,985

(C. 4,842.)

## 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 June, 1913, were as follows:—

#### Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	32s. 8d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	24s. 3d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s. 1d.

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 June, 1913, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1912.

#### Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th June, 1913, was 47,155 (including 634 bales British West African, and 47 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-six weeks ended 26th June was 2,173,435 (including 6,007 bales British West Indian, 9,283 bales British West African, 16,640 bales British East African, and 3,617 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 26th June was 15,152, and during the twenty-six weeks, 281,666.

For further details see p. 56.

### CEYLON.

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

To	Mar., 1912.	Mar., 1913.	Jan.-Mar., 1912.	Jan.-Mar., 1913.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom ... ..	554,434	939,889	1,940,653	3,080,443
United States ... ..	318,992	476,285	1,135,545	2,153,512
Other countries ... ..	138,741	496,009	568,611	1,011,564
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	1,012,167	1,912,183	3,644,809	6,245,519

### GERMANY (TOGOLAND).

H.M. Consul-General for Togoland (Captain C. Braithwaite-Wallis) reports that hopes are entertained of Togoland being a great cotton producing country, but expectations have not up to the present been realised. In the districts of Lome, Anecho and Atakpame

#### Cotton, Cocoa and Rubber Cultivation.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

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cotton is doing fairly well, but the cultivation of it is only popular where no palm oil and kernels are produced, as natives obtain better results from these articles with less trouble. In the Sokode district, owing to the nature of the soil, cotton has been a failure.

The amount of cotton exported from the Colony in 1912 was 550,896 kilogs., as compared with 517,473 kilogs. in 1911, and 474,440 kilogs. in 1910. *Gossypium Neglectum* appears to be the variety most suitable for the climate of Togoland.

With regard to cocoa production, a great number of plantations already exist. The plant grows best in the west of the Colony. Large plantations in Buem are owned by native farmers. The exports of cocoa in 1912 amounted to 282,982 kilogs., as compared with 230,956 kilogs. in 1911, and 137,045 kilogs. in 1910.

Compared with other West African countries, Togoland is not a great producer of rubber, although everything possible has been done to instruct the natives in methods of planting and tapping trees, and in preventing the wasteful collection of rubber. It is now proposed to plant rubber and cocoa together. The amount of rubber exported from Togoland in 1912 was 165,759 kilogs., as compared with 144,640 kilogs. in 1911.

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C. 4,993.)

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**NETHERLANDS.**

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. W. A. Churchill) reports that, according to statements made at the recent celebrations of the centenary of the Netherlands beet sugar industry, about 2,060,000 tons of beetroot were treated at the Netherlands sugar factories during the 1912-13 season, producing about 310,000 tons of raw sugar valued at £3,227,000. Of the total production of raw sugar, 268,000 tons were refined in the Netherlands in 1912. The area under beet cultivation has increased from 98,800 acres in 1901 to 173,960 acres in 1912, and it has been calculated that the proceeds of this cultivation amount to about £12 15s. 0d. per acre, a figure that no other crop in the Netherlands has yet produced.

(C. 5,163.)

The British Vice-Consul at Groningen (Mr. G. P. Schilthuis) reports that the potatoes have come up irregularly in several parts of the Netherlands, and many fields show empty spots; otherwise the crop has a favourable appearance. In the provinces of Zeeland and Limburg the prospect is somewhat spoilt by weeds, but in other provinces the outlook is favourable and is, indeed, very favourable in Friesland and Nord-Holland. Dry weather is now wanted for the further development of the potatoes.

(13,629.)

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*Agricultural and Forest Products.***GREECE.**

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 18th June states, on the authority of the German Consul at Athens, that the reports with regard to this year's crops are favourable from all quarters. The farm labourers who were withdrawn from the fields to serve in the war were replaced by women; hence an interruption of agricultural operations on any large scale was avoided. The weather has been good for crops, and the rain which has fallen intermittently has caused the corn to grow well. Especially is this the case in Thessaly. It is officially stated, too, that the prospects with regard to this year's wine and oil harvests are very good; the olive crop promises to be excellent.

**MOROCCO.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché for Spain, Portugal and Morocco (Mr. V. Wellesley) reports that there will be practically no barley for export this season from any of the ports of Morocco. South of Casablanca the crop is stated to be nil, and the little there may be north of that port will not be sufficient to meet the demand for the southern parts, after providing for local requirements. It is even possible that barley may have to be imported towards the end of the year. (13,486.)

**BRAZIL.**

H. M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro reports that with a view to furthering and improving the cultivation of cotton in Brazil, the Minister of Agriculture has signed a contract with a Dr. de Almeida Godinho, of which the following is a brief outline:—

The concessionaire is to establish one or more "demonstration camps," to be presided over by competent experts, who will give practical instruction in the latest improved methods of cultivation. He is to supply agriculturalists with select cotton seed, furnish them, either by loan or purchase, with the necessary agricultural implements and machinery, advance the necessary capital and buy their annual crops from them at reasonable prices. Works are to be erected where the cotton is to be cleaned, prepared and baled.

In return for the fulfilment of these conditions, a premium will be paid for every hectare (2·7 acres) planted, and facilities for internal transport will also be accorded. The Ministry of Agriculture will endeavour to obtain permission to admit all imported implements and machinery duty free. Besides the above favours the Government, when satisfied that the concessionaire is properly carrying out his engagements, will endeavour to obtain the extension of the contract for 5 years and the granting during that time of a premium for each kilog. of cotton produced. The total expenditure on these premiums shall not exceed £20,000 per annum. These advantages and favours may be extended to any other individual, enterprise, or syndicate.

(C. 5,475.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.**

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manaus, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara during the month of May, 1912 and 1913, was as follows:—

—	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
May, 1912—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ...	651,062	168,028	581,335	496,988	1,897,413
To Europe ...	599,495	68,345	144,053	322,920	1,134,813
Total ...	1,250,557	236,373	725,388	819,908	3,032,226
May, 1913—					
To United States ...	446,920	127,120	502,781	529,405	1,606,226
To Europe ...	761,451	80,870	241,996	633,608	1,719,925
Total ...	1,208,371	207,990	744,777	1,165,013	3,326,151

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

(13,721.)

**JAPAN.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) on the trade of Japan in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The exports of vegetable wax, which is obtained from the berries of a tree called *haze*, showed a slight increase in 1912 and amounted to 7,000,000 lbs., worth £116,000, of which the United States took £35,000 and the United Kingdom £23,000, the balance going to France and Germany.

The total production is about 20,000,000 lbs., but there is a considerable consumption in Japan itself, largely for candle-making and also for the preparation of *bintsuke*, a special compound which is used by Japanese women for their hair, with the object of keeping it glossy and straight. In the making of candles, the unbleached green wax is used, and these candles are particularly in favour amongst jinrikisha men for use in their paper lanterns, because of the little smoke they produce. Were it not for this special use and for certain religious purposes, the vegetable wax candle would practically have died out, for in most cases it has been driven out of the market by the paraffin wax candle.

It has recently been found that by a process which entails the use of benzene an additional 10 per cent. of wax can be obtained from the berry, and several of the wax works are now adopting this system.



## MISCELLANEOUS.

### SIERRA LEONE.

The Board of Trade are notified by the Colonial Office that, from 1st June last, the standard time of the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone is one hour behind Greenwich mean time. (C. 5,332.)

### RUSSIA (SIBERIA).

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 20th June states, on the authority of the German Vice-Consul in Tomsk, that credit conditions in the Tomsk and Yenisseisk Governments are fairly satisfactory. There is, however, some apprehension in regard to the district situated in the south of the Tomsk Government, lest the crops should again fail this year. It is pointed out that great caution should be exercised in granting credit in the Irkutsk Government as well as in the town of Irkutsk, as financial conditions have been bad there for the past two years.

### RUSSIA (FINLAND).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell-Cornish) on the trade of Finland in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

A British joint stock company has approached the local authorities with a view to obtaining permission to manufacture a coal-like inflammable material out of the turf of the marshes, a movement which is of considerable interest.

#### New Patent Fuel.

A new factory for the manufacture of electric cables and insulated wire, required for electric installations, was registered at Helsingfors on 5th December, 1912. Hitherto all such articles have been imported.

#### New Electric Cable Factory.

### TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 18th June states, on the authority of the German Consul in Trebizond, that this town has passed through bad times during the past three years; in fact, it has not yet recovered from the injurious effects of the cholera which broke out there in 1910. When conditions have begun to improve, some new factor, like the Italo-Turkish war, or the Balkan war, has arisen to prevent any advance being made. At the present moment, however, there is every prospect of an improvement setting in, the more so as the financial obligations of the home traders are not too onerous, owing to the fact that banks and merchants have been discreet in granting credit for some years past. All the same, shippers should use caution in extending credit. A good hazel-nut crop would be of the greatest benefit to Trebizond.

*Miscellaneous.***CHINA.**

With reference to the notices on p. 283 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th January and p. 309 of the issue of 7th November, 1912, relative to Government supervision of loans made by foreigners to Chinese subjects, H.M. Legation at Peking reports that the Chinese Government has declared that, unless its consent has been previously obtained, it will refuse to recognise any loans obtained by public or private bodies in any part of China from foreigners, in which railways or mines which are public property are given as security, no matter whether an agreement has been drawn up or not. (C. 5,887.)

**JAPAN.**

The British Vice-Consul at Hakodate (Mr. E. L. S. Gordon) has furnished the following particulars of the tinned salmon and trout industry of the Hokkaido and Karafuto (Japanese Sakhalin) :—

**Tinned Salmon and Trout Industry.** During the past two years the tinned salmon and trout industry, in which previously only some three or four persons were interested, has considerably developed in Nemuro and Karafuto, and the tinned food dealers in Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobé are also taking part in it. Cannerys are able to obtain their fish very cheaply, as salmon and trout exist in large quantities in the northern waters. The market prices in July, 1912, were 7 yen (14s. 3d.) per box of 48 lbs. of Kamchatka red salmon, and 5 yen (10s. 2d.) for white trout. By the end of 1912 these prices had risen to 10½ yen (21s. 6d.) and 6 yen (12s. 3d.) respectively.

The total production of tinned salmon and trout in 1912 amounted to 8,568,000 lbs., valued at £145,300, the chief contributors to this amount being Kamchatka with 3,744,000 lbs. valued at £84,000, and the Nemuro district with 3,528,000 lbs. valued at £47,000. The total produce shows an increase of between 30 and 40 per cent. over 1911.

The total exports during 1912 amounted to between 76,000 and 77,000 boxes, equivalent to about 3,700,000 lbs., valued at £81,000, two-thirds of which were produced by foreign firms. Hakodaté was the chief port of shipment, and the principal destinations were the United Kingdom and Australia. Goods produced by foreign firms having their own connections abroad, and those produced by Japanese firms sent through exporters in Tokio, Yokohama, and Kobé, to order, have been exported without difficulty.

A list of the principal producers and dealers may be obtained by importers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 3,715.)

## 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 May, 1913, 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. 5d. per copy, exclusive of postage.

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1912 has been issued, and may be purchased\* at a cost of 5s. 5d. 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.

The second volume will contain 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) will contain 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 articles which appear in the June issue:—The Labour Market in May; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Minimum Wage Board Legislation in the United States; Census of Ireland, 1911; Census of England and Wales, 1911; Forty-fifth Annual Co-operative Congress; Public Aid for Necessitous Widows with Children in Denmark; Small Holdings in Scotland; Fatal Industrial Accidents in 1912; Diseases of Occupations 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. 5,067. Trade, &c. of Bosnia-Herzegovina in 1912. Price 4d.

Agriculture and livestock. Map.

Railway construction schemes.

No. 5,095. Trade and Agriculture of the Consular District of Chicago in 1912. Price 5d.

Manufacturing industries. Agriculture and livestock.

Meat trade. Reports from Milwaukee,

Iron and steel production. Denver, Detroit, Duluth, St.

Immigration and emigration. Paul, and Omaha.

Map.

\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 25, 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. 5,096. Commerce and Finance of the Netherlands in 1912.**  
Price 2d.

Budget statements of Netherlands and Colonies.      Canalisation of the River Meuse.

**No. 5,097. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Alexandria in 1912.** Price 5½d.

Cotton production.      Financial situation in 1912.  
Credit and business methods.      Map.

**No. 5,098. Trade of the Consular District of Genoa in 1912.** Price 5d.

Co-operative and other industrial societies.      Reports from San Remo, Savona and Spezia.  
Map.

**No. 5,100. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Vera Cruz (Mexico) in 1912.** Price 1½d.

Harbour works and railway improvements.      Reports from Frontera, Puerto Mexico, Tuxpan and Jalapa.

**No. 5,101. Swedish Budget for 1914.** Price ½d.

**No. 5,102. Trade and Commerce of Roumania in 1911-12.** Price 4½d.

Financial situation.      Reports from Braila, Constantza, Sulina and Bucharest.  
Grain and oilseed crops.      Map.  
Petroleum production.

**No. 5,103. Trade of the Consular District of Baltimore (U.S.A.) in 1912.** Price 5½d.

Tobacco production.      Reports from Norfolk, Newport News, and Richmond.  
Grain trade.      Map.  
Shipbuilding and harbour improvements.

**No. 5,104. Trade of Corea in 1912.** Price 2½d.

Electrical enterprises.      Railway and road construction.  
Mining.      Map.

**No. 5,105. Trade and Commerce of the Azores in 1912.** Price 2d.

Coal imports.      Map.

**No. 5,106. Trade and Commerce of Sicily in 1912.** Price 4½d.

Agriculture.      Catania, Syracuse, Porto Empedocle, Marsala, Trapani, Licata, Lipari, Mazzarelli, Pozzallo, and Terranova.  
Citrus trade.  
Sulphur industry.  
Coal imports.      Map.  
Reports from Milazzo, Messina,

*Government Publications.***No. 5,107. Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem in 1912.  
Price 2½d.**

Traffic on the Jaffa-Jerusalem Railway.	Reports from Jaffa and Gaza. Map.
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**No. 5,108. Trade, Commerce and Agriculture of the Consular District  
of Lyons in 1912. Price 6d.**

Silk industry.	Railway construction.
St. Etienne ribbon industry.	Notes on St. Etienne, Roanne, Chazelles, Thiers, St. Claude, and Grenoble.
Improvement of inland navigation.	Map.
Electro-chemical and electro- metallurgical industries.	

**No. 5,109. Trade and Industries of the Consular District of Corunna  
(Spain) in 1912. Price 4d.**

Emigrant traffic.	garcia, Corcubion, Ferrol, Gijon, and Rivadesella.
Fishing industry.	
Reports from Vigo, Villa-	Map.

**No. 5,110. Trade and Finances of the Republic of Bolivia in 1912.  
Price 3½d.**

Mineral exports.	Reports from Sucre, Cocha- bamba, Uyuni, and Oruro.
Rubber production.	
Railways.	Map.

**No. 5,111. Trade of Corsica in 1912. Price 2d.**

Agriculture.	Map.
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**No. 5,112. Trade of the Consular District of Antofagasta (Chile) in  
1912. Price ½d.**

Nitrate industry.	Port improvement scheme.
Mining developments.	

**No. 5,113. Trade of Wuchow and Nanning (China) in 1912. Price 3d.**

Imports of cotton goods.	Shipping.
Aniseed and indigo production.	Map.

**No. 5,114. Trade of the Consular District of Odessa in 1912.  
Price 7d.**

Agriculture.	Reports from Nicolaiev, Ber- diansk, Eupatoria, Kertch, Kharkov, Kherson, Kiev, Ma- riupol, Rostov-on-Don, Sevas- topol, Taganrog and Theodosia.
Coal industry.	
Public works.	
Trade credit.	
Use of motor cars.	Map.
Hop cultivation.	

**No. 5,116. Trade of the Consular District of Boston in 1912.  
Price 4d.**

Factory hygiene.	Cotton and wool trades.
Fire precautions.	Boot and shoe trade.
Motor car industry.	Fisheries.
Shipbuilding.	Immigration.
Harbour improvements.	Map.

*Government Publications.*

**COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.**

A report from the undermentioned Colony has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

**No. 756. St. Helena, 1912. Price 3½d.**

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1912.* [Cd. 6,852.] Price 2s. 5d.

This publication contains the general report of the Chief Inspector upon the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office in 1912, as well as statistical tables. Reports are included by the Divisional Superintending Inspectors, the principal Lady Inspector, the Inspector of Textile Particulars, the Inspector for Dangerous Trades, and the Electrical and Medical Inspectors. There is also a special report on the artificial lighting of iron foundries.

At the end of the year there were upon the registers 117,275 factories and 155,697 workshops.

*Trade of Canada. Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of Canada for the year 1912, by H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada.* [Cd. 6,870.] Price 3d.

For extracts from this report see pp. 14-15.

*Trinidad. Agreement with the United British West Indies Petroleum Syndicate, Limited, with Forms of Exploration Licence, Licence to prospect for Oil on Crown Lands, Oil Mining Lease and Pipe Line Agreement annexed.* [Cd. 6,161.] Price 2½d.

*East India (Railways and Irrigation Works). Return showing the Estimated Position, as regards Capital Expenditure, of the several Railways and Irrigation Works under Construction in India on 31st March, 1913, and the Proposed Expenditure thereon during 1913-14 (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper No. 115 of 1912-13) H.C. 143.* Price 1d.

*Food Supplies (Imported), 1904-12. Return showing annually, for each year since 1904, inclusive, in a summarised form, the imported quantities of (1) Wheat, Wheat Meal, and Flour; (2) Meat, including Animals for Food; and (3) Sugar retained for Home Consumption; and also the Countries from which these supplies of Food were derived. (In continuation of the Return presented to the House of Commons on 26th May, 1903—No. 179/1903.) H.L. 83. Price 2d.*

*Trade Boards Act, 1909. Memoranda in reference to the Working of the Trade Boards Act.* H.C. 134. Price 3d.

This report shows the action taken and the regulations made by the Board of Trade under the Trade Boards Act, 1909, together with the minimum rates of wages fixed by the several Trade Boards established under the Act.

*Government Publications.*

*Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Report of the Intelligence Division. Part I. Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903 (Section 1, Sub-Section 8), and the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889 (Section 2, Sub-Section 3), for the year 1912. [Cd. 6,872.] Price 5d.*

This is a report describing the work accomplished by the Commercial Control Branch of the Intelligence Division of the Board of Agriculture, which was established early in 1908, and which undertakes enquiries and correspondence as to the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907; the administration of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906; prosecutions under the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1894, and Section 1 (8) of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903; and complaints as to rates and facilities for the carriage of agricultural produce by rail.

*Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. May. [Cd. 6,701--II.] Price ½d.*

Return showing for the month of May and for the five months ending May, in each of the years 1912 and 1913, so far as the particulars are available:—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe; and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the number of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe and within the Mediterranean Sea.

**COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.**

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1913, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
<b>Annual—</b>		
743	Uganda, 1911-12 ... ..	5d.
744	Mauritius, 1911 ... ..	3½d.
745	Trinidad and Tobago, 1911-12... ..	8½d.
746	British Guiana, 1911-12 ... ..	4d.
747	St. Vincent, 1911-12 ... ..	4d.
748	Barbados, 1911-12 ... ..	3d.
749	Leeward Islands, 1911-12 ... ..	5½d.
750	Straits Settlements, 1911 ... ..	4½d.
751	East Africa Protectorate, 1911-12 ... ..	8½d.
752	St. Lucia, 1911-2 ... ..	2½d.
753	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate, 1911 ... ..	1½d.
754	Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1911-12 ... ..	5d.
755	Gibraltar, 1912 ... ..	2½d.
756	St. Helena, 1912 ... ..	3½d.

## 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 78, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

- Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.**  
 Coffee Industry in Porto Rico in 1912.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 12th June.  
 Agriculture in Gabès Province (Tunis).  
 "Bulletin du Gouvernement Tunisien" (Paris), 15th June.  
 Tobacco Crop in Bahia (Brazil).  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 14th June.  
 Crop Prospects in Russia.  
 "Pravitel' Yestnik" (St. Petersburg), 18th June.  
 Chicory Crop in Belgium.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 14th June.  
 Indian Rice Trade, 1912-13.  
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 5th June.  
 Agriculture in Djerba (Tunis).  
 "Bulletin du Gouvernement Tunisien" (Paris), 15th June.  
 Apiculture in the Dominican Republic.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 12th June.  
 Coconuts and Copra in Zanzibar.  
 Italian Consular Report, May.  
 Rubber Industry in Natal.  
 "Agricultural Journal of the Union of South Africa" (Pretoria), May.  
 Tobacco Crop in Rio Grande do Sul.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 14th June.  
 Sowing of Cotton Seed in Russia.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg), 19th June.
- Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.**  
 Concrete Foundation for Tracks at Street Crossings.  
 "Engineering News" (New York), 12th June.  
 Hardware Industry in Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th June.  
 Harbour Works in Trieste.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 12th June.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals.**  
 Iron Ores: Cost in Brazil.  
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 14th June.  
 Iron Market of Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st June.  
 Bar Iron Market of Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 23rd June.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.**  
 Nitrogen and its Effect on Steel.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th June.  
 Saltpetre Industry of Chile.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 14th June.  
 Smelting Works and their Working.  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 19th June.  
 Iron and Steel Market of Luxemburg.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st June.  
 Potash Industry of Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 24th June.  
 Manganese Exports from Transcaucasus.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 14th June.  
 Malleable Cast Iron: Manufacture and Uses.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th June.  
 Iron and Coal Market of Belgium.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd June.  
 Semi-Pyritic Smelting in Mexico.  
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 14th June.  
 Briquetted Ore in Blast Furnaces.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th June.  
 Iron and Steel Imports and Exports of Germany in May.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 24th June.  
 Zinc Market of Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th June.  
 Manganese Ore: The World's Supply.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 12th June.  
 Diamond Market of Antwerp.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th June.  
 Petroleum Yield of the Caucasus in 1912.  
 "Pravitel' Yestnik" (St. Petersburg), 20th June.  
 Coal Production in Germany in May.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 24th June.  
 Iron Market of Kharkov in May.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 14th June.  
 Pig Iron Market of Lubeck.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd June.  
 Electro-Metallurgy in Scandinavia.  
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 14th June.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**  
 Burning Low-Grade Fuel on Locomotives.  
 "Engineering News" (New York), 12th June.  
 Railways in French Colonies—Yunnan.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 22nd June.



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*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*


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**NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.**
**Railways, Shipping and Transport—cont.**

- Railway Receipts in Germany in May.  
 "Deutscher Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin),  
 19th June.
- Best Road Surfaces for different kinds of  
 Traffic.  
 "Engineering News" (New York),  
 12th June.

**Textiles and Textile Materials.**

- Carding.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Toronto),  
 June.
- Artificial Silk Industry.  
 "American Wool and Cotton Re-  
 porter" (Boston), 12th June.
- Textile Market in France.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Cotton Production in German Colonies,  
 1911-13.  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Mercerised Corded Fabrics.  
 "American Wool and Cotton Reporter"  
 (Boston), 12th June.
- Hosiery Trade of Saxony.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 21st June.
- Ladies Clothing: German Fashions for  
 1914.  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Knit Silk Goods: Methods of Manu-  
 facturing.  
 "Canadian Textile Journal" (Toronto),  
 June.
- Textile Industries in Persia.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 12th June.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

- Germany: Receipts from Stamps on Share  
 Certificates and Bills of Exchange  
 in May.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 22nd June.
- Asiatic Turkey: Condition of Trade.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 14th June.
- Germany: Labour Market in May.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Nicaragua: Economic Condition.  
 "Italian Consular Report," April.
- Russia: Industrial Development of Mos-  
 cow.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta,"  
 (St. Petersburg), 20th June.
- Bulgaria: Bankruptcy Procedure.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 14th June.
- Rhenish Prussia: Industries.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 12th June.
- Asiatic Turkey: Business Conditions.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 14th June.
- France: Commerce and Industries of  
 Havre.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),  
 11th June.
- Brazil: Factories.  
 "Italian Consular Report," May.

**Miscellaneous.**

- Russian Emigration.  
 "Pravitel' Yestnik" (St. Petersburg),  
 19th June.
- Artificial Flower Industry in France.  
 "Economiste Français" (Paris),  
 21st June.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**
**British India—**

- Report on the Sea-borne Trade and  
 Customs Administration of the Bombay  
 Presidency (excluding Sind), 1912-13.
- Review of the Sea-borne Trade of the  
 Madras Presidency, 1912-13.
- Administration Report of the Railways in  
 India for 1912.

**Jamaica—**Report of the 1911 Census.

**Trinidad and Tobago—**Annual Report of  
 General Manager and Chief Engineer  
 of Railways for 1909-10.

**Sudan—**Annual Statement of Trade with  
 Foreign Countries and Egypt, 1912.

**Spain—**Report on the Customs Revenue in  
 1912 (in Spanish).

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## 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 26 weeks ended 26th June, 1913 :—

	Week ended 26th June, 1913.	26 Weeks ended 26th June, 1913.	Week ended 26th June, 1913.	26 Weeks ended 26th June, 1913.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	29,760	1,620,848	9,568	129,377
Brazilian ... ..	12,223	134,667	762	9,382
East Indian ... ..	1,679	52,924	1,554	19,720
Egyptian ... ..	—	287,633	2,979	116,059
Miscellaneous ... ..	3,493*	77,363†	289	7,128
Total ... ..	47,155	2,173,435	15,152	281,666

\* Including 634 bales British West African and 47 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,007 bales British West Indian, 9,283 bales British West African, 16,640 bales British East African, and 3,617 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—Cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond," if described as such in the ships' reports, was not included in this return prior to 3rd November, 1911, but has been included since that date.

### 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 June, 1913, 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>
Week ended 28th June, 1913 ... ..	32 8	24 3	19 1
Corresponding Week in—			
1906 ... ..	30 2	23 0	20 2
1907 ... ..	31 3	24 8	20 11
1908 ... ..	30 11	23 11	18 7
1909 ... ..	42 9	27 2	21 9
1910 ... ..	29 9	19 11	17 7
1911 ... ..	31 10	24 5	19 9
1912 ... ..	37 10	30 2	23 11

\* 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 June, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 28th June, 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
<b>Animals, living :—</b>			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Nmber	1,031	1,025
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	246	387
<b>Fresh meat :—</b>			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	225,232	147,323
Mutton " " " " ... ..	"	203,645	129,721
Pork " " " " ... ..	"	2,811	1,060
Meat, nnumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	18,213	31,032
<b>Salted or preserved meat :—</b>			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	93,771	87,191
Beef ... ..	"	43	1,068
Hams ... ..	"	14,935	25,556
Pork ... ..	"	6,759	3,663
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	1,550	1,585
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	16,426	15,330
<b>Dairy produce and substitutes :—</b>			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	93,514	72,730
Margarine ... ..	"	27,180	19,238
Cheese ... ..	"	56,242	73,934
Milk, fresh, in cans or drms ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	518	265
" condensed ... ..	"	18,536	22,550
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	85	336
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hundr.	471,605	508,258
Poultry ... ..	Value £	1,613	2,245
Game ... ..	"	217	19
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	2,947	594
Lard ... ..	"	38,576	42,980
<b>Corn, grain, meal and flour :—</b>			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	2,671,500	2,555,200
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	262,500	187,700
Barley ... ..	"	359,800	102,400
Oats ... ..	"	507,100	327,300
Peas ... ..	"	49,695	58,019
Beans ... ..	"	3,820	24, 90
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	487,000	1,070,600
<b>Fruit, raw :—</b>			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	772	15,465
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	919	671
Bananas... ..	Bunches	224,036	149,990
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	15,311	13,078
Currants ... ..	"	8,402	23,997
Gooseberries ... ..	"	2,099	1,259
Grapes ... ..	"	103	212
Lemons ... ..	"	29,021	24,386
Oranges ... ..	"	22,350	35,329
Pears ... ..	"	—	257
Plums ... ..	"	18	967
Strawberries ... ..	"	724	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	5,996	5,685
Hay ... ..	Tons	1,455	818
Straw ... ..	"	11	21
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,600	627
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	1,123	684
Locust beans ... ..	"	25,500	47,375
<b>Vegetables, raw :—</b>			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	125,834	125,261
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	354,303	127,563
Tomatoes ... ..	"	52,190	35,905
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	10,400	8,701
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	9,950	2,010
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	8,298	2,924

### Confidential Information as to Openings Abroad for British Trade, &c.

The arrangement inaugurated on 1st January, 1907, whereby the names of British firms 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, are placed on a special Register at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, has met with widespread approval, as evidenced by the steady increase in the number of names so registered. Formerly no charge was made for admission to the Register, the only requirement being subscription to the "Board of Trade Journal." The great increase in the number of names inscribed, and in the amount of information distributed, having rendered it necessary to make a small charge for the service, firms desirous of utilising this source of information are required to pay an annual fee of one guinea to the Accountant General, Board of Trade, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., for the service, *including the supply of the "Board of Trade Journal,"* instead of merely subscribing to the "Journal," as previously, through the Government Sale Agents. British firms who wish to have their names registered should apply in writing to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., for the necessary form of application.

Admission to the Register and retention upon it will be, as heretofore, at the discretion of the Board of Trade.

The confidential information which is communicated to firms upon the Register 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 other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

It may be stated that confidential information thus received relates mainly to openings for British Trade abroad, and is communicated to firms on the Register in Circular letters. During 1912, 1,098 such Circular letters were prepared, and copies (totalling 146,578) were despatched to firms on the Register interested in the trades to which the Circular letters respectively related, as compared with 1,091 Circular letters and copies totalling 142,032 sent out in 1911.

NOTE.—Apart from the Special Register arrangements referred to above, the Commercial Intelligence Branch is always ready to answer enquiries on specific subjects, as far as possible, in the interests of British trade (see below).

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### 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,

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—cont.**

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 3*d.*, the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15*s.* 2*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 25, 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.

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.*

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**Trade Enquiry Offices of the Self-Governing Dominions.\***

Trade Enquiry Offices are maintained in London at the following addresses by the Governments indicated, viz. :—

<b>Dominion of Canada</b>	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
		(Branch Office : 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.).
<b>Commonwealth of Australia</b>		72, Victoria Street, S.W.
<b>New South Wales</b>	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
<b>Victoria</b>	... ..	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
<b>Queensland</b>	... ..	409, West Strand, W.C.
<b>South Australia</b>	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
<b>Western Australia</b>	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
<b>Tasmania</b>	... ..	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
<b>Dominion of New Zealand</b>		13, Victoria Street, S.W.
<b>Union of South Africa</b>	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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\* Trade enquiries in regard to **Rhodesia** may be made at the office of the British South Africa Co., 2, London Wall Buildings, E.C.

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:—**

1338. Workmen employed in ordnance factories and described as spring fitters who are engaged in preparing springs for ordnance.

1340. Workmen (including glaziers, painters, polishers, &c.) engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture, fitting or installing of shop fittings of wood (Application 251).

This decision modifies decision B634 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 1st August, 1912) so far as it relates to racks, counters, showcases, &c. for shops, and decision A999 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 12th September, 1912) so far as the latter makes exception of "portable counters, showcases or other similar portable fittings."

The word "fittings" does not include articles of furniture which are ordinarily moved when the premises are swept out.

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

1339. Workmen employed by a motor omnibus company, and engaged wholly or mainly in vulcanising tyres.

1341. Workmen employed by a firm of automobile accessory makers, and engaged wholly or mainly in assembling the parts of automobile lifting jacks. (Application 221.)

*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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