

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXI.]

June 19, 1913.

[No. 864

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. 717.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Blank Cards for Railway Tickets—Egyptian Contract offering	12th June, 1913	588
Beans, Peas, &c. from the Hokkaido	" "	638
Drop Forge Key Blanks—enquiry by a Canadian Company	15th May, "	332
Cactus Fibre extracted by a newly-invented machine ...	10th April, "	97
American Cotton Goods Sold in Hayti... ..	3rd "	18
Manketti Nuts and Oil from German South West Africa ...	" "	44
"Bayahonde" Gum from Hayti... ..	27th Mar., "	737
Baobab Fibre, and Cordage made therefrom, from French West Africa	6th "	578
Rubber produced in the Kasai District (Congo State) ...	20th Feb., "	441
Peppermint Oil and Menthol from the Hokkaido (Japan) ...	13th "	408
Corundum from Namaqualand	16th Jan., "	149
Raisins from Persia	2nd "	40

Attention is called to the following notices :—

Register of British firms who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	Page. 717
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	712

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of bridgework for the Indian State Railways. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 26th June. A copy of the specification may be seen by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,554.)

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of wheels and axles, in accordance with the specification, which may be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's Offices, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the said address, marked "Tender for Wheels and Axles," not later than 11 a.m. on 25th June. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

**Wheels and
Axles.**

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 1st July, for an over-bridge. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of £1, which will not be returned.

Overbridge.

A Calcutta agent, now in the United Kingdom, with experience of the East Indian market, desires the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of paints, dry colours, varnishes, corrugated iron, galvanised buckets, soap, provisions, cotton prints and blankets.

**Paints,
Varnishes, &c.,
Corrugated Iron,
Galvanised
Buckets, Soap,
Provisions,
Cotton Prints
and Blankets.**

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, Oxford Court, Cannon Street, E.C. (12,620.)

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Quebec (Mr. G. B. Ramsey) reports that sealed tenders for the construction of a dry dock at Lauzon, Quebec, will be received, up to 23rd June, by the Ministry of Public Works, Ottawa. There is no time for new tenders to be received from the United Kingdom, but the Trade Correspondent points out that several United Kingdom contractors have had engineers in Canada for some time in connection with this contract. The work involves the purchase of a considerable amount of electrical appliances, engines, pumps, boilers, &c., which should afford openings to British makers of these articles.

A copy of the specification, containing details of the work to be executed, may be *seen* by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,660.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

- A company has been formed in Quebec Province, with a capital of 49,000 dols. (about £10,100), for the purpose of manufacturing articles of wood of every description. *See Note*†. (12,026.)
- Woodworking Machinery.**
- The installation of fire alarm boxes is contemplated by a town in Quebec Province. *See Note*†. (12,134.)
- Fire Alarm Boxes.**
- A brick and tile company has recently been incorporated in Ontario, and will probably require machinery. *See Note*†. (12,371a.)
- Brick and Tile-making Plant.**
- A brick-making company in Quebec Province requires several heavy motor trucks for carrying bricks. *See Note*†. (12,371b.)
- Motor Trucks.**
- An Ontario firm will shortly need equipment for all kinds of marine repair work. *See Note*†. (12,371c.)
- Plant for Marine Repair Work.**
- A company in Manitoba has been given power to build a street railway system in a town in that Province. *See Note*†. (12,480a.)
- Street Railway Material.**
- Cold storage plant, ice-making and meat canning machinery will shortly be required by a meat company in British Columbia for installation in a packing factory. *See Note*†. (12,480b.)
- Refrigerating, Ice-making and Canning Plant.**
- The purchase of printing machinery is contemplated by a firm in Ontario. *See Note*†. (12,480c.)
- Printing Machinery.**
- A firm in Ontario will require machinery for a salt plant which it purposes establishing. *See Note*†. (12,480d.)
- Salt Refining Plant.**
- New machinery will probably be required by a glove-making company which intends to erect a factory in Alberta. *See Note*†. (12,480d.)
- Glove-Making Machinery.**
- The authorities of a town in Ontario will shortly ask for power to purchase an incinerator and garbage plant. *See Note*†. (12,371d.)
- Incinerator and Garbage Plant.**
- A village in Ontario will probably instal a complete sewerage system in the near future. *See Note*†. (12,371e.)
- Sewerage Materials.**

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.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

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

Commercial Enquiries. A company in Quebec wishes to receive samples and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of **glove leathers.** (12,240.)

A Quebec trader wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom dealers in **hides** of various grades. (12,243.)

A manufacturers' agent in New Brunswick desires to secure the agency of a United Kingdom manufacturer of **manila ropes, twines, &c.** (12,244.)

A merchant in New Brunswick wishes to secure the representation of a reliable United Kingdom manufacturer of high class **chain cable** to Lloyd's test. (12,247.)

A firm of retail agents in New Brunswick, with travellers covering the whole of the Dominion, require connections in **pig iron, tin plates, cast and wrought iron and steel pipe** (above 3½ in.), **galvanised sheets, black sheets, boiler and tank plates, steel beams, girder steel rails, steel tyres, sheet copper, naval brass and copper rods, &c.** (12,245.)

An Ontario trader desires catalogues of **electrical fixtures** suitable for use in the Dominion. (12,003.)

A company in Toronto wishes to get into touch with a United Kingdom manufacturer of **straw braids** for straw hats. (11,995.)

A paper company in Ontario desires the agency of United Kingdom makers of **twine**, suitable for tying parcels. (11,996.)

A firm of sheet metal and building material manufacturers in Ontario wishes to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of **galvanised and black steel sheets, and black unpolished Canada plates.** (12,396.)

A company in Ontario wishes to secure additional United Kingdom agencies for the disposal of **rope rags and paper stock** to the pulp and paper mills in the Dominion. (12,393.)

A company in Quebec Province, well connected in the engineering trade, wishes to take up agencies of United Kingdom manufacturers of **motors, and metal and wood working machines.** (12,394.)

A merchant in Nova Scotia wishes to get into touch with a United Kingdom commission house dealing directly with United Kingdom sugar refineries, refining **British-grown sugars.** (12,398.)

The names and addresses of the above enquirers may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Winnipeg (Mr. J. Appleton) reports that a company in Manitoba, which has a large connection in the Dominion, desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of steel pipes, valves, and other material for water works systems.

The name of the company can be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, Free Press Building, Winnipeg.

(10,286.)

* * * * *

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

Commercial Enquiries.

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London provision agent makes enquiry for the names of Canadian exporters of **butter, cheese, and fruit.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Nova Scotia correspondent interested in a Labrador sawmill, with a capacity of 100 tons of **pulpwood** per day, is desirous of being placed in communication with buyers in Great Britain.

* * * * *

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 manufacturing **concentrated soups in tablet form** desires to appoint suitable Canadian resident agents.

A London manufacturer of **card games** wishes to arrange for their sale in Canada.

A North country firm asks to be placed in communication with Ontario and Nova Scotia shippers of **apples.**

A Liverpool firm invites offers from Canadian manufacturers of **railway sleepers.**

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A company in the Province of Quebec manufacturing **ground spruce wood pulp** is prepared to contract for the export of regular supplies to the United Kingdom, and would be glad to receive enquiries from United Kingdom buyers.

A manufacturers' agent in Montreal, who can furnish London references, desires to secure United Kingdom agencies in **supplies and machinery suitable for the wood pulp and paper trades.**

A correspondent in Ontario desires the addresses of large British users of **wood pulp.**

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.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the **Switchboards ;** Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to **Telephone Parts.** 3 p.m. on 16th September, for the supply of (1) *an automatic or semi-automatic switchboard, with associated apparatus* (Schedule No. 859); and (2) *a common battery multiple switchboard* (Schedule No. 860).

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, up to noon on 13th August, for the supply of (1) *telephone parts* (Schedule No. 292); and (2) *26 common battery switchboards* (Schedule No. 293).

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 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. (12,651 ; 12,657.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders will be received by the Victorian Railways Commissioners, up to 11 a.m. on 13th August,* for the supply of steam boiler plates for steam cranes.

Tenders should be addressed to the Secretary, Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne, from which address copies of the specifications and form of tender may be *obtained*. *A preliminary deposit of ½ per cent. of the value of the offer is required with each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (12,650.)

With reference to the notice on p. 4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd January last relative to the formation of a company for the manufacture at Port Adelaide, South Australia, of Portland cement, lime, fibrous ceiling, plaster of Paris, bricks, firebricks, roofing and flooring tiles, white and coloured glazed tiles, insulators, sanitary ware, and all kinds of refractory goods, the Imperial Trade Corre-

* 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.

spondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that although the recent attempt to float the company publicly failed, the promoters have raised some capital privately and are now making arrangements for the erection of the works. Mr. Samuel adds that it is probable that the industry will be started on a more modest scale than that originally contemplated.

The address to which communications might be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of brick and pottery works plant on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,141.)

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

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

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

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

(12,620.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that tenders are invited by the Public Works Department for the supply, delivery, and fixing of steel furniture and fittings required for the Union Buildings at Pretoria. Tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Chairman of the Tender Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria, up to noon on 3rd September. *Local representation is desirable.*

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the Secretary, Public Works Department, Pretoria, or from the District Engineer, Public Works Department, Capetown. A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with a blue print, may be seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(12,608.)

With reference to the notice on p. 334 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th May relative to a call for tenders for the supply and erection of additional coaling appliances at Durban Harbour, it is notified by the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C. Tremear, D.S.O.) that the time for the receipt of tenders in this connection has been extended to 1st July.* Tenders, on the proper

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

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

form, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters Offices, Johannesburg, up to that date. *See Note†.*

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W. A copy of the specification may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,614.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg also reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply of structural steel-work and coaling plants. Tenders, on the proper form, will be received, up to noon on 1st July, by the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W. *See Note†.*

Copies of the specifications and form of tender may be *obtained*, and drawings *seen*, at the office of the High Commissioner, as above. A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,613.)

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

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

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa has forwarded a copy of the Estimates of Expenditure on South African Railways and Harbours during the year ended 31st March, 1914, from which it appears that the following sums may be spent during the current year (including sums for works not completed under previous programmes) in addition to the expenditure of £2,731,631 on new lines, mentioned on p. 558 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th June:—

<p>Railway Material; Harbour Equipment; Steam Tugs, &c.</p>	<p>the Estimates of Expenditure on South African Railways and Harbours during the year ended 31st March, 1914, from which it appears that the following sums may be spent during the current year (including sums for works not completed under previous programmes) in addition to the expenditure of £2,731,631 on new lines, mentioned on p. 558 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th June:—</p>
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New works on lines already open (£4,309,733), including permanent way £2,649,465; fencing £98,006; signals and interlocking, £81,423; telegraphs and telephones, £32,446; water supplies, £95,668; coaling plant, £60,436; tarpaulins, £56,675.

Openings for British Trade.

Rolling Stock (£1,509,410).

Harbours (£1,026,099) including *harbour and wharf improvements*, £334,105; *crane for Durban breakwater*, £10,000; *twin-screw steam tug*, £20,000; *steam launch*, £9,000; *harbour tug for Durban*, £30,000; *electric cranes*, £13,000; *condensing plant*, £1,000; *light-house*, £5,000. (11,717.)

EGYPT.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Director of Stores of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior copies of the conditions of tender for the supply of 3,689 police whistles ("Thunderer") with chains. Sealed tenders will be received by the Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, up to noon on 9th July. *A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.* The goods supplied must be exactly similar to the patterns kept at the Bulac Stores and at the office of the delegate of the Ministry of the Interior in London, Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

Copies of the conditions, containing form of tender, may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,528; 11,799.)

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of **Cast-Iron Pipes.** cast-iron pipes.

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., as above, by whom tenders will be received up to 3rd July, and will remain open for thirty days from that date. Enquirers should quote the reference number M.W./FS/Cont./1102/67. (12,452.)

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that, according to the local press, the municipality of Riga has voted 52,300 roubles (about £5,520) for the construction of a dissecting-room and mortuary, and 50,000 roubles (about £5,280) for the purchase of two new steamboats. (12,456.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA—continued.

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that a South Russian agricultural society requires a quantity of arsenic for agricultural purposes, and wishes to secure quotations from manufacturers in the

Arsenic.

United Kingdom.

The name and address of the society may be obtained by manufacturing chemists in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,522.)

**Railway
Material.**

See notice on p. 697.

**Black Plates;
Motor Cars.**

See notices on p. 699.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell-Cornish) has forwarded particulars of certain sales of timber from Government forests, which will be held in Finland on 1st, 2nd, 6th, 7th, 9th and 14th August. These particulars may be seen by British and Irish timber merchants and brokers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,153.)

Timber Sales.

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Telegraph Department for the supply of 400,000 metres of double wire. Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, marked "Anbud paa dobbelt ledningstraad," will be received up to noon on 28th June at the "Tekniske Avdeling, Telegrafstyrelsen, Hasselgaarden," Christiania, whence copies of the form of tender can be obtained on direct application by the tenderer, and where specifications and conditions can be seen. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

Telegraph Wire.

A copy of the specification and form of tender (in Norwegian) may be seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,492.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders* are invited by the Kongsberg Arms Factory for the supply and delivery in September and October next of 10,000 walnut rifle stocks in the rough. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa geværskjæfteemner," will be received up to 2 p.m. on

Rifle Stocks.

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

Openings for British Trade.

15th July at "Kongsberg Vaabønfabrik," Kongsberg, whence copies of the conditions can 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 conditions of tender (in Norwegian), together with a drawing of the stock, 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. (12,523; 12,819.)

DENMARK.

A Danish firm wishes to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of armatures and other electrical machinery.

**Electrical
Machinery and
Fittings.**

Another Danish firm wishes to be put into touch with United Kingdom makers of electric fittings of porcelain or faience with gold decorations for fixing to ceilings.

Communications regarding these enquiries should be addressed to the Danish Consulate-General in London, 8 and 9, Byward Street, Great Tower Street, E.C. (12,421.)

FRANCE.

An enquiry has been received at the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris from a French firm desiring the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of furniture. (Reference No. 1,010.)

Communications in connection with the above should be addressed to the Secretary, British Chamber of Commerce, 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (12,501.)

SWITZERLAND.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan) reports that an agent in that town, who has travelled in England and on the Continent for a large silk manufacturer, desires to obtain the agency for Switzerland of United Kingdom manufacturers of silk goods, such as crêpes, velvets, spun silk goods, and cotton and woollen yarns suitable for silk manufacturing; also of manufacturers of artificial silks, laces, &c.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers 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-General, Zurich. (12,377.)

The "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" (Berne) of 4th June publishes the text of a decree awarding to the Bernese Alps Railway Company a concession for the construction and working of a system of railways from Spiez to Brigue and from Scherzligen to Bönigen.

**Railway
Material.**

Openings for British Trade.

SWITZERLAND—continued.

The same issue of the "Feuille" contains another decree earmarking, in favour of the War Department, a sum of
Military Clothing ; 4,771,221 francs (£190,849) for the purchase of
Munitions of War. military clothing and munitions of war for 1914.

The "Feuille" of 11th June contains a decree granting to
Railway a syndicate composed of M. J. Ribordy and
Material. others a concession for the construction and
 working of a narrow-gauge railway from Ayent to
 Montana by way of Lens. The cost of the work is put at 3,100,000
 francs (£124,000).

The same issue of the "Feuille" contains a similar decree granting to a syndicate composed of M. E. Mory, of Adelboden, and others a concession for the construction and working of a narrow gauge railway from Frutigen to La Lenk by way of Adelboden.

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 12th June contains a decree granting to the Electric Tramways Co. of Granada a
Tramway concession for the construction and working of a
Material. steam tramway from Granada to Santa Fé.

SPAIN (CANARY ISLANDS).

With reference to the notice on p. 233 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st May relative to the proposed
Water Supply improvements to the water supply of Santa Cruz
Works. de Tenerife, H.M. Consul at Teneriffe (Mr. J. E. Croker) has forwarded particulars of the conditions under which the Municipality of Santa Cruz de Tenerife desires to raise a loan of 5,000,000 pesetas (about £185,180) for the purpose of bringing water from the wells at Rio Negro.

A copy of the conditions (in Spanish) may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,617.)

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 9th June notifies that tenders are invited by the General Directorate of the Italian State Railways, Rome, and will be opened on
Railway 5th July, for the construction of a 7 mile section of
Material. the direct line which is being laid from Rome to Naples. The upset price is put at 3,350,000 lire (£134,000).

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

Openings for British Trade.

ROUMANIA.

The "Monitor Oficial" (Bucharest) of 14th June publishes the text of a bill which has been submitted to the Roumanian Senate by the Ministry of Finance granting to the Ministry of War an extraordinary credit of 7,000,000 lei (£280,000) for the provision of war vessels and armaments, and 8,000,000 lei (£320,000) for the provision of arms and ammunition for the Roumanian land forces.

**War Vessels,
Arms, and
Ammunition.**

COSTA RICA.

H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) reports that it is announced in the "Gaceta" (San José) of 18th May that the Municipality of Limon invites tenders for the erection and working of a hydro-electric plant to supply power to the city of Limon and neighbourhood. The plant required comprises two Pelton turbines of 414 h.p., two 400 k.w. generators, and six transformers. No definite date is fixed for the opening of the tenders, but it is stated that a day will be appointed four months after the date of the "Gaceta" (18th May).

Plans and further particulars may be *obtained* from the "Ingeniero Municipal," Limon.

The "Gaceta," containing further particulars (in Spanish), 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. (12,829.)

COLOMBIA.

The "Diario Oficial" (Bogotá) of 14th May contains a decree appointing the technical staff to be entrusted with the surveying operations relative to the construction of a section of railway from a suitable point on the Putumayo river to the Pacific Coast, and for the laying of a section of line from Pasto to Popayán, to connect with the Pacific Railway.

**Railway
Construction.**

BRAZIL.

The Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. E. Hambloch) reports that, according to an announcement in the "Jornal do Commercio" of 23rd May, tenders for the supply of metal superstructures for various bridges in the State of Rio de Janeiro will be received, up to 1 p.m. on 21st August,* by the "Comissão de Viação Ordinaria e Terras Devolutas," Rio de Janeiro, whence further particulars can be *obtained*.

The "Jornal," containing certain particulars (in Portuguese) may be *seen* by bridge builders in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (12,831.)

* 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 Brazil, who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

BRAZIL—*continued.*

The "Diario Official" of 23rd May publishes a decree earmarking in favour of the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs a sum of 700,000 milreis (about £46,600) for the purpose of (1) completing the Jurujuba Hospital; (2) preparing the São Sebastião Hospital for the treatment of consumption and for maintaining the same; and (3) immediately completing the consumption hospital at Santa Casa.

**Hospital
Appliances.**

The same issue of the "Diario" contains the notice of an application from the Ministry of Communications and Public Works for an extraordinary credit of 500,000 milreis (about £33,300) with the object of completing the work on the new Postal Telegraph building in Nictheroy.

**Building
Material.**

The "Diario" of 25th May publishes a decree approving the plans and estimate of 83,763,353 milreis (about £5,585,000) drawn up by the São Paulo—Rio Grande Railway Company for the construction of a 452 mile section of the São Francisco railway, *viz.*, between Victoria and the river Paraná.

**Railway
Material.**

URUGUAY.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Montevideo (Mr. H. C. Ricardo) reports that a constructing engineer in that city is desirous of receiving catalogues and price-lists from United Kingdom manufacturers of drainage and water pipes of iron and earthenware.

**Iron and
Earthenware
Pipes.**

The name and address of the engineer in question 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 should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Montevideo. (12,274.)

ARGENTINA.

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

Flooring Tiles.

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

(11,844.)

CHINA.

**Goods in Demand in
the Hankow District.** See article on pp. 668-70.

CHINA (LEASED TERRITORY OF KWANTUNG).

Wharf Construction Material. See notice on p. 698.

EXHIBITION.

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

With reference to the notice on pp. 181-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th April relative to an International Rubber Congress and Exhibition to be held at Batavia (Java) from 8th September to 10th October, 1914, under the auspices of the Netherlands East Indian Government, it is notified that the promoters of the exhibition invite the co-operation of United Kingdom manufacturers in the formation of a comprehensive collection of

rubber goods which may be offered for sale to visitors. The rate for exhibits of manufactured rubber goods which occupy space from 1 up to 20 square metres is fixed at 25 guilders (£2 1s. 8d.) per square metre, and for more than 20 square metres at 20 guilders (£1 13s. 4d.) per square metre, including in both cases wall area; exhibits for wall area only will be charged at 15 guilders (£1 5s.) per square metre.

Further particulars can be obtained from the Secretary-General, International Rubber Congress and Exhibition, Batavia, 1914, Weltevreden (Java). Applications for space should be made to the Secretary-General before 1st November, 1913.

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.)

Square metre = 10.764 sq. ft.

SAMPLES OF FOREIGN HARDWARE FROM NEW ZEALAND.

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

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

For the information of those firms who have not yet seen the samples, it may be stated that they include such goods as *household hardware, lamps, locks, cutlery, tools, &c.* Details are also given as to country of manufacture, price, landed cost and other matters affecting the trade. (9,543.)

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

Port of Cavalla: Only Provisions to be Landed.

The "London Gazette" of 17th June notifies that the British Vice-Consul at Cavalla has reported by telegram that that port has been closed for a month and still remains closed. With the permission of the harbour master, however, vessels laden with provisions may call and discharge them at Cavalla, but they may not unload or load other cargo or land or embark passengers, and must enter the port by day.

Navigation at Bulgarian Ports.

The same issue of the "Gazette" states that H.M. Minister at Sofia has received a communication from the Bulgarian Government to the following effect:—

Pending the removal, which is proceeding as quickly as possible, of the mines laid at Rodosto, Tchantadere, and Sharkeui, their positions are being marked by red pyramidal buoys. Ships passing should keep 5 kilom. off the shore. Rodosto and Sharkeui have been opened, but ships calling must whistle for a pilot on arrival in sight of port. The entrance channel in both cases passes between one pair of black pyramidal buoys bearing at Rodosto south 65° east of the pier and at Sharkeui due west of the town. Varna has been opened on the following conditions: Pilotage is compulsory within an area bounded by the coast-line, longitude $28^{\circ} 10'$ Greenwich and latitudes $43^{\circ} 5'$ and $43^{\circ} 18'$. Vessels must await pilot in Baltchik Bay. The port must be entered and left in daylight only.

Textile Industry in Turkey.

The "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin) of 13th June publishes a report from Constantinople concerning the Turkish textile industry, stating that, in spite of the after effects of the war, no important bills have been left unsettled, and that merchants have refrained from asking for an extension of time to complete payment. It is confidently expected that after the conclusion of peace business will continue its normal development. Only such importing firms as deal with Thrace and Macedonia may have to wait some little time before realising, but even in these cases no difficulties in meeting payments are anticipated as practically all the firms are of good financial standing.

NOTICE TO BRITISH TRADERS WITH TURKEY.

With reference to the notice on pp. 661-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 20th March, and to previous notices, warning British traders with Turkey against entering into business negotiations with any member of the "Black Band," it is notified that information has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade of an addition to the Band; further particulars will, at the discretion of the Director, be communicated, in confidence, to United Kingdom firms who may be interested, on personal application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (11,709.)

TRADE OF FOREIGN COUNTRIES AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

The following summary table has been prepared at the Board of Trade showing the total imports and exports of merchandise of the principal countries for which the particulars can be given up to March, 1913, inclusive, and referring in all cases to the same period, *viz.*, the three months ended March. The corresponding figures for 1912 and 1911 are added for comparison :—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). THREE MONTHS ended MARCH.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). THREE MONTHS ended MARCH.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Russia*	25,434,000	24,014,000	27,979,000	30,453,000	29,361,000	27,351,000
Germany	112,205,000	129,596,000	129,260,000	96,652,000	101,591,000	120,100,000
Belgium†	43,063,000	42,251,000	44,905,000	34,094,000	35,182,000	34,613,000
France	90,989,000	81,363,000	82,651,000	56,732,000	59,226,000	65,346,000
Switzerland ‡	17,718,000	18,929,000	19,209,000	12,144,000	13,388,000	12,966,000
Spain	9,600,000	9,565,000	12,631,000	9,469,000	10,600,000	10,428,000
Italy	35,487,000	34,614,000	35,918,000	21,277,000	22,753,000	22,860,000
Austria-Hungary... ..	30,819,000	35,810,000	33,721,000	23,193,000	25,669,000	27,011,000
Egypt	6,783,000	6,286,000	6,921,000	9,720,000	10,434,000	9,150,000
United States	81,520,000	90,608,000	97,560,000	109,717,000	124,869,000	124,751,000
Japan †	14,800,000	16,898,000	19,425,000	10,063,000	10,783,000	14,069,000
British India	24,024,000	25,151,000	30,478,000	40,247,000	43,152,000	44,263,000
Canada	24,706,000	28,551,000	35,624,000	10,802,000	13,018,000	15,849,000
British S. Africa ‡	9,777,000	10,048,000	10,275,000	13,635,000	15,382,000	17,696,000
United Kingdom	149,465,000	156,638,000	165,204,000	114,248,000	118,621,000	137,308,000

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

† Exclusive of trade with Taiwan (Formosa) and Chosen (Corea).

‡ Value of principal articles only.

§ Including bullion.

A comparison of the total figures for the four months ended 30th April is possible for five countries, as follows, *viz.* :—

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). FOUR MONTHS ended APRIL.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). FOUR MONTHS ended APRIL.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Germany	150,451,000	175,992,000	179,732,000	125,530,000	136,880,000	163,026,000
Belgium*	56,817,000	59,973,000	61,580,000	45,673,000	48,325,000	47,733,000
France	118,787,000	111,493,000	115,604,000	78,860,000	84,560,000	90,626,000
United States	106,484,000	124,567,000	127,601,000	141,983,000	161,569,000	165,631,000
United Kingdom	191,827,000	206,941,000	213,066,000	149,940,000	151,503,000	170,361,000

* Value of principal articles only.

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

	Imports (<i>see NOTE</i>). TWO MONTHS ended FEBRUARY.			Exports (Domestic) (<i>see NOTE</i>). TWO MONTHS ended FEBRUARY.		
	1911.	1912.	1913.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£	£	£
Mexico*	3,471,000	2,899,000	3,808,000	4,646,000	5,525,000	4,607,000
Australia*	10,917,000	13,949,000	13,000,000	12,395,000	13,608,000	12,949,000

* Including bullion and specie.

The values stated for the latest year shown in the foregoing statements are provisional and subject to rectification. In some cases all the values are those *declared* by importers or exporters, as in the United Kingdom; in others they are based on an official schedule of values which is subjected to revision after the close of each year, the values used in the current returns being

Trade of Foreign Countries and British Possessions.

those fixed in the latest completed revision. In general, the values so fixed represent the level of prices in the preceding year. The countries adopting the system of official values annually revised are:—Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Italy, Spain, and (for imports) Germany and Switzerland. Exports from Switzerland and Germany are returned at “declared” values; for the first quarter of 1911, however, about one-third of the exports from Germany were returned at official values. *The figures in italics are based, wholly or mainly, on the prices of some earlier year than that under which they are shown.*

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

For detailed particulars regarding the trade of the several countries, reference should be made to the “Accounts relating to the Trade and Commerce of certain Foreign Countries and British Possessions, including figures received up to 31st May, 1913,” to be obtained (price 4½d., exclusive of postage), 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.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

British India, Bombay.—In response to an enquiry on the subject the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, Calcutta, writes that the Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust has made personal investigation regarding the breakage of cases of machinery consigned to that port. After viewing a large number of cases damaged and undamaged the Chairman of the Port Trust formed the opinion that damage was mainly due to three causes, *viz.* :—

1. Insufficient iron strapping of heavy cases,
2. Improper slinging,
3. Insufficient thickness of cases to withstand heavy weights stowed over them.

The Chairman of the Port Trust considered that the first was a very fruitful cause of damage. The second he considered to be less important, but he noted one case of a very long heavy package which had been slung by a single chain in the middle, the contents having broken across owing to their own weight. It was uncertain whether this had occurred in the home port or in Bombay. The third cause

British Trade Abroad.

frequently results in dented cases with damage of the contained machinery, if delicate. Further measures have been taken by the Port Trust to ensure care on the part of dock coolies.

The Director-General of Commercial Intelligence remarks that he took the opportunity afforded by his visit to Bombay in connection with this enquiry to visit the docks with the Dock Superintendent and to inspect a large number of cases of machinery landed from two steamers. A certain number of cases were broken; but almost all were long cases which showed signs of having been bent by their own weight either in slinging or through being placed on a short trolley. He noticed some long pieces of lattice work in the form of deep and narrow girders, which would carry much more than their own weight if the strain were in the right direction, but which should have been strengthened for handling seeing that the form of the case made it almost certain that they would be slung in the wrong position. There was one long case broken, with contents damaged, probably as a result of uneven stowage in contact with heavy goods superimposed. There were two very long cases bent sharply in a manner that suggested that their length had made them foul the side of the hatch when being run up by a crane not easily stopped. There was one with very heavy pulley machinery and cable, which was entirely smashed because it was made of only $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch wood, while its weight was out of all proportion to its size. There was another in which a heavy counterpoise insufficiently secured had broken loose inside and had smashed the case outwards. Some scores of cases were inspected and the impression gained was that the cases broken were barely strong enough for their weight and long form, having regard to the fact that they had probably to be handled several times between the works and place of delivery.

(11,569; 6,439.)

* * * * *

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

Caution as to fraud.—Before undertaking commercial enterprises in Russia British capitalists would do well to study the requirements of Russian law and the experience of business firms already established in Russia with regard to its working. The bankruptcy laws facilitate fraudulent bankruptcies, and the honest trader has a very hard struggle to make a living. The dishonest trader's *modus operandi* is as follows:—He works on a 5 per cent. profit for a few years, thereby getting the bulk of his special line of trade into his hands, and then goes bankrupt, eventually paying about 4s. in the £. Sometimes a firm can escape liability for its debts by changing its name. The newly-named firm, which may be the same as the original firm in everything except name, cannot be sued for the liabilities of the former. There is no remedy, unless it can be proved that the change has been made for fraudulent purposes, proof of which is probably very difficult to obtain, and even if obtainable the suitor must overcome endless legal stratagems and devices, with the probability that, when a verdict is at last obtained, the defendant

British Trade Abroad.

may declare himself bankrupt and leave the plaintiff to pay his own costs. New legislation, approved by the Council of Ministers, is being introduced to remedy this state of affairs.

Money is sometimes lost through want of caution in regard to applicants for credit. Sometimes these persons are trusted for important amounts on the smallest recommendation. In one case some merchants proposed to send £500 or £600 worth of goods to a person in Odessa on the strength of a good heading to his writing paper. Enquiry showed that this man's real place of business was at the top of some back stairs, with a card pinned to his door.

The British Vice-Consul at **Berdiansk** (Mr. J. Greaves) warns British firms against the ever-increasing number of tradespeople in Russia who make a practice of systematic swindling. The *modus operandi* of these people is to stop payment, without declaring themselves bankrupt, and offer their creditors a composition of 5s. or 6s. in the £1. This is almost always accepted by the creditors, on the half-a-loaf principle, for they know well enough that if the man intends to defraud them he will always succeed, and going to law with him would only be money, trouble and time lost. With the object of coping with this evil a committee has been formed, and will have its headquarters at Moscow. The members have gone thoroughly into the matter, and in consultation with respectable firms and the provincial Chambers of Commerce have worked out a proposition for amending the law, which will probably be accepted by the Government. There are, of course, plenty of respectable firms in Russia, and there are several agencies which make a business of enquiring into the status of Russian tradespeople and which, for a small fee, give information that has generally been found reliable.

* * * * *

China, Hankow.—The following information is from the report by the British Pro-Consul at Hankow (Mr. R. S. Pratt) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

In consequence of the prevailing uncertainty and distrust of credit instruments most of the import business was done on a cash basis, and those native orders which were accepted were on a basis of very short usance. Although the volume of transactions was doubtless restricted to some extent, this state of affairs was very satisfactory to importers. Unaccustomed facilities for deferring payment are invariably seized upon by the Chinese as an excuse for indulging in unjustifiable speculation, usually with disastrous results to the foreign creditor and themselves. Some allowance for this must generally be made when it is observed that British goods are losing ground in China. British importers have an enviable reputation for the sound basis on which their business is conducted, and the competition of other nationalities, who not only grant extended credit but frequently even lend customers the wherewithal to purchase, is one of their chief handicaps.

A fair business was done last year in *ship chandlers' and mill furnishers' goods*, such as paint, oil, packing, belting, hemp and wire rope, most of the orders going to United Kingdom manufacturers.

British Trade Abroad.

There is an increasing sale of ready for use *roofing*, the imports mostly coming from the United States of America.

The general cutting of pig-tails, which was one of the outward signs of the revolution, caused a big demand for foreign-shaped hats, of which the Japanese were not slow to take advantage. There is every indication, however, that the season of 1913 will see most of the business for *cheap straw hats* going to the United Kingdom and for *felt hats* to Italy.

British manufacturers of *clothing* have been somewhat more alert than usual, and have sent out representatives with full ranges of samples of all kinds of cloth as well as ready-made articles. Good orders have been booked for 1913 delivery. *Boots and shoes, singlets and drawers and cotton socks* have all had largely increased sales, and the prospects for *clothing sundries* of all kinds are good.

The adoption of pneumatic tyres for rickshaw wheels has resulted in the placing of large orders for *wire wheels and tyres*. Many of these orders have gone to France and Germany, but the bulk has been obtained by a British company, which has established a tyre factory in Japan.

The large amount of building in the foreign concessions and in the Chinese city has been the cause of the placing of large orders for *corrugated and plain galvanised sheets and wire nails*. Most of these orders have gone to the United States.

The nail and needle factory at Hanyang has so far not proved to be a success, but it has now been handed over to a Javanese native of China, who has undertaken to work it and pay the Government 20 per cent. of the profits. He has to use imported *nail rods*, which come from Belgium or the United States.

There is an increasing business done with the Chinese in cheap quality *ports and sherries*, but the amount of good wines imported is quite small.

The Chinese newspapers are nearly all printed on imported *paper*, and there is a large business done with Norwegian and Swedish mills in this class of paper. The Government Printing Works import better quality papers, and the paper mill at Wuchang also takes paper-pulp from Scandinavian mills. Nothing has been turned out yet from the large paper mill which has been erected at Seven Mile Creek, but later on there should be a demand for *pulp* of all kinds.

There are very few orders for *piece-goods* placed with Hankow firms. Most of the Chinese piece-goods "hongs" are branches of Shanghai "hongs" and all the orders are placed in Shanghai. Efforts are now being made to conduct this business at Hankow.

During 1911 large orders for *railway materials* were placed for the Yueh-Han Railway and the Ichang-Szechuan Railway, but work has stopped on both lines owing to want of funds, and to the disturbed condition of the country. The prospect of this class of business in the near future is good, and as soon as work begins there will be indents for every description of railway material.

The import trade in *machinery and hardware* has not been good during the year 1912, the revolution having crippled the dealers for several months. In the latter half of the year, however, the con-

British Trade Abroad.

ditions were greatly improved, and since the re-opening of the Government factories in Hanyang and Wuchang the business has been steadily advancing. A fair proportion of the import trade in hardware has been obtained by United Kingdom firms, with the exception of that in copper, the import of which is almost entirely in the hands of the Japanese. In machinery the import trade has been poor, the financial security of possible purchasers being generally too questionable to admit of much business being effected. The machinery business is an excellent example of what is stated above as to the danger of liberal credit facilities and of the difficulties experienced by British firms in competing with foreign, in this case, German, rivals. Competition in the **export** trade is keener than ever, and business is eagerly contested for by the numerous German firms engaged in this branch of the trade at Hankow. In their desire for the lion's share of the export trade German firms have been sending representatives into the interior with "sycee" to obtain produce direct from the farmers, thus cutting the middleman and the native dealer whose function it is to contract with the foreign exporting firms to supply certain articles at an agreed price and then to instruct agents in the country to buy. The new departure is more or less the outcome of conditions which obtained immediately after the revolution, when most of the Hankow native merchants lost part or all of their working capital, and the normal machinery for bringing produce to Hankow broke down. It remains to be seen whether, in the long run, foreigners will be able to compete successfully with the native brokers who are now back in the interior.

CAPITAL INVESTED IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

The "Berichte über Handel und Industrie" (Berlin) of 3rd May publishes an article on the subject of the capital invested in the Netherlands East Indies—the result of investigations which have been made by the "Bataviaasch Handelsblad."

It appears from this report that, so far as State enterprises are concerned, 170,000,000 gulden are invested in railways and tramways in Java, 22,000,000 gulden in railways and tramways on the west coast of Sumatra, 14,000,000 gulden in mortgage business, 11,000,000 gulden in opium factories, 10,000,000 gulden in Marine works, 8,000,000 gulden in tin mines, and 3,000,000 gulden in coal mines. In addition to the foregoing, the following figures are contained in the State Budget for 1913:—Harbour and irrigation works 10,000,000 gulden, steam tramway in Atjah 10,000,000 gulden, sea harbour and coaling station in Sabang 1,000,000 gulden, repurchase of so-called private property 7,000,000 gulden. If a round 10,000,000 gulden be allowed for the post, telegraph and telephone service, the amount of capital invested in the above enterprises totals some 276,000,000 gulden. This, however, does not include all State-owned concerns, such as Government offices, schools, hospitals, bond warehouses, plantations; nor the capital represented by war and naval material, State-owned steamships, &c. The above estimates are based on the amount of capital actually invested, and not on the productive value of the different concerns. The tin mines alone, for

Capital Invested in the Netherlands East Indies.

example, are estimated to produce metal of an annual average value of 10,000,000 gulden. On this basis the "Handelsblad" estimates the potential value of the State enterprises in the Netherlands East Indies at 400,000,000 gulden.

The amount of capital invested in private industries is of course much greater than in the case of State undertakings, the principal industries being the cultivation of rice, sugar, tea, coffee, and coconuts; the extraction of petroleum; mining; the working of private railways; tramways; shipping and insurance; miscellaneous industries; banking and commerce generally. It would be practically impossible to procure statistics as to the amount of capital invested in all the private industries, but some idea may be gained from a glance at the following figures, showing the amount of paid-up capital owned by various groups of foreign and Netherlands companies in rubber plantations in Java, Borneo, Sumatra, and in the Riouw Archipelago:—British 143,025,300 gulden, Dutch-Belgian 35,816,900 gulden, French-Belgian 26,822,300 gulden, German 1,246,000 gulden, American 1,000,000 gulden, and Swedish 185,000 gulden, making a total of 208,095,500 gulden. These figures, which were published in 1912, may be taken as authentic. From a report issued by the Java Bank for the working year 1910-1911, it appears that the following foreign capital (paid-up) was invested in the Netherlands East Indies during that period:—British 120,400,000 gulden, French-Belgian 20,700,000 gulden, Chinese 7,000,000 gulden, and German 1,200,000, making a total of 149,300,000 gulden. The large amount of British capital is accounted for by the rubber boom.

Gulden = 1s. 8d.

FOREIGN TRADE OF MEXICO IN JULY-DECEMBER, 1912.

H.M. Legation at Mexico City has furnished the following particulars of the foreign trade of Mexico for the six months ended December, 1912.

The values of the imports and exports (including bullion and specie) into and from Mexico during the six months July to December, 1912, as compared with the corresponding six months of the previous year, were as follows:—

	Imports.		Exports.	
	July-Dec., 1911.	July-Dec., 1912.	July-Dec., 1911.	July-Dec., 1912.
	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.	Pesos.
United Kingdom ...	10,064,460	12,052,900	21,033,730	17,461,100
United States ...	52,596,620	48,958,110	105,198,230	129,278,050
Germany ...	12,132,790	12,621,870	3,734,140	7,446,800
France ...	7,171,200	9,030,210	3,535,880	2,883,600
Spain ...	2,413,410	3,444,320	1,481,740	1,642,000
Belgium ...	1,950,910	1,343,830	3,044,250	1,645,800
Other countries ...	5,810,760	8,059,460	2,975,420	3,734,120
Total ...	92,140,150	95,510,700	141,003,390	164,091,470

Peso = 2s. 0½d.

RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION IN BOLIVIA.

Adverting to the notice on p. 458 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th May, 1912, relative to the progress of railway construction in Bolivia, the following information on the subject is taken from the report by the British Vice-Consul at La Paz (Mr. G. T. Maclean) on the trade of Bolivia in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Cochabamba-Chimoré Railway.—The concession for this railway has been amended to allow of the extension of the line from the River Chimoré to the city of Santa Cruz, and work will probably be commenced upon the completion of the Oruro-Cochabamba branch of the Bolivia Railway.

La Quiaca-Tupiza Railway.—The Bolivian Congress of 1912 authorised a loan of £1,500,000 for the construction of the La Quiaca-Tupiza Railway and of a branch to Tarija. It is not yet certain whether the Bolivian Government will give a contract for the construction of the line or intends to build it administratively.

Arica-La Paz.—This line, built for the Chilean Government by British contractors, has, according to the terms of the treaty under which it was built, reached the "Alto" of La Paz, that is to say, the top of the declivity at the foot of which the city lies. It is the general opinion that the line cannot compete with the Mollendo or Antofagasta routes unless it enters the city itself, but up to the present the Chilean Government has not been able to obtain the necessary permission from the Bolivian Government to make this extension.

Bolivia Railway.—Oruro-Cochabamba branch.—This line is being pushed forward rapidly in spite of the fact that the country traversed is perhaps the most difficult in Bolivia for railway construction. Of a calculated length of about 120 miles, some 65 to 70 miles have been completed.

Uyuni-Tupiza branch.—Owing to the uncertainty as to the construction of the La Quiaca-Tupiza line very little progress was made on the Uyuni-Tupiza branch of the Bolivia Railway during the past year. Now, however, it is probable that work will proceed more rapidly.

Viacha-La Paz extension.—The railhead of this extension has reached the edge of the descent to the city, and the earthworks are practically completed to the site of the future terminal station, for which the ground levelling has been finished. This line will enter La Paz by a more circuitous route than the present electric line of the Guaqui-La Paz Railway, but will have the advantage over the latter of a grade which in no case exceeds $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and which thus obviates the necessity of employing electric power for the descent.

Madeira-Mamoré Railway.—This line has been completed as far as Guayaramerim. A protocol has recently been signed in Rio de Janeiro between Brazil and Bolivia, freeing the former country from the obligation to construct a railway between Villa Murtinho and Villa Bella, but binding the latter country to build a line between the left bank of the Mamoré and the right bank of the Beni.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

SWEDEN.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Swedish Riksdag has approved a motion for the reduction of the Customs duty on bend leather ("kärnstycken") from 45 öre to 35 öre per kilogramme (No. 199 of the Swedish Tariff), and on whole or half hides and pieces thereof (sole and insole leather) from 35 to 28 öre per kilogramme (Tariff No. 200). (C. 4,990.)

[Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.; Kr. (100 öre) = 1s. 1½d.]

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

A Customs Memorandum (No. 1734 B), dated 27th May, 1913, has been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada notifying that the outport of Sudbury (Ont.) has been detached from the port of North Bay, and made a chief port.

The following ports have also been established as outports of Customs and warehousing ports:—

Out-Ports.	Under the survey of—
Copper Cliff (Ontario)	Port of Sudbury.
Pinhorn (Alberta)	Port of Lethbridge (Alberta).

The Board of Trade have also received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, copy of a Memorandum (No. 1726 B), dated 21st April 1913, which cancels Memorandum No. 1426 B and subsequent instructions, and, at the same time, provides for a re-arrangement of the Customs Inspection Districts in the Dominion of Canada.

The Memorandum, which specifies the ports, outports and preventive Stations in the various Inspection Districts, may be consulted by British traders interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 401 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 25th May, 1911, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of the plumage and skins of certain birds under a Proclamation of the 17th March, 1911, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of a further Proclamation, dated 11th April, 1913, which revokes the Proclamation of 1911, and, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the exportation

**Exportation of
Plumage and
Skins of Certain
Birds Prohibited,
except under
certain
Conditions.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

from the Commonwealth of the plumage or skins of the under-mentioned birds, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller-General of Customs that the plumage or skins are being exported for educational or scientific purposes:—

Emus.	Ground thrushes and chats.
Terns and gulls.	Wrens.
Egrets, herons, and bitterns.	Shrike tits, thickheads and shrike robins.
Lorikeets.	Sun birds.
Cockatoos.	Bower birds.
Parrots.	Rifle birds.
Dollar or roller birds.	Grebes.
Kingfishers.	Albatrosses.
Bee-eaters.	Finches.
Cuckoos.	Orioles.
Lyre birds.	Shining starlings.
Pittas.	
Robins.	

A Customs Notice of the 4th April, 1913, has been received which provides, in accordance with the provisions of Customs Regulations No. 133, that drawback may be allowed on the undermentioned imported material used in the manufacture of articles within the Commonwealth upon the exportation of such manufactured articles:—

Steel joists to be drilled in the Commonwealth prior to exportation,—

Provided that in each case before drawback be allowed the Collector shall be absolutely satisfied that the drawback claimed is properly due, and may, if he thinks necessary, require the manufacture to take place under the supervision of an officer.

The Board of Trade have also received a copy of a General Order (No. 1,650) dated 30th April, 1913, stating that future importations of travellers' samples are to be dealt with in terms of Customs Regulation No. 126, and not under the drawback regulations.

[*Note.*—Regulation 126 of Statutory Rules No. 126 of 1909 relates to deposits of duty on, *inter alia*, travellers' samples.]

A copy of a Proclamation, dated 11th April, 1913, has been received which prohibits, with effect from 1st May, 1913, the exportation from the Commonwealth of:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| Exportation of Leather containing a certain percentage of Glucose and Sugar prohibited. | (a) All leather containing more than 10 per cent. of glucose and sugar taken together, and |
| | (b) All leather containing more than 3 per cent. and not more than 10 per cent. of glucose and sugar taken together, unless the percentage of glucose and sugar taken together is set out in the trade description required by the provisions of the Regulations under the "Commerce (Trade Descriptions) Act, 1905." |

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

The Board are also in receipt of a copy of a further Proclamation, dated 11th April, 1913, which declares, for the purpose of the "Quarantine Act, 1908," Johne's disease to be a disease affecting animals.

**Quarantine Act.
Notification of a
Disease.**

Under an Order (No. 1651) of the 30th April, 1913, it is provided that benzine and other mineral spirits may be delivered prior to the report of the importing vessel, and before duty is paid, provided an approved security under section 42 of the "Customs Act, 1901," be furnished by the importer that the necessary entry will be tendered and duty paid immediately after the importing vessel shall have been reported at the Customs House. The Collector should be satisfied, prior to delivery, that the terms of the Proclamation of November, 1904, restricting the importation of mineral oil and mineral spirits have been complied with.

**Delivery of
Benzine and other
Mineral Spirits
prior to Payment
of Duty.**

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 538-546 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th June last respecting the rates of duty leviable on goods imported into Trinidad and Tobago, under Ordinance No. 10 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the Regulations which have been made by the Governor in Executive Council under Section 2 of the above-mentioned Ordinance for the purpose of governing the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff.

**Regulations
governing Entry
of Goods under
the British
Preferential
Tariff.**

The Regulations provide that all articles entitled to preference under the Canada-West Indies Reciprocity (Tariff) Ordinance, 1913,† shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin in prescribed form.

Certificates of origin in order to be valid must be attested in British countries before a Collector or other Principal Officer of Customs, Notary Public, or other official authorised to administer oaths, and in other countries before a British Consul, Notary Public or other official authorised to administer oaths, and they must bear the autograph signature of the authority issuing the same, together with the seal of office, if any. No certificate shall be valid after the expiry of six months from the date of its issue.

Where articles entitled to preference reach the Colony before the arrival of the certificates of origin relating to the same, the Collector of Customs may authorise the delivery of such articles at the preferential rates of duty on the security of a deposit equal in amount to the difference in duty between the preferential and general rates. Deposits made under the provisions of this section shall be carried to account under the appropriate head of revenue at the end of a week after the expiration of the time allowed for the production of the certificate of origin.

When goods accompanied by certificates of origin are not in

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**—*continued.*

uniformity with the descriptions borne on the certificates, by reason of discrepancies as regards the marks or numbers of the packages, or the kind, quantity or value of the goods, they shall not be entitled to preferential treatment, unless the Customs authorities at the port of destination are satisfied as to the origin of the goods and that the differences are due solely to error.

Certificates of origin produced shall be retained by the Customs authorities at the port of landing and shall be filed with the papers of the importing vessel. A note shall be made on the import entry either at the time of passing or subsequently that a certificate has been produced covering the preferential goods specified in such entry.

Goods certified for entry under the preferential tariff shall be packed separately from other goods. The packages, however, may be enclosed with other goods, provided the certificate of origin is endorsed accordingly.

Goods entitled to preferential treatment shall not be entered on entries along with non-preferred goods.

These regulations shall come into operation at the same time as the Customs Duties Ordinance, 1913, comes into operation.

[The Ordinance has been made operative from the 2nd June, 1913.]

SCHEDULE A.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF ARTICLES FOR ENTRY UNDER THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

(To be attested in British Countries before a Collector or other Principal Officer of Customs, Notary Public or other official authorised to administer oaths, and in other countries before a British Consul, Notary Public or other official authorised to administer oaths.)

I..... certify that M....., being a duly authorised representative of M..... (producer, manufacturer, merchant or trader) of..... has declared before me on his responsibility that the merchandise designated below is of (1)..... growth, produce or manufacture as shown by reliable invoices presented to me by the exporter, which merchandise is to be shipped to (2)..... consigned to..... merchant at (3)..... and he further declares that in the case of manufactured goods a substantial portion of the labour of (4)..... has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in this certificate of origin, to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition.

I also declare* that the undermentioned goods are in the original packages in which they were exported from (5)..... and that such goods have not been altered in nature, quality or value since their exportation therefrom.

- (1) Country of origin or manufacture.
 (2) Port of ultimate destination.
 (3) Address.

- (4) Country of manufacture.
 (5) Country of origin.

*Required only for goods not shipped direct.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO—*continued.*

SCHEDULE A—*continued.*

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER.

PORT OF SHIPMENT.

Marks.	Numbers.	Number and description of packages and description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.

So declared under my responsibility.

Signature of declarant.....

Signature and seal (if any) of }
the issuing authority. }

Dated at this day of , 191 .

[This certificate ceases to be valid after six months from the date of issue.]

BRITISH GUIANA.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the "Official Gazette" of British Guiana for the 21st May last, which contains the text of an Ordinance (No. 8 of 1913), assented to by the Governor on the 21st May, and which provides for the imposition of Customs duties on various articles on importation into British Guiana.

**British
Preferential
Tariff.**

The Ordinance, which gives effect to the Reciprocal Agreement between Canada and certain West Indian Colonies, accords preferential treatment to various articles—the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada or Newfoundland—under certain prescribed conditions, on importation into the Colony.

The rates of duty laid down under the "General Tariff" in the present Ordinance are, for the most part, the same as those previously leviable on the products of *all* countries imported into the Colony. In the case, however, of biscuits, bread and cakes (sweetened), cordage, smoked or dried fish, paints, varnish and polish, the rates now shown under the British Preferential Tariff were previously applicable, whatever the country of origin, whilst for wheat flour the General Tariff rate has been increased from 1 dol. to 1.05 dol.* per 196 lbs., and for bicycles and tricycles from 15 per cent. to 16½† per cent. *ad valorem*. The free list remains unchanged.

* With an additional charge of 5 % on the amount of duty leviable in both cases.

† " " " " 10 % " " " " "

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

The Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, that—

- (a) The rates of Customs duties set forth in column 1 "British Preferential Tariff" of the First and Second Schedules shall apply to goods, the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada or Newfoundland, when imported direct from the United Kingdom, Canada or Newfoundland, respectively.
- (b) The rates of Customs duties set forth in Column 2 "General Tariff" shall apply to goods not entitled to admission under the British Preferential Tariff.

Provided that gold bullion, balata, rubber and other substances of a like nature, including gold bullion, balata, rubber and other substances of a like nature in transit imported or brought from Venezuela, shall be subject to an import duty equivalent to the amount of any royalty for the time being imposed by the Crown Lands Regulations and the Mining Regulations, 1905, upon gold bullion, balata, rubber and other substances of a like nature being Colony produce.

The goods, wares and merchandise enumerated in the Third Schedule, which shall be imported into the Colony, shall be exempt from the payment of duty.

Regulations are also prescribed, as heretofore, regarding the mode of ascertaining *ad valorem* duties, assessment of values in foreign coinage, articles imported in bags, &c., composite goods, classification of liquors, warehousing of explosives, drawbacks, refunds, and exemption from duty of goods imported for temporary use only.

THE FIRST SCHEDULE.
TABLE OF SPECIFIC DUTIES.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
1. *Aerated and mineral waters—	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
(a) Per dozen bottles	0 16	0 16
(b) Per dozen splits	0 08	0 08
2. Animals, living—		
(a) Oxen, bulls and cows, with or without calves		
per head	4 00	5 00
(b) Dogs	5 00	5 00
(c) Donkeys	1 00	1 00
(d) Horses	8 00	10 00
(e) Mules	10 00	10 00
(f) Sheep	0 80	1 00
(g) Swine	0 80	1 00
3. Arms, ammunition and explosives—		
(a) Arms—		
Guns, muzzle-loading each	1 00	1 00
Pistols and revolvers "	5 00	5 00
(b) Ammunition—		
Cartridges, loaded per 100	1 50	1 50
Do. unloaded "	0 50	0 50
Percussion caps "	0 04	0 04
Shot per lb.	0 02	0 02

* Subject to a maximum allowance of 5 per centum for breakage.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
3. Arms, ammunition and explosives— <i>contd.</i>	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
(c) Explosives—		
Dynamite and preparations of nitro-glycerine certified by the Government Analyst to contain less than 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine, blasting gelatine, gelatine dynamite or gelignite, guncotton, and all other explosives admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as explosives for blasting purposes ... per lb.	0 04	0 04
Gunpowder, rackarock and fuses, admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as explosives for blasting purposes ... per lb.	0 01	0 01
Gunpowder and all other explosives other than fireworks, not admitted by the Comptroller of Customs as explosives for blasting purposes ... per lb.	0 20	0 20
4. Bags and sacks—		
Empty, and not of paper, canvas or cotton per doz.	0 15	0 15
5. Beer and ale—		
(a) In bulk ... per gallon	0 16	0 16
*(b) In bottle ... "	0 20	0 20
6. Biscuits, bread and cakes—		
(a) Unsweetened and in barrels ... per 100 lbs.	0 40	0 50
(b) Do. and in tins ... "	0 60	0 75
(c) All other kinds ... "	5 00	6 25
7. Bricks ... per 1,000	2 00	2 00
8. Buckets, pails and tubs of metal ... doz.	0 50	0 50
9. Butter and butter substitutes—		
(a) Butter ... per 100 lbs.	1 60	2 00
(b) Unenumerated ... "	2 00	2 00
10. Candles—		
(a) Tallow ... per lb.	0 01	0 01
(b) All other kinds ... "	0 05	0 05
11. Cards—		
Playing—per pack not exceeding 53 cards... "	0 16	0 16
12. Cattle and other animal foods—		
Oilmeal and cakes ... per 100 lbs.	0 10	0 12½
13. Cement ... per barrel not exceeding 400 lbs.	0 20	0 25
14. Cheese ... per 100 "	1 60	2 00
15. Chemicals—		
(a) Acetic acid—		
(I.) Containing 66 per cent. and upwards of the real acid... per lb.	0 12	0 12
(II.) Containing less than 66 per cent. and more than 10 per cent. of the real acid ... per gallon	0 60	0 60
(III.) Vinegar, and substitutes for vinegar, containing less than 10 per cent. of the real acid... per gallon	0 10	0 10
(b) Brimstone and sulphur ... per lb.	0 01	0 01
(c) Calcium carbide ... per 100 lbs.	0 80	1 00
16. Cider and Perry—		
(a) In bulk ... per gallon	0 16	0 16
(b) *In bottle ... "	0 20	0 20
17. Coal, Coke, &c.—		
(r) Coal, bituminous ... per ton	0 40	0 50
(b) Do., other ... "	0 50	0 50
(c) Patent fuel and coke ... "	0 50	0 50

* Subject to a maximum allowance of 5 per centum for breakage.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
18. Cocoa—		
(a) Including chocolate prepared otherwise than as confectionery per lb.	0 06	0 06
(b) Raw, and imitations and substitutes thereof	0 04½	0 04½
19. Coffee—		
(a) Raw	0 04½	0 04½
(b) Roasted, and all imitations of and substitutes for it, including chicory, dandelion, and taraxacum .. per lb.	0 04½	0 04½
20. Confectionery	0 06	0 06
21. Cordage per cwt.	1 00	1 25
22. Cork manufactures per lb.	0 10	0 10
23. Fireworks, which in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs are manufactured with a view to produce a pyrotechnic effect per lb.	0 40	0 40
24. Fish—		
(a) Tinned, or canned, or preserved in jars or bottles .. per 100 lbs.	1 60	2 00
(b) Smoked or dried per cwt.	0 50	0 65
(c) Mackerel and salmon, pickled, per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.	0 80	1 00
(d) All other sorts unenumerated per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.	0 40	0 50
25. Fruit—		
(a) Currants per lb.	0 01	0 01
(b) Nuts used in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs as fruit per lb.	0 00½	0 00½
(c) Other, dried, canned or preserved per 100 lbs.	1 60	2 00
26. Ghee	2 00	2 00
27. Gold bullion, balata, rubber and other substances of a like nature, Venezuelan, per lb., an amount equal to the royalty for the time being.		
28. Grain and flour, and preparations thereof—		
(a) Flour of wheat or grain other than corn per barrel of 196 lbs.	0 80	1 05
(b) Grain, cornmeal, and all kinds and mixtures and preparations thereof, unenumerated ... per 100 lbs.	0 20	0 25
(c) Beans, peas and pulse, all kinds	0 20	0 25
(d) Rice	0 50	0 50
(e) Other farinaceous preparations such as arrowroot, cornflour, macaroni, sago and tapioca, and not being animal feeding stuffs per 100 lbs.	0 80	1 00
29. Grease, including stearine, tallow and other animal fats .. per lb.	0 01	0 01
30. Hay and chaff per 100 lbs.	0 08	0 10
31. Jam and jellies per lb.	0 06	0 06
32. Lard and lard compounds and substitutes ... per 100 lbs.	0 80	1 00
33. Lime, all kinds per ton	1 00	1 00
34. Matches—		
(a) In boxes containing not more than 100 matches each per gross of boxes (Matches in boxes containing any greater quantity than 100 matches each to be charged in proportion).	0 75	0 75
(b) Other than in boxes per 14,400	1 00	1 00
(c) Vestas	0 75	0 75
(d) Match splints, in cases containing each equal to ten gross of matches of the ordinary length ... per case	3 75	3 75

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
35. Meats—		
(a) Beef and pork, pickled or salted per barrel not exceeding 200 lbs.	1 60	2 00
(b) Canned per 100 lbs.	1 60	2 00
(c) Fresh, including poultry and game	1 60	2 00
(d) Other kinds, including bacon, hams and tongues per 100 lbs.	1 60	2 00
36 Metals: iron and steel—		
(a) Bolts, chains and nuts per cwt.	0 40	0 40
(b) Hoop	0 15	0 15
(c) Galvanized in bars, rods, sheets or corrugated	0 50	0 50
(d) Black in bars, rods, sheets or plates, other than boiler plates per cwt.	0 40	0 40
(e) Nails and spikes	0 25	0 25
37. Milk, condensed or otherwise preserved ... per 100 lbs.	0 80	1 00
38. Oil—		
(a) Crude petroleum, including such by-products as Jodelite (when admitted with the sanction of the Comptroller of Customs) per gallon	0 01	0 01
(b) Refined petroleum, which does not give off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 85 degrees Fahrenheit when tested in the Abel-Pensky apparatus in the manner laid down in the Schedule to the Proclamation of the 22nd day of December, 1908, under the Petroleum Ordinance, 1872 per gallon	0 25	0 25
(c) Petrol (including mineral naphtha and benzine) ..	0 05	0 05
(d) All other, including castor oil and petroleum spirit when admitted with the sanction of the Comptroller of Customs (essential, medicinal, perfumed oils excepted) per gallon	0 25	0 25
39. Opium and gange—		
(a) Extract of opium... .. per lb.	12 00	12 00
(b) Official tincture of opium or cannabis indica per gall.	0 80	0 80
(c) Including mixtures and preparations thereof unenumerated per lb.	6 00	6 00
40. Paints, including colours and pigments per cwt.	0 60	0 75
41. Pitch per barrel, not exceeding 200 lbs.	0 50	0 50
42. Pickles and sauces per reputed quart	0 06	0 06
43. *Pipes, clay, for smoking tobacco per gross	1 00	1 00
44. Rosin per barrel, not exceeding 200 lbs.	0 50	0 50
45. Salt—		
(a) Coarse or rock per 200 lbs.	0 75	0 75
(b) Fine including table salt... ..	1 50	1 50
46. Seeds (except seeds for propagation)... .. per lb.	0 02	0 02
47. Silver, raw per oz. troy	0 12	0 12
48. Soap, common per 100 lbs.	0 40	0 50
49. Spices—		
(a) Ginger, raw per lb.	0 01	0 01
(b) All other kinds (including ground mustard and pepper) per lb.	0 04	0 04

* Subject to a maximum allowance of 20 per centum for breakage.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	British Preferential Tariff	General Tariff.
	Dols. cts.	Dols. cts.
50. Spirits and strong waters—		
For every gallon computed by Sykes' hydrometer at proof of spirits of any description (except perfumed spirits), including wood naphtha or methylic alcohol, purified so as to be potable; and mixtures and preparations containing spirits.		
Enumerated spirits—		
Brandy } The proof gall.	3 50	3 50
Gin }		
Whisky }		
Unenumerated spirits—		
Sweetened " "	3 50	3 50
(Including liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirits; if tested)		
Not sweetened the proof gallon	3 50	3 50
(Including liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirits; provided such spirits are both unenumerated and unsweetened; if tested.)		
Liqueurs, cordials, mixtures and other preparations containing spirits in bottle, entered in such a manner as to indicate that the strength is not to be tested the liquid gallon	4 50	4 50
Perfumed spirits, not over proof " "	2 00	2 00
(Being in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs not potable.)		
Perfumed spirits, over proof the liquid gallon	4 00	4 00
(Being in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs not potable.)		
Wood naphtha or methylic alcohol, not purified so as to be potable the liquid gallon	0 25	0 25
Methylated, certified by the Government Analyst to contain not less than 10 per cent. of wood naphtha, and three-eighths of one per cent. of Dippel's oil or of mineral naphtha the liquid gallon	0 50	0 50
Spirituous compounds, being medicines composed of preparations recognised by the British Pharmacopœia, or the United States Pharmacopœia, and which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are to be used in the compounding of medicines only the liquid gallon	0 60	0 60
Other spirituous medicinal preparations containing not more than—		
25 per cent. of proof spirit... .. the liquid gallon	0 70	0 70
50 per cent. of proof spirit but more than 25 per cent. the liquid gallon	1 40	1 40
Containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirits are to pay duty at the rate of unenumerated spirits.		
51. Starch per 100 lbs.	0 80	1 00
52. Sugar—		
(a) Refined per 100 lbs.	0 45	0 45
(b) Unrefined "	0 40	0 40
53. Tar per barrel, not exceeding 30 gallons	0 50	0 50
54. Tea per lb.	0 16	0 16

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
55. Tobacco—		
Manufactured, viz.—		
Cigars and cigarettes per lb.	1 50	1 50
Snuff "	1 50	1 50
Other sorts "	1 00	1 00
In leaf—		
If in packages containing not less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing not less than 25 lbs. and not more than 38 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof per lb.	0 50	0 50
If in packages containing not less than 400 lbs.—		
Containing less than 25 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof per lb.	0 60	0 60
If in packages containing less than 400 lbs.: Containing not less than 25 lbs. and not more than 38 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof per lb.	0 60	0 60
If in packages containing less than 400 lbs.: Containing less than 25 lbs. in every 100 lbs. weight thereof per lb.	0 70	0 70
56. Turpentine—		
(a) Crude per barrel	0 50	0 50
(b) Spirits of per gallon	0 18	0 18
57. Twine (all kinds) per lb.	0 02	0 02
58. Varnish and polish—		
(a) Not containing spirits per gallon	0 09	0 12
(b) Containing spirits "	0 50	0 65
59. Vegetables—		
(a) Dried, canned or preserved per 100 lbs.	1 60	2 00
(b) Garlic " "	0 75	0 75
(c) *Onions " "	2 40	3 00
60. Wine—		
(a) Sparkling per gallon	1 50	1 50
(b) †Still—		
(I) In bottle, and containing not more than 30 per cent. of proof spirit, as verified by Sykes' hydrometer per gallon	0 60	0 60
(II) In bulk and containing not more than 30 per cent. of proof spirit, as verified by Sykes' hydrometer per gallon	0 55	0 55
61. Wood and timber—		
(a) ‡Lumber, undressed per 1,000 feet board measure	2 40	3 00
(b) Do. dressed " " " "	4 00	5 00
(c) Shingles, wooden, of all kinds per 1,000	0 40	0 50
(d) Shooks, for making puncheons, hogsheads or barrels for holding rum or molasses per pack of packs containing shooks for 1 puncheon, or 2 hogsheads, or 3 barrels, per pack or packs	0 32	0 40
(e) Staves and headings—		
White oak per 1,000	6 40	8 00
Of every other description "	4 80	6 00

* Subject to an allowance of 12½ per cent. for deterioration on voyage in lieu of any allowance for survey.

† For each degree or fraction of a degree of strength of wine in excess of 30 per centum of proof spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of 8 cents per gallon until the strength reaches 42 per centum of proof spirits.

‡ Spruce and white pine lumber not grooved, tongued or dressed, to be subject to a reduction of 5 per centum for splits.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

And in addition to each of the duties enumerated in the above Schedule five per centum thereof, provided that the additional five per centum shall not be charged on Matches.

And at these rates upon any greater or less quantity of such goods, wares and merchandise respectively.

Provided that the following articles shall not be allowed to be entered for consumption or use within the Colony :—

Aerated and Mineral Waters containing lead, copper, arsenic or other matter which in the opinion of the Comptroller of Customs is injurious to health.

Dynamite and preparations (other than Blasting Gelatine, Gelatine Dynamite and Gelignite), containing more than 75 per cent. of nitro-glycerine.

Butter and Butter Substitutes where the proportion of fat is less than 75 per centum.

Lard and Lard Compounds and Substitutes containing more than 1 per centum of water.

Oil (other than Gasolene, Petrol and Crude Petroleum) which gives off an inflammable vapour at a temperature of less than 85 degrees Fahrenheit when tested in the Abel-Pensky apparatus in the manner laid down in the Schedule to the Proclamation of the 22nd day of December, 1908, under the Petroleum Ordinance, 1872.

Spirits of a lower strength than 25 under proof except such as may be passed by the Comptroller of Customs as Liqueurs.

Tobacco-in-Leaf containing more than 38 lbs. of moisture in every 100 lbs. weight thereof.

Where in any case in the Schedule reference is made to any article as packed in a particular way, or imported in a particular form, the same duty shall be imposed on such article if packed in any other way or in any other form imported ; and the amount of duty payable in any such case shall be computed by the Comptroller so as to equal as nearly as may be, but be not less than, the amount of duty payable in the like case if the article had been packed in the usual way or imported in the usual form.

Bottles not measured on importation shall be taken to contain as follows :—

Imperial quarts—a quarter of a gallon.

Imperial pints—an eighth of a gallon.

Reputed quarts—a sixth of a gallon.

Reputed pints—a twelfth of a gallon.

Bottles of Wines and Spirits measured singly on importation to be measured up to '001 of a gallon.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—continued.

THE SECOND SCHEDULE.

TABLE OF AD VALOREM DUTIES.

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
	British Preferential Tariff.	General Tariff.
Bicycles and tricycles and their parts	Dols. Cts. 13½ % <i>ad val.</i>	Dols. Cts. 16½ % <i>ad val.</i>
Brooms and brushes	" "	" "
Boots, shoes and slippers	12 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
Cash registers, coffins, caskets, casket robes and linings, and casket hardware	" "	" "
Doors, sashes and blinds	" "	" "
Electrical dental appliances of all kinds	" "	" "
Glass bottles, lamps, lamp chimneys and table glassware ..	" "	" "
House, office, cabinet or store furniture of wood, iron or other material	" "	" "
Machinery, including electric, not particularly exempted in the Third Schedule	" "	" "
Manufactures of india rubber	" "	" "
Nickel-plated, gilt or electro-plated ware	" "	" "
Paper of all kinds and manufactures of paper	" "	" "
Pianos and organs	" "	" "
Rivets and clinches... ..	" "	" "
Trunks, valises, travelling and tool bags, and baskets of all kinds	" "	" "
Vehicles, including automobiles and motor cars	" "	" "
Wire (including barbed wire), woven wire fencing, and metal gates	" "	" "
All other article not in this or the first Schedule particularly mentioned or in the Third Schedule particularly exempted	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>

And in addition to each of the duties enumerated in the above Schedule, 10 per cent. thereof.

THE THIRD SCHEDULE.

TABLE OF EXEMPTIONS FROM DUTY.

1. Advertising matter of no commercial value passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs.
2. Agricultural Implements passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs.
3. Animal Charcoal.
4. Articles passed by the Customs authorities as the personal baggage of passengers arriving in the Colony from abroad.
5. Articles passed by the Comptroller of Customs subject to the sanction of the Governor, as imported for the official use of the Consulate of any foreign Country or Place: Provided that a similar privilege in respect of similar articles is accorded by the laws and customs of such foreign Country or Place to His Majesty's Consulate therein.
6. Articles sent to the Colony for repair or improvement when passed by the Comptroller of Customs.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

7. Bank Notes (signed).
8. Bottles, empty, passed by the Comptroller of Customs as suitable for preserves.
9. Bee Culture, Implements and Supplies used in, passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs.
10. Belting for Machinery.
11. Bullion and Coin other than raw silver Mexican dollars and Venezuelan gold bullion.
12. Chemicals and other substances, which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported for the purification of water.
13. Chemicals necessary for the Cyanide Process in Gold Mining.
14. Chimneys or Smoke Stacks imported exclusively for use in connection with any machinery exempted from duty under this Schedule.
15. Cotton Seeds.
16. Drugs and appliances imported by or for the use of the Society for the Prevention and Treatment of Tuberculosis.
17. Fire Engines and hose and couplings for the same, and fire extinguishers.
18. Fish, fresh, not imported in cold storage.
19. Fruits, Vegetables and Ground Provisions not preserved and not enumerated in the Table of Specific Duties of Customs.
20. Furniture and Ornaments of a non-consumable nature proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller of Customs to be imported for any place of worship of the Christian Religion in the Colony.
21. Goods, Stores, Arms and Ammunition imported by order of the Governor of the Colony.
22. Hides and skins (raw).
23. Horses, Baggage, and Furniture of Officers on Imperial Service in His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces.
24. Ice.
25. Locks and Sluices for Sea Defences, Water Supply or Drainage of Land.
26. Launches of all kinds.
27. Library appliances and all articles and materials imported exclusively for the use of the Georgetown Public Free Library.
28. Locomotive Engines and Railway Plant.
29. Machinery (and component parts thereof), viz. :—
 Machines or sets of Machines to be worked by steam, water, fire or other power, or which before being brought into use, required to be fixed with reference to other moving parts, and which are intended—
 (a) machinery for rolling plantation rubber ;
 (b) for agricultural purposes when passed by the Comptroller of Customs ;
 (c) for brick and tile-making ;
 (d) for the preparing and ginning of Cotton ;

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH GUIANA**—*continued.*THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*Machinery—*continued.*

- (e) for electric lighting,
- (f) for railway and power plant;
- (g) for mining, milling and cyaniding;
- (h) for the draining of land, the manufacture or preparation of the produce of raw materials, or for use in the manufacture or preparation of manures;
- (i) for sawmills, foundries and factories of whatever kind;
- (j) for steam and motor boats, launches and barges;
- (k) for the construction of gas works;
- (l) for the reaping and preparation of rice for the market.

Note.—The term "Machinery" does not include tools and implements to be worked by manual or animal labour; and only such articles shall be admitted as component parts of machinery as are indispensable for the working of the machinery, and are owing to their shape or to other special quality, not adapted for any other purposes.

30. Machinery accessories and other appliances or apparatus hereinafter specified, and which are intended—

- (a) for industrial or commercial purposes, viz.:—Cane carrier, lifter and elevator chains, iron bridges, iron cane punts, grating bars, and steam fittings of every description;
- (b) for use in cyaniding and industrial purposes, viz.:—Tanks, passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs;
- (c) for use in electric lighting and for railway power plant, viz.:—Wire;
- (d) for use in electric street lighting and locomotion, viz.:—Motors and their parts, Controllers and their parts, Rheostats and rails and their appendages;
- (e) for use in connection with electric lighting when imported by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown or New Amsterdam for lighting any street or place belonging to them, or subject to their control, viz.:—Implements;
- (f) for use in mining, viz.:—Trucks and rails, wire cables, wheels and pulleys, ore buckets, battery perforated metal screens, belt conveyers, automatic samplers, amalgamated plates, pipes and drill steel;
- (g) for the construction of steam boats and barges, viz.:—Angles, plates, and other materials;
- (h) for the construction of gas works, viz.:—Gasometer, pipes and retorts;
- (i) for use exclusively in the manufacture of sugar or for the storage or supply of water, viz.:—Pans, tanks, teaches and other vessels;
- (j) for use exclusively in connection with any machinery exempted from duty under this schedule; and
- (k) apparatus and appliances to be used exclusively in the distillation of rum.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH GUIANA**—*continued.*THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

31. Motor Omnibuses imported by a contractor with the Government for the carriage of mails, passengers and their baggage.
32. Manures, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Lime, and other substances which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported for use as manure or as remedies for diseases of or preventives of insect attacks on plants.
33. Maps (wall) and Copy Books imported for educational purposes.
34. Medals for numismatic collections.
35. Old iron for transhipment.
36. Packages in which goods are imported, including Carboys, and Drums containing Sulphuric Acid, except Trunks and Canisters, and except Hogsheads and Puncheons not containing Tobacco, Coals Lime, Wines or Spirits, and except inner packages of a fancy description.
37. Packages and bags exported filled with produce and returned empty passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs.
38. Patterns and Samples, subject to any Regulations in that behalf made by the Governor-in-Council.
39. Photographs, unframed.
40. Pipes to be exclusively used for the sinking of artesian wells.
41. Plans.
42. Postage stamps.
43. Poultry.
44. Printed Books, Maps and Almanacks.
45. Printing presses, and types, printing paper, printing ink and printing ink reducers and driers used exclusively for letterpress printing, imported by or directly for the conductor of any newspaper or printing establishment for the exclusive purpose of being used by him in the course of his trade.
46. Provisions and Stores of every description imported by His Majesty's Government for the use of His Majesty's Naval and Military Forces.
47. Quinine, Hydrochlorate and Sulphate of, and euquinine.
48. Scientific apparatus, utensils, instruments, and preparations including absolute alcohol for preserving purposes imported exclusively for the purpose of prosecuting scientific investigations on behalf of any college, academy, school, or seminary of learning, and not for sale or exchange, subject to such regulations as the Comptroller of Customs shall prescribe.
49. Sewing Machines.
50. Specimens illustrative of Natural History.
51. Seeds, garden ; bulbs and roots, trees, plants, vines and seeds, and grains of all kinds for propagation or cultivation.
52. Steam Boilers of every description, and steam boiler plates, fittings, mountings, tubes and lagging.
53. Steam Diggers.
54. Steam Dredgers.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH GUIANA**—*continued.*THE THIRD SCHEDULE—*continued.*

55. Tallow, Resin, Caustic Soda, Soda Ash, and Silicate of Soda, which the Comptroller of Customs is satisfied are imported for the manufacture of soap.

56. Telegraph instruments and other materials imported by telegraph companies and necessary for the construction and use of their works, offices and stations in the Colony. Telegraph forms, telephones and materials necessary for the construction of telephones.

57. Tools used by artizans, woodcutters, miners and gold diggers, passed as such by the Comptroller of Customs.

58. Uniforms, arms, ammunition, accoutrements, and prizes imported by or for the use of His Majesty's Naval or Military Forces, or the Colonial Militia, or the Police Force, or any Volunteer Force or Rifle association sanctioned by the Governor.

59. Vaccine lymph, and medicinal serum.

60. All steam and other vessels, locomotives, carriages, rolling stock, rails and such other material and appliances not herein already exempted as the Governor-in-Council considers necessary for the construction and maintenance of a Railway between the Demerara River and Essequibo River in terms of the contract dated the 11th day of December, 1893, made between the Sproston Dock and Foundry Company and the Government of this Colony.

61. All stores landed from an Immigrant vessel for the purpose of feeding the Immigrants conveyed thereby, in terms of Contract of Conveyance, and subsequently certified by the Immigration Agent General to have been so used.

62. All materials for use in Railways or other special works which in the opinion of the Governor-in-Council may be useful in the development of the resources of the Colony.

63. All materials and articles imported by the Mayor and Town Council of Georgetown, or of New Amsterdam, for municipal purposes.

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 619 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade have now received a copy of the Regulations, dated 20th May 1913, which have been made under the "Customs Ordinance, 1884," as amended by the Customs (Canadian Reciprocity) Ordinance No. 6 of 1913, for the purpose of governing the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff into British Guiana.

The Regulations (including the Form of Certificates of Origin) are similar to those issued by the Barbados Government*. It is, however, to be observed that preferential treatment is confined to certain products of the United Kingdom, Canada and Newfoundland, on importation into British Guiana, and is not extended to similar products of all British countries, as in the case of imports into Barbados.

* For which, see pp. 611-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 12th June, 1913.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BRITISH GUIANA—*continued.*

Further, the Certificates of Origin required for the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff, in order to be valid, must be attested in British countries before a Collector or other principal Officer of Customs, *Notary Public or other official authorised to administer oaths* †; and in other countries before a British or other Consul, Notary Public, or other official authorised to administer oaths, and they must bear the autograph signature of the authority issuing the same, together with the seal of office (if any). No certificate shall be valid after the expiry of 6 months from the date of its issue.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are informed by the Commercial Agency of the Imperial Russian Government in this country that, in accordance with a decision of the Russian Minister of the Interior, dated the 11th April last, wool from Western European countries, which has been washed and well packed, will be admitted into Russia without a veterinary certificate to the effect that the wool in question was derived from animals free from disease. (12,760.)

**Veterinary
Certificate for
certain Wool not
required.**

GERMANY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in accordance with a recent decision of the Prussian Minister of Finance, cuttings of furnishing fabrics, intended for use as samples only, even if in lengths of 1·40 metres or more (provided that the length necessary to show the design and the colour is not exceeded), are to be admitted free of duty under paragraph 10 of Section 6 of the Customs Tariff Law. In order to prevent any misuse of such patterns, they must in every case be re-exported. (C. 4,995.)

**Duty-free
Admission of
Samples of
Furnishing
Fabrics.**

BELGIUM.

The "Moniteur Belge" for the 14th June contains a Law, Article 1 of which increases the Customs duties on distilled alcoholic liquids and on alimentary preserves in spirit, as shown in the subjoined statement:—

**Provisional Increase of the
Customs Duties on Distilled
Alcoholic Liquids.**

† In the case of Barbados, the attestation must be attested in British countries before a Collector or other principal officer of Customs or a Justice of the Peace.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BELGIUM—*continued.*

[Franc (100 cents) = 96d ; hectolitre = 22 gallons ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.].

Articles.	Rate of Duty.	
	Former.	New.
	Frs. ets. <i>Per hectolitre.</i>	Frs. ets. <i>Per hectolitre</i>
Spirits (<i>Eaux-de-vie</i>) of all kinds—		
In casks, at 50 degrees or less, Gay-Lussac, at a temperature of 15 degrees centigrade	175 00	225 00
In casks, for each degree above 50	3 50	4 50
In bottles, without regard to the alcoholic strength	350 00	450 00
Liqueurs, without regard to the alcoholic strength	350 00	450 00
Other alcoholic liquids, containing in alcohol—		
20 per cent. or less	70 00	90 00
More than 20 and not more than 50 per cent.	175 00	225 00
More than 50 per cent.	350 00	450 00
	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>
Alimentary preserves in spirit	175 00	225 00

Article 2 of this Law fixes the excise duty on spirits manufactured in Belgium at 200 francs per hectolitre of spirit of 50 degrees, Gay-Lussac, at 15 degrees centigrade.

Article 3 provides that the surtax of 5 per cent. of the import duty payable on the products enumerated in Article 5 of the Law of the 12th December, 1912 (*see* the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd January, 1913, p. 28), shall be reduced to 4 per cent.

In accordance with Article 4, all products enumerated in Article 1 (*see* above) declared for consumption on and after the 11th June, 1913, are subject to the new rates of duty fixed by Article 1 and to the surtax mentioned in Article 3.

The present Law is provisional, and is to remain in force until the 1st October, 1913. If by that date it has not been rendered definitive, the dispositions of former Laws abrogated by the present Law are to be re-enforced by Royal Decree; and the difference between the amounts of duty which shall have been levied under this Law and the amounts which would otherwise have been levied will be refunded.

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:—

**Customs
Decisions.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY—continued.

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

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Wooden umbrella sticks, polished and varnished, furnished in the interior with an iron screw which serves only to join the handle (also of wood) to the stick: dutiable as small wares (<i>mercerie</i>) of wood—the iron screw being held to be without influence on the tariff classification	241	Lire ct. <i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 50 00
Shoes of leather, the upper part being composed of a narrow strip of velvet open in front and furnished with buttons and buttonholes. In view of the fact that, without the strip of velvet, the articles could be regarded as complete leather shoes, it was held that the presence of the strip in question did not exclude the articles from tariff classification as shoes of leather, at the "conventional" rate of duty	267	<i>Per pair.</i> 1 00
Iron sheets coated with copper, rectangular, of a thickness of less than 1½ millimetres, which, in order to facilitate the process of coating with copper, have been subjected to a preliminary nickelling which is rendered invisible by the subsequent coating with copper: dutiable not as "nickelled sheets," but as "sheets coated with copper"	280 b 2	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 18 00
Heavy bricks of common clay, having small circular perforations between the two major sides: such bricks are not to be classed as " <i>mattoni forati</i> " at 1 lira 50 ct. per 100 kilogs.—the latter being hollow bricks (<i>mattoni cavi</i>) commonly used for the construction of light walls—but as "common bricks"	348 b	0 25
Wooden wheels, unpolished, unpainted, for automobile wagons, with iron tyre, iron hub (nave) and iron plates adjoining the hub: dutiable, not as manufactures of iron, but as manufactures of common wood	243 a	6 00

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice at pp. 144-145 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th January on the subject of the United States Regulations which, *inter alia*, required exporters of matches to the United States to file with the Consul, at the time of presenting the invoice for certification, a certificate of official inspection by the Government of the country in which the matches were manufactured showing that the matches are not white phosphorus matches, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in view of the provisions of the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act of 1908, the United States Government has decided that matches manufactured in the United Kingdom may be admitted into the United States *without the production of certificates of official inspection*, provided that the other requirements of the Regulations are complied with on entry, and that the appraiser states that the matches entered were found, on examination, not to be white phosphorus matches.

(C. 5,035.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CUBA.

A special issue of the Cuban "Gaceta Oficial," dated the 17th May, contains a Decree promulgating Public Health Regulations (*Ordenanzas Sanitarias*). Chapter II of these Regulations deals with foods and beverages, and prohibits the sale of such articles as are adulterated, deteriorated, or mixed with substances prejudicial to health. Special provisions are laid down as to the *colouring* of foods and beverages; the *composition of tinfoil* used for wrapping sweets, cheese, &c.; the *tinning* of cooking utensils; the *colouring* of paper, cardboard, &c., used as wrappers of alimentary substances; the adulteration of *alcoholic beverages*; the composition of *vinegar*; and other similar matters. The use of *saccharin* in alimentary products and beverages is prohibited.

Chapter XIV. deals with the sale of meat and fish; and prohibits the use of any substance for the preservation of meat, except common salt (chloride of sodium), sugar, the smoke from wood, vinegar, and nitrate of potash. The use of benzoate of soda to the extent of not more than one per mil. is also permitted, provided that the use of this substance is indicated on the receptacles of the goods.

Chapter XX. lays down regulations respecting the importation of animals, which will be subject to veterinary inspection in Cuba, and must be accompanied by a certificate of health issued by the competent authority and legalised by a Cuban Consul. The Sanitary Inspectors are not to permit the disembarkation of any forage, straw, or manure, which arrive with animals from foreign countries. The importation of hay from countries, in which epizootic disease is prevalent, is prohibited.

The text of these Regulations (in Spanish) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 5,125.)

The Cuban "Gaceta Oficial" for the 21st May contains a Presidential Decree promulgating Regulations respecting the importation, manufacture, storage, transport, sale and use of explosives.

The Regulations provide, *inter alia*, that importers of dynamite, gunpowder, or any other kind of explosive, or of fuses or detonators, must, before placing their orders abroad, obtain permission from the competent authorities to import such articles. The permits thus granted become invalid after four months from the date of their issue. Importation of explosives may be effected only through the ports of Havana, Matanzas, Cienfuegos, Sagua, Nuevitas and Santiago de Cuba. An importer of explosives is required to have the words "*Explosivo, Peligro*" marked, in prominent characters, on the receptacles containing the goods, as also the name of the explosive contained in each receptacle, the name of the manufacturer, an indication of the weight in kilogrammes or pounds (*libras*), and the date of manufacture.

The text of the Regulations (in Spanish) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 5,077.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NICARAGUA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Circular of the Nicaraguan Customs Department, dated the 21st April, containing copy of a Decree relating to Consular Invoices. The prescriptions of this Decree are as follows:—

Consular Invoice Regulations. *Article 1.*—Every Customs “*póliza*” in which the registration or deposit of imported merchandise is applied for, as also the corresponding Consular invoice, must give particulars of the contents of each parcel, and must indicate the gross weight, the net weight, and the value of the various articles. In the description of the merchandise, the quantity of the articles must be given in terms of commercial units or measures.

Article 2.—From the date of publication of the present Decree, up to the 1st July, 1913, a copy of the commercial invoice shall be presented with the “*póliza*.”

Article 3.—For the purposes of this Law, by gross weight is understood the weight of the goods with all containers, packing, coverings, receptacles, wrappings, &c., interior, exterior, or immediate, in which the goods are contained or packed on shipment.

The net weight does not include any exterior packing, covering, receptacle, &c.; but it does include all interior or immediate receptacles, including cardboard, paper, wood or other materials to which the articles may be attached. Straw, wood shavings, loose paper and sawdust and other similar materials placed for protective purposes between the outer container and the immediate receptacles of the goods are not included in the net weight. Weights must be expressed in kilogrammes or fractions thereof.

Article 4.—The value of the goods to be entered in the “*póliza*” and in the Consular invoice is their wholesale price in the principal markets of the country from which they are exported, when packed and ready for shipment (including the value of all boxes, crates, sacks, packing and containers of all kinds, and other costs and expenses incidental to the preparation of the goods for shipment); maritime freight, insurance, export duties, Consular fees, and buyers’ commissions are not included. The value of the goods is to be expressed in the currency of the exporting country.

Article 6.—This law is to come into force on the 1st July, 1913, except as regards Article 2, for which special provisions are laid down.

(C. 5,149.)

URUGUAY.

With reference to the notice at pages 513-4 of the “Board of Trade Journal” for the 5th December last, respecting a Uruguayan Law which provided, *inter alia*, that “threads in general” were to be subject to import duty at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, the

Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a recent Resolution of the Uruguayan Ministry of Finance defining ‘threads in general’ as “all fibres of textile materials, considered as ‘thread’ in the current commercial acceptance of the term.”

(C. 5,058.)

PROPOSED EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notices which appeared on pp. 471 and 483-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 29th May, 1913, relative to the proposed revision of the Excise and Customs Duties on various articles in the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received, from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa, copy of a Bill which has been introduced into the Union Parliament by the Minister of Finance to amend the tariffs of Excise and Customs duties in force on spirits, beer and vinegar in the several Provinces of the Union, and to make other provision incidental to the amendment of those Tariffs.

The proposed rates of Customs and Excise duties have already been noted in the "Board of Trade Journal," but certain rebates of excise duties on spirits are provided for in the Bill, as follows:—

REBATES OF EXCISE DUTIES ON SPIRITS.

Description of Spirits on which Rebate allowed.	Conditions under which Rebate Allowed.	Amount of Rebate.	
		Wine Brandy.	Spirits other than Wine Brandy.
Methylated spirits ...	Spirits of a strength of 50 per cent. over proof and upwards, methylated in the prescribed manner ... <i>Per proof gallon</i>	The whole duty.	
Plain spirits used in any art or manufacture.	Plain spirits used in any art or manufacture and rendered unpotable to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Excise. <i>Per proof gallon</i>	£ s. d. 0 3 0	£ s. d. 0 8 0
Spirits used in fortification of pure wine.	Spirits used in the fortification or preservation of pure wine, provided that the strength of such wine be not raised to a higher strength than 40½ per centum of proof spirit	The whole duty.	
Spirits exported ...	Spirits removed for consumption outside the limits of the Union...	The whole duty.	
Spirits lost ...	Spirits lost through evaporation, leakage, or other unavoidable cause, proved to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to have been actually lost and not passed into consumption... ..	The whole duty.	

The Bill also lays down certain provisions relating to the collection of the excise duty on beer in Natal, Transvaal and Orange Free State, the conversion of Customs duties on spirits or beer produced or manufactured in the Union into Excise duties after the 30th June, 1913, and the removal of spirits and beer from one Province of the Union to another.

COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' REGULATIONS. SOUTH AFRICA.

It is the practice of the South African Railways Administration to allow commercial travellers double the weight of free luggage allowed to ordinary passengers, and to carry an excess weight, up to a total of 1,500 lbs., at half parcel rate on production of concession orders signed by a District Transportation Officer. The luggage must consist of personal luggage or samples intended solely for display and not for sale.

**Threatened
Withdrawal of
Railway
Privileges for
Travellers'
Samples.**

In reference to this practice, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that the General Manager of the South African Railways has issued a notice to the effect that the continued abuse of these privileges by some commercial travellers may cause the Administration to withdraw the privileges or, at any rate, to enforce more stringent regulations. In future the privileges will be withheld entirely from firms whose employees have been found to abuse them, and, in addition, the offending parties will be surcharged to the extent of the difference between concessionary and full rates for the whole of the journey in the course of which any irregularities are committed. (12,604.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT. RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 364 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 15th May last relative to an enquiry into the legality of "address commissions" at certain Russian ports, H.M. Commercial Attaché at St. Petersburg (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that, according to the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 29th May, a special commission, under the presidency of the Assistant-Minister of Commerce, met at the Ministry of Commerce on 28th May to consider the question of the "address commissions" levied at ports on the Baltic and White Seas. Representatives of the Bourse Committees explained that these dues levied on shipping are not compulsory, but are based on the voluntary consent of both parties for services of various kinds rendered to shipowners, the local Bourse Committee regulating and fixing them as "customs of the port." The representative of the port of Libau stated that the customs of that port are now under revision, and that in consequence of the refusal of shipowners to pay these dues, and of their appointing their own agents for the performance of the services mentioned, it is proposed to make corresponding modifications in the "customs of the port." Representatives of shipowners declared that they considered the exaction of these dues unjust in cases where the ship does not avail herself of the services in question and when the charter party bears the clause "free from address commission." On an exchange of opinions, it appeared that both sides expressed their willingness to come to an arrangement for the regulation of the question. The views of the commission will be reported to the Minister of Commerce. (C. 5,023.)

*Shipping and Transport.***RUSSIA. PERSIA.**

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that the Committee for New Railways at St. Petersburg has under consideration a scheme for building a railway 133 miles in length along the Caspian Sea littoral from Aliat, 43 miles from the junction of the Vladikavkaz and Trans-Caucasian railways at Baladjari, through Salian and Lenkoran to Astara, on the Persian frontier. The scheme also provides for the subsequent extension of this line from Astara through Persian territory, touching the more important commercial centres of that country. The estimated cost of the railway is nearly 13,700,000 roubles (about £1,446,000), which it is proposed to raise by the formation of a company with a capital of 14,000,000 roubles (about 1,478,000). (12,485.)

PANAMA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 628-9 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a new Law (No. 35 of 1913) enacted by the National Assembly of Panama, it is notified that amongst the provisions of this Law is one providing that the commercial tax to be paid by steamship agencies shall be doubled. Under the new Law steamship companies whose vessels call at ports in the Republic shall pay a tax of 100 balboas (£20 16s. 8d.) per month if their vessels call more than twice a month, 75 balboas (£15 12s. 6d.) if calling twice a month, and 50 balboas (£10 8s. 4d.) if calling only once a month. (C. 4,752.)

URUGUAY.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Monte Video reports the publication of a decree, dated 30th April, issued by the Minister of Finance, approving a project drawn up by the Administrative Council of the port of Monte Video to allow vessels bringing cargo to the port to discharge at the wharves free of all charges. The object of the Council is to induce vessels to discharge alongside instead of into lighters in the ante-port, as the latter practice gives rise to long delays and disproportionate expense, and, very frequently, to the loss of a considerable amount of cargo.

It is stated that the decree is only of a provisional nature pending the sanctioning of final regulations for port services at Monte Video by the Uruguayan General Assembly.

The text of the decree, (in Spanish) together with an English translation, may be seen by shippers and shipowners in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 17,214.)

*Shipping and Transport.***CHINA (LEASED TERRITORY OF KWANTUNG).**

The Acting British Consul at Dairen (Mr. W. B. Cunningham) reports that the South Manchuria Railway Company proposes to build a new wharf at Dairen, to the west of the present West Wharf, from which it will be separated by a basin 900 ft. in width. The new wharf will extend from the shore for a distance of 1,960 ft., and will be 400 ft. wide.

**Harbour
Improvements
at Dairen :
Proposed
New Wharf.**

The shore line between the present and projected wharves will be built up so as to form additional quayage. The total addition to the quay space will be 5,200 ft., capable of accommodating 12 vessels. The northern end of the projected wharf will have a depth of 33 ft. of water at low spring tide, and the shore end a depth of 25 ft. The estimated cost of the proposed improvements is put at 3,000,000 yen (about £306,200), and the work is to be completed by the spring of 1918.

Plans of the present and proposed wharves, together with a report on the progress of work on harbour improvements at Dairen in 1912, 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. 3,649.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.**UNITED KINGDOM.**

A formal investigation was held in Liverpool on 5th and 7th June into the circumstances attending the explosion of a boiler stay on the s.s. "City of Liverpool," which occurred on 24th February last, while the vessel was coming down the Manchester Ship Canal.

**Enquiry under
Boiler
Explosions Acts.**

The Commissioners found that the blowing out of the stay was due to a crack in it which extended until the stay was fractured. The stay, being in an inaccessible place, could not be properly examined. The boiler itself had been properly inspected from time to time, and the Commissioners found no one to blame and made no order for costs.

(M. 6,731.)

RUSSIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 63 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th January last relative to the establishment of a shipbuilding yard at the mouth of the river Düna, H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that, according to the local press, the yard will probably commence operations next autumn.

(C.5,030.)

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

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

The imports of black plates into Odessa during 1912 were slightly larger than in 1911, chiefly because the Russian mills were unable to supply the local market in sufficient quantity. Local tin plate manufacturers had to cover their requirements in Wales through London firms. Prices were calculated so finely that scarcely any profit was made. Exporters should know that unless they supply a uniformly good quality they are likely to meet with great trouble at Odessa, as the local tin plate manufacturers have got into the habit of making heavy claims on the slightest pretext.

Black Plate Trade at Odessa.

The sale of motor cars is increasing very rapidly in the Odessa district, American and German cars (particularly American) dominating the market. British cars are seldom seen in the south of Russia. It is said that this year (1913) 600 cars are being imported from the United States, and that there will be three American cars to every one of other origin. The American cars are mostly of a cheap make, and it remains to be seen whether they will retain their popularity after a few months' trial on the Russian roads, for the lighter cars soon knock themselves to pieces. Last year the duty and freight on each car imported from America amounted to from £80 to £90. The same expenses on a British car would work out about £25 less.

Motor Car Trade in South Russia.

If British makers ever intend to compete in the South Russian market now is the time to begin, for buyers are still undecided as to the type of car they wish to purchase. A good, strong British car suited to the bad roads, which could be retailed for something under £500, should sell well, but British firms would have to grant to their agents better terms of payment than at present. The Germans give a short credit and deliver in 18 days; the British maker wants cash on shipment and delivers in three months. The Americans give special discounts. The British manufacturer's reason for not being eager to enter the Russian market is that his works are full of orders for machines for cash, and therefore he has no need to start an export trade and perhaps give credit. There is, however, the future to think about, when the output of his works may have outstripped his market and an outlet is wanted for surplus cars. If the manufacturer waits until then he will find it very difficult to enter the market, but if he were to send to Odessa say a dozen cars yearly just to keep in the market, and if the cars he supplied were of good, strong make, he would have no difficulty in increasing his sale considerably when he found it expedient to do so.

On this subject Mr. Vice-Consul Blakey (Kharkov) writes:—

The growth of the trade in automobiles has been much more rapid than could have been predicted, even by people thoroughly acquainted with the country. The fact is that the modern car has stood the bad roads far better than was expected, and has proved its value both in town and country as a means of rapid locomotion. Except in soft snow, loose sand or deep mud, the car can be used all the year round wherever a horse can pull a cart. Quite a number of cars now run in

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

the streets of Kharkov, though the bad pavement makes upkeep and depreciation very expensive. On country estates they are very numerous; also in the Donetz mining district. The one-horse carts generally used by the Russian peasant, which follow each other in the same rut, cut up the roads very badly, but further south, where the German colonist has introduced the larger two-horse cart, the roads get worn more evenly and give satisfactory motoring. There, too, the large class of rich peasants, such as are not met with further north, are becoming purchasers of the motor car. A number of agencies for the sale of cars have been established in Kharkov in the expectation of a larger trade than yet exists. Competition is becoming severe, and as appears to be unavoidable in a country like Russia with huge possibilities and little cash, the giving of credits is becoming very usual also in this trade.

NORWAY.

With reference to the notice on p. 148 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th April last relative to the proposed erection of copper extracting works near the Christiania Fjord, H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that, according to an official announcement by the company, it has been decided not to erect any extracting works for pyrites refuse near the Christiania Fjord at present, as negotiations are proceeding with the Sulitjelma Company, a copper mining company near Bodø, for the erection of extracting works at Sulitjelma. (C. 4,840.)

GERMANY.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the bicycle industry in Germany is at present bringing in scarcely any profit, owing to the lowering of prices. Attempts to form a price convention for bicycles have again failed. In the motor cycle industry the situation is better, inasmuch as about five-sixths of the output is disposed of abroad. The profits in this branch have recently been affected by the increased competition of United States and United Kingdom firms. In the motor car industry there has been a great deal of over-production, with the result that the home market is flooded, and competition is very keen. The cheap American cars are making their influence felt in all markets. The older established firms are still doing good business, but many newer firms are in an unsatisfactory condition. (11,986.)

A Supplement to the "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) contains an official Return giving the results of the German census of motor vehicles and craft of all kinds for 1911. The numbers of vehicles, &c. produced during that year were as follows:—Motor

**Census of
Motor Vehicle
Industry in 1911.**

**Bicycle and
Motor Car
Industries.**

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

cycles, 3,901 ; motor tricycles, 1,079 ; complete motor vehicles for passengers, 10,319 ; complete motor wagons, including vehicles for special purposes, 1,373 ; complete chassis, 5,247 (of which 4,708 were for passenger vehicles) ; complete motor boats, 290 ; motors, 3,694 (of which 872 for motor cycles, 1,399 for motor cars and wagons, 737 for motor boats, 198 for flying machines, and 438 for other purposes). The total value of the output, including repairs and the furnishing of spare parts, was 163,012,000 marks. The figures for complete chassis and motors comprise only such as were despatched from the factories, *i.e.*, for sale or for delivery to other works of the same firm for which a separate return was made.

A separate Return gives the total value at the factory of the output of the tyre, balloon material and flying machine material industry in 1911 as 144,702,000 marks ; and the total factory value of the products sold during the year as 136,908,000 marks (of which 70,842,000 marks was the value of pneumatic tyres, 18,118,000 marks of solid tyres, and 46,164,000 marks of cycle tyres).

Mark = 11·8d.

FRANCE.

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

An interesting development in the French electro-metallurgical industry is announced in the shape of the formation of a company for the production of zinc in the electric furnace by a process invented by two Frenchmen. A similar method of production is already being worked in Norway, but in France zinc ore has hitherto been treated in furnaces heated with coal, and owing to the heavy cost of the carriage of this fuel, of which at least 3 tons are required for every ton of ore, smelting has been confined to coal-bearing districts, which are for the most part far from the deposits of zinc. The carriage of ore to the coalfields, though less costly than the transport of coal to the zinc mines, throws a heavy burden on the industry, and moreover necessitates the preliminary treatment of the crude ore at the mines by washing, in order that the percentage of metal contained in the ore to be transported may be as high as possible.

As a result of these unfavourable conditions, the French zinc mines have hitherto been comparatively neglected, the cost of the carriage of the ore to the smelting works, even after the preliminary washing, being prohibitive at the present price of the metal ; but the employment of water-power, which exists in abundance in close proximity to the zinc mines in the Pyrenees, will, it is believed, create an entirely new situation. Not only will the cost of the preliminary washing of the ore and its conveyance to distant smelting works be thus completely done away with, but it is claimed that production will be rendered more economical by the use of the electric furnace instead

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

of coal, both in respect of the price of the actual power and the installation and upkeep of plant; while the cost of labour, which has hitherto been a factor of some importance, by reason of the special skill required to work the existing system of extraction, will be very considerably diminished owing to the simplicity of the electric process and the small number of hands needed to work it.

Preliminary experiments having been successfully carried out by the syndicate controlling the patents of the new electric process in works at Arudy (Basses-Pyrénées) and Ugines (Haute-Savoie), the rights have been acquired by a company with a capital of £160,000. This company has bought falls at Arrens (Haute-Pyrénées) capable of generating 7,000 h.p., which will be conveyed to smelting works at Argelès, situated within easy distance of all the principal zinc deposits in the district (Pierrefitte, Chèze, Arrens, and Anglas). These deposits produce from 16,000 to 18,000 tons of ore yearly, which it is calculated could be doubled under more favourable conditions of transport, &c. The works at Argelès will, however, not be ready for two years, and the company, in order not to lose time, has meanwhile rented some existing works in Savoy having rights over water-power of 1,500 h.p., and conveniently situated for receiving ore for treatment. It is proposed to devote these works chiefly to the production of white zinc, for which there is a big demand in France, now that the use of white lead is forbidden.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following figures of the production of iron and steel plates and sheets, black plates for tinning, and tin plates and terne plates in the United States in 1912, have been extracted from a special statistical bulletin recently issued by the American Iron and Steel Institute; the figures for 1911 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1911.	1912.
	Gross Tons of 2,240 lbs.	Gross Tons of 2,240 lbs.
Iron and steel plates	2,334,341	3,035,200
Iron and steel sheets	2,153,708	2,839,880
Black plates for tinning	795,598	982,197
Tinplates	713,227	877,526
Terne plates	70,733	85,445

CUBA.

The "Gaceta Oficial" of 22nd May contains a decree setting forth new regulations as to the compulsory expropriation of mining land in the various provinces of Cuba.

New Regulations as to Compulsory Expropriation of Mining Land. The "Gaceta" 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.

Yarns and Textiles.

	1911.	1912.
Lyons Velvet and Plush—	Francs.	Francs.
Pure silk	7,300,000	7,700,000
Mixed silk	29,520,000	28,800,000
Total	36,820,000	36,500,000
St. Etienne Velvet Ribbons—		
Plain back (cotton, &c.)—		
Pure silk	267,000	332,000
Mixed silk	2,976,000	2,298,000
Satin or fancy back—		
Pure silk	2,662,000	4,315,000
Mixed silk	9,373,000	12,611,000
Total	15,278,000	19,556,000
Total Lyons and St. Etienne	52,098,000	56,056,000

25 francs = £1.

(C. 4,836.)

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 14th June, 1913, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	32s. 8d.
Barley	24s. 7d.
Oats	20s. 2d.

For further particulars see p. 714.

A statement is published on p. 715 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 14th June, 1913, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1912.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 12th June, 1913, was 29,613 (including 265 bales British West Indian, 496 bales British West African, 1,732 bales British East African, and 1 bale foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-four weeks ended 12th June was 2,061,698 (including 5,587 bales British West Indian, 8,320 bales British West African, 16,429 bales British East African, and 3,413 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 12th June was 10,363, and during the twenty-four weeks, 261,220.

For further details see p. 714.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA (POLAND).**

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports, under date 4th June, that the **rye** harvest in Poland promises to be good everywhere, but the prospects are less favourable for **wheat** and **oats**, which in many districts have suffered from wet and cold weather; the latter will, in many places, have to be ploughed up and resown. Wet weather has prevented **potato** planting in several areas, but the **hay** crop promises to be good and abundant, and a surplus can be reckoned upon.

(12,382.)

SERVIA.

The "Nachrichten für Handel und Industrie" (Berlin) of 10th June states that the bad weather and cold spell during April had a prejudicial effect on the plum crop. Half of the crops in the Valjevo and Semendria districts have been spoiled and in the Kragujevatz district conditions are even worse. It appears that Toplitza and Chatchak have suffered least from unfavourable weather. It is estimated that about one half of this year's prune harvest will be worthless.

**Prune Crop
Prospects.****TURKEY.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote Smith) reports, under date 6th June, that the prospects of the Smyrna crops are on the whole excellent this year. **Barley** will be on the market very shortly, and general opinion credits it with being both abundant and well developed. **Beans** will probably yield an average crop, about equal to last year's, but the quality is likely to be disappointing.

The probability of a large yield of **sultanas** is being well maintained, and favourable conditions continue; the plants are in fine condition. Weather conditions have been most favourable for **figs**, and a heavy crop of good quality will probably be gathered.

Next winter's yield of **olives** promises excellently. After the failure of the 1912-13 yield the olive trees are healthy enough to ensure a good crop if present conditions continue through the critical period during which the blossoms are setting.

The sowings of **cotton** have been smaller this year than usual, owing to previous disappointments and the fear of locusts. The plants, however, are coming on satisfactorily. A larger area of **tobacco** has been sown this year, the figures, according to some merchants, being 200,000 deunums (about 50,000 acres) as compared with 130,000 deunums (about 32,500 acres) in 1912. The progress of the plants has been excellent and gathering has commenced in the Sokia and Eudemish districts. The quantity of the crop is naturally expected to be large.

Fears were entertained a few months ago for the safety of all crops, owing to the presence of great numbers of locusts in the province. Owing to the use of a new virus, however, the maximum damage that the locusts can do is being daily reduced, and hopes are entertained of the complete extermination of this pest.

(12,731.)

MISCELLANEOUS. UNITED KINGDOM.

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for June*, based on 5,943 statistical returns, *viz.*, 3,138 returns from trade unions (relating to 910,692 members), and 2,805 returns from employers (relating to 1,290,571 workpeople), employment in May continued; on the whole, very good.

There was a considerable improvement in the tinsplate and brick-making industries, and a further advance in the building trades. On the other hand, there was some falling-off in the textile, boot and shoe, and glass trades; and employment at iron and steel works, though still good, showed a further decline. Employment in coal mining, engineering, and shipbuilding remained at about the same high level as in April.

In the trade unions, with a net membership of 910,692, making returns, 17,138 (or 1·9 per cent.) were returned as unemployed at the end of May, 1913, compared with 1·7 per cent. at the end of April, 1913.

The upward movement in wages continued.

It is reported by the Labour Exchanges that there was a continuance of the demand for workmen of all classes in the shipbuilding and engineering trades. In the case of women, the demand exceeded the supply in the cotton, woollen and worsted, linen and clothing trades, and in laundry work. There was also a demand for women in the Birmingham plate and jewellery trade.

* For list of principal contents, see p. 708.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish, and Irish Coasts during the month and five months ended May, 1913, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1912:—

	Month of May.				Five months ended May.			
	1912.		1913.		1912.		1913.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	1,152,551	611,600	942,790	723,206	3,951,882	2,991,561	3,761,896	3,294,396
Shell fish	—	30,988	—	28,363	—	139,051	—	127,877
Total value ...	—	642,588	—	751,569	—	3,130,615	—	3,422,273
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	976,557	248,705	640,106	271,131	2,303,399	873,790	2,354,865	1,046,693
Shell fish	—	7,347	—	6,514	—	30,466	—	29,247
Total value ...	—	256,052	—	277,645	—	904,256	—	1,075,940
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	73,343	29,386	53,686	26,911	325,841	113,572	265,269	123,376
Shell fish	—	2,040	—	1,405	—	6,287	—	4,778
Total value ...	—	31,426	—	28,316	—	119,859	—	128,154

NOTE.—The above figures are subject to correction in the annual returns.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and five months ended May, 1913, will be found on p. 716.

Bankruptcy Statistics.**RUSSIA (POLAND).**

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. C. Clive-Bayley) reports that the Annual Wool Fair will be held in Warsaw on 24th and 25th June. (12,375.)

RUSSIA (SIBERIA).

The following official figures, recently published, showing the number of factories, and the value of their production, in Western Siberia in the years 1900 and 1910, may be of interest, as showing the growth of industrial enterprise in Western Siberia. [It should be noted that the Russian Government returns class as factories all small industries employing hands, and thus the number of factories in their returns often appears unduly large]:—

Government.	1900.		1910.	
	Number of Factories.	Production in Roubles.	Number of Factories.	Production in Roubles.
Akmolinsk	470	6,820,000	1,160	27,000,000
Tobolsk	2,120	8,920,000	4,500	21,000,000
Tomsk	5,670	14,300,000	8,500	27,000,000
Total	8,260	30,040,000	14,160	75,000,000
Value in sterling	£3,171,000	...	£7,916,000

It will thus be seen that during this period the number of factories has increased by about 75 per cent. and the production by 150 per cent., and that now the output per factory amounts to £560 in place of £383, which shows a healthy growth, although the figures prove how many of these factories are little more than workshops.

The chief increases in the number of factories have been in connection with the working up of natural products, such as flour mills, saw mills, breweries, &c. In the Tomsk and Tobolsk Governments the flour milling industry forms 60 per cent. and 55 per cent. respectively of the total for these Governments.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1912 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 5d. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1908-1912, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the June issue:—The Labour Market in May; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Minimum Wage Board Legislation in the United States; Census of Ireland, 1911; Census of England and Wales, 1911; Forty-fifth Annual Co-operative Congress; Public Aid for Necessitous Widows with Children in Denmark; Small Holdings in Scotland; Fatal Industrial Accidents in 1912; Diseases of Occupations in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,066. Trade, Commerce and Navigation of the Dominican Republic in 1912. Price 4½d.

Sugar, cacao, coffee, tobacco, and cotton crops.	Report from San Pedro de Macoris.
Road, railway and harbour works.	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. 5,068. Trade, Commerce and Navigation of the Consular District of San Francisco in 1912. Price 2d.**
 Petroleum production. Fruit trade.
 Mineral output. Reports from San Diego and Los Angeles.
- No. 5,072. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Dresden in 1912. Price 1d.**
 Economic conditions. Machine, brewing, chemical, textile and other industries.
- No. 5,076. Trade of the Consular District of Bahia (Brazil) in 1912. Price 2½d.**
 Harbour improvements and shipping. Map.
- No. 5,077. Trade, Commerce and Industries of the Consular District of Brest in 1912. Price 1d.**
 Coal imports. Steamship communication.
 Harbour improvements. Fisheries.
- No. 5,078. Trade of the Consular District of Batoum (Russia) in 1912. Price 4½d.**
 Railway and harbour projects. Manganese ore trade.
 Mineral oil industry. Reports from Novorossisk,
 Trade between the Caucasus and Persia. Poti and Baku.
 Map.
- No. 5,082. Trade and Shipping of the Consular District of Rotterdam in 1912. Price 2½d.**
 Harbour dues. Reports from The Hague and Flushing.
 Dutch mercantile marine.
 Port statistics.
- No. 5,083. Trade and Commerce, &c. of Java, Sumatra, &c., in 1912. Price 2½d.**
 Sugar, coffee, tobacco, rice and tea crops. Petroleum and coal imports.
 Mining industry. Reports from Medan and Macassar.
- No. 5,084. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Havre in 1912. Price 5½d.**
 Steamship services. Trade in sea shore pebbles.
 Harbour improvements. Reports from Caen, Dieppe, Honfleur, and Tréport and Eu.
 Pilotage dues. Map.
 Coffee trade.
- No. 5,085. Trade and Commerce of Ciudad Bolivar (Venezuela) in 1912. Price 2½d.**
 Balata and tonca bean crops. Map.
 Mining industry.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,086. Trade of the Consular District of Shimonoseki (Japan) in 1912. Price 3½d.**

Coal trade.	Trawling industry.
Harbour improvement schemes.	Map.

No. 5,087. Trade of the Consular District of St. Louis (U.S.A.) in 1912. Price 4½d.

Agricultural and cattle industries.	Charges for electricity.
Boot and shoe trade.	Report from Kansas City.
	Map.

No. 5,088. Trade of Azerbaijan (Persia) in 1911-12. Price 2½d.

Trade routes.	Methods for improving British trade.
Parcel post.	Map.

No. 5,089. Trade and Commerce of the Philippine Islands in 1912. Price 3d.

Rice cultivation.	Mining industry.
Hemp exports.	Reports from Iloilo and Cebu.
Sugar, copra, tobacco and rubber production.	Map.

No. 5,090. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Philadelphia in 1912. Price 4½d.

Shipbuilding.	Delaware River improvements.
Steamship communication.	Reports from Pittsburg, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.
Cement production.	Map.
Leather industry.	
Iron and steel production.	

No. 5,091. Trade of the Consular District of Savannah (U.S.A.) in 1912. Price 5½d.

Cotton trade.	Reports from Charleston, Wilmington, Brunswick and Darien.
Shipping.	Map.

No. 5,092. Trade of Germany in 1912. Price 3d.

Labour and money markets.	Coal trade.
Grain harvest.	Textile industries.
Chemical industry.	Trade with the United Kingdom.

No. 5,093. Trade of the Consular District of Bushire (Persia) in 1911-12. Price 4½d.

Caravan routes.	Sugar and tea imports.
Banking and exchange.	Grain and opium trade.
Imports of cotton goods.	Map.

Government Publications.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 755. Gibraltar, 1912. Price 2½d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Coal shipments. Tables giving Details as to Shipments of Coal Abroad, Coastwise, and as Bunkers, from each port of the United Kingdom, for each quarter of the years 1911 and 1912. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper Cd. 6,199 of Session 1912). [Cd. 6,845.] Price 6d.

The tables included in this volume have been prepared to show the exports of coal from each port in the United Kingdom to each foreign country and British Possession. A summary table is included showing the exports from the principal *districts* of the United Kingdom to the principal groups of countries abroad to which coal is shipped.

Statements of the coal shipped coastwise from each port in the United Kingdom as cargo, and of the coal shipped as bunker coal for the use of steamers engaged in foreign voyages and in coastwise voyages are also included. These particulars being given for the same periods as those relating to shipments abroad, the tables afford a complete account of the coal carried by sea from each port of the United Kingdom.

Commercial No. 2 (1913). Suez Canal: Returns of Shipping and Tonnage 1910, 1911 and 1912. [Cd. 6,806.] Price 2d.

This is the annual report of the British Suez Canal Directors for the year 1912, and is in continuation of "Commercial No. 4 (1912)." The number and net tonnage of the vessels that passed through the Canal during the years 1910, 1911 and 1912 were 4,533 (16,581,898 tons), 4,969 (18,324,794 tons), and 5,373 (20,275,120 tons) respectively. The percentage of British vessels and of their net tonnage were 1910, 61·3 and 62·9; in 1911, 62·2 and 64; and in 1912, 62·1 and 63·4. The percentage of German vessels and of their net tonnage were 1910, 14 and 15·5; in 1911, 13·4 and 15·2; and in 1912, 13 and 14·9.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Report of Proceedings under the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act (1906), and under Part II. of the Weeds and Agricultural Seeds (Ireland) Act, 1909, for the year 1911-12. [Cd. 6,785.] Price 6d.

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.

- Export of Cereals through Galatz, 1912.
 "Moniteur Commercial Roumain"
 (Bucharest), 1st June.
- Effect of Climate in Tropical Agricultural Zones.
 "Tropenpflanzer," Supplement,
 (Berlin), June.
- Crop Prospects in Hungary.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 5th June.
- Sugar Industry of Cuba.
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels),
 7th June.
- Oil Palm Cultivation in Togoland.
 "Tropenpflanzer" (Berlin), June.
- Lemon Crop Prospects in Sicily.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 22nd May.
- Cocoa Cultivation in Surinam, 1912.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 30th May.
- Rubber Cultivation in Java.
 "Tropenpflanzer" (Berlin), June.
- Banana Industry of North Queensland.
 "Queensland Agricultural Journal"
 (Brisbane), May.
- Banana Industry of Cuba.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 28th May.
- Combating the Grape Caterpillar.
 "Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris) 1st
 June.
- Quebracho Industry in Paraguay.
 "Berichte über Handel" (Berlin), 6th
 May.
- Agricultural Conditions in Tripoli.
 "Tropenpflanzer" (Berlin), June.
- Almond Crop Damaged in Sicily.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 22nd May.

Machinery and Engineering.

- Concrete Beams for Underground Use.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 31st May.
- Irrigation in Mesopotamia.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th June.
- The Gas Engine in the Steel Industry.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 29th May.
- Sicilian Market for Agricultural Machinery.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 21st May.
- New Harbour and Waterfront Works at Toronto.
 "Engineering News" (New York),
 29th May.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Pig Iron Production in Germany, May.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th June.
- The Uranium and Radium Situation.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 31st May.
- Roumanian Petroleum Industry in March.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 30th May.
- Rhenish-Westphalian Coal Market.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th June.
- Mineral Industry of Indo-China.
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 9th
 June.
- Upper Silesian Iron Market.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 7th June.
- West German Iron Market.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th June.
- Iron Production in South Russia in 1912.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 2nd June.
- Belgian Iron and Coal Market.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th June.
- Copper Industry of Chile.
 "French Consular Report," 15th May.
- Upper Silesian Coal Market.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th June.
- Microscopy in Economic Geology.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 31st May.
- Germany: Proposed Bar Iron Syndicate.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th June.
- Mexican Coal Industry.
 "Berichte über Handel" (Berlin),
 6th May.
- Upper Silesian Metal Pipe Market.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th June.
- Coal Market of Ruhr District (Germany).
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th June.
- Lüderitzbucht (German South West Africa): Report of Chamber of Mines.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th June.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Projected Railways from Kashin to Novki and Savielovo to Uglich (Russia).
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta,"
 (St. Petersburg), 8th June.
- Italian Subsidized Steamship Lines.
 "Bulletin of the British Chamber of
 Commerce for Italy" (Genoa),
 May.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Woolen Yarn Imports into Japan.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 2nd June.
- Lower Rhine Spinning and Weaving
 Industry.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th June.
- Lyons Silk Industry in 1912.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 5th June.
- Textile Industry in Japan.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 May.
- French Textile Market.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd June.
- Cotton Exports from Tientsin.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd June.
- German Woolen Market.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 6th June.
- Textile Industry in Bombay.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 May.
- German Silk Market.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Liegnitz (Germany): Chamber of Com-
 merce Report, 1912.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 5th June.
- Salonica: Commercial Prospects.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 26th May.
- Finland: Economic Condition and Com-
 merce.
 "French Consular Report," 5th June.

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

- Canada: Correct Business Methods.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 22nd May.
- Windhoek (German South-West Africa):
 Chamber of Commerce Report.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th June.
- Baden: Economic Condition.
 "French Consular Report" 8th May.
- French Equatorial Africa: Resources,
 Commerce, &c.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 23rd May.
- Italy: Issue of Industrial Debentures.
 "Sole" (Milan), 4th June.
- Bavaria: Commerce and Industries.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 27th May.
- Germany: Reichsbank Clearings for May.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th June.
- Algeria: Commerce and Industries.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 28th May.
- Norway: A Year's Development.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 24th May.

Miscellaneous.

- Superphosphate Industry in Huelva
 (Spain).
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 5th June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

- Annual Statement of the Sea-borne
 Trade and Navigation of Burma,
 1911-12.
- Forest Bulletins, 1913. Notes on various
 Timbers: No. 16, Gumhar; No. 17,
 Bija Sal, or Vengai; No. 18, Sain, or
 Saj; No. 19, Benteak, or Nana Wood;
 No. 20, Sandan; No. 21, Dhaura, or
 Bakli.

Canada—

- Lovell's Business Directory of Montreal
 and Quebec, 1912-13.
 Royal Bank of Canada—Report for 11
 months ended 30th November, 1912.

Western Australia—Statistical Register,
 1911.—Part IV., Interchange.

New South Wales—

- Statistical Register, 1911. Part IV.,
 Private Finance; Part V., Manufac-
 tories and Works; Part VI., Educa-
 tion, Science and Art; Part VII.,
 Hospitals and Charities; Part X.,
 Public Finance.

New Zealand—

- Auckland Chamber of Commerce Re-
 port for 1912.
 Timaru Harbour Board Report for 1912.

South Africa—Johannesburg Chamber of
 Commerce Commercial Year Book for
 1913.

Jamaica—Royal Jamaica Society of Agri-
 culture and Commerce and Merchants'
 Exchange Report for 1911-12.

Belgium—Ministry of Industry and Labour:
 Report of Labour Department for 1911
 (in French).

United States of America—Summary of
 Report of the Commissioner of Corpora-
 tions on the International Harvester
 Company.

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 24 weeks ended 12th June, 1913 :—

	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	18,632	1,541,233	6,596	115,505
Brazilian	21	122,444	—	8,620
East Indian	619	46,828	90	17,802
Egyptian	6,020	279,380	3,002	112,800
Miscellaneous	4,321*	71,813†	675	6,493
Total	29,613	2,061,698	10,363	261,220

* Including 265 bales British West Indian, 496 bales British West African, 1,732 bales British East African, and 1 bale foreign East African.

† Including 5,587 bales British West Indian, 8,320 bales British West African, 16,429 bales British East African, and 3,413 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 14th June, 1913, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 14th June, 1913	s. d. 32 8	s. d. 24 7	s. d. 20 2
Corresponding Week in—			
1906	30 5	22 10	20 2
1907	31 4	24 11	20 9
1908	32 0	24 2	18 5
1909	42 7	26 10	21 6
1910	29 0	18 11	18 0
1911	32 3	23 11	19 8
1912	37 0	30 8	23 10

* 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 14th June, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 14th June, 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	1,020	1,120
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	293	241
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	272,089	173,750
Mutton " " " " " " " "	"	63,967	94,402
Pork " " " " " " " "	"	4,525	2,136
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	25,241	11,052
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	92,762	93,654
Beef	"	986	1,726
Hams	"	16,904	23,302
Pork	"	5,450	5,884
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,133	1,716
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	7,482	12,160
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	79,918	75,936
Margarine	"	25,570	24,966
Cheese	"	31,812	36,115
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	173	131
" condensed	"	20,838	12,015
" preserved, other kinds	"	673	1
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	462,515	423,431
Poultry	Value £	2,501	6,186
Game	"	1,229	978
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	2,218	864
Lard	"	35,492	41,181
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,750,800	2,647,700
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	233,700	300,800
Barley	"	358,900	42,200
Oats	"	508,500	245,300
Peas	"	20,211	8,780
Beans	"	2,140	17,960
Maize or Indian corn	"	703,800	816,800
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	19,741	60,012
Apricots and peaches	"	155	203
Bananas... ..	Bunches	180,018	148,151
Cherries	Owts.	7,645	17,231
Currants	"	—	973
Gooseberries	"	1,532	1,331
Grapes	"	167	259
Lemons	"	38,139	22,519
Oranges	"	78,277	60,371
Pears	"	936	933
Plums	"	—	—
Strawberries	"	5,083	4,241
Unenumerated	"	1,683	1,554
Hay	Tons	815	313
Straw	"	30	19
Moss Litter	"	1,421	806
Hops	Owts.	450	307
Locust beans	"	9,555	—
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	75,408	75,176
Potatoes... ..	Owts.	591,094	313,614
Tomatoes	"	47,276	27,245
Unenumerated	Value £	13,250	7,938
Vegetables, dried... ..	Owts.	1,470	234
" preserved by canning	"	6,169	1,699

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

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

	May.		Five Months ended May.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	No. 312	No. 303	No. 1,559	No. 1,515
Total gazetted				
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general	1	5	14	15
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	4	2	17	11
Bakers	6	9	61	42
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	5	1	16	10
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	8	2	21	25
Builders	21	13	105	81
Butchers and meat salesmen	10	10	48	55
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	2	4	9	15
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	2	2	13	6
Carpenters and joiners... ..	1	1	10	9
Carriage, coach, etc., builders	3	1	6	11
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	2	5	16	23
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	2	4	9	7
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	2	2	10	11
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	3	4	29	25
Colliers, miners, &c.	2	2	11	10
Confectioners and pastry cooks	2	4	11	20
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	2	3	7	15
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	1	5	12	13
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	8	2	29	30
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	10	9	32	36
Electricians and electrical engineers	1	2	3	8
Engineers and founders	2	3	12	9
Farmers and graziers	18	12	97	78
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	9	4	27	25
Furniture dealers and makers	2	1	15	13
Gardeners, florists and nurserymen	2	3	8	11
General dealers	2	3	13	16
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	5	7	30	34
Grocers	21	20	86	101
Hosiers, glovers, etc.	—	—	7	6
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	2	3	15	17
Merchants, general	2	1	9	13
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	1	2	9	11
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	2	2	15	7
Provision merchants	2	3	16	10
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	26	6	81	48
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	1	1	9	12
Saddlers and harness makers	2	2	8	8
Tailors	3	4	23	31
Tobacconists, &c.	4	5	21	21
Travellers, commercial, &c.	3	3	18	13

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

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

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

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

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 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.*

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

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1335. Workmen employed wholly or mainly in machining or fitting moulds for use in the manufacture of gramophone records.

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

1333. Workmen employed by a saddle-making firm, and engaged in fitting together metal and leather parts of cycle and motor cycle saddles.

1334. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of electric condensers.

Note.—Where no reference is given to an Application, the question has been decided by the Umpire, without notice, as a matter not admitting of reasonable doubt, in accordance with paragraph (2) of the Unemployment Insurance (Umpire) Regulations.

Decisions relating to individual workmen which raise no question of general interest, or which merely apply a principle laid down in a previous decision, are not published.

