

THE
Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 865

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. 778.

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.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of bearing plates for the Indian State Railways.

Bearing Plates. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 1st July. A copy of the specification 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.

(13,234.)

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders up to 11 a.m. on 3rd July for the supply of *laminated springs, &c., helical and volute springs, wheels and axles, and steel work for bridges*. Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned.

Tenders marked "Tender for Laminated Springs, &c.," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

CANADA.

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 shipbuilding company in Ontario has recently been awarded contracts for the construction of a large tug for service on Lake Superior; also of a stern-wheeler passenger boat and a large tug for service on the Kootenay Lakes. *See Note† on next page.* (12,659.)

A company has been formed in Quebec Province, with a capital of 75,000 dols. (about £15,400), to carry on a wholesale and retail business in dry goods, including lace, embroidery, silk, ribbons, curtains, carpets and clothing. *See Note†.* (12,611a.)

A company with a capital of 199,000 dols. (about £40,900) has been incorporated in Quebec Province to carry on the trade of machinery manufacturers and repairers, metallurgists and smelters. *See Note†.* (12,611b.)

With reference to the notice on p. 171 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd January relative to the proposed formation of a branch of the United States Steel Corporation in Ontario, a subsidiary company has now been incorporated in Ontario with a capital of 20,000,000 dols. (about £4,111,000). *See Note†.* (13,008.)

The authorities of a town in Manitoba have been given power to raise a loan of 18,000 dols. (about £3,700) for the installation of an electric lighting plant. *See Note†.* (12,962a.)

The construction of two railway bridges, one in British Columbia and the other in Alberta, and of a road bridge in Manitoba, has recently been authorised. *See Note†.* (12,962b.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

An Ontario railway company contemplates extensions to its railway system, and will probably require street cars. *See Note†.* (12,962c.)

Street Railway Material and Cars.

A company in Quebec Province manufacturing explosives will probably require machinery and equipment for a plant which it contemplates setting up in British Columbia. *See Note†.* (12,962d.)

Machinery and Plant for Explosives Factory.

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.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports an enquiry for an agency for corks of United Kingdom manufacture suitable for use by druggists. Any communications in connection with this enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (12,600.)

Corks.

* * * * *

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

Commercial Enquiries.

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A London firm makes enquiry for the names of cheese manufacturers and others in Canada desirous of importing supplies of rennet.

A London manufacturer of pianoforte keys is desirous of purchasing material from Canadian woodworking firms.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Toronto firm desires to import supplies of common building bricks (8½ inches by 2½ inches by 4 inches; weight 4 lbs.), and asks for quotations for 1,000 bricks, f.o.b. United Kingdom port. Ocean freight charges to be stated in addition.

A Montreal firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of perfumes, soaps, &c., wishing to be represented in Canada, and also wishes to hear from United Kingdom makers of toys of all kinds.

Note.—For further information regarding any of the foregoing enquiries, application should be made to the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

* * * * *

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:—

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A United Kingdom company exporting all kinds of **provisions** and **groceries** seeks suitable resident agents in Canada.

A North country firm asks to be placed in communication with Canadian producers and shippers of **mica**.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A firm of merchants and importers in Vancouver is desirous of getting into touch with a first-class United Kingdom manufacturer of **linoleum** who is in a position to supply the British Columbian market. London references.

A manufacturers' agent in St. John, New Brunswick, is desirous of obtaining United Kingdom agencies in **woollen piece goods**, **woollen underwear** and **hosiery**, preferably men's wear, but could also do business in **ladies' goods**.

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.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs for the supply, delivery and temporary erection (for inspection and testing purposes), and maintenance for a specified period, of eight flashing automatic coast lights. The illuminant is to be dissolved acetylene in each case.

Sealed tenders on the proper form will be received, up to noon on 26th August,* by the Controller-General of Customs, Melbourne, from whom copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of £2 for tenders under £40, and 5 per cent. for tenders above that sum. Local representation is necessary.

Copies of the specifications, conditions, and form of tender 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. (13,201.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Chairman of the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, South Australia, up to 3 p.m. on 15th July*, for the supply and delivery of (1) 350 solid drawn, best toughened copper tubes for locomotive boilers, (2) 500 bars of hexagon steel, each 10 ft. in length, and (3) 673 bars of black cold-rolled mild steel. Copies of the forms of tender may be obtained from the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide.

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Coast Lighting Apparatus ;
Wireless Telegraph Material ; See notice on p. 757.
Coastal Steamer.

NEW ZEALAND.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports, under date 14th May, that the movement in the direction of rendering large areas in Central Otago suitable for grain and fruit growing is making steady progress, and is expected to produce good results. In this connection a local syndicate is endeavouring to secure from the Government extensive water rights for irrigating and bringing under cultivation some 3,000 acres in Otago, and for generating electric power. The application for these rights is now under consideration.

The name and address of one of the principal members of the syndicate may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of pumping and electrical plant on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,210.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that, in connection with the attempts to encourage sugar-cane cultivation in Zululand, the South African Government is inviting proposals for the erection and working of a central sugar mill at Umfolozi, Zululand. The mill must be capable of dealing with not less than 10,000 tons of sugar per annum, and the concessionaire will be entitled to manufacture sugar up to a maximum of 15,000 tons per annum.

Sealed tenders, marked "Proposal for the erection of a sugar mill at Umfolozi, Zululand," will be received, not later than 15th July, by the Secretary for Lands, Pretoria, or the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W., from whom further particulars may be obtained. (13,070.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C. Treneer, D.S.O.) reports that tenders* are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply of (1) *Baltic timber* and (2) *teak logs and planks*. Tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to noon on 29th July in the case of (1) and 15th July in the case of (2), by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway 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

* 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 South Africa who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

authorised to sign the contract, and to receive all matters and to do all things arising out of the contract.

Copies of the specifications 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. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom timber merchants at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,073.)

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice on p. 285 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th May, relative to a call for tenders

Greatcoats. by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply of 1,650 winter greatcoats for the Ghafir (Police) service, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Representative in London of the Ministry of the Interior that the date for the receipt of tenders has been extended, and sealed tenders will now be received by the Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, up to noon on 15th July. *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 that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.* The goods supplied must be exactly similar to the patterns kept at the Bulac Stores and at the office of the Representative of the Ministry of the Interior in London, Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

Copies of the conditions containing form of tender may be *obtained* by contractors in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (9,789.)

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders* are invited by the Egyptian State Railways and

Grease. Telegraphs Administration for the supply and delivery of 50 or 100 metric tons of best yellow infusible grease for wagon axle boxes, for one or two years respectively. Sealed tenders addressed to the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, will be received by him up to 10 a.m. on 14th August. The tenderer must forward by 4th August to the Superintendent of Stores, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo, a sample of the grease it is proposed to supply.

A provisional deposit equal to 5 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender.

* Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary for the contractor. 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.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

Copies of the specification, containing form of tender and form of bank guarantee, may be purchased, price 2s. each, from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. A copy may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,037.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply of printing materials (black letterpress ink and roller composition) required by the Egyptian Printing Department during the years 1914 and 1915. Sealed tenders, on the proper form, accompanied by samples of the articles it is proposed to supply, will be received, up to noon on 23rd August, by the Director, Printing Department, Cairo, whence copies of the specification and form 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.*

A copy of the conditions of contract and form of tender may be *seen* by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (13,249.)

RUSSIA.

Articles of Apparel; Boots; Sports Requisites; Cutlery, &c. See article on pp. 735-7.

Electric Power Plant; Building Material; Public Works. See notice on p. 767.

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:—

The *taxicabs* and *motor cars* in use in Helsingfors are practically all supplied by Germany or by the United States of America, cars of United Kingdom manufacture being seldom or never seen. The local market for these articles is a somewhat cheap one, and the motor cars are by no means of the best quality. It would seem that United Kingdom makers have at least a possible opening now that freight rates are easier.

There is a great and increasing number of *motor boats* imported annually into Finland, but very few, if any, are of British origin.

* 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.

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA (FINLAND)—*continued.*

The motors are for the most part imported from the United States, whilst the hulls are constructed locally. German and Swedish engines also seem to find a ready sale. The coasts and lakes of Finland are excellently suited for motor boats, being well sheltered, so that comparatively small boats can generally be used. There is, in fact, a great demand for small and cheap motors in the whole of the Grand Duchy.

According to the local press, a company is to be formed with a share capital of 5,000,000 marks (about £200,000), in order to start sugar works, a leather factory and a flour mill at Lahdenpohja, in the parish of Jaakkima. The promoters are said to be Russian financiers. It is added that negotiations are on foot for the acquisition of the necessary sites for the works.

**Plant for Sugar
Factory,
Leather Factory,
and Flour Mill.**

It is reported that the Board of Municipal Technical Works in Helsingfors has approached the Municipal Finance Office with a view to the extension of the water system during the period 1913-16. The cost of the project is estimated at 2,000,000 Finnish marks (about £80,000), made up of the annual sums of £29,000, £21,000, £20,000, and £10,000 in respect of the four years ending 1916.

**Material for
Water Works.**

A local syndicate has acquired the Kaarannes waterfall, between the Lakes Vietonen and Mieköjärvi, in the parish of Upper Tornea, from which much power can be obtained. A large station is to be constructed, from which power will be transmitted to Upper Tornea, where a large saw mill and pulp factory is to be built.

**Hydro-Electric Power
Plant; Equipment for
Saw-Mill and
Wood Pulp Factory.**

NORWAY.

With reference to the notice on p. 658 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a call for tenders* by the Norwegian State Telegraph Department for the supply of 400,000 metres of double wire, H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) now reports that the date of receipt of tenders has been extended to noon on 5th July, as alternative tenders are desired for a rather better wire than that usually procured. Sealed tenders, on the proper form, marked "Anbud paa dobbelt ledningstraad," will be received at the "Tekniske Afdeling, Telegrafstyrelsen, Hasselgaarden," Christiania, whence copies of the form of tender, and samples of the wire required, can be obtained on direct application by the tenderer, and where specifications and conditions can be seen. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender (in Norwegian), together with a sample of the wire, 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. (13,195.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

SWEDEN.

The Acting British Consul at Stockholm (Mr. F. V. Zetterlund) reports that tenders are invited by the Swedish Army Authorities for the supply of 90,000 metres of *grey linen cloth*. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud a Linneväf," will be received, up to noon on 1st July, at "Chefen för Armens Intendenturförråd i Stockholm," Stockholm, whence copies of the specification, &c. may be *obtained*. No special form of tender is required. Prices should be quoted in Swedish currency.

A copy of the form of *contract* (in Swedish), together with a sample of the cloth required, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,028.)

DENMARK (FAROE ISLANDS).

Material for Harbour Works. See notice on p. 758.

GERMANY (TOGOLAND).

Goods in Demand. See notice on p. 737.

NETHERLANDS.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 17th June notifies that tenders are invited by the Netherlands Ministry of Colonies, and will be opened on 9th July at the "Kolonial Etablissement, Westerdoksdijk," Amsterdam, for the supply of *brass sheets, rods and wire; zinc wire; aluminium sheets; tools; nails, screws, &c.; linen, cotton and woollen goods; hammocks; enamelled articles; buttons; leather goods; cordage and rope; paper goods; soap; oils; varnish; shellac; sal ammoniac, &c.*

Specifications, containing full particulars of the material in demand, may be purchased from Gebroeders van Cleef, Hofspui No. 28a, The Hague.

FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA).

Plant for Hydro-Electric Power Station and Electric Smelting Works. See notice on p. 762.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 18th June states that tenders will be opened on the 60th day from 11th June at the "Secretaria Geral, Ministerio de Fomento," Lisbon, for the carrying out of general harbour works in the port of Figueira da Foz. The cost of the work is estimated at 400,000 escudos (about £77,500), and a deposit of 10,000 escudos (about £1,900) will be required to qualify any tender. If the

Openings for British Trade.

PORTUGAL—*continued.*

adjudication is fruitless the authorities may proceed with the work departmentally. Four years are allowed for executing the work. To defray the expense entailed a scale of increased duties and charges will be imposed on all merchandise and vessels entering or leaving Figueira da Foz.

The same issue of the "Diario" publishes a notice providing that the Government shall, within 60 days, appoint a technical committee which will be entrusted with the selection of a suitable site for the establishment of a free harbour in Lisbon. So soon as their report has been approved by the Council of Ministers, the Portuguese Government will allow a period of 180 days for the submission of public tenders for a 60 years' concession for the construction and working of the free harbour in question. *A deposit of 50,000 milreis (about £9,680) will be required to qualify any tender, and this amount must eventually be increased to 5 per cent. of the ultimate contract price. Any disputes arising out of the contract would have to be settled according to Portuguese law.*

**Free Harbour
Concession in
Lisbon.**

A copy of the "Diario," containing further particulars of the foregoing two contracts, may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

With reference to the notice on p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th April relative to a call for tenders for the construction of a railway from Tomar to Nazaré, the "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 19th June notifies that the concession for the construction of the line, including a branch to Leiria, has been awarded by the Government to Senhor João Pedro Vierling, whose address can be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,274.)

Railway Material.

PORTUGAL (MADEIRA).

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 12th June states, on the authority of the German Consul in Funchal, that the use of motor vehicles in Madeira has increased rapidly during the past year. At the end of 1911 there were no more than 10 cars in use, whereas there were 35 by the end of 1912. With the exception of 3 or 4 private cars, all the vehicles are employed for public traffic, especially for tourists visiting the island. Although the condition of the roads is not particularly good for motoring it is anticipated that motor vehicles will be more and more used in the future. There are, as yet, only two heavy motor vehicles in use, and these are of British make. They are employed in the transport of sugar cane.

Motor Vehicles.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 20th June states that tenders will be opened on 22nd July at the offices of the Ministry of "Fomento," Madrid, for the construction of pavements, drains, &c. in the port of Almería. The upset price is put at 283,853 pesetas (about £10,500). *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. of the upset price, and should be addressed "Al Señor Director de Obras Públicas," Madrid. Local representation is necessary.*

The same issue of the "Gaceta" states that tenders will be opened on 27th August for the construction and working of an electric tramway in the town of Vigo. An option on this concession is held by the "Compañía anónima Tranvías Eléctricos de Vigo."

The "Gaceta" of 21st June announces that a concession has been granted to the "Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Santander á Bilbao" for the construction of a narrow-gauge railway from Las Arenas station to the Neguri stone quarries. One locomotive with tender, two passenger coaches and six goods wagons will be required to work the line at the commencement.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" states that power has been granted to Don Rafael Pérez y Pérez to acquire the land necessary for the construction of a private railway from Zúncara station to El Tomelloso.

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 20th June contains a decree relative to a concession which has been granted to the communal authorities of Pavia for the construction and working of an electric tramway from Pavia railway station to the Piazza Municipio.

The "Gazzetta" of 21st June publishes a decree ratifying the terms of a concession granted collectively to the communal authorities of Saluzzo, Revello, Envie and Barge for the construction and working of a steam tramway from Revello to Barge, passing by way of Envie.

The "Sole" (Milan) of 22nd June states that practically all obstacles have been overcome and that the concession will presently be granted in respect of the Italian section of the proposed international railway from Locarno to Pallanza *viá* Cannobio and Intra. The line will be of great importance, as it will pass through country where industry and commerce are in a flourishing state, and it will also serve as a direct link with the Simplon.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

With reference to the notice on pp. 489-90 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th May relative to proposed hydro-electric and irrigation works in Italy, the "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 21st June states, on the authority of the Belgian Consul-General at Milan, that the Chamber of Deputies has approved a scheme for the construction of reservoirs and dams in Calabria, and of an artificial lake in the Province of Cagliari (Sardinia), with the object of providing these provinces with sufficient hydro-electric power to make them independent of fuel. The total cost of the proposed works is estimated at £3,600,000.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Lieferungswesen" (Vienna) of 19th June notifies [that at a recent meeting the Viennese municipal authorities voted the following expenditure during the ensuing financial year:—paving & operations, 1,130,000 kronen; laying out of streets, 1,259,200 kronen; canal works, 144,000 kronen; public baths, 540,000 kronen; tramways, 350,000 kronen.

The same issue of the "Lieferungswesen" states that the city authorities of Nagyvárad (Hungary) have decided to make arrangements for the erection of a slaughter-house at a cost of 856,000 kronen, and of an ice factory at a cost of 129,888 kronen.

24 kronen = £1.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA).

H.M. Consul at Sarajevo (Mr. F. G. Freeman) reports that sealed tenders will be received at the "Landesregierung," Sarajevo, up to 11 a.m. on 26th July, for the purchase of timber-felling rights in the forest areas of Borovica, Prlusica, Kamenica and Rakovica potok, in the district of Prnjavor, Bosnia. Full particulars can be obtained on application to the "Forstwirtschaftlichen Departement der Landesregierung," Sarajevo. *Local representation is advisable.*

Although the foregoing rights will in all probability be awarded to local firms, the exercise of them may involve the purchase of some plant outside Austria-Hungary.

(13,147.)

BULGARIA.

With reference to the notices on p. 11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd January last and pp. 273-4 of the issue of 1st August, 1912, relative to a competition of designs for (1) a new Royal Palace, and (2) new Law Courts at Sofia, it is notified that H.M. Legation at that city now reports that, owing to

Materials for the Construction of Reservoirs, Dams, &c.

Paving and Street Materials; Canal and Tramway Materials:

Accessories for Public Baths.

Timber-felling Plant.

Competitions for Designs for Royal Palace and Law Courts.

Openings for British Trade.

the Balkan war, the time for the receipt of designs has been further extended to 1st November next. Designs should be sent to the "Section d'Architecture au Ministère des Travaux Publics," Sofia, whence copies of the programmes, &c. may be obtained.

Copies of the respective programmes (in French), together with drawings, may be seen by United Kingdom architects at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,873.)

ROUMANIA.

The "Monitor Oficial" (Bucharest) of 15th June publishes the text of a Bill as submitted to the Roumanian Chamber of Deputies, under the terms of which the communal authorities of Iasi are to be empowered to contract a loan of 2,000,000 lei (£80,000), of which 800,000 lei (£32,000) are to be utilised for water and drainage works, and the rest for street paving operations. The loan will carry interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum, and will be redeemable in 40 years.

**Water and
Drainage Works
Plant; Paving
Materials.**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. P. Leay) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Large quantities of *sauces* and *pickles* are imported from the United Kingdom, and the market might be further extended. There is a good demand for United Kingdom *jams* and *marmalade*. *Biscuits* of United Kingdom manufacture are imported in considerable quantities, and the market might be further extended by judicious advertising.

There is a good market for *cloth* of United Kingdom manufacture. *Irish linen* has a great reputation. *Cloth* and *felt hats*, said to be of United Kingdom make, are retailed in all the stores; an agitation has been started by the Fall River factories for an increase in the tariff, but there is little doubt that the United Kingdom article will continue to be preferred by the public.

**Sauces and
Pickles; Jams;
Biscuits; Cloth;
Irish Linen;
Hats, &c.**

MEXICO.

Timber-Felling Plant. See notice on p. 764.

CUBA.

The British Vice-Consul at Havana (Mr. H. D. R. Cowan) reports that a commission agent at that town desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of prime oleo-stearine, used in the manufacture of artificial lard, and also United Kingdom exporters of rice and potatoes, not already represented in Cuba.

The name of the enquirer can be obtained by United Kingdom

**Oleo-Stearine;
Rice; Potatoes.**

Openings for British Trade.

manufacturers and exporters on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to the British Vice-Consul, British Legation, Havana. (12,830.)

COLOMBIA.

H.M. Legation at Bogotá reports that there is an excellent opening in that town for an hotel, run on European lines, as the hotels at present consist merely of private houses, entirely unsuitable for the purpose. (12,418.)

**Hotel
Construction
and Equipment.**

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" of 31st May publishes a decree (No. 10,232) approving the plans and estimate of 2,530,620 milreis (about £168,500) for the carrying out of important alterations and extensions on the Paraná Railway, the lessees of which are the São Paulo-Rio Grande Railway Company. A sum of 293,000 milreis (about £19,500) is also earmarked for alterations on the Curitiba-Roça Nova section of the same railway.

**Railway
Material.**

The same issue of the "Diario" contains a decree (No. 10,240) approving the plans submitted by the Brazilian Northern Railway Company for the construction of two sections of the Tocantins Railway, viz., from Alcobaca to Cametá, 126 miles, and from Praia da Rainha to São João do Araguaya, 60 miles. The total cost of both sections is put at 20,735,556 milreis (about £1,382,000).

**Immigrants'
Hostel.**

The "Diario" of 4th June states 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 at the entrance to Manãos Harbour. The upset price is put at 2,065,684 milreis (about £138,000), and a deposit of 20,000 milreis (about £1,330) will be required to qualify any tender. Tenderers must file certificates of competency with the authorities. *Local representation is necessary.*

The "Diario" containing further particulars, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

A United Kingdom company, manufacturing cheap tessellated flooring tiles, is open to negotiate with firms having extensive connections and able to influence large business in Brazil.

Flooring Tiles.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, 16, Royal Crescent, Cheltenham. (11,844.)

Openings for British Trade.

CHINA.

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 12th June states, on the authority of the German Consul in Canton, that

Hats and Caps. the demand for hats and caps in South China is increasing very rapidly. A marked preference is exhibited for felt hats, which must be cheap but durable. The Chinaman is particularly impressed by the make-up. The lining should have the appearance of silk; it is usually white, but it may also be of the same colour as the hat itself. Gold designs or lettering inside the crown indicate first-class finish, whilst black lettering is accepted as a second rate article. It is important that the hat should contain an indication as to where it was made. It is customary to pack six hats in each cardboard box, 20 boxes making up the case. Italian hats are in large demand, but a good trade is also done in United Kingdom and Japanese goods. Straw hats come largely from Japan. Caps are chiefly made on the spot from cloth imported from the United Kingdom for that purpose.

**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.)

COUNTRIES IMMEDIATELY AFFECTED BY THE BALKAN WAR: NOTICE TO SHIPPERS AND OTHERS.

Greek Moratorium Prolonged.

With reference to the notice on p. 396 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd May and to previous notices relative to the extension of the Moratorium in Greece, it is notified that H.M. Minister at Athens has now telegraphed to the effect that the Moratorium has been further extended for one month, that is, until 19th July.

(C. 5,280.)

BRITISH INTERESTS IN CEDED TURKISH TERRITORIES.

The Board of Trade are asked by the Foreign Office to request that twelve copies of any contracts or concessions held by British subjects from the Ottoman Government in respect of enterprises conducted in the territories ceded by that Government to the Balkan States should at once be forwarded to the Foreign Office, for the use of the British Delegate on the Balkan Financial Commission.

It is also requested that the directors of any undertakings, such as railways, in the same territories, in which British capital is largely interested, should communicate particulars of such enterprises to the Foreign Office with the least possible delay, in order that the British Delegate on the Commission may be enabled to watch the interests of the British shareholders concerned.

CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

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

The forecast of the production of **wheat** is, in the United States, 398,581,000 cwts., or 1·9 per cent. above that of last year; in British India, 191,955,000 cwts., or 3·3 per cent. below that of last year; in Bulgaria, 36,416,000 cwts., or 6·1 per cent. above that of last year; in Italy, 98,421,000 cwts., or 10·9 per cent. above that of last year; and in Japan, 14,480,000 cwts., or 5·2 per cent. above that of last year.

The production of **barley** is expected to be, in the United States, 75,856,000 cwts., or 20·9 per cent. below that of last year; and in Japan, 43,317,000 cwts., or 1·5 per cent. above that of last year.

Oats are expected to yield 315,432,000 cwts. in the United States, or 22·2 per cent. below last year.

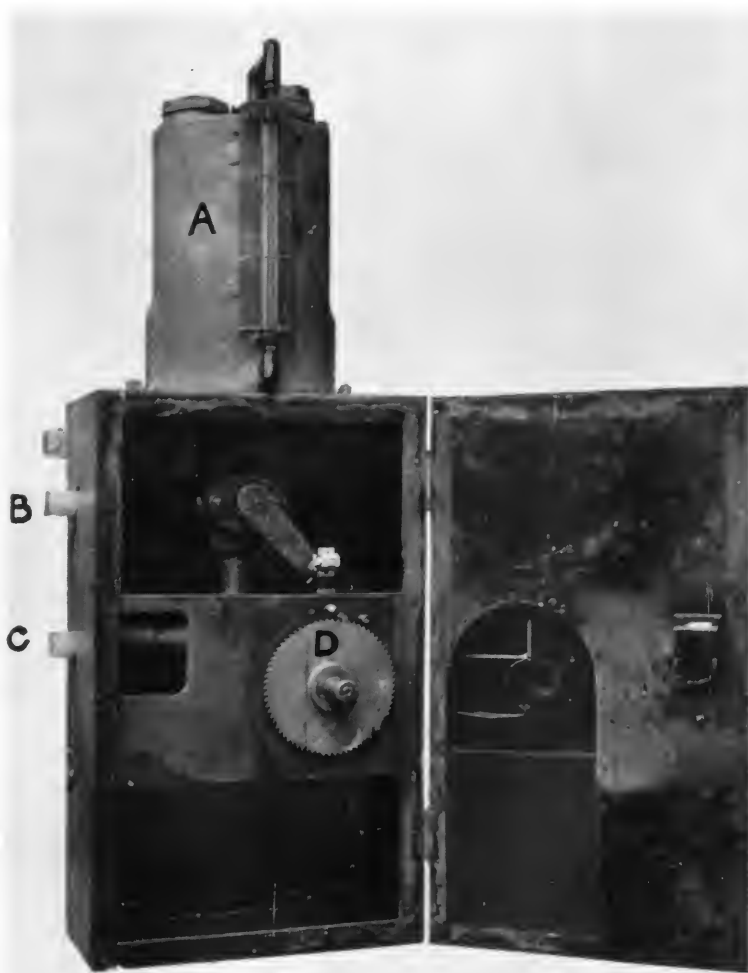
The preliminary figures of the production of **linseed** in British India are 10,714,000 cwts., or 16·6 per cent. below last year's production.

The area under **sugar-beet** in Belgium is 15·3 below that of last year, in Denmark 2·3 per cent. above, in France 5·7 per cent. below, and in Hungary 7·8 per cent. above that of last year.

NOTICE UNDER THE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES
ACT, 1904.

The following is a copy of a Notice (No. 131) giving the result of the examination and testing of an oil measure 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:—

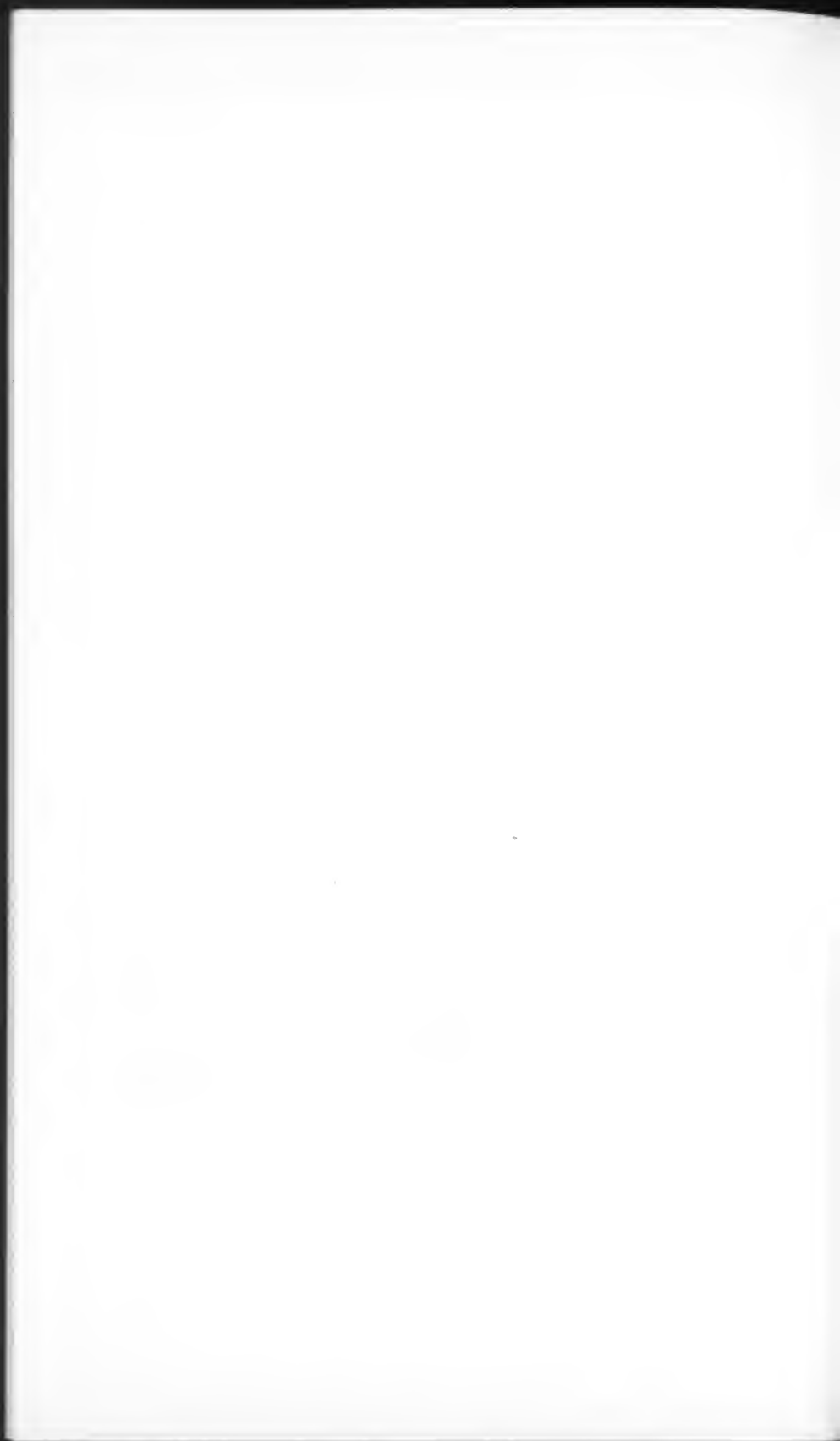
(131.)



FRONT VIEW SHOWING DOOR OF LOWER FRAME OPEN.

- A. Galvanised steel measure with glass gauge.
- B. & C. Inlet and discharge pipes.
- D. Ratchet wheel and pawl.
- E. Mechanical counter.
- F. Link to three-way cock.

The Board of Trade have examined and tested a pattern of a 2-gallon oil measure made of galvanised steel of the form herewith shown, 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.

St. Lucia.—The following has been received from the Administrator, St. Lucia (the Board of Trade Correspondent there):—

The United Kingdom maintains its position as the chief supplier of manufactured articles to St. Lucia, but United States trade under this category is growing, goods of this class to the value of £10,803 being imported in 1911 from the latter country. It may be generally assumed that all importations of manufactured goods from the United States are of a cheaper quality than British manufactures, and will not be affected to any great extent by the preferential rates of duty in favour of the United Kingdom.

Of the total imports from the United States in 1911 amounting to £200,286, coal was responsible for £146,834. Bunker coal represents approximately 40 per cent. of the imports, the entire supply coming from the United States. The last importation of bunker coal from the United Kingdom was in 1909.

There are six leading firms in the Colony who have in their hands almost the entire import trade. They have their regular suppliers in the United Kingdom, Europe, and in the United States from whom they obtain their stock of goods suited to the island market. The well-to-do residents are few, and these usually import by parcel post and otherwise direct from the United Kingdom, Europe, or the United States any special goods or necessaries of superior quality that cannot be obtained locally.

Generally, it may be said of the trade of the Colony that, under present conditions, there is not much opening for new business and only scope for competition to a small extent, chiefly in respect of goods of non-British origin from European countries. (C. 4,201.)

* * * * *

Russia.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at **Odessa** (Mr. C. S. Smith) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Trade openings.—Manufacturers who wish to sell their goods in Russia must adopt no half-hearted measures. The Russian market is a very large one and its possibilities in the future are incalculable. For the time will come when, through the development of industry, its purchasing power will depend upon the harvest less than the present. If it is worth while entering the market at all, it is worth while doing so on a large scale. This means that money will have to be spent in gaining experience and in advertising, for which no immediate adequate return can be expected.

There is a market among the upper classes for goods of the highest quality, and it is to this part of the Russian market that the United Kingdom exporter would do well to turn his attention. He must be prepared to educate the taste of the public for his goods. He has the advantage that at present all things British are in fashion in Russia.

The following goods are of the class for which a market might be made or the present sale extended:—

Articles of apparel, especially for men. There is already in the market a certain amount of British haberdashery, but the sale might be increased. A big price is paid locally for clothes, and good cloth

British Trade Abroad.

and cut are much in demand. Suits are anything from 50 to 100 per cent. dearer than in the United Kingdom. Ready-made clothes would probably not stand the import duty, but the duty on cloth is less high. If a United Kingdom firm of clothiers were to establish a good London cutter at Odessa there ought to be a good profit made, once the business was properly started. The risks of this business are lessened by the Russian custom of paying about one-third of the cost when the order is given. *British boots* might command a sale, for American boots sell well.

Sports requisites, too, might be exploited better, or at any rate United Kingdom firms might endeavour to get a larger share of the profits of this trade than at present. Roughly speaking, the local shops charge for such things as tennis balls, racquets, &c., as many roubles as they cost shillings in the United Kingdom. As the import duty is at present very low there is no real reason for this. The same remark applies to *high class cutlery and safety razors*.

Spirits.—It is worth noting that whisky is retailed locally at 8s. 6d. or more a bottle, but can be imported privately at a cost of about 4s. 8d.

General British Store.—Perhaps a group of United Kingdom manufacturers could see their way to combine for the purpose of opening a general store for the sale of the above-mentioned articles. Such a shop should be able to do a good business if it were properly organised and managed, and if goods were carefully selected. Through the sharing of expenses prices could be lowered to compete with the tariff-protected Russian productions; the turnover would be greater and more profit would be obtained.

A similar suggestion was made by Mr. Vice-Consul Blakey of Kharkov in his report for 1909 (Foreign Office, Annual Series, No. 4537). He then suggested that manufacturers of certain machinery specialities should combine to open a sales office in South Russia, as such an office would look after the interests of the manufacturers far more satisfactorily than an agent or a traveller, and would be sure to increase sales and show better profits.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at **Kharkov** (Mr. C. Blakey) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The imports of United Kingdom goods into Russia show a gradual falling-off both actually and proportionally, and it is in manufactured goods especially that the United Kingdom is losing ground. This is particularly to be regretted in the case of machinery, because United Kingdom manufacturers could compete, both in excellency of quality and in price, if properly supported by a trade organisation. The causes of this failure may be summarised as follows:—

- (1) Want of knowledge of the country, which makes it difficult to give the usual trade credits.
- (2) Lack of British trading houses and of industries under British management in Russia, and the natural preference of merchants and manufacturers for purchasing from the country to which they belong by birth and sympathy.

British Trade Abroad.

(3) The less favourable transport facilities from the United Kingdom causing more expensive packing, the higher charges for postal packages and the longer journey.

(4) The high tide of the British industries in recent years causing manufacturers to be indifferent to the Russian trade, and also in the case of machinery preventing prompt execution of orders.

(5) The erroneous information being spread, and very generally believed, that United Kingdom industries are behind the times and are left in the background by Germany's progress.

Trade credit.—On the subject of trade credit Mr. Blakey writes as follows:—Much money has been lost by foreign merchants not intimately acquainted with the country, especially in dealing through agents of indifferent standing. Russian manufacturers suffer equally with the foreigner, and in the cloth trade, bad debts, amounting to as much as 5 per cent. of the turnover, are very usual.

For a number of years public bodies representing commercial interests have been pressing for legislation, and the draft of a new law that will prevent the more daring frauds and hasten proceedings in bankruptcy has been presented to the Duma (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th December, 1912, p. 559, and 27th February, 1913, p. 494). The new law, coupled with the gradual improvement of trade references and a more perfect intelligence service, will considerably ease the British merchants' task. At present the number of trustworthy agents is very limited; commercial references require careful sifting, and exporters to Russia must be very watchful to preserve themselves from loss. Trade references must on no account be blindly trusted, as intelligence bureaux are not interested in curtailing a client's foreign credit.

The Association of Moscow Manufacturers circulates among its members and banking institutions the names of defaulting firms, and these lists are appalling to a stranger. Similar proceedings are taken by the Odessa and Warsaw associations and by the Association of Russian Agricultural Engineers, which are in this matter affiliated with each other. A general boycott, or concerted proceeding, follows such a publication and forces payment where funds still exist, or at least preserves other members from harm.

* * * * *

Germany, Togoland.—H.M. Consul-General for Togoland (Captain C. Braithwaite-Wallis) reports that, in spite of the agricultural depression and the almost unprecedented climatic conditions prevailing in 1911 and 1912, the condition of commercial affairs in Togoland last year was good. This was due partly to the good prices paid for native products, partly to the energy and enterprise of the European firms at Lome and Anecho, and partly to the facilities given by the Government, especially with regard to railways, good roads, and a sound administration. The natives in the far interior are taking much more interest in commercial affairs than formerly, and it has been noticed that the tribes nearer the coast and those living in the vicinity of the railway are becoming more prosperous and better clad. They are also beginning to realise that their country is capable of

British Trade Abroad.

greater development, and that the soil will yield much more than is necessary for their immediate wants.

Openings for British trade.—Considering the size of the colony, the openings for British trade are good, but H.M. Consul-General points out the necessity for sending out much cheaper articles than hitherto. United Kingdom goods are of superior quality and cannot compete in price with the inferior articles supplied by other countries. The natives do not understand or appreciate this superiority, and are attracted by the lower price and the good appearance of the inferior goods. Germany is the chief competitor; German cotton goods are, however, unable to compete with the United Kingdom articles, which are purchased in considerable quantities by the natives. There are openings for United Kingdom trade in Togoland in *iron goods, iron sheets, lead bars, copper and brassware, cutlery, enamel ware, earthenware, cotton goods, haberdashery, sewing machines, rice, biscuits, whisky, wines, soap, salt, cigarettes, lamps, lanterns, coal tar, timber and pomade.*

(C. 4,993.)

TRADE OF BRITISH HONDURAS IN 1912.

The following particulars of the trade of British Honduras in 1912 have been furnished by the Collector of Customs at Belize :—

The value of the imports (including bullion and specie) in 1912 amounted to 3,496,908 dols., as compared with 2,886,677 dols. in 1911, and the value of the exports (including re-exports) to 2,856,143 dols., as against 2,685,849 dols., the total trade showing an increase in value in 1912 of about 14 per cent.

Imports.—The articles contributing chiefly to the increase in the value of imports last year were flour, furniture, haberdashery and millinery, hardware and cutlery, hats and caps, preserved milk, rice, coffee, pork, machinery, mahogany and fuel oil. The United Kingdom contributed 19 per cent. of the imports, the United States 38 per cent., and Mexico 31 per cent.

The only remarkable increases in imports of manufactured goods from the United Kingdom were in haberdashery, and millinery, hardware and cutlery, and machinery. In haberdashery and millinery the increase was from 37,749 dols. to 48,985 dols. In hardware and cutlery the increase was 5,460 dols. In machinery, including locomotives, carriages and trucks, the imports from the United Kingdom increased from 1,598 dols. to 16,580 dols. Imports of machinery from the United States increased from 38,000 dols. to nearly 48,000 dols. Wearing apparel was imported in about equal quantities from the United Kingdom and the United States; in the previous year imports from the United States were much more than from the United Kingdom. Over 90 per cent. of the value of boots and shoes came from the United States and only about 7 per cent. from the United Kingdom.

Particularly noticeable were the increased importations of furniture and hats and caps from the United States; it was not that the imports from the United Kingdom had decreased or been superseded in

Trade of British Honduras in 1912.

any way, but that the actual quantities imported increased, and the increase came from the United States. The decrease in imports of coal from the United Kingdom was due to the strikes in England last year; the consequence was that imports from the United States increased from 680 tons in 1911 to 1,400 tons last year. Cotton piece goods came in larger quantities from the United States than from the United Kingdom, but compared with the figures for 1911 there was an increase from the United Kingdom and a decrease from the United States. The importations of drugs and food and drink supplies from the United Kingdom were on the increase while those from the United States decreased. The importations of soap from the United Kingdom show a falling off; the consumption of this article, however, was slightly greater. In the previous year a considerable quantity of soap had been imported for re-exportation. The imports of shot and ammunition increased nearly 70 per cent. The imports of gunpowder increased from 1,862 lbs. in 1911 to 14,133 lbs. in 1912. The reason for this is that the Liverpool steamers will not bring a less quantity than five tons at one time, and as they did not bring a shipment in 1911 the imports in 1912 were unusually large. In woollen manufactures the United Kingdom has no competitor; the value of imports, however, fell from 33,611 dols. in 1911 to 27,981 dols. in 1912. In linen goods the United Kingdom also has no competitor.

The chief reason for the successful competition of the United States in these goods, in which manufacturers in the United Kingdom might be considered without rivals, lies in the quick, frequent and regular intercourse which the Colony enjoys with the United States. This advantage must always be considerable. In the case of boots and shoes, furniture, preserved fruits and meats, stationery, guns and revolvers, hats and caps, cheapness and the enterprise of American commercial travellers play a considerable part in causing these articles to be imported from the United States rather than from the United Kingdom.

Exports.—The quantities of the principal articles exported in 1911 and 1912 were as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
Bananas bunches	450,365	170,039
Cedar ft.	1,543,744	2,683,811
Coconuts number	5,198,899	6,553,539
Logwood tons	3,231	3,622
Mahogany ft.	13,020,580	16,019,932
Plantains number	2,853,445	3,341,425
Rubber lbs.	24,192	20,722
Rum galls.	6,611	12,690
Sapodilla gum lbs.	3,219,990	3,309,277
Sponges "	9,822	10,488
Sugar (raw) "	177,275	109,950
Tortoise shell "	3,367	3,627

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C. 4,605.)

BRITISH TRADE WITH FIJI.

The Receiver-General of the Fijian Treasury (the Board of Trade correspondent for the Fiji Islands) has furnished the following particulars regarding the present position of British trade with Fiji:—

The trade returns of the Colony are compiled on the basis of the country of consignment, and thus do not show whether imported goods are of British or foreign manufacture.

The following table shows the values of the imports in 1911 and 1912:—

Imports from	1911.	1912.
	£	£
United Kingdom	164,636	184,862
New South Wales	500,265	450,857
New Zealand	97,022	91,477
Other British Possessions	102,591	121,163
Foreign Countries	92,565	91,685
Total imports	£957,079	£940,044

The principal imports into the Fiji Islands are drapery, metal goods (*viz.*, iron, hardware, machinery, railway materials, &c.), timber, coal, bags and sacks, flour, biscuits, and meats.

Drapery forms the largest group; the imports were valued at £158,357 in 1912. Of this amount £92,714 came from the United Kingdom, £30,114 from New South Wales, £15,341 from Germany, £4,849 from Japan, and £1,937 from the United States. A large proportion of the drapery consists of loin cloths and undervests for use by the native population and East Indians.

Of the *hardware* imported, £9,545 worth came from the United Kingdom, £31,446 from New South Wales, £1,004 from Germany, and £3,375 from the United States. *Iron*, black and galvanised (consisting chiefly of galvanised sheets for roofing purposes), is imported mainly from the United Kingdom and New South Wales, which countries sent iron to the value of £10,135 and £9,852, respectively, in 1912.

Imports of *machinery* in 1912 were as follows:—Agricultural, £7,307 (of which £3,903 from New South Wales, £1,568 from the United States of America, £1,389 from the United Kingdom, and £571 from New Zealand); electrical and oil, £10,105 (of which £4,310 from the United States, £2,761 from New South Wales, and £2,218 from the United Kingdom); steam, £4,502 (mainly from New South Wales); and sugar-making, £14,099 (mainly from New South Wales). It is probable that a large part of the machinery imported from New South Wales was manufactured in the United Kingdom. The same remark applies to many other goods imported from New South Wales, which is frequently the consigning but not the manufacturing country.

The value of *rails* and *fishplates* imported in 1912 was £16,661, almost entirely from New South Wales.

Timber is imported for building purposes and for the manufacture of cases for exporting fruit, and is obtained from Australia, New Zealand, Canada, and the United States. *Coal* is imported from New South Wales and New Zealand for use by the sugar mills, for other local

British Trade with Fiji.

purposes, and for bunkering purposes, there being no coal beds yet discovered in the Colony.

Bags and sacks are used for exporting sugar and copra, and are imported from Australia, New Zealand and India.

Flour, hitherto chiefly imported from New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, is being imported in increasing quantities from Canada. *Biscuits*, which are imported principally for use as food for labourers and for consumption by the Fijian population, are manufactured in, and imported almost exclusively from, Victoria and New South Wales. *Meats* consist almost exclusively of tinned beef for the use of labourers and Fijians, and are imported from New Zealand, New South Wales, and Victoria.

Foreign competition.—It would seem from an examination of the returns that only in the case of *lamps* and *lampware* and *sewing machines* does the value of non-British manufactured goods exceed the value of similar imports of British origin. In the case of *lamps* and *lampware*, the principal exporting country is the United States, which sent goods to the value of £1,723 out of a total import of £2,909. American lamps have been for many years largely used and have established themselves in favour with purchasers. *Sewing machines* are imported mainly from Germany and the United States, where they can be obtained at less cost than in the United Kingdom. The machines are sold chiefly to the coloured population, to whom the simplicity of their mechanism appeals.

Speaking generally the proportion of British manufactured goods to the total importations is exceedingly high in Fiji, but there is already a tendency to obtain goods now offering in the cheaper markets of Germany, Japan, the United States and Sweden.

From the **United States** are being obtained agricultural implements, oil engines, boots, wooden-ware, oars, handles, wood blocks, lamps, paper bags, petroleum products, resin and turpentine; from **Germany**, sewing machines, common jewellery, perfumery, buttons, brushware, toys, pianos, beer, wire nails, fencing wire, lamps, wooden pipes, fancy goods, and common tools; from **Japan**, cheap undershirts, hosiery, camphor, brushware, silk, and silk manufactures; from **Sweden**, matches (the safety kind, which is now almost invariably used in Fiji) and calcium carbide.

There is a tendency to import from Germany a considerable quantity of goods required for Fiji because, especially at Levuka, a not inconsiderable portion of the business is in the hands of German subjects.

One of the reasons for the success of foreign competition in certain goods is the fact that foreign merchants are prepared to alter the form of an article and to sacrifice the durability of an article in favour of its appearance if the customer requires it and if the article thereby finds a readier sale. Especially with a coloured population, appearance counts for much as against durability.

Tables of the imports of principal articles into Fiji in 1911 and 1912, furnished by the Receiver-General, and the detailed trade, returns of that Colony for 1911, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 3,424.)

GERMAN TRADE METHODS IN RUSSIA.

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

In view of the approaching revision of the Commercial Treaty between Russia and Germany, the Minister for Trade and Industry enquired lately of all Russian Chambers of Commerce their opinion as to how the recent remarkable progress made by Germany was brought about. The following, which is taken from the answer of one of these Chambers, albeit doubtless somewhat exaggerated, may be of interest to United Kingdom firms:—

“During the last ten years there has been a noticeable increase in the number of German commercial travellers in the hardware and metal industries, *i.e.*, for the sale of various machine tools, steel, belting, general tools, electrical appliances, stamped goods, lubricating products, emery goods, patented productions, paint, &c.

“The German traveller is distinguished by his thorough acquaintance with the goods he offers; he knows exactly how the article is produced, to what points he must direct attention, and what is likely to interest his customer; he is always well informed as to current prices and the quantity of goods in the market; and in making offers he is guided by local conditions. The majority of German representatives have a fair knowledge of Russian and are of an intelligent class. The Russian traveller has seldom any preparation for his task, and is often not competent to show the good points of his wares and to call attention to their peculiarities and advantages as compared with goods offered by his competitors. The majority merely hand in price lists showing the conditions of sale, not interesting themselves in the suitability of their goods to the place, or as to whether there is any novelty or recent improvement in the same line. Russian representatives are to be found travelling one day in paint, the next in hardware.

“German firms, in order to extend the sale of their goods, often send out gratis samples (particularly light ones) asking people to try and then report on them; they follow up by sending a traveller. They are exact and punctual in fulfilling orders, and careful as regards packing their goods. They often allow long credits, and with firms of good repute facilitate matters by not demanding acceptances. Many habitually deliver their goods duty free at buyers' doors, themselves paying all expenses. In order to bring their wares before the public they send copious advertisements, catalogues, placards, pamphlets, almanacs and gratuitous small samples, and show persistence in offering their goods. Any novelty is immediately brought to the notice of buyers and samples are sent, to be returned if not satisfactory. German firms willingly open credits; they are evidently themselves not pressed for cash, often taking no interest in ready-money sales, and giving a minimum discount for cash as compared with Russian dealers; occasionally they have offered as low as 2 per cent. per annum as discount for cash. Several German firms are opening branches in Russia either as agencies or as technical offices, where their staff may become better acquainted with the market.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS FOR THE PROMOTION OF COMMERCIAL EDUCATION.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Austro-Hungarian Ambassador in London, through the Foreign Office, that the Tenth International Congress for the Promotion of Commercial Education will take place at Budapest from 31st August to 5th September next, following immediately on the three weeks International Economic Course. The Congress is organised by the Austrian Committee of the International Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education, and is under the patronage of the Hungarian Ministry of Worship and Instruction.

A copy of the provisional programme (in German) may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 5,184; C. 4,869.)

SIXTH INTERNATIONAL FISHERY CONGRESS.

The sixth of the series of International Fishery Congresses established at Paris in 1900 is appointed to be held at Ostend on 18th/20th August next, under the patronage of His Majesty the King of the Belgians. The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have arranged to be officially represented at the Congress and have also sent an interesting fisheries exhibit to the International Exhibition now being held at Ghent, of which the section devoted to fisheries will be closely associated with the Congress. It is hoped that British fishery interests will be fully represented at the Congress, and all interested in fish and fishing and the various related industries, and in the studies connected therewith, are invited to take part in the proceedings by the reading of papers and otherwise. The subscription for members, giving the right to take part in the discussions and excursions, and to receive the publications of the Congress, has been fixed at 10 francs (8s.). Full particulars can be obtained direct from the General Secretary to the Congress, Kursaal, Ostend, Belgium, or through the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, 4, Whitehall Place, London, S.W.

FREIGHT RATES FROM GERMAN INLAND TOWNS.

Reduced Railway Rates for Goods for Export.

The following particulars of the railway rates for the carriage of pianos, leather goods, carpets, machinery, tools, iron goods, &c. from German inland towns to Hamburg, Bremen, and Rotterdam (the rates from Frankfort are quoted as being representative), and of the sea freights from those ports to Melbourne and Sydney have been received at the Board of Trade from a reliable source:—

There are no through tariff quotations from German inland towns to foreign countries, excepting those to the Levant and German East Africa. For all other places railway freight is charged to the port of departure and sea freight thence to the port of destination.

Railway freights are officially quoted per 100 kilogs. (220·4 lbs.), and the rate in each class is divided into small lots less than truck loads (minimum 20 kilogs.), 5 ton lots, and 10 ton lots. In many cases a

Freight Rates from German Inland Towns.

considerably reduced rate is in force for goods intended for export. Shipping freights are quoted per cubic metre (1·308 cubic yards) or 1,000 kilogs. (2,204 lbs.) at the Company's option. A rebate of 10 per cent. is allowed after six months if the exporter ships in conformity with the stipulations mentioned on the rebate forms of the German Australian Steamship Company.

Railway Freights.

Class.	Rate in marks per 100 kilogs. for Goods for					
	Local Consumption.			Export.		
	Frankfort to			Frankfort to		
	Hamburg (333 miles).	Bremen (286 miles).	Rotterdam (281 miles).	Hamburg (333 miles).	Bremen (286 miles).	Rotterdam (281 miles).
Pianos, leather goods, and carpets—						
Small lots less than truck loads	4·84	4·38	3·98	3·76	3·29	3·54
5 tons	3·76	3·29	2·85	3·76	3·29	2·66
10 tons	3·31	2·89	2·60	3·31	2·89	2·33
Iron machinery, tools, finished articles of iron, &c.—						
Small lots less than truck loads	4·46	3·89	3·44	3·76	3·29	3·00
5 tons	2·78	2·45	2·18	2·78	2·43	2·04
10 tons	1·61	1·41	1·60	1·29	1·13	1·60
Tools, utensils, machines, already used, to be utilised for railway con- struction, building, &c.—						
Small lots less than truck loads	4·46	3·89	3·44	3·76	3·29	3·00
5 tons	1·98	1·73	1·70	1·98	1·73	1·60
10 tons	1·29	1·13	1·11	1·29	1·13	1·11

Sea Freights.

Class.	Rate per cubic metre or 1,000 kilogs.					
	To Melbourne Wharf from			To Sydney from		
	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Rotterdam.	Hamburg.	Bremen.	Rotterdam.
Carpets and leather goods ...	Marks. 50·00	Marks. 53·00	Shillings 50·00	Marks. 47·50	Marks. 50·50	Shillings 47·60
Paper in cases ; metal manu- factures ; machinery ; seeds	39·50	41·50	39·60	37·00	39·00	37·00
Agricultural machinery ...	31·25	32·75	31·30	28·75	30·25	28·90
Pianos	35·75	36·25	35·90	33·25	33·75	33·30

Mark = 11·8d.

(7,862 ; 10,854.)

INSURANCE BUSINESS IN JAPAN.

The following information concerning insurance business in Japan is extracted 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 question of insurance is one which assumed great importance during the closing part of 1912 and the early months of the present year, and is therefore worth going into at some length.

It should be premised that, according to Japanese law, insurance business is divided into two classes: (a) life, and (b) against loss. The latter is supposed to include everything except life, but it should be made clear that there is no insurance on a large scale in Japan for anything save life, fire and marine. Accident, boiler, conscription, fidelity and sickness are represented by only one company in each class, while insurance against such risks as earthquakes, burglary, employers' liability, &c., cannot be placed in Japan. An insurance company is not permitted to carry on any business other than that of insurance, nor is a company doing life insurance allowed to conduct insurance business against loss (*i.e.*, marine, fire, &c.).

Life Insurance.—According to the latest returns, there are 30 Japanese companies which received £2,570,000 in premiums in 1911 and made 287,395 new contracts, amounting to £18,900,000, their liability reserves at the close of 1911 being £7,200,000, and five foreign companies (of which two are Canadian, two United States, and one Hong-Kong registration) who received £346,000 in premiums in 1911 and made 3,679 new contracts, amounting to £1,000,000, their liability reserves at the end of the year being £1,225,000.

Prior to February, 1913, foreign life insurance companies were allowed to do business in Japan on making a deposit of 150,000 yen (about £15,300) in Japanese Government bonds with the Japanese authorities. This deposit was not required of the Japanese companies because it was maintained that the authorities had greater control over them and their funds than they could have over branches of foreign companies. Under the new law, which came into force in February of this year (see "Board of Trade Journal," of 23rd January, pp. 188-9), in addition to the above sum foreign companies have to deposit with the authorities securities equivalent to 60 per cent. of their reserves against their Japanese business; but besides Government bonds, which are taken at their face value, they are allowed to choose from certain selected prefectural, municipal and other securities, so that about 5½ per cent. interest can be obtained. This change will, of course, necessitate much alteration of investments, and one of the United States companies has decided to issue no new policies in Japan. Another important change, which also affects fire insurance, is that policies have to be issued in the Japanese language, unless a wish to the contrary is expressed, and there is no doubt that in any case which went to arbitration in the law courts the Japanese text would be taken as the basis of the contract.

Marine Insurance.—From the latest returns it would appear that there are 11 Japanese companies doing marine insurance business in Japan, which in 1911 received premiums amounting to £676,000,

Insurance Business in Japan.

and paid claims amounting to £362,800, the business expenses being £92,500, and 11 foreign companies, nearly all of which are British.

Fire Insurance.—This is reserved for the last, because from a commercial point of view it is the most important. It has been said by those who are competent to judge, that, comparatively speaking, Japan enjoys cheaper fire insurance than any other country. There is constant competition going on between the foreign and Japanese companies for the large industrial risks, with the result that rates have been quoted as low as 10 sen per 100 yen or 2s. per £100, while 12½ sen net has been accepted for a sprinklered cotton mill. Attempts have frequently been made to enforce a tariff, but without success.

In a country where the majority of houses are built of wood and paper, where earthquakes often occur, where the water supply in the large towns and the fire-fighting appliances are singularly deficient, and where the premiums are particularly low, one would expect the profits of fire insurance companies to be few and far between. Yet a merciful Providence seems to watch over the large factories in which the big amounts are written, because fortunately there has been no very serious fire since the one in Osaka of 1909, and even then the section where all the big mills are situated was not affected. Of small fires there are plenty, but in a large number of cases the houses are uninsured.

The new regulations also call for several changes in the conduct of fire insurance business. The regulations for the language of the policy are the same as for life companies. The deposit for fire (as well as marine) insurance companies used to be 100,000 yen (about £10,200). Under the new regulations the minimum deposit remains the same, but if the premium income exceeds 200,000 yen half of the excess income has also to be deposited.

There are several other changes, but they are too technical to be dealt with in a brief review like this. There are 18 Japanese fire insurance companies which in 1911 received premiums amounting to £896,000 and paid claims totalling £289,000, their business expenses being £264,000. There are 23 foreign fire insurance companies doing business in Japan, most of which are British.

100 sen = 1 yen = 2s. 0½d.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

PORTUGAL (SAN THOME AND PRINCIPE).

The Portuguese "Diario do Governo" for the 7th June contains the text of a Bill presented to the Portuguese Chamber of Deputies, which provides that *lime and sulphate of copper* shall be exempt from duty on importation into the Province of San Thomé and Principe. (C. 5,211.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of an Order-in-Council, dated 31st March last, establishing, under the provisions of sec. 26 of the "Adulteration of Food Act" (Cap. 133 of the Revised Statutes of Canada, 1906) the following standards of quality for glucose products:—

(1) Starch sugar (corn sugar, grape sugar) is the solid product made by hydrolizing starch, or a starch-containing substance, until the greater part of the starch is converted into dextrose.

(2) Anhydrous starch sugar contains not less than 95 per cent. of dextrose and not more than 0.8 per cent. of ash.

(3) Hydrous starch sugar (brewers' sugar, climax sugar, acme sugar, &c.) contains from 70 to 80 per cent. of dextrose and not more than 2 per cent. of ash. When sold under any name which implies a definite percentage of dextrose, it must contain at least the stated percentage of that component.

(4) Glucose (mixing glucose, confectioners' glucose) is a thick, syrupy, nearly colourless product made by completely hydrolizing starch or a starch-containing substance. It varies in density, and is usually sold upon the basis of density. Upon this basis the maximum amount of water present is as follows:—

Degrees Baumé.	Specific gravity at 100° F.	Water.
41°	1.400	22 %
42°	1.410	20 %
43°	1.425	18 %
44°	1.440	17 %
45°	1.460	15 %

It contains not more than 2 per cent. of ash.

(5) Corn syrup is a mixture of glucose with a sugar syrup (sugar cane syrup, golden syrup, sorghum syrup, maple syrup, sugar syrup, molasses, refiners' syrup, treacle, &c.), with or without the addition of harmless flavouring substances, and contains not more than 35 per cent. of water, and not more than 3 per cent. of ash.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEWFOUNDLAND.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 246 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st May, 1913, respecting the introduction of a Bill to amend the rates of duty on various articles imported into Newfoundland, the Board of Trade have now been informed by their correspondent at St. John's that the Revenue Bill of 1913, providing for the amendments referred to above, passed the Legislative Council and the Government on the 29th April last.

**Customs Tariff
Amendments.**

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 565-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th December last respecting Regulations issued under the "Health Act, 1911," regarding food standards to be adopted in the State of Western Australia, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of certain amended regulations which were approved by the Governor of that State on the 12th February, 1913.

**Amended
Regulations
respecting
Food Standards.**

The present regulations amend, *inter alia*, the provisions under Regulation No. 10, regarding exemptions from the statement of weight, &c., in the case of certain articles—the full text of the regulation now being as follows:—

10.—Packages of food named or indicated hereunder shall be exempt from such of the provisions of the Act as require information, by an accompanying or attached label or statement as to the weight or number or measure or volume of the contents:

- Aerated waters
- Alcoholic liquors which pay customs or excise duty
- Anchovie
- Capers in bottles
- Cheeses, except when enclosed in a sealed chamber
- Confectionery in fancy boxes
- Cordials and syrups, artificial cordials and syrups, compound cordials
- Dried culinary herbs
- Dried codfish in blocks
- Fish in tins
- Hams marked with a statement of weight followed by words "when packed"
- Hops in packets (not exceeding 1 lb. in weight)
- Non-excisable fermented drinks
- Rennet
- Soup, in packets
- Soup sausages
- Summer or "temperance" drinks
- Food substances supplied in bulk for re-sale
- Vegetables preserved in tins.

This regulation shall not apply to any of the said foods when packed or enclosed in a different manner from that specified herein.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Provisions are also added in the case of infants' food, invalid foods and patent or proprietary medicines that "all information deposited with the Commissioner shall be kept strictly confidential by the Commissioner, and shall only be used for the purposes of the Act and of these regulations. The Commissioner, or any Public Health Official, publishing or disclosing any such information contrary to these Regulations shall be deemed to be guilty of a breach thereof."

The Regulations respecting flavouring and colourings, baking powder, ice cream and ices, cordials and syrups are also amended in certain particulars.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in previous issues of the "Board of Trade Journal,"* relative to the proposed Customs Management Bill, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of an Act (No. 9 of 1913), which has been assented to by the Governor-General and which provides for the management of the Customs of the Union of South Africa.

The Act deals with administration, appointment of ports, collection of duties, procedure to be adopted in case of proposed increased duties, importation and exportation of goods, obligations of importers, entries inwards, warehousing of goods, wrecks, smuggling, coasting trade, penalties and other miscellaneous matters.

The various laws of the several Provinces of the Union dealing with Customs Management are repealed.

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of the 23rd May last contains a statement of the quarantine restrictions relating to animals which were in force in the several Federated Malay States (*viz.*, Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan, and Pahang) on the 21st May, 1913.†

The statement, which is given in considerable detail, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains copy of a Notification (No. 1,502) giving under the "Customs Duties Enactment" the valuations of articles in respect of which duty is leviable on an *ad valorem* basis on exportation from each of the Federated Malay States (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang), with effect from 1st June, 1913, until further notice.

The list of articles, which is of some length, may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* *Viz.*, for the 30th January (p. 253) and for the 13th March last (p. 615).

† On the 20th May, 1913, in the case of Perak.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

GAMBIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Ordinance (No. 14 of 1913), dated 26th May last, which amends the Customs Tariff Ordinance of 1905 by providing that in respect of goods entered for home consumption, but eventually exported, from the Colony, no drawback shall be allowed if the amount claimed is less than £2.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 2nd June contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on petroleum, which came into force on the 1st June, and is to remain in operation until the 30th June, or until denunciation:—

[Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 4 per cent. 1,000 *millièmes* = £ E 1 = £1 0s. 6d.]

Description.	Unit.	Valuation.	
		Former.	Revised.
		<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
American petroleum ...	Per case of two cans	260*	270*
	Per can (not in case)	115†	120†
Safety petroleum ...	Per case of two cans	320*	330*
Russian petroleum ...	Per case of two cans	240*	250*
	Per can (not in case)	105†	110†
Russian and American petroleum in bulk ...	Per 1,000 kilogs. ...	4,150	4,500
Roumanian petroleum in bulk ...	Per 1,000 kilogs. ...	4,000	4,160
Mazut (liquid fuel) of any origin ...	Per 1,000 kilogs. ...	2,200	2,500

* Including 45 *millièmes* for the cost of the two cans.

† Including 22½ *millièmes* for the cost of one can.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 4th June contains a notice to the effect that, from the 1st July, 1913, to the 30th June, 1914, or until further notice, cinematograph films, unexposed (*Vierges*) or developed, new or used, will be valued for Tariff purposes at £E. 2½ per kilogramme net.

[Duty is leviable on this valuation at the rate of 8 per cent. £E. 1 = £1 0s. 6d.; 1 kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.]

FINLAND.

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

Customs Decisions.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FINLAND—continued.

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

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutable.	Rate of Duty.
		Mks. p.
Milk, preserved with sugar, consisting of a white, thick, and sweet substance, with an odour of caseine, and containing, amongst other ingredients, 62 per cent. sugar and 26 per cent. water—used in the chocolate and caramel industries	96	100 kilogs. 70 00
Fluids used for thinning oil-paints, such as solutions of turpentine, mineral or coal-tar oils, which contain a little boiled linseed oil with or without infusion of resin or salts of acidulous resin	143 (2)	100 kilogs. } 47 10 gross. }
Phosphoric acid	127 (1)	100 kilogs. 2 40
Phosphoric acid, clear, without odour or colour imported by apothecaries	3	Free.
Sheet iron, tinned or covered with other common metals, and furnished with figures and inscriptions, printed in colours	216	100 kilogs. 17 60
Manufactures of such sheet iron	224 (2)	" 94 10
Hardware, possessing an entirely plain and shiny exterior, so that no streaks are visible—dutable as <i>polished</i> hardware	219	" 117 60
Cotton cloth, folded three times—used as stiffening for shoes, and treated with a solution containing amidine	262 (4)	" 70 60
Train-oil in a solid state—for use as a substitute for tallow in soap-making	67	Free.
Bicycle wheel rims of wood, covered with lacquered iron	224 (1)	100 kilogs. 47 10
Pasteboard for stereotyping, bookbinding, saddlery, and shoemaking	237 (3)	" 3 50

(C. 5,254.)

DENMARK.

A recent Circular of the Danish Customs Department, a copy of which has been received at the Board of Trade through the Foreign Office, contains, *inter alia*, the following decisions as to the application of the Danish Customs Tariff to certain articles on importation into the Kingdom.

**Customs
Decisions.**

Textile goods—selvedge or border.—It has been decided that, in assessing duty on dress-cloths, linings, and articles assimilated thereto, the selvedge or border may be neglected, even if it contains silk thread, if it is regarded as certain that the selvedge or border will not be seen after the articles are made up into clothing.

Cotton belting for machinery—It is announced that cotton belting for machinery, made of a material woven of several threads (canvas-woven), which weighs 0·5 kilog. or more per square metre is to be

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DENMARK—*continued.*

classed under No. 140* of the Danish Customs Tariff, and that if such belting is painted, or if the material is impregnated with rubber or has a coat of rubber on one side, it may also be classed under No. 140, provided a piece of the canvas used has been left untreated, so that it can be ascertained that the weight of the canvas is 0·5 kilog. per square metre or more, or provided the Customs officer, after investigation, considers that there is no doubt that the canvas in its untreated condition weighs at least 0·5 kilog. per square metre; in other cases the goods are to be classed under Tariff No. 153.†

(C. 4,586.)

GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of an Ordinance of the Governor of German South-West Africa, dated the 28th April, 1913, which provides for the repeal, as from the 1st May, 1913, of the export duty of five marks per head imposed on female sheep and goats (except Angora) by the Customs Tariff of the 20th May, 1908.‡

(C. 5,183.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 15th June contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 13th June, fixing as follows the quantities of beans, live stock, game and poultry of Tunisian origin, which may be imported from Tunis into France, free of Customs duty, between the 1st June, 1913 and the 31st May, 1914, under the special conditions prescribed by the Law of the 10th July, 1890 §:—

Beans	...	...	...	...	...	8,000,000 kilogs.
Horses	...	...	...	...	...	1,300 head.
Asses and mules	...	...	...	...	...	1,300 "
Oxen	...	...	...	...	...	25,000 "
Sheep	..	...	..	...	...	100,000 "
Goats	...	...	...	...	...	1,000 "
Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	7,000 "
Game, alive or dead, wild boar, turtle, &c.						1,500 kilogs.
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	8,000 "

The Decree also fixes at 8,000,000 francs the total value of goods of Tunisian origin, other than those specified above, which may be imported into France during the same period at the lowest rates of duty leviable on similar foreign products.

* At the rate of 19 *öre* per kilog. (1·15*d.* per lb.).

† At the rate of 45 *öre* per kilog. (2·72*d.* per lb.).

‡ This Tariff is printed at pp. 274-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th August, 1908.

§ To obtain the benefit of the privileged treatment accorded by this Law, the goods must be imported direct (*i.e.*, without calling at any intermediate port) in a French ship, and must be accompanied by properly authenticated certificates of origin.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

SWITZERLAND.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a pamphlet containing decisions with regard to the application of the Customs Tariff of Switzerland which were issued by the Swiss Customs Department between January and May of this year. The more important of these decisions are noted below, and the complete text of the pamphlet (in French) 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.

**Customs
Decisions.**

[100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs. ; franc (100 centimes) = 9.6d.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
		Frs. cts. Por 100 kilogs. gross.
Confectionery and sweetmeats coated with chocolate ...	102	40 00
Flavoured powders to stimulate the appetite of cattle...	981	45 00
Insulating pipes, of paper or paper pulp, with sheath of common metal	635	12 00
Window-glass, plain or fluted, bevelled	688	20 00
Silver solder (alloy of silver and copper), in strips ...	870	20 00
Euchinine (ethylcarbonate of quinine)	971	10 00
Iodoformogen	975	10 00

(C. 5,161.)

ITALY—JAPAN.

With reference to the notice at pp. 479—482 of the “ Board of Trade Journal ” for the 29th May respecting the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between Italy and Japan, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the ratifications of the Treaty in question were exchanged on the 17th June. The Treaty consequently took effect on the 18th June.

**Ratification of
the New Treaty
of Commerce
and Navigation.**

(C. 5,311.)

TURKEY.

With reference to the previous notices in the “ Board of Trade Journal ” respecting the exportation of cereals from certain provinces of the Ottoman Empire, the Board of Trade are in receipt of a telegram from H.M. Consul-General at Smyrna stating that the prohibition of the exportation of cereals from that province has now been repealed.

**Export of Cereals
from Smyrna
Permitted.**

(C. 5,271.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following is the substance of some decisions, recently issued by the Treasury Department at Washington, which relate to the classification of various articles under the United States Tariff Act of 1909 :—

**Customs
Decisions.**

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

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
DECISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.		
<i>Cork waste.</i> —Pieces of cork bark, cork trimmings, pieces of sheet cork from which discs have been cut, when imported mixed, are dutiable as cork waste (T. D. 33429)	479	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
DECISIONS BY THE BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.		
<i>Lever laces ornamented with beads.</i> —Silk laces made on the Lever or Gothrough machine and having beads sewed or appliquéed on one side are properly dutiable under the provision for "laces * * * made on the Lever or Gothrough machine," rather than under the provision for "silk goods ornamented with beads or spangles" (T. D. 33462) ...	350	70 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Coffee, decaffeinated.</i> —Coffee from which 80 per cent. of the caffeine has by some process been extracted, and which has undergone no other change either in form, shape, structure, or character, is nevertheless coffee, and is to be classed as such for tariff purposes (T. D. 33463)	541	Free

REPUBLIC OF HONDURAS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information from H. M. Representative at Guatemala to the effect that the Government of Honduras, by a Decree which was published on 4th June, and which is to take effect on the 1st August next, has imposed a surtax of 5 per cent. (gold) on imports into Honduras, and made certain other alterations in the Customs Tariff. Particulars of these Tariff alterations will be published in the "Board of Trade Journal" as soon as the information is received at the Board of Trade. (C. 5,354.)

BRAZIL.

With reference to the notice at p. 364 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th May, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Brazilian Presidential Decree, dated the 6th May, has been issued renewing until the end of the current year the preferential Customs treatment of certain articles of United States production*, which ceased on 9th April last. (C. 5,283.)

* This preferential treatment consists of a reduction of 30 per cent. of the Brazilian import duties in favour of wheat flour of United States origin, and a reduction of 20 per cent. in respect of certain other articles produced in the United States.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Acting Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro detailed information as to the charges made for the warehousing of goods under Customs supervision in Brazil. The attention of British traders is particularly directed to the third and fourth paragraphs of this notice.

Warehouses are of two classes, "Internal" and "External." The latter are simply warehouses set apart for the reception of certain specified classes of merchandise, the intention being that such warehouses shall be bonded establishments wherein goods may, at the special request in writing of the owner or consignee thereof, be kept in deposit without the rental being on a scale which increases each month, as in the case of the other warehouses known as "Internal." For goods which may be placed in "External" warehouses, the rates are fixed at so much *per package* instead of at a percentage based on value. A list of the goods admitted to "External" warehouses, together with the tariff of charges for this service now in force at Rio de Janeiro, may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

For goods stored in "Internal" warehouses, the warehousing charges are now levied on a uniform basis at all Brazilian ports, as follows:—

Up to 30 days	...	...	...	1 per cent. per month.
Up to 60 days	...	...	...	1½ per cent. per month for <i>the whole period.</i>
Up to 90 days	...	...	...	2 per cent. per month for <i>the whole period.</i>
For periods exceeding 90 days	...	...	...	3 per cent. per month for <i>the whole period.</i>

The charges do not begin to accrue until the completion of the discharge of each separate consignment into the warehouse. Fractions of a month are counted as a whole month. The percentage rates are calculated on the *official valuations* of the goods according to the Brazilian Customs Tariff. Thus, for example, in the case of jams, coming under No. 91 of the Customs Tariff, the rate of Customs duty is 1,200 reis per kilog., representing an *ad valorem* rate (*razao*) of 50 per cent. The official valuation is, therefore, 2,400 reis per kilog., and it is on this valuation that the percentage warehousing charges are calculated. It will be seen, therefore, that heavy expenses may be incurred by leaving goods in warehouse for any lengthy period.

Certain classes of goods (as enumerated in Table H. appended to the "Consolidação das Leis das Alfândegas") may be "*despachado sobre aqua*," *i e.*, the goods can be cleared and duties paid *before* they are discharged from the steamer. The advantage of this is, that although such goods have to pass through the warehouses, they are exempt from warehousing charges if removed within three working days counting from the day of entry. If the goods are not removed within that period, they incur *double* the usual percentage charges. Goods not mentioned in Table H. pay one month's warehousing charge, even if they only pass in transit through the warehouse.

(12,272.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 695 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th June last respecting the introduction of a Bill into the Union Parliament to amend the Customs and Excise Tariffs, relative to spirits, beer and vinegar, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa, stating that the "Excise and Customs Tariffs Amendment Act, 1913," passed on the 16th June last.

The Governor-General further stated that certain amendments were embodied in the Act, the effect of the most important being—

(1) To limit the rate of excise of 5s. per proof gallon on wine brandy to wine brandy (cognac type) as defined in the "Wine, Spirits and Vinegar Act, 1913," and to give the benefit of the same rate to spirits distilled from wine, and classed as "wine brandy" under the Cape Excise Duties Amendment Act, 1909, if in stock or distilled before the 1st January, 1914.

(2) To increase the excise duty on dop brandy as defined in the "Cape Wine Brandy, Whiskey and Spirits Act, 1906," and on spirits distilled from materials other than the produce of the vine to 15s. per imperial proof gallon, with a rebate of 5s. on spirits distilled in Natal from products or by-products of sugar cane when duty paid for consumption in Natal.

(3) To give rebate of the whole duty imposed on acids and pyroligneous acids and extracts and essences of vinegar when such substances are exported for consumption outside the Union.

BELGIUM.

The "Moniteur Belge" for the 16th/17th June contains a Belgian Royal Decree, dated the 15th June, according to which a *total* exemption from excise duty is respect of alcohol destined for the manufacture of acetic ether, sulphuric ether, artificial silk, pure resin (for sale), and in respect of alcohol employed to produce motive power.

Partial exemption is granted in respect of alcohol used for certain other industrial purposes, at the following rates:—

Alcohol used in the manufacture of varnish and in gilding frames	<i>Exemption granted at the rate of—</i> 164 francs per hectolitre of alcohol of 50° Gay-Lussac at 15° C.
Alcohol used for the manufacture of vinegar	110 francs per hectolitre of alcohol of 50° Gay-Lussac at 15° C.
Alcohol used for anatomical or scientific preparations in educational establishments, for purifying and washing crude oils, for gassing twine, and in the manufacture of the following products:—peptone (with brewery yeast), hats, fulminate of mercury, pharmaceutical or chemical products (provided that the alcohol is totally eliminated during the process of manufacture), facsimile leathers ("pegamoid" tissues and the like), collodion, antiseptic or medicated wadding, aniline dyes, artificial flowers, transparent soaps, tannin, pyrotechnical products, and smokeless powder	190 francs per hectolitre of alcohol of 50° Gay-Lussac at 15° C.

The Royal Decrees of the 18th February, 1903, and the 4th and 10th May, 1912, are abrogated by the present Decree. (C. 5,337.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 726 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th March and to previous notices relative to proposals for the improved lighting of the coast of Australia, H.M. Trade Commissioner has forwarded copies of reports by Commander C. R. W. Brewis, R.N., on the lighting of the south-east coast from (1) Cape Moreton to Gabo Island and (2) Gabo Island to Cape Nelson. The reports recommend the provision of eleven *new automatic unattended flashing lights burning compressed acetylene gas, and that the speed and power of certain other lights should be increased. Four new wireless telegraph installations at lighthouses, and a twin-screw steamer for supplying stores to lighthouses and for coastal duties, are also recommended. (11,712; 11,087.)

Proposed Improved Lighting of the Coast.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that the General Manager of the South African Railways has recently called attention to the necessity of quoting the correct marks and codes at the time of indenting for goods, so as to ensure all packages handed to the Railway Department being properly marked or addressed in accordance with Clause 18 of the Official Tariff Book, *i.e.*, "Goods which are easily marked are not accepted for transport unless addressed to the station to which they are consigned by means of the prescribed code mark, or unless such goods are fully addressed. Goods consigned to sidings or stopping-places where there is no resident staff must bear the name of the destination in full."

Goods will not be accepted in future unless they strictly comply with this regulation. (12,605.)

Marking of Goods for Transport by Rail.

reports that the General Manager of the South African Railways has recently called attention to the necessity of quoting the correct marks and codes at the time of indenting for goods, so as to ensure all packages handed to the Railway Department being properly marked or addressed in accordance with Clause 18 of the Official Tariff Book, *i.e.*, "Goods which are easily marked are not accepted for transport unless addressed to the station to which they are consigned by means of the prescribed code mark, or unless such goods are fully addressed. Goods consigned to sidings or stopping-places where there is no resident staff must bear the name of the destination in full."

Goods will not be accepted in future unless they strictly comply with this regulation. (12,605.)

SOUTH AFRICA (RHODESIA).

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that, according to a notice in the "Rhodesia Government Gazette," the following reductions on the present rates will be in force from 1st July on the Beira and Mashonaland and Rhodesia Railways for imported goods consigned direct from Union ports and Beira to Bulawayo:—

Foodstuffs—a reduction of 2s. 1d. per 100 lbs. from Union ports and 9d. per 100 lbs. from Beira.

Candles, soap (not toilet), paraffin O.R., rice, raw coffee, and sugar in bags—a reduction of 2s. 1d. per 100 lbs.

Flour—a reduction of 15s. 6d. per ton.

The rates for articles of South African production and manufacture will not exceed the rates for similar imported articles between the same points. Reductions contingent upon the above reductions will be made to other places. (13,072.)

* Two of these are under construction by the Commonwealth Government, and the apparatus has been ordered.

*Shipping and Transport.***DENMARK (FAROE ISLANDS).**

With reference to the notices on p. 33 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd January, 1913, and p. 587 of the issue of 5th September, 1912, relative to proposed harbour works in the Faroe Islands, H.M. Legation at Copenhagen reports that the Bill authorising these works has been made law. The proposed works comprise the construction of a harbour at Thorshavn at a cost of 810,400 kr. (about £45,000); a quay at Trangisvaag, 341,000 kr. (about £18,900); a harbour at Skopen, 192,500 kr. (about £10,700); a pier at Sörvaag, 13,200 kr. (about £730); a harbour or breakwater at Midvaag, 231,000 kr. (about £12,800); and a breakwater at Kvig, 22,000 kr. (about £1,200).

(C. 5,027.)

GERMANY (TOGOLAND).

H.M. Consul-General for Togoland (Captain C. Braithwaite-Wallis) reports that the Government continues to pay a great deal of attention to the rapidly developing hinterland of the colony, and the excellent roads, already numerous, are being lengthened and improved to make them fit for motor traffic. In the south-east, which is one of the richest parts of the colony, all the main roads and bridges are now capable of sustaining motor traffic. In the Misahohe district the road from Palime to Kpandu (31 miles) is being bridged and rendered fit for motor traffic, and large motor roads are being constructed in the Sokode and Mangu districts. In 1912 no less than 435 miles of roads were completed, and by 1st April, 1913, the total length of roads in Togoland fit for motor traffic was 755 miles.

In 1914 the Government intends to build an additional railway 37 miles in length for the purpose of tapping the rich oil country in the Anecho district. The exact direction of the line has not yet been decided upon. The completion of this line will bring the number of working railways in the colony to four.

(C. 4,993.)

SWITZERLAND.

The "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" (Berne) of 18th June publishes a decree containing various emendations of the existing laws relative to the construction and working of light railways in Switzerland. The main questions dealt with are those of speed and gradients.

The "Feuille" 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.

BRAZIL.

The Acting British Consul at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. E. Hambloch) reports that the Brazilian Minister of Finance has recently given a decision modifying the article in Law No. 2,524 of 1911 regarding the Brazilian

**Modification of
Law re Port Tax.**

Shipping and Transport.

port tax. The article states that ships entering Brazilian ports merely to take in provisions and embark and disembark passengers (no cargo) and to leave shipwrecked sailors, sick men, &c., shall pay £2 as an inclusive port tax. The Minister of Finance has now decided that this article does not hold good with regard to the embarking and disembarking of passengers, and that the law was not intended to apply to mail boats, which accordingly will now have to pay the old fee of 335 milreis (about £22). (C. 5,054.)

URUGUAY.

With reference to the notice on p. 632 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th June relative to the proposed construction of a deep water port at Punta de la Coronilla, on the Atlantic seaboard, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires, at Montevideo reports that two decrees relating to this project have been issued by the Ministry of Public Works. One decree sets aside a sum of 150,000 pesos (about £31,900) for the construction of shelter works, and 200,000 pesos (about £42,500) for the surveys and plans of the maritime port, and the other decree accepts the proposal already presented by an engineer for the execution of the surveys. (C. 5,062.)

BOLIVIA.

The following information is taken from the report by the British Vice-Consul at La Paz (Mr. G. T. Maclean) on the trade of Bolivia in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The most important event of the year 1912 as regards railway affairs in Bolivia was the appearance of the Farquhar Syndicate. The Bolivian Development and Colonisation Company, by means of which the Syndicate is operating in Bolivia, is incorporated in the United States, and has for bankers J. Henry Schroeder and Co., of London, and the Société Générale and the Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas, of Paris. The company has obtained from the Bolivian Government a concession for the construction of the following railways:—

(1) A railway from La Paz to Puerto Brais or other point on the River Beni in the neighbourhood of Puerto Brais which may appear more suitable.

(2) A railway from Santa Cruz, or other suitable point on the Puerto Rojas line, to Puerto Suarez or other point on the River Paraguay which may be found more adaptable for the purposes of building a port.

(3) A railway from Potosi to Sucre with extension to Lagunillas, or to some other point between Abapó and Villa Montes.

The necessary funds for the construction and equipment of the railways and ports are to be obtained by the issue of bonds subject to the following conditions:—

For each £45,000 expended the company will issue £50,000 of bonds at 5 per cent., this interest being guaranteed by the Bolivian

Shipping and Transport.

Government. This guarantee remains in force for a term of 20 years from the date of opening to traffic. The deposit required by law to be paid by the concessionaire was fixed at £80,000.

Although it was stipulated in the concession that the survey work, &c. on these lines should commence within six months from the date of the signing of the contract, the company has obtained a year's postponement of all the periods named in the concession, in view of the stringency of the European money markets, and also permission to defer payment of £60,000 of the deposit.

The syndicate is also stated to have acquired a controlling interest in the Antofagasta Bolivia Railway, and in the company which possesses the concession for the line from Santa Cruz to Yacuiba.

ARGENTINA.

With reference to the notice on p. 632 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th June relative to the new maritime health regulations at Argentine ports, H.M. Legation at Buenos Aires now reports that the Argentine Minister of the Interior has issued instructions that these regulations are not to be enforced pending the receipt of a statement from

the Centro de Navegación Transatlantica (an association representing foreign shipping interests) setting forth its objections to some of the clauses of the new regulations. These objections, it is understood, principally concern the accommodation to be provided on vessels with packet privileges which also carry emigrants. A committee of six members of the Association is now engaged in drawing up a report for presentation to the Minister.

(M. 17,913.)

JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Hakodate (Mr. E. L. S. Gordon) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

It would be distinctly an advantage if some of the United Kingdom steamship lines trading with the East were to continue on to the Hokkaido. Trade suffers not only from the high local rate from Hakodate to Yokohama and Kobe, but even more from the delay and damage caused by transshipping. With the cargo now offering

from the Hokkaido there is an opening for a regular monthly service to Hakodate and Otaru, especially with the advantage of obtaining cheap coal in Japan.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

RUSSIA.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Kharkov (Mr. C. Blakey) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The profits of former years in the manufacture of agricultural machines, the encouraging statistics of the annual sales, combined with the care the Government has been devoting to the development of this industry, have induced a number of large engineering works to direct their attention to this branch. A rapid increase in the output will take place within the next few years, possibly more rapid than circumstances warrant, and it is to be expected that not only will imports be seriously affected, but also that the home industry will be disappointing until the demand gets level with the output.

Agricultural Machinery Industry.

Zemstvos, agricultural and co-operative societies and credit associations have for more than 20 years, singly and in combination, and finally as purchasing syndicates, been attempting to monopolise the agricultural machinery trade. To small agents they offer severe competition (in places have totally driven them away), whilst by forcing cheap quotations, selling without a profit and on long credits, they are cutting into the manufacturers' profits and disorganising trade. These public bodies receive substantial financial support from the Government, and when through the new industrial tax the Zemstvos obtain fresh funds, it is expected that they will be in a position to start manufacturing themselves.

Zemstvos and similar institutions are very willing to purchase foreign machinery, and do not as a rule favour home manufactures on principle. As they cannot be regarded as assured or constant agents, they have the same disadvantage for the foreign as they have for the Russian manufacturer. For this reason they are largely avoided by the manufacturers, and as there is no one who is commercially interested in their management these institutions have not yet begun to expand as quickly as their favoured position would warrant.

GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 20th June states that the Association of German Brass Works, which has been formed in Cologne, is only an informal kind of combine, and no arrangements as regards either prices or production are at present contemplated.

Efforts in the latter direction have so far been wholly unsuccessful, and the immediate object of the Association will be merely to hold periodical meetings of brass workers for the purpose of exchanging views. Some of the members hope that eventually a properly constituted syndicate will be established, especially in view of the unfavourable state of the German brass trade which has prevailed for some months past.

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***FRANCE (NEW CALEDONIA).**

H.M. Consul at Noumea (Mr. W. J. Holmes) reports that a French company is carrying out important works in the south of New Caledonia in connection with the erection of a large hydro-electric plant for the production of ferro-nickel and ferro-chrome. Two generating stations are to be erected at different levels on the Yaté River, the water from the tail-race of the higher station being used for the lower station. The lower station is being built first, and for this the water will be diverted from the river by a dam 13 feet high to a tunnel 9,500 feet long, which will deliver 34,000 cubic feet of water per minute with a head of 350 feet, giving 17,120 h.p. at the turbine shafts. In proximity to this generating plant it is intended to erect electric smelting works for the production of ferro-nickel and ferro-chrome, and with this end in view the current will be generated at a low voltage. The same quantity of water, with a head of 157 feet, is available for the higher plant and is estimated to give 7,600 h.p., which will be utilised to generate high-tension current for transmission to various points where it may be required. A dam 52 feet high, forming a reservoir of about 8,000 acres, is being built to ensure the regular working of the plant.

It is expected that the lower plant will be completed in two years' time, and then work on the higher plant will be commenced and will take a further three years to complete. The entire scheme is estimated to cost from 5,000,000 to 6,000,000 francs (£200,000 to £240,000).

(12,031.)

H.M. Consul has also forwarded a copy of the "Journal Officiel" (Noumea) of 15th April containing the text of new regulations, dated 28th January, 1913, for the control of the working of mines in New Caledonia. These regulations, says Mr. Holmes, appear to have been framed chiefly with the view to increasing the revenue of the colony, and compelling mine owners to work their mines. The first object is secured by increasing the rents, and the second, by requiring, in the case of certain metals, the annual extraction of a specified quantity of ore per hectare (2.47 acres).

The text of the regulations (in French) 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.

(12,031.)

CHINA.

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

Mining is at present perhaps the most flourishing industry in Hunan, chiefly because, owing to the rich mineral deposits in the Province, it is possible to obtain abundant returns without much capital expenditure. The

**Mining Industry
in Hunan.**

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

new mines, on which work has been started during the past year either by the Provincial Government or by private individuals, include silver, antimony, iron, lead, coal, manganese, cinnabar, tin, sulphur, copper, copperas, gold, zinc and salt. Several European firms are interested in the output of many of these mines, and have, in a number of instances, advanced funds and supplied expert assistance for their working.

JAPAN (FORMOSA).

The Acting British Consul at Tamsui (Mr. G. P. Paton) reports that efforts to work the oil fields of Formosa appear to have at length met with success. Attempts have been made at over 300 places to obtain a flow of oil, with but indifferent results, the only field which has so far yielded oil being one near Byoritsu, in the north of the island, where an average of 100,000 gallons a year, forming the total output of Formosa, has been obtained for the last few years. Further boring with modern machinery has been continued in this district, and at the beginning of May oil was reached at a depth of 810 feet. The output has reached over 4,000 Imperial gallons a day, though this is not likely to be maintained for long. In the opinion of an expert the outlook is promising as regards other wells to be bored in the neighbourhood.

The kerosene produced from this oil is not of much use as an illuminant, as it is too smoky, but it is utilised for motor engines and for cleaning machinery. The crude oil is used as fuel in the neighbouring sugar factories, but it has to be sold very cheaply in order to compete with Japanese and Formosan coal.

The company which has carried out the boring operations has recently ordered the latest type of rotary boring machinery at a cost of £4,000, thus indicating a hope of still greater development in the future.

(12,164.)

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 21st June, 1913, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	32s.	8d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	23s.	10d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s.	8d.

For further particulars see p. 776.

A statement is published on p. 777 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 21st June, 1913, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1912.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 19th June, 1913, was **Cotton Statistics.** 64,582 (including 420 bales British West Indian, 329 bales British West African, 211 bales British East African, and 157 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-five weeks ended 19th June was 2,126,280 (including 6,007 bales British West Indian, 8,649 bales British West African, 16,640 bales British East African, and 3,570 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 19th June was 5,294, and during the twenty-five weeks, 266,514.

For further details see p. 776.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) reports that the area under cotton in Algeria in 1912 was less than half that in 1911, the figures being 1,045 acres as compared with 2,243 acres. The most important centres of the cotton growing industry are at Orleansville (872 acres), St. Denis du Sig, El Aroud and Oued Fodda.

The results of the 1912 season were only moderate, principally due to unfavourable weather. The total crop of raw cotton was about 176 tons.

(C. 4,523.)

MEXICO.

With reference to the notice on p. 578 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th March last and to previous notices relative to concessions granted for the exploitation of certain woods and forests in the Territory of Quintana Roo (Yucatan Peninsula) for timber and chicle (gum), H.M. Legation at Mexico City reports the publication of a further contract for a similar concession, covering an area of 14,000 hectares (about 34,600 acres), granted to Señor Juan Martínez Parente.

(C. 4,794.)

BRAZIL.

H.M. Legation at Rio de Janeiro reports that the Brazilian Ministry of Agriculture has entered into a contract with Messrs. Octaviano Machado and Andre Christophe with a view to encouraging the systematic cultivation of coconut palms and the exportation of copra. Certain bounties are to be granted to the above-mentioned firm upon the following conditions:— A report is to be presented to the Ministry before the end of the year, giving full details as to the actual area under palm cultivation, the variety of palm to be planted, and the methods of cultivation to be adopted. A copra factory is to be established within two years to

Agricultural and Forest Products.

deal with the produce of at least 3,000 hectares (about 7,410 acres) of coconut plantations. The Ministry of Agriculture will endeavour to obtain duty-free admission of all machinery necessary for the undertaking, and also the granting of a premium (for five years) of 30 reis per kilogram (about $\frac{1}{4}$ d. per lb.) of copra exported and 60 reis per kilogram (about $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per lb.) of coconut oil exported, up to a maximum amount of £2,000 per annum. Similar terms may be extended to any other applicant at the discretion of the Government. (C. 5,224.)

PERSIA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Bushire (Mr. H. G. Chick) reports, under date 18th May, that the grain harvest then being gathered in the districts of the Persian Gulf littoral north of Bushire is estimated at 12,100 tons, as compared with 9,828 tons in 1912 and 23,588 tons in 1911. The harvest has been a total failure in Rudhilleh and in the greater part of Hayat Daoud and Shabankareh. On the other hand the results were distinctly good in Lirawi and Zeidun. In all these districts the surplus stocks from former years have been exhausted owing to the short yield of 1912, and the sale of all visible supplies during the winter at high prices. The local annual consumption and requirements amount to at least 7,000 tons; the districts of Lirawi and Zeidun will be heavily drawn upon to supply this, so that the quantity available for export will probably be small.

The harvest in the Hindijan district of Arabistan is estimated at about 5,600 tons, and reports from other districts of Arabistan are good; it is evident, however, that business in Bandar Dilam will be restricted till next autumn or winter. On the other hand the harvests of Tangistan, other districts east of Bushire, and particularly Dashti, are reported excellent, and will, in all probability, repay the attention of firms far more than those of Bandar Dilam and Zeidun. (C. 5,068.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) reports, under date 5th June, that according to official statistics recently published by the Department of Agriculture and Commerce the total crop of barley, rye, and wheat in Japan for 1913 is estimated at 23,448,727 koku, an increase of 578,406 koku or 2.5 per cent. as compared with last year's crop, and an increase of 1,929,899 koku or 8.96 per cent. over a normal crop.

At the beginning of spring the unusually severe weather affected the growth of the cereals, but at present they are in very good condition, owing to the favourable weather prevailing, and promise an unusually good crop.

Koku = 4.96 bushels.

(13,188.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Durban (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) reports that a new whaling station has been established in Durban for the production of fertilisers from whale and fish refuse, and the erection of the factory is now proceeding. The oil will be extracted by a patent process in which benzine is used. This process has already been used for the treatment of fish offal, and if its adaptation to whale oil is successful the percentage of oil extracted will be much increased, and the by-products will be dealt with more efficiently. (12,615.)

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of the 23rd May last contains the draft of an Enactment to make better provision for the regulation of wireless telegraphy in the Federated Malay States.

It is stated in the "Gazette" that the regulation of wireless telegraphy is to some extent covered by the provisions of the "Telegraphs Exactsments, 1905," but those enactments are considered to be of insufficiently wide scope for the requirements of the present day, and it is desired to enact for these States a comprehensive wireless telegraphy law similar to the Straits Settlements Ordinance No. 15 of 1912, which the present draft enactment follows very closely.

The Enactment provides, *inter alia*, that no person shall establish any wireless telegraph station or instal or work any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in any place in the Federated Malay States, or on board any locally owned ship, except under, and in accordance with, a licence granted in that behalf by the Chief Secretary to the Government.

Every such licence shall be in such form and for such period as the Chief Secretary may determine.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that a Bill has recently been laid before the Russian Council of Ministers, whose approval must be obtained before it can be submitted to the Imperial Duma, providing for the State supervision of syndicates and trusts. Under the proposed law the supervision of the

formation and operation of syndicates and trusts will be concentrated in the Ministry for Commerce and Industry, and the Minister of that Department will be empowered, should he deem it advisable, to order a revision in the form of an examination of the commercial books, correspondence, and other papers of any syndicate or trust. The Minister will also have power to apply in due legal procedure for the dissolution of any syndicate or trust, and to institute proceedings for any violation of the provisions of the proposed law.

Moreover, it is proposed to empower the Council of Ministers to

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA—continued.**

raise or lower railway rates, to reduce, increase, or repeal customs duties, and to introduce export duties, when, in the opinion of the Council, the interests of the State are threatened by the operations of any syndicate or trust; it is provided, however, that any such measure shall have been previously approved by a Commission of Government officials, one half being nominated by the Ministry for Commerce and the other half by representatives of trade.

Syndicates and trusts in existence at the date of the passing of the law will have to comply with its provisions within a period of six months, failure to do so involving the dissolution of the combination. (C. 4,788.)

H.M. Embassy also reports that, according to the official "Bulletin of Laws," Imperial sanction has been given to the towns of Vilna, Eisk, and Kishinev to raise loans to the total amount of 6,200,000 roubles (about £654,000). The proceeds of these loans will be utilised as follows:—

Vilna.—800,000 roubles (about £84,000) to be devoted entirely to the extension of the municipal *electric station*.

Eisk.—900,000 roubles (about £95,000), of which 197,000 roubles (about £20,800) is to be expended on the installation of *electric light*.

Kishinev.—4,500,000 roubles (about £475,000) of which 1,800,000 roubles (about £190,000) are for *drainage and water supply works*; 849,280 roubles (about £89,600) for the extension of the *electric light station and substitution of electric for steam power* in the water works; extension of *slaughter yards* 110,000 roubles (about £11,600); *reconstruction of markets and construction of barracks, schools, &c.*, 1,051,000 roubles (about £110,900).

In addition to the above it is announced in the local press that the town of Samara has obtained permission to raise a loan of 9,000,000 roubles (about £950,000) for *tramway construction and drainage works*. (C. 5,191.)

CHINA.

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

Ever since the revolution the promotion of industrial enterprises has

**Industrial
Developments in
Hunan.**

received a great impetus. New companies are registered almost daily, the great aim being to make Hunan industrially independent as far as possible, not only of foreign countries, but of other Provinces. Unfortunately, the native capital to finance these enterprises is lacking, while the introduction of foreign capital is persistently opposed, although, given proper security, it could be obtained on much more reasonable terms. It never seems to occur to the authorities or to the promoters of these schemes that, the amount of capital in the Province being limited, it may be, and often is, cheaper to purchase abroad than to withdraw capital from trade,

*Miscellaneous.***CHINA**—*continued.*

agriculture and already established native industries, in favour of costly enterprises which involve extensive purchases of machinery abroad, and which, owing to the refusal to engage foreign expert assistance, as often as not prove a financial failure. In most cases the native capital is not forthcoming, and the large majority of the new companies registered are either still-born or else eke out a precarious existence by the issue of paper money backed by no cash reserves, eventual bankruptcy being the inevitable result. Government grants are freely accorded to all new enterprises, but are seldom if ever paid down; indeed it would be quite impossible for the authorities to meet the expenditure under this head, which is already estimated at over £1,000,000.

The brightest prospects for the future arise out of the interest taken in the commercial and industrial development of Hunan by a number of wealthy Chinese from the Straits who came to Changsha last summer at the invitation of a leading Hunanese. They have already invested a large amount of capital in sundry enterprises, notably a native steamship company, and an electric light company. They also propose to engage in various railway and mining enterprises, which are as yet in embryo. Their wider experience should be of considerable use in the control and management of these concerns, unless, as is not improbable, they find themselves hampered by provincial jealousy.

Cotton mill.—The most important concern promoted during the past year is a cotton mill, a site for which has been secured outside the north gate of the city of Changsha. The order, which was secured by a European firm, provides for 40,000 spindles, the machinery being of United Kingdom manufacture, while the subsidiary electrical plant is to be purchased on the continent. The raw material will probably be drawn, in part at least, from Hupei, whence supplies are regularly derived, the crop in Hunan being insufficient for the needs of the Province.

Waterworks.—A waterworks scheme for Changsha has also been mooted. It is estimated that about £120,000 will be required, of which £20,000 has already been promised.

Porcelain works.—The porcelain works have not been very successful, and the Provincial Government at one time proposed to contribute some capital and to take over the management, but this plan was eventually abandoned. Another porcelain factory is nevertheless to be established in T'ao Yuan, to which the Government has agreed to contribute a sum of about £10,000.

Glass and paper factories.—Glass and paper factories on a small scale have also been established in Changsha. The glass factory turns out bottles of various kinds, lamp glasses and shades, and similar articles, under the direction of instructors drawn from Po-shan, in the Province of Shantung, celebrated for its glassware. The paper factory produces various kinds of paper by native processes.

Industrial Association.—In pursuance of the aim of making Hunan, as far as possible, industrially self-contained, an industrial institute has been started. This institute is to organise a permanent exhibition

*Miscellaneous.***CHINA**—*continued.*

of native manufactures, to give lectures on industrial topics, to encourage industrial research, to found an industrial training establishment, and generally to do everything possible to advance the industrial interests of the Province. It is also proposed to engage in weaving and dyeing, and in the manufacture of scents, soda, boot polish, lacquer, starch, tooth powder, chalk pencils, spirits of wine, still and sparkling wines, and chemicals of all kinds. The institute is said to be doing well and to be a decided success.

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 importation of *ship's bottom paints* shows a further falling-off in 1912, and this item, which at one time was of quite large dimensions, now amounts to only £24,000. It should be remembered, however, that nearly all the foreign ships and most of the Japanese ships engaged in foreign trade which dock in Japan get their paints out of bond, so that they are not recorded in the Customs returns. The decrease is attributed to the development of the paint-making industry in Japan, the output of factories in the vicinity of Tokio, Yokohama and Kobe being used for the Japanese mercantile marine and also for many of His Imperial Japanese Majesty's ships.

In the matter of *ordinary paints*, too, the Japanese makers are gradually increasing their share of business. The Railway Department, for instance, which was at one time a large consumer of foreign paints, now gives its custom mostly to domestic companies, and all the railway bridges are painted with Japanese paints.

There has been a considerable increase in the importation of *hides*, which under the new tariff are duty free. *Sole leather* used to be one of the largest items of import from the United States, but the Nippon

Hides and Leather Trade. Hikaku Company has been making sole leather for some time, though not very successfully, while the Meiji Leather Company has, at the time of writing (February, 1913), put on the market some sole leather, made in the Californian style, which is said to be of good quality. If this development continues, it is probable that there will be a falling-off in the imports of this article in future; seeing, however, that the number of hides produced in Japan (exclusive of Korea) is very limited, the purchase of these at least must continue to increase, for not only is the wearing of leather *boots and shoes* coming more into vogue in Japan, but an export business is being developed with China. The same remarks apply also to *leather bags and suit-cases*.

It is of some interest to note that the importation of *leather belting* has almost ceased. There are several factories that make belting of quite good quality, and supply most of the country's requirements. They are reported to have been very busy all through the year, but the increased cost of their raw material has told against them.

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. 5,069. Commerce, Industries and Navigation of Dalmatia (Austria-Hungary) in 1912. Price 4d.

Cement, asphalt and calcium carbide industries. Olive oil, wine and tobacco production.

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. 5,079. Trade and Commerce of Trieste (Austria-Hungary) in 1911-12. Price 2½d.

Shipping and shipbuilding. Fruit and sugar trade.
Coal imports.

No. 5,094. Trade of Amoy (China) in 1912. Price 1d.

Poppy cultivation. Economic and industrial development.

No. 5,099. Trade and Commerce of Corfu (Greece) in 1912. Price 2d.

Olive oil trade. Reports from Cephalonia and
Shipping. Zante.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Boiler Explosions. Report to the Secretary of the Board of Trade upon the working of the Boiler Explosions Acts 1882 and 1890, with Appendices. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper Cd. 6,129.) [Cd. 6,865.] Price 2½d.

Under the provisions of the Boiler Explosions Acts, 100 preliminary enquiries and 6 formal investigations have been held respecting boiler explosions which occurred during the year ending 30th June, 1912. Of these 106 explosions, 60 resulted in loss of life or personal injury, 30 persons being killed and 75 injured.

The Appendices attached to the Report give (1) a summary of the reports of enquiries held under the Boiler Explosions Acts; (2) the causes of explosions and the types of boilers which exploded; and (3) a report by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade on the formal investigations held.

West Indies. Ordinances of various West Indian Colonies giving effect to the Canadian—West Indian Preferential Tariff Agreement signed at Ottawa on 9th April, 1912. [Cd. 6,674.] Price 2½d.

Banking and Railway Statistics, Ireland (December, 1912). [Cd. 6,836.] Price 4½d.

This is the half-yearly report on the banking and railway statistics of Ireland, issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, and deals with the period July-December, 1912. The deposits and cash balances in joint stock banks amounted on 31st December, 1912 to £57,651,000 (excluding £2,649,000 in Government and other public accounts in the Bank of Ireland), as compared with £57,095,000 at the corresponding period in 1911, being an increase of £556,000. The estimated amount in the Post Office Savings Banks in Ireland on 31st December, 1912, was £12,824,000, as compared with £12,479,000 on the corresponding date in 1911. The receipts of Irish railways during the year 1912 amounted to £4,396,272, an increase of £42,965, or 1·0 per cent., as compared with the receipts during the year 1911.

Government Publications.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

THE following Reports of H.M. Diplomatic and Consular Officers which have been issued in the Annual and Miscellaneous Series since the 1st January, 1913, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover).

The titles of the Miscellaneous Series are printed in italic type.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
EUROPE—			AFRICA—		
Austria-Hungary :			Congo :		
5069	Dalmatia, 1912	4d.	5043	Congo, 1911	4½d.
5074	Hungary, 1912	2d.	Morocco :		
5079	Trieste, 1911-12	2½d.	5036	Morocco, 1911	5d.
Belgium :			ASIA—		
5056	Antwerp, shipping, 1912 ...	8d.	China :		
Denmark and Colonies :			5094	Amoy, 1912	1d.
5070	St. Thomas and St. Croix, 1912	1d.	5071	Chefoo, 1912	4d.
France and Colonies :			5085	Harbin, 1911	8d.
5080	Bordeaux, 1912	5½d.	5058	Ichang, 1912... ..	2½d.
5077	Brest, 1912	1d.	5062	Kiukiang, 1912	3d.
5084	Havre, 1912	5½d.	5061	Kiungchow, 1912	2½d.
5060	St. Pierre and Miquelon, 1912	4d.	5059	Pakhoi, 1912	3d.
Germany :			5050	Shasi, 1912	2½d.
5072	Dresden, 1912	1d.	5051	Swatow, 1912	3d.
5092	Germany, 1912	3d.	5042	Liaotung Peninsula	6½d.
683	<i>German Law of 1909 against Unfair Competition</i>	2d.	5086	Shimonoseki, 1912	3½d.
Greece :			5088	Azerbaijan, 1911-12	2½d.
5099	Corfu, 1912	2d.	5032	Bahrein Islands, 1911-12 ...	3½d.
5065	Patras, 1912	2½d.	5093	Bushire, 1911-12	4½d.
Netherlands and Colonies :			5048	Ispahan, 1911-12	3d.
5044	Amsterdam, 1912	2d.	5037	Persia, 1911-12	2d.
5083	Java, Sumatra. &c., 1912 ...	2½d.	5034	Bangkok, 1911-12	4d.
5082	Rotterdam, 1912	2½d.	NORTH AMERICA—		
Norway :			Mexico :		
5081	Norway, 1912	2½d.	5064	Colima, 1912	3d.
Portugal and Colonies :			5075	Yucatan, 1912	½d.
5046	Goa, 1911-12	½d.	United States :		
5063	Cape Verde Islands, 1912 ...	3d.	5017	Hawaii, 1911-12	4d.
Russia :			5090	Philadelphia, 1912	4½d.
5078	Batoum, 1912	4½d.	5089	Philippine Islands, 1912 ...	3d.
5041	Vladivostok, 1911	6½d.	5068	San Francisco, 1912	2d.
Spain and Colonies :			5091	Savannah, 1912	5½d.
5073	Canary Islands, 1912	2½d.	5087	St. Louis, 1912	4½d.
Turkey :			CENTRAL AMERICA—		
5045	Constantinople, 1912	6½d.	Honduras :		
5055	Mosul, 1912	½d.	5038	Honduras (Atlantic Coast)...	4d.
			SOUTH AMERICA—		
			Brazil :		
			5076	Bahia, 1912	2½d.
			5049	Rio de Janeiro, 1911-12 ...	5½d.
			684	<i>Journey in the South of Brazil</i>	1½d.

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports—continued.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
SOUTH AMERICA—contd.					
Chile:					
5053	Coquimbo, 1912	5d.	5085	Venezuela: Ciudad Bolivar, 1912	2½d.
Paraguay:					
5040	Paraguay, 1911	3d.	WEST INDIES—		
Peru:					
5054	Iquitos, 1912	1d.	5039	Dominican Republic	1½d.
			5066	Dominican Republic, 1912... ..	4½d.
			5057	Hayti, 1912	3d.

TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1913, may also be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.		Price.
Germany.		
5	Declaration additional to the Agreement of 27th March, 1874, between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting the recognition of Joint Stock Companies, &c.	½d.
Turkey.		
1	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples	½d.
Liberia.		
6	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Liberia respecting the Navigation of the Manoh River	½d.
Venezuela.		
3	Parcel Post Agreement between the United Kingdom and Venezuela	2d.
<hr/>		
4	International Conventions for the Unification of certain Rules of Law respecting (1) Collisions between Vessels; and (2) Assistance and Salvage at Sea	2½d.
7	International Agreement for the Prevention of False Indications of Origin on Goods	½d.
8	International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	2d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

- Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.**
 Agriculture in Chaoufa (Morocco).
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 15th June.
 Timber Trade of Sweden.
 "Affärsvärlden" (Göthenburg), 18th June.
 Wheat Trade in India during 1912-3.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 24th May.
 Crop Prospects in Russia on 1st June.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg), 15th June.
 Rubber Market in the Netherlands in 1912.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 7th June.
 Flowers of Bavaria.
 Italian Consular Report, April.
 Oil-Seed Crop Prospects in India: Final Report.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 29th May.
 Cereals in France: Imports and Exports in 1912.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 20th June.
 Camphor Industry in Japan and Formosa.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 7th June.
- Machinery and Engineering.**
 Agricultural Machinery: Openings in Egypt.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 19th June.
 Harbour Works at Astrakhan.
 "Pravitel Vvestnik" (St. Petersburg), 1st June.
 Irrigation in Mesopotamia.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 16th June.
 Machinery and Machine Tools in Egypt.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 10th June.
 Automobile Trade in Russia.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg), 15th June.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals.**
 Minerals of Constantine (Algeria).
 "Quinzaine Coloniale" (Paris), 10th June.
 Iron and Steel Market in France.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th June.
 Iron and Steel Industry in Belgium.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th June.
 Steel and Concrete in Mine Construction.
 "Engineering News" (New York), 5th June.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.**
 Iron and Coal Market in Rhenish Westphalia.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 11th June.
 Ozokerit Production in Galicia.
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 14th June.
 Naphtha Industry in Maikop in 1912.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 7th June.
 Pitch Blende Concentration.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 7th June.
 Iron and Steel Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 12th June
 Corrosion of Cast-Iron.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 5th June.
 Petroleum Industry of Roumania during 1st Quarter, 1913.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 10th June.
 Osmiridium in Tasmania.
 "Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 8th May.
 Iron Deposits of Oyon (Peru).
 "Peru To-Day" (Lima), March.
 Iron Pipe Market in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 13th June.
 Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th June.
 Electric Steel Production and its Expansion.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 5th June.
 Steel Works Union, Germany, Results for May.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th June.
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**
 Transportation on the Great Lakes.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 5th June.
 Shipping on the Rhine.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th June.
- Textiles and Textile Materials.**
 Textile Market in France.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 17th June.
 Silk Trade of Japan in 1912.
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 3rd June.
 Lace Industry in Switzerland.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th June.
 Flax Congress in Moscow.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 7th June.
 Textile Industry in Lodz District.
 "Vvestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 8th June.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—continued.

- Woolen Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th June.
 Cotton Growing in Corea.
 "Handelsberichten" (The Hague),
 12th June.
 Cotton Mixed Cassimeres.
 "American Wool and Cotton Reporter"
 (Boston), 5th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Chile: Commerce and Industry in 1912.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 4th June.
 Bulgaria: Trade and Commerce.
 "Italian Consular Report", April.
 Moscow and its Industries.
 "Official Messenger" (St. Petersburg),
 13th June.
 Turkey: Trade and Industry of Uskub.
 "Austrian Consular Report", June.
 Turkey: Commerce and Industry of
 Monastir in 1912.
 "Italian Consular Report", April.
 Turkey: Trade and Industry of Damascus
 in 1912.
 "Austrian Consular Report", June.
 Germany: Credit Banks in 1912.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung", 11th June.
 Liberia: Industrial Review of 1912.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 2nd June.
 Austria-Hungary: Trade and Industry of
 Ragusa.
 "Italian Consular Report", March.
 Russia: Growth of Share Companies in
 1912.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
 (St. Petersburg), 1st June.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic—
 continued.**

- Salvador: Economic Condition.
 "Italian Consular Report", March.
 Canadian and United States Banking
 Systems compared.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 7th
 June.
 Austria: Emigration Statistics.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 19th
 June.

Miscellaneous.

- Sulphite Pulp Industry in Sweden.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine"
 (Toronto), 1st June.
 Laws of Heat Transmission.
 "Engineering News" (New York),
 5th June.
 Leather Market in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung", 13th June.
 Strength of Drain Pipe.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 17th June.
 By-Products of Retort Coke Manufacture.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 5th June.
 Spirit Industry in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung", 15th June.
 Pulp and Paper under the Microscope.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine"
 (Toronto), 1st June.
 Extinguishing Fires with Sawdust.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 7th June.
 Methods of Dealing with Smoke Problem.
 "Industrial Canada" (Toronto),
 June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

Annual Statement of Coasting Trade
 and Navigation of British India,
 1911-12.

Report on the Maritime Trade of
 Bengal, 1912-13.

Canada—

Canada Year Book, 1911 (2nd Series).
 Annual Report on Highway Improve-
 ment in Ontario, 1912.

Morocco— Official Trade and Shipping
 Statistics of Morocco for 1912 (in
 French).

United States—

Annual Report of the Director of the
 Mint for the year ended 30th June,
 1912.

Special Consular Reports:

No. 53. Foreign Markets for Motor
 Vehicles.

No. 59. Development of Motor Vehicle
 Trade abroad.

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 25 weeks ended 19th June, 1913 :—

	Week ended 19th June, 1913.	25 Weeks ended 19th June, 1913.	Week ended 19th June, 1913.	25 Weeks ended 19th June, 1913.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	49,855	1,591,088	4,304	119,809
Brazilian	—	122,444	—	8,620
East Indian	4,417	51,245	364	18,166
Egyptian	8,253	287,633	280	113,080
Miscellaneous	2,057*	73,870†	316	6,839
Total	64,582	2,126,280	5,294	266,514

* Including 420 bales British West Indian, 329 bales British West African, 211 bales British East African, and 157 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,007 bales British West Indian, 8,649 bales British West African, 16,640 bales British East African, and 3,570 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 21st June, 1913, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 21st June, 1913	32 8	23 10	19 8
Corresponding Week in—			
1906	30 3	24 3	20 1
1907	31 2	24 6	20 8
1908	31 5	24 0	18 7
1909	42 8	27 2	21 7
1910	29 4	20 1	17 9
1911	31 11	23 9	19 10
1912	37 5	30 8	24 0

* 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 21st June, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 21st June, 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	819	1,315
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	261	141
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	179,035	87,456
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	115,319	118,446
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	2,082	1,607
Meat, nnumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	14,242	8,377
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	98,128	81,130
Beef	"	1,033	904
Hams	"	17,633	16,653
Pork	"	6,019	4,825
Meat, nnumerated, salted	"	2,139	1,369
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	12,030	7,006
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	93,062	98,184
Margarine	"	81,091	24,432
Cheese	"	40,563	53,048
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	306	241
" condensed	"	23,043	30,882
" preserved, other kinds	"	280	5
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	564,815	430,028
Poultry	Value £	2,463	1,912
Game	"	—	26
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	4,571	377
Lard	"	41,308	44,670
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,720,900	1,759,400
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	207,300	259,000
Barley	"	101,500	121,100
Oats	"	857,400	259,800
Peas	"	71,567	26,420
Beans	"	3,120	3,330
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,181,100	794,500
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	11,212	8,569
Apricots and peaches	"	1,780	9
Bananas... ..	Bunches	104,167	131,331
Cherries	Cwts.	12,375	22,903
Currants	"	274	16,159
Gooseberries	"	3,145	1,338
Grapes	"	202	129
Lemons	"	13,923	20,210
Oranges	"	47,057	52,086
Pears	"	191	24
Plums	"	2	—
Strawberries	"	4,629	462
Unenumerated	"	4,064	2,350
Hay	Tons	1,543	684
Straw	"	65	11
Moss Litter	"	1,417	704
Hops	Cwts.	335	1,522
Locust beans	"	—	3,448
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	115,684	48,730
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	544,313	254,005
Tomatoes	"	44,929	43,189
Unenumerated	Value £	13,054	10,575
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	961	343
" preserved by canning	"	7,239	2,876

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).

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 3d., the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15s. 2d. All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 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.*

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.**Part II.—Unemployment.****(Applications to the Umpire.)**

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

258. Workmen described as **Economiser Borers** and engaged in scaling economisers, involving the removal and replacing of joints.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 11th July, 1913.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 14th July, 1913.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any

National Insurance Act, 1911.

workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the Umpire may at any time before the said date require any persons to supply to him such information in writing as he thinks necessary for the purpose of enabling him to give a decision.

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

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

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

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:—

1336. Springmakers, fitters or other workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making, or in fitting, or in machining laminated springs or spring buckles for vehicles. (Application 238).

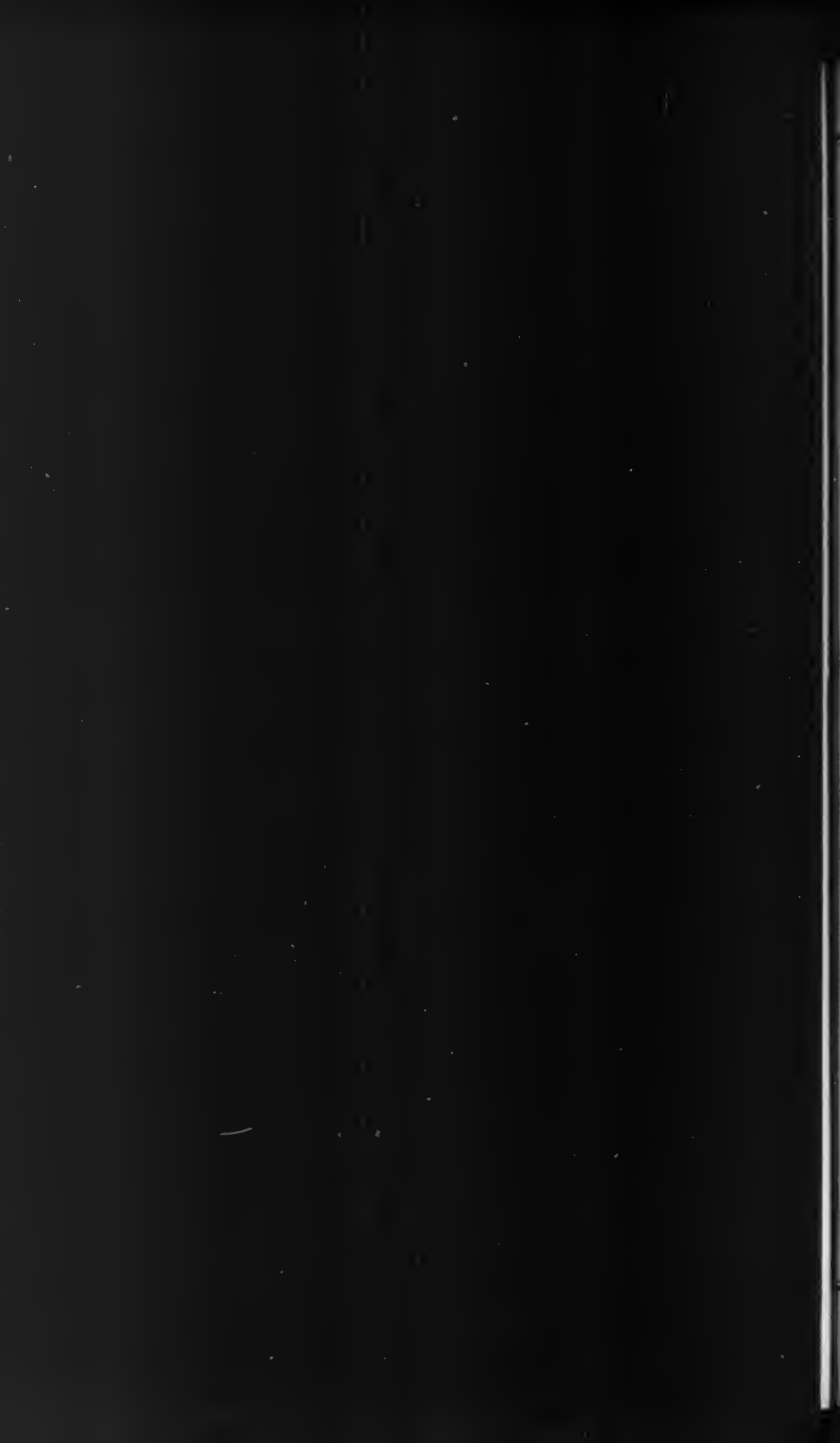
This decision supersedes decisions B. 9 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 30th May, 1912 (B. iv)), B. 466 (Board of Trade Journal" of the 18th July, 1912), and B. 616 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 1st August, 1912), in so far as it conflicts with them.

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

1337. A woman employed by a manufacturer of knitting machinery to knit by hand on a knitting machine for the purpose of seeing whether the machine works satisfactorily.

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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Vol. LXXXI.



No. 865.

The

Board of Trade Journal

Edited by the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade.

JUNE 26, 1913.

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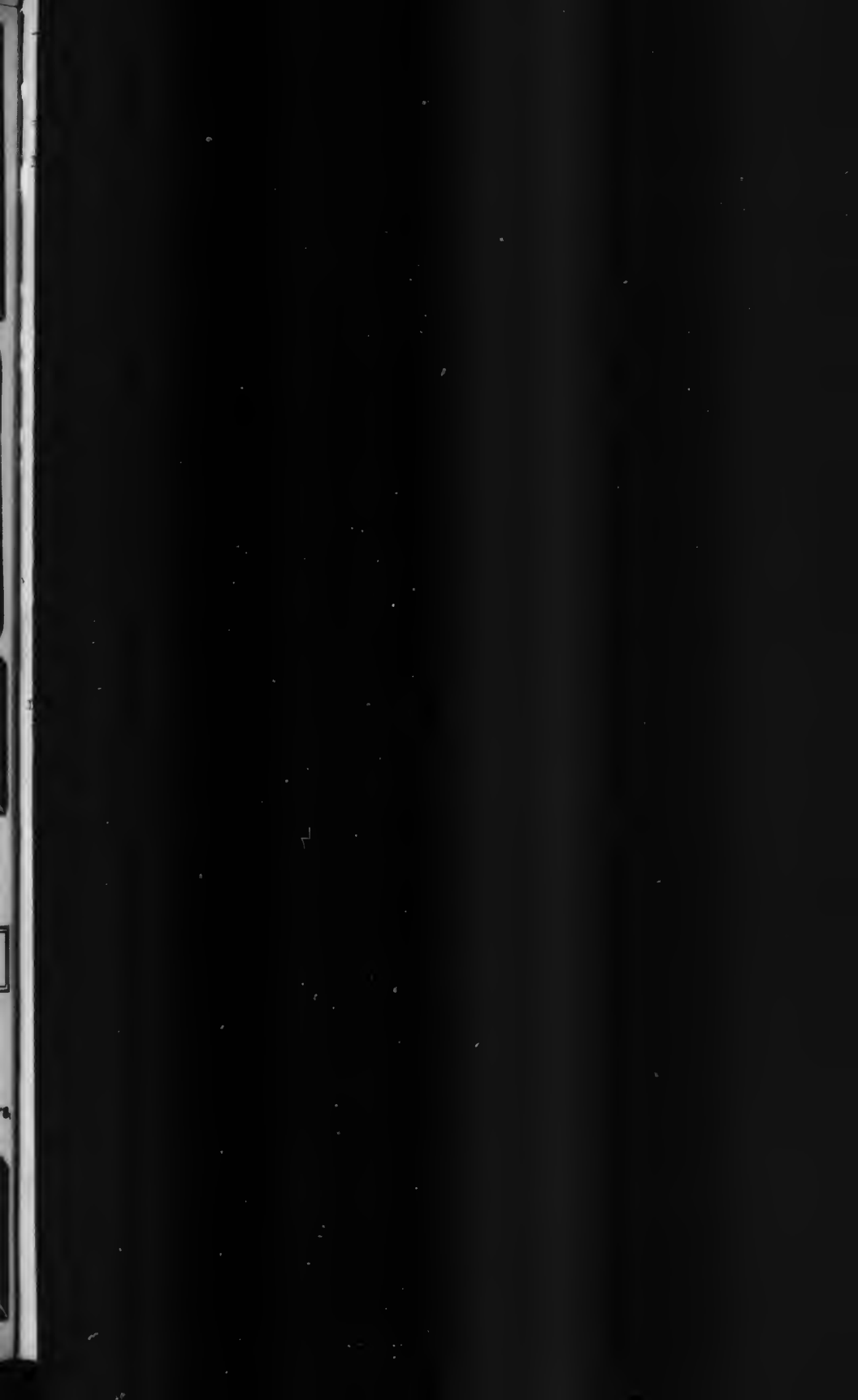
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The Supply and Erection of a Two-span Lattice Girder Footbridge, Flooring, and all other contingent Works over the River Taff at Glyncoch, Cilfynydd, Pontypridd.

Contract No. 2.—Masonry.

The Construction of Masonry Pier, Abutments, and Retaining Walls for the Bridge, Filling and Forming Roads and Footpaths.

Plans and specifications may be seen and bills of quantities and forms of tender obtained on application at the office of Mr. W. E. Lowe, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, upon receipt by the undersigned of a deposit of £1 1s. 0d. in respect of each contract, which will, after the Council shall have entered into a contract upon the tenders received, be returned to the tenderer, provided he shall have sent in a bona-fide tender and shall not have withdrawn the same.

Tenders, on the prescribed forms, sealed and endorsed "Glyncoch Footbridge, Contract No. —" (as the case may be), must be received by the undersigned on or before Monday, June 23rd, 1913.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

J. COLENSO JONES,

Clerk to the Council.

Municipal Buildings, Pontypridd,
June, 1913.

Metropolitan Borough of Stepney.

Electricity Supply.

Arc Lamp Carbons.

The Electricity Supply Committee of the Stepney Borough Council invite Tenders for the Supply, during the period ending 30th June, 1914, of Arc Lamp Carbons.

Specification, general conditions, and form of tender may be obtained on appli-

CONTRACTS.

cation to Wm. C. P. Tapper, M.I.E.E., the Borough Electrical Engineer and Manager, at No. 27, Osborn Street, Whitechapel, E., on payment of a deposit of One Guinea, which will be refunded to bona-fide tenderers after the tenders have been adjudicated upon. Additional copies will be charged for at 5s. each, which amount will not be returned. Copies of the specification may also be seen by appointment at No. 27, Osborn Street, Whitechapel, E.

Tenders must be delivered at No. 27, Osborn Street, addressed to the Chairman of the Electricity Supply Committee, not later than noon on June 30th, 1913, signed, sealed, and endorsed "Tender for Carbons."

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

GEO. W. CLARKE,

Town Clerk.

Municipal Offices,
15, Gt. Alle Street, Whitechapel, E.,
May 28th, 1913.

Walthamstow Urban District Council.

Road Roller.

The Council invite Tenders for the Supply of a Road Roller of 6 to 8 tons weight, either petrol or steam driven.

Tenders are also invited to submit Alternative Prices for a Convertible Roller to be used for traction purposes.

Forms of tender and further information may be obtained on application to Mr. Edwin Morley, Surveyor to the Council, Town Hall, Walthamstow, on and after Monday, the 9th day of June, 1913.

Sealed tenders, endorsed "Tender for Road Roller," to be delivered by post only to the undersigned not later than 5 o'clock p.m. on Wednesday, the 25th day of June, 1913.

The Council do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. SYDNEY WATSON,

Clerk to the Council.

Town Hall, Walthamstow,
4th June, 1913.

CONTRACTS.

East Grinstead Urban District Council.

Tenders for Iron Fencing, New Cemetery, Mount Noddy.

The above Council hereby invites Tenders for about 855 yds. of Wrought-Iron Fencing and Gates at the New Cemetery.

Plan, specification, and form of tender, or other particulars can be obtained from Mr. W. E. Woollam, Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, on depositing postal order value £1 (one pound), which will only be returned upon receipt of a bona-fide tender.

The plans and tenders are to be returned to the Engineer, endorsed "Tender for Fencing," on or before the 28th inst. The Council will not necessarily accept the lowest tender.

E. P. WHITLEY HUGHES,

Clerk to the Urban District Council,

East Grinstead, Sussex.

Dated this 3rd day of June, 1913.

Ealing Town Council.

The Town Council of the Borough of Ealing invite Tenders for the Supply of Coal, Cylinder Oil, Bearing Oil, Crank Chamber Oil, Paraffin, Waste, Mutton Cloths, Stoneware Pipes, &c.

Tender forms and full particulars can be obtained on application, accompanied by stamped addressed foolscap envelope, to undersigned, and tenders must be delivered not later than noon Monday, 30th June, 1913, addressed to the Chairman of the Electricity Supply Committee, Town Hall, Ealing, W.

The Council does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

J. DOUGLAS KNIGHT,

Assoc. M. Inst. C.E., M.I. Mech. E.,
M.I.E.E., &c.

Borough Electrical Engineer and
Manager.

Electricity Department,
Town Hall, Ealing, W.,
4th June, 1913.

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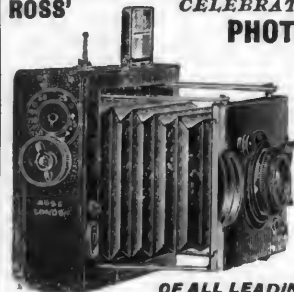
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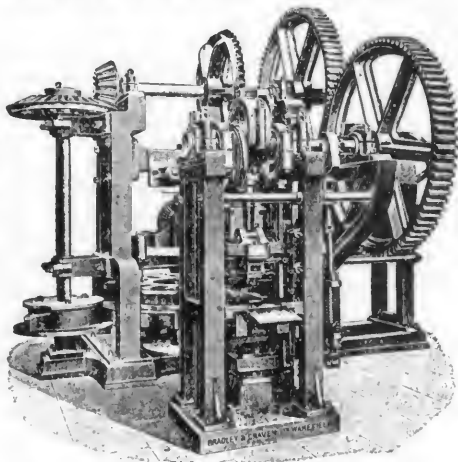
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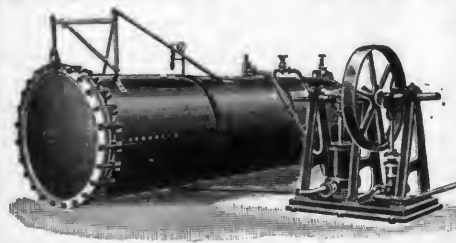
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Horticultural Builders—
Riley, G. W., Herne Hill, London, S.E.

Hydraulic Machinery—
Middleton, Robert, Sheepscar Foundry, Leeds.

Hydro Extractors—
Thomas Broadbent & Sons, Ltd., Central Iron Works, Huddersfield. Telegrams: "Broadbent, Huddersfield." Code: A.B.C. 5th Edition.

Ice Machine Manufacturers—
Haslam Union Foundry, 175/177, Salisbury House, London Wall, E.C.

Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery—
The Pulsometer Engineering Co., Ltd., Nine Elms Iron Works, Reading, and 11, Tothill Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Branches at Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Leeds and Birmingham.

Incandescent Lamps—
Henleys, W. T., Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London, E.C.

Incandescent Gas Mantles—
Curtis's & Harvey, Ltd., Cannon Street House, London, E.C. ("Ironclad" Mantles).

India-rubber Manufacturers—
North British Rubber Co., Ltd., Edinburgh.

India Rubber Goods Manufacturers—
Heinke, C. E., & Co., 87, 88, 89, Grange Road, London, S.E.

India-rubber, Gutta-percha and General Manufacturers and Patentees—
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Inks (Writing and Copying)—
Hollidge, E. J., Ltd., Rutland Road, South Hackney, London, N.E.

Insulated Cables—
Henley, W. T., Telegraph Works Co., Ltd., London Wall.
Hooper's Telegraph & India Rubber Works, Ltd., London, E.C.

Iron Buildings—
Humphreys, Ltd., Knightsbridge, London, S.W.
Palmer, T. W., & Co., Merton Abbey Ironworks, London, England.
Riley, G. W., Herne Hill, London, S.E.

Ironfounders—
Saxby & Farmer, Head Offices, 53, Victoria St., Westminster, S.W., and Works, Chippenham, Wilts.

Ironmasters—
Baird, Wm., & Co., Ltd., Gartsherrie, N.B.
Parkgate Iron and Steel Co., Ltd., Botherham.
Stewarts & Lloyds, Ltd., Glasgow & Birmingham.
The Wigan Coal and Iron Co., Wigan.

Jam Jars—
Kennedy, H., & Sons, Barrowfield Potteries, Glasgow.

Joining ("Manganosite") for Steam, Water and Gas Joints—
John Hudson & Co.'s Successors, 85, Mansell Street, London, E.

Jute Goods—
Graham, Ferrier & Co., Dundee. (Yarns, Hessians, Black and Drab Jute Paddings.) Telegrams: "Graham Ferrier, Dundee." Australian Agents: C. D. Whiting & Co., Adelaide.
Robertson, Ireland & Co., 14, Victoria Chambers, Dundee. Yarns, Twines, Ropes, Hessians, Sackings, Bags, &c. Telegrams: "Jute, Dundee."

Khaki Cotton Goods—
The Manchester Khaki Co., Ltd., 1, Booth Street, Manchester.

Khaki and White Drills—
Tootal Broadhurst Lee Co., Ltd., Manchester.

Knitting Machinery—
The Harrison Patent Knitting Machine Co., Ltd., 113, Upper Brook Street, Manchester. Tel. Ad.: "Patentee," Manchester. Tel. No. 7133.

Lace, Nettings, Hosiery—
Trivett, L. O., Ltd., Nottingham. Plain and Fancy Nets, Hosiery, Veilings, Lace Assortments. Telegrams: "Trivett, Nottingham." National Telephone 576. Codes: Liebers A. B. C. 4th Edition.

Laundry Engineers—
Smith & Paget, Crown Works, Keighley.

Lead—
Cookson & Co., Ltd., Dept. B, Milburn House, Newcastle-on-Tyne; also at Cree House, Creechurch Lane, E.C., and 330, Tower Building, Liverpool. Sheet Lead, Pipes, White Lead Dry and Ground in Oil, Red Lead, Litharge—"Crescent" Brand.

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Leather Manufacturers—

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Stevens, James, & Son, Birmingham.

Lifts—

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Smith, Major & Stevens, Ltd., Abbey Works, Northampton.

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Lime Juices—

Idris & Co., Ltd., London, N.W.
Schweppes, Ltd., West Kensington, London, W. Tel. Address—"Celebrated, London."

Linen Manufacturers—

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Looms (for all Classes of Woolen and Worsted Goods)—

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Lubricants—

MacArthur & Jackson, Glasgow.
Prices' Company, Ltd., Battersea, London, S.W.

Lustre Tiles—

Carter & Co., Ltd., Encaustic Tile Works, Poole.

Machine Felts—

Kenyon, James, & Son, Ltd., Derby Street Mills, Bury, Lancashire.

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Magnetic Separators (for separating Iron from Non-magnetic materials)—

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Hedworth Barium Co., Ltd., Newcastle.

Leaves Chemical Manure Co., 59, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

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Magnolia Anti-Friction Metal Company of Great Britain, Ltd., 49, Queen Victoria Street, E.C. Telegrams: Magnolia, London.

Metal Merchants and Manufacturers—

Billington & Newton, Longport, Staffs.
Delta Metal Co., Ltd., E. Greenwich, London, S.E.
Dugard Bros., Bridge Street, Birmingham.

Metals, Perforated—

Barns, W., & Sons, Globe Works, Queensland Road, Holloway, London, N.

Mica and Micanite for Electrical Purposes—

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Mills—

Kenyon, James, & Son, Ltd., Derby Street Mills, Bury, Lancashire.

Millstones (Corn Grinding Mills)—

W. Garner & Sons, 72, Mark Lane, London, E.C.

Mine Owners—

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Mineral Water Manufacturers—

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Tel. Address—"Celebrated, London."

Miners' Safety Lamp Makers—

Akroyd & Best, Ltd., Morley, near Leeds.

Mining Instruments—

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Bright, John, & Bros., Ltd., Rochdale.

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Richmond, H., & Sons, Ltd., Hunslet Leeds. (Star Brand.) Telegrams: "Star, Leeds." Code: A B C 5th Edition.

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Nickel and Nickel Salts—

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Night Lights—

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Grant, John, & Sons, Ltd., Craig Mills, Dundee, Scotland. Telegrams: "Strath, Dundee." Old John Oats, Scotch Oatmeals and Pearl Barleys. All Seed and Feed Grains.

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Oil Can and Lamp Manufacturers—

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Oil Engines—

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Oil Refiners, Distillers, and Manufacturers—

Adolph Hess & Bro., Ltd., Kirkstall Road, Leeds. Hamilton, John M., & Co., Ltd., Humber Oil Works, Hull. Cables—"Hamilton, Hull."

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Blackwell, G. G., Sons & Co., Ltd., The Albany, Liverpool, and at 10, Eastcheap, London, E.C.
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Parker & Lester, London, S.E. (Antimony Paint).

Peacock & Buchan, Ltd., Southampton.

Raines, Porter & Seddon, Ltd. (Works) Hull. London Office, 37, Walbrook, E.C. "Renovar," Dry Distemper, Ready Mixed Paints, Paste Paints, Anti-rust Paints, Lubricants, Printing Inks, Zinc Plates, &c., Disinfectants, &c. Established 1828.

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Scott, James & John G., Crown Colour Works, Glasgow. Established 1856. Manufacturers of Dry Colours, and Oil Paints of every description. Telegrams:—"Jascot" Glasgow.

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Pavement Light Lenses—
Stevens, James, & Son, Victoria Glass Works, Birmingham.

Perforated Metal—
Harvey, G. A., & Co. (late of Lewisham), Greenwich Metal Works, Woolwich Rd., London, S.E.

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Carter & Co., Ltd., Encaustic Tile Works, Poole.

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Berk, F. W., & Co., Ltd., 1, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.

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Billington & Newton, Longport, Staffs.

Photographic Lenses and Cameras—
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Provisions for Export—

Pearson & Rutter, Ltd. Established 1812. 41, Stanley Street, Liverpool. Cable: "Pearutter," A. B. C., 5th Edition.

Pumping Machinery—

Eureka Pump Company, 53, Bothwell Street, Glasgow. Cable Address: Meteorite, Glasgow. Codes: A. B. C. 5th edition, and Private. Manufacturers of all kinds of Simplex and Duplex Steam Pumps. Simplex, Duplex and Triplex Power Pumps. Electrically driven Pumps, etc. for all purposes. Catalogues and prices on application.

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Razors and Safety Shavers—The Wilkinson Sword Co., Ltd., 53, Pall Mall, London, S.W.

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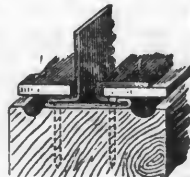
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