

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.]

July 23, 1914.

[No. 921

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. 276.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Sacking, Matting and Rope made in Sweden from Wood-pulp Cellulose	23rd July, 1914	265
Plush, Imitation Leather, and Woolen Curtain Material—Norwegian Contract offering	" " "	217
Grey Cloth—Egyptian Contract offering	16th " "	150
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms - Argentine Contract offering	11th June, "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
Satin—Montreal enquiry... ..	28th May, "	489
"Salino-Sodio"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th " "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609
Wheat of 1913-14 Season from Western Australia	26th Feb., "	553
Antimony Ore and Regulus from Chungking	19th " "	495
Trunk and Bag Lining—United States Enquiry	" " "	446

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	218
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	276
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	272

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

CANADA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that he has received the following enquiries from firms in the Dominion:—

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

A company in Manitoba wishes to receive catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of drills, dynamite and mining machinery. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,943a.)
Drills; Dynamite; Mining Machinery.

The foreman of the pattern shop of an Ontario company desires catalogues of United Kingdom makers of concrete reinforcing and of ornamental lamp posts. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,943b.)
Concrete Reinforcing; Ornamental Lamp Posts.

A trader in Ontario wishes to receive catalogues from United Kingdom makers of hydrants, pumps, and sewage disposal and waterworks' supplies. The catalogues are required in connection with small isolated water and sewerage systems. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,943c.)
Hydrants; Pumps; Sewage Disposal and Waterworks' Supplies.

A company in Montreal, already representing three United Kingdom manufacturers, wishes to secure the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of chemicals, edible oil, and manufacturing confectioners' supplies. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,935.)
Chemicals; Edible Oil; Confectioners' Supplies, &c.

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned may obtain the names and addresses of the respective enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 16,819.)

A Vancouver firm makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of pin tickets, price tags, shipping tags, gummed labels and stickers, and also of pencils, office stationery and supplies, who are desirous of doing business in British Columbia.
Tickets, Tags, Labels, &c.; Pencils, Office Stationery, &c.

Enquiry is made by a Canadian firm for the names of United Kingdom firms open to import supplies of Manitoba caviare; it is also desired to get into touch with United Kingdom importers of lumber.
Market sought for
Manitoba Caviare and Lumber.

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

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

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. 17,037.)

A United Kingdom company manufacturing malt extract wishes to get into touch with Canadian resident firms who can undertake the sale of this article.
Canadian Agents wanted for Sale of Malt Extract.

A Toronto firm wishes to obtain samples and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of various kinds of twine.
Twine.

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

* * * * *

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

A company has been incorporated in the Province of Ontario, with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500), to carry on the business of grain millers, warehousemen, &c., and also to act as a navigation company, general forwarding agents, &c. See
Milling Plant; Warehouse Equipment, &c.
Note‡. (C.I.B. 16,690.)

An iron works company in Ontario is erecting a new foundry at a cost of 50,000 dols. (about £10,270) for which new machinery will probably be required. See
Iron Foundry Plant.
Note‡. (C.I.B. 16,689.)

A trader in Alberta contemplates the purchase of a steam laundry to be set up in a town in British Columbia. See *Note*‡. (C.I.B. 16,943d.)
Steam Laundry Plant.

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

AUSTRALIA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the Agent-General for Victoria that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of 20 miles of vulcanised rubber electric light wire for tracklocking.
Electric Light Wire.

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

* See note at foot of next page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

Sealed tenders, accompanied by samples, will be received by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the said address, up to 11 a.m. on 9th September. *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary. See Note†.* (C.I.B. 17,186.)

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 44 tons of *copper rod*, 109·56 tons of *copper plates*, 19·86 tons of *Yorkshire iron angles*, 347·49 tons of *steel boiler plates*, 212·2 tons of *brass boiler tubes*, and 23·82 tons of *seamless copper tubes*,

for locomotives.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be *obtained** from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 23rd September.* *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary. See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,940.)

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

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust (Melbourne) for the supply and delivery of special work, points and crossings (Contract No. 52).

Copies of the specification, form of tender, and drawings, may be *obtained* from the office of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, Dominion Chambers, 59, Williams Street, Melbourne, on payment of £2 2s., which will be returned upon receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. Sealed tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received by the Chairman of the Trust at the above address up to noon on 5th August.* *A preliminary deposit of at least 1 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with drawings, may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of points and crossings at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 16,939.)

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 2nd September, by the Supply and Tender Board, Adelaide, South Australia, for the supply and delivery of 1,476 *best straight axles*, 1,952 *cast*

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

steel centres, 2,400 carriage and wagon tyres, 9 crank axles and 6 sets of wheels and axles complete.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with drawings, may be *obtained*,* on payment of £3 16s., from the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *seen* at the office of the South Australian Inspecting Engineer in London, Mr. S. A. Strickland, 85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.

NEW ZEALAND.

A report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand to the effect that tenders are invited by the Public Service Stores Tender Board at Wellington for the supply and delivery of (1) 5,000 yds. of *army tent duck canvas*, (2) 15,000 yds. of *canvas for labels*, (3) 100 reams of *carbon paper*, (4) 2,000 *copper earthplates*, (5) 200 reams of *brown paper*, (6) 5 tons of *sulphate of copper*, (7) 1½ tons of *copper wire*, (8) 100 miles of *rubber insulated wire*, and (9) 40 tons of *bronze wire*.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be *obtained* on application to the Controller of Stores, Post and Telegraph Department, Wellington, New Zealand, where also samples may be *seen*.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Chairman, Public Service Stores Tender Board, Wellington, New Zealand, up to 5 p.m. on 18th August.†

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., together with a specimen of the brown paper required, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 17,040.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports that tenders are invited by the Corporation of Invercargill for the supply, delivery, and erection of a telescopic, two-lift steel gas holder of not less than 250,000 cubic feet capacity, together with tank. Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the Engineer, Gas Department, Invercargill, New Zealand, on payment of £1, which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Gasholder," and accompanied by duplicate plans of the gasholder and tank it is proposed to supply, will be received by the Town Clerk, Invercargill, New Zealand, up to 4 p.m. on 28th November. *A cheque for 5 per cent. of the value of the offer, drawn on a bank in Invercargill, must accompany each tender as a preliminary deposit.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom builders of gasholders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 17,154.)

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

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

Openings for British Trade.

NIGERIA.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies, acting on behalf of the Government of Nigeria, invite tenders for the supply of

Locomotives ;	(1) 40 <i>locomotives</i> , and (2) 230 <i>bogie covered goods</i>
Goods Wagons and	<i>wagons</i> , 150 <i>bogie low-sided goods wagons</i> , 41 <i>bogie</i>
Brake Vans.	<i>brake vans</i> , and 140 <i>four-wheeled covered goods</i>

wagons.

Forms of tender and all particulars may be *obtained*, on and after 27th July, from the office of the Crown Agents, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., on payment of a deposit of £5 each for (1) and (2), which will be returned upon receipt of a *bonâ-fide* tender. Sealed tenders will be received by the Crown Agents at the above address up to noon on 11th August. (C.I.B. 17,184.)

EGYPT.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of

Brass Rings	(1) 6,500 brass rings and 2,000 brass dees ; and
and Dees ;	(2) 10,000 yards of blue cotton calico.
Blue Calico.	

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

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 17th August in the case of (1), and 7th September in the case of (2), and will remain open for 7 days. Enquirers should quote the reference number M.E. 1914/48 or M.E. 1914 42, respectively.

Copies of the specifications and conditions may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,929 : 17,036.)

The "Journal Officiel" of 13th July notifies that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, on behalf of the Municipality of Port Said, for the building of the air compressing station and laying the engine foundations at Port Said (Contract

Building of	by the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, on behalf of the Municipality of Port Said, for the building of the air compressing station and laying the engine foundations at Port Said (Contract
Air Compressing	
Station.	

No. III.).

Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 15th August, by the Controller-General, Main Drainage Department, Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, from whom copies of the conditions of tender, drawings, and other relevant documents may be *obtained** on payment of £E. 2 (£2 Is.), which will not be refunded.

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

*Openings for British Trade.***RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that, according to the "Pravitelstvennei Vyestnik" (St. Petersburg) of 24th June/7th July, sanction has been given to the Municipality of Tiflis to raise a loan of 336,000 roubles (about £35,500) for the extension and improvement of the existing water supply, and to the town of Piatigorsk to raise a loan of 1,000,000 roubles (about £105,500) for the improvement of the water supply, the construction of an electric power station, a covered market, cold storage accommodation, a "people's palace," and additions to the Town Hall.

(C. 5,941.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railway Authorities for the supply of 1,000 metres of *red plush*, 900 metres of *imitation leather* for seat coverings, and 1,550 metres of *woollen curtain material*. Copies of the conditions of tender and further particulars may be seen at "Hovedstyrets (Maskindirektörens) kontor, Norges Statsbaner," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Vognudstyr," will be received up to 10 a.m. on 14th August. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential*.

A copy of the specification and conditions, together with samples of the materials required, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Metre = 1.094 yards.

(C.I.B. 16,873.)

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 13th July announces that tenders are invited for the supply to the Royal Arsenal at Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto of **galvanised iron sheets**. The total value is estimated at 148,364 lire (about £5,930), divided into four lots, as follows: 63,587 lire for Spezia, 28,657 lire for Naples, 27,270 lire for Venice, and 28,850 lire for Taranto. Tenders will be received up to 6th August, and should be addressed "Al Sig. direttore generale dei servizi amministrativi, Ministero della Marina," Rome, or to the Royal Arsenal at Spezia, Naples, Venice, and Taranto.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a shoe company in that city desires to get into communication with a United Kingdom firm specialising in the manufacture of **ladies', infants' and children's shoes**.

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

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

United Kingdom shoe manufacturers may obtain the name and address of the company on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to the British Consulate-General, New York. (C.I.B. 17,145.)

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.

EXHIBITIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Notification has been received of the 5th International Cycle, Motor Cycle, Cycle Car, Light Car and Accessories Exhibition promoted by the Cycle and Motor Cycle Manufacturers and Traders Union, Ltd., to be held at Olympia, London, from 23rd to 28th November, 1914. Particulars may be obtained from the Secretary of the Union, The Towers, Coventry. (C. 5,751.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Bilbao (Mr. A. M. Madden, C.M.G.) reports that the General Association of Office Employees at Bilbao proposes to hold an international exhibition of office furniture, typewriting, calculating and duplicating machines and other office requisites, between the 15th and 31st August, 1914. Applications for space must be made before 31st July to the "Asociacion General de Empleados de Oficina de Vizcaya, Bailen 5-7," Bilbao.

A copy of the provisional programme (in Spanish), together with a résumé in English of its contents, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of office requisites at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.; the résumé may also be seen at the Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade, 28, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. (Ex. 6,570.)

PEKING GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITY.

Samples and Models desired for Technical Section.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Peking (Mr. W. P. Ker) reports that the Chancellor of the Chinese Government University at Peking is desirous of obtaining samples and models of engineering products of United Kingdom manufacture that would be representative of the best and latest work.

The University, which has been in existence for over 15 years, since 1908 has been specialising in the various branches of the sciences and is now developing into such a position that it is expected the various Chinese Government services will be able, within the next few years, to fill their responsible offices from amongst the University Graduates.

Chinese students have not the same opportunities as those of Western countries, where manufacturing processes may be seen in actual operation, and the University is anxious to obtain representative collections of samples, models or other methods of demonstration which cover the following branches of technical science:—

- Material used in road-building.
- Material used in building construction.
- Constructions in reinforced concrete.
- Railway materials and signal systems.

Peking Government University.

Bridge and roof constructions.
 Constructions of cranes.
 Various metals with data regarding strength, &c.
 Bolts and screws.
 Wire rope with data regarding strength, &c.
 Modern sewage schemes and irrigation schemes and harbour constructions.
 Mining machinery, stamping mills, &c.
 Cupolas for the various processes.
 Tools used in mining, various kinds of safety lamps, &c.
 Valves and cocks.
 Various constructions of steam engines, steam turbines and boilers.
 Workable size of oil engines.
 Workable size of dynamo, motors and transformers.
 Electric cables and wires.
 Telegraph and telephone equipment.
 Water wheels and turbines.
 Pumps.
 Gas producing plants.
 Various Technical-Chemical processes.

The advantages which may be gained to British trade through the students learning from samples and models of British make are too obvious to need enumeration.

The Consulting Engineer to the University is now in the United Kingdom in connection with this matter, and will be glad to hear from United Kingdom firms who are willing to assist. His name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom firms on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,698.)

CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following telegram from the International Agricultural Institute at Rome regarding the estimated production of crops in the undermentioned countries:—

Wheat—Italy, 92,516,000 cwts., or 19·5 per cent. below last year's production. United States, 498,226,000 cwts., or 21·8 per cent. above last year's production.

Rye—Prussia, 180,836,000 cwts., or 0·9 per cent. below last year's production.

Barley—Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia), 29,810,000 cwts., or 12·9 per cent. below last year's production. United States, 90,427,000 cwts., or 18·4 per cent. above last year's production.

Oats—Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia), 25,584,000 cwts., or 10·3 per cent. below last year's production. United States, 343,146,000 cwts., or 7·1 per cent. above last year's production.

Linseed—United States, 9,000,000 cwts., or 0·8 per cent. above last year's production.

NEW TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE FOR THE GOLD COAST.

With reference to the notice on p. 625 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th December, 1913, relative to proposed new legislation regarding trade marks in the Gold Coast Colony, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of the "Trade Marks Ordinance, 1914" (No. 5 of 1914), which came into operation on 4th May last.

A register of trade marks is to be kept by the Registrar, Supreme Court, Accra, to whom all applications for registration must be sent. Registration will be effective for a period of 14 years, which may be prolonged for a further similar period if application is made within two months before the expiry of the last registration.

Any person who has registered a trade mark in Great Britain will be entitled to register that mark in the Gold Coast Colony in priority to other applicants, the registration to have the same date as the application for registration in Great Britain.

Any person who has duly registered his trade mark in Great Britain, on giving notice to the Chief Customs Officer that goods are being imported into the Gold Coast bearing a mark so nearly resembling his own as to be calculated to deceive, may have such goods detained by the Customs Authorities until the matter has been decided by law.

The text of the Ordinance 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. 5,344.)

OIL PROPERTIES IN MEXICO.

Agreement between the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, and the United States of America.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Foreign Office that Notes* have recently been exchanged between His Majesty's Government and the United States Government, and between the Netherlands Government and the United States Government on the subject of oil properties in Mexico, the effect of which is as follows:—

The three Governments agree that they will withhold all diplomatic support from their respective subjects, or citizens, who claim directly or indirectly any right, title, or interest in oil properties in Mexico, which they have acquired since 20th April, 1914, or may hereafter acquire directly or indirectly, by reason of the cancellation of contracts, leases or other forms of conveyance, or by reason of the confiscation or taking by *de facto* authorities of properties, in which the subjects or citizens of the countries in question are interested, on the ground of default in contractual obligations or non-compliance with legal requirements, provided such default or non-compliance was unavoidable because of military operations or political disturbances in Mexico.

* Published as a White Paper—Cd. 7463. Price 1d., and obtainable from the usual Sole Agents for Government publications.

Oil Properties in Mexico.

It should be distinctly understood, however, that this agreement will not apply to any case in which the failure of the British, Dutch, or United States owner of an interest in oil properties in Mexico to perform his contractual obligations or to comply with a legal requirement was not the direct result of the political unrest prevailing in Mexico at the time of default, or to any case of *bona fide* transfer.

(C. 5,881.)

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH
POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to April, 1914, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the four months ended April. The corresponding figures for 1913 and 1912 are added for comparison:—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). FOUR MONTHS ended APRIL.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). FOUR MONTHS ended APRIL.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia*	32,860,000	36,637,000	48,808,000	38,992,000	37,255,000	42,579,000
Germany	175,992,000	181,744,000	181,453,000	136,880,000	163,026,000	165,614,000
Belgium	59,973,000	61,654,000	62,686,000	48,325,000†	46,919,000	48,600,000
France	111,469,000	113,042,000	120,304,000	84,560,000	90,462,000	88,395,000
Spain	12,566,000	17,488,000	15,546,000	13,833,000	14,147,000	12,796,000
Italy‡	46,822,000	49,190,000	47,872,000	30,881,000	31,730,000	33,329,000
Austria-Hungary... ..	49,630,000	45,915,000	50,070,000	34,666,000	36,282,000	36,659,000
Egypt|| ... ..	8,177,000	9,069,000	9,468,000	12,857,000	11,179,000	11,942,000
United States	124,567,000	128,045,000	137,302,000	161,569,000	165,643,000	149,204,000
Brazil	19,632,000	23,627,000	16,418,000	21,486,000	21,308,000	19,923,000
Japan}	23,898,000	26,726,000	26,122,000	14,844,000	19,474,000	21,367,000
British India	34,782,000	41,133,000	42,940,000	57,097,000	58,484,000	60,013,000
Australia	25,638,000	24,719,000	26,151,000	19,773,000	21,158,000	26,092,000
British S. Africa	13,555,000	13,925,000	14,136,000	7,376,000	9,804,000	8,769,000
United Kingdom	206,941,000	218,053,000	218,462,000	151,508,000	170,361,000	173,533,000

* European, Russo-Finnish, and Black Sea Frontiers.

† Value of principal articles only.

‡ Including silver bullion.

|| Including bullion.

‡ Exclusive of trade with Taiwan

(Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

A comparison of the total figures for the five months ended 31st May, 1914, is possible for five countries, as follows, *viz.*:—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). FIVE MONTHS ended MAY.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). FIVE MONTHS ended MAY.		
	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	219,936,000	224,700,000	225,826,000	171,817,000	203,375,000	208,913,000
Belgium	74,920,000*	76,589,000	77,237,000	61,537,000*	57,977,000	61,842,000
France	138,999,000	141,197,000	148,119,000	107,725,000	112,740,000	113,212,000
United States	157,001,000	155,904,000	171,433,000	197,255,000	205,447,000	181,963,000
United Kingdom	251,155,000	269,939,000	267,116,000	190,341,000	214,219,000	215,585,000

* Value of principal articles only.

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

The latest figures available as regards other countries from which returns are received by the Board of Trade are as follow :—

	1912.	1913.	1914.	1912.	1913.	1914.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Switzerland (3 months) ..	17,967,000	17,667,000	17,501,000	13,084,000	12,394,000	13,674,000
Mexico (2 months) ...	2,890,000*	3,805,000*	2,254,000*	2,925,000	2,558,000	3,077,000
Argentina† (3 months) ...	15,573,000	21,730,000	19,630,000	19,284,000	30,979,000	24,390,000
Canada (3 months) ...	28,551,000	35,624,000	27,252,000	13,018,000	15,849,000	14,897,000

* Including bullion and specie.

† Including silver bullion.

Note.—The foregoing figures are exclusive of bullion and specie, except where otherwise stated.

The values stated for the latest year shown are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are :—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at “declared” values; for the first quarter of 1911, however, about one-third of the exports from Germany were returned at official values. *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.*

In the case of Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Switzerland, Italy, Austria-Hungary, Egypt, Argentina, Japan, Canada, and the United Kingdom, the import figures given in the above summaries represent imports for home consumption. In all cases the export figures are intended to represent exports of domestic produce. In most cases, however, they include a certain amount of “nationalised” goods, *i.e.*, goods originally imported for consumption, and which, if dutiable, have been charged with duty, but which are subsequently re-exported.

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the “Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 15th July, 1914,” to be obtained (price 5d., post free 6½d.), either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream’s Buildings, Fetter Lane, London, E.C., and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Brazil (São Francisco do Sul).—The British Vice-Consul at São Francisco do Sul (Mr. R. O'N. Addison) reports that trade generally in that district is on a sound basis; there is little speculative trade and, with the exception of a few retail firms of no commercial importance, there have been no failures. A serious tension in commercial affairs has, however, been created by the continuance of the general Brazilian crisis, and accentuated locally by disturbances in the interior in the "herva maté" district, by the fall in the price of "herva maté," and by the reductions in the staff of the local railway in both the construction and traffic departments.

A large area claimed by both the State of Santa Catharina and the State of Paraná has been the scene of serious disorders. This area is the source of the principal supplies of "herva maté," the most important industry of the former State, and consequently the trade of São Francisco do Sul is considerably affected.

The British Vice-Consul does not anticipate the failure of any of the larger importing firms, all of which are thought to have considerably reduced their stocks and to be ordering only for immediate necessities. Until the general state of affairs has improved, however, caution should be exercised in dealings with the district.

(C.I.B. 16,606.)

* * * * *

Greece (Salonica).—According to a German Consular Report, published in the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 2nd July, the present tension in Macedonia and Asia Minor between Greece and Turkey has rendered the economic situation in Salonica more acute, and for some weeks past has resulted in almost complete stagnation of trade. Several firms have wound up their affairs, as they found it impossible to continue business, and were afraid that they would be declared bankrupt as soon as judicial bankruptcy proceedings were allowed, *i.e.*, after 30th June/13th July (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May, 1914, p. 501).

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Far East.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the Far Eastern market is becoming of greater importance, in view of the stagnation of trade in South America. The German iron industry in particular is stated to be exploiting the Japanese and Chinese markets with success, and other industries are recommended to follow the example of the iron industry. The sales of German textiles, however, it is said, leave very much to be desired. It is suggested that banks should direct their attention to this market, and should lend their support to such undertakings as are likely to stimulate export to the Far East. Such support, it is considered, would be amply repaid. (C.I.B. 16,384.)

* * * * *

Turkey (Constantinople).—From a Report by the commercial expert attached to the German Consulate in Constantinople, published in the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 9th July, it appears that,

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

though for a short time in the spring of this year it seemed likely that trade would recover from the depression which has existed in Constantinople for the last two years, the anti-Greek boycott movement has made conditions much less hopeful. Events have happened which have caused such a panic among the Greek element that hundreds of merchants have been compelled to close down their businesses. The reaction has naturally been strongly felt in the capital, where refusals to meet debts and to take delivery of goods, and the withdrawing of orders, have for some time been quite daily occurrences. Reports from the provinces are hardly more encouraging; the number of Greek businesses, chiefly small traders in the Turkish quarters of the cities, which have had to be closed down, must be considerable. Merchants are storing their goods, payments have been absolutely suspended, and no orders are being received. Bankruptcies in various industries have therefore resulted. In the present state of affairs European merchants are advised to exercise caution, and not to be insistent in their attempts to recover old debts, nor to accept orders of any magnitude.

* * * * *

FUR.

Germany.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports, on the authority of the "Leipziger Tageblatt," that musk, which in consequence of its heavy sale suffered a severe fall in price in London, is so much in demand in Leipzig that traders have informed their customers that the prices of dyed musk-furs will not be lowered. In the other articles business is quiet. Skunks, dyed fox, white fox, kolinsky, astrakhan, and broad tails enjoy a good demand. Dyers are busy, but dressers are beginning to have less to do owing to the absence of the London goods. (C. 5,819.)

* * * * *

IRON AND STEEL.

Germany (Rhenish-Westphalia).—"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf) of 9th July contains a report on the iron and steel trade of Rhenish-Westphalia during the second quarter of 1914, from which it appears that, though the market was not entirely satisfactory, it might pass for being in a fairly good state if only the relations between the works concerned were improved. As syndicates do not at present control production in the case of a good many articles, in particular "B" products, orders have been strongly competed for, with the result that prices have reached a lower level than ever before. The pig-iron market showed few signs of improvement. Prices for bar-iron suffered from competition and consequently are depressed. The rolled wire works were better employed than the other rolling mills, as there was a larger demand; moreover, there is an export selling syndicate for rolled wire. Trade in coarse and fine sheets and fine sheets of superior quality is not uniform, as some works are busy whilst others complain of lack of orders. Prices for all three grades seem to be very unsatisfactory, whilst orders are not being received in anything like a satisfactory number. (X. 5,037.)

* * * * *

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Russia.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the prices for pig iron have not fallen in Russia as in Western Europe. The Russian iron-working industries are at present fully employed, and there is a noticeable shortage of raw materials (particularly pig iron), Siberian roof sheeting, and semi-manufactured products.

According to statistics published by the Russian Ministry of Commerce, the imports of pig iron from Germany during the first three months of this year amounted to 2,057 metric tons, whereas the imports during the whole of 1913 from Germany only amounted to 2,000 metric tons.

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

(C.I.B. 16,876.)

* * * * *

Russia (Kharkov).—According to a Report by the German Consul in Kharkov, published in the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 14th July, the tendency and prices on the Kharkov iron market continued to be firm during June. There was a lack of roof-sheets, and especially of Siberian sheets. In consequence of the brisk building activity there has been a strong demand for girders. The demand for cast-iron tubes likewise improved last month. Prices for cast-iron remained firm, and the works have disposed of the whole of the production for 1915. The 1915 production of rolled wire has likewise been sold. In view of the lack of raw materials and manufactures on the market, and considering, moreover, the constantly increasing demand, a further increase in prices is expected.

A list of prices of iron, cast-iron and steel, wholesale at the place of production and in the Kharkov district, and also retail in Kharkov, during the month of June, is attached to the Report and may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* * * * *

LEATHER.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of the 27th June, the increase in the imports of leather into the United States during the first few months following the enactment of the new tariff was so small that it began to be thought that the free entry of leather would have very little effect on the home industry. Time has, however, shown that the growing trade in European and Canadian leather is of more importance than was at first supposed, and is a factor which must be taken into serious consideration. The official statistics show that the value of the leather imports in April last was 1,632,597 dols., as compared with 759,757 dols. for the corresponding month of last year. Foreign leather did not begin to arrive in the United States in quantities of any size until early this year, as the European and other tanners had not had time to complete their arrangements for entering the United States market.

Although the imports of sole and leather belting have more than doubled during the ten months ended 30th April last, yet the

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

United States tanners of these varieties have not so much cause for anxiety as the tanners of leather for uppers, the imports of which have increased five-fold during the same period.

On the other hand, the *exports* of all kinds of leather and tanned skins during the ten months ended April last were only 30,068,709 dols., as compared with 36,013,867 dols. for the corresponding period of the previous year. The decrease is most noticeable in glazed kid, which has the largest sale abroad of any American leather. Glove leather alone showed an increase.

(C. 5,916.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

* * * * *

TEXTILES.

France.—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 14th July states that there has been a further rise in the price of French wool. Sales of foreign wool were not very large and prices remained unchanged. There was a better demand for noils required for carbonisation by Belgian firms. There were few buyers for tops. Trade in waste was regular. The higher prices for worsted yarns have made trade more difficult. Flannel manufacturers have been ordering woollen yarns more freely. Sales and prices of woollen and half-woollen cloths for making up into ladies’ and gentlemen’s ready-made clothing are unsatisfactory. The state of the cotton industry is rather worse than formerly. On the other hand, trade in knitted goods is somewhat better. Sales in silk goods have been smaller. Nothing new is reported as regards the jute and linen industries.

(X. 5,004.)

* * * * *

Germany.—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 17th July states that the German wool market is fairly quiet, whilst the oversea markets and likewise the Belgian and French markets are rather better. Prices of German and foreign wool remain firm. Purchases of tops were not large, but sales of noils and waste, both for home and abroad, were good. Wool weaving and knitting yarns were rather slower. The state of the cloth market is not particularly favourable. Trade in knitted goods is somewhat quieter. Sales of silk goods of every variety have been smaller. The cotton trade is still unsatisfactory, but no further change for the worse has taken place. There has been a good demand for linen yarns, but piece goods are unchanged. The jute trade is unaltered.

(X. 5,049.)

TRADE OF BURMA IN 1913-14.

The following particulars respecting the sea-borne trade of Burma during the year ended 31st March, 1914, have been taken from the report by the Chief Collector of Customs at Rangoon on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for that year:—

The aggregate value of the total trade of Burma (including trade with provincial ports and Indian ports outside Burma) was returned at 77,41,10,803 rupees, an increase of 1,48,42,893 rupees or about 2 per cent. over the record year of 1912-13. Excluding treasure and Government stores the combined value of imports and exports in 1913-14 was 69,51,74,527 rupees, an increase of 4·6 per cent.

Trade of Burma in 1913-14.

However satisfactory the figures may appear from a statistical point of view, they do not, unfortunately, owing to the actual circumstances of trade at the end of the official year, inspire any great feeling of confidence, and it must be confessed that the prospects of the import trade in 1914-15 are unpromising.

At the end of 1912-13 there was a general feeling of optimism which resulted in such extensive importations of certain goods as completely to overtake consumption; serious overstocking and, in some instances, financial disaster have been the consequence. This is particularly the case with cotton manufactures, which represent 31 per cent. of the total imports from foreign countries.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles of merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) imported into Rangoon* in the foreign trade (*i.e.* from countries outside India) during the years ended 31st March, 1912, 1913 and 1914:—

Articles.	Year ended 31st March,		
	1912.	1913.	1914.
	1,000 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.
Cotton manufactures, including twist, &c. ...	35,568	42,685	49,012
Metals	10,186	10,840	14,724
Provisions	5,825	7,748	8,952
Silk and manufactures of	7,790	10,168	8,632
Wool and manufactures of	3,676	3,859	5,711
Sugar	4,692	6,205	5,663
Hardware and cutlery	4,226	4,900	5,806
Liquors	3,482	4,424	4,959
Machinery and millwork	4,389	3,131	4,630
Haberdashery, &c.	1,791	2,257	2,261
Railway plant and rolling-stock	2,220	2,980	2,220
Boots and shoes	1,360	1,519	1,921
Earthenware	1,191	1,332	1,868
Paper and pasteboard	1,171	1,619	1,690
Apparel	1,429	1,347	1,690
Building materials, &c.	817	1,084	1,623
Soap	1,287	1,715	1,532
Salt	1,500	1,461	1,419
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, &c. ...	920	1,175	1,363
Matches	1,297	1,739	1,337
Glass and glassware	739	909	1,205
Motor cars, &c.	462	770	1,064
Oils	2,029	1,684	1,040
Paints and painters' materials	699	928	891
Coal, &c.	337	744	846
Umbrellas and fittings	582	686	785
Chemicals, &c.	692	610	776
Drugs and medicines	543	633	702
Stationery	568	557	585
Toys and requisites for games, &c.	539	673	539
Leather	396	575	539
Other articles	11,954	14,706	20,791
Total merchandise	114,357	135,663	156,776

* Rangoon absorbed about 98 per cent. of the import trade of Burma in private merchandise from foreign countries in 1913-14.

Rupee = 1s. 4d.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed Reports from the Sydney "Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation in respect of the following articles:—

**Inter-State
Commission for Tariff
Investigation:
Reports of Evidence.**

Paper and Stationery—

Catalogues.

Paper bags.

Shipping tags.

Paper lined with metallic foil.

Paper felt.

Corrugated strawboard.

Paper box board, including greyboard and Manilla board, mill-board, wood pulp board, and leather board.

Wrapping paper of all kinds, including grease proof paper.

Account and letter books.

Filter paper cut in discs.

Lithographed patterns of floorcloths and linoleums.

Paperhangings and wallpaper.

Craft paper (manufactured in Canada).

Glue.

Pianos.

These Reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,423.)

FRANCE.

With reference to the notices at pages 580 and 41 of the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th December, 1913, and the 2nd April last, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a despatch from H.M. Embassy at Paris reporting that Art. 47 of the French Finance Law, which proposed to reduce from 5 per cent. to 3 per cent. the margin allowed for error in Customs declarations of the weight of goods imported into France, was disjoined by the Senate from the Finance Law and referred to the Customs Commission of that body. It is further reported that the Chamber of Deputies have agreed to the disjunction of the clause in question from the Law.

The Embassy understand that the Customs Commission is not likely to report on the matter before the next session of Parliament, and that, if the proposal is again brought forward, it will be as a separate Bill.

[The following is a translation of the provisions in question in the form in which they were passed by the Chamber of Deputies:—

Proposed Tariff Changes.

FRANCE—*continued.*

“ Art. 18 of Cap. II. of the Customs Code of the 6th–22nd August, 1791, is modified and amended as follows:—

“ If the goods presented (for clearance) exceed by 3 per cent. the weight, the number, or the measure declared, the excess shall be subject to payment of four times the duty. As regards goods, however, other than metals, dutiable, by weight, at 20 francs or less per 100 kilogs., the penalty of four times the duty will only be incurred if the excess weight is over 10 per cent. of the declared weight.

“ The amount of the excess is to be calculated in relation to the weight, the number or the measure set out in the declaration, or in a note annexed thereto, in regard to each package, group of parcels or parcels comprised in a single package, or for each kind of merchandise contained in the same parcel (*pour chaque article, groupe de colis ou colis compris dans un même article, ou pour chaque marchandise contenue dans le même colis.*)”

(C. 5,896.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to recent notices in the “ Board of Trade Journal,” an Order of the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries [“ Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 19)”], dated the 18th July, provides that cattle, sheep, goats or swine shipped from Ireland after that date shall not, unless and until it is otherwise ordered by the Board, be landed at any port or place in Great Britain.

The “ Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 17)” —concerning which a notice appeared at page 99 of the issue of the “ Board of Trade Journal” for the 9th July—is revoked by the new Order.

(C. 5,989.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1795 B), dated 6th July, 1914, laying down certain regulations regarding the prepayment of import duty by Customs stamps on advertising matter sent to Canada.

It is stated in the Memorandum that Customs duty stamps, for the payment of import duties on advertising matter, price lists and catalogues, can be obtained in denominations of one, two and five cents each, on application to the Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, Canada, or to the Secretary, High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on and after 1st August, 1914.

Prohibition of Landing of Animals from Ireland.

Prepayment of duty by Customs Stamps on Advertising Matter.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—*continued.*

The duty stamps are to be affixed on each package for the amount of duty payable on the same.

The stamps should be affixed towards the upper left-hand corner of the parcel to be exported by mail, as the upper right-hand corner is usually reserved for postage stamps.

Packets bearing Customs duty stamps on arrival at the frontier port of Canada will be transferred to the Customs, to be checked for proper payment of duty and to have the Customs duty stamps thereon cancelled by marking same with the Customs dating stamp, or other cancellation stamp.

The Tariff heading No. 178a of the Customs Tariff provides that—

“On the goods specified in item 178 and imported by mail on and after 1st July, 1914, duties may be paid by Customs Revenue stamps, under regulations by the Minister of Customs, at the rates specified in said item, except that on each separate package weighing not more than one ounce the duty shall be one cent.”

The articles specified in Tariff heading No. 178 comprise price lists, catalogues and other advertising matter, as follows, viz. :—

“Advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets, advertising chromos, chromo-types, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand-painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, not otherwise provided for”:

Under the British Preferential Tariff ... 10 cents per lb.
 „ General Tariff 15 „ „

By Regulations under Tariff heading No. 178a it is ordered that on packets of advertising matter above referred to the duty may be prepaid by affixing Customs duty stamps thereon according to the following scale, viz. :—

Under the British Preferential Tariff.

				Duty.
Up to and including $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces	...	...	...	1 cent.
Over $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and not exceeding $3\frac{1}{4}$ ounces	...	...	...	2 cents.
„ $3\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ „	...	...	...	3 „
„ $4\frac{3}{4}$ „ „ „	...	...	...	4 „
„ $6\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „	...	...	...	5 „
„ 8 „ „ „	...	...	...	6 „
„ $9\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „	...	...	...	7 „
„ $11\frac{1}{4}$ „ „ „	...	...	...	8 „
„ $12\frac{3}{4}$ „ „ „	...	...	...	9 „
„ $14\frac{1}{2}$ „ „ „	...	...	...	10 „

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—*continued.*

Under the General Tariff.

				Duty.
Up to and including 1 ounce	...	...	...	1 cent.
Over 1 ounce and not exceeding	2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces	...	...	2 cents.
" 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ ounces	"	3 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	3 "
" 3 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	4 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	4 "
" 4 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$	"	5 "
" 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ "	"	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	6 "
" 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	7 "
" 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	8 "
" 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	9 "
" 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	10 "
" 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ "	"	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	11 "
" 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	12 "
" 12 $\frac{3}{4}$ "	"	14	"	13 "
" 14 "	"	15	"	14 "
" 15 "	"	16	"	15 "

(C. 6,041.)

NEW SOUTH WALES.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 241 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th October, 1913, regarding the regulation as to the size and description of cases used in the sale and export of fruit in New South Wales under Regulations made under section 10 of the "Fruit Sales Act, 1912," the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a further Regulation, dated 29th May, 1914, which has been issued under the above-mentioned Act.

The present Regulation, which takes effect from the 1st July, 1914, prescribes that fruit sold in a case in New South Wales or exported in a case from that State to any other place within the Commonwealth, shall be contained in a case of one of the specified measurements having a certain prescribed capacity.

(C. 5,994.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" regarding the new Union Customs Tariff Bill, which received the assent of the Governor-General on the 3rd July last, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of the Bill as amended in Committee of the whole House.

The rates of duty leviable on the various articles imported are, for the most part, the same as those already notified to this Department, but there are a few alterations in the Schedules of duties, as follows:—

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

Articles.	Revised Rates of Duty.	Rebate on Goods the Produce or Manufacture of the United Kingdom and reciprocating British Colonies.
Printed bags of every description [It was previously proposed that the duty should be 25 % <i>ad val.</i> or 3d. per lb., whichever should be the greater, with a rebate of 3 % <i>ad val.</i>]	25 % <i>ad valorem</i>	3 % <i>ad valorem</i>
Catalogues or price lists of foreign firms, addressed to importers, merchants, or manufacturers, or <i>public libraries and similar institutions</i> [The italicised words are new.]	Free	—
Radium [A new item.]	Free	—
Surgical instruments and appliances [A new item.]	Free	—

With regard to the rebate allowed in respect of goods manufactured, &c., in the United Kingdom, the provisos have been amended and now read as follows:—

“Provided that—

- (i.) the manufactured goods in respect of which the rebate shall be allowed shall be *bona fide* manufactured in the United Kingdom; and
- (ii.) in the event of any question arising as to whether any goods are entitled to any such rebate the decision of the *Minister in whom the control of the Customs Department is vested shall be final.*”

[The italicised words in sub-section (ii) have replaced the word “Commissioner.”]

The original proviso that “the rebate shall only be allowed at the time of the payment of the duty upon the goods” has been deleted.

In respect of the provisions empowering the Commissioner to determine the value of goods for purposes of duty in cases of special difficulty, it is now provided that

“the value so determined shall, unless otherwise provided, *and subject always to the right of appeal to the Minister*, be the value upon which the duty on those goods shall be computed and levied.”

[The italicised words are new.]

The provisions regarding the Customs Agreements that, under certain conditions, may be entered into with the Governments of other South African Territories have been modified, with the effect that:—

“The Governor-General may enter into an Agreement with the Government of any Territory in South Africa, *being a portion of the British Dominions or under the protection of the Crown.*”

[The italicised words are new.] (C.I.B 15,629.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 61), dated 18th June, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles imported into the Union of South Africa.

**Customs
Decisions.**

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manu- facture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Blatchford's calf meal	20	2s. per 100 lbs.	2d. per 100 lbs.
Cod liver oil condiment (Osmond's) ...	175	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Dry renewal mixture for refilling stor- age batteries	98B	3 % ..	Whole duty
Effervescent mouth wash compressed tablets	175	15 % ..	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Portable elevator (Champion "Revolver Lift")	97	3 % ..	Whole duty.
Sterilized Milk, "Voll Rahm Milch" brand	27B	6d. per lb.	nil
Washington's prepared coffee	50	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>

(C. 5,859.)

NIGERIA.

The "Nigerian Customs and Trade Journal" for the 2nd May, 1914, contains a Notice relative to the valuation for statistical purposes of goods imported into Nigeria. It is notified that, from 1st January, 1915, merchants and manufacturers will be required to declare the value of imported goods on a *c.i.f.* basis, instead of showing the prime cost, as under the present system.

The Notice draws attention to the fact that the proposed new system is the outcome of a desire on the part of the Board of Trade that, wherever possible, published statistics relating to imports of individual commodities into the various Dominions and Colonies should show the value of commodities *c.i.f.*, that is, should include either the actual cost of packing, insurance and freight, or at least, if the actual cost is not ascertainable, a reasonable estimate of the amount required to be added to the sale value of the goods at the place of exportation.

The Notice further states that it is believed that under the proposed arrangement traders will be able to obtain from the published statistics of the Colony better and more accurate information than under the present system.

In the case of goods subject to *ad valorem* duty, the bill of entry will require two columns for value, one showing the value on which duty is payable and the other the *c.i.f.* value for statistical purposes.

(C. 6,040.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Russian Customs Department has issued a Circular supplementing the provisions of the Circular of 1913* respecting the admission into Russia, under No. 167 (5) of the Russian Tariff at the rate of 75 copecks per poud, of portable steam engines connected with complex *clover-threshing machines*. Portable steam engines connected with complex clover-threshing machines will, in accordance with this new Circular, be admitted at the above-mentioned rate of duty provided that the proportion between the heating surface of the engine and the width of the upper drum of the threshing machine is as follows:—

Width of upper drum of <i>clover-threshing machine</i>.	...	...	Heating surface of portable steam engine.
42 to 44 inches	...	...	35 to 60 square metres.
46 „ 48 „	...	...	40 „ 65 „ „

Portable steam engines connected with complex *maize-threshing machines* will be admitted under Tariff No. 167 (5), at the rate of 75 copecks per poud, provided that the proportion between the heating surface of the engine and the width of the drum of the threshing machine is as follows:—

Width of drum of <i>maize-threshing machine</i>.	...	...	Heating surface of portable steam engine.
40 to 45 inches	...	...	25 to 45 square metres.
55 „ 60 „	...	...	30 „ 54 „ „

(C. 5,872.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in accordance with a Circular of the Russian Customs Department, dated the 24th May/6th June (No. T. 4,921), wool which has been worked up on combing machines and is imported into Russia in the form of fragments of combed strips of varying lengths must pay duty according to the length of such strips. If such length does not exceed 8 vershoks (about 14 inches) the article will be considered as dutiable under No. 181† of the Customs Tariff; strips of combed wool exceeding 8 vershoks in length will be regarded as combed wool which is dutiable under No. 186‡ of the Tariff. (C. 5,830.)

* See the notice at page 210 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th July, 1913.

† Tariff No. 181 provides for a duty on "*peignures, bouts et déchets*," of 3 roubles per poud if undyed, and 6 roubles 50 copecks per poud if dyed.

‡ Under No. 186 (1) of the Tariff, combed wool is dutiable at 8 roubles 25 copecks per poud if undyed, and 11 roubles 75 copecks per poud if dyed.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FINLAND.

With reference to the notice at page 104 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th July, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the measure providing for the imposition of Customs duty on grain and flour imported into Finland from foreign countries was published in the "Bulletin of Laws" for the 27th June 10th July, and was to come into force seven days after its publication (*i.e.*, on the 4th 17th July.) (C. 5,980.)

**Customs Duties
on Imported
Grain and Flour.**

PORTUGAL (AZORES AND MADEIRA).

The "Diario do Governo" for the 10th July contains a Law of the same date authorising the Municipal Authorities of each District of the Azores and Madeira to levy an internal tax of 50 centavos per kilogramme on all kinds of tobacco produced in the District or imported into it whether from foreign countries or another District of the Islands. (C. 5,877.)

**Law authorising
the Collection of
a Special Tax
on Tobacco.**

[Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.; escudo (100 centavos) = about 3s. 10d.]

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes" at page 461 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st May, the "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 16th July contains a Law, dated the 15th July, providing for the reduction of the internal tax on sugar and glucose produced in Spain and the Balearic Islands from 35 to 25 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of sugar, and from 17 to 12 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of glucose. It is also provided that the rates of drawback on the amount of duty paid on the sugar used in the manufacture of exported sugared products shall be reduced from 18 to 12.50 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of chocolates, sweets, preserves, fruits in syrup, jams, jellies and syrups, from 6 to 4 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net in the case of natural fruit extracts and sweet biscuits, from 6 to 4 pesetas per hectolitre in the case of aniseed-spirit containing sugar, and from 8 to 5 pesetas per hectolitre in the case of compounded spirits containing sugar (liqueurs). The provisions of Article 4 of the Law of the 24th December, 1912,* respecting the refund of the tax on sugar used in the preparation of sparkling cider for export are to remain in force.

The Law also makes provision for the reduction of the Customs duty on sugar, glucose, liquid caramel and other similar products (Tariff No. 634) from 80 to 60 pesetas per 100 kilogs. net.

The Law came into force on the 17th July. (C. 6,016.)

[100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs.; hectolitre = 22 gallons; peseta (100 centimos) = 96d.]

* See the notice at page 143 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th January, 1913

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY.

With reference to the notice at page 554 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th March, 1913, respecting a Bill providing for the modification of Article 20 of the "Preliminary Dispositions" to the Italian Customs Tariff, the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 11th July contains the text of a Law, dated the 5th July, providing that the Article in question

**Alteration of
Fees for the
Storage of Goods
in Customs
Warehouses.**

is to read as follows:—

On all goods, in packings or in bulk, whether in temporary custody or in warehouses under the immediate control of the Customs, warehouse dues shall be levied on the following scale:—

(a) *On all goods in warehouses under the immediate control of the Customs*—3 centesimi *per diem* for every quintal or part of a quintal;

(b) *On goods in temporary custody*:

(1) For the first five days—3 centesimi *per diem* for every quintal or part of a quintal;

(2) After the first five days—4 centesimi *per diem* for every quintal or part of a quintal;

(3) For each day after the third day from the Customs examination for the clearance of the goods, 10 centesimi for every quintal or part of a quintal.

In assessing the warehouse dues no account is to be taken of the day of deposit and the day of withdrawal of the goods, nor, in the case of foreign goods in temporary custody, of the first three completed days of storage.

[*Note.*—The former provisions of Article 20 were as follows:—

Goods, whether in the temporary custody of the Customs, or in warehouses under their immediate control, shall be subject to a warehouse charge of 1 centesimo *per diem* and per package when stored at a Custom house to which a warehouse is attached, and of 2 centesimi at other Custom houses.

In the case of foreign goods, neither the first three days nor the days of deposit and withdrawal shall be reckoned in assessing this charge.

For national or nationalised goods the storage charges shall be collected for the entire time of storage in the Custom house, save the days of deposit and withdrawal.

Every package exceeding one quintal in weight shall be considered as two or more packages, one quintal or fraction of a quintal being considered as one package. This rule applies likewise to goods in bulk.]

(Lire (100 centesimi) = 9·6d ; quintal = 220·46 lbs.)

(C. 5,878.)

GREECE.—NEW GREEK TERRITORIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Greek Royal Decree, dated the 17th/30th June, which provides for the duty-free importation from the new Greek territories into old Greece, of all local natural products and of

**Duty-free Importation into
Old Greece of Articles
Produced or Manufactured
in the New Territories.**

the following industrial products:—

(1) Hides in general, undressed and dressed.

(2) Soft cotton yarn and woollen yarn.

(3) Common soap.

(C. 5,817.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***NEW GREEK TERRITORIES.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a translation of a Greek Royal Decree, dated the 10th/23rd June, providing for the addition of the following articles to the list of goods which (being free of Customs duty under the existing Greek Tariff) are also to be exempt from duty on importation into the new territories :---

No. in Greek Tariff.	Articles.
41c	Raw hemp of all kinds.
48a	Firewood.
58a	Dry pitch for vineyards, leaves of the mastic-bearing lentiscus, suitable for distilling purposes, amber in the rough, and tinder in pieces without phosphorus.
61a	Marble; slabs and stones in the rough; slabs for typography and lithography; flint; borax in its natural state; grindstones and hones for razors, knives, &c., in blocks or round; millstones for steam mills, with or without iron bands; argillous earth in general; garden mould; fire-clay; coal or lignite; potters' earth; chromite; emery; solid limestone; granite; ophite; sand; materials for glassmaking; lime; unmounted precious stones; sulphur ore, and sulphur in powder or in lumps of all kinds; magnesite or white stone; and other raw mineral substances not specified in the Tariff; and sand of different colours.
63d	Iron or steel pipes, joined or in one piece, without screws at the ends, intended for boiler tubes, with an exterior diameter of 38 mm. and above, of whatever thickness, as well as pipes of a diameter of 38 mm. or more, and 6 mm. or more in thickness, with screws at the end, employed as boiler tube supports.
66c	Nickel or alloys of nickel with other metals, in blocks or pigs.
66e	Aluminium in blocks or pigs.
67a	Zinc in slabs, blocks, bars, or plates.
67b	Zinc in plates or sheets, combined with other metallic substances, suitable for shipbuilding.
68a	Copper in blocks or in useless or broken pieces or utensils.
68b	Copper in plates or sheets, combined with zinc or other metals, suitable for shipbuilding.
68c	Copper in plates or slabs over 2 mm. thick, also bars.
69a	Brass in blocks or pigs or in useless and broken pieces or utensils.
69b	Brass in sheets up to 5 centimetres in width.
119	Leather bands for machinery and linings for hats.
129	Wooden pumps, oars, and other articles suitable for ships (except furniture and fancy goods).
130b	All kinds of (wooden) bobbins or spindles adapted for use in factories.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEW GREEK TERRITORIES—continued.

No. in Greek Tariff.	Articles.
160b	Straps and bands of cotton for machinery.
206	Yarn of wool for fez-caps, oil-dyed and not twisted.
213b	Baskets and bampers of plaited wood for use in the exportation of local fruits and vegetables.
221	Cords of sinew for beating cotton, for musical instruments, and for other purposes; fibres of agave, and articles of amianthus.
223e	Firebricks.
240	Slates for writing, slate pencils with or without wooden covering, and blackboards of sheet iron.
296	Clocks and parts of clocks suitable for public buildings.
297	Paper paste of whatsoever material, bleached or not, as well as paste coagulated into sheets or rolls, in the form of cardboard, but easily distinguishable from cardboard by the regularity of its two surfaces and its uneven thickness.
320d	Ships' lanterns.
363	Yeast.

(C. 5,847.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the consumption duty of 30 lepta per oke on carbide of calcium produced in Greece or imported from abroad, which was imposed by a Greek Law of 1910 (see the notices at pp. 355-356 and p. 495 of the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th February and the 10th March, 1910, respectively), has been enforced, by Royal Decree, as from the 1st/14th July, in the provinces subject to the Governorships-General of Macedonia, Epirus, and the Ægean Islands.

(C. 5,816.)

TUNIS.

The following is the concluding portion of the Statement (continued from page 188 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal") showing the alterations and conversion of duty effected by the revised Tunisian Customs Tariff established by the Beylical Decree of the 30th May, 1914:—

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

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).
	Frs. cts.
PAPER AND MANUFACTURES THEREOF.	
461 Paper of all kinds—	
Letter paper, in cases or sheets—	
Without initials, vignettes, impressions, or other ornamentation	100 kilogs. (net) 6 00
With initials, inscriptions, vignettes, or other ornamentation	" " 8 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).
	Frs. etc.
461 Paper of all kinds— <i>continued</i> —	
— <i>cont.</i> Letter envelopes, in packets and boxes*—	
Without initials, vignettes, impressions, or other ornamentation... ..	100 kilogs. (net) 8 00
With initials, inscriptions, vignettes, or other ornamentation	" " 10 00
Letter paper and letter envelopes put up in paper boxes or pochettes*—	
With or without initials, inscriptions, vignettes, or other ornamentation ...	" " 10 00
White paper, not glazed ("newspaper paper"), on reels, in rolls, reams, &c. ...	100 kilogs. (gross) 2 00
Sulphurised paper and "pergamyn" paper, called also "glass paper," and the like ...	" " 7 00
Paper resembling sulphurised paper ...	" " 4 00
Cigarette paper—	
On reels or in rolls... ..	100 kilogs. (net) 20 00
In sheets and small books, including covering	" " 25 00
Packing paper—	
Waxed or not, consisting of two sheets placed together, and strengthened in the inside by means of jute, hemp, or linen tissue or canvas, or by yarns or threads of these materials	100 kilogs. (gross) 6 00
Tarred or waxed, covered with tissue, net-work or canvas of jute, hemp or linen	" " 6 00
Tarred or covered with a coating with base other than of tar or wax	" " 6 00
Covered with black varnish	" " 6 00
Of coarse composition (grey, green, or straw colour)	" " 1 40
Other... ..	" " 2 00
Other than the paper specified above and other than the so-called fancy paper—	
White, ruled or not, with or without stripes	100 kilogs. (gross) 4 75
Made of coloured pulp	" " 3 30
So-called fancy paper—	
Confetti and serpentine	" " 3 50
Couched in white or colour	" " 6 00
Marbled, printed (<i>indienné</i>), goffered, enamelled, stamped, steamed, paraffined, cut, prepared with oil or essence, prepared for decalcomanias, couched, coloured or marbled by machine (<i>Diana</i> or similar process)... ..	100 kilogs. (net) 12 00
Covered partially or entirely with any metal, either in sheets or in powder... ..	" " 12 00
Coloured and cut up into bands for shelves	" " 12 00
Bags—	
Without inscriptions, vignettes, } initials or other ornamentation ... }	Duty on the paper, according to kind, increased by 25%.
With inscriptions, vignettes, initials } or other ornamentation }	Duty on the paper, according to kind, increased by 50%.

* Duty is levied on the aggregate weight of the boxes or *pochettes* and the contents.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
461 bis.	Wall paper (other than Lincrusta, Walton and the like) and borders for wall paper— Velveted, metallised, and stamped ... Varnished Imitation leather Other	100 kilogs. (net) 100 kilogs. (gross) 100 kilogs. (net) 100 kilogs. (gross)	12 00 9 00 16 00 5 00
461 ter.	Duplicating paper with a greasy surface; tracing paper, and so-called carbon paper for the stylus or for typewriting	100 kilogs. (net)	60 00
461 quat.	Albumenised photographic paper, not sensitised (salted arrow-root) Paper and films sensitised with salts of silver or platinum, in sheets or rolls Carbon paper Paper sensitised with salts of iron (ferro-prussiate, ferro-cyanate, gallate of iron) ... Cardboard—	" " " " " " " "	100 00 200 00 50 00 20 00
462	In sheets or plates weighing at least 350 grammes per square metre Rough— Of paste of the natural colour—straw-colour and grey Treated with bitumen, or tarred Other So-called fancy, or vulcanised*	100 kilogs. (gross) " " " " 100 kilogs. (net)	1 40 1 00 3 00 16 00
462 bis	Moulded, reinforced or not, called papier-mâché, carton pierre in ornaments for decorations	100 kilogs. (gross)	9 00
463	Cut, grooved, or shaped— Rough Called fancy, with reliefs Cardboard boxes— Covered with paper Not covered with paper	" " 100 kilogs. (net) " " 100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00 12 00 11 00 5 00
464 bis	Cylindrical and conical tubes, called "bassettes," for spinning and weaving	" "	8 00
464 ter	Cardboard wares (<i>cartonnages</i>) ornamented with paintings, reliefs, stuffs, wood, plaited straw, common metals	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
464 quat.	Lincrusta, and the like Articles of cardboard or of cellulose—	" "	30 00
465	Moulded, compressed or hardened, with or without reliefs, bobbins and tubes of hardened cardboard for spinning and weaving	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
465 bis	Lacquered or covered with a uniform varnish	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
465 ter	With painted or inlaid decorations... ..	" "	16 00
467	Albums, simply put in boards, for pictures, collections, or drawings, black or in colours	" "	25 00
469	Engravings, facsimiles of engravings, photo-engravings, photocollographs and the like, prints, lithographs, chromos, decalcomania pictures on paper, in sheets, labels and designs of all kinds, including calendars, commercial advertisements and interiors of albums for photographs and collections ... Picture postcards— In only one colour In two or in several colours... ..	" " " " " "	25 00 25 00 50 00

* The duty of 16 frs. will also be applied to vulcanised cardboard cut up, shaped, worked, or in the form of varnished sheets.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).
		Fr. s. cts.
469 <i>ter</i>	Photo-engravings and the like, in sheets, or cut into cards, menus, &c.	100 kilogs. (net) 25 00
469 <i>quater</i>	Rolls and bands for cinematographs—	
	Printed	Free.*
	Sensitised	100 kilogs. (net) 200 00
470	Printed matter of all kinds, other than those specified in preceding headings of the Tariff, in black or in colours—	
	Not illustrated	" " 15 00
	With illustrations	" " 25 00
475	Pipes and tubes of paper covered with bitumen	100 kilogs. (gross) 1 00
HIDES, SKINS AND PELTRIES, PREPARED.		
476	Prepared hides and skins—	
	Only tanned or tawed—Other than goat, kid, sheep and lamb-skins, and including sleeked hides and skins—	
	Backs and butts (<i>crouppons</i>)	100 kilogs. (net) 32 00
	Waste and <i>croûtes</i>	" " 18 00
	Varnished—	
	Calf	" " 80 00
	Cow and other large hides—	
	Entire, and backs and butts	" " 80 00
	<i>Croûtes</i>	" " 56 00
	Goat, sheep and lamb	" " 62 00
	Kid and other small hides... ..	" " 125 00
	Chamois-dressed or parchmented, dyed or not, tawed and dyed	" " 60 00
	Cow and other large hides, entire, oil-dressed (<i>hangroyé</i>), or prepared otherwise than by the processes specified above†, used in harness-making and saddlery‡	" " 25 00
	Other, not specified elsewhere in the Tariff, not dyed	" " 40 00
477	Common artificial leather or leather board—	
	Unworked	100 kilogs. (gross) 2 50
	Worked, soles, heels, stiffeners, and the like, complete or in cut pieces	" " 3 00
477 <i>bis</i>	Artificial leather with basis of balata, india rubber, or similar substances	100 kilogs. (net) 40 00
	Manufactures of skins or natural or artificial leather—	
478	Straps for sabots, cut out soles of beaten or sleeked leather, heels, stiffeners and the like, complete or in cut pieces, of natural leather	" " 30 00
479	Uppers for topboots, boots, shoes, gaiters, leggings, "jambières," vamps, golothes (canbered or not), backs (<i>quartiers</i>) of calf, cow, horse, goat, or kid leather—	
	Of unvarnished leather	" " 65 00
	Of varnished leather	" " 80 00

* The former rate of duty was 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.

† The "processes specified above" include *currying* as well as those mentioned. (The previously existing specific duties on curried hides and skins are not affected by the Decree of 30th May, 1914, and are accordingly not shown.)

‡ Only entire large hides known as white leather, black leather and tawny leather, are included under this category.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).
	Frs. cts.
Manufactures of skins or natural or artificial leather— <i>continued</i> —	
480	Top-boots—
	With wooden soles Pair
	With nailed leather soles 0 40
	With sewn leather soles... .. 0 60
481	Boots or half-boots (<i>bottines ou souliers brodequins</i>)—
	With wooden soles 1 00
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, with leather soles " 0 15
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, combined with leather of sheep, black goat, <i>croûte de vache</i> " 0 30
	Of coloured goat, kid or imitation kid, morocco, colt, tawed calf, waxed, natural, patent, glacé, or any other leather not specially mentioned; of pure or mixed silk tissue... .. " 0 35
482	Low shoes (<i>souliers découverts</i>) and shoes reaching to the ankle—
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, without fancy trimmings or embroidery, with leather soles " 0 55
	Of woollen, cotton or hemp tissue, with fancy trimmings or embroideries; sheepskin, black goat, <i>croûte de vache</i> " 0 20
	Of coloured goat, kid, or imitation kid, morocco, colt, tawed calf, waxed, natural, patent, glacé, or any other leather not specially mentioned; of pure or mixed silk tissue... .. " 0 25
	Slippers of all kinds of leather and tissues, with leather soles " 0 25
483	Footwear for children, with leather soles less than 17 centimetres in length—
	Wholly or in part of leather, or of pure or mixed silk tissue, sewn " 0 10
	Other " 0 16
484	Gloves—
	Of fur, with or without part of skin—
	Common Dozen pairs
	Other 3 00
	With wrists or gauntlets of tissue or of fur " 6 00
485	Articles of fine saddlery (other than saddles) " 2 00
486	Saddles—
	For men 100 kilogs. (net)
	For women 80 00
487	Harness makers' wares " 7 00
488	Transmission bands, mufles, and manufactures of leather for pneumatics, for spinning, for weaving and for machines
	Bands and thongs for transmission belts, transmission cords, leather hose, plates and ribbons (without teeth) for cards, cut bands and pieces " 10 00
	" " " 25 00
	" " " 60 00
	" " " 40 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
<i>Manufactures of skins, etc.—continued—</i>			
489	Transmission belts, bands and thongs for belts and other similar wares of artificial leather	100 kilogs. (net)	60 00
490	Trunks— Of wood or cardboard covered with leather	" "	28 00
	Entirely of leather	" "	90 00
491 bis	Covers of albums for collections, e.g. of photographs, postage stamps, postcards, &c., of skin, wood, cloth, plain and decorated paper, and other* ...	" "	150 00
491 ter	Albums for collections, such as photographs, postage stamps, postcards, &c.*	" "	50 00
492	Clothing of all kinds, without parts of fur, lined or not with tissue	" "	96 00
	Valises— Of wood or cardboard covered with leather	" "	26 00
	Entirely of leather	" "	150 00
	Hand bags and travelling bags— Of soft (supple) leather... ..	" "	200 00
	Other	" "	150 00
	Cases for photographic apparatus, for sporting weapons, &c.	" "	150 00
	Canes, whips, riding whips, sticks and similar leather articles— Not varnished	" "	20 00
	Varnished	" "	45 00
	Body belts of worked leather	" "	65 00
	Other articles not specially mentioned in the Tariff— Entirely of leather	" "	65 00
	All other	" "	40 00
493	Peltries not specially mentioned in the Tariff	" "	100 00
494	Worked or made-up furs— Common	" "	160 00
	Other	" "	500 00
MANUFACTURES OF METAL.			
<i>Goldsmiths' wares, jewellery, coins—</i>			
495	Goldsmiths' wares of gold, of silver, of platinum; jewellery	" "	500 00
495 bis	Coins— Of gold and silver†... ..	Free	
	Of copper and of base metal of foreign manufacture	Prohibited	
496	Articles gilt or silvered by various processes— Jewellery plated with gold or silver, on silver, copper, German silver, or pinchbeck	100 kilogs. (net)	500 00
	Plate and jewellery silvered, and similar wares, gilt	" "	100 00
	Wares of pure nickel or nickel-plated...	" "	100 00

* Albums and album covers ornamented with precious metals pay duty separately on the ornamentations under the head of jewellery.

† The importation of gold and silver coins is regulated by special legislative enactment.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
Goldsmiths' wares, etc.— <i>continued</i> —		
496 bis	Imitation jewellery: Clasps, brooches, bracelets, finger rings, buckles, ornamental buttons, metal shapes for buttons, chains, thimbles, slides, rings (spring or other), swivels, purses of meshwork, clasps of all kinds, &c. of non-precious metals, with or without ornaments of real or imitation coral, of vitrifications, mother-of-pearl, bone, ivory, tortoise-shell, imitation or real pearls, &c. and metallie parts of these articles— Of aluminium, German silver, nickel, copper, steel, iron, zinc, tin, lead, gilt, silvered, coppered, oxidised, with or without ornaments; fine steel à pointes Of copper, German silver, nickel, treated with aqua fortis, varnished, enamelled, polished, nickelled, with or without fittings; mourning jewellery of iron, ornamented with glass beads or with hardened wood; of zinc, lead, iron, ordinary steel, nickelled; of zinc, lead, iron, ordinary steel, polished or varnished, with fittings Of zinc, lead, iron or ordinary steel, without fittings or ornaments ...	Frs. etc.
	100 kilogs. (net)	200 00
	" "	100 00
	" "	25 60
525 ter	Typewriters, calculating machines, cash registers, and detached parts thereof ...	100 00
579 bis	Manufactures of aluminium other than jewellery Manufactures of aluminium bronze containing not more than 20 per cent. of aluminium	120 00 40 00
ARMS, POWDER AND AMMUNITION.		
581	Old arms for collections, and arms of all descriptions for panoplies Arms of commerce— Side arms Fire arms— Sporting guns, carbines and pistols with one or two barrels, muzzle-loaders ... Sporting guns, breech-loaders, with one or several barrels— Pin firing Central firing— With hammers Hammerless, also all guns not included in the foregoing categories Target rifles (<i>armes de tir</i>) breech-loading: Carbines and walking-stick guns ... Revolvers, repeating or other pistols. Arms, guns, carbines, pistols of any system, using springs, compressed air, liquefied gas, &c. as their propelling force	60 00 60 00 58 00 76 00 176 00 325 00 80 00 200 00 40 00
	" "	60 00
	" "	60 00
	" "	58 00
	" "	76 00
	" "	176 00
	" "	325 00
	" "	80 00
	" "	200 00
	" "	40 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).
	Fr. s. cts.
Groups of parts fitted together, other than in the rough, such as barrels, actions, trigger guards	} Same duty as that leviable on the arms to which the parts belong.
Loose parts, other than those in the rough ...	
586 Cartridges for rifle clubs	100 kilogs. (net) 1,100 00
587 Projectiles	100 kilogs. (net) 36 00
588 Miners' fuses of all kinds	Prohibited
589 Fireworks... ..	100 kilogs. (net) 11 00
	" " 30 00
FURNITURE.	
590 Furniture— Of bent wood, put together or not, pieces and parts of furniture in bent wood— Painted, varnished or decorated, by fire or otherwise	100 kilogs. (net) 11 00
	100 kilogs. (gross) 8 00
590 <i>bis</i> Other	" " 7 00
591 Frames for chairs or for backs, veneered or counter-veneered— Varnished, printed, pyro-engraved, carved, or moulded or thermo-plastic Other	" " 6 00
591 Other than of bentwood— Chairs, not fitted— Inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt, lacquered	100 kilogs. (net) 22 00
	" " 16 00
	100 kilogs. (gross) 8 50
	" " 5 50
	" " 2 50
591 <i>bis</i> Separate pieces and parts of chairs }	} Dutiable as chairs, according to kind.
592 Other than chairs— Veneered and counter-veneered with any kind of wood, separate parts and pieces— Inlaid, with marquetry, decorated with mosaic, ornamented with copper, gilt or lacquered	
	100 kilogs. (net) 22 00
	" " 12 00
	100 kilogs. (gross) 8 00
	" " 15 00
	" " 12 00
	100 kilogs. (gross) 8 00
	" " 5 00
593 Covered and upholstered of all kinds ...	} 15 % above the duties specified above, according to kind.
593 <i>bis</i> Caned, put together or not, or parts of such furniture	
	} Same duties as covered or upholstered furniture (Tariff No. 593).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
594	Beadings and mouldings— Of soft wood— Rough, plastered or coated with distemper Plain gilt, painted, varnished, lacquered, of uniform colour, carved or ornamented in relief or bas-relief, decorated with designs imitating the grain of wood or other designs Of hard wood— With incrustations of mother-of-pearl, ivory, or tortoise-shell Other... ..	100 kilogs. (gross) " 100 kilogs. (net) "	1 60 5 00 15 00 8 00
WOODEN MANUFACTURES.			
595	Empty casks, serviceable, fitted together or not, hooped with wood or metal—other than tuns	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
596	Brooms of sorghum or camelina— With handles Without handles	" "	5 00 4 00
597	Carpenters' wares, shaped— Of hard wood Of soft wood Cartwrights' wares— Roughed out Shaped	" " " " "	1 60 1 20 1 10 2 00
599	Wooden shoes (<i>sabots</i>)— Common, painted or varnished Trimmed	100 " kilogs. "	7 00 12 00
600	Wood, planed, grooved and (or) tongued, planks, strips, or veneers for flooring, planed, grooved and (or) tongued— Of oak or hard wood Of pine or soft wood	100 kilogs. (gross) "	1 70 1 20
601	Doors, windows, Venetian blinds, Venetian shutters, roll shutters, roller blinds, wood panelling, and joiners' wares, put together or not— Of hard wood, including articles made partly of hard and partly of soft wood.. Of soft wood Painted, varnished or lacquered, of a uniform colour Carved or ornamented in relief or bas relief, gilt or decorated with designs imitating the grain of wood or with other designs	" " " " 100 kilogs. (net) 100 kilogs. (gross)	 5 00 4 00 10 00 13 00 1 00
601 <i>bis</i>	Wood cut for roller blinds	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 00
602	Small wooden wares— Boxes of white wood, wood shaped for brushes, and small handles for tools, less than 10 centimetres in length Bobbins for spinning and weaving, tubes, ekewers, <i>biots</i> , <i>épeulots</i> (spindles), warp cops, <i>busettes</i> Small reels, of common wood, for sewing thread, neither varnished nor painted Sieve frames of wood Other articles— Not varnished Varnished	" " " " " " " "	4 00 5 00 5 00 5 60 5 00 6 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).
	Frs. cts.
602 <i>bis</i> Turners' wares— Varnished, waxed, or coated in any manner Other (except coaks, &c., for tuns)... ..	100 kilogs. (gross) 8 00 " " 7 00
602 Bent wooden rims, not hollowed, not moulded, <i>quater</i> not shaped, for cycles... ..	100 kilogs. (net) 25 00
603 Wood squared for shuttles, less than 500 } grammes in weight }	Dutiable under No. 128 or 138 according to kind.
603 <i>bis</i> Weaving shuttles of all kinds, finished or not	100 kilogs. (gross) 6 00
603 Other woolen wares (<i>i.e.</i> , other than those <i>quater</i> specified in the Tariff)	" " 6 00
603 <i>quin.</i> Wooden plates or cylinders engraved for printing painted papers, tissues, waxed cloth, linoleum	100 kilogs. (net) 12 00
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.	
604 Phonographs, gramophones, and the like, over 10 francs in value— Phonographs, gramophones, and the like with cylinders or discs, with or without a screw for stimulating the sound- producer, mounted or unmounted, movements, accessories and component parts, cases and horns	100 kilogs. (net) 60 00
Cylinders and discs of mineral wax or any other material, plastic or not, without record	" " 30 00
Cylinders with record, and discs of mineral wax or any other material, plastic or not, with record on one side..	" " 45 00
Discs of mineral wax or any other material, plastic or not, with record on both sides	" " 60 00
Metallic or galvanic moulds for use in making cylinders or discs— Of copper	" " 40 00
Of nickelled, silvered, or gilt copper..	" " 100 00
605 Accessories and component parts of musical instruments— Cardboard and perforated paper	" " 20 00
SPARTERIE AND BASKET WARE.	
607 <i>bis</i> Sennit, plaited matting or bands, for the exclusive use of hat-makers, without addition of artificial silk or artificial horsehair— Of natural silk or of ramie, combined or glued together or mixed with vegetable materials or with textile materials, the silk or ramie predominating in weight	100 kilogs. (gross) 2 00
Of cotton mixed with vegetable or other textile materials, the cotton predomi- nating in weight... ..	" " 2 00
608 Carpeting— Of coco-nut fibre or aloe fibre	100 kilogs. (net) 20 00
Of esparto	100 kilogs. (gross) 5 00
611 <i>Scourtins</i> of alfa, diss or esparto for oil presses Garden, seaside or terrace furniture, and parts thereof, fitted or not	" " 4 00 100 kilogs. (net) 15 00
Basket ware— Of crude vegetable products... ..	100 kilogs. (gross) 5 00
Of wood shavings	" " 9 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS--continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
Basket ware-- <i>continued.</i>			Frs. cts.
	Fine, of osier, straw, or other fibres, with or without admixture of fibres of various textiles	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Of rattan pith, with or without admixture of threads of various textiles	" "	40 00
612	Hats--		
	Panama and the like	" "	300 00
	Others, of straw, bark, esparto, palm fibre or any other vegetable materials--		
	Plain or clouded, not bleached, not dyed, not dressed, not blocked, not trimmed	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Bleached, dyed or powdered, dressed, blocked, or trimmed--		
	For men and children	100 kilogs. (net)	120 00
	For women	" "	300 00
613	Cordage of esparto, of lime-tree bark, and of cane	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 20
MANUFACTURES OF VARIOUS MATERIALS.			
614	Carriages--		
	Carriages, properly so-called, other than those intended to run on rails	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00
	Vehicles to run on rails, upholstered or not--		
	For ordinary gauge railways--		
	Passenger coaches, 1st and 2nd class, weighing--		
	10 metric tons or less	" "	16 00
	More than 10 metric tons... ..	" "	20 00
	Passenger coaches, 3rd class, weighing--		
	10 metric tons or less	" "	11 00
	More than 10 metric tons... ..	" "	15 00
	Goods wagons	" "	9 00
	Ballast trucks	" "	5 00
	For narrow gauge tracks--		
	For railways--		
	Passenger coaches	" "	20 00
	Goods wagons	" "	10 00
	Ballast trucks	" "	7 00
	Tramway cars	" "	20 00
	Bodies, chassis or bogies, or parts of bodies, chassis or bogies of railway or tramway cars or wagons	" "	13 00
	Velocipedes and parts of velocipedes	" "	50 00
614 bis	Iron or steel rims for cycles--		
	In straight bars, including bars of which the edges are bent and of which the two longitudinal lines are brazed with copper or by any other means... ..	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (net)	14 00
614 ter	Automobiles*--		
	Chassis, with or without motor, with or without bodies, weighing--		
	2,500 kilogs. or more	" "	50 00
	From 500 to 2,500 kilogs., exclusive	" "	60 00
	Less than 500 kilogs.... ..	" "	70 00

* Pneumatic tyres pay duty separately under Tariff No. 620.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
614 <i>ter</i> —cont.	Automobiles— <i>continued</i> — Bodies for automobiles for the carriage of— Freight 100 kilogs (net)		12 00
	Passengers	" "	65 00
	Carrying frames for chassis of pressed sheet steel	" "	50 00
	Iron or steel rims for automobiles— In straight bars	" "	12 00
	Other	" "	20 00
	Acetylene headlights and generators for automobiles	} Dutiable as metal ware, according to the kind of metal.	
	Vessels and craft— Serviceable—		
615	Seagoing ships, of wood, iron or steel, sailing or steam, rigged and fitted ...	Ton capacity	2 00
616	Hulls of seagoing ships, of wood, iron or steel	" "	2 00
617	River boats of any size— Of wood	" "	4 00
	Of iron or steel	" "	6 00
618	To be broken up— Of wood	" "	0 30
	Sheathed in metal	" "	0 75
618 <i>bis</i>	Pleasure yachts and craft for the river— Of wood	" "	5 00
	Of iron	" "	7 00
618 <i>ter</i>	Motor boats with electric or explosion motor— Of wood	" "	25 00
	Of iron or steel	" "	50 00
620	Indiarubber and gutta-percha manufactures— Sheets of indiarubber, not vulcanised ...	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00*
	Threads of vulcanised indiarubber— 3 mm. or less in thickness or diameter ...	Free.*	
	Other... ..	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00*
	Elastic tissues— Of threads of imitation gold or silver ...	" "	200 00
	Of threads of natural or artificial silk ...	" "	200 00
	Other... ..	" "	120 00
	Rubbered tissues in the piece, weighing per square metre— 800 grammes or more	" "	70 00
	Less than 800 grammes... ..	" "	120 00
	Made-up articles of rubbered tissues weigh- ing 400 grammes or less per square metre and having 44 threads or more in warp and weft in a square of 5 mm. side ...	" "	450 00
	(Clothing, accessories of clothing and made- up articles other than those included in the following paragraphs:— Dress shields— Of sheet rubber without tissue ...	" "	100 00
	Of rubbered tissue or of sheet rubber made up with a tissue other than natural or artificial silk	" "	125 00
	Of sheet rubber made up with a tissue of natural or artificial silk, pure or mixed	" "	340 00

* Former rate of duty—40 frs. per 100 kilogs. net.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Fr. cts.
India-rubber, &c., manufactures—continued—		
Clothing, &c.—continued—		
Braces—		
Of threads of textiles other than natural or artificial silk	100 kilógs. (net)	60 00
Of threads of natural or artificial silk, whether or not in combination with other materials	" "	240 00
Garters, stocking and sock suspenders, belts—		
Of threads of textiles other natural or artificial silk	" "	80 00
Of threads of natural or artificial silk, whether or not in combination with other materials	" "	300 00
Other	" "	96 00
Special rubbered tissues for cards, without teeth—		
Without felt	" "	50 00
Lined with felt	" "	55 00
Boots and shoes—		
Of rubbered tissue lined with felt, wool, or stuffs mixed with wool	" "	60 00
Of rubbered tissues lined with stuffs of cotton, hemp or flax, called sand shoes (<i>bains de mer, caoutchoucs, &c.</i>)	" "	52 00
With soles wholly of indiarubber	Pair	20 00
Treads, air tubes or pneumatic tyres	100 kilógs. (net)	100 00
Blocks, solid tyres for carriage wheels, rough, worked or finished—		
For automobiles	" "	63 00
Other	" "	50 00
Treads, air tubes or pneumatic tyres, covers for cycle wheels, rough, worked or finished	" "	120 00
Sheets, plates or slabs of vulcanised indiarubber, mixed or not with other materials	" "	16 00
Transmission belts	" "	60 00
Hose and valves	" "	16 00
Other manufactures of indiarubber or gutta-percha, pure or mixed, soft or hard, whether or not combined with tissues or with other materials	" "	70 00
620 bis Manufactures of asbestos or amianth—		
Paper or cardboard—		
In sheets (cut out or not) of rectangular form	100 kilógs. (gross)	6 00
Shaped, cut out, in forms other than rectangular, with or without thread, cloth or metallic pieces	100 kilógs. (net)	26 00
Threads, cords and plaits, combined or not with other materials	" "	20 00
Tissues	" "	30 00
Other manufactures, with or without combination of other materials	" "	60 00
Lace of amianth	Dutiable as cotton lace.	
620 ter Mica in sheets or plates; mica wares; mica-nite and mica conglomerates; paper and cloth treated with mica, even with admixture of other materials	100 kilógs. (net)	35 00
Felt—		
For sheathing and for soles	" "	25 00
For printed carpets	" "	28 00
623 Felt and felted cloths for machines and for pianos	" "	25 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
623 <i>bis</i> Felt— <i>continued</i> — Felted tissue for paper mills... ..	}	Dutiable as stuff of wool, pure or mixed with cotton, according to kind.
624 Felts of wool, pure, or mixed with cotton or other vegetable materials— For clothing, furnishing, hangings, and for boots and shoes		
625 Carpets, not printed	100 kilogs. (net)	Fr. s. cts. 48 00
626 Other mixtures of wool and coarse hair; wool, pure or mixed with vegetable materials... ..	" "	25 00
627 Hats of hair felt and of hair and wool felt— Shapes (<i>cloches, chemises</i>)	Each	0 20
Blocked, not trimmed	"	0 30
Blocked and trimmed	"	0 40
Helmets of pith of elder or aloe, or of cork covered with tissue	"	0 20
627 Hats of wool felt— Shapes (<i>cloches, chemises</i>)	"	0 10
Blocked, not trimmed	"	0 16
Blocked, trimmed	"	0 25
627 <i>bis</i> Hats, caps, bonnets of cloth, horsehair, or any other tissue, of leather or skin, fur caps and bonnets... ..	"	0 10
628 Silk hats and mechanical (Gibus) hats	"	0 65
630 <i>bis</i> Articles of steatite, petroid, diolit, or asbestos— Mounted with real or imitation amber, india rubber, celluloid, horn or bone, with or without metal fittings, in cases or not	100 kilogs. (net)	150 00
630 <i>ter</i> Unmounted or mounted with glass, with or without metal fittings, in cases or not	" "	100 00
630 <i>quat</i> Burners with branches of steatite, petroid, stecolithe or other material, with or without metallic mounting; burners with metallic branches, with tips of steatite, petroid, stecolithe, or other metal—for acetylene lighting... ..	Each	0 05
Candles with insulating parts of steatite, petroid, stecolithe, or other material, for lighting... ..	"	0 20
630 <i>quinq</i> Single burners of steatite, petroid, stecolithe, or other materials, with or without metal mounting, for acetylene lighting, and com- ponent parts thereof	"	0 01
631 <i>bis</i> Imitation whalebone made of horn— Trimmed and covered	100 kilogs. (net)	30 00
Other	" "	12 00
635 Scientific instruments and apparatus and <i>quater</i> various instruments and apparatus not specially mentioned—*		
Glassware and utensils for scientific apparatus and instruments, and for laboratories— Articles of glass (other than graduated or gauged glassware and articles of blown glass), articles of porcelain, stoneware, faience, fire-proof clay, graphite, etc.	}	Dutiable as glassware, porcelain, faience, pot- tery, &c., according to kind.

* Apparatus and instruments with fittings or mountings of precious metals, of gold or silver plated metals, of ivory, mother-of-pearl, amber, or tortoise-shell, are dutiable at the same rates as manufactures of these materials.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
636	Penholders and detached parts thereof (fountain pens and other)	Dutiable as "Products of the toy trade," paragraph 2 (Tariff No. 646).	
637	Spectacles, eyeglasses— With tinted glass and common metal frame		100 kilogs. (net) 75 00
	Other	" "	150 00
	Magnifying glasses, lorgnettes and opera-glasses	" "	150 00
	Small wares (<i>tabletterie</i>)— Of ivory, mother-of-pearl, tortoise-shell, amber—		
638	Scrapings of ivory resulting simply from a first operation, whether sawing or other, neither polished nor smoothed; plates, slabs, tubes; beads (<i>noyau</i>) not exceeding 3 centimetres in diameter	" "	100 00
638bis.	Ends of amber, cut or moulded, neither pierced, mounted, polished, nor completely shaped	" "	100 00
639	Countersunk beads (<i>noyau</i>) of a diameter exceeding 3 centimetres ...	" "	625 00
640	Keys for keyboard musical instruments	" "	625 00
640bis	Tobacco pipes and stems of exotic or native woods, mounted with amber, ivory, tortoise-shell or mother-of-pearl	" "	100 00
640ter	Cigar and cigarette holders, with or without mountings— Of amber	" "	1,250 00
	Of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoiseshell	" "	500 00
640quater	Other articles*— Of amber	" "	1,250 00
	Of ivory, mother-of-pearl, or tortoiseshell	" "	500 00
	Of other materials—		
641 bis	Boxes of lacquered wood, Chinese or Japanese style— Coated with a uniform varnish, with or without painting, leaving visible the fibres or inequalities of the wood	" "	20 00
	Coated with lacquer, the fibres of the wood not being visible, with or without painting	" "	25 00
	Coated with lacquer, the fibres of the wood not being visible, decorated with inlaying or carving	" "	40 00
	All other articles†	Dutiable as "Products of the toy trade," 2nd paragraph (No. 646).	

* Except combs and billiard balls in respect of which the previously existing specific rate of duty remains unchanged.

† Except tobacco pipes and stems of exotic or native woods, mounted with any material other than amber, ivory, tortoise-shell, or mother-of-pearl, for which the previously existing specific duty remains unchanged.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).
643 Fans and hand screens, mounted or not— Of reed or bamboo	100 kilogs. (net) 300 00
Of precious metal	Dutiable as gold or silver wares (No. 495).
644 Brushmakers' wares— Common, mounted with wood— With vegetable fibrès, whalebone, steel or copper wire or lamels, pieces of chamois skin or felt, of vegetable materials or coarse hair	100 kilogs. (net) 14 00
With animal fibres (other than whalebone), hair or horsehair, felt of wool pure or mixed with hair, or less than 25 per cent. of vegetable materials ...	" " 35 00
With vegetable and animal materials or felt of wool mixed with 25 per cent. or more of vegetable materials	" " 25 00
Fine— With mountings of wood, bone, horn, buffalo horn, moulded and lacquered pasteboard, artificial ivory and tortoise-shell, celluloid, hardened rubber, hardened casein, and other similar plastic materials	" " 100 00
With mountings of common metal, gilt, nickelled or silvered	Dutiable as "imitation jewellery," according to kind (No. 496 bis).
With mountings of tortoise-shell, ivory, or mother-of-pearl	Dutiable as "small wares," according to kind (No. 640 quater).
With mountings of precious metal	Dutiable as "gold and silver-smiths' wares" (No. 495).
644 bis Paint and other brushes— Paint brushes— Of marten's or other animal hair, except pigs' or boars' bristles, mounted on quills or on wooden, bone, &c. handles, with or without ferrule of non-precious metal	100 kilogs. (net) 100 00
Of pigs' or boars' bristles— Common wooden handle, with or without metal ferrule	" " 60 00
Fine wooden, bone, celluloid, &c. handle	" " 100 00
Feather-dusters and brushes... ..	" " 60 00
Brushes, for clothes and furs, of millet or sorghum, with or without handle or knob of wood or metal, with ligature of coloured string or of coloured string and metal wire— Without mounting	" " 14 00
With plush, velvet or nickelled metal mounting	" " 100 00
Brushes for lamp glasses or other purposes— Made of chamois leather cuttings ...	" " 20 00
Made of hair, horsehair or pieces of wool or mohair, on a stem or handle of iron wire	" " 25 00
Boot and shoe brushes, consisting of a felt pad glued on wood— When the felt is of vegetable material	" " 14 00
When the felt is of hair or horsehair ...	" " 35 00
When the felt is of mixed animal and vegetable materials	" " 25 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs.	cts.
645	Buttons of precious metal	Dutiable as jewellery (No. 495).	
646	Products of the toy trade and worked detached parts thereof*—		
	Sandals (<i>espadrilles</i>) of cotton, jute or linen tissues, with soles of cardboard, of plaits of hemp or jute, dyed or not...	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
647	Steel busks and springs for corsets, and other toilet requisites provided with the necessary clasps and buttons and covered with tissue, skin, or paper	" "	24 00
647 bis	Corsets—		
	For children	Each	0 05
	For small girls... ..	"	0 10
	For women, trimmed or not, with or without ribs—		
	Of cotton, woollen, linen or hemp tissue, plain, striped or <i>broché</i> with one or other of these materials ...	"	0 15
	Of tissue of silk mixed with other textile material, the latter predominating in weight, plain, striped or <i>broché</i>	"	0 50
	Of pure silk or of mixed silk, the silk predominating in weight, plain, striped, <i>broché</i> or not... ..	"	0 75
648 bis	Lighters (<i>briquets et allumeurs</i>)—		
	Mechanical or automatic lighters (<i>briquets</i>) measuring, when closed, not more than 10 centimetres in their greatest dimensions, not primed, and component parts thereof, not primed—		
	Of non-precious material	100 kilogs. (net)	100 00
	Others, with or without non-precious material—Of gold or platinum; of silver or silver-gilt; of rolled gold, silver or platinum	" "	500 00
	Pocket lighters (<i>briquets</i>) other than mechanical or automatic, and component parts thereof—		
	Of non-precious material	Dutiable as nickelled metal wares (No. 579) or as products of the toy trade (No. 646) 2nd paragraph. Same duty as on other mechanical or automatic lighters (<i>briquets</i>).	
	Others		
	Mechanical or automatic lighters (<i>allumeurs</i>) for gas or acetylene, not primed, and component parts thereof, not primed, of non-precious material	100 kilogs. (net)	200 00
648 ter	Priming in strips, and ferro-cerium—		
	Priming for lighters or for any other purpose, placed at regular intervals on strips coated or not with paraffin ...	" "	20 00
	Ferro-cerium in pastilles, small prisms, sticks, or otherwise... ..	Dutiable as chemical products, not mentioned, other than those with an alcoholic basis (No. 282).	

* Toys and their component parts are dutiable under the present number only in so far as they are not subject to higher duties by reason of their nature or component material.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
651	Artificial flowers and foliage	Free.	
651 bis	Plants and flowers, naturalised, sterilised, painted or prepared	"	
652	Umbrellas and parasols—		
	Of cotton—		
	Mercerised	Each	0 20
	Other	"	0 10
	Of alpaca	"	0 30
	Of silk	"	0 45

(C. 5,702.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A recent circular of the United States Treasury Department (T. D. 34567) contains copy of a "Notice of Quarantine," No. 15, issued by the United States Department of Agriculture under Section 7 of the Plant Quarantine Act of 20th August, 1912. This notice, which does not apply to Hawaii and Porto Rico, prohibits the importation into the United States from all foreign countries of living canes of sugar cane or cuttings or parts thereof.

(C. 5,860.)

A further circular (T. D. 34598) notifies that the Treasury Department considers that aqueous extract of opium is smoking opium, or opium prepared for smoking, within the meaning of the Act of 17th January, 1914, which prohibits the importation of such opium into the United States.

(C. 5,860.)

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

**Customs
Decisions.**

Board of Trade:—

Iron or steel drums used in the exportation of *gasoline, kerosene, and lubricating oil* from the United States may be re-imported free of duty under paragraph 404 of the United States Tariff on compliance with the regulations which have been issued by the Treasury Department. (T.D. 34568.)

Powdered tin is held dutiable on importation into the United States as bronze powder at the rate of 25 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 146 of the Tariff. (T.D. 34578.)

Crushed oyster shells are dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 385 of the Tariff. (T.D. 34584.)

Quebracho extract, containing extract of myrobolan, is dutiable as a non-enumerated manufactured article at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 385 of the Tariff. (T.D. 34597.)

(C. 5,860.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

VENEZUELA.

The Venezuelan "Gaceta Oficial" for the 20th June contains the text of a Decree of the same date, providing for the duty-free importation into the Republic, under paragraph 9 of Article 2 of the Venezuelan Customs Tariff Law of July 1st, 1912, of the following articles when destined exclusively for use in manufacturing sugar (*azúcar y papelón*):—

Duty-free Admission of Articles for use in the Manufacture of Sugar.
 Apparatus for purifying, clarifying, evaporating, boiling and drying; centrifugal apparatus; oil-cake burners; trucks for transporting sugar; steel tanks with conical base for sugar-cane juice; steel tanks for purified sugar-cane juice; steel tanks for melada; cylindrical steel tanks for boiling water; tanks, with strainers, for sugar-cane juice; tanks for molasses; bronze pumps for raising sugar-cane juice; pumps for raising molasses; cane carriers with their fittings and slabs; steam piping and exhaust pipes; valves, keys, connections and necessary accessories for the installation of the foregoing apparatus.

A further Decree of the same date provides for the duty-free admission into Venezuela of copper and bronze pans (*puilas*) for heating and evaporating sugar-cane juice.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has forwarded a copy of the "Union Government Gazette," of 19th June, which contains a Government Notice (No. 982), dated 17th June, approving revised regulations for the ports and harbours of the Union.

Port and Harbour Regulations.
 The text of the revised regulations, which took effect on 1st July, may be seen by United Kingdom shipowners, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,533.)

PORTUGAL.

The Acting British Consul at Lisbon (Mr. H. E. Jones) reports the publication, in the "Diario do Governo" of 30th June, of a Decree imposing a tax of 0·2 centavo (about ·09 of a penny) per ton of gross tonnage on all foreign vessels entering Portuguese ports; Portuguese vessels pay half this amount. This tax, which came into force on 3rd July, is called the "Imposto de Farolagem" and the proceeds are said to be intended for the maintenance of lighthouses.

[This would appear to be the tax referred to on p. 100 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th April as being the source of a proposed Mercantile Marine Fund.] (M. 19,034.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. UNITED KINGDOM.

A formal investigation was held at Hanley on 14th and 15th July into the circumstances attending the explosion of an economiser used for heating boiler feed water at a flint mills in that town, which occurred on 18th June, 1913. The Commissioners found that the cause of the explosion was the bursting of a tube of the economiser owing to the corrosion of the metal, the corrosion being due to chemical and other impurities in the water used. It was also found that the economiser had been regularly inspected, and that the owners of the mills were not to blame for delay in boring out the tubes, as no immediate danger was apprehended. Although they considered that a further test or internal examination would have been advisable after the boring out, the Commissioners did not think it necessary to make any order as to costs. (M. 19,088 13.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that, according to the "Birzhevija Wjedomosty" (St. Petersburg) of 25th June/5th July, a new bed of anthracite coal has been discovered in the Slavianosorb district of the Government of Ekaterinoslav. (C. 5,935.)

GERMANY.

The following table, taken from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 8th July, gives the pig-iron production of Germany during the first six months of the years 1912, 1913 and 1914. It will be observed that the output during the first half of 1914 falls short of the record production of the corresponding period of 1913 by about 288,000 metric tons:—

	1912.	1913.	1914.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
January	1,385,493	1,611,250	1,566,505
February	1,337,134	1,493,887	1,445,511
March	1,424,076	1,629,463	1,602,896
April	1,451,404	1,588,701	1,534,429
May	1,492,157	1,643,069	1,607,211
June	1,452,657	1,609,748	1,531,313
Total	8,542,921	9,576,118	9,287,865

(X. 5,024.)

The following figures, taken from the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 17th July, show the sales of "A" products by the German Steel Works Union during the first six months of 1914. The figures for the three previous corresponding half-years are given for purposes of comparison:—

**Steel Works
Union:
Sales of "A"
Products,
Jan.-June.**

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

	Semi-manufactured Material.	Railway Material.	Shaped Iron.
	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.
January-June, 1911	825,969	1,084,555	1,033,480
" " 1912	961,012	1,178,493	1,134,570
" " 1913	867,741	1,445,563	1,030,205
" " 1914	826,108	1,312,786	987,594

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

(X. 5,032.)

FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).

The Acting British Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. J. H. Smith) has forwarded the following figures of the exports of graphite from Madagascar during the month of May, 1914:—

Exports of Graphite during May, 1914.

Ports of Shipment.	Month of May.	Five Months ended May.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Tamatave	844	3,011
Vatomandry	93	862
Mananjary	10	198
Mahanoro	11	60
Farafangana	21	21
Total	979	4,152

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

(C.I.B. 17,012.)

JAPAN.

With reference to the article on pp. 272-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th January last relative to the progress of the Zinc Industry in Japan, H.M. Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) reports that the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha recently made a trial shipment of 10 tons of spelter to the United Kingdom, though it seems scarcely probable that the Japanese zinc companies are yet in a position to compete on the European market. It is reported that the Amagasaki works, backed by the Fujita Company, the Miike works, and by Mitsui & Co., have come to an agreement to work sales in combination.

The output of the Amagasaki works is estimated at 400 tons a month, and of the Miike works at 150 tons a month. The latter works are said to be contemplating extensions which will bring their output up to 500 tons per month; in that event the total annual output would be nearly 11,000 tons for the two works. The supply of zinc would then, perhaps, be greater than the demand in Japan, and in order to keep up prices there it would be necessary to export the surplus. Accordingly, it seems probable that the present shipment has been made in order to get expert opinion on the Japanese product as a guide to future policy. It was reported in the local press that a similar shipment of zinc had been made to Rotterdam, but H.M. Vice-Consul is unable to confirm the statement. (C.I.B. 16,864.)

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 month of April, 1912, 1913, and 1914, has been extracted from a return issued by the Indian Government:—

		Month of April.		
		1912.	1913.	1914.
BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.				
Cotton yarn spun	Lbs.	55,979,366	54,536,939	58,913,951
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs.	17,433,095	17,412,440	20,175,832
	= Yards	75,772,023	77,552,259	85,483,645
Coloured piece goods ...	Lbs.	4,234,617	4,887,872	4,598,793
	= Yards	18,120,987	20,954,170	19,727,543
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods) ...	Lbs.	17,055	129,392	152,190
Hosiery ...	"	21,165	24,945	19,813
Miscellaneous goods ...	"	9,852	19,877	15,008
Total of woven goods ...	"	21,795,784	22,474,526	24,961,636

MEXICO.

The "Diario Oficial" (Mexico City) of 6th June contains a Presidential Decree levying a special stamp tax on cotton yarns and tissues of Mexican production. The tax will be 8 per cent. on the actual value of all sales effected, and it will be in force from the date of publication of the Decree till 30th June, 1915.

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

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that, in consequence of the over-production which again threatens the Japanese cotton-spinning industry, the Cotton Spinners' Association after considerable discussion, is said to have come to an agreement with regard to the curtailment of the output of the mills.

For a period of six months from 1st August each company will stop work for 4 days and nights per month, and will also stop 10 per cent. of its spindles at each of its mills. The number of spindles will be based on the number in operation on 2nd July last. In the case

Yarns and Textiles.

JAPAN—continued.

of companies electing to stop working for extra days instead of stopping their spindles, the proportion is to be 4 per cent. of spindles for each day and night of work. The following companies will be exempted from these restrictions:—Companies exporting over 80 per cent. of their output, companies specialising in weaving and using all their yarn output themselves, and companies with less than 3,000 spindles. The proportion of yarn which is supplied to make up the balance of the requirements of those weaving companies which do not spin enough yarn to meet their own needs is also exempt.

(C.I.B. 16,997.)

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 18th July, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	34s.	1d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	24s.	2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s.	10d.

For further particulars see p. 274.

A statement is published on p. 275 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 18th July, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 16th July, 1914, was 25,372 (including 10 bales British West Indian, 277 bales British West African, 333 bales British East African, and 12 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-nine weeks ended 16th July was 2,625,017 (including 6,052 bales British West Indian, 9,351 bales British West African, 17,427 bales British East African, and 2,207 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 16th July was 5,096, and during the twenty-nine weeks, 262,482.

For further details see p. 274.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Straits Settlements during the month of June, 1914, are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for June, 1913, being added for purposes of comparison:—

Rubber Exports during June, 1914.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***STRAITS SETTLEMENTS**—*continued.*

---	1913.	1914.
	Tons.	Tons.
June	812	1,480
January-June	4,813	8,506

* These figures include transhipments of rubber from various places in the neighbourhood of the Straits Settlements, such as Borneo, Java, Sumatra and the Non-Federated Malay States, but do not include rubber exports from the Federated Malay States.

RUSSIA.

The Acting British Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart) reports that the continuation of the dry and hot weather, combined with occasional rain showers and hail storms which have done more harm than good, has made the harvest prospects change from bad to worse. The official reports do not yet admit the failure of the crops, but mention the critical state of the cereals in various provinces. Reports in the daily press, however, represent the situation as much more serious. In many cases the rural administration has taken the necessary measures to organise relief work, as well as to find fodder for the cattle and seeds for the fields. It is, of course, too early to get a proper estimate of the crops as favourable weather may still change the condition of the late spring sowings, but the condition of the winter cereals may be taken as known.

According to present estimates, this year's crop will be worse than that of 1911, and, if the dry weather continues, only a little better than the crops of 1901 and 1906. Rye is everywhere unsatisfactory. Winter wheat is mostly satisfactory, but spring wheat, which is grown extensively in the districts near the Volga, is very unsatisfactory. Oats and other late spring sowings are also unsatisfactory, but barley is expected to yield a medium crop. (C.I.B. 16,620.)

The British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. J. P. Bagge) reports, under date 9th July, that the summer wheat crop in the Nicolaiev district is a bad one, but winter wheat has not suffered from the heat to any extent, and is above the average. Barley is at present a good average crop, and is expected to yield about the same quantity as in 1913. Cutting has begun in the southern districts but has been hindered by heavy rains. Rye is a good crop, but the area sown is small. (C.I.B. 16,863.)

The Acting British Consul at Warsaw (Mr. E. B. St. Clair) reports that the total quantity of wool brought to the fair at Warsaw, which was held on 23rd and 24th June, amounted to only 6,208 pounds. Only 4,100 pounds

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

were sold at the fair, but the remainder should be easily disposed of before long.

Before the opening of the fair the market was strong owing to the firm tendency in other European markets. Manufacturers and speculators contracted for large quantities of wool in the spring, paying higher prices than at last year's fair; as there was only a comparatively small quantity of wool offered at the fair the demand was brisk and prices rose.

Prices at the fair, which ruled higher than in 1913, were as follows:—extra fine wool 32.14 to 33.68 roubles per pound; fine wool 30.06 to 32.04 roubles per pound; medium wool 26.43 to 30.58 roubles per pound; and unwashed wool 16 roubles per pound.

The Acting Consul remarks that the annual wool fairs at Warsaw have of late years lost much of their former importance, and the quantity of wool brought to the fair is declining annually.

(C.I.B. 16,489.)

Pound = 36 lbs.; rouble = 2s. 1½d.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) writes, under date 4th July, that the Norwegian Director of Agriculture reports that the effects of the drought in

Crop Prospects.

June have been felt over the greater part of South

Norway, but the rainfall has been sufficient in the northern provinces, where the prospects are good.

It is feared that the Norwegian **hay** crop, as a whole, will fall below the average. An average crop is expected in the Province of Hedemarken, but in the other districts in east and south Norway the crop promises to be below the average. In west Norway prospects are characterised as average, although slightly below the average in the Bergen district. A good crop is expected in Romsdalen, the Trondhjem district and north Norway.

Barley and **oats** are expected to give an average yield; the same may be said of **potatoes**, though in exceptional cases the prospects vary from good to very good. The **fruit** crop is not expected to be a heavy one as the fruit trees are said to have been extensively attacked by caterpillars. In many cases **vegetables** have been retarded by the drought.

(C.I.B. 16,691.)

TURKEY.

H.M. Consul at Adrianople (Major L. L. R. Samson, C.M.G.) reports that the cocoon market opened at Adrianople on

Cocoon Trade at Adrianople.

3rd July, prices of wet cocoons ranging from 14 to 18 piastres per oke (about 11d. to 1s. 2d. per lb.).

The quality is good, but the quantity available is small and is estimated at about one-fourth of that of an ordinary year. The territory ceded to

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

Bulgaria has deprived Adrianople of large cocoon-producing districts, and, in addition, the sense of insecurity which has prevailed as a result of the war has deterred those engaged in the cocoon industry from raising their usual number of silkworms. The villages in the neighbourhood of Yedikuei, on the left bank of the Maritza, usually produce a large number of cocoons, but they suffered severely from the effects of the war and have produced none this season. The mulberry plantations, however, still exist, and the cocoon industry will no doubt be resumed next year. (C.I.B. 16,679.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

The following persons nominated by local authorities for the post of Inspector of Weights and Measures, have passed the examination provided for under the 8th Section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—
C. Cooper, Jrn., Hull; A. Ross, Ayr Burgh;
P. J. Wright, Ashton-under-Lyne.

**Inspectors of
Weights and
Measures.****NORWAY.**

H.M. Legation at Christiania reports that the Storting has recently granted four important concessions for the exploitation of water-power to four Norwegian Companies, viz.:—the Saudefaldene Company, the Hoiangfaldene Company, the Osa Foss Company, and the Bremanger Power Company.

The terms under which the concessions are granted stipulate that the directorate of each company must have its domicile in Norway and consist entirely of Norwegian subjects, and shares can only be assigned or mortgaged to Norwegians. The company binds itself to make use of Norwegian materials for the works, provided that these can be obtained sufficiently quickly and of as good quality as foreign articles and at a price not more than 10 per cent. above the latter. The power generated must be supplied at a maximum price of 20 per cent. above the cost of production. At the termination of 65 years from the date of the grant of the concession, the waterfall canals, works, installations, &c. revert to the State without compensation.

H.M. Legation adds that the Parliamentary Committee dealing with the matter has recommended that no large water-power concession be granted to foreign companies until the law on the subject has been remodelled (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st October, 1912, pp. 201-2).

(C. 5,850.)

*Miscellaneous.***SWEDEN.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm reports that two companies have been working successfully for about a year on the practical application of two Swedish inventions which promise to be of considerable importance. One company is manufacturing a soil fertiliser from the air by a new secret process which is not electrical, and is said to be very much cheaper to operate. The second company is the Aktiebolaget "Abies," Westervik, which is engaged in the manufacture of sacking, matting, ropes, &c., hitherto made of jute, out of wood-pulp cellulose. The rolls of cellulose as they come from the wood pulp factories are cut into very narrow long strips and then spun into thread. It is claimed that sacking can be produced at less than half the cost of jute sacking, and that the price would be more steady. It is stated that several affiliated companies are to be started for the purpose of working the patent in countries other than Sweden.

Some samples of matting, sacking, and rope made by the above-mentioned process may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,908.)

GERMANY.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, although the total German exports to South America showed an increase in 1913 as compared with 1912, there were cases in which a decrease was recorded, and it is stated that German exports to Argentina, Brazil, and Chile have shown a marked falling-off during the current year, and German exporters to those countries have already suffered considerably. The weight of goods exported has decreased in almost every instance, and prices have been reduced by the very keen competition.

(C. 5,532.)

FRANCE.

With reference to the notice on p. 199 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" and to previous notices relative to the trouble in the French sardine industry, H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that, at a meeting of the syndicated canners which was held at Nantes on 16th July, it was decided to re-open the factories in Finistère and to allow the members of the syndicate to purchase their sardines in whatever way they may find best. H.M. Consul adds that the fishermen have thus won a complete victory, and that the disputes which have lately been so frequent and disastrous in this industry should now come to an end.

(C.I.B. 17,161.)

*Miscellaneous.***PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 535 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th May stating that owing to the destruction of Porto Amelia by a cyclone the seat of Government of the "Companhia do Nyassa" would probably be at Ibo, the British Vice-Consul at Porto Amelia (Dr. L. Bostock) now reports that telegraphic instructions have been received from Lisbon to the effect that all Government Departments should return to Porto Amelia from Ibo. These instructions are attributed, in part, to the intention to construct a railway from Porto Amelia to the Central African Lakes.

(C. 5,736.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the local press, the wood-preserving industry of the United States had a record year in 1913. The figures are based on returns from 93 wood-preserving plants, of which 58 are commercial plants and 35 private plants (of which 26 are operated by railway companies), and in 1913 these plants treated 153,613,888 cubic ft. of material, or 21.9 per cent. more than in 1912. The 58 commercial plants treated 27,000,000 cross ties, 10,000,000 lineal ft. of piling, 132,000 poles, 98,546,000 board ft. of timber, including primarily switch and bridge timbers, and 13,692,000 board ft. of miscellaneous material. The 35 private plants treated 7,500,000 hewn cross ties, 5,000,000 sawn cross ties, 1,388,000 lineal ft. of piling, 16,000 poles, 41,000,000 board ft. of timber, and nearly 11,000,000 ft. of miscellaneous material.

The total consumption of creosote oil by these 93 plants in 1913 was 108,373,359 galls., an increase of 29.5 per cent. over the previous year; the consumption of zinc chloride amounted to 26,466,803 lbs., an increase of 27.5 per cent., and of miscellaneous liquid preservatives 3,885,738 galls., an increase of 26.4 per cent. The rapidly increasing consumption of preservatives in the United States warrants the serious consideration of the sources of supply, the quantity of creosote imported in 1913, for example, being 62 per cent. of the total amount used. New plants for the manufacture of creosote oil are, however, being erected in the middle west and, if present plans materialise, should add about 10,000,000 gallons annually to the available supply of creosote.

(C. 5,625.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (ALASKA).

With reference to the notice on p. 409 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 22nd May, 1913, relative to new United States Regulations, dated 26th March, 1913, for the protection of fur-bearing animals in Alaska, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received a copy of a revised

**Regulations for
Hunting
Fur-bearing
Animals.**

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (ALASKA)**—*continued.*

edition of the Regulations, which has been issued by the United States Department of Commerce, modifying the sections dealing with close seasons and special permits.

The text of the revised Regulations 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.I.B. 17,223.)

PARAGUAY.

With reference to the notice on p. 286 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th April relative to the experimental shipment of cattle from Paraguay to Buenos Aires, H.M. Legation at that city now reports that, owing largely to the severity of the Argentine regulations for the prevention of the spread of cattle tick ("garrapata"), the trade has proved unremunerative and shipments have now been suspended. Altogether some 3,000 head of cattle have reached Buenos Aires from Paraguay, in nine consignments. (C. 5,755.)

CHINA.

H.M. Consul at Newchwang (Mr. W. J. Clennell) writes that the figures quoted in Table 1 of the Report on the trade of Newchwang for 1913 (*Foreign Office, Annual Series No. 5,272*) for native imports and exports in 1913 were calculated without including the trade coming under the supervision of the Native Customs, whereas the corresponding figures for 1909-12 all include that trade. The figures for 1913 should therefore read "Native imports" £2,311,998 (instead of £1,440,000, and "Exports" £4,276,872 (instead of £3,697,513), making the gross trade £9,036,334 (instead of £7,584,977).

The effect of the correction is, of course, to reduce in a very material degree the apparent loss of trade by Newchwang in 1913. Instead of a falling-off of about 20 per cent. in the trade of the port, the decrease in 1913 was really only between 4 and 5 per cent.

(C. 5,688.)

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 June, 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 the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) 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 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

The second volume will contain details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—The Labour Market in June; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; National Health Insurance: Report of Second Year's Working; National Old Age and Disablement Insurance in Holland; Social Insurance in Germany in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,328. Foreign Commerce of Russia and Trade of the Consular District of St. Petersburg in 1913. Price 6d.

Coal, iron, mineral oil, &c. production.	Reports from Cronstadt, Narva, Archangel, Ekaterinburg and Reval.
Harvest of 1913.	
Railway and harbour developments.	Map.

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

*Government Publications.***No. 5,329. Trade of the Consular District of Warsaw in 1913.
Price 2½d.**

Finance.	Coal trade.
Public works.	Artificial manures.
Railways.	Potato starch production.
Textile industries.	Agriculture and dairy farming.
Iron industry.	Map.

**No. 5,331. Trade of the Consular District of San Francisco in
1913. Price 2½d.**

Petroleum output.	Fruit production.
Mineral production.	Reports from Los Angeles and San Diego.
Hydro-electric developments. Crops in 1913.	

**No. 5,333. Trade of the Consular District of Savannah in
1913. Price 3½d.**

Cotton trade.	Reports from Charleston, Wilmington, Brunswick and Darien.
Naval stores business.	Map.

No. 5,335. Trade of Amoy (China) in 1913. Price ½d.**No. 5,338. Trade of the Republic of Panama in 1913. Price 2½d.**

Timber trade.	Panama Canal.
Patents and trade marks.	Report from Bocas del Toro.
Railways.	Map.

**No. 5,339. Trade of the Consular District of Jerusalem in 1913.
Price 2d.**

British trade.	Reports from Jaffa and Gaza.
Hints to traders.	Map.
Orange trade of Jaffa.	

**No. 5,340. Trade of the Consular District of Seville in 1913.
Price 2½d.**

Olive crop.	Reports from Cadiz, Huelva, Jerez and La Linea.
Grain harvest.	Map.

No. 5,341. Trade of Tsinan and Tsingtau (China) in 1913. Price 1d.

Cotton and groundnut pro- duction.	Kerosene oil trade. Cattle trade.
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No. 5,342. Trade of Wuhu (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Rice trade.	Local Factories,
Railways.	Map.

No. 5,343. Trade of Ningpo (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Shanghai-Ningpo Railway.	Map.
Kerosene oil trade.	

*Government Publications.***No. 5,344. Trade of Tientsin (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.**

Skin, hair and wool trade.	Coal Mining.
Exports of oil-bearing seeds.	Map.
Hai-Ho Conservancy.	

No. 5,349. Trade of Canton (China) in 1913. Price 1d.

Currency and revenue.	Silk and tea exports.
Imports of cotton and woollen goods.	Railways.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Return relating to the Railways of the United Kingdom for the year 1913 (Preliminary Statement). [Cd. 7,518]. Price ½d.

From this Return, which has been prepared in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade, it appears that the total number of passengers carried during 1913 (exclusive of season ticket holders) amounted to 1,228,316,000, viz., 26,025,000 first class, 12,088,000 second class, and 1,190,203,000 third class passengers. The quantity of minerals and general merchandise conveyed was 371,571,000 tons. The total receipts in respect of railway working amounted to £124,750,000, and the receipts from other sources (such as road vehicles, steamboats, canals, &c.) to £14,503,000. The total length of line open for traffic was 55,438 miles. These figures are subject to revision.

Board of Agriculture for Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1913, Vol. II., Part II. Returns of Produce of Crops in Scotland, with a Summary for the United Kingdom. [Cd. 7,494.] Price 4d.

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

The total production of the principal crops in Scotland in the years 1912 and 1913 is shown in the following table:—

Crops.	1912.	1913.
	Quarters.	Quarters.
Wheat	299,448	282,965
Barley	862,436	920,725
Oats	4,596,193	4,501,619
	Tons.	Tons.
Potatoes	938,593	970,803
Turnips and swedes	7,390,878	7,330,203
Mangolds	49,373	36,492
Hay (all kinds)	893,147	947,057

Dominions Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade, and Legislation of certain Portions of His Majesty's Dominions: Minutes of Evidence taken in London in January, 1914, and Papers laid before the Commission. [Cd. 7,351.] Price 1s. 11d.

Government Publications.

East India (Progress and Condition). Statement exhibiting the Moral and Material Progress and Condition of India during the year 1912-13. H.C. 288. Price 1s. 3d.

This publication is prepared in the India Office from a large number of annual reports received from India, and deals with the administration, finance, public works, education, trade, &c. of the country.

Reports of the Chief Registrar of Friendly Societies for the year ending 31st December, 1912. Part A—Appendix (A), Particulars of Valuation Returns. H.C. 89-1. Price 5½d.; Part C—Trade Unions. H.C. 89-III. Price 1s. 1d.

United States, No. 1 (1914). Notes exchanged between His Majesty's Ambassador at Washington and the United States Government on the subject of Oil Properties and Mining Rights in Mexico. [Cd. 7,463.] Price 1d.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. June [Cd. 7,285-V.] Price ½d.

Return showing for the month of June, and for the six months ending June, in each of the years 1913 and 1914:—

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

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

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Report of Proceedings under the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries Acts, &c., &c. for the year 1913. [Cd. 7,513.] Price 11d.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Agricultural Statistics of Ireland, with detailed Report for the year 1913. [Cd. 7,429.] Price 9d.

This publication presents in a revised and more detailed form information which has already been published in the General Abstracts showing the Acreage under Crops and Numbers of Live Stock, while it also includes a series of special tables relating to the number and size of agricultural holdings, and to their distribution; a comparative record of the changes that have taken place in the several counties during the past ten years as regards the extent and yield of the chief crops and the numbers of live stock; statistics of the area of the chief kinds of bush and tree fruits; and statistics of the area under woods and coppice, and of planting and felling operations.

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.

- Coffee Production and Trade in Dutch East Indies.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 9th July.
- Fruit Growing in South Africa.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 20th June.
- Cattle Breeding in the Argentine.
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 11th July.
- Agricultural Development in Madagascar.
 "Quinzaine Coloniale" (Paris), 10th July.
- Banana Cultivation in Guatemala.
 "Economista Peruano" (Lima), April and May.
- Rubber Cultivation in India.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 25th June.
- Crop Prospects in Russia.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 11th July.
- Citrus Fruit Growing in South Africa.
 "Agricultural Journal of South Africa" (Pretoria), June.
- Sugar Industry in Spain, 1913-14.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 9th July.
- Egg Trade of China.
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 11th July.
- Wine and Fruit Crops in France.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 9th July.
- Rice Trade of Burma, 1913-14.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 25th June.
- Rubber Cultivation in Ceylon in 1913.
 "Tropenpflanzer" (Berlin), July.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Producer Gas Engines in South Africa.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 20th June.
- Hydro-Electric Power in France.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 11th July.
- New Casting Carriage.
 "Métallurgie" (Paris), 15th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Finishing Temperatures in Rolling Rails.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 2nd July.
- Aluminium Industry in British India.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 27th June.
- Metal Industry in Rhenish Westphalia and Upper Silesia, 2nd Quarter of 1914.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 9th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Pig-Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th July. (X. 5,024.)
- Crucible Steel Manufacture.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 2nd July.
- Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th July
- Coal Market in the Ruhr District.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th July. (X. 5,012.)
- Blast Furnace Practice in America (2nd Article).
 "Iron Age" (New York), 2nd July.
- Wire Industry in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 8th July. (X. 5,048.)
- Petroleum Industry of Galicia in 1913.
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 11th July.
- Metal Industry in France and Belgium, 2nd Quarter of 1914.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 9th July.
- Graphite Industry in Corea.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 9th July.
- Tube Syndicate Operations in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th July. (X. 5,025.)
- Briquetting of Ore and Furnace Dust.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 9th July.
- Enamelled Ware Manufacture.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 2nd July.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Canada and the Panama Canal.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 3rd July.
- Shipping in France in 1913.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 9th July.
- Shipping at Hamburg, 1st half of 1914.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th July. (X. 5,043.)
- State Railways in Italy.
 "Journal des Transports" (Paris), 11th July.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Embroidery Industry in Lorraine.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 27th June.
- Textile Market in France.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th July. (X. 5,004.)
- Silk and Velvet Industry in Crefeld.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 9th July.
- Cotton Goods Trade in Tientsin.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th July

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

- Wool Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th July.
 (X. 5,049.)
- Cotton Growing in South Africa.
 "Agricultural Journal of South Africa" (Pretoria), June.
- Cotton Industry in Italy in 1913.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 9th July.
- Textile Industry in Germany.
 "Economiste Français" (Paris), 11th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Chile : Commercial Progress in 1913.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 16th June.
- French Colonies : Trade and Commerce in 1913.
 "Quinzaine Coloniale" (Paris), 10th July.
- Gambia : Trade and Commerce in 1913.
 "Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 9th July.
- Germany : Trade and Industries of North East Prussia.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 27th June.
- Canada : Commercial and Economic Conditions in Ontario.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 26th June.
- Germany : Berlin Banking Results, 1st half of 1914.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 11th July.
 (X. 5,007.)

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- Canada : Real Estate.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 3rd July.
- Portuguese East Africa : Industry and Trade in 1913.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 17th June.
- Russia : Trade and Industry in Poland.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 8th July.
- Ecuador : Review of Trade in 1913.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 22nd June.
- Canada : Bank Statement for May.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 3rd July.
- Japan : Trade of Nagasaki in 1913.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 30th June.

Miscellaneous.

- Paper Market in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th July.
- Shoe and Leather Fair in Vienna, 1914.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th July.
- Athletic Goods : Opening in the Philippines.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 16th June.
- Seaweed Industry in France.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 30th June.
- Pulpwood Consumption in Canada in 1913.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Montreal), 1st July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Australia—

COMMONWEALTH—Bureau of Census and Statistics—Australian Financial Statistics, 1904-13.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA—Statistical Register, 1913—Part II., Public Finance ;

Part III., Accumulation ; Part V., Land Settlement, Agriculture, Live Stock ; Part VI., Industrial Establishments Part VIII., Law, Crime, &c. ; Part X Education, Science and Art.

TASMANIA—Tasmanian Statistics, 1913

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 29 weeks ended 16th July, 1914 :—

	Week ended 16th July, 1914.	29 Weeks ended 16th July, 1914.	Week ended 16th July, 1914.	29 Weeks ended 16th July, 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	8,766	1,853,394	982	104,096
Brazilian	—	190,507	556	13,529
East Indian	9,915	142,782	3,199	35,948
Egyptian	5,629	336,956	296	99,208
Miscellaneous	1,062*	101,378†	63	9,701
Total	25,372	2,625,017	5,096	262,482

* Including 10 bales British West Indian, 277 bales British West African, 333 bales British East African, and 12 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,052 bales British West Indian, 9,351 bales British West African, 17,427 bales British East African, and 2,207 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 18th July, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 18th July, 1914	<i>s. d.</i> 34 1	<i>s. d.</i> 24 2	<i>s. d.</i> 19 10
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	32 11	27 3	20 8
1908	31 5	26 5	18 6
1909	44 0	27 4	22 5
1910	31 11	19 9	17 5
1911	32 5	24 3	19 5
1912	38 10	30 9	24 8
1913	53 6	24 9	20 5

* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel of barley, and thirty-nine Imperial pounds for every bushel of oats.

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 18th July, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 18th July, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	54	474
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	173	169
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	197,781	206,963
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	87,003	96,943
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	4,100	3,046
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	11,941	13,447
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	96,153	102,781
Beef	"	825	968
Hams	"	17,694	23,262
Pork	"	6,050	3,512
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	3,242	1,367
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	13,712	10,083
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	89,625	91,133
Margarine	"	28,784	27,816
Cheese	"	47,185	59,109
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	475	244
" condensed	"	21,628	21,924
" preserved, other kinds	"	770	4
Eggs	Grt. Hnndr	385,433	409,436
Poultry	Value £	1,393	2,443
Game	"	18	19
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	2,081	1,097
Lard	"	28,154	35,638
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,562,100	2,300,100
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	154,600	136,500
Barley	"	247,400	203,500
Oats	"	138,400	375,600
Peas	"	39,640	26,240
Beans	"	9,770	3,500
Maize or Indian corn	"	825,700	1,285,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	9,483	20,484
Apricots and peaches	"	12,821	601
Bananas... ..	Bunches	242,339	171,353
Cherries... ..	Owts.	3,392	2,492
Currants	"	12,055	15,994
Gooseberries	"	163	33
Grapes	"	499	477
Lemons	"	26,909	14,417
Oranges	"	16,828	6,815
Pears	"	11,717	6,756
Plums	"	28,255	9,656
Strawberries	"	577	20
Unenumerated	"	16,701	29,183
Hay	Tons	342	1,418
Straw	"	2	23
Moss Litter	"	1,137	1,260
Hops	Owts.	329	606
Locust beans	"	4,440	19,271
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bshels.	151,916	59,245
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	86,107	196,331
Tomatoes	"	50,265	38,554
Unenumerated... ..	Value £	6,893	5,993
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	2,596	750
" preserved by canning	"	6,412	5,858

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

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcon."
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, "Austerc."

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. 218.

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

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

315. Workmen engaged in putting down and keeping in order sheets of iron on factory floor to save wear.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 7th August, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 10th August, 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.

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911. PART II.—

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE.

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1461. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of cycle and motor cycle saddles, including the fitting together of parts, but not including leather workers or the makers of coil springs. (Application 308.)

This decision modifies decision B1333 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 19th June, 1913.)

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

1459. Workmen engaged in flapping, cranking, or shutting axles for use in horse-drawn vehicles. (Application 302.)

1460. Any workman engaged in the construction, alteration, repair, or decoration of ships, boats or other craft, provided that he holds a discharge book or certificate of discharge, and that:

- i. such book or certificate shows that he was employed as a member of a ship's crew (*a*) at some period within the preceding 12 months, and (*b*) for at least 13 weeks in the 12 months immediately preceding the last date of discharge; and
- ii. he declares his intention of going to sea again as soon as he has the opportunity.

Note.—Contributions will in every case be payable after the lapse of 12 months from the last date of discharge.

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.

