

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

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April 16, 1914.

[No. 907

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London;**" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, **Central 12807.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 169.

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

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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 23rd April, for the supply of the following:—*Helical and volute springs; fencing materials; screw jacks, mild steel plates, sections, bars, &c.; mild steel plates, sections, bars, &c.* for miscellaneous purposes.

*Openings for British Trade.*

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**BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Cophall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Helical and Volute Springs," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in separate envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

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**CANADA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that a firm of wholesale druggists in Montreal wishes to receive quotations in 1, 3, and 5 gross lots for felt filter bags of United Kingdom manufacture.

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom makers of felt filter bags on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also a sample bag can be seen. (C.I.B. 8,748.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm in Montreal wishes to secure, as early as possible, the representation of United Kingdom exporters of Welsh roofing slates, and slates for lavatories, electric switch boards, school black boards, &c.

Any communications in this connection should be addressed direct to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, Canada. (C.I.B. 8,740.)

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

**Commercial Enquiries.**

**HOME ENQUIRY.**

A London firm engaged in selling bitumen and asphaltum asks for the addresses of Canadian companies who are working asphaltum deposits and are in a position to supply the article.

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A company in the Province of Quebec, which purchases wire-drawn tungsten filament electric lamps and carbon lamps, also supplies for cotton and other textile mills, such as belting, picking bands, hard fibre cans, &c., and hessians and wools, would like to be placed in communication with United Kingdom manufacturers seeking Canadian agents.

A correspondent in New Brunswick would like to get into communication with United Kingdom importers of birch or maple dowels.

A Toronto correspondent who calls upon the furniture manu-

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

facturers of Canada is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of open cane mesh who are not represented in the Dominion.

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

**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of 50 tons of galvanised telegraph wire, No. 8 gauge.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be *obtained\** from the Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Telegraph Wire," will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 10th June, by the Secretary at the above address. *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of the total amount of the offer.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of galvanised telegraph wire at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 8,589.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed that tenders are invited for the supply and delivery of stationery, paper, and binding material required by the South Australian Government Printing and Stationery Department during the two years commencing 1st July next. Forms and conditions of tender, together with a list and samples of the articles required, may be *obtained\** on application to the Comptroller of Stationery, Government Printing Office, Adelaide.

Sealed tenders on the proper form will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 9th June, by the Chairman, South Australian Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, South Australia.

The following enquiries have been received at the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia:—

A Sydney firm already holding a number of Italian agencies for olive oil, almonds, essential oils, preserves, &c. wishes to represent a United Kingdom firm of provision merchants in goods that will not clash. *See Note†.*

**Provisions.**

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

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

A firm at Sydney wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of confectionery and confectionery ; **Brewers' Supplies.** brewers' supplies. *See Note†.*

A Sydney firm manufacturing lubricating oils, &c. is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of fish, rape and cotton-seed oils. **Fish, Rape and Cotton Seed Oils.** *See Note†.*

A firm at Sydney wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of jewellery cases, fancy leather goods, spectacle cases and general **Jewellery Cases ; Fancy Leather Goods ; Spectacle Cases ; Optical Goods.** optical goods. *See Note†.*

*Note†.*—The names and addresses of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of the goods mentioned on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (C.I.B. 8,593.)

**NEW ZEALAND.**

In the notice on p. 5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd April relative to the proposed construction at "Wellington" of a central wharf 850 ft. in length, at an estimated cost of £160,000, the name "Wellington" was given in error for Auckland. The proposal in question was one adopted by the *Auckland Harbour Board*, not by the Wellington Harbour Board. (C.I.B. 8,213 ; 6,918a.)

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, the Town Council of Hoopstad, Orange Free State, contemplates raising a loan of £5,000 for the purpose of erecting a weir across the Vet River, in order to supply the town with water. The plans are already completed and tenders will shortly be invited.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also states, on the same authority, that the authorities of Robertson District, Cape Province, are reported to have agreed to the **Irrigation Works.** scheme of the Government Director of Irrigation, by which water is to be obtained from the Breede and Hex Rivers, and distributed to farmers through a new canal. The cost of the scheme is put at £457,000. (C.I.B. 8,249.)

*Openings for British Trade.***EGYPT.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 26th March contains a summary of the Egyptian Budget for the year ending 31st March, 1915, which provides for an expenditure of £E. 18,162,000.

**Public Works:**  
**See Details in**  
**Italics.**

New works for the Coast-Guard service will cost £E. 10,000, including the purchase of new *launches* for the port of Alexandria. £E. 57,925 is allotted for new works on *harbours and lighthouses*, principally for the port of Alexandria.

There is an increase of £E. 131,491 in the vote for the Department of Public Health, due partly to proposed construction of general and ophthalmic *hospitals* and to the establishment of an eye-inspection service for the national schools.

A sum of £E. 2,880,112 is provided for the Department of Public Works, including £E. 1,014,909 for *irrigation and drainage*, £E. 139,028 for *Government offices*, £E. 174,552 for *sanitary works* at Cairo, and £E. 99,708 for the construction of *bridges and roads*, &c.

The expenditure on the State Railways is estimated at £E. 2,992,994, of which £E. 443,000 is for *new lines and bridges*, the re-construction of *Alexandria railway station, buildings* for the staff, &c.

£E. 17,760 is provided for new *telephone lines* and *pneumatic tubes*, &c. and £E. 15,785 for the construction of new army *barracks* and other new works of lesser importance for the War Department.

£E. 1 = £1 0s. 6½d.

**RUSSIA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 397 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th November last relative to the extension of the grain elevator system of Russia, H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that, according to the "Pravitelstvennei Vyestnik" of 20th March, the Kharkov District Committee has decided to erect grain elevators at Lickhachevo, Barvenkovo and Kharkov of a capacity of 1,500,000 pouds (about 24,200 tons) each. It was also decided to erect elevators at Poltava, Lozovaia, Constantinograd, Kremenchug, Grebenka, Veselom, Podol, Prilukakh and Kobeliakakh in the Government of Poltava.

(C.I.B. 8,621.)

**BELGIUM.**

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that tenders will be received by the Municipal Authorities of that city, as follows:—(1) Up to 4th May, for the supply and delivery, in eight lots, of covered electric cables for the Bassin-Canal extension and the new subsidiary basins; and (2) up to 18th May, for the equipment of three transformer stations between the new subsidiary basins.

Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes, by registered post, to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, and *must be accompanied*

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BELGIUM**—*continued.*

by a deposit of 7,000 frs. (£280) in the case of (1), and 3,500 frs. (£140) in the case of (2).

The *cahiers des charges* may be obtained, price 50 centimes (5d.) in each case, at the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp. Copies (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom makers of electric equipment at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 8,274; 8,423.)

**FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 633-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th March relative to a call for tenders for the execution of preliminary work in connection with the re-construction of the Pirmil bridge at Nantes, H.M. Consul at that place (Mr. G. de Bernhardt) reports that the contract has been awarded to a French subject, whose name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 8,334.)

H.M. Vice-Consul at St. Malo (Hon. E. Henuiker Major) reports that an agent at Rennes wishes to secure the representation for the Department of Ille et Vilaine of United Kingdom manufacturers of zinc sheets, metals, oils, and other requirements of machinists and founders.

**Zinc Sheets,  
Metals, Oils, &c.**

The name and address of the agent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above goods on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, St. Malo.

(C.I.B. 8,654.)

**SWITZERLAND.**

According to the "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" of 1st April, it is proposed to construct a funicular railway from Pazzo, Novaggio, to the summit of Mont Lema. The line, which will be single track of 1 metre gauge, must be completed within two years from the date of commencement of the work. The estimated cost will be 660,000 francs (£26,400), and includes 30,000 francs (£1,200) for rolling stock, 60,000 francs (£2,400) for electrical installation, &c. The offices of the company which has obtained the concession are at Neggio.

**Electric  
Funicular Rail-  
way Material.**

**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 6th April announces that tenders will be opened on the thirtieth day from the date of the "Gaceta" for the acquisition of four electric portal cranes, to be used at the port of Cadiz. Tenders, which are to be accompanied by a deposit of 5,000 pesetas

**Electric Cranes.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**SPAIN—continued.**

(about £185), will be received at the offices of the "Junta de Obras del Puerto de Cadiz."

The notice contains a clause to the effect that the first competition will be confined to products of Spanish manufacture, but that in the event of no decision being satisfactorily arrived at, a second competition, in which a foreign make may be accepted, will then take place. In the latter event, Spanish products will have a 10 per cent. margin of preference over foreign.

**BULGARIA.**

H.M. Legation at Sofia reports that tenders will be received by the "Kreis-Finanz-Verwaltung," Sofia, for the supply and delivery of the following goods required by the Bulgarian Directorate-General of Railways and Ports:—

(1) Up to 23rd April for *copper pipes*, at an upset price of 31,500 frs. (£1,380);

(2) Up to 24th April for *coke*, of an upset value of 40,500 frs. (£1,620); and

(3) Up to 28th April for *copper bars and sheets*, at an upset price of 36,720 frs. (£1,470).

Further particulars may be *obtained* from the "Direction-Générale des Chemins de fer et des Ports de l'Etat Bulgare," Sofia.

Copies of the specifications (in Bulgarian) may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 8,422.)

H.M. Legation also reports that tenders are invited for the supply to the State Coal Mine at Pernik of a double electric **Electric Elevator.** elevator complete with all the necessary plant, at an upset price of 10,000 frs. (£400).

Further particulars can be *obtained* from the "Commission d'Adjudication, Bureau des Finances, Prefecture de Sofia," Sofia, at which address tenders will be received up to 6th June.

*Local representation is necessary.* A list of agents established at Sofia may be *obtained* by United Kingdom builders of electric elevators on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., where also a copy of the specification (in Bulgarian), together with drawings, may be *seen*. (C.I.B. 8,661.)

**MOROCCO.**

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the construction of a section, 16 kiloms. (about 10 miles) long, of the road from Salé to Kenitra. The estimated value of the contract is 319,990 frs. (about £12,800) and *a deposit of 5,000 frs. (about £200) is required to qualify any tender.* Tenders, accompanied by certificates

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**MOROCCO**—*continued.*

of competency. will be received by "M. le Président de la Commission Générale des Adjudications et des Marchés, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 8th June. *The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used *obtained*, by contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 8,832.)

With reference to the notices on p. 325 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th February, and p. 382 of the issue of 12th February, relative to a contract for the construction of a ferro-concrete jetty at the Tangier Custom House, H.M. Consul-General at Tangier now reports that the contract has been awarded for the sum of 120,000 frs. (£4,800) to a French citizen at Tangier, whose name may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of ferro-concrete material on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 8,669.)

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).**

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 4th April states, on the authority of the Belgian Consul at Manila, that the increase in the number of motor vehicles for transport purposes in the Philippine Islands has been very remarkable during the past few years. According to statistics furnished, it would appear that in December, 1913, there were 2,562 motor vehicles registered, of which 294 were motor lorries and 701 motor cycles. In less than one year there has been an increase of 964 vehicles, or over 60 per cent. These vehicles are imported into the Philippines principally from the United States and France.

**Motor Lorries.**

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**MEXICO.**

The "Diario Oficial" of 7th March contains a copy of a contract entered into between the Secretaries of State and of Public Works and Señor Manuel Macotela, whereby the latter is authorised to construct and work, for a period of 99 years, a railway line from Ixtlahuaca to Xuchitepec, in the State of Mexico. Ten kilometres (about six miles) of the line have to be completed by 27th November, 1914, and the rest by the same date of 1915.

**Railway  
Material.**

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**CHILE.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Coquimbo (Mr. G. L. Ansted), on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—



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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**CHILE**—*continued.*

Some tanning and leather-dressing is practised in La Serena, and shoe-leather of fair quality is turned out which finds a ready sale in the local market. There is also local boot and shoe making going on in La Serena and the country towns, but this industry is not of any importance. As a matter of fact, notwithstanding a protective tariff, foreign-made foot-gear seems to be preferred to the home-made article.

Patent leather appears to be in general favour, and there is room for United Kingdom manufacturers of this article to push sales.

Enquiries are occasionally received as to the prospects of trade in motor cars in the Coquimbo district. The general answer is, that until very material progress can be effected in improving the exceedingly rough roads, there is practically no opportunity for the sale of motor cars; furthermore, the conditions of climate, soil and configuration of the ground to be traversed being what they are, good roads in such a sparsely populated province should not be expected.

Horse-drawn vehicles, on the other hand, are suitable provided they combine the qualities of lightness and strength in a more than usual degree. Of direct importers of carriages, light dog carts, &c., there are but one or two, the generality of buyers making their purchases through the branches or local agencies of the great commercial houses in Valparaiso.

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**BRAZIL.**

**Articles in Demand in the Porto Alegre District.**

See article on pp. 134-5.

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**PERSIA.**

According to a report to his Government by the United States Consul-General at Tehran, there should be a demand before long in Persia for motor cars and motor lorries, as the Government contemplates a road-building scheme and has already decided to improve those roads which connect the principal cities. Enzeli, the principal port of Persia on the Caspian Sea, is already connected with Tehran by an excellent road through Kazvin, 240 miles in length, built and kept in repair by a Russian company to whom the Persian Government granted a concession. The road from Tehran to Meshed can be negotiated by a motor car, likewise the road to Shiraz, *viâ* Ispahan; these roads, however, are only caravan trails and wagon tracks, which in the mountain passes become rough and narrow, with steep ascents and sharp turns.

There are in Persia some dozen motor cars and two motor lorries of various makes. Petrol is generally used as fuel and is brought from Baku. A drum containing 100 lbs. costs about 37s. in Tehran.

A light touring car, built high, about 30 h.p., with the simplest

### *Openings for British Trade.*

#### **PERSIA**—*continued.*

of mechanism, the body to be made of only the best-seasoned wood, all parts especially strong, is the most suitable for Persia.

Payment for cars might be made against shipping documents sent to the Imperial Bank of Persia, which has branches in the chief cities of Persia. Cars\* should be sent to Batoum in Russia, where they can be taken charge of by forwarding companies and sent on by rail to Baku, thence by boat to Enzeli.

\* For Tehran.

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## **OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**

### **Confidential Information.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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## EXHIBITIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

Notification has been received of the Glasgow Grocers' and Provision Merchants' Exhibition to be held in the Exhibition Hall, New City Road, Glasgow, from 17th to 28th November, 1914 (inclusive). Further particulars may be obtained from the Managing Director, Mr. James M. Freer, 38, Bath Street, Glasgow. (C. 2,333.)

Notification has also been received of the fifth International Printing, Stationery, Box-making and Allied Trades' Exhibition to be held at the Royal Agricultural Hall, Islington, London, N., from 13th to 30th May, 1914 (inclusive). Further particulars may be obtained from the Organising Manager, Mr. F. W. Bridges, 124, Holborn, London, E.C. (C. 2,463.)

### RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Russian Consul-General in London that an International Exhibition of Dogs, Veterinary Appliances, Hunting Literature and Pictures, Field-glasses, Fishing and Fish-breeding, organised by the Imperial Russian Hunting Society, will be held at Kharkov from the 21st April to 6th May.

Further particulars and forms of application for space may be obtained from the Russian Consulate-General, 30, Bedford Square, London, W.C. (Ex. 3,795.)

### NEW BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE IN ALGERIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that an unsalaried British Vice-Consulate has been established at Constantine, Algeria, and that Mr. W. Miller has been appointed to the post. (C.I.B. 8,456.)

### UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND:

#### Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner to Chambers of Commerce.

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

Mr. Wickham has been in attendance at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, also at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, in order to meet

*United Kingdom Trade with New Zealand.*

representatives of those firms who have applied for appointments to see him in London. Arrangements have been made for interviews with him to take place at the offices of twenty-three Chambers of Commerce in the United Kingdom, commencing at Liverpool on 20th April and ending at Bristol on 16th June. The list of Chambers comprises Liverpool, Manchester, Stoke-on-Trent, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Birmingham, Coventry, Leicester, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Bristol.

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

## TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

## GENERAL.

**Persia.**—According to the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 1st April, the heavy depression, which has been felt for some time on the Persian market, is now less acute. This is due to the fact that the crop prospects are more favourable owing to plentiful rainfalls, and also because of the increased safety of the country due to the efficiency of the Government gendarmerie. The supplies still on hand as a result of the good harvests last year, as well as the Government's precautions against usury, support the hope that a strengthening of the general buying power will now take place. Up to the present, only necessary wants have been satisfied, and so raw leather, felt, shoes and simple manufactured goods found good sales, whereas there was a poor market for luxuries and better class articles. There was a very good supply of wares from the South. In former years this route has been avoided owing to the uncertainty of the roads, but merchants prefer this way to the difficult one *via* Erzeroum and Tabriz. If more attention were paid to the Persian market by interested traders, and the transport and selling possibilities studied, and more consideration given to proper representation in the country, remunerative business would be bound to ensue in many cases.

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## COAL.

**Germany (Ruhr District).**—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 4th April, the situation in the Ruhr coal market, which has been anything but favourable during the last few months, underwent a further change for the worse during March. The reserve shown on the part of buyers, in consequence of the price reductions which were to come into force on the 1st April, was naturally maintained last month. Traffic has been considerably interfered with on the Rhine and in the Rhenish Ruhr harbours by the repeated high tides. In spite of the fact that pits were storing large supplies,

*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.*

it was impossible under the circumstances to avoid an increase in the number of enforced holidays. Compared with the previous month, the sales of bituminous coal showed a considerable decrease. In all varieties large supplies were on hand. Similar selling conditions prevailed for gas coal as well as for forge and non-bituminous coal. The sales of blast furnace coke were similar to last month, whilst those of the house varieties declined still further with the advent of better weather. The average daily sale of briquettes during March was smaller than in February, owing to a weaker demand. The demand for benzole and similar products was as large as during the previous month, but as there was a considerable increase in the production the market was very well supplied. Selling conditions for toluene and naphtha were satisfactory. The situation in the tar products market was unaltered.

(X. 5,012.)

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**LEATHER.**

**Germany.**—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 3rd April states that conditions on the German leather market remain unchanged. There is, it is true, a regular demand, but no extensive business is being transacted. A firm tone prevails in the hide market, but it looks as though regular business is now about to cease. As no attempt is made in the leather trade to follow the upward movement of raw materials, the tanneries are compelled to restrict their purchases if they do not wish to be faced with loss. As a result they will perhaps in the end come to make close offers only for what is absolutely necessary in the immediate future. In most boot and shoe factories business has lately not been satisfactory, but with the prospect of better weather it is likely that favourable business will ensue. Prices remain firm, but the high prices demanded by some works have been refused by buyers.

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**MINERAL OILS.**

**Russia (Caucasus).**—H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports, under date 23rd March, that the tone of the crude oil market in the Caucasus is keeping very firm. The oil markets of the inland Provinces of Russia are apparently quiet; few orders for crude oil are being quoted and the likelihood of any growth in the immediate future in the consumption of this product for fuel purposes is remote. On the other hand, speculators are reported to be busy and are probably more or less responsible for the steady advance in prices that has been taking place since the end of January.

The early opening of navigation at Astrakhan may, to some extent, account for the present cheerful mood of the Baku mineral oil market, and early shipments of liquid fuel to the consuming centres of Russia and the Volga districts will be unquestionably stimulated by the event. Stocks of kerosene at Baku are reported to be rapidly increasing. The volume of business effected in illuminating oils at Batoum has recently increased.

*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.*

As a consequence of the enhanced cost of crude oil, prices of mazut and kerosene have likewise risen. Prices of petroleum products on the spot at the oil wells are firmly sustained at  $43\frac{1}{4}$  copecks per pound for heavy crude oil, 40 copecks for light crude oil, and 51 copecks for kerosene.

1 copeck =  $\frac{1}{4}$ d. (about). Pound = 36 lbs.

(C. 3,038.)

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**SKINS AND FURS.**

**Germany (Leipzig).**—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner), reporting on the state of the Leipzig fur market, states that, according to the local press, musk rat skins, which are highly favoured by fashion, are expected to find a ready market, as prices maintain a sound level. Skunk has fallen in price, and although also favoured by fashion, it is feared that the expectations for this article will not be realised. As the forthcoming fashion is decidedly in favour of black, fox skins suitable for being dyed black are much in demand, especially those of Mongolian foxes. Fox tails are rare and high in price, squirrel tails being more in favour and much in demand for making up.

Prices for rabbit skins maintain about the same level, as considerable demand has arisen for skins in all colours.

The demand for Persian skins is not very great, but there is hope that it will improve, as prices have begun to rise. The market for astrakhan is quiet. There is a good demand for Australian fox, wallaby, ringtail, broad-tail otter and civet cat, but the demand for beaver and seal is weak.

(C.I.F. 8,323.)

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**TEXTILES.**

**International.—Cotton.**—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 3rd April states that in Austria, where the cotton industry has experienced critical times during the last few years, there are signs of an improvement in both spinning and weaving. The cotton spinning industry in Germany is more active, although future prospects are not considered altogether favourable. The sale of cotton fabrics in Germany is satisfactory and hopeful. From the Netherlands, Sweden and Denmark it is announced that regular business is being done, whilst in Spain and Portugal a rather quieter tone prevails. There are few signs of any marked improvement in the Belgian cotton industry. In the Moscow district, manufacturers who are doing very good business at better prices are awaiting with interest the organisation of the export trade, which has already been taken in hand. Business in Lodz has, after a temporary revival, again become quiet. Improvement in Italian conditions of trade makes slow progress. In France sales of cotton yarns and fabrics were not so large in March as during the previous month. With the exception of Canada, there has not been any noticeable increase in business activity in the American countries.

(X. 5,053.)

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*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.*

**Germany (Saxe-Thuringen).—Wool waste.**—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, there was a large attendance at the wool waste auction of the Saxon Thuringian industrial district, recently held at Gera, in the Principality of Reuss. French and Russian merchants took an active part in the auction, at which full prices were paid, rising to about 5 per cent. higher than at the January auction. (C.I.B. 8,413.)

**JUTE INDUSTRY OF BRITISH INDIA.**

The following information has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, through the India Office, relative to the Indian jute industry, of which it is stated that the record is one of uninterrupted progress.

In the following statements quinquennial averages are given from the earliest year for which complete information is available, the figures in brackets representing the variations for each period, taking the average of the quinquennium from 1879-80 to 1883-4 as 100. [Figures are given for years ending 31st March] :—

	Mills at work.	Nominal Capital.	Persons employed.	Looms.	Spindles.
	No.	Lakhs of Rs.	1,000's.	1,000's.	1,000's.
1879-80 to 1883-4 ...	21 (100)	270.7 (100)	38.8 (100)	5.5 (100)	88.0 (100)
1884-5 to 1888-9 ...	24 (114)	341.6 (126)	52.7 (136)	7.0 (127)	138.4 (157)
1889-90 to 1893-4 ...	26 (124)	402.6 (149)	64.3 (166)	8.3 (151)	172.6 (196)
1894-5 to 1898-9 ...	31 (148)	522.1 (193)	86.7 (223)	11.7 (213)	244.8 (278)
1899-1900 to 1903-4 ...	36 (171)	680.0 (251)	114.2 (294)	16.2 (295)	334.6 (380)
1904-5 to 1908-9 ...	46 (219)	960.0 (355)	165.0 (425)	24.8 (451)	510.5 (580)
1909-10 ...	60 (286)	1,151.0 (425)	204.1 (526)	31.4 (571)	645.9 (734)
1910-11 ...	58 (276)	1,150.0 (425)	216.4 (558)	33.1 (602)	682.5 (776)
1911-12 ...	59 (281)	1,193.0 (441)	201.3 (519)	32.9 (598)	677.5 (770)
1912-13 ...	61 (290)	1,196.5 (442)	204.0 (525)	34.0 (618)	708.7 (805)

It will be seen that the number of looms and spindles in operation has increased to a very much larger extent than either the number of mills at work or the amount of nominal capital employed; but the production of the mills has increased to a still greater extent.

The following figures show the quantities and the declared values of the exports\* of jute manufactures for the same periods:—

	Gunny bags.	Gunny cloths.	Total Value.
	Millions.	Millions of yards.	Lakhs of Rs.
1879-80 to 1883-4 ...	54.9 (100)	4.4 (100)	124.9 (100)
1884-5 to 1888-9 ...	77.0 (140)	15.4 (350)	162.9 (130)
1889-90 to 1893-4 ...	111.5 (203)	41.0 (932)	289.3 (232)
1894-5 to 1898-9 ...	171.2 (312)	182.0 (4,136)	518.0 (415)
1899-1900 to 1903-4 ...	206.5 (376)	427.2 (9,709)	826.5 (662)
1904-5 to 1908-9 ...	257.8 (469)	698.0 (15,864)	1,442.7 (1,154)
1909-10 ...	364.4 (664)	940.1 (21,366)	1,709.6 (1,369)
1910-11 ...	360.9 (657)	955.3 (21,711)	1,659.4 (1,361)
1911-12 ...	289.9 (529)	871.5 (19,807)	1,600.8 (1,282)
1912-13 ...	311.7 (568)	1,021.8 (23,223)	2,287.1 (1,831)

Lakh of rupees = £6,666.

\* See note at foot of next page.

*Jute Industry of British India.*

The following figures show the quantities of raw jute exported\* in each quinquennial period:—

	Raw Jute.
	Million cwts.
1879-80 to 1883-4 ... ..	7.50 (100)
1884-5 to 1888-9 ... ..	8.90 (119)
1889-90 to 1893-4 ... ..	10.00 (133)
1894-5 to 1898-9 ... ..	12.30 (164)
1899-1900 to 1903-4 ... ..	12.70 (169)
1904-5 to 1908-9 ... ..	15.09 (201)
1909-10 ... ..	14.60 (195)
1910-11 ... ..	12.70 (169)
1911-12 ... ..	16.20 (216)
1912-13 ... ..	17.50 (233)

The price of raw jute reached its highest point in 1906-7, *viz.*, Rs. 65 per bale, but there was a marked fall to Rs. 42 in 1907-8, which continued in 1908-9 and 1909-10. In 1910-11 the price rose again to Rs. 41 8 annas; the rise was maintained and reached Rs. 51 4 annas in 1911-12, and Rs. 54 12 annas in 1912-13. The following are the quinquennial average prices per bale (400 lbs.) of ordinary jute, calculated from the price current published by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and of gunny cloth:—

	Average price of Jute ordinary, per bale of 400 lbs.	Average price of Hessian Cloth 10½ oz. 40' per 100 yds.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1879-80 to 1883-4 ... ..	23 8 0 (100)	10 7 11 (100)
1884-5 to 1888-9 ... ..	23 3 2 (99)	8 0 7 (77)
1889-90 to 1893-4 ... ..	32 6 5 (138)	10 6 6 (99)
1894-5 to 1898-9 ... ..	30 12 0 (131)	9 11 8 (93)
1899-1900 to 1903-4 ... ..	32 1 7 (137)	10 2 10 (97)
1904-5 to 1908-9 ... ..	44 13 6 (191)	11 14 1 (112)
1909-10 ... ..	31 0 0 (132)	9 3 6 (88)
1910-11 ... ..	41 8 0 (177)	9 5 6 (89)
1911-12 ... ..	51 4 0 (218)	11 14 0 (113)
1912-13 ... ..	54 12 0 (233)	16 6 0 (156)

Rupee = 16 annas = 1s. 4d.; Anna = 12 pias = 1d.

\* It may be noted that the exports during the ten months ended January, 1914, were as follows:—Gunny bags, 311 millions; gunny cloth, 880 million yards; total value, 2,368 lakhs of rupees; raw jute, 13,154,200 cwts.



## IMPORT TRADE OF ARGENTINA IN 1913.

With reference to the article on pp. 772-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March giving preliminary statistics of the import and export trade of Argentina in 1913, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires has now furnished the following detailed particulars concerning the trade of that Republic last year.

The total values\* of the imports, exclusive of bullion, from each country are shown in the following table:—

Imports from—	Value.	Percent- age of Total.	Imports from—	Value.	Percent- age of Total.
	£			¢	
United Kingdom ...	26,177,000	31.1	Netherlands ...	815,000	1.0
Germany ...	14,262,000	16.9	Uruguay ...	639,000	0.8
United States ...	12,406,000	14.7	Paraguay ...	454,000	0.5
France ...	7,615,000	9.0	Canada ...	330,000	0.4
Italy ...	6,968,000	8.3	Australia ...	205,000	0.2
Belgium ...	4,391,000	5.2	Chile ...	142,000	0.2
Spain ...	2,478,000	2.9	Other countries ...	1,360,000	5.2
Brazil ...	1,852,000	2.2			
Austria-Hungary ...	1,187,000	1.4	Total ...	84,270,000	100.0

As compared with 1912 the United Kingdom showed an increase of £2,443,000 or 10.2 per cent., Germany an increase of £1,474,000 or 11.5 per cent., the United States £581,000 or 3 per cent., Belgium £316,000 or 7.7 per cent., Italy £461,000 or 7 per cent., and Austria-Hungary £491,000 or 70.6 per cent.

As regards the imports of **provisions, foodstuffs, &c.**, the following are some of the principal items:—

Imports of	Quantity.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) as compared with 1912.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Fish, dried ...	5,912,319	+ 651,938
" pickled and pressed ...	1,383,653	+ 29,501
" tinned ...	1,421,712	+ 495,881
Eggs, fresh ...	3,037,323	+ 1,028,980
Ham ...	856,004	— 30,446
Condensed milk ...	437,042	+ 89,014
Honey ...	143,808	— 7,286
Cheese ...	5,045,040	— 329,544
Bacon ...	32,326	+ 11,351
Sugar, refined ...	49,892,315	+ 38,848,892†
" other ...	25,489,455	+ 6,456,100†
Rice in the husk ...	17,612,122	+ 2,790,539
" cleaned ...	42,894,633	+ 10,819,313
Tea ...	1,881,411	+ 29,886
Starch ...	534,260	— 126,333
Biscuits ...	339,993	— 20,441
Jam ...	229,705	— 85,638

**Textiles.**—Silk and mixed silk goods were imported in 1913 to the value of £1,416,000, or £106,000 more than in 1912. Woollen and

\* The statistics as given in the official trade returns are in gold dollars of which the official rate of exchange is 5.04 to the £ sterling. The conversion of dollars for the purposes of this article has been made at the rate of 5 dollars to the £ sterling.

† Large increase due to the small sugar crop.

*Import Trade of Argentina in 1913.*

mixed woollen goods were imported to the value of £3,350,000, or £475,000 more than in 1912, whilst the importation of cotton goods and tissues amounted in value to £8,281,000, an increase of £653,000 over 1912. Tissues of other fibres were imported to the value of £4,865,000, an increase of £1,002,000 over the previous year.

Under the heading of **manufactured wooden articles**, 10,840 refrigerators are stated to have been imported during 1913 as against 10,570 in 1912; 1,435 washing machines as against 1,470 in 1912; 152 pianolas, as against 200 in 1912, and 5,572 pianos, as against 5,460 imported in 1912

**Furniture** was imported to the value of £552,000.

100,314 dozens of **straw hats** were imported in 1913, or 17,502 dozen more than in 1912.

**Paper.**—Some 30,749 metric tons of printing paper for newspapers, and 8,375 metric tons of paper for books were imported in 1913, or 2,936 and 397 metric tons, respectively, more than in the previous year. Among manufactured paper articles imported in 1913 were 182,655 kilogs. of paper bags, 674,585 dozen paper cuffs, collars and shirt fronts, 2,915 gross of packets of playing cards, 16,923 kilogs. of boxes of writing paper and envelopes, 17,274 kilogs. of paper serviettes and 714,704 kilogs. of envelopes.

**Boots and shoes** imported in the same year amounted to 123,620 dozen pairs, valued at £234,180. Leather soles for boots and shoes were imported to the amount of 14,360 kilogs., valued at £3,167.

The following are some of the items under other classifications:—

Imports of	Quantities.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1912.
<b>Iron and Manufactures thereof—</b>		
Galvanized iron and steel wire up to size No. 14 ... ..	Metric tons, 42,510	+ 733
Galvanized iron and steel wire, No. 15 and upwards ... ..	1,383	+ 642
Barbed wire ... ..	10,431	— 5,566
Twisted (toreido) wire ... ..	157	— 217
Iron and steel wire (not galvanized) up to size No. 14 ... ..	20,767	+ 2,112
Iron and steel wire (not galvanized) sizes No. 15 and upwards ... ..	754	+ 218
Nails ... ..	7,814	+ 1,844
"French" nails ... ..	1,261	+ 362
Galvanized iron sheets ... ..	91,198	+ 4
" " buckets ... ..	224	— 313
Iron hinges ... ..	1,384	+ 155
Iron pumps for water ... ..	1,903	— 259
Galvanized wire cable ... ..	1,014	+ 247
Wire cable (not galvanized) ... ..	258	+ 104
Iron chain ... ..	2,094	+ 496
Iron padlocks ... ..	157	+ 123
Locks ... ..	762	+ 14
Wire gauze ... ..	3,122	+ 570
Boilers ... ..	525	+ 135
Calculating machines ... ..	2,314	+ 571
Typewriting ... ..	6,383	— 808
Gas meters ... ..	10,638	— 3,943

*Import Trade of Argentina in 1913.*

Imports of	Quantities.	Increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with 1912.
<b>Agriculture —</b>		
Twine for binding machines ... ..Metric tons.	8,343	— 5,984
Hay forks ... .."	516	— 261
Horse rakes ... .."	1,728	— 9,643
Lucerne seed (Alfalfa) ... .."	355	— 1,180
Ploughs ... ..No.	70,775	+ 16,172
Machine binders... .."	10,617	— 19,381
Sowing machines ... .."	15,151	— 447
<b>Locomotion —</b>		
Steel sleepers ... ..Metric tons.	5,753	+ 1,394
Rubber tyres for motor cars and carriages ... .."	171	— 5
Steel rails... .."	156,592	+ 24,768
Motor vehicles ... ..No.	5,115	+ 834
" cycles ... .."	711	+ 215
Carts ... .."	574	+ 112
Carriages of all kinds, including buggies and dog carts ... .."	20,463	+ 7,411
Railway wagons ... .."	5,370	+ 1,458
Tram cars... .."	287	+ 111
Locomotives ... .."	234	+ 44
<b>Coal, Coke and Asphalt —</b>		
Coal ... ..Metric tons.	4,046,278	+ 338,322
Coke ... .."	21,317	— 9,770
Trinidad asphalt ... .."	6,998	+ 2,217
<b>Building Material —</b>		
Cement ... ..Metric tons.	721,461	+ 345,640
Iron girders ... .."	104,033	+ 19,158
Enamelled tiles ... .."	10,961	— 9,627
Mosaic tiles ... .."	3,049	— 46
Common floor tiles ... ..Sq. Metres.	23,833	+ 664
Earthenware drain pipes ... ..No.	1,250,707	+ 538,709
<b>Electrical Material —</b>		
Earthenware, faience and porcelain insulators ... ..Metric tons.	819	— 130
Wire and cable for conducting current ... .."	12,685	+ 6,249
Electric bell pushes ... ..Dozens.	13,028	— 1,592
Carbons for electric light ... ..Kilogs.	690,880	— 23,801
Insulating ribbon ... .."	52,473	+ 16,119
Incandescent lights ... .."	619,302	+ 67,717
Ammeters and voltmeters ... ..No.	7,391	+ 2,491
Electric current meters ... .."	59,403	+ 17,681
Telephones ... .."	21,860	+ 4,037
Electric bells ... .."	43,437	— 3,230
Arc lamps ... .."	9,131	+ 1,246
Electric fans ... .."	11,361	+ 1,643
<b>Miscellaneous —</b>		
Buttons of all kinds ... ..Kilogs.	495,493	+ 74,684
Rabbit skins ... .."	148,565	+ 20,879
Human hair ... .."	1,313	— 2,127
Rubber soles and heels ... .."	53,650	— 5,086
Celluloid collars, cuffs and shirt-fronts ... ..Dozens.	46,261	— 16,357
Discs and cylinders for gramophones... ... .."	224,257	+ 50,218
Water filters ... ..No.	19,636	— 3,692
Saddles ... .."	998	+ 102

(C. 2,900.)

## TRADE AND INDUSTRY OF PORTO ALEGRE (RIO GRANDE DO SUL).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Porto Alegre (Dr. T. C. Dillon) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Both the imports and exports of the Porto Alegre district continue to increase. There have been no failures of importance, no disturbance of the peace, and no epidemic; this district, therefore, may be considered prosperous, as in fact it is, perhaps the most prosperous in Brazil.

**Imports.**—According to official statistics, the total imports (through the custom-house) for the Porto Alegre district amounted to £1,914,000 in 1910, £2,146,929 in 1911, and £2,373,941 in 1912. Figures for 1913 will not be available before September, 1914.

The greater part of the imports from Europe is from the United Kingdom and Germany, in about equal shares. Much of the machinery imported is of German make, but a new firm has been established which is selling British-made machinery specially. *Agricultural implements and machinery* come principally from the United States. *Enamelled goods, cheap ironmongery, and tools* come chiefly from Germany; the better kinds of these goods are of United Kingdom manufacture. *Cotton and linen handkerchiefs, flannelettes, woollen baizes, and the better qualities of cashmeres* are imported from the United Kingdom, as are the better qualities of *lucres, lace curtains, &c.*, while cheap kinds come from Germany.

*Welded iron tubes, lacquered and nickel-plated, for making bedsteads, galvanised-iron roofing, tin plates and hollow-ware* come almost exclusively from the United Kingdom. *Fencing wire* formerly came principally from Belgium and Germany, but is now imported on a large scale from the United States, which country is making vast and rapid strides in trade with Brazil. *Cement*, which formerly was imported chiefly from Belgium and Germany, has lately been imported from the United Kingdom on a fair scale, its use giving more satisfaction.

*Iron sheets, rods, bars, hoop iron* and other similar products come chiefly from Germany. *Pig-iron* is imported almost exclusively from the United Kingdom, as are *copper bottoms and sheets*. *Rails* for tramways come from Germany; for railways they come from Belgium. The better kinds of *window glass* come from the United Kingdom; larger quantities of inferior glass come from Belgium. Ordinary glassware, such as *lamp chimneys, coarse tumblers, wine glasses, &c.* are made by two local factories. The better qualities of glassware are imported from France and Belgium. *Earthenware* comes from the United Kingdom, France and Germany.

*Caustic soda, soda ash and paints* are principally imported from the United Kingdom, but recently American paints have been introduced.

*Black tea* is used exclusively, and the consumption has greatly increased and is constantly increasing. It is sold in  $\frac{1}{4}$  and  $\frac{1}{2}$ -lb tins and lead-foil lined packages.

There are four *boot and shoe* factories working on a large scale in the Porto Alegre district; nevertheless, the finer qualities of boots and shoes are imported from the United Kingdom, France, Austria-Hungary, and the United States.

*Trade and Industry of Porto Alegre (Rio Grande do Sul).*

**Industries.**—Many articles formerly imported have been replaced by the products of local industry; among others may be mentioned beer, hats, boots and shoes, inferior prints, cotton stockings, knitted underwear, cotton and woollen shawls and ponchos, also inferior woollen coatings and trouserings.

The local industries are ever increasing, and though the locally manufactured article as a rule compares unfavourably with the imported one in quality, it is cheaper owing to the protection afforded by the heavy import duties, and, cheapness being a great consideration, the local manufacture is in many instances preferred. The surplus production is exported to the Northern States of the Republic.

There are four weaving mills in the Porto Alegre district—three in Porto Alegre and one in Caxias. They manufacture cotton goods, prints, shawls, stockings and underwear, also woollen goods—alpacas, diagonals, tweeds, meltons, blankets, ponchos, shawls, &c. There are also three large hat factories producing all kinds of hats, four large boot and shoe factories, two glass factories, as well as two fireproof safe factories making also iron bedsteads and cooking stoves. There are, further, the following industries, many working on a large scale:—

Perfumery and soap 65, pharmaceutical products 128, safety matches 2, tobacco products 230, general preserves (meat, fruit and vegetables) 230, wines and spirits 490, breweries 10, vinegar 14, composite candles 1, non-alcoholic beverages and mineral waters 10, corsets and neckties 2, carriage builders 3, sweetmeats and confectionery 12, lard refineries 12, coffee roasters 20, rice polishing mill 1, coarse clay potteries 4, weighing machine makers 2, glove makers 3, iron foundries 5, furniture makers 20.

Besides the above there are a number of small industries which add their quota to the grand total.

**Catalogues.**—When catalogues are sent to Brazil in cases or packages they go to the custom-house, and the consignee has to pay a heavy duty on them, often without any benefit to himself or to the firm which sent them. Catalogues in English, and with the weights and measures in other than the decimal system, are almost invariably thrown on one side. To be of any use they ought to be written in French, Spanish, German, or preferably in Portuguese, and the weights and measures ought to be designated in the metric system.

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#### STEAM NAVIGATION ON THE UPPER YANGTZE RIVER.

The Acting British Consul at Ichang (Mr. H. F. Derry) has forwarded the following particulars of the various attempts made by steamers to negotiate the rapids of the Yangtze gorges on the journey up river to Chungking:—

In 1898 a small privately-owned steamer succeeded in making the trip, and in April, 1900, H.M.S. "Woodcock," and H.M.S. "Woodlark" both accomplished the journey. In the following June, the "Pioneer," a Clyde-built paddle steamer, reached Chungking and

*Steam Navigation on the Upper Yangtze River.*

returned to Ichang with the majority of the foreign community, who left Chungking on account of the Boxer troubles. This vessel had to be dragged through the Yeh T'an, the most formidable of the rapids, by means of two hawsers fastened at a point above the rapids. The "Pioneer" was sold to the British Government as a gunboat, and a German paddle-steamer, which was placed on the river in 1900, was wrecked in the rapids on her maiden voyage.

No further attempts to prove the commercial possibilities of the run to Chungking were made until late in 1909, when a Chinese company appeared on the scene with the "Shutung," a twin-screw vessel of 37 tons register, 115 feet long, 15 feet beam, and a draught of 3 feet. This vessel is fitted with a Yarrow water-tube boiler; she can develop 600 horse-power, and can steam 11 knots when towing a cargo-flat of 159 tons capacity, with accommodation for 80 passengers. In four years the "Shutung" has made some forty-seven round trips from Ichang to Chungking at all states of the water, during which she met with no mishaps other than grounding once and running on the rocks twice. The usual time for the up-river trips is from 5½ to 7 days, the down-river trip taking from 2 to 3 days.

Considering that the "Shutung," with a speed of only 11 knots and with the further disadvantages as regards resistance and manœuvring offered by two boats lashed together, can still make the trip from Ichang to Chungking in an average steaming time of 60 hours, it would appear that a suitably designed vessel of 12 knots should be able to run profitably.

The Ssichuan Steam Navigation Company (the owners of the "Shutung") have had a new vessel built for them on the Clyde of 350 tons carrying capacity, with engines of 1,600 h.p. and a speed of 14½ knots. This speed is greater than that usually considered as commercially profitable, but it is what Captain Plant of the "Shutung" considers the best for steaming through the rapids without using a tow line.

During 1913 the number of junks entering Ichang from Chungking and up-river was 13,972, whilst those clearing for Chungking and up-river was 9,214, a total of 23,186, or, assuming the average tonnage of the junks is 20 tons, a total tonnage of 463,720 tons. The junks take from a month to 6 weeks on the up journey and from 10 days to a fortnight on the down trip, and the lowest freight charge is £2 8s. per ton. The "Shutung" charges about £8 17s. 6d. for a trip of 6 days, but this charge must be reduced as soon as other steamers begin to ply in competition.

In conclusion, the Acting British Consul states that there are, of course, dangers and difficulties in connection with the running of a steamer service on the upper waters of the Yangtze, and many business men might consider the matter as a pure speculation, but on the other hand it must be remembered that success in such a venture means the realisation of very large profits.

Some further details on the subject may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall-street, London, E.C. (C. 2,663.)

## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 26th March contains a report of the discussion which took place in the Chamber of Deputies on March 25th, in regard to a Bill proposing to increase the rates of import duty on essences of neroli and of "petit-grain." The proposed rates of duty as adopted by the Chamber are as follows:—

	Volatile oils and essences	"General" Tariff.	"Minimum" Tariff.
<b>Proposal to Increase Import Duties on Essences of Neroli and Petit-Grain.</b>	Of neroli ...	3,750 frs. per 100 kilogs.	2,500 frs. per 100 kilogs.
	Of petit-grain	110 " " "	55 " " "

[*Note.*—Neroli is the essence derived from orange blossoms; "petit-grain" is that obtained from the leaves of the orange tree. These essences are at present dutiable under No. 112 of the French Customs Tariff at rates of 100 francs ("General" Tariff) and 50 francs ("Minimum" Tariff) per 100 kilogs.] (C. 2,681.)

[Franc = 96d.; 100 kilogs = 220.46 lbs. avoird.]

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of a Government Notice (No. 400 of 1914), dated 9th March, notifying for general information, that, under the provisions of Section 5 of Act No. 14 of 1911, all cattle, sheep, goats, and pigs arriving from Argentine ports will be quarantined at the port of entry for a period of 15 days after they have been examined and allowed to land by an officer of the Veterinary Department. (C.I.B. 8,242)

### NIGERIA.

The "Nigerian Customs and Trade Journal" for the 2nd March last notifies that by an Order (No. 3 of 1914) made under the Southern Nigeria "Customs Tariff (Amendment) Ordinance, 1911," the duties leviable on tobacco imported into Nigeria have been amended, with effect from 20th February, 1914, as follows:—

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Tobacco—		
Manufactured tobacco or snuff ... .. per lb.	s. d. 0 8	s. d. 1 0
Unmanufactured " " ... .. "	0 6	0 8
Cigarettes ... " " ... .. per 100	0 6	0 9

(C. 3,091.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BAHAMAS.**

With reference to the notice which appeared in last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the new Customs Tariff Act No. 1 of 1914, which came into force on the 23rd March, 1914, the following is a full statement of the rates of duty leviable thereunder on articles imported into and exported from the Bahama Islands—the old rates also being inserted for purposes of comparison:—

**FIRST SCHEDULE.**

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS ON IMPORTS.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Alcohol ... .. per proof gallon	0 5 0	0 5 0
Ale ... .. per gallon	0 1 0	0 1 6
Ammunition, ball ... .. per 100	0 4 2	0 4 2
Apples ... .. per barrel	0 2 6	0 2 6
Asses ... .. each	0 10 0	0 10 0
Barley ... .. per bushel	0 0 6	0 0 6
Beans ... .. "	0 0 6	0 0 6
Beer ... .. per gallon	0 1 0	0 1 6
Bicycles ... .. each	Bicycles and tricycles, 5s.	0 5 0
Biscuit, common ... .. per barrel	0 2 0	0 2 0
Bran ... .. per bushel	0 0 6	0 0 6
Brandy ... .. per proof gallon	0 10 0	0 14 0
Bread, common ... .. per barrel	0 2 0	0 2 0
Cabbages ... .. each	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Candles, tallow ... .. per lb.	0 0 0¾	0 0 0¾
Candles, other ... .. "	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Cane syrup ... .. per gallon	0 0 3	0 0 3
Cattle (cows and oxen) ... .. each	1 0 0	1 0 0
Cheese ... .. per lb.	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Chicken feed ... .. per bushel	Not specially tariffed.	0 0 6
Cider... .. per gallon	0 1 0	0 1 0
Cigarettes ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	40 %	50 %
Cigars ... .. "	½d. each and 20 % <i>ad val.</i>	Not specially tariffed
Cocoa in bean ... .. per lb.	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Coffee, raw ... .. "	0 0 1	0 0 1
Coffee, roasted or prepared ... .. "	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Colts ... .. each	1 0 0	1 0 0
Corn, whole or cracked ... .. per bushel	0 0 6	0 0 6
Cornflour ... .. per barrel	0 2 0	0 2 0
Corn meal ... .. "	0 2 0	0 2 0
Cordials containing not more than 40 per centum of spirits ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 %	25 %
Cottolene ... .. per lb.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Cotton duck, for making sails, <i>not lighter than 8 oz.</i> <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
[Italicised words are new.]		
Crude vaseline ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	Free	10 %
Dairy feed ... .. per bushel	Not specially tariffed.	0 0 6



## Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

## BAHAMAS—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Dogs ... .. each	0 2 6	0 10 0
Fillies ... .. "	1 0 0	1 0 0
Fish, dried or salted ... .. per lb.	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Flour, rye or wheat ... .. per barrel	0 3 6	0 3 0
Geldings ... .. each	Horses, £1	1 0 0
Gin ... .. per proof gallon	0 6 0	0 8 0
Goats ... .. each	0 4 0	0 4 0
Gunpowder ... .. per lb.	0 0 3	0 0 3
Hay ... .. per 100 lbs.	0 1 0	0 1 0
Hominy ... .. per barrel	0 2 0	0 2 0
Lard, lard substitutes, and lard compound ... .. per lb.	0 0 1	0 0 1
Liqueurs, containing not more than 40 per centum of spirits ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 %	25 %
Lumber ... .. per 1,000 feet	0 10 0	0 10 0
Marline ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
Mares ... .. each	1 0 0	1 0 0
Meat, dried, salted or cured ... .. per 100 lbs.	0 6 0	0 6 0
Molasses ... .. per gallon	0 0 3	0 0 3
Motor boats (the maximum amount of duty in respect of each boat not to exceed £5)... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	5 %
[The italicised words are new.]		
Motor Cars ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
Motor cycles ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	Not specially tariffed.	50 %
Mules ... .. each	0 10 0	0 10 0
Musical instruments and all parts thereof, attachments and records, other than toys ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
Nails, iron of all kinds ... .. per 100 lbs.	0 3 0	0 3 0
Nails of copper or composition other than yellow metal ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
[The italicised words are new.]		
Oakum ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
Oats ... .. per bushel	0 0 6	0 0 6
Oils, kerosene ... .. per gallon	0 0 3	0 0 3
Oils, olive, sperm, lard ... .. "	0 1 0	0 1 0
Oils, linseed and other unenumerated ... .. "	Palm oil and palm oil soap stock, cocoa-nut oil and cotton seed oil, free, essential, 20 % <i>ad val.</i> , other 9d. per gal.	0 0 9
Onions ... .. per barrel	0 4 0	0 2 0
Peas ... .. per bushel	0 0 6	0 0 6
Pistols ... .. each	1 0 0	1 0 0
Pitch ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
Porter ... .. per gallon	0 1 0	0 1 6
Potatoes ... .. per barrel	Seed potatoes, free; other, 4s. per barrel.	0 2 0
Revolvers ... .. each	1 0 0	1 0 0
Rice ... .. per 100 lbs.	0 2 0	0 2 0
Rope ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
Rosin ... .. "	10 %	10 %

## Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

## BAHAMAS—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Rum, in bottles ... .. per proof gallon	£ s. d. 0 5 0	£ s. d. 0 6 0
Rum, in wood ... ..	0 4 6	0 5 6
Seme twine... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
Sheep ... .. each	0 4 0	0 4 0
Shingles, Cypress, 4 ins. in width at butt per 1,000	0 2 0	0 2 0
" " 5 ins. in width at butt "	0 3 0	0 3 0
" " 6 ins. in width at butt "	0 4 0	0 4 0
" not Cypress ... ..	0 2 0	0 2 0
Soap, common washing ... .. per lb.	0 0 0½	0 0 0½
Spun yarn ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
Stout... .. per gallon	0 1 0	0 1 6
Sugar, white ... .. per 100 lbs.	0 6 0	0 6 0
" other than white ... ..	0 3 0	0 3 0
Swine ... .. each	0 4 0	0 4 0
Tar ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 %	10 %
Tallow ... ..	10 %	10 %
Tea ... .. per lb.	0 0 6	0 0 6
Tobacco, unmanufactured ... ..	0 0 3	0 0 3
" manufactured, other than fine cut ... ..	0 0 6	0 0 6
Tobacco, manufactured, fine cut ... <i>ad valorem</i>	40 %	50 %
Turpentine, spirits ... .. per gallon	{ Turpentine, 1s. 3d. per barrel. Turpentine Spirits, 3d per gallon. }	0 0 3
Typewriters... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	Free.	10 %
Vaseline, crude ... ..	Free.	10 %
Vehicles, to be drawn by horses, mules or donkeys ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	Not specially tariffed.	10 %
Water tanks... ..	{ Not specially tariffed. }	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Water pipes and fittings ... ..		
Wheat ... .. per bushel	0 0 6	0 0 6
Whisky ... .. per proof gallon	0 6 0	0 8 0
" " per dozen reputed quarts	0 12 0	0 16 0
Wines of all kinds... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 %	33½ %
Any liquors imported under the name of wines cordials or liqueurs and containing more than 40 per centum of spirit shall be rated for duty of customs as unenumerated spirits ... per gallon	0 5 0(a)	0 6 0
Articles not enumerated in this or the Third Schedule, nor exempted from duty of customs under any Act ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 % (b)	20 %

(a) On each degree over the strength of proof all spirits paid an additional duty of ½ l. per gallon.

(b) The following articles not now specifically mentioned in the tariff were previously accorded free entry:—Artist's materials, cedar, cocoanuts, cosmoline (crude), diaries, flax, garden hose and fittings, lignum vitæ, mahogany, mineral and other soap stock, potash, caustic soda, talc, watering pots, wedges for stone and wheelbarrows.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BAHAMAS**—*continued.*

**SECOND SCHEDULE.**

DUTIES OF CUSTOMS ON EXPORTS.

Articles.	Rates of Export Duty.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
Any living slip, sucker, or top of a pineapple separated from the pineapple, or any sisal plant	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
each	0 0 1½	0 0 1½
Cave and other earth ... .. per ton	0 10 6	0 10 6
Guano ... ..	0 10 0	0 10 0
Wrecked goods ... .. <i>ad valorem</i>	1½ %	5 %

**THIRD SCHEDULE.**

DUTY OF CUSTOMS FREE IMPORTS.

Advertising matter if of no commercial value and intended for free public distribution.

Alcohol, denatured.

All goods, wares and merchandise imported or taken out of bond for the use of—

- (1) the person appointed under the Royal Sign Manual to be Governor of the Colony ;
- (2) the Imperial or Colonial Government ;
- (3) His Majesty's Army or Navy ;
- (4) the officer holding the appointment of Inspector of Lighthouses under the Board of Trade in the Colony at the time of the coming into force of this Act.

Any animal or (wording slightly altered) thing imported into the Colony for some temporary purpose approved by the Governor-in-Council if satisfactory bond be given for the re-exportation thereof within ninety days (previously sixty days) and for the payment of a duty of customs of one and one-half per centum *ad valorem*.

Baggage, passengers' including wearing apparel, articles of personal adornment, toilet articles, and similar personal effects of persons arriving in the Colony ; but this exemption shall include only such articles as were actually owned by them and in their possession abroad at the time of or prior to their departure from a foreign country, and as are necessary and appropriate for the wear and use of such persons and are intended for such wear and use, and shall not be held to apply to merchandise or articles intended for other persons or for sale : Provided that in case of residents of the Colony returning from abroad all wearing apparel, personal and household effects taken by them out of the Colony to foreign countries shall be admitted free of duty of customs, without regard to their value, upon their identity being established under appropriate rules to be prescribed by the Treasurer : Provided further, that up to but not exceeding Twenty pounds in value of articles acquired abroad by such residents of the Colony for personal or household use or as souvenirs or curios, but not bought on commission or intended for sale, shall be admitted free of duty of customs.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BAHAMAS**—*continued.*

- Bank notes.
- Barometers.
- Barrels, if empty and for re-exportation.
- Bees, and bees' supplies.
- Birds, living, of every description.
- Boars.
- Boats propelled by machinery used exclusively as tenders for vessels in any port of the Colony.
- Boilers.
- Bolts, copper or composition.*
- Book-binding, tools and presses.
- Books, printed, but not books partly printed for manuscript additions.
- Boxes, if empty and for re-exportation.
- Botanical specimens.
- Bottles, empty glass.
- Bulbs, not edible.
- Bullion.
- Bulls.
- Calves.
- Cameras.
- Capstans.
- Cargo of vessel in distress if satisfactory bond be given for re-exportation and payment of export duty of customs.
- Ceiling, metal (previously 10 per cent. *ad valorem*).
- Cement.*
- Charts.
- Clippers, fruit.*
- Coal.
- Compasses and cards, ship or marine.
- Composition bolts.*
- Copper in sheets.
- Copper bolts.
- Copper and composition old, if unfit for use.
- Cotton, raw.
- Cotton gins.
- Cotton waste.*
- Crate ends and laths.
- Cutlasses.*
- Divi-Divi.
- Diving apparatus.
- Dyewoods and stuffs.
- Dynamite.
- Electrical apparatus and appliances.
- Empty cigar boxes.
- Engine packings.
- Engines, steam, oil, gas or electric.
- Engravings, unframed.
- Ensigns, British.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BAHAMAS**—*continued.*

- Felting for vessels' bottoms.  
 Fencing, wire.  
 Fibre machines.  
 Fertilizers.  
 Field glasses.  
 Fish, including shell fish, fresh, not preserved.  
 Fish ova.  
 Foals.  
 Fresh meat.  
*Fruit clippers.*  
 Fruits, fresh tropical.  
 Game.  
 Gas machines and engines.  
 Gas-making machines.  
 Gasolene.  
 Glass bottles, empty.  
 Glasses, field.  
*Hoes.*  
 Ice.  
 Ice machines and all materials to be used in manufacturing ice or  
*providing cold storage.*  
 Insecticides.  
 Iron, old, fit only to be re-manufactured.  
 Iron piles.  
 Iron rails, spikes and parts for trailways or tramways.  
 Lathes.  
 Laths for crates.  
 Launches propelled by machinery, used exclusively as tenders for  
 vessels in any port of the Colony.  
*Machetes. (a)*  
 Machines, agricultural, certified for farm use only.  
   " fibre.  
   " for laundry purposes and accessories.  
   " for making rope.  
   " for making soda water.  
   " for the manufacture of any native product.  
   " for sawing, working and dressing lumber.  
   " run by any power whatever.  
   " sewing.  
   " steam, oil, gas, electric or heat.  
   " steering.  
   " all parts thereof.  
 Manures.  
 Maps.  
 Marine glasses.  
*Mattocks. (a)*

(a) Previously "budding knives," "pruning shears," and "pruning saws," were specifically mentioned in the free list.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BAHAMAS**—*continued.*

- Meat, fresh.
- Memorial windows.
- Metalline ore.
- Metal roofing, siding and ceiling (previously 10 per cent. *ad valorem*).
- Mills, agricultural or for use in manufactories.
- Mills, corn.
- Mineralogical specimens.
- Monumental tablets.
- Nails for railways and tramways.
- Nails of yellow metal.*
- Naphtha.
- Natural history specimens.
- Oil engines.
- Orange sizers.
- Ova of fish.
- Passengers' baggage. (*See under Baggage, passengers'.*)
- Packages, for the exportation of native produce.
- Paper bags.
- Paper boxes.
- Paper, wrapping.
- Pamphlets.
- Petrol.
- Petroleum, crude.
- Photographs and photographic materials.
- Pickaxes (previously 20 per cent. *ad valorem*).
- Pictures, unframed.
- Picture post-cards, representing persons, scenes or products of the Colony.
- Piles, iron.
- Plants.
- Poultry.
- Presses, power.
- Printed books, but not partly printed books for manuscript additions.
- Printers' type and material (previously "printers' type and material other than of paper").
- Pruning shears.
- Railings for grave enclosures.
- Rails for railways and tramways.
- Rams.
- Raw hides.
- Rolling stock for railways and tramways.
- Roofing, metal (previously 10 per cent. *ad valorem*).
- Roots, not edible.
- Rope machinery.
- Salt.
- Scientific instruments and apparatus (if passed by Governor in Council as imported for purposes of scientific research).

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**BAHAMAS**—*continued.*

- Scythes.
  - Seeds, not edible.
  - Sewing machines.
  - Shrubs.
  - Siding, metal (previously 10 per cent. *ad valorem*).
  - Siphon bottles and siphons.
  - Sleepers for railways and tramways.
  - Spars.
  - Specie.
  - Specimens of botany, mineralogy and natural history.
  - Sponge.
  - Stallions.
  - Staves, heads and hoops for construction of barrels and other packages for packing.
  - Steam engines.
  - Steel rails for railways or tramways.
  - Steering machines.
  - Stills.
  - Surgical instruments and appliances and parts thereof.
  - Telephones.
  - Telescopes.
  - Thermometers.
  - Tins, if empty and for re-exportation.
  - Tombstones.
  - Tortoise shell.
  - Tow.
  - Tropical fruits, fresh.
  - Trucks, for railways and tramways.
  - Trees.
  - Turtle, not preserved.
  - Type, printers'.
  - Union Jacks.
  - Vessels, lighters or other craft brought into the Colony for repairs and not intended for use in the Colony after such repairs have been effected.
  - Wax.
  - Wheeled invalid chairs.
  - Windlasses.
  - Windmill pumps.
  - Wire, fencing.
  - Wool.
  - Yellow metal in sheets.
- The casing or covering or receptacle, both outer and inner, ordinary and usual commercial package of, any goods, wares or merchandise, whether of wood, paper, cloth, tin, or any other metal or material, exclusive of trunks and valises.

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NOTE.—The italicised words are new, and if classed as "unenumerated," the articles would be subject to a duty of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under the previous tariff.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BAHAMAS**—*continued.*

## FOURTH SCHEDULE.

## GOODS PROHIBITED TO BE IMPORTED.

Books, printed paper, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious or of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

Copyright works, unauthorised reprints of.

Dredges, capable of being used for sponging.

Firecrackers over  $\frac{1}{4}$  inch in diameter and 2 inches in length.

Infected cattle, sheep, or other animals; and hides, skins, horns and hoofs; or anything which the Governor-in-Council may on sanitary grounds by Order in Council prohibit to be imported.

Meat, provisions, and vegetables, and any article intended for human food which is unfit for human consumption.

*Milk, skimmed, in tins.*

Oleomargarine, butterine, or other similar substitute for butter—if invoiced or described or labelled as butter.

Tea, adulterated with spurious leaf, or with exhausted leaves, or containing so great an admixture of chemical or other deleterious substances as to make it unfit for use.

The Act further provides, as previously, for a surtax of 10 per cent. of the amount of the above duties leviable on alcohol, ale, brandy, gin, porter, rum, stout, whisky, wines and any liquors imported under the name of wines, cordials or liqueurs and containing more than 40 per cent. of spirit.

**Surtax Duty  
on Liquors.**

Goods, wares and merchandise liable to duty of customs under this or any other Act, other than alcohol, ale, brandy, cider, cigarettes, cigars, cordials, gin, liqueurs, porter, rum, stout, tobacco, whisky and wines when not originally shipped with the intention of being brought into the Colony, and when brought into the Colony although the requisite information for perfect entry of the same cannot be ascertained or obtained, shall in lieu of such duty of customs, be charged a duty of customs of  $33\frac{1}{3}$  per cent. on the value at the Port of Entry, or on the price which they shall realise at auction when sold and delivered for local consumption, at the option of the treasurer.

**Duty on Goods  
not Regularly  
Imported.**

The provisions hitherto in force regarding the rebate of customs duties allowed on lumber for fitting up fruit vessels, goods for use of H.M.'s service, for the Governor and for the Inspector of Lighthouses, kerosene oil for fuel, tobacco and motor cars are re-enacted, as well as the duty of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. *ad valorem* for bonding goods in addition to any customs duties which may be leviable.

**Rebates, &c.**



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BAHAMAS**—*continued.*

The following provisions respecting the free admission of registered articles are new:—

The Treasurer may register articles exported from the Colony, such as watches, guns, and motor boats, which in his judgment are capable of identification, and articles so registered shall be admitted duty free upon re-importation into the Colony. Provided that no article upon which a drawback of duties of customs has been allowed shall be admitted duty free.

**Registered  
Articles to be  
Admitted  
Duty Free.**

The Act is to continue in force for 3 years and from thence to the end of the next session of the Legislature. (C. 3034.)

**MAURITIUS.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of "The Exportation of Plumage Birds Ordinance, 1914" (No. 3 of 1914), dated 3rd March, 1914, which provides that the Governor may prohibit by Proclamation the exportation of any bird or of its plumage or skin from the Colony of Mauritius.

**Ordinance to Provide  
for Prohibition of  
Export of Wild  
Birds and their  
Plumage.**

**MONTSERRAT.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 778-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 26th March last, giving particulars of Ordinances which have been introduced into the Presidencies of St. Christopher-Nevis, Antigua, and Virgin Islands to regulate the importation, storage and disposal of opium, the Board of Trade have now received copy of "The Opium Ordinance, 1913" (No. 4 of 1913), which has been passed by the Legislative Council of Montserrat.

The provisions of this Ordinance are the same as those specified for the other Presidencies of the Leeward Islands in the notice referred to above, and the Ordinance is to come into operation on a day to be named by the Governor by Proclamation.

**Opium  
Ordinance.**

**GERMAN NEW GUINEA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Order of the Governor of German New Guinea, which was to come into force on the 1st January last, increasing from 50 pfennige to 5 marks per piece the export duty on skins of crown pigeons, parts of such skins and feathers of crown pigeons exported from the Protectorate, and imposing the following export duties on cassowary and egret feathers:—

**Export Duties on  
certain Birdskins  
and Feathers.**

Cassowary feathers ... 25 marks per kilog. net, but not less than 50 pfennige.

Egret feathers ... 1,000 marks per kilog. net, but not less than 1 mark. (C. 2,894.)

[Mark (100 pfennige) = 11s. 8d. ; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.]

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DUTCH EAST INDIES.**

The Board of Trade are informed, through the Foreign Office, that, in virtue of recent Customs decisions, the following articles are to pay duty, on importation into the Dutch East Indies, at the rates shown below:—

<b>Customs Decisions.</b>	
Free ... ..	Copra; Asbestos millboard (a kind of packing); Hemp tubes or hose, imported separately, whether cut into lengths or not, with a diameter of 8 cm. or more, measured flat and on the outside; Automobile fire-engines.
6 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	Chamotte mortar, used, <i>inter alia</i> , for manufacturing fire-proof bricks; Awa-cement (used for strengthening ordinary cement and excluding clamp); Unworked wooden carriage-thills and hood-bows, which have to be cut and planed to the required length and thickness, painted and furnished with iron or plate fittings.
10 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	Hemp tubes or hose with a diameter of less than 8 cm., measured flat and on the outside, not imported together with an article which is free of duty; Genuine cotton batik (imitation batiste).
12 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	Palmin (purified coconut fat).

Apparatus for moving wagons (used, *inter alia*, for enabling one person to move loaded railway wagons) are to be dutiable according to their composition. (C. 8,132 13; C. 3,103.)

**PORTUGAL.**

The "Diario do Governo" for the 30th March contains a Decree of the same date authorising, under certain conditions, the importation from the 30th March until the 31st July, 1914, of 43,000,000 kilogrammes of foreign wheat for consumption in Portugal and the Azores. Wheat imported under the terms of this Decree is to be subject to Customs duty at the rate of 1.5 centavos per kilogramme.

Of the quantity of 43,000,000 kilogrammes mentioned above, 12,500,000 kilogrammes is to be used in Portugal for the manufacture of bread, alimentary pastes and biscuits (having to be imported for this purpose by registered makers of the articles in question), and 500,000 kilogs. is allotted for consumption in the Azores, and is to be cleared through the Custom house of Ponta Delgada. (C. 3,188)

100 centavos (1 escudo) = about 3s. 10d. (present value) · kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.]

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***PORTUGAL**—*continued.*

With reference to the notice at pages 726-727 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th March respecting a Portuguese Ministerial Order relative to goods bearing marks, emblems, or crowns of the former Monarchical régime, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Minister at Lisbon reporting

that he has been informed by the Portuguese Government that the Order in question prohibited the importation only of such goods as were marked with emblems of the Monarchical régime in Portugal; and that, in respect of this Order, instructions have been sent to the Customs Authorities that such marks do not in themselves constitute sufficient reason for impeding the entry of goods from abroad.

H.M. Minister adds that the above-mentioned instructions were published towards the end of last month, and indicate that the previous Order has been withdrawn. (C. 3,163.)

The "Diario do Governo" for the 2nd April contains a Portuguese Law (No. 130, dated the 2nd April) providing that the import duties on rye and maize may, under certain conditions, be reduced by the Portuguese Government in times of scarcity of those cereals. The reduced rates of duty are to be fixed by the Government in Decrees which will be issued to give effect to the Law. These rates will be valid only for a period of 45 days from the date of their publication in the "Diario do Governo," and must be renewed or altered every 40 or 45 days until the expiration of the period during which importation at reduced rates is allowed.

The Law also provides that 15,000,000 kilogrammes of maize produced in Portuguese Colonies may be imported into Portugal each year at the reduced rate of duty of 0.1 centavo per kilogramme. It further authorises the Government to permit the importation of maize up to the 30th May next at the rate of 0.9 centavo per kilogramme, and of 3,000,000 kilogrammes of rye, at the same rate of duty, up to the 30th April next; a Decree of the 4th April, published in the "Diario do Governo" of the same date, carries into effect this authorisation. As regards the 15,000,000 kilogrammes of maize produced in the Portuguese Colonies which may be imported under the Law in question at the reduced rate of 0.1 centavo per kilogramme, the Decree provides that 7,000,000 kilogrammes may be imported from the Province of Mozambique, 7,000,000 kilogrammes from the Province of Angola, and 1,000,000 kilogrammes from other Portuguese Colonies.

[Escudo (100 centavos) = about 3s. 10d. (present value); kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.]

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***PORTUGAL (CAPE VERDE ISLANDS).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Portuguese Presidential Decree regulating the whale fishing industry in the waters of the Cape Verde Archipelago.

**Customs Provisions in connection with the Whale Fishery.**

Article 6 of the Regulations provides that whale oil, whale bone, ambergris and manures shall be subject to export duty as follows:—

Whale oil and whalebone—			
Exported to foreign ports	...	...	5 per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .
"    national	"	...	2 " "
Ambergris—			
Exported to foreign ports	...	...	20 " "
"    national	"	...	10 " "
Manures manufactured from the remains of whales—			
Exported to foreign countries	...	3	" "
"    Portuguese territory	...		Free.

Article 8 provides that all material for use in whale fishing or in extracting the oil shall be exempt from duty.

Article 9 provides that the privilege of "temporary importation" shall be conceded in respect of receptacles or other packing materials destined for use in exporting industrial products derived from whales.

(M. 2,690.)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

A Circular of the United States Treasury Department (T.D. 34256) notifies that the present Regulations in T.D. 33211\* to give effect to the Act of March 2nd, 1897, for preventing the importation into the United States of impure and unwholesome tea, are re-enacted, with effect from the 1st May, 1914, with the exception of paragraphs 19, 22, 30, 31, 34 and 40, which are revoked as regards tea shipped from abroad on and after the 1st May, 1914, and replaced by revised paragraphs. Tea shipped from abroad prior to the 1st May, 1914, will come under the present Regulations.

Particular attention is directed to paragraph 22 of the revised Regulations, which relates to the examination of tea for artificial colouring or facing matter. ("Read method," with additions and modifications.)

Copies of both of the above-mentioned Circulars 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.

\* See the notice at page 33 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd April, 1913.

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

A Circular of the United States Treasury Department (T.D. 34255), dated the 9th March, amends the regulations contained in Circular T.D. 33823\* respecting the ascertainment of the number of the yarn in imported cotton cloth (this article being dutiable, under the United States Tariff, according to the average number of the yarns contained therein). The amendment has reference to the allowance for regain when samples of cotton cloth are dried to bone dryness in the process of ascertaining the number of the yarn. This allowance, originally fixed at 7 per cent., is now increased to  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

Copies of both of the above-mentioned Circulars 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.

With reference to the notice at page 403 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th November last, respecting an Act of the United States Congress which provides that all articles imported from foreign countries for the purpose of exhibition, and articles and material imported solely for use in constructing, installing, and maintaining foreign buildings and exhibits at the Panama-Pacific

**Panama  
International  
Exposition.—  
Duty-free  
Admission of  
Exhibits, &c.**

International Exposition, may be admitted free of the payment of duty, Customs fees, or charges, a Circular of the Treasury Department (T. D. 34260) contains the Regulations governing the duty-free admission of exhibits, &c. under the above-mentioned provision of the Act.

These Regulations may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Treasury Department Circular T.D. 34262 directs attention to the fact that it is prohibited to import into the United States by post nursery stock as defined in the Plant Quarantine Act of the 20th August, 1912, as also all growing or living plants, seeds, and other plant products for propagation, except field, vegetable, and flower seeds. This prohibition does not, however, apply to such plants or plant products ordered by, or intended for and addressed to, the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C.

**Prohibition of  
Importation by  
Post of Nursery  
Stock.**

With reference to the provision in paragraph 650 of the United States Tariff for the free entry of paper twine for binding wool of the sheep, hair of the camel, and other like animals, and all wools and hair on the skin of such animals, a Circular of the Treasury

**Customs Treat-  
ment of  
Paper Twine.**

\* See the notice at page 525 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th December, 1913.

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

Department (T.D. 34268) directs Collectors of Customs to assess duty upon paper twine at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* (as manufactures of paper) under paragraph 332 of the Tariff, unless a declaration of the shipper is attached to the invoice, and an affidavit is submitted by the importer, stating that the twine is to be used for the purposes mentioned in paragraph 650 of the Tariff, and unless Collectors of Customs are satisfied that it is of a character which is chiefly used for such purposes.

With reference to the notice at pages 414-415 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th November last, respecting the regulations (T. D. 33806) governing the temporary duty-free admission into the United States of models of women's wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use as models in their own establishments, under subsection 4 of paragraph J. of Section IV. of the Tariff Act, a Circular of the Treasury Department (T.D. 34273) provides that in future Collectors of Customs shall require models of women's wearing apparel to be marked for identification by means of a cord and lead or tin seal, the cord to be run through the article and all trimming thereon, where necessary, in such manner as to prevent the removal of the cord and seal without destroying the article. A tag is to be attached to the cord, and upon it will be stated the name of the port at which the article was imported, the entry number, name of importer, and the number of the bond. The seals and tags will be affixed at the expense of the importer.

So much of paragraph 8 of T. D. 33806 as requires models of women's wearing apparel to be indelibly marked, stamped, cut, or slashed is revoked.

As it has been represented to the Department that it is impracticable for the importers to secure from the foreign shippers invoices for models of women's wearing apparel which contain statements of the *value* of each kind of fabric, lace, embroidery, trimming, or lining contained in the garment, that requirement of paragraph 8 is amended to read as follows:

Invoices covering articles imported as models of women's wearing apparel shall state the character of the material from which made and the quantity and kind of each fabric, lace, embroidery, trimming, and lining contained therein, and the total value of each completed garment or article.

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

**Customs  
Decisions.**

Treasury Department respecting the application of the United States Tariff Act of the 3rd October, 1913, which have recently been received at the

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

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Narrow strips of cotton cloth, approximately 4 inches wide and from 5 to 6½ yards in length, dutiable as bandings (T.D. 34284) ... ..</i>	262	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
<i>Camels' hair press cloth mats, dutiable as manufactures of wool ... ..</i>	288	35 % ..
<i>Goats' hair press cloth mats, or combination of camels' hair and goats' hair press cloth mats (goats' hair being the element of chief value) dutiable as non-enumerated manufactured articles (T.D. 34285)</i>	385	15 % ..
<i>Terry cloth, Turkish towelling, and similar fabrics are to be classified as pile fabrics (T.D. 34287) ...</i>	257	40 % ..
<i>Bibles.—Portions of the Old or New Testament imported separately (T.D. 34288) ... ..</i>	414	Free
<i>Jute webbing under 12 inches in width (T.D. 34296)...</i>	262	25 % <i>ad val.</i>

*Linings, &c. of tea containers.*—Linings, labels, cardboard ends, &c. of containers of tea, when packed in packages of less than 5 pounds, are parts of such containers, and should therefore be included in the appraised value thereof. The labels should also be included in the value of the containers. (T.D. 34295.)

**CHILE.**

The Chilean "Diario Oficial" for the 21st February contains the text of a Law (No. 2884), dated the 8th February, which accords exemption from import duty in respect of carriages and automobiles, spare parts, material for consumption, and other sanitary requisites and articles destined for the Poor Law Authorities (*Asistencia Publica*) of Santiago and Valparaiso. The Law provides that the amount of duty remitted is not to exceed 20,000 pesos (of 18*d.*) in respect of goods imported for the authorities of each town. (C. 3.181.)

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

With reference to recent notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the Regulations on the subject of food products of animal origin imported into the Argentine Republic, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree, dated the 28th February, and promulgated in the "Boletin Oficial" of the 9th March, which provides as follows:—

The following regulations concerning the receptacles of food products of animal origin, proposed by the National Health Department, are hereby approved:

1. In accordance with the regulations in force, manufacturers or importers of products of animal origin are hereafter required to

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### ARGENTINE REPUBLIC—continued.

indicate clearly on the labels of each receptacle the kind of substance of which each preserved food is composed, *i.e.*, if the preserved food is fish, it must be stated whether it is tunny, sardines, &c., and similarly with meat of domestic or other animals. Unless this requirement is complied with, the importation of the products will not be allowed.

2. The labels must also contain the name of the manufacturer and place of origin, in accordance with the provisions of the regulations already quoted.

3. A period of six months (which may not be extended), to count from the date of the official publication of this Resolution, shall be given in order that interested persons may conform to the conditions laid down in the foregoing articles, they being warned that, should they not do so, they will incur the penalties provided by the regulations in force.

The regulations here laid down are not to apply to goods which are shipped from foreign ports before the expiration of the six months' period above referred to, even though such goods arrive at an Argentine port after the lapse of that period. (*Este plazo debe comprenderse para las mercaderías cargadas en vapores que salgan de puertos extranjeros a partir de la fecha del vencimiento del plazo acordado, el cual será improporjable.*) (C. 3,069.)

## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### RUSSIA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart) reports that, according to the local press, the Municipality of Tsaritsin is petitioning for the construction of a railway line from that town to Sleptsov (near Vladikavkaz) to form an addition to the proposed Tiflis-Sleptsov line across the Caucasus (see p. 358 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th November last). The object of this new line is to obtain a shorter and more direct route between Tiflis and Moscow, and, should the petition be favourably received, the railway journey between these two places will be shortened by 1,000 versts (about 663 miles), and will be more convenient than the Moscow-Baku-Tiflis route. The Tsaritsin Municipality is therefore requesting the support of the Moscow Town Council, as several other lines are being projected in connection with the Moscow-Tiflis route. (C. 2,969.)

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports, on the authority of the local press, that a new line of cargo steamers is to be started by a St. Petersburg company at the beginning of the new navigation season, to run between Riga, Windau, Libau and St. Petersburg. (M. 10,017.)

**Proposed New  
Cargo Steamship  
Service  
for the Baltic.**



*Shipping and Transport.***GERMANY.**

With reference to the notice on p. 673 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th March relative to the enlarged inland waterway from Stettin to Berlin, the Board of Trade are informed, from a reliable source, that the cost of carriage between the Baltic coast and points inland will be cheapened by the new waterway, which, however, will be available chiefly for the carriage of goods in bulk. As far as the export from Germany is concerned, it must not be forgotten that there exists a specially cheap railway tariff for goods carried to the coast for export beyond Europe. Probably Silesian iron will benefit chiefly among German exports, and thus there might be created a serious competition to Rhenish-Westphalian iron products. The cheaper rates generally will, however, probably favour imports into Eastern and Central Germany more readily than exports therefrom—for these imports have not so far enjoyed the benefits of any cheap railway tariffs inland. The great benefit, however, will be for Stettin, as a town, and its immediate "hinterland."

On that part of the waterway from Stettin to the sea which it is intended to deepen further, the charges for ships of 2,000 to 2,500 cubic metres nett capacity will be 2 pfennigs per ton; for larger vessels the charge will be 4 pfennigs per ton. (C.I.B. 4,337.)

100 pfennige = 1 mark = 11.8d.; cubic metre = 35.3148 cu. ft.

**ROUMANIA. GREECE.**

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Braïla (Mr. J. Pitts) reports that a Piræus and Constantinople firm has established a fortnightly service of steamers for cargo and passengers from Braïla to Piræus, calling at Galatz, Sulina, Constantinople, Smyrna, Mitylene, Chios, and Salonica, and accepting cargo at through rates for all Greek ports. (C.I.B. 8,419.)

**MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.****CANADA.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that, according to an article published in the "Canadian Mining Journal," the investigations on electric smelting of iron ore in Europe which were carried out by the Canadian Government in 1906 (see pp. 617-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th June, 1907) have had useful results, and a company at Toronto has evolved a type of electric furnace specially adapted for the smelting of Canadian magnetite iron ores.

The metal produced is said to be very sound and fluid, and when used for steel casting gave very clean surfaces, such as are ordinarily obtained only in grey iron castings. (C.I.B. 7,243.)

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

The following figures of the estimated production of certain minerals in British Columbia in 1913, as compared with 1912, are taken from the "Preliminary Review and Estimate of Mineral Production in 1913." issued by the British Columbia Bureau of Mines:—

	1912.		1913*.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
		Dols.		Dols.
Gold ... ..		5,877,942	—	6,049,526
Silver ... .. oz.	3,132,108	1,810,045	3,569,642	2,027,557
Lead ... .. lbs.	44,871,454	1,805,627	54,205,594	2,130,280
Copper ... ..	51,456,537	8,408,513	46,042,379	7,021,463
Zinc ... .. "	5,358,280	316,139	7,100,000	340,800
Coal ... .. long tons	2,628,804	9,200,814	2,136,694	7,478,429
Coke ... .. "	264,333	1,585,998	285,123	1,710,738
Building materials ... ..		3,435,722		3,400,000
Total value ... ..	—	32,440,800	—	30,158,793

\* Estimated.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

**GERMANY.**

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 8th April, the production of pig-iron in Germany during March showed a slight decrease when compared with the figures for the corresponding month of 1913, the respective figures being 1,602,714 metric tons and 1,629,463 metric tons. The total production for the first quarter of the year was 4,614,730 metric tons, as against 4,734,685 metric tons for the first three months of 1913. (X. 5,924.)

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

**FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).**

H.M. Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. T. P. Porter) has furnished the following statistics of the production of minerals in Madagascar during the year 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1912.	1913.
Gold dust ... .. ozs.	64,185	58,015
Graphite ... .. metric tons	2,732	6,314
Corundum ("corindons industriels") ... .. "	469	1,099
Rock crystal ... .. "	56½	50
Quartz, opaque and coloured... .. "	9½	5

(C. 2,984.)

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***CHINA (LEASED TERRITORY OF KWANTUNG).**

In forwarding a translation of the recently issued regulations for the control of mining in the Province of Kwantung, H.M. Consul at Dairen (Mr. R. Boulter) remarks that the mining industry in the Leased Territory as yet shows few signs of development. Beyond several small deposits of gold ore in the Chinchou and Port Arthur districts no minerals of value appear to have been discovered in sufficient quantities to justify the expenditure of large sums in their exploitation. The coal mine at Tung-chia-kau is costly to work as the seams lie at a considerable depth. In 1911 the mine produced 2,268 tons of coal, which were sold locally.

The translation of the mining regulations, which came into force on 9th November, 1913, may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 3,016.)

**YARNS AND TEXTILES.****BRITISH INDIA.**

The following statement, showing the quantity of cotton yarn spun, and of cotton woven goods produced, in British India and the Native States during the ten months ended January, 1911, 1912, and 1913, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

		Ten months ended January		
		1911.	1912.	1913.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	... .. Lbs.	514,840,675	578,781,314	571,450,460
Grey and bleached piece goods	... } Lbs. 171,181,385 } =Yards 737,233,776	171,181,385	180,017,755	167,373,245
Coloured piece goods	... } Lbs. 51,481,047 } =Yards 218,088,221	51,481,047	62,784,989	60,293,231
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods)	... } Lbs. 1,362,414	1,362,414	1,558,474	1,907,253
Hosiery	... .. " 454,692	454,692	416,100	427,668
Miscellaneous goods	... .. " 62,322	62,322	185,766	112,130
Total of woven goods	... .. "	224,541,860	244,993,084	230,113,527

## 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 11th April, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.					
Wheat	...	...	...	...	31s. 5d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	26s. 8d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	18s. 4d.

For further particulars see p. 167.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 9th April, 1914, was **Cotton Statistics.** 48,880 (including 461 bales British West Indian, 602 bales British West African, 833 bales British East African, and 268 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the fifteen weeks ended 9th April was 1,787,235 (including 3,363 bales British West Indian, 1,972 bales British West African, 7,771 bales British East African, and 1,316 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 9th April was 8,091, and during the fifteen weeks, 138,767.

For further details see p. 167.

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### BRAZIL.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at São Paulo (Mr. G. F. Atlee) on the trade of the State of São Paulo in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The number of bags of coffee exported from the State of São Paulo during 1913 was 10,229,245, as compared with **Coffee Trade of Sao Paulo.** 8,934,719 in 1912.

The coffee trade during the first half of the year passed through one of the most serious crises in its history. January started with type 4 coffee quoted at 7·8 milreis per 10 kilogs. (*i.e.*, the Santos arroba); with very few fluctuations the price then declined steadily till the end of June, when the quotation was only 5·8 milreis. This heavy drop equals 16s. a bag (of 60 kilogs.) and can only be attributed to a series of exceptional circumstances. Among these was the tightness of money in Europe, and some important failures in some of the chief markets of consumption which made credit more difficult to obtain from bankers. The bull speculators being unable to finance their positions, were obliged to liquidate as best they could, and the excessive height to which they had forced prices naturally curtailed consumption: the demand during all this period was very irregular and only on a small scale. The last two crops also produced more than the prominent bulls had estimated and speculated on. These factors upset the whole coffee trade, and a general feeling of uneasiness prevailed.

Many of the most prominent dealers bought steadily in June for September delivery, paying an advance of 200 to 300 reis on the prices for June delivery.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***BRAZIL**—*continued.*

During the second half of the year the season commenced on relatively low prices and some 2,000,000 bags were sold at low rates. During September, news was received from the interior that prospects for the next crop (1914-15) were very poor, and that it would be one of the smallest known for the past twelve or fifteen years.

Following this, heavy entries and monetary embarrassments brought about a decline, and with constant rumours of failures and curtailment of credit the price dropped to about 5.15 milreis. The foreign markets are reported as being well supplied, and Santos still holds a stock of some 2,400,000 bags. On the other hand it must be taken into consideration that prices around 50 milreis per cwt. are attractive to the São Paulo trade generally, and in particular to the consuming markets, as they must leave a fair margin of profit.

1,000 reis = 1 milreis = 1s. 4d.

**BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.**

H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that the quantity of rubber exported from Pará, Manáos, Iquitos, and Itacoatiara, *viá* Pará, during the month of February, 1913 and 1914, was as follows:—

—	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
February, 1913—	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
To United States ...	884,895	171,235	506,487	225,061	1,788,278
To Europe ...	1,446,290	296,658	237,560	811,959	2,792,467
Total ...	2,331,185	467,893	744,047	1,037,020	4,580,745
February, 1914—					
To United States ...	601,752	187,772	504,816	553,796	1,848,136
To Europe ...	1,957,763	179,519	229,803	992,237	3,359,322
Total ...	2,559,515	367,291	734,619	1,546,033	5,207,458

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 8,416.)

**ARGENTINA.**

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that, according to the Journal of the Argentine Ministry of Agriculture, application has been received from the Japanese Latin-America Society for permission to carry on agriculture in Argentina. The Society would try the cultivation of the tea plant, the mulberry (for breeding silk worms), and the rice plant. It is further announced that the Society would erect mills for cleaning and treating rice, factories for preparing tea and making receptacles for that commodity.

The Society has applied for Government land in the National Territories, and the Director of Rural Economy has recommended the granting of the application.

(C. 3,017.)

## MISCELLANEOUS.

### UNITED KINGDOM

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for April\*, based on 5,856 statistical returns, *viz.*, **Labour Market in March.** 3,102 returns from trade unions (relating to 988,164 members), and 2,754 returns from employers (relating to 1,295,134 workpeople), employment in March showed no marked change as compared with February, and was still good. There was some falling off in iron and steel manufacture, but the engineering and shipbuilding trades continued busy. The woollen and worsted industries improved, but linen and jute declined. The building and wood working trades showed a further seasonal improvement, and employment at coal mines remained very good.

It was reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for labour in the shipbuilding trades. There was also a deficiency of women in the clothing trades and in the linen trade at Dunfermline.

Compared with the high level of March, 1913, employment generally showed a decline. The coal mining, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding and textile trades were not so active, and there was a considerable decrease in the number of pig-iron furnaces in blast. On the other hand, there was a substantial improvement in the tinplate trade, and some upward movement in the building, woodworking, printing and glass trades.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and three months ended March, 1914, will be found on p. 168.

#### Bankruptcy Statistics.

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### SEYCHELLES.

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance, 1914" (No. 3 of 1914), dated 19th February, which provides that no person shall establish any wireless telegraph station or instal or work any apparatus for wireless telegraphy in the Colony unless licensed by the Governor. (C. 3.178.)

#### Wireless Telegraphy Ordinance.

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### RUSSIA (POLAND).

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that a cement factory in Volhynia is starting another factory near Grodno, which will chiefly supply cement to the Grodno fortress now under construction. The factory will commence working in the middle of this year.

Two Polish cement works and a cement factory in Volhynia have entered into an agreement with the Russian Military Authorities to

\* For list of principal contents, see p. 163.

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA (POLAND)—continued.**

supply 5,000,000 barrels of cement (the quantity has now been increased to 7,000,000 barrels) during the eight years 1913-20 for the construction of the fortress of Grodno and for improvements at the fortresses of Kovno, Novogiorgievsk, and Ossowiec. It is also reported that the Ivangorod fortress will be renovated, the work starting in 1915.

The Syndicate of Polish Cement Works, which has been in existence for some years, has been renewed till 1st January, 1915. The Syndicate consists of eight works and is now said to have joined the Cement Syndicate of Upper Silesia. The sale of cement (in barrels of 170 kilogs. net) by the Syndicate has been as follows during recent years:—

					In Russian Poland and Russia.	To Fortresses.	Total.
					Barrels.	Barrels.	Barrels.
1909	...	...	...	...	805,000	62,000	867,000
1910	...	...	...	...	1,036,000	69,000	1,105,000
1911	...	...	...	...	1,375,000	202,000	1,577,000
1912	...	...	...	...	1,360,000	346,000	1,706,000
1913	...	...	...	...	1,238,000	747,000	1,985,000

The proposed output of the cement works in Poland which belong to the Syndicate is 2,950,000 barrels during 1914 and 3,400,000 barrels during 1915.

The expected output of the factories which do not belong to the Syndicate is 500,000 barrels in 1914 and 1,240,000 barrels in 1915.

(C. 1,941.)

**GERMANY.**

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 7th April, there was a

**Capital Invested  
in Industrial  
Enterprises.**

considerable decrease in the amount of capital invested in industrial enterprises in Germany during the first quarter of 1914 when contrasted with the fourth quarter of 1913, the figures amounting to 212,693,000 marks and 290,363,000 marks respectively. There was also a slight decrease compared with the first quarter of 1913, when the amount invested was 222,373,000 marks. The following are the approximate amounts, in marks, invested in the more important branches of industry during the first quarter of 1914:—Transport, 58 millions; electricity and gas, 42½ millions; trade (other than banking), 21½ millions; metals and machinery, 21½ millions; banking, 17½ millions; foodstuffs, 13 millions; chemical industries, 7¾ millions; mining, foundries, &c., 5½ millions; building, 4½ millions.

Mark = 11·8d.

(X. 5,015.)

*Miscellaneous.***FRENCH WEST AFRICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Dakar (Captain C. Braithwaite Wallis) has forwarded the following particulars relative to the **Trade in 1912.** trade of French West Africa in 1912, as compared with the preceding year.

The total value of the **imports** into French West Africa amounted to 134,781,982 francs in 1912, as compared with 150,817,649 francs in 1911. About half of these imports were received by Senegal, the figures for that Colony being 67,859,907 francs in 1912, as compared with 74,743,558 francs in 1911.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles and classes of merchandise imported in 1911 and 1912 :—

Merchandise.	1911.	1912.
	Frs.	Frs.
Cottons other than "Guinea cloth" ... ..	34,705,900	31,276,652
Guinea cloth ... ..	7,491,810	5,140,858
Miscellaneous cotton goods ... ..	6,504,443	6,228,786
Rice ... ..	7,771,468	6,938,629
Coal ... ..	7,769,131	10,041,171
Preserved foods ... ..	1,827,069	1,425,240
Flour ... ..	2,114,040	2,125,389
Biscuits ... ..	1,456,816	1,470,052
Kolas ... ..	4,379,078	3,705,238
Sugar ... ..	4,140,755	3,937,431
Tobacco ... ..	4,391,854	3,639,643
Building materials ... ..	2,723,038	2,209,800
Soap ... ..	1,163,844	1,261,371
Kerosene ... ..	1,531,025	1,580,895
Machinery, hardware, and metal goods ... ..	15,162,909	10,351,419
Metals ... ..	7,173,102	4,113,413

**Exports** in 1912 from French West Africa were valued at 118,567,231 francs, as compared with 117,125,103 francs in 1911. Senegal was the chief exporting colony, with 56,019,804 francs, Dahomey coming next with 21,451,317 francs, and French Guinea third with 20,057,925 francs. The exports of rubber from French Guinea in 1912 amounted to 2,040,589 kilogs., valued at 15,095,689 francs; 1,376,000 kilogs. of rubber, valued at 8,256,498 francs, were exported from the Ivory Coast, 207,237 kilogs., valued at 1,077,011 francs, from Senegal, and 162,067 kilogs., valued at 866,087 francs, from Upper Senegal and Niger. (C. 2,885).

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.; 25 francs = £1.



## 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 March, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

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

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

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the April issue:—The Labour Market in March; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Trade Unions in 1912; Profit Sharing Abroad; Production, Consumption, &c., of Coal.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

*Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1913. Vol. XLVIII., Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops in England and Wales, with Summaries for the United Kingdom. [Cd. 7,334.] Price 3½d.*

This return shows the total produce and yield per acre of the principal crops in each county of England and Wales during 1913, with summaries for the United Kingdom. Statistics relating to the weather conditions of the year in England and Wales, compiled from the reports of the Meteorological Office, are also included.

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\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsoby, 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.*

The total production of the principal crops in the United Kingdom in each of the past three years is shown in the following table:—

Crops.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
Wheat ... ..	1,723,000	1,533,000	1,519,000
Barley ... ..	1,290,000	1,299,000	1,465,000
Oats ... ..	2,837,000	2,869,000	2,878,000
Beans ... ..	207,000	209,000	204,000
Pens ... ..	99,000	105,000	91,000
Potatoes ... ..	7,520,000	5,726,000	7,605,000
Turnips and swedes ... ..	21,670,000	24,062,000	25,320,000
Mangolds ... ..	9,215,000	10,138,000	9,276,000
Hay (all kinds)... ..	11,656,000	14,024,000	15,395,000
Hops ... ..	16,000	19,000	13,000

**COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.**

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
<b>Annual—</b>		
780	British Guiana, 1912-13 ... ..	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13 ... ..	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13 ... ..	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912 ... ..	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912 ... ..	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13 ... ..	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13 ... ..	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912 ... ..	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912 ... ..	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13 ... ..	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912 ... ..	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13 ... ..	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13 ... ..	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13 ... ..	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
<b>Miscellaneous—</b>		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey ... ..	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria ... ..	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes ... ..	8½d.

## 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.

- Forestry in the Belgian Congo.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 7th April.  
 Beet Sugar Market in Spain.  
 "Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 2nd April.  
 Crop Results in Portugal in 1913.  
 "Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 2nd April.  
 The Rubber Position.  
 "Straits Budget" (Singapore), 5th March.  
 Crop Prospects in France.  
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 7th April.  
 Cook Industry in Spain.  
 "Journal of the French Chamber of Commerce of Barcelona," February.  
 Vegetable Ivory in Ecuador.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 24th March.

#### Machinery and Engineering.

- Testing of Sand for use in Concrete.  
 "Engineering News" (New York), 12th March.  
 Flameless Surface Combustion.  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 2nd April.  
 The Balboa Foundry for the Panama Canal.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 26th March.  
 Internal Stresses, with Application to Reinforced Concrete Beams.  
 "Engineering News" (New York), 12th March.  
 Power for Flour Mills.  
 "Canadian Miller" (Montreal), April.  
 Over-wet Concrete: Some Tests on Strength.  
 "Engineering News" (New York), 12th March.  
 Hard Water for Boiler Feed.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 26th March.  
 Bricks: Application in Engineering Work.  
 "Engineering News" (New York), 12th March.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Granite Industry in Russia  
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 29th March.  
 Coal Market in Upper Silesia.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 29th March. (X. 5,013.)  
 Open Hearth Rails: Production in the United States in 1913.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 26th March.  
 Iron and Steel Industry in Upper Silesia in 1913.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th April. (X. 5,029.)  
 Coal Syndicate's Operations in Rhenish Westphalia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th March. (X. 5,011.)

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- By-Products from Gases generated in Forges. (Second Article.)  
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 2nd April.  
 Smelting Industry in Canada in 1913.  
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 20th March.  
 Coal Market in South Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th March. (X. 5,014.)  
 Mineral Production of the Philippine Islands.  
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 4th April.  
 Iron and Steel Industry in Germany.  
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 28th March.  
 Iron Market in Rhenish Westphalia.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 30th March. (X. 5,028.)  
 Iron and Steel Market in France.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th March. (X. 5,001.)  
 Pig Steel from Ore in the Electric Furnace.  
 "Iron Age" (New York), 26th March.  
 Coke Market in Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd April. (X. 5,013.)  
 Iron Market in South-West Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 31st March. (X. 5,031.)  
 Steel Industry of Canada.  
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 20th March.  
 Iron Market in Upper Silesia.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th April. (X. 5,029.)  
 Coal Market in the Ruhr District.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th April. (X. 5,012.)

#### Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Shipping Services between France and Indo-China.  
 "Journal des Transports" (Paris), 4th April.  
 Georgian Bay Canal Scheme.  
 "Canadian Miller" (Montreal), April.  
 Railway Policy of British Columbia.  
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 20th March.  
 Railway Electrification in New Zealand.  
 "Australia Mining Standard" (Sydney), 5th March.  
 Railway from Tangier to Fez.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 4th April.  
 Railway Results in France (1st Article).  
 "Journal des Transports" (Paris), 4th April.

## Foreign and Colonial Publications.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

**Textiles and Textile Materials.**

- Cotton Market: International.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd April.  
 (X. 5,053.)
- Cotton Goods Trade in Asiatic Turkey.  
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 4th April.
- Silk: Bleaching, Dyeing and Finishing.  
 "Possell's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), March.
- Woolen Industry in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th March. (X. 5,016.)
- Bleaching, Dyeing, and Printing Textiles—Hydron Colouring.  
 "Revue Textile" (Paris), 28th Feb.
- Weighting Silk: New Method.  
 "Possell's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), March.
- Silk Market—General.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th April.  
 (X. 5,055.)
- Spinning: New Invention.  
 "Revue Textile" (Paris), 28th Feb.
- Spinning and Weaving in North Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 2nd April.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

- South Africa: Bankruptcies, &c. in 1913.  
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 14th March.
- Australia: Commonwealth Oversea Trade in 1913.  
 "Journal of Commerce of Victoria" (Melbourne), 18th Feb.
- Belgian Congo: Economic Condition.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 3rd April.

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

- French Indo-China: Trade and Commerce in 1913.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 5th April.
- Colombia: Development of the North West Districts.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 16th March.
- Austria-Hungary: New Capital Issues in 1913.  
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd April.
- Brazil: Trade and Commerce in 1913.  
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 4th April.
- Germany: Reichsbank Clearings during 1st Quarter of 1911.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th April.
- Danish West Indies: Trade and Commerce in 1913.  
 "Daily Consular Reports," 11th March

**Miscellaneous.**

- Typewriter and Stationery Supplies: Openings.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 19th March.
- Cinema Film Industry in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd April.
- Soap in the Red Sea Markets.  
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 23rd March.
- Electrical Appliances in Turkey.  
 "Journal des Tarifs et Traités" (Paris), 26th March.
- English and Metric Scales on Plans and some New Conversion Tables.  
 "Engineering News" (New York), 12th March.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

**British India—**

- Census of 1911: Vol. I.—Part I., Report; Part II., Tables.
- Forest Bulletin No. 24: Note on Turpen-tines of Pinus Khasya, P. Merkusii, and P. Excelsa.

**Canada—**

- Department of Marine and Fisheries—Marine Report for 1912-13.
- Department of Railways and Canals—Railway Statistics for 1912-13.
- Department of Railways and Canals—Canal Statistics for 1913 Navigation Season.
- Statistics regarding operations of Express Companies in 1912-13.
- Department of Mines—Report on Mineral Production in 1912.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA—**

- Report of Royal Commission on Coal in British Columbia.
- Report for 1912 of Chief Inspector of Machinery.
- Report for 1913 of Superintendent of Insurance.
- Preliminary Estimate of Mineral Production for 1913.

**Australia—Victoria Year Book, 1912-13.****South Africa—**

- Official Trade Returns for 1913.

**British East Africa—Handbook, 1912.****Trinidad and Tobago—Year Book, 1914.****France—British Chamber of Commerce in Paris, Report for 1913.****Portugal—**

- Trade and Navigation in 1911 in Portuguese).
- Agricultural Statistics for 1911-12: Summary (in Portuguese).
- Census of 1911: Report (in Portuguese).
- Emigration in 1912 (in Portuguese).

**Austria-Hungary—Brünn Chamber of Commerce: Report on Trade and Industry in 1911 (in German).****United States—Thomas' Register of American Manufacturers, 1914.****Cuba—Directory, 1914 (in Spanish).****Peru—Directory, 1914 (in Spanish).****Argentina—Budget for 1914 (in Spanish)**

## 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 15 weeks ended 9th April, 1914 :—

	Week ended 9th April, 1914.	15 Weeks ended 9th April, 1914.	Week ended 9th April, 1914.	15 Weeks ended 9th April, 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	9,610	1,349,477	5,578	58,316
Brazilian ... ..	12,777	126,252	121	6,850
East Indian ... ..	1,681	38,586	215	12,712
Egyptian ... ..	21,997	227,723	1,108	54,952
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,815*	45,197†	769	5,937
Total ... ..	48,880	1,787,235	8,091	138,767

\* Including 461 bales British West Indian, 602 bales British West African, 833 bales British East African, and 268 bales foreign East African.

† Including 3,363 bales British West Indian, 1,972 bales British West African, 7,771 bales British East African, and 1,316 bales foreign East African.

### Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 11th April, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
<b>Week ended 11th April, 1914</b> ... ..	<i>s. d.</i> 31 5	<i>s. d.</i> 26 8	<i>s. d.</i> 18 4
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1907 ... ..	26 8	23 3	18 7
1908 ... ..	30 11	26 1	17 7
1909 ... ..	38 7	27 8	19 2
1910 ... ..	33 7	23 5	18 3
1911 ... ..	30 3	25 2	18 3
1912 ... ..	35 4	30 2	22 1
1913 ... ..	31 3	27 8	19 2

\* 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.

**Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.**  
**Number of Receiving Orders and Administration Orders under Sec. 125**  
**(Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in the under-**  
**mentioned Principal Trades and Occupations during the period indicated:—**

	March.		Three months ended March.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	No. 307	No. 319	No. 304	No. 387
Total gazetted ... ..				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general ... ..	4	6	9	11
Auctioneers, estate and house agents ... ..	3	1	6	6
Bakers ... ..	6	12	19	31
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers ... ..	—	2	4	12
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ... ..	7	5	15	20
Builders ... ..	17	11	37	30
Butchers and meat salesmen ... ..	12	15	31	22
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c. ... ..	5	2	8	4
Cabinet makers and upholsterers ... ..	2	4	3	9
Carpenters and joiners... ..	3	2	5	6
Carriage, coach, etc., builders ... ..	2	1	7	1
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ... ..	4	1	15	10
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	—	1	2	3
Clothiers, outfitters, &c. ... ..	4	3	7	5
Coal and coke merchants and dealers ... ..	5	5	15	14
Colliers, miners, &c. ... ..	2	3	6	8
Confectioners and pastry cooks ... ..	5	1	12	12
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants ... ..	3	2	11	6
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c. ... ..	—	—	6	7
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c. ... ..	6	10	18	25
Drapers, haberdashers, &c. ... ..	5	12	18	19
Electricians and electrical engineers ... ..	2	1	6	3
Engineers and foundries ... ..	3	2	6	7
Farmers and graziers ... ..	20	16	49	47
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. ... ..	4	9	17	16
Furniture dealers and makers ... ..	3	2	9	6
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners ... ..	3	1	12	4
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. ... ..	7	12	21	27
Grocers ... ..	22	14	67	44
Ironmongers ... ..	3	1	3	4
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths ... ..	2	1	10	8
Merchants, general ... ..	5	3	9	11
Milliners, dressmakers, &c. ... ..	2	—	7	6
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	2	1	4	5
Provision merchants ... ..	2	1	5	4
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. ... ..	12	14	33	35
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers ... ..	3	1	10	3
Saddlers and harness makers ... ..	1	—	6	2
Stationers ... ..	2	—	3	1
Tailors ... ..	8	9	21	27
Tobacconists, &c. ... ..	3	2	11	4
Travellers, commercial, &c. ... ..	4	4	8	11

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

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

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

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

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

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

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 124.

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.*

### TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES IN LONDON OF THE SELF-GOVERNING DOMINIONS.

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

Dominion of Canada ... ..	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
Commonwealth of Australia. ...	72, Victoria Street, S.W.
New South Wales ... ..	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
Victoria ... ..	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
Queensland ... ..	409, West Strand, W.C.
South Australia ... ..	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
Western Australia ... ..	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
Tasmania ... ..	56, Victoria Street, S.W.
Dominion of New Zealand ... ..	13, Victoria Street, S.W.
Union of South Africa ... ..	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

### BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade :—

<b>Argentina</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires.
<b>Balkan States</b>	<i>See</i> Turkey.
<b>Belgium</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). 2, Rue de la Bourse, Brussels.
<b>Egypt</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London.)
<b>France</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
<b>Italy</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
<b>Persia</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
<b>Portugal</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Gordon, Lisbon.
<b>Russia</b> ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, St. Petersburg. <i>Branches</i> in Odessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
<b>Spain</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —15, Calle de San Agustin, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
<b>Tunis</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
<b>Turkey</b> ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.). 34-35, Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople. <i>Branches</i> .—51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria. 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens, Greece. 1, Strada Academiei, Bucharest, Roumania. 47, Kniez Mihalova Ulitcha, Belgrade, Servia. (Correspondents at Salonica and Beirut). British Chamber of Commerce at Smyrna, Local Houscher, 21, Smyrna.

N.B.—The majority of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which can be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.



## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

## Part II.—Unemployment.

## (Applications to the Umpire.)

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

307. Workmen employed in steel works, tin-plate works, &c., in the manufacture or repair of trolleys or wagons for conveying material in the works.

308. Workmen engaged in rivetting together metal parts or metal and leather parts of motor-cycle seats.

(This may involve reconsideration of decision 1333.)

Any representations with reference to any of the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 1st May, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after 4th May, 1914.

## EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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

**Decisions by the Umpire.**

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

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

1445. Workmen engaged

(1) in building on the site urinals, shelters of iron and similar structures; or

(2) in the preparation in a workshop of ironwork of such structures. (Application 288.)

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

1444. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making charges for small-arms ammunition.

*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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