

THE  
**Board of Trade Journal.**

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[No. 856

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London ;**" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C. ; telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 220.

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

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Attention is called to the following notices :—

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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: WAR OFFICE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the War Office that sealed tenders for the **Coal and Coke** supply of coal and coke to military stations during the next twelve months from 1st July, 1913, will be received, up to noon on 14th May, by the General Officers Commanding the undermentioned districts :—

*Openings for British Trade.*

**UNITED KINGDOM—continued.**

Aldershot Command ... ..	Aldershot.
Eastern Command, Dover District ...	Dover.
"    "    Colchester District	Colchester.
"    "    Eastern Coast De-	
fences ... ..	Chatham.
"    "    Woolwich District	Woolwich.
Irish Command, Curragh ... ..	Curragh.
"    "    Cork District ... ..	Cork.
"    "    Belfast District ... ..	Belfast.
"    "    Dublin District ... ..	Dublin.
London District ... ..	Horse Guards, Whitehall, S. W.
Northern Command ... ..	York.
Scottish Command ... ..	Edinburgh.
Southern Command, Salisbury Plain	
District ... ..	Bulford.
"    "    Southern Coast	
Defences ... ..	Portsmouth.
"    "    South Western	
Coast Defences.	Devonport.
Western Command ... ..	Chester.
Guernsey and Alderney District ...	Guernsey.
Jersey District ... ..	Jersey.

Forms of tender and conditions of contract may be obtained on application at the above-named Head-Quarter Offices, by letter addressed to the Officer Commanding, Army Service Corps, or in person between the hours of 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta) of 15th March states that, with a view to deciding on the building materials to be used in the construction of the new capital at Delhi, the Chief Engineer for the Delhi Province is prepared to receive for test purposes, from firms of good standing capable of undertaking large contracts, samples of, and quotations for, such materials. Application for the list of materials at present required should be made by registered letter to the Personal Assistant (Materials), Chief Engineer's Office, Delhi.

The official "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta) of 6th March states that a firm in Secunderabad is desirous of getting into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of artificial silk thread.

Communications in this connection, quoting reference No. B. 280, should be addressed by United Kingdom manufacturers to the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, New Imperial Secretariat, 1, Council House Street, Calcutta.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**CANADA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) reports that tenders are invited by the Winnipeg City Authorities for the supply of 2,500 water meters. Sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 28th April\*, by the Chairman, Board of Control, City Hall, Winnipeg.

**Water Meters.** *Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque† for 1,500 dols (about £308), together with a sample of the meter it is proposed to supply and full particulars.*

A copy of the conditions and form of tender may be seen by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Copies of the conditions and form of tender can be obtained from the City Engineer, Winnipeg. (8,676.)

\* \* \* \* \*

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

The Provincial Government, Regina, Saskatchewan, are preparing plans for about 1½ miles of telephone conduit.  
**Telephone Conduit.** *See Note†.* (8,365.)

An electric railway company in Ontario has plans in progress for the extension of its system.  
**Electric Railway Material.** *See Note†.* (8,365.)

A printing company in Ontario contemplates purchasing printing machinery.  
**Printing Machinery.** *See Note†.* (8,365.)

A city in Alberta may have to instal a steam turbine power plant.  
**Steam Turbine Power Plant.** *See Note†.* (8,147.)

A city in New Brunswick is enquiring for prices of 20 hydrants.  
**Hydrants.** *See Note†.* (8,317.)

A firm in Ontario is enquiring for catalogues of United Kingdom manufacturers of woodworking machinery and motor trucks.  
**Woodworking Machinery and Motor Trucks.** *See Note†.* (8,318.)

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

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\* 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 Canada who can be instructed by cable.

† An accepted cheque is one whose payment has been provided for by the bank on which it is drawn having transferred the amount from the account of the drawer and marked the cheque either "accepted" or "certified."

*Openings for British Trade.*

**CANADA—continued.**

The architect for the Winnipeg Exhibition is said to have proposed the construction of 2 brick and steel buildings, 3 concrete buildings, 2 brick buildings, a grand-stand for 18,000 people with restaurants, lavatories, &c., as well as stabling and barns for horses, cattle, dogs, &c. *See Note* †. (8,365.)

A company has been formed in Quebec Province, with a capital of 20,000 dollars (about £4,100), for the purpose of manufacturing and dealing in all kinds of time-recording and synchronising clocks and machines. **Time-recording and Synchronising Clocks and Machines, and Plant for making.**

*See Note* †.

(8,543.)

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

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

**Commercial Enquiries.**

**HOME ENQUIRY.**

A Sheffield iron broker makes enquiry for names of Canadian producers of cobalt.

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES**

A correspondent at Victoria, B.C., reports a market on Vancouver Island for galvanised iron roofing, galvanised wire for chicken runs, &c., saw mill tools, and drill steel for mining camps, prepared poultry food, &c., and is willing to undertake United Kingdom agencies.

A correspondent at Quebec is desirous of undertaking the representation of some United Kingdom manufacturers of novelties.

A Toronto firm has a market for jute twines, and would like to enter into correspondence with United Kingdom manufacturers.

A firm of safe and vault manufacturers in the Province of Quebec, having good distributing facilities, is prepared to take up the manufacture of specialities which could be dealt with by its iron and wood working departments.

A Montreal firm desires the agency of United Kingdom manufacturers of earthenware closet bowls.

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**CANADA—continued.**

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

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A London firm is desirous of getting into touch with one or two firms of good standing in Canada prepared to act as agents for the sale of **cocoa butter substitute**, as used by confectionery, biscuit, and cake manufacturers.

A Yorkshire manufacturer of **footballs** wishes to get into touch with Canadian buyers.

A Midlands manufacturer of **brass and iron bedsteads, patent fire-guards, &c.** is willing to appoint a resident agent in Canada.

A London firm of merchants seeks Canadian agents for the sale of **hardware, building materials, chemicals, and also cotton and woollen goods.** Bankers' references given and required.

An old-established firm of **electric elevator** manufacturers in the United Kingdom wishes to arrange for the sale of these goods in Canada.

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A Montreal firm of importers which covers Quebec, Ontario and the Maritime Provinces, and is in a position to give United Kingdom references, would be glad to receive enquiries, with a view to taking up agencies, from United Kingdom firms manufacturing *goods which appeal to the engineers of railway, electric railway and electric generator companies, car, foundry, and structural steel firms, shipbuilders, municipal engineers, &c.*

A manufacturing company in Ontario is desirous of purchasing quantities of **dextrine**, and invites quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers.

A Canadian manufacturing company asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom firms who are either importers of **Ceylon plumbago** or are associated with its mining.

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

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**AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the **Common Battery Switchboard** Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to noon on 8th July, for the supply of a *common battery multiple switchboard and accessories.* (Schedule No. 805.)  
See Note † on next page. (3,705.)

*Openings for British Trade.*

**AUSTRALIA—continued.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, as follows:—(1) Up to noon on 4th June\*, for the supply of 40,000 lbs. of *sealing wax* and 16,000 lbs. of *twine*, in accordance with sealed patterns Nos. 43, 339 and 340. (Schedule No. 248). (2) Up to 2.30 p.m. on 27th August, for the supply of a *common battery multiple switchboard and accessories*. (Schedule No. 243.) See Note †. (8,683; 8,680.)

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

For copies of the specifications and forms of tender, application should be made to the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with drawings in the case of the switchboards, may be seen by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia also reports that tenders are invited by the Electric Supply Department of the City of Melbourne for the supply of *electrical switch gear and instruments*, including *oil break switches, ammeters, voltmeters, power factor indicators, transformers, circuit breakers and kilowatt hour meters*.

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, marked "Tender for Electricity Works," will be received, up to 1 p.m. on 11th June, by the Chairman, Electric Supply Committee, Town Hall, Melbourne. A deposit of 2½ per cent. of the amount of the offer must accompany each tender, either in cash or by bank draft.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be obtained from Messrs. McIlwraith, McEacharn & Co., Billiter Square Buildings, London, E.C., on payment of five shillings, which will be returned on receipt of a *bona fide* tender. A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical instruments at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, as above. (8,707.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded an extract from the local press, from which it appears that the Victorian Railways Commissioners have decided to erect locomotive workshops at Ballarat and Bendigo, and the necessary detailed plans and estimates are now being expedited, in order that tenders for the preparation of the

\* 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 Australia who can be instructed by cable.

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

site may be invited without delay. The equipment to be provided at the new workshops will be of the latest type, and will include *planing, milling and screwing machines, lathes, high-speed, radial and other drilling machines, hydraulic presses, shearing and angle-cutting machines, pneumatic riveting hammers, and other engineering appliances.* The approximate cost of the equipment at each depôt will be about £28,000. (£23,272.12.)

With reference to the notice on p. 266 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st August, 1912, and to previous notices, relative to the utilisation of the Murray River for navigation and irrigation purposes, it is notified that a copy of a Report on the proposed works, by Captain E. N. Johnston, the engineering expert appointed by the Government to investigate the matter, has been received from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel). The Report, which includes plans and estimates, may be seen by manufacturers and contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (6,954.)

**Murray River  
Improvement  
Scheme: Report.**

**NEW ZEALAND.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that notices of the following schemes have appeared in the local press:—

The Devonport Borough Council has approved of the proposal of a private company to provide electric light and power to the town. The company will make a capital expenditure of about £20,000 to establish the system, and will be granted the concession for 7 years, at the expiry of which the council has the option of purchasing the undertaking.

The ratepayers of New Plymouth have agreed to the raising of loans of £55,000 for overhead electric tramways, and £42,000 for extensions to the water supply system and road improvements.

As a result of a poll of the ratepayers of Napier, the Napier Harbour Board is authorised to raise a loan of £30,000 for the reclamation of about 2,090 acres of the Harbour Board reserve. (8,021.)

**Plant for Land  
Reclamation.**

**Harbour Works.**

See notice on p. 199.

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that, according to the local press, the ratepayers of Wellington, Cape Province, have unanimously approved the proposal of the Municipal authorities to raise a loan of £10,000 for electric lighting purposes. (8,698.)

**Electric Lighting  
Material.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.**

The Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore (Mr. A. Stuart) reports that the Municipal Commissioners at that place invite tenders for the supply and delivery, c.i.f. Tanjong Pagar Wharf, of about 1,600 tons of cast-iron sewer pipes and specials. The diameters of the pipes required range from 18 ins. to 33 ins. Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioners, Singapore, up to 22nd May.\* The British Agent for the Commissioners is Mr. C. C. Lindsay, 180, Hope Street, Glasgow. (8,544.)

**EGYPT.**

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited for the supply to the Egyptian Coast Guard Administration of two motor-driven wooden patrol vessels. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for the Supply of Motor Patrol Vessels," will be received, up to noon on 1st June, by the Director-General, Coast Guard Administration, Cairo, from whom the conditions of tender, &c. may be obtained. A duplicate copy of the tender must be sent to Mr. A. M. Gordon, M.I.N.A., Baltic Chambers, Wellington Street, Glasgow. A deposit of 2 per cent. of the amount of the offer must accompany each tender.

A copy of the notice inviting tenders, containing further particulars, together with the conditions of tender and form of agreement to be entered into, may be seen by shipbuilders in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (8,509.)

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of drugs and materials for the Army Medical Corps during 1914.

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 specification 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 tenders will be received up to 15th May. Enquirers should quote the reference number P.M.O. 128-13. (8,806)

**RUSSIA.**

**Material for Drainage, &c., Works.** See notice on p. 211.

\* 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 Straits Settlements who can be instructed by cable.



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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**NORWAY.**

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders† are invited by the Norwegian State Railway

**Rubber Pipes.** Authorities for the supply of 1,150 rubber pipes.

Sealed tenders, marked "Gummislanger," will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 9th May, at "Hovedstyrets kontor (Maskindirektøren), Statsbanerne," Christiania, whence copies of the specification and conditions may be obtained. 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 (in Norwegian), together with a blue print, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (8,775.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Narvik Electrical Works for the supply of about 200 metres of 600 mm. *turbine pipes with intake machinery, a turbine of 260 h.p., generator, two transformers, high tension cables, &c.*

**Hydro-electric Power Plant.**

Tenders will be received, up to 1st May, by "Dipl. Ingeniør Per Larssen," Hamar, Norway, from whom specifications and conditions of tender may be obtained on request. (3,510.)

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**DENMARK.**

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 7th April states, on the authority of the German Consul at Aalborg, that large tracts of land are being drained and reclaimed for agricultural purposes in Jutland, and that in consequence a considerable quantity of agricultural machinery is being purchased. Benzine and petrol motors are for the most part in demand for working threshing and grain sifting machines, corn mills, &c.

**Agricultural Machinery and Motors.**

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**DANISH WEST INDIES.**

**Harbour Works.** See notice on p. 200.

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**FRANCE.**

A Derbyshire firm manufacturing domestic stoves, automatically-controlled gas steam radiators, and general light castings, desire to appoint agents in France.

**Domestic Stoves; Radiators, &c.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Chamber of Commerce, Derby. (6,845.)

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**PORTUGAL.**

With reference to the notice on p. 123 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th April relating to the construction and working of a railway from Tomar to Nazaré, the "Diario do Governo" (Lisbon) of 14th April states that tenders in respect of this concession will be received up to 14th June, at the offices of the "Ministerio de Fomento, Repartição de Caminhos de Ferro e Pessoal," Lisbon. Tenders, which should be made out in Portuguese, must be accompanied by a deposit of 8,000 milreis (about £1,530). *Local representation is necessary.*

The "Diario," containing further particulars, may be seen by British manufacturers and contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (8,771.)

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**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 12th April publishes a decree ear-marking, in favour of the Ministry of "Fomento," a sum of 9,500,000 pesetas, to be used as a subsidy for the State Harbour Board during the present year. The following are the ports principally affected and the amounts allocated to each:—Ceuta, 1,750,000 pesetas; Melilla, 1,000,000 pesetas; Cadiz, 800,000 pesetas; Corunna, 440,000 pesetas; Seville, 420,000 pesetas; Alicante, 400,000 pesetas; Almeria, 400,000 pesetas; Santander, 400,000 pesetas.

At present about 27 pesetas = £1.

With reference to the notice on p. 440 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th November, 1912, relative to a call for tenders for the construction of outer breakwaters and wharves in Valencia harbour, H.M. Consul at Valencia (Mr. E. Harker) reports that the contract for carrying out the works has been awarded to a Spanish firm, whose name may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and contractors on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (8,444.)

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**ITALY.**

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 14th April states that tenders will be opened on 5th May for the construction of a  $6\frac{1}{4}$  mile section of the direct line from Rome to Naples, *viz.*, between Rome and Fiume Amaseno. The cost of construction is estimated at 2,259,000 lire (£90,360).

*Although this contract will doubtless be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless there may be openings for manufacturers in the United Kingdom to supply some of the materials required.*

The "Gazzetta" of 16th April states that tenders will be opened on 30th April, simultaneously at the offices of the "Ministero della Marina," Rome, and at the naval arsenals at Spezia, Naples and Venice, for the

**Plated-silver  
Objects.**

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**ITALY**—*continued.*

supply of plated-silver ware, in accordance with the specifications which may be seen at the places mentioned above. The upset price is put at 80,000 lire (£3,200); a deposit of 10 per cent. of this amount will be required to qualify any tender. Only those Italian and foreign firms will be allowed to compete which are competent to manufacture the plated-silver ware in demand, and a declaration to this effect duly certified by one of the Artillery and Armament Departments of the Italian Admiralty must be submitted.

*Local representation is practically necessary.*

The "Gazzetta" of 19th April states that tenders for the supply of  
**Brass—Sheets,  
 Bars and Strips.** sheet brass, brass bars and brass strips, will be opened on 13th May at the "Direzione dell' Officina di Costruzione d'Artiglieria, via dell' Arsenale No. 24," Turin, whence specifications, &c. can be obtained. The total upset price is put at 64,723 lire (£2,589), a deposit of 10 per cent. of which amount will be required to qualify any tender. *Local representation is practically necessary.*

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**AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA).**

H.M. Consul at Sarajevo (Mr. F. G. Freeman) reports that sealed  
**Heating and  
 Ventilating  
 Appliances.** tenders for the central heating and ventilation of the law courts and jail now being built at Sarajevo will be received, up to noon on 31st May, at the "Expedit der VI. Abteilung der Landesregierung," Sarajevo, Bosnia, whence further particulars can be obtained. *Local representation is advisable.*

*Although the foregoing contract will in all probability be awarded to a local firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of some appliances outside Austria-Hungary.* (8,371.)

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**GREECE.**

**Textiles; Earthenware; Hardware;** See notice on p. 186.  
**Fertilisers; Coal and Coke.**

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**SERVIA.**

The British Vice-Consul at Belgrade (Mr. C. L. Blakeney) reports  
**Wax Candles;  
 Tin Plates;  
 Caustic Soda.** that a firm of agents in that city desire to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters of wax candles, tin plates, and caustic soda for the manufacture of glass. The name and address of the firm may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Belgrade. (8,370.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**CONGO STATE.**

According to the March number of the Belgian "Renseignements de l'Office Colonial," a good trade is being done in the Katanga in the sale of *shovels, pick-axes, hatchets and tools* in general. The yearly sale of shovels, most of which are imported from the United Kingdom, is about 5,000 to 6,000, that of pick-axes 3,000, and hatchets about 1,500. On account of the very hard soil in Katanga there is little use for the *spade*. This implement has been advantageously replaced by the *hoe*, the yearly sale of which is about 25,000. In 1912 one firm alone sold 8,000. A shovel is sold at approximately 6s., and hatchets and hoes at half that price.

**MEXICO.**

The British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara (Mr. P. G. Holms) reports that a large new wholesale and retail drapery establishment has recently been opened in that city. The firm stocks *hosiery, gloves, underwear, suits, suitings, stockings, caps, hats, shirts, collars, dress materials, carpets, &c.*

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (8,594.)

**Knock-down Boxes; Jute Sacks;** See notice on p. 187.  
**Coal. Mail Order Business.**

**HAYTI.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince reports that a British subject in that town, who is desirous of purchasing supplies of paper, &c., hand power machinery for cutting paper and envelopes of all sizes, machinery for printing paper headings, visiting cards, monograms, letter cards, &c., and other requisites for a small printing and stationery establishment, wishes to hear from United Kingdom manufacturers of these articles.

The name and address of the enquirer can be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the British Consulate, Port-au-Prince. (8,323.)

The following information is from the report by H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince (Mr. J. Pyke) on the trade of Hayti in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Tenders have been invited for the construction of a National Palace at an estimated cost of about £80,000 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th December, 1912, p. 548). A local British firm may secure the contract, in which case it is anxious to employ as much material of United Kingdom origin as is possible.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**HAYTI** (*continued*).

The water supply of Port-au-Prince is in urgent need of reconstruction, and tenders have been called for (see p. 547 **Water Pipes, &c.** of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th December, 1912). The Government states that it is willing to spend about £80,000 on the work, to be paid in four instalments, on delivery of each of the zones into which the work is to be divided. It is, however, doubtful whether this scheme will be proceeded with, as a sum of £10,000 has been assigned to a Haytian engineer for laying pipes from a spring at Bizoton, which will relieve the most pressing needs in the lower quarter of the town, and work, although suspended for the moment, has already been commenced.

Although it is improbable that any large proportion of them will be dealt with during the present year, the subjoined list of projects for important construction work is given:—

**Public Works  
Projected.**

Throughout the Republic—schools, barracks, Government offices, prisons; Port-au-Prince—National Palace, several reinforced concrete buildings for foreign importers, street repair and sewer construction (American concessionaires), water supply, flour mill (Franco-Haytian concession), hydraulic electric power station, electrification of street railway and electric line to Pétionville; Aux Cayes—concrete pier (British contractors), street repair, business buildings and warehouses, electric light; Jérémie—business buildings, &c., electric lighting; Jacmel—electric lighting.

There are a few cycles in Hayti, used principally by schoolboys and youths, and a cheap cycle, such as is usually made for export, would probably command a ready sale if reasonable freight terms could be arranged. It might also be possible to sell a few cycle cars, as several cheap American motor-cars have recently been imported and motor riding has become very popular with all classes.

A large quantity of Java and other rice is imported from the Netherlands and Hamburg, and costs from 45 to 55 fr. (£1 16s. to £2 4s.) c.i.f. Port-au-Prince per bag of 100 kilogs. Patna rice, shipped per sailing ship from the United Kingdom, might compete successfully with these prices. It is a known and well-liked grade in the Hayti market.

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**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**

Sugar Bags, Galvanised Iron, Wire,  
Cutlery, Agricultural Implements,  
Leather Goods, Paper, Chemicals and  
Drugs, Soap, Earthenware;  
Railway and Harbour Works;  
Lighthouse Construction.

See notices on pp. 188-9 and  
202.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**COLOMBIA.**

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 26th February publishes a notice whereby the Municipal Authorities of Montenegro are empowered to construct a telegraph line, 5½ miles in length, from Armenia (Caldas) to Montenegro.

**Telegraph  
Material.**

The same issue of the "Diario" publishes the text of a contract entered into between the Ministry of Public Works and the Pacific Railway Company for the rebuilding of that section of the Cauca Railway which was damaged and destroyed some time ago by the overflowing of the River Dagua. The work will also include the re-building of the El Piñal Bridge. The operations are to be carried out for the account of the Colombian Government.

**Railway and  
Bridge Material.**

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**CHILE.**

The Acting British Consul-General at Valparaiso (Mr. G. F. Atlee) reports that the Valparaiso Port Works Commission has recently awarded a contract for the construction of culverts, &c. between the Valparaiso hills.

**Material for  
Construction of  
Culverts.**

The name of the contractors may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(8,526.)

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**BRAZIL.**

With reference to the notice on p. 37 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd October, 1912, relative to the encouragement of rubber refining and manufacturing in Brazil, the "Diario Oficial" of 30th March notifies that tenders will be received, up to 23rd June, at the offices of the "Ministerio da Agricultura, Industria e Commercio, Superintendencia da Defesa da Borracha, rua da Alfandega, 32," Rio de Janeiro, for the establishment of 11 rubber refineries and rubber factories in Brazil, viz., (1) one "seringa" rubber refining factory at Manáos (capital of Amazonas), and one "maniçoba" and "mangabeira" rubber refining factory in each of the States of Piauhy, Ceará, Rio Grande do Norte, Pernambuco, Bahia and São Paulo; and (2) one factory for the manufacture of rubber goods in each of the following towns—Manáos, Belém do Pará, Recife and Bahia. Bounties are to be given up to 400,000 milreis for the "seringa" refining factory, up to 100,000 milreis for each of the "maniçoba" and "mangabeira" refineries, and up to 500,000 milreis for each of the rubber factories. Exemption from customs duties is also granted on any material to be imported for establishing and running the works. As a guarantee each tenderer must deposit at the Brazilian National Treasury by 21st June, or at the Brazilian Treasury Offices in London by 23rd May, a sum of 20,000 milreis in the case of the rubber

**Rubber Refining  
and  
Manufacturing  
Works.**

### Openings for British Trade.

#### BRAZIL—continued.

factories and 10,000 milreis in the case of the rubber refineries. *Local representation is necessary.*

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

Milreis = 1s. 4d.

The same issue of the "Diario" publishes a decree authorising the Ministry of Communications and Public Works to

**Harbour Works.** arrange for the construction of a port in the city of Nitheroy, capital of the State of Rio de Janeiro, in accordance with the plans and specifications which have been submitted and approved. The cost of carrying out the work will be debited to the Special Port Fund.

#### CHINA.

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul at Chefoo (Mr. C. C. A. Kirke) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The present inclination among a certain class of Chinese to adopt the Western style of dress will probably become

**Clothing.** more marked and widespread, and an increased demand for clothing of foreign style will consequently arise. *Cotton singlets* have already been worn by the Chinese for several years, and foreign head and foot gear are now prominent. The old-fashioned, small black cap, with red silk button, is rapidly disappearing in the treaty ports, where *cloth caps*, mostly with ear-pieces to tie on top, are much in vogue with all classes during the winter season, while in summer *straw hats* of various shapes, the "Homburg" predominating, and *sun helmets*, are affected by the more advanced Chinese. *Socks* of foreign type are not yet popular, and foreign *leather boots*, selling at about 4 dol. (say 8s. 4d.) a pair, are too expensive for general use.

### EXHIBITIONS.

#### NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The Acting British Consul at Batavia (Mr. R. W. Dalrymple) reports that an International Rubber Congress and Exhibition is to be held at Batavia (Java) from 8th September to 10th October, 1914, under the auspices of the Netherlands East Indian Government.

**International Rubber Congress and Exhibition at Batavia in 1914.** Applications for space should be made to the Secretary-General before 1st November, 1913, and should state the number of square metres of floor or wall area required. No charge will be made for exhibits which will not occupy more than 5 square

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*Exhibitions.*

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metres, excepting for tools and machinery, for which the charge will be 10 guilders (16s. 8d.) per square metre wall area and 25 guilders (£2 1s. 8d.) per square metre floor area. For exhibits occupying more than 5 metres there is a special tariff, which will be sent free on application to the Secretary-General.

All machinery for which motive power is required should be at the exhibition grounds on or before 10th July, 1914, and all other exhibits must arrive on or before 1st August, 1914.

Application for further particulars should be made to the Secretary-General, International Rubber Congress and Exhibition, Batavia, 1914, Weltevraden (Java).

A limited number of copies of the programme and form of application for space are available for distribution to intending exhibitors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (7,763.)

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**SPAIN.**

The "Boletin Oficial de la Dirección de Aduanas" of 20th February publishes a decree, issued by the Ministry of "Fomento," providing for the establishment in Madrid of a Central Commercial Museum which will be attached to the General Directorate of Commerce, Industry and Trade. The object of the Museum is to promote Spanish trade by exhibiting samples of material, indicating the place of production, methods of manufacture, the most economic way of promoting the import and export trade in such articles, the uses of raw material, market prices, and kindred details calculated to encourage the development of Spanish trade in general. Under the terms of the decree Spanish Chambers of Commerce will be required to keep in touch with the Central Museum, to despatch articles of local production for exhibit and generally to carry out any instructions which the central authorities may recommend. In addition, Chambers of Commerce in the Spanish African Colonies will be expected to establish similar commercial museums. It is also stipulated that, if considered expedient at any time, the Museum may arrange for the dissemination of samples, special catalogues of the same to be drawn up according to sections for the assistance of persons interested.

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

**Honorary Trade Correspondent in the Uganda Protectorate.**

The Board of Trade desire to notify that Mr. H. M. Tarrant, Director of Customs at Entebbe, has been appointed Honorary Trade Correspondent of the Commercial Intelligence Branch for the Uganda Protectorate. (8,547.)

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NEW CONSULAR APPOINTMENT IN SPAIN.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that Mr. Miguel Canesco has been appointed British Vice-Consul at Leon, Spain. (8,250.)

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

Blockade of Turkish Coast raised.

With reference to the notice on p. 713 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th March last, and to previous notices, relative to the blockade of Turkish ports, the "London Gazette" of 18th April states that H.M. Minister at Athens has telegraphed that, according to a notification now issued by the Greek Government, the blockade of the coast of Epirus and Albania has been raised.

Greek Moratorium Prolonged.

With reference to the notice on p. 17 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd April and to previous notices relative to the extension of the Moratorium in Greece, it is notified that H.M. Minister at Athens has now telegraphed to the effect that the Moratorium has been further extended for one month, that is, until 19th May. (C. 3,559.)

COMPANIES REGISTERED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM IN 1912.

The following is a return of Companies registered in the United Kingdom during the year 1912, showing the numbers and amounts of nominal capital in England, Scotland, and Ireland, respectively:—

Classification.	England.		Scotland.		Ireland.		Total.	
	No. of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	No. of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	No. of Companies.	Nominal Capital.	No. of Companies.	Nominal Capital.
Coal, Iron and Steel ...	168	£ 5,526,829	52	£ 2,444,700	3	£ 20,000	223	£ 7,991,529
Mining (other than Coal and Iron) ...	345	22,351,404	8	230,675	—	—	353	22,612,079
Textiles ...	254	4,441,050	19	355,550	8	100,000	281	4,896,600
Brewers and Distillers...	36	1,514,000	7	115,000	—	—	43	1,629,000
Rubber and Oil ...	198	21,117,370	5	298,600	—	—	203	21,415,970
Transit and Transport by Land and Water...	268	17,496,220	30	667,000	7	133,500	305	18,298,720
Gas, Water, Electric Light and Power, Drainages, &c. ...	66	3,109,225	8	57,180	2	42,000	76	3,208,405
Land ...	273	7,507,549	6	149,000	2	22,490	281	7,679,039
Finance, Banking, Discount and Interest and Insurance ...	536	22,036,802	30	1,531,800	21	38,700	587	23,667,302
Others ...	4,632	59,871,013	236	1,636,140	127	1,039,649	5,015	62,866,802
Total ...	6,796	164,971,453	401	7,693,045	170	1,398,839	7,367	174,064,537

(C. 3,093.)

## NEW LAW FOR INSURANCE COMPANIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The "Monetary Times" (Toronto) of 22nd March states that the Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia has given his assent to an Act which provides that no company can transact insurance business in British Columbia—fire insurance companies alone are excepted, as they come under another Act—until it has been licensed by the Provincial Superintendent of Insurance. The Superintendent may not issue the licence until the company has deposited securities as follows:—

If on the next preceding 31st day of December the company's total contingent liability or amount at risk does not exceed 1,500,000 dols.—

(a) Every company which undertakes life insurance or life and accident insurance, and every company which undertakes guarantee insurance shall keep on deposit 25,000 dols. ;

(b) Every company which undertakes accident insurance or accident and sickness insurance shall keep on deposit 20,000 dols. ;

(c) Every company which undertakes automobile insurance or insurance against the breakage of plate or other glass, either local or in transit, shall keep on deposit 5,000 dols. ;

(d) Every company which undertakes insurance other than that mentioned in the preceding sub-sections against loss or damage to property from any accidental cause, including boiler and other explosion, or by reason of theft, housebreaking, or burglary, shall keep on deposit 10,000 dols. ;

(e) Every company which undertakes any insurance business within the meaning of the Act shall, if not liable to a deposit as hereinbefore prescribed for such business, keep on deposit such sum as may be prescribed by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Provision is made for additional deposit of securities with the Government to cover increase in the insurance liability carried by companies. Penalty, by way of fine up to 300 dols., is provided for breaches of the Act. Licences to transact business under the Act will cost 250 dols. Companies incorporated by the Province and holding licences under the Companies Act will be entitled to an initial licence under the Insurance Act without any further fee. The Act is to come into force on proclamation.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

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## NEW PATENTS LAW IN SIERRA LEONE.

The "Sierra Leone Royal Gazette" of 8th March contains the text of an Ordinance (No. 3 of 1913), which was assented to by the Governor on 6th March last, and which regulates the grant of patent rights in the Colony of Sierra Leone.

The text of the Ordinance, which contains the scale of fees chargeable, may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(7,926.)

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### THE WASHINGTON INDUSTRIAL PROPERTY CONVENTIONS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information, through the Foreign Office, to the effect that the following countries have ratified the International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property, as revised at Washington in 1911 by the International Union, together with the Final Protocol to the Convention, viz. :—

The United Kingdom, Germany, Italy, Japan, The Netherlands, San Domingo, Austria and Hungary, Spain, The United States of America, France for herself and Tunis, Mexico, Norway, Portugal, Switzerland.

The following countries have ratified the Arrangement for the Prevention of False Indications of Origin on Goods, as revised at Washington, viz. :—

The United Kingdom, Spain, France for herself and Tunis, Portugal, Switzerland.

The two foregoing Instruments were required to be ratified by the 1st April, and will come into operation, as between the countries which have ratified them, one month after that date, *i.e.*, on the 1st May next.

The former and revised texts of the Instruments, together with the Report of the British Delegates to the Conference of the International Union for the Protection of Industrial Property held in 1911 at Washington, are given in the Blue-book, Cd. 5842, which can be purchased at the price of 1s., either directly or through any bookseller, from the Agents named on the cover of the "Board of Trade Journal."

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### REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN PERU.

With reference to the notice on pp. 178-9 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th October, 1912, and to previous notices, relative to the registration of trade marks in Peru, H.M. Minister at Lima has forwarded the text and translations of further Decrees on the subject, as noted below :—

(1) A Supreme Resolution, dated 1st February, to the effect that titles or certificates of ownership of merchandise or trade marks shall be ordered to be issued by the Ministry of "Fomento" whenever no opposition to their registration has been instituted.

(2) A Supreme Resolution, dated 28th February, extending from 90 days to 120 days the period within which opposition to the registration of trade marks can be made as laid down by the procedure shown in the Decree of 12th July, 1912.

The above-mentioned Decrees and translations may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 2,943.)

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## BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

**Southern Nigeria, Lagos—Packing Galvanised Sheets.**—The official "Lagos Customs and Trade Journal" of 3rd February states that experience has shown that the best method for packing galvanised sheets is that adopted by certain firms of packing the iron in bundles of 20 sheets, with a long strip of the same gauge iron about six inches wide bent over both sides, and banded with stout hoop iron in three places; this package makes an average weight of about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cwts.

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**Russia.—Establishment of Commercial Agency at Novorossisk.**—The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Commercial Agency in London of the Imperial Russian Government that a Commercial Agency of the Vladikavkaz Railway has been opened at Novorossisk. The Agency is prepared to act on behalf of United Kingdom firms exporting goods to the south of Russia through Novorossisk for a minimum commission fee; it will store and tranship goods and merchandise, and undertakes to execute all transactions promptly.

A copy of the tariff of charges (in Russian) for the services of the Agency may be seen by United Kingdom exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (8,472; 8,851.)

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**Greece, The Morea.**—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Patras (Mr. F. B. Wood, I.S.O.) on the trade of the Morea in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

When war was declared, all the important crops produced in the Morea had been gathered in; two-thirds of the currant crop had already been shipped off, and the same may be said of sultanias, figs, &c.

Generally speaking the war has not interfered to any great extent with the export trade, as the exports are almost entirely carried by foreign vessels, and after the end of November, 1912, normal communications by land and sea were mostly re-established. The import trade, on the other hand, has been almost paralysed. The prevailing uncertainty regarding the final issue of the campaign caused most orders for foreign merchandise to be cancelled by both buyers and sellers; moreover, many steamship lines trading with Greece and the Levant reduced the number of their outward sailings for want of cargo.

**Imports.**—Up to the declaration of war, import business was conducted on a normal basis: in fact, *Manchester goods*, which have for years held an unassailable position in the Greek market, showed an increase on last year's figures. The only exception comes under the head of *flannelettes*, which have been almost entirely superseded by the Italian article.

**Earthenware.**—During the last few years earthenware goods from the United Kingdom have been steadily gaining ground, and will soon take a prominent position, as they are found to be better glazed and stronger than foreign goods; but only the cheaper descriptions can be profitably imported, as the import duty on chinaware and elaborate patterns intermixed with gold is prohibitive.

*British Trade Abroad.*

*Japanned Hardware.*—There is a very large importation of japanned hardware, but almost entirely of German and Austro-Hungarian manufacture, the British article being found too expensive.

*Wire.*—Wire for the manufacture of nails used in the fastening of currant packages is imported in very large quantities, but comes entirely from Belgium.

*Fertilisers.*—The growing scarcity of natural manure has brought about the use of chemical fertilisers, of which considerable quantities are now being used for vineyards, fruit trees, potatoes and vegetables generally. A certain portion of the requirements is supplied by a factory established at Fleusis, and the remainder is all imported from the Netherlands and Belgium.

*Coal and Coke.*—The total amount of British coal imported during 1912 was only 12,000 tons, or considerably less than in preceding years; this is due to the coal strike in the United Kingdom, and to the war. Owing to the growing scarcity of charcoal and its high cost, people have taken to using coke for industrial and household purposes. The local gas company has a monopoly of this product and has gradually raised its price to £2 per ton, which seems a very high figure. United Kingdom firms might be able to compete by adding a small consignment of coke to their coal cargoes.

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**Mexico, Colima.**—The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Mazatlan, State of Sinaloa (Mr. F. Stait-Gardner) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Trade conditions were dull during 1912, and are likely to continue so until public security is assured. Culiacan, the state capital, was sacked in April, 1912, and has not recovered yet; almost all the smaller towns have suffered from the depredations of rebels or bandits.

Municipal taxation has increased, import duties have advanced, and an additional tax has been levied on spirits and tobacco.

Should the situation continue to improve there should be an increased demand for Canadian *knock-down boxes*, for the soap, sugar and cigarette factories, and perhaps for the tomato and melon shippers; Indian *jute sacks* for the transportation of metals from the mines; and Canadian and Australian *coal* for the Southern Pacific Railroad.

American business with the State of Sinaloa is generally on the increase; this is not entirely due to direct rail and steamship service, but also to the banking facilities for payment, against documents or otherwise, being greater than with the United Kingdom; also the United States producer keeps in more constant touch with the merchants.

*Iron, barbed wire, piping, sheets, nails, &c.*, which were originally brought from the United Kingdom, now come almost entirely from the United States; the Steel Trust has a central office whence all such articles can be supplied, and it periodically chartered a steamship which delivers to Pacific ports.

*Cement* some four years back was bought in the United Kingdom, but now comes from San Francisco, where there are two cement factories.

*British Trade Abroad.*

The mail order business is growing and goods are sometimes consigned to different firms under one Consular invoice, thus saving Consular fees and other charges.

The principal industries in the district are mining, fishing and general farming. Mazatlan now has good hotel accommodation and exceptional banking facilities, two shoe factories (one of which is probably the best equipped in the Republic), four cigarette factories, a lithographic plant, two tanneries, three soap works, a glycerine extraction plant, a foundry, a carriage factory, brewery and ice plant, electric light and power plant, wireless telegraphy, drainage system and water service.

It is necessary to draw attention to the advantages that should accrue to the Pacific coast from the opening of the Panama Canal. This must apply especially to Mazatlan, which, already ranking as the chief industrial and commercial port on the Mexican Pacific coast, should shortly become a great distributing point with its proposed magnificent harbour, its shipping facilities, and its three lines of railway which will run respectively north to Nogales, east to Durango, Torreon, &c., and south through one of the richest districts of the Republic to Guadalajara and Mexico City.

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**Hayti.**—The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Port-au-Prince (Mr. J. Pyke) on the trade of Hayti in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The demand for American dry goods increases from year to year. The reason for this successful competition is due to the fact that the source of supply is at least 30 days nearer to Hayti, giving the importer that much longer to prepare his remittance, the usual credit being 90 days in both countries. Moreover, the principal American exporters, who are New York commission agents, make an annual visit to Hayti to study the conditions and requirements of the market.

The difficulty of collecting debts, and the inordinate delay allowed to native debtors by the local courts, form a serious deterrent to foreign manufacturers against granting any but the smallest credits, and the usual charge made by local lawyers of from 20 to 30 per cent. of all sums collected appears excessive in view of the unavoidably long delay in settling.

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**Dominican Republic.**—The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Santo Domingo (Mr. G. A. Fisher) on the trade of the Dominican Republic in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Trade with the United Kingdom is not likely to expand adequately until better communication is provided, although there is a demand for certain classes of United Kingdom goods under existing conditions. United Kingdom manufactures in general bear a good reputation in Santo Domingo. The additional freight and greater length of time involved before goods ordered can be received—the latter a very serious consideration among small and not very far-sighted merchants—place exporters in the United Kingdom at a great disad-

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*British Trade Abroad.*

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vantage compared with their American competitors. The absence of any resident British merchants is also a great handicap.

The United Kingdom supplies more than 25 per cent. of the imported manufactures of *cotton*, as compared with over 50 per cent. from the United States. Considerable quantities of manufactures of *iron and steel, and of wool, &c.* are imported from the United Kingdom, though all of these suffered considerable decreases in 1912 as compared with 1911. There is a fair market for *sugar bags, galvanised iron, wire, cutlery* and the cheaper class of *agricultural implements*, and manufacturers in the United Kingdom might find an opening for the sale of *leather goods, paper, chemicals and drugs, soap, earthenware, &c.* It is essential that all these should be of cheap quality, as there is little or no demand for high class goods.

The only method of obtaining such trade is either to establish reliable agencies among residents in the Republic, or else to send out experienced travellers who have a thorough knowledge of the language and customs of the country. The sending out of catalogues, especially when printed in English, brings little or no result.

*Natural resources.*—Although the mineral wealth of the Dominican Republic is said to be considerable, it remains practically unexploited, and the country is entirely dependent on its agricultural resources and its wealth of *timber*. The latter includes mahogany, lignum vitæ, satin wood, cedar, pine and a great variety of hard woods. The more accessible timber of value has already been cut, and roads or railways are required to give the remaining timber a real commercial value. In addition to agriculture, it is possible that the business of *cattle raising* could be considerably expanded. The country produces large quantities of *fibres and gums*, of which little notice has been taken up to the present, but which might prove valuable in commerce. *Rubber trees* are said to exist in the east of the island, and *sponges* are to be found along parts of the coast.

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#### SHORTAGE OF LIVESTOCK IN ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that much interest has been raised locally by the fact that the Cuatrerros Freezing Establishment at Bahia Blanca—dealing principally with sheep—was obliged to suspend work at the end of January, owing to the scarcity of animals fit for freezing and export. The local newspapers state that the possibility of bringing sheep from the Falkland Islands and the far South is being considered. Communication with Patagonia, however, can only be made by sea at present, and this is rendered difficult by the absence of good harbours along the coast.

The severe droughts experienced during the last four years are the immediate cause of this shortage, because the owners of ranches reduced their flocks and herds very largely in order to be able to feed the remaining animals. The abundant rains of 1912 have improved the pastures, but for various reasons the raising of fresh flocks and herds cannot proceed as rapidly as it did in former years. The demand for animals has steadily grown, owing to the increase in both the number and capacity of the freezing establishments, but the

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*Shortage of Livestock in Argentina.*

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supply has not increased in the same ratio, as the high price of land for agriculture has caused many ranches to be ploughed up and devoted to cereals.

There are immense tracts of unoccupied land in the outside districts which may be turned to account for ranching, but the pastures are coarse and unlike those of the plains of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé and Cordoba, where cattle have been fed for years, with the result that the pastures have been fined down and large portions sown with alfalfa (lucerne). Industry and money will be needed to bring these outside lands into a fit state for the feeding of large numbers of animals.

A census of the animals in Argentina is about to be undertaken by the Cattle Department by means of circulars sent by post to the cattle owners. A census taken in May, 1908, showed the number of cattle to be 29,116,625, but in 1910 there were only 28,692,000, the decrease being attributed to the drought which had prevailed during the interval. At the end of 1911 the number was said to have risen to 28,786,168 head, over half being in the Provinces of Buenos Aires, Corrientes, and Santa Fé. These figures are, of course, only approximate, as owing to the immense area of the country and the inaccessible nature of large portions of it, definite figures cannot be obtained.

A further reason for the reduced flocks of sheep is found in the fact that the sheep industry as an industry had become unprofitable; the value of sheep had fallen very low, and so they were freely slaughtered for consumption in camp. Cattle breeding, too, was not so profitable as it had been, and so the *estanciero* was quite willing to abandon his business and let his land to the colonist for a percentage of the crop taken off it. This state of affairs is now over to a great extent, and *estancieros* are so anxious to replenish their herds that they have run up the prices of breeding cattle and sheep to such a height that it is not profitable to buy at the current prices.

The future prospects for the real stock breeder are said to be good; the owners of land depleted of stock are somehow finding the money with which to replenish, and the owners of alfalfa land will be forced, for their very existence, to compete for store animals to fatten. Everything points to a high level of prices being maintained and, as is natural, the greater the value of the stock, the greater the efforts its owner will make to ensure its welfare and increase. (C. 2,732A.)

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#### NEW UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL.

With reference to the notice which was published in last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," copies of the new Customs Tariff Bill of the United States of America have been received by the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office, from H.M. Ambassador at Washington.

A Return showing, in the form of a comparative statement, the existing and proposed new rates of duty, and giving the text of the other provisions of the Tariff Bill, is in an advanced state of preparation, and will, it is expected, be laid before Parliament, and published, in the course of a few days. It will be purchasable, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Agents for the sale of Government publications.

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## PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

### TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Ordinance (No. 1 of 1913) which was assented to by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago on the 6th March, and which ratifies the Agreement entered into between Canada and certain of the West Indian Colonies on the 9th April, 1912.

**Proposed British  
Preferential  
Tariff.**

1913) which was assented to by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago on the 6th March, and which ratifies the Agreement entered into between Canada and certain of the West Indian Colonies

The Ordinance provides that the preference granted by the said Agreement to the goods enumerated in Schedule A. thereto—the produce or manufacture of Canada—shall be granted to similar goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom and of Newfoundland, on importation into Trinidad and Tobago.

The Ordinance is not to come into operation until such day as shall be notified by Proclamation by the Officer Administering the Government.

[*Note.*—The full text of the above-mentioned Agreement was published on pp. 27-30 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 4th July, 1912.]

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## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have issued an Order, dated the 15th April, 1913, providing that any box or other receptacle and any packing material in which raw bovine tongues shall be brought to Great Britain from any country out of the United Kingdom (except the United States of America, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of Canada, the Union of South Africa, the Channel Islands or the Isle of Man) shall, after the tongues have been removed therefrom, forthwith be destroyed by fire by the owner of the tongues at the time of removal, and shall not be permitted to come in contact with any animal.

**Importation  
(Raw Tongues)  
Order of 1913.**

(C. 3,497.)

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### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of Statutory Rules (No. 55 of 1913), dated 21st February, which amend Regulation No. 31 of the "Customs Regulations, 1909" (No. 126 of 1909), with the effect that a list of the customable articles and opium owned by the master, officers and crew of ships arriving at Australian ports is to be separately furnished, in prescribed form, with the "Inward ship's report."

**Amended Customs  
Regulation  
regarding  
Ships' Stores.**

[*Note.*—Dutiable goods in possession of a ship's crew were previously shown on the back of the prescribed form for "Ship's Stores."]

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**

The "Nigerian Customs and Trade Journal" of the 17th March last contains certain amendments to the Customs Code of Southern Nigeria.

**Customs Code  
Amendments.**

It is provided, *inter alia*, in these amendments that in the case of goods in transit to French territory by way of the Nigerian railway to Kano, the person in charge of the goods is to pay all reasonable charges for services rendered. The goods are to be taken out of British territory by the shortest route.

Arms, ammunition and spirits, the property of the French Government, may be allowed through under seal and verified by the Customs officer on the Katsena frontier. Arms, &c., the property of private individuals, cannot be allowed in transit, as they are precluded by law.

With regard to the royalty payable on the export of metal, it has been arranged for the convenience of lessees of mining leases that the royalty of 5 per cent. upon the value of all metal exported from Lagos *via* the Nigerian Railway is to be collected by the Railway Authorities.

The value of the tin for duty purposes is deemed to be the opening price of the metal on the London market on the 1st day of each quarter, which is cabled from London and becomes the price for the ensuing quarter. The value of the tin ore is deemed to be 70 per cent. of the value so ascertained.

The tare allowance has been fixed at  $\frac{3}{4}$  lb. av. per bag containing 70 lbs. of metallic tin.

The same issue of the above-mentioned "Journal" contains a Notice stating that, in future, the *gross* weights of all cotton and other textile goods are to be shown on their invoices and bills of entry on importation into Southern Nigeria.

**Gross Weights of  
Textiles to be  
shown on  
Bill of Entry.**

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**RUSSIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Circular has recently been issued by the Russian Customs Department stating that boots and shoes of tinsel with lining of half-silk, as also boot and shoes of half-silk tissues, are to be assessed for duty under Tariff No. 57 (1) as "boots and shoes not separately mentioned," at the rate of 1.50 roubles per funt.

**Customs Classifi-  
cation of Certain  
Boots and Shoes.**

[Rouble = 2s. 1½d.; funt = 0.903 lbs. avoirdupois.] (C. 3,391.)

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FINLAND.**

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

**Customs Decisions.**

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

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Motor car tyres—		Mks. p.
Of indiarubber without mixture of other materials ... ..	187 (1)	100 kilogs. 58 80
Of indiarubber mixed with other material ...	187 (2)	" 105 90
Tyres of indiarubber containing a considerable quantity of steel or steel bands ... ..	231 (b) 1	" 14 70
Manioc root, a raw material used in the distillation of brandy and for making starch... ..	69	Free
Tapioca and manioc-starch ... ..	165	100 kilogs. 5 90
Gold-mounted cigar-holders of amber ... ..	207 (1)	Kilog. 188 20
Thinly tinned wash-hand-basins ... ..	224 (1)	100 kilogs. 47 10
Mechanical music apparatus known as electro-pneumatic orchestrions (consisting of a box in which is mounted a piano and a number of smaller instruments) ... ..	233 (3)	" 235 30
<i>Note.</i> —The <i>maximum</i> duty is fixed at 100 marks each.		
"Veluna cloth" or "label cloth"—a kind of impregnated cotton tissue, for address labels, &c.	261 (1)	" 117 60
Radiator stoves, consisting of a heat supplying battery of cast iron ... ..	216	" 17 60
Paraffin oil ... ..	161 (3) 2	" 8 20
<i>Note.</i> —The oil known as "paraffinium liquidum," used for medical purposes, is admitted duty free.		
Animal grease ... ..	67	Free
Artificial tallow ( <i>konstister</i> ), excepting margarine...	161 (1)	100 kilogs. 23 50
"Cotton stearine" ... ..	161 (1) 5	" 23 50

*Margarine.*—By "margarine" (dutiable at the rate of 94 marks per 100 kilogs.) is understood:—

(a) solid emulsions or mixtures of grease which are not made from milk only, and which may contain, besides water, casein, salt, milk-sugar and other non-deleterious substances, added to the emulsions, for the purpose of increasing or lessening the properties of natural butter ;

(b) coloured greases, similar to butter, and mixtures of the same, of the consistency of butter, not being emulsions, and consisting only of greases not made solely from milk, but coloured with non-deleterious substances ;

(c) oleo-margarine.

It is understood that this definition of margarine is only temporary, and is not valid for such of the greases in question as have been dutiable previously at a lower rate.

*Alcoholic beverages in bottles.*—If the contents of a case of alcoholic beverages cannot be measured as "whole" or "half" bottles (*i.e.* bottles of a whole or a half litre capacity) the balance of the contents

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FINLAND**—*continued.*

of the case over and above the number of whole and half bottles contained therein will be dutiable at the rate of half the duty leviable on a "whole" bottle.

Liquor, in bottles containing  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a litre, or less, will be dutiable according to the standard contents, as quoted in the market, even if, upon investigation, the bottles should prove to contain somewhat less than the fixed measure. (C. 3,343.)

**DENMARK.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a recent Circular of the Danish Customs Department notifying various decisions as to the tariff classification of articles on importation into Denmark. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

[Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs. ; 1 krone (100 öre) = 1s. 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ d.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
		<i>Kr. öre.</i>
<i>Ornaments for hats</i> having the appearance of feathers and consisting of five so-called "esprits," fastened below by means of coils of paper, each consisting of white horse hair fixed on steel wire with silk thread..	8	Kilog. 10 60
<i>Uppers for boots</i> , which consist of two layers of textile material sewn together, the outer one being cotton canvas (Tariff No. 153), and the inner one, or lining, cotton, not coloured, woven in a herring bone pattern (Tariff No. 150), are, in accordance with the provisions of Note 6 to the group "Textile Goods" of the Danish Tariff, to pay duty at the rate fixed for the most highly taxed component ... ..	150	,, 0 80
<i>Round bent shapes for buttons</i> , cut out of a sheet of cardboard and furnished with a hole in the middle...	216	,, 0 70
<i>Ordinary ale-cork</i> of turned beechwood (not polished, lacquered, &c.) having tap-handle of tin or zinc in a cork bushing ... ..	285	,, 0 10

*Coloured pasteboard, cardboard and paper.*—Articles will only be dutiable as "coloured" under Tariff Nos. 213 and 214 when they are coated with colour (have colour laid on) or resemble goods coated with colour. These headings will not, for example, be applied to cardboard produced by pasting together two pieces of paper coloured in the pulp, with a white layer between them, nor, in general, to articles which are clearly made by pasting together layers of uncoloured paper and paper coloured in the pulp. Accordingly, goods consisting of layers of paper adhering together will only be classed under these headings when it is shown by investigation (*i.e.*, by placing a sample in water, so that the layers can be separated, or by burning the corner of a sample so that it splits open) that the article—or the adhering layers of paper—is (or are) coloured on the surface or that it is doubtful whether the colouring of the surface is due to a layer of paper stuck on or to the application of colouring matter. Accordingly, so-called duplex paper, which does not consist of layers of paper fastened together, and the pulp of which only partly consists of a dyed layer, is to be classified under Tariff Nos. 213 and 214, according to kind. (C. 2,773.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRANCE.**

The Board of Trade have received from the French Customs Department a schedule showing recent decisions of the Department with regard to the tariff classification of a number of articles which are not specified in the existing French Customs Tariff. Some of these decisions are noted below, and the complete list (in French) may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

Articles.	Tariff No. and Tariff heading under which dutiable.
Apparatus and utensils for heating by electricity, such as foot-warmers, water-heaters or electric jets for hot water, plate-warmers, warming-pans, electric "cataplasms," hand-warmers, flat-irons, stoves, chafing dishes, &c. ...	524 bis.—Electro-technical apparatus, according to kind.
Calcium (metal) ... ..	282.—"Chemical products, not specially mentioned, other than with base of alcohol."
Bodies of trucks for mines, without sets of wheels or axles ... ..	614.—Ballast trucks.
Cigar holders or cigarette holders of aluminium, gilt, silvered or nickelled metal, with tip of quill, wood, pasteboard or rubber ...	579 bis, 496 or 579.—As manufactures of the corresponding metal.
Rubber sponge-bags, even with opening ( <i>coulisae</i> ) of tissue and cord ... ..	620.—Other manufactures of in liarubber.

*Dynamo-electric machines* (Tariff No. 524).—Such apparatus, without brush or brush-holder, is to be regarded as incomplete.

*Sheets of iron or steel* (Tariff No. 210).—The declared thickness must be checked with the greatest care. In cases of doubt, the thickness at each of the edges is to be ascertained and the mean of the results thus obtained will determine the classification of the sheets.

(C. 3,192.)

A recent French Customs Circular (No. 4381) contains copy of a Presidential Decree laying down regulations respecting the importation into France of plants and flowers from Italy. These regulations, which have been drawn up with a view to preventing the introduction into France of the *Diaspis pentagonu Targ*, may be inspected by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Another Circular (No. 4390) notifies that, by Presidential Decree of the 2nd March, the period allowed by Article 3 of the Decree of the 25th March, 1892, for the re-exportation of "pongees, corah, tussah or tussor" silk tissues, of extra-European origin, unbleached or simply "dècrûés," admitted into France under "temporary admission" régime to be dyed, printed, dressed or goffered, has been extended from four to six months.

**Period allowed for the Re-exportation of certain Silk Tissues admitted under "Temporary Admission" Regime.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRANCE (CORSIKA).**

With reference to the notice at pp. 414-415 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th August, 1912, respecting a French law determining the Customs régime of foreign products imported into the Island of Corsica, a recent French Customs Circular (No. 4382) notifies that, by Presidential Decree of the 29th January last, the restrictions on the importation of various classes of goods at Corsican ports, which were in force prior to the law in question, have been removed, and regulations on this subject similar to those in force in Continental France have been established.

Copy of the Presidential Decree of the 29th January (in French) may be inspected by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

**ITALY.**

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

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

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiabie.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Women's hats</i> , consisting of a body entirely covered with silk velvet, and having along the line separating the crown from the brim a strip of the same silk velvet, applied, not for the purpose of trimming, but to cover the sewing by which the brim is joined to the crown, are dutiable not as "trimmed" hats, but as hats "other than trimmed," of silk ... ..	464 b 1	Lire ct.  Each 1 50
<i>Crowns for hats</i> , made of cotton tissue, each furnished, along the lower edge, with a strip of the same tissue sewn on, and presented for Customs clearance together with a corresponding number of <i>hat brims</i> evidently destined to be adapted to the crowns. It was decided that Article 2 of the Preliminary Dispositions to the Tariff* was applicable to this case, and that, therefore, each crown with the respective brim was to be assessed for duty as <i>one hat</i> . It was further decided that the strip of cotton tissue, being designed to cover the sewing by which each crown was to be joined to the corresponding brim, and not being of an ornamental character, could not be regarded as "trimming" for Customs purposes... ..	464 b 3	,, 1 00

\* This Article provides that, if different parts of an article which, when put together, constitute an article specially mentioned in the Tariff, are presented for clearance in one or more cases, even with separate declarations emanating from a single person, such detached parts, although presented for clearance separately, shall be liable to the duty on the article which they are destined to compose.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**ITALY**—*continued.*

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiablc.	Rate of Duty.
<i>Haemoglobin</i> extracted from blood by special processes involving the employment of alcohol, is dutiable under the head of "compound medicaments not specially mentioned, other, <i>alcoholic</i> " at the rate of 60 lire per 100 kilogs., and is subject, in addition, to the duty on alcohol, assessed on the quantity of alcohol used in the manufacture of the article (as determined by the Ministry of Finance)*	—	—
"Forms" ( <i>forme</i> ) for artificial ice, presented for clearance together with the corresponding freezing machine.—These "forms" are dutiable <i>separately</i> from the machine, as manufactures of the material of which they are made, according to kind. Not even the number of "forms" that can be placed contemporaneously in the freezing chamber are entitled to be assessed for duty at the rate applicable to the machine ... ..	—	—

\* Duty is assessed on the combined weight of the haemoglobin and the immediate receptacles.

*Iron and steel of second manufacture, in the form of wares not specially mentioned in the Tariff.* (Tariff No. 287.)—In determining whether imported goods falling under this heading of the Tariff are dutiable under sub-division *a* (wares principally manufactured from large pieces of iron or steel) or sub-division *b* (wares principally manufactured from small pieces of iron or steel) of Tariff No. 287, the principle laid down by § 2 of the Preliminary Dispositions to the "Repertorio" is not relevant. The question is governed by the provisions of Note 2 on page 256 of the "Repertorio," which are as follows:—

The following are classified as "articles principally manufactured from large pieces of iron or steel":—Articles of which the greater portion consists of wrought or cast pieces of iron or steel weighing over 25 kilogrammes, and articles of which the greater portion consists of rolled or drawn iron or steel which does not present in section any side or diameter of 7 millimetres or less.

Further, in ascertaining which category of iron (*i.e.*, "large" or "small") constitutes the greater portion of imported goods, the weight of the constituent parts of iron of the two categories is to be taken as the basis of differentiation.

*Chemises* made principally of plain, bleached cotton tissue weighing between 3 and 7 kilogrammes per 100 square metres and containing more than 38 threads in a square of 5 millimetres side, trimmed with a silk ribbon, with cotton lace and with cotton tissue similar to the above, but embroidered in lockstitch and with 27–38 elementary threads in a square of 5 millimetres side.—The Customs, whilst admitting that the embroidered tissue did not exceed, either by itself or in combination with the silk ribbon and the cotton lace, one-tenth of the total superficies of the goods, maintained that the tissue in question, being made of cotton, *i.e.*, of the same textile fibre

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**ITALY**—*continued.*

as the principal tissue, could not be regarded as a product different from the principal tissue, and that, consequently, the provisions of § 21 of the Preliminary Dispositions to the "Repertorio" not being applicable, the goods must be classed as "Plain bleached cotton tissue, 3-7 kilogs. per 100 square metres, more than 38 elementary threads, embroidered in lockstitch, in the form of sewn articles, other." It was, however, decided that, as the embroidered tissue presented in a square of 5 millimetres side a number of threads less than that of the principal tissue, it could not be regarded otherwise than as a different textile product, this difference in the number of threads (apart from the embroidery) making it subject to a rate of duty different from that applicable to the principal tissue. The above-mentioned provision of the "Repertorio" was therefore held to be applicable; and the goods were classed as *Plain bleached cotton tissue, &c., in the form of sewn articles, other* (Tariff Nos. 170 and 186e; duty 211.68 lire per 100 kilogs.\*).

*Lawn mowers* (small machines with helicoidal blades, for cutting grass in gardens and parks, moved by hand).—These machines cannot be classed as "mowers" (*falciatrici*) at the rate of 4 lire per 100 kilogs., because "*falciatrici*" are machines for use in agriculture and serve principally for cutting hay-grass in meadows. Lawn mowers are dutiable (if they are composed principally of iron merely polished or varnished) as "fine" implements, at the rate of 17 lire per 100 kilogs. (Tariff No. 288 b 2).

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**COLOMBIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that an export tax at the rate of 7 per cent. *ad valorem* has been placed on rubber exported from the Republic of Colombia.

**Export Tax on  
Rubber.**

(C. 3,510.)

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**JAPAN.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of information from H.M. Commercial Attaché for Japan to the effect that a Bill has been passed by the Japanese Diet providing for the duty-free admission into Japan, Formosa, and Japanese Saghalin, of rice and paddy grown in and exported from Corea.

**Duty-Free Admission  
of Corean Rice  
and Paddy.**

(C. 3,294.)

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\* Duty on the unbleached tissue (126 lire) increased by 20% for bleaching, *i.e.* 151.20 lire, this latter being subject to a surtax of 40 per cent. on account of the raking-up.



## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded a copy of the year book for 1912-13 of the Wellington Harbour Board, from which it appears that the Board contemplates the construction of a breastwork, 1,200 feet in length, along the Waterloo Quay sea wall to give berthage accommodation to vessels carrying timber, coal, and rough cargo.

The Board has also approved the preliminary plans of a new wharf, suitable for the largest ocean-going vessels visiting the port, which is to be built to the east of the King's Wharf. The new wharf is to be 943 feet and 760 feet long on the east and west sides respectively, with a width of 187 feet over all. Provision is made for shed accommodation, and the goods are to be dealt with by overhead electric cranes inside these sheds, and by semi-portal hydraulic cranes outside. Two lines of railway will run down on either side of the wharf so that it may be used for export purposes, if necessary. (8,020.)

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### RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. C. S. Smith) reports that, according to the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 15th/28th March, the preliminary work for the survey of the proposed waterway from Riga to Kherson is nearly finished, and efforts are to be made to complete the survey by the end of this year, so that the Bill to authorise the scheme

may be laid before the Duma as soon as possible. The project is put forward as a memorial to the 300th anniversary of the Romanoff dynasty, and, if carried out, will provide water communication between the Baltic and the Black Sea.

In the meantime work is being carried on between Orsha and the Black Sea out of current appropriations. Considerable work will be done between Ekaterinoslav and Gradizksk during the summer in clearing the channel by blowing up the submerged reefs and small rapids and then deepening the river bed. Two million roubles (about £211,000) have been assigned to this work, which will occupy about four years. The work of deepening the river is being carried out between Ekaterinoslav and Kiev, and several new dredgers will be brought to Kiev in the spring to accelerate the work. From Kiev to Loyevo and Orsha the work will be limited to strengthening the banks and deepening the channel. The Vilna district will carry out the construction of the canal which will have to be made from Orsha to the Dwina river. The lower course of the Dnieper from Alexandrovsk to the sea has a depth of 5 feet 10 inches and is therefore considered ready for use. The design for the locks required to enable vessels to pass the Dnieper rapids is worked out and will shortly be placed before the Council of Ministers. (H. 4,627.)

*Shipping and Transport.***RUSSIA**—*continued.*

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa has also forwarded a translation of a Notice, issued by the Direction of Lighthouses and Pilotage of the Black Sea and the Sea of Azov, with regard to the new Rules for vessels entering the Port of Theodosia.

**Rules for Vessels  
entering  
Theodosia.**

The translation in question may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 78, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (H. 5,405.)

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 9th April states that a Bill has been brought before the Imperial Duma in connection with a scheme for enlarging the Usurisk Railway system.

**Railway  
Improvements.**

The total expense entailed is estimated at 31,781,000 roubles, being 10,684,000 roubles in respect of the Vladivostok to Nikolsk-Usurisk section, and 21,097,000 roubles for the section from Nikolsk-Usurisk to Khabarovsk. The expenditure of the above-mentioned sum is to be spread over a period of 7 years.

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

**SWEDEN.**

The Acting British Consul at Stockholm (Mr. F. V. Zetterlund) reports that on 17th April the ports of Alvik, Essviken, Gustafsberg, Johannedal, Nyhamn, Ostviken, Sund, Svartvik, Tunadal and Utvik were opened for loading operations.

**Navigation  
at Ports.**

A further report states that the port of Hernösand and places along the river up to Franö were open to navigation on 21st April.

(H. 5,159; H. 5,320.)

**DANISH WEST INDIES.**

With reference to the notice on p. 408 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st November, 1912, relative to the improvements of the harbour at St. Thomas, H.M. Legation at Copenhagen report that, according to the local press, tenders were received at the close of last year for the deepening of the harbour and for the pier works, with the result that these contracts went jointly to two well-known Danish firms. A considerable area will be gained by the construction of the new harbour, and at the same time the basins will be sufficiently deepened to meet modern requirements. The normal depth of the basins is to be 9.5 metres (31½ ft.) below high-water mark, while the reclaimed land is to be 2.5 metres (8 ft.) above high-water mark. Extensive pier and shore-protecting works, and the placing of moorings, &c. are to be completed before the work of deepening the harbour is begun.

The undertaking will be expedited so that a large part will be finished by October next. The whole of the first section is expected to be completed in the course of 1914. (C. 2,988.)

*Shipping and Transport.*

**FRENCH WEST AFRICA.**

The "Quinzaine Coloniale" (Paris) of 10th April states that the details of the West African loan, which has been delayed since June, 1911, are at last in possession of the Chamber of Deputies. Of the 160,000,000 francs to be raised, 20,000,000 francs only are to be devoted to maritime works, 10,000,000 francs of which are to be spent on improving the mouth of the Sénégal by strengthening the bar. The rest of the loan (140,000,000 francs) is to be expended on lengthening and improving the system of railways in French West Africa. The amount will be allocated as follows:—

	Francs.
Completion of line from Thiès to Kayes ... ..	25,000,000
Sanitation in Sénégal ... ..	250,000
Construction of line from Bamako to Bougouni ...	15,250,000
Extending the Guinée railway from Kanka to Beyla ... ..	25,000,000
Extension of the Ivory Coast railway from Bonaké to Comoé, with a branch from Dimbroko to Daloa	44,000,000
Extension of Dahomey railway from Savé to Djougou <i>via</i> Parakou; construction of line from Cotonou to Segboroué, and from Porto-Novo to Cotonou ... ..	30,500,000
Total ... ..	140,000,000

As the railway system has such an enormous influence on the development of French West Africa, it is hoped that there will be as little delay as possible in carrying out the project.

25 francs = £1.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. CANADA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. P. Leay) reports that a working survey is now being made of that part of the St. John and Quebec Railway which is to run across the northern part of Maine from Washburn to the Canadian border, and construction will be begun in the spring as soon as conditions will permit. With the completion of the St. John Valley Railway, and its eventual connection with this new line across Maine, there will be direct railway communication between St. John and Quebec. The new line is to a large extent financed by Canadian and United Kingdom capitalists. The St. John Valley Railway is worked by steam, but the other parts of the system will be worked by hydro-electric power from the Aroostook Falls. There are several other possible sources of electric energy situated along the 110 miles between Washburn and Quebec.

(C. 2,739.)

*Shipping and Transport.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).**

H.M. Legation at Panama has forwarded extracts from the "Canal Record," the official organ of the Isthmian Canal Commission, describing the concrete reflectors that are to be adopted, as a result of experiments, for illuminating the tunnels and machine rooms in the Canal locks. It has been decided that drawn tungsten filament lamps are to be used, and that the walls in the tunnels and machine-rooms are to be whitewashed. (C. 3,105.)

**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Santo Domingo (Mr. G. A. Fisher) on the trade of the Dominican Republic in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The route from Barahona to Neiba is being surveyed for a railway which would eventually tap the rich San Juan valley. It is hoped that a short line will ultimately be built from Salcedo to Moca, thus linking up the two existing systems.

The chief port work undertaken during 1912 was the construction at Santo Domingo of a concrete wharf, 1,400 feet long, with a sea-wall continuation, 400 feet long. Considerable progress was made with the dredging of the channel at San Pedro de Macoris, and a depth of 20 feet was expected to be obtained early in 1913; the dredging of the channel at Santo Domingo to the same depth was then to be proceeded with. Projected harbour works for 1913 include repairs to the wharves at San Pedro de Macoris, Azua and Barahona, and possibly some small lighthouses will be installed along the coast.

**COLOMBIA.**

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Bogotá (Mr. R. F. Parker) reports the formation of a company, with British capital, which intends to construct an aerial railway, for transporting freight, between Manizales and Mariquita, a distance of some 50 miles. This aerial cable is expected to facilitate the export of coffee from the region around Manizales. The work should be commenced towards the end of this year, but owing to the difficulty of obtaining delivery from the manufacturers of the construction material, an extension of time will probably be granted. The railway is expected to be completed early in 1915. (7,854.)

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has forwarded the following figures, taken from the Census Returns of 1911, relating to the number of boreholes in the Union of South Africa, and pumps used in connection therewith :—

	Number.		Number.
<b>Boreholes—</b>		<b>Pumps used in connection with</b>	
<i>Depths—</i>		<b>Boreholes and Wells—</b>	
150 ft. and under ...	12,488	Hand-operated ...	6,629
Over 150 ft. ...	1,540	Windmill-driven ...	11,593
Other depths unspecified	574	Steam-driven ...	142
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>14,602</b>	Driven by internal combustion engines ...	444
		Unspecified ...	2,657
<i>Water therefrom to be used for—</i>		<b>Total ...</b>	<b>21,465</b>
Irrigation purposes... ..	5,686		
Farm stock requirements ...	2,702		
Irrigation and stock combined ... ..	2,080		
Household requirements ...	2,604		
Unspecified ... ..	1,530		

(8,005.)

## GERMANY.

The following information relative to the copper refining industry in Germany has been received at the Board of Trade from a reliable source :—

**Copper Refining Industry.**

The quantity of copper ore mined in Germany in 1911 amounted to 868,600 tons, as compared with 920,600 tons in 1910; the average of pure copper in 1910 was 2.51 per cent. Practically the whole of the ore is produced by one company. The greater portion of the ore in Germany is first converted into "matte," which is then reduced to "blister copper," and finally refined in a reverberatory furnace. By this process 32,331 tons of refined copper were produced from 865,090 tons of copper ore and 2,204 tons of "matte" in 1910, as compared with 29,787 tons of refined copper from 775,716 tons of ore and 2,076 tons of "matte" in 1909. In addition to the above, 5,151 tons of electrolytic copper and 4,140 tons of cement copper (residue recovered from roasted pyrites) were obtained in Germany in 1910, as compared with 4,178 tons of electrolytic copper and 3,423 tons of cement copper in 1909.

(C. 2,332.)

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 14th April publishes the following table showing the output of semi-manufactured products, railway material and shape iron by the German Steel Works Syndicate during the first quarter of the current year, the figures for the corresponding period of 1912 being given for purposes of comparison :—

**Steel Works Syndicate: Output of Semi-Manufactured Products, Railway Material and Shape Iron—January to March.**

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

	Semi-manufactured Products.		Railway Material.		Shape Iron.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
January ...	182,568	162,734	177,310	229,821	118,709	143,070
February ...	73,013	140,386	194,823	229,856	139,436	136,175
March ...	160,300	151,688	266,511	232,437	244,723	178,152
Total ...	415,881	454,808	638,644	692,114	502,868	457,397

It will be seen that the total output in March amounted to 562,277 metric tons, against 506,417 metric tons in February last and 671,534 metric tons in March, 1912. (X. 5,032.)

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 17th April reports that the outlook in the Upper Silesian iron market continues unfavourable. The dearth of fresh orders becomes more and more acute; although the works are in part still fairly busy, this is due to standing contract work, which may hold out until the end of this quarter. As a matter of fact, iron works are taking the greatest trouble to attract orders for more extended delivery, but consumers will not come forward, and the merchants, whose stocks are now scanty, refrain from placing large orders, and are living from hand to mouth in the hope of prices falling. In effect prices remain on the old footing, and the old orders are being executed at the prices which were current in the last half of 1912. It is very doubtful if, should a considerable amount of new orders come in, works will be able to supply at these prices any longer. Delivery dates at the rolling works have been greatly curtailed, and orders can now be executed in from three to four weeks.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 18th April states that in 1912 there were laid down for German account in German private yards 41 warships with a total gross register tonnage (capacity) of 165,420 tons, 1,010 merchant vessels of 1,224,979 register tons gross (280 of these, of 1,013,697 register tons, being steam-driven, and 114, of 49,647 register tons, motor-driven), and 113 river vessels totalling 14,089 register tons (these comprise 93 steam-driven, aggregating 12,499 register tons, and 20 motor-driven, aggregating 1,590 register tons). Of the foregoing vessels the following were completed:—21 war vessels aggregating 51,100 register tons (capacity) gross, 659 merchant vessels of 383,090 register tons gross (including 143 steam-driven having 276,228 register tons, and 85 motor-driven having 10,394 register tons), and 71 river vessels with a gross register tonnage of 8,500 tons (comprising 57 steam-driven having 7,649 register tons, and 14 motor-driven having 851 register tons).

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

For foreign account there were being built four war vessels with a total gross capacity of 11,112 register tons, 170 merchant vessels with a total of 61,489 register tons (28 of these, amounting to 23,408 register tons, steam-driven, and 38, aggregating 5,551 register tons, motor-driven), and 63 river vessels of 5,642 gross register tonnage (comprising 39 steam-driven of 3,779 register tons and 24 motor-driven of 1,863 register tons). Of the foregoing there were completed two war vessels having 962 register tons, 124 merchant vessels having 31,238 register tons (including 20 steam-driven of 3,638 register tons and 18 motor-driven of 192 register tons), and 50 river vessels of 5,148 register tons (of which 29, amounting to 3,299 register tons, were steam-driven, and 21, of 1,849 register tons, motor-driven). During the same period there were being built for German account in foreign yards 203 merchant vessels of 85,676 register tons gross (including 26 steam-driven of 49,722 register tons and 12 motor-driven of 223 register tons), and 13 river vessels (steamers) of 1,961 register tons gross. Of these there were completed 150 merchant vessels of 71,689 register tons (of which 19, totalling 45,499 register tons, were steam, and 8, of 179 register tons, motor-driven), as well as 11 river steamers of 1,801 register tons gross.

**GERMAN SOUTH-WEST AFRICA.**

The "Deutsches Kolonialblatt" of 15th April states that in the fourth quarter of the year 1912 the output of diamonds in German South-West Africa was 370,258 carats, making a total of 611,765 carats for the second half-year of 1912, as compared with 372,775 carats for the corresponding period of 1911.

**Diamond  
Production,  
July-December.**

**BELGIUM.**

Referring to the condition of the Belgian iron and coal markets the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 14th April states that the weakening of the Belgian iron business has become more pronounced during the week. To aggravate the depressing effect of the international situation there has now come the general strike; and this circumstance has substantially contributed to suppress the firmness hitherto successfully maintained. The quantity of orders continues to shrink, and the prices for finished iron have steadily declined. The uncertainty in the sheet-metal market has almost completely crippled business in that branch. Prices have already been flat for some weeks, and as in the meantime a scarcity of labour has asserted itself in the case of most producers, firms are cutting prices in order to secure the small orders which come on the market. Thus the prospects in this section have become decidedly gloomy, and many firms have resolved to reduce their output. In bar-iron the position, so far at least as concerns the export trade, is less strained; appreciable orders have recently come in. There is, however, no real improvement to note, and prices have weakened still further.

**Iron and  
Coal Market.**

## YARNS AND TEXTILES.

### BRITISH INDIA.

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

	Ten months ended January.		
	1910-11.	1911-12.	1912-13.
<b>BRITISH INDIA AND NATIVE STATES.</b>			
Cotton yarn spun ... .. Lbs.	519,511,672	514,840,675	577,241,753
Grey and bleached piece goods ...	Lbs. 165,366,536	171,181,385	179,436,399
	= Yards 714,101,923	737,233,776	774,881,138
Coloured piece goods ... ..	Lbs. 45,980,316	51,481,047	62,418,140
	= Yards 188,823,448	218,088,221	266,044,306
Grey and coloured goods (other than piece goods) ... ..	Lbs. 1,413,985	1,362,414	1,558,326
Hosiery ... ..	560,312	454,692	446,100
Miscellaneous goods ... ..	61,937	62,322	185,766
Total of woven goods ... ..	213,383,056	224,541,860	244,044,731

### FRANCE.

The British Vice-Consul at Croix (Mr. A. Faulkner) has forwarded the following particulars of the quantities of textiles passed through the testing houses of Amiens, Le Cateau, Fourmies, Rheims, Tourcoing, and Roubaix during the three months ended 31st March, 1911, 1912, and 1913:—

	Three months, January—March.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Combed wool ... ..	19,055,403	18,783,996	16,558,989
Wool yarns ... ..	5,447,884	5,437,020	5,806,152
Wool noils and various... ..	3,990,315	4,497,531	5,079,504
Cotton and flax ... ..	2,605,793	2,995,025	2,859,015
Silk ... ..	21,997	13,072	15,327
Total ... ..	31,121,392	31,726,644	30,318,987

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

(8,195.)



## 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 19th April, 1913, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	31s. 6d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	26s. 11d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	18s. 10d.

For further particulars see p. 218.

A statement is published on p. 219 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 19th April, 1913, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1912.

**Imports of  
Agricultural  
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 17th April, 1913, was **Cotton Statistics.** 53,668 (including 181 bales British West Indian, 676 bales British West African, 1,464 bales British East African, and 40 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the sixteen weeks ended 17th April was 1,617,538 (including 2,979 bales British West Indian, 3,383 bales British West African, 13,656 bales British East African, and 1,303 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 17th April was 6,035, and during the sixteen weeks, 193,810.

For further details see p. 218.

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### NEW ZEALAND.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports, under date 11th March, that owing to the recent unfavourable weather it is practically certain that the grain harvest will be below the average. **Root crops** and **grass**, however, have done well. The **wool clip** was a good one, and will give a much larger return than last year's, as also will **dairy produce**.

During February there was a reduced demand for commodities, and there is evidence of a less plentiful supply of money. (8,319.)

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### SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that recently published census statistics show that the numbers for various classes of livestock in the Union in 1911 were as follows:— 5,796,949 cattle; 719,414 horses; 93,931 mules; 336,710 donkeys; 746,736 ostriches; 30,656,659 sheep; 11,762,979 goats; 1,081,600 pigs; and 10,533,909 poultry.

The census shows that 42.63 per cent. of the cattle, 59.33 per cent. of the pigs, and 45.80 per cent. of the poultry were owned by non-Europeans. (8,000.)

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*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA.**

With reference to notices which have appeared in the press concerning an alleged decrease of 50 per cent. in the grain export trade of Nicolaiev during the last three years owing to the expulsion of Jews, although the grain exports from Odessa and Kherson have increased during the same period, the British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. J. P. Bagge) writes that the statement is quite inaccurate, and conveys an impression of the comparative state of the trade of that port which is the exact opposite to the facts.

The figures for the export of wheat, barley, rye, oats and maize from Nicolaiev, Odessa and Kherson during the last few years are as follows:—

Year.				Nicolaiev.	Odessa.	Kherson.
				Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1908	...	...	...	881,387	655,300	557,298
1909	...	...	...	1,620,834	804,990	726,022
1910	...	...	...	1,829,405	1,135,665	896,721
1911	...	...	...	1,419,536	1,461,211	951,336
1912	...	...	...	922,794	667,307	459,153

The Odessa figures for 1911 include an exceptionally heavy maize crop (which crop is peculiar to the Odessa district), amounting to 666,985 tons, or nearly half the total export. In 1912 the maize crop was a failure, and only 245,951 tons were exported. As regards the decrease in the exports from Nicolaiev in 1911, as opposed to increased exports from Odessa and Kherson, apart from the foregoing remark concerning Odessa, it appears that the decrease was solely due to the almost complete stagnation during the autumn months. During the first half of the year, with large stocks provided by the splendid 1910 harvest, heavy shipments were made. The stagnation was due, not so much to the failure of the crops in the district supplying Nicolaiev, but to the failure of the harvest in many Governments in Central, Eastern, and Northern Russia. As a consequence of this failure the supplies of the Nicolaiev district, which as a rule come forward for export, were heavily drained by the mills in the interior.

The decrease in the exports during 1912 was common to all Black Sea and Azov ports, and was due *inter alia* to the failure of the crops, their bad quality, and the impassable state of the roads.

The statistics given should prove that, as compared with the neighbouring ports of Odessa and Kherson, Nicolaiev's importance as a grain port is not on the wane. The contrary is in fact the case, for notwithstanding the adverse influences of poor crops in 1911 and 1912, and the complete cessation of all shipments during some five weeks of the latter year owing to the closing of the Dardanelles, the grain exports in 1912 exceeded those in 1908, when poor crops alone impeded.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

As regards the expulsion of Jews from Nicolaiev, the British Vice-Consul states that he has neither heard, nor been able to discover, that a single Jew grain exporter has been expelled. It is possible that among the expulsions that have taken place a few warehouse foremen have been included. (8,626.)

**GERMAN EAST AFRICA.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King) reports that **Rubber and Cotton Cultivation.** 4,817 acres of land in the Kilimandjaro-Meru district were under rubber cultivation in 1912, both soil and climate being favourable to its growth.

Most of the cotton growing on the mountain slopes has been supplanted by coffee during recent years, and the cotton plantations have been moved down into the steppe. There were 4,077 acres under cotton in the Kilimandjaro-Meru district in 1912, the amount of raw cotton exported from Tanga in that year being 107 tons, valued at £14,641.

It is estimated that there are 50,000 acres of land in the district reaching down to the steppe which are suitable for rubber and cotton, and which could be irrigated. In addition, there are some 112,500 acres which are not suitable for irrigation, but which are adapted to rubber, cotton and sisal. (C. 3,231.)

**BELGIUM.**

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 2nd April announces that a meeting was held in Ghent on 27th March between Belgian flax spinners and flax merchants with the object of drawing up a Belgian contract for the purchase of Russian flax. The suggestion was to make the contract provisional, with the idea of preparing a definite contract at a later date. No agreement was reached at this meeting, and the negotiations were postponed until June, when the congress of the International Federation of Linen Manufacturers and Flax Spinners will take place. **Proposed Belgian Flax Purchasing Contract.**

**FRANCE (REUNION).**

The Acting British Consul at Réunion (Mr. J. T. Piat) reports that **Damage to Crops, &c.** owing to a disastrous cyclone which visited the island on 4th and 5th March, it is estimated that there will be a reduction of 50 per cent. in the next sugar crop. The cassava, maize, beans, geranium, "vetiver," "ylang-ylang," and fibre crops have been practically destroyed. The railways suffered heavily, some fifteen bridges being either totally destroyed or seriously damaged, and several miles of railway line were swept away. Public buildings suffered, and the roads were destroyed in many places. The disaster was aggravated by floods caused by the heavy rains which fell continuously for nearly six weeks prior to the cyclone. (C. 3,481.)

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

H.M. Consul at Patras (Mr. F. B. Wood, I.S.O.) reports, under date 8th April, that in spite of the absence of large numbers of the peasantry and labouring classes who have been called to the fighting lines, sufficient labour has been found to carry out all necessary work in connection with the cultivation of the vines, and should climatic conditions be favourable, there is every reason to anticipate a normal **currant** crop, say from 170,000 to 175,000 tons, which, allowing for a retention of 40 per cent. on 20,000 tons of Island fruit, and 35 per cent. on the remainder, would leave about 110,000 to 115,000 tons available for export. At the time of writing, some 20,000 tons of the 1912 crop of currants still remained in Greece, but a good proportion of this will be shipped off before the end of the season in July.

The **olive oil** crop promises to be most abundant, as was to be expected after last year's complete failure.

It is yet too early to form any correct estimate as to the coming **fig** crop of Calamata.

There will be a considerable falling off in all **cereal** crops, as these, unlike the vines, require to be taken in hand from the earliest stages and call for more strenuous labour; consequently, cereals have been to some extent neglected in favour of the more profitable crops.

(C. 3,440.)

**TURKEY.**

H.M. Consul-General at Salonica (Mr. H. H. Lamb, C.M.G.) reports that there are only a few small remnants of the 1911 or earlier crops of tobacco left on the Salonica market; the total amount cannot exceed 100,000 okes of Basmás and 150,000 okes of Bashi-Baghlis.

The 1912 crop was of indifferent quality and reduced quantity, being roughly estimated at 30 per cent. less than that of the preceding year.

It is too early yet to speak with any degree of confidence regarding the amount of land that will be planted with tobacco in the coming season, as this only becomes apparent after the middle of May, when the time comes to transplant the seedlings from the seed-beds to the plantations. The condition of the market being what it is, it would be natural to expect the cultivators to exert themselves to the utmost extent of their capabilities with the view to producing a full crop, and, if demobilization should take place within the next month, it would be reasonable to expect that in certain mainly Christian districts, which have suffered relatively less from the war, the cultivation would equal, if not exceed, that of last year. As a matter of fact, however, the principal tobacco-growing districts are those in which the inhabitants are mixed if not mainly Mahomedan; and in these districts the wastage of the male population, which may be taken as being not less than 50 per cent., the destruction of property, and the complete absence of cattle will necessarily restrict the possi-

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*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

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bilities of cultivation. The difficulty might be partly met by advances from the prospective buyers, but while the general outlook is still so obscure, the latter are not unnaturally hesitating to increase their usual risks in that direction. Generally speaking, therefore, there seems no ground for an optimistic forecast as regards the coming season. Production will probably be short and prices high, whilst the numerous difficulties arising out of changes of régime seem likely to be a cause of serious hindrances to trade as well as of a considerable increase in the expenditure connected with it. (8,840.)

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**DOMINICAN REPUBLIC.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Santo Domingo (Mr. G. A. Fisher) on the trade of the Dominican Republic in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Cotton is indigenous to the island and samples of wild cotton have been found showing unusual length and strength. Great expectations were formed of the result of the plantation of Sea Island cotton near Monte Cristi, but political disturbances interfered with the working of the irrigation plant. It is believed that there is a great future for this crop in the north-west and south-west of the Republic, especially when the country is sufficiently settled to allow irrigation plants to be installed. Cotton gins are in operation at Puerto Plata and Monte Cristi, and samples of Sea Island cotton grown near Barahona have been valued at 11d. to 1s. per lb. by Liverpool experts.

**Cattle Raising ; Timber and other Products.** See notice on p. 189.

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**MISCELLANEOUS.**

**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Commercial Attaché at St. Petersburg, (Mr. H. Cooke) states that the official "Bulletin of Laws" of 21st March/3rd April publishes the Imperial sanction for the town of Saratov to conclude a bond loan for the sum of 2,300,000 roubles. Out of the proceeds, 1,098,000 roubles are to be spent in canalisation, and 1,150,000 roubles on the construction of commercial buildings in the bazaars. (C. 3,250.)

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 18th April states that the last few years have witnessed a rapid rise in the development of Industrial Share Banks in Russia. In 1865 the total capital invested in these banks amounted to 2,000,000 roubles, compared with

*Miscellaneous.***RUSSIA—continued.**

740,000,000 roubles on 1st January, 1913. Some idea of the growth of Industrial Share Banks since 1908 may be gathered from the following table:—

Year.	Capital at 1st January.	Increase + or decrease — com- pared with 1908.	Increase + or decrease — com- pared with previous year.
1908 ... ..	352,000,000	—	—
1909 ... ..	350,000,000	— 2,000,000	— 2,000,000
1910 ... ..	371,000,000	+ 19,000,000	+ 21,000,000
1911 ... ..	452,000,000	+ 100,000,000	+ 81,000,000
1912 ... ..	560,000,000	+ 208,000,000	+ 103,000,000
1913 ... ..	740,000,000	+ 388,000,000	+ 180,000,000

It will thus be seen that between 1908 and 1912 the capital increased by 110 per cent., or, in other words, more than doubled. The growth of industrial banking coincides with the rapid economic development of Russia during recent years. These banks are classed in three categories, St. Petersburg, Moscow and Provincial Banks, the respective increases of which during the year 1912 were as follows:—

	1st January, 1912.	1st January, 1913.	Increase.
	Roubles.	Roubles.	Per cent.
St. Petersburg Banks ...	393,000,000	492,000,000	22·4
Moscow Banks ...	61,000,000	132,000,000	116·2
Provincial Banks ...	105,000,000	115,000,000	9·5

The above particulars relate to the working of the 45 Russian Industrial Share Banks whose capital is apportioned as follows:—518,000,000 roubles, or 70 per cent., working capital; 172,000,000 roubles or 23·2 per cent., reserve capital; and 50,000,000 roubles, or 6·8 per cent., to be called up.

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

**GERMANY.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that some sixty large German firms in the shoe and leather trade, supported by the town authorities, are organising a Shoe and Leather Fair at Leipzig from 31st August to 3rd September next, in connection with the annual Michaelmas Fair. It is stated that every attempt is being made to attract likely buyers, and that a large number of German Consuls, especially in Latin America, Russia, the Near East, and in British Colonies, have supplied complete lists of shoe-buying firms in their districts.

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*Miscellaneous.*

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*A special feature of the fair will be an exhibition of boots and shoes of foreign make, collected in neutral markets, with the object of affording an opportunity of comparison with German made goods.*

The fact that this Fair will be held some months earlier than the London autumn Shoe and Leather Fair seems to have led the promoters to hope that they may be able to attract buyers, particularly Balkan and Russian, from the London market, especially as the early date of the Leipzig Fair allows time for the fulfilment of orders for the winter.

A copy of the prospectus and form of application for space (in German), which has been sent to German firms likely to be interested, may be seen by shoe and leather manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (Ex. 2,080.)

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that,

**Glazed Kid  
Industry.**

according to the local press, the United States tanneries producing glazed kid—or goatskin leather—have lately been more fully employed

than for a long time. Up to a comparatively recent period the domestic demand for glazed kid in the United States was very moderate when compared with its popularity some years ago; during the last few months, however, the consumption of shoes made from this leather has steadily increased, and dealers doing business in all kinds of leather for uppers report that glazed kid is in greater request than anything else, with the possible exception of splits.

Although for a number of years goat leather has been a minor factor in the home production of boots and shoes, it is by far the most important of all the leathers exported from the United States, and now that the home consumption is materially increasing and the exports have reached record proportions, the kid producers are generally very busy. (C. 3,103.)

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**PERU.**

With reference to the notice on p. 507 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th September, 1910, relative to the

**Patent Fees.**

fees payable to the experts who report on the applications for patents in Peru, H.M. Minister at

Lima reports that a Supreme Resolution, dated 19th January, has been published to the effect that the experts will not be appointed unless the applicant for a patent has forwarded with his application a receipt from the Pay Department of the Ministry of "Fomento" for the deposit of the fee due to the experts. (C. 3,091.)

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## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.\*

### TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of March, 1913, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 5d. per copy, exclusive of postage.

Attention is further called to the fact that three volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1911 have been issued, and may be purchased\* at a cost of 5s. 5d. for the first volume, 3s. 6d. for the second, and 3s. 1d. for the third. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1907-1911, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country, and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) contains a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the April issue:—The Labour Market in March; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Proceedings under the Conciliation Act during 1912; Sickness and Accident Insurance in Russia; New Swedish Labour Law; Production of Iron and Steel; Licensing of Lightermen in Port of London; Legislation as to Strikes in Peru.

### 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. 5,047. Trade and Commerce of Hawaii in 1911-12. Price 4d.

Sugar and tobacco industries.

Harbour improvements.

Rubber cultivation.

Map.

\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 25, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.



*Government Publications.*

**No. 5,048. Trade of the Consular District of Ispahan in 1911-12.**  
Price 3d.

Parcel post.	Block printing.
Textile trade.	Reports from Yezd and Sul-
Transport.	tanabad.
Roads.	

**No. 5,049. Trade of the Consular District of Rio de Janeiro in 1911-12,**  
Price 5½d.

Consular invoices.	New quay at Rio de Janeiro.
Commercial travellers' samples.	Reports from Minas Geraes,
Coffee, sugar, and rice pro-	São João d'el Rey and Espirito
duction.	Santo.
Cattle industry.	Map.

**No. 5,050. Trade of the Consular District of Shasi (China) during 1912.**  
Price 2½d.

Opium trade.	Map.
Kerosene oil trade.	

**No. 5,051. Trade of the Consular District of Swatow in 1912. Price 3d.**

Kerosene oil trade.	Orange trade.
Sugar industry.	Map.

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*International Wheat Prices. Return "showing the average Prices of Wheat per Imperial Quarter in the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and the United States in each year from 1840 to 1912, with particulars as to the rate of Import Duty leviable in each country during each year."*  
H.C. 45. Price ½d.

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

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

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

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

## 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.

- Pepper Production in Siam.  
*"Bulletin de l'Office Colonial"* (Paris),  
 March.
- Oranges and Lemons : World's Production.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 29th March.
- Agriculture in Cúcuta (Colombia).  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin),  
 4th April.
- Canned Fruits and Vegetables in Turkey.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 14th March.
- Grain Trade of Berlin in 1912.  
*"Berliner Jahrbuch."* Vol. II.
- Hemp Crop of Naples District in 1912.  
*"Bulletin of the British Chamber of  
 Commerce for Italy"* (Genoa),  
 March.
- Timber Exports from New Orleans.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin),  
 4th April.
- Agriculture in Siberia.  
*"Russo-British Chamber of Commerce  
 Journal"* (St. Petersburg), Feb.
- Flour Milling in Berlin in 1912.  
*"Berliner Jahrbuch,"* Vol. II.
- Wheat Finance and Transport in Australia.  
*"Pastoral Review,"* 15th Feb.
- Agricultural Development of Moldavia  
 (Roumania).  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin),  
 20th Feb.
- Forestry in Moldavia (Roumania).  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin)  
 20th February.
- Potato Trade of Berlin in 1912.  
*"Berliner Jahrbuch,"* Vol. II.

#### Machinery and Engineering.

- Reservoir for Flood Control in Germany.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York),  
 3rd April.
- Machine Industry in Germany.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 10th April.
- High-pressure Machines.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 14th April.
- Motor Wagons in British South Africa.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin),  
 7th April.
- Agricultural Machinery and the Zemstvos  
 in Russia.  
*"Berichte über Handel"* (Berlin),  
 29th March.
- Constructional Material in Berlin in 1912.  
*"Berliner Jahrbuch."* Vol. II.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Mining in Northern New York.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"*  
 (New York), 5th April.
- Phosphate Production in Florida, 1912.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"*  
 (New York), 5th April.
- Coal and Iron Industry in China.  
*"Stahl und Eisen"* (Düsseldorf), 10th  
 April.
- Cyaniding in Nevada.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"*  
 (New York), 5th April.
- "Honille Blanche Induictr" (Hydro-  
 electric power) in Cochin China.  
*"Dépêche Coloniale"* (Paris), 13th  
 April.
- Charcoal for California Electric Smelting.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 3rd April.
- Coal Market in Upper Silesia.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 14th and  
 15th April.
- Mining Industry in Upper Silesia in 1912.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 12th April.
- Tin Mines in South China.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 27th March.
- Mineral Production in Latin America.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 28th March.
- Metal Trades of Moldavia (Roumania).  
*"Berichte über Handel"* (Berlin), 20th  
 Feb.
- Gold Production of Japan.  
*"Berichte über Handel"* (Berlin), 20th  
 Feb.
- Pig and Finished Iron Trade of Berlin in  
 1912.  
*"Berliner Jahrbuch,"* Vol. II.
- Coal Trade of Berlin in 1912.  
*"Berliner Jahrbuch,"* Vol. II.
- Mining in Dalmatia in 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin),  
 4th April.

#### Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Harbour Works at Bombay.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin),  
 4th April.
- Shipping Routes to Persia and Transport  
 Routes Inland.  
*"Berichte über Handel"* (Berlin), 29th  
 March.
- Ports of Beirut and Tripoli (Asia Minor) :  
 Traffic in 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin),  
 4th April.
- Harbour Extensions at Bilbao.  
*Belgian Consular Report* (Brussels),  
 Vol. 162, No. 2.

## Foreign and Colonial Publications.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

## Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Textile Market of France.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th April (X. 5,004).
- Textile Trade of Moldavia (Roumania).  
 "Berichte über Handel" (Berlin), 20th Feb.
- Cotton Cultivation in Morocco.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 13th April.
- Wool Market in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 11th April.
- Textile Industries of Leipzig.  
 Belgian Consular Report (Brussels), Vol. 162, No. 2.
- Shirt and Collar Trade in Asia.  
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 24th March.

## Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Chinese Bankruptcy Procedure.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 4th April.
- Italian Share Companies in 1912.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 4th April.
- German Table of Exchange in March.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th April.
- Canada: Commerce of South Eastern Ontario.  
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 25th March.
- Russia: Trade Development.  
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg), 13th April.
- Greek Share Companies in 1912.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 7th April.
- Russian Baltic Provinces: Hints to Creditors in Bankruptcy cases.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 7th April.

## Commercial, Financial and Economic—continued.

- Canada: Progress of the Prairie Provinces.  
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 19th March.
- Germany: Leipzig Fair as it is to-day.  
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 2nd April.
- Panama Canal and Japanese Trade.  
 Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 21st March.
- Miscellaneous.**
- Grain Elevators in Russia.  
 "Russo-British Chamber of Commerce Journal" (St. Petersburg), Feb.
- Paper Industry in Hanover.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 11th April.
- Floods in Ohio.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 9th April.
- Feather and Bristle Industry in France.  
 "Le Bulletin," 14th April.
- Salmou Fishing Laws in Spain.  
 "Boletin Oficial," 30th Jan.
- Cement Industry in Dalmatia.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 7th April.
- Match Industry in Italy.  
 "Il Sole" (Milan), 16th April.
- Packing Merchandise for the Tropics.  
 Weekly Trade Report (Ottawa), 31st March.
- Indigo, Turpentine and Madder Market of Netherlands in 1912.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 4th April.
- Cigar Industry of Leipzig.  
 Belgian Consular Report (Brussels), Vol. 162, No. 2.
- Cement Industry of Denmark.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 7th April.
- Brewing Trade of Berlin in 1912.  
 "Berliner Jahrbuch," Vol. II

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- British India—Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau—Report for 1912.
- Ceylon—Low Country Products Association—Report for 1912.
- Canada—Department of Trade and Commerce—Report for 1911-12. Part I., Canadian Trade.
- Western Australia—Report on Interstate Trade Returns for 1911 and 1912.
- New Zealand—Results of 1911 Census.
- South Africa—Census of 1911.—Annexures to General Report: Part IX., Live Stock and Agriculture; Part X., Supplementary Tables.
- Nigeria—Trade Statistical Abstract for 1912.
- Malta—Blue Book, 1911-12.
- Cyprus—Blue Book, 1911-12.
- Federated Malay States—Manual of Statistics, 1912.

- Mauritius—Blue Book, 1911.
- Seychelles—Blue Book, 1911.
- British Honduras—Blue Book, 1911.
- St. Vincent—Blue Book, 1911-12.
- St. Lucia—Blue Book, 1911-12.
- Uganda Protectorate—Blue Book, 1911-12.
- Sweden—Stockholm Chamber of Commerce—Report for 1912 (in Swedish).
- Belgium—British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium—Report for 1912.
- Germany—
- Brunn Chamber of Commerce—Report for 1912 (in German).
- Silesian Chamber of Commerce—Report for 1912 (in German).
- United States of America—The Lumber Industry. Part I. Standing Timber in 1912.

## 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 16 weeks ended 17th April, 1913 :—

	Week ended 17th April, 1913.		16 Weeks ended 17th April, 1913.		Week ended 17th April, 1913.		16 Weeks ended 17th April, 1913.	
	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
	Bales.		Bales.		Bales.		Bales.	
American ... ..	33,598		1,207,499		2,465		74,256	
Brazilian ... ..	4,706		94,792		—		6,283	
East Indian ... ..	3,800		33,345		328		15,483	
Egyptian ... ..	6,596		234,533		3,137		93,000	
Miscellaneous ... ..	4,968*		47,364†		105		4,788	
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>53,668</b>		<b>1,617,538</b>		<b>6,035</b>		<b>193,810</b>	

\* Including 181 bales British West Indian, 676 bales British West African, 1,464 bales British East African, and 40 bales foreign East African.

† Including 2,979 bales British West Indian, 3,388 bales British West African, 13,656 bales British East African, and 1,303 bales foreign East African.

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

### Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 19th April, 1913, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
<b>Week ended 19th April, 1913</b> ... ..	31 6	26 11	18 10
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1906 ... ..	29 6	24 0	19 6
1907 ... ..	26 10	23 3	18 9
1908 ... ..	30 10	25 5	17 9
1909 ... ..	41 4	28 2	19 9
1910 ... ..	33 7	23 0	18 3
1911 ... ..	30 4	25 5	17 10
1912 ... ..	36 7	29 11	22 4

\* 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 19th April, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 19th April, 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	239	1,169
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	298	249
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	202,040	113,837
Mutton " " " " ... ..	"	111,470	126,336
Pork " " " " ... ..	"	10,962	5,871
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	20,983	11,696
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	106,291	91,112
Beef ... ..	"	216	1,366
Hams ... ..	"	22,508	16,647
Pork ... ..	"	3,468	5,516
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	2,122	1,745
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	31,504	18,715
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	75,752	64,757
Margarine ... ..	"	29,523	28,892
Cheese ... ..	"	39,400	35,066
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	139	59
" condensed ... ..	"	18,268	27,791
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	319	34
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndr.	457,816	222,863
Poultry ... ..	Value £	12,637	9,586
Game ... ..	"	4,021	2,946
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	8,249	4,933
Lard ... ..	"	33,033	29,984
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	2,986,400	2,668,600
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	226,500	253,300
Barley ... ..	"	232,900	55,300
Oats ... ..	"	612,000	447,800
Peas ... ..	"	33,725	132,443
Beans ... ..	"	16,390	36,420
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	551,800	637,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	95,395	55,194
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	8	—
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	153,183	135,673
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	1,031	2,060
Lemons ... ..	"	14,567	14,484
Oranges ... ..	"	225,969	159,753
Pears ... ..	"	2,678	1,006
Plums ... ..	"	116	—
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	358	332
Hay ... ..	Tons	2,293	1,104
Straw ... ..	"	327	30
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,783	1,709
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	1,097	397
Locust beans ... ..	"	13,900	4,480
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	332,690	272,148
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	485,474	14,808
Tomatoes ... ..	"	45,354	33,966
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	13,924	13,540
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Cwts.	8,328	973
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	9,847	5,537

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

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

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

The confidential information which is communicated to firms upon the Register is received from His Majesty's Consular Officers in Foreign Countries, from His Majesty's Trade Commissioners and the Imperial Trade Correspondents in the British Dominions, and from other sources available to the Commercial Intelligence Branch.

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

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

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

The Intelligence Branch of the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade (73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.) is intended to be a centre at which information on all subjects of commercial interest shall be collected and classified in a form convenient for reference, and at which, so far as the interests of British trade permit, replies shall be given to enquiries by traders on commercial matters. On application being made to it either personally or by letter, the Branch supplies,

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

so far as is possible, information with regard to the following subjects, viz. : Commercial statistics ; Matters relating to Foreign and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations ; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities ; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender ; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products ; Forms of Certificates of Origin ; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

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

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d.*, the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15*s.* 2*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C. ; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff ; in Edinburgh to H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 25, Forth Street ; in Dublin to Messrs. E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street ; or to the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

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

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

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

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

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

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

## Part II.—Unemployment.

## (Applications to the Umpire.)

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

254. Workmen described as **Brakesmen and brakesmen's mates** employed in the running sheds of a tramways company, and engaged in renewing worn out or broken parts of Magnetic or Hand Brake gear, broken Plough carrier brackets, Brake suspension pins and links, Magnetic Spreader Bars and Clevis Arms.

255. Workmen engaged in **steel bar trussing and pressing**, in connection with **reinforced concrete work**.

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 9th May, 1913.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 12th May, 1913.

## EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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