

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 919

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, Central 12807. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 139.

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

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Turpentine Oil (Unrefined) and Soft Gum from Smyrna ...	15th " "	159

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of *galvanised eye and Fencing Material. straining bolts and strand wire for fencing.*

The specification may be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's Offices, 29 and 30, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Eye Bolts, &c., for Fencing" not later than 11 a.m. on 15th July. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

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

A civil engineer in a Government Department at Ottawa wishes to receive catalogues from United Kingdom manufacturers of pumps. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 15,680.)

A firm of chemical manufacturers in Quebec wishes to get into touch *immediately* with United Kingdom exporters of crude pine oil and distilled creosote oil. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 15,681.)

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

With reference to the notice on p. 730 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th June relative to an enquiry for the names of United Kingdom exporters of composition pumice block, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) has now forwarded a sample of pumice block of Continental manufacture which is at present sold in Canada.

United Kingdom manufacturers of composition pumice block may inspect the sample and obtain the name of the enquirer at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

(C.I.B. 15,257.)

* * * * *

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

(C.I.B. 15,635.)

A mechanical and electrical engineer at Montreal desires to get into touch with manufacturers in the United Kingdom of steam turbines and high speed electric generating engines, turbine pumps, boiler feed pumps, steam valves, packings, cotton waste, high speed and other steel, machine tools; also motor car accessories and hardware goods.

A Winnipeg firm of commission merchants and brokers desires to undertake agencies for United Kingdom grocery firms desirous of doing business in the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

Grceries.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—continued.

A Montreal firm specialising in advertising novelties, lithographed and embossed signs, &c. is desirous of getting into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods.

**Advertising Novelties ;
Lithographed and
Embossed Signs, &c.**

An importer and manufacturers' agent at Ottawa makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom dealers in gum dammar.

Gum Dammar.

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

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 15,915.)

A London firm, claiming a large connection among users of shooks suitable for fruit and flower boxes, would be glad to consider offers from Canadian sawmills.

Box Shooks.

A Manchester firm asks to be placed in communication with Canadian manufacturers of hickory sledge and pick handles, of which they are large importers.

**Hickory Sledge and
Pick Handles.**

A Nova Scotia commission firm seeks a good line of jams and jellies of United Kingdom manufacture for sale in the Maritime Provinces.

Jams and Jellies.

A Montreal company, in a position to do business in large quantities of Peruvian Lima beans, asks to be placed in touch with United Kingdom shippers of same.

Lima Beans.

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

H.M. Trade Commissioner has forwarded a list of 28 companies which have been recently incorporated in the Province of Alberta for the purpose of drilling for oil or gas.

Boring Plant.

The names and addresses of the companies may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of boring plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,918.)

AUSTRALIA.

A report from the Sydney office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia states that a firm of grain and flour merchants at Sydney is desirous of obtaining agencies of United Kingdom firms for all goods which would be of interest to millers and bakers in the Commonwealth, as well as for proprietary lines which would

**Millers' and
Bakers' Supplies ;
Groceries.**

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

interest wholesale grocers in New South Wales and Queensland. The firm claims that its old-established connection with the above-mentioned trades would enable it, in many cases, to obtain a preference as far as orders are concerned, although United Kingdom firms wishing to introduce unknown goods on the Australian market should be prepared to meet a fair proportion of expenses towards developing their business if they wish to meet with the same success as foreign firms who are prepared to spend money in advertising, &c.

United Kingdom manufacturers of goods for the milling, bakery and grocery trades may obtain the name and address of the firm in question on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

(C.I.B. 15,853.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 1st September, for the supply and delivery of *canvas, cotton duck, and tanned drill*

**Canvas ;
Cotton Duck ;
Tanned Drill.**

(Schedule No. 1,100.)

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, must name an agent in Australia to receive notifications of acceptance and other notices under the contract.

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

A copy of the specification, &c. is expected to be received shortly, when it will be available for inspection by United Kingdom manufacturers of canvas, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,857.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of 100,000 yards of *tarpaulin canvas*.

Copies of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be obtained* from the Victorian Railway Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railway Commissioners at the said address, up to 11 a.m. on 16th September. *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary.*

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

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

(C.I.B. 15,858.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Queensland Government Railways for the supply of steel superstructure for Graham's Creek Bridge on the North Coast Railway.

**Steel
Superstructure
for Bridge.**

Copies of the specification and drawings may be *obtained* from the office of the Commissioner for Railways, Brisbane, Queensland, at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 28th July.* *A preliminary deposit of 1 per cent. of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender.*

A copy of the specification, &c. is expected to be received shortly, when it will be available for inspection by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,855.)

NEW ZEALAND.

Extracts from the *local Press* have been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, from which the following information is taken:—

It was decided at a recent meeting of over 100 farmers to form a company for the erection of freezing works at Taihape at a cost of £30,000.

**Refrigerating
Plant.**

A movement is also on foot to erect similar works at Kakariki in the Marton district.

(C.I.B. 15,863*a* and *b*.)

A contract for the erection of freezing works at Waitara (New Plymouth) has been awarded to a New Zealand firm of building contractors, whose name, together with that of the firm of architects, may be obtained by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,863*c*.)

A large factory for the production of condensed milk is to be erected in North Island. The address to which communications from United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant &c. might be sent, may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

**Condensed Milk
Factory Plant.**

(C.I.B. 15,863*d*.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) reports that a member of an engineering firm in South Africa, which already represents several United Kingdom machinery, &c. manufacturers,

Railway Material.

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

is now on his way to this country with a view especially to obtaining the agency of manufacturers of railway material.

United Kingdom manufacturers of railway material may obtain the name and London address of the gentleman in question on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiry to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1,316, Cape Town.

(C.I.B. 15,407.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of 125,500 *steel sleepers*, together with proportionate quantities of *steel clip washers, bolts and nuts, and spring washers*. Copies of the specifications and conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W., by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 20th July.

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.

A copy of the specifications and form of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel sleepers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,406.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded the text of two Bills dealing with irrigation schemes, which have been laid before the Union Parliament. The first Bill proposes to authorise the Governor-General to make, out of public funds, a loan not exceeding £438,000 for irrigation works in the Breede River Valley. The works comprise the construction of a diversion dam across the Breede River, and the construction of a canal crossing several rivers by inverted syphons, as well as all other works necessary to the scheme.

**Plant and
Material for
Irrigation Works.**

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

The second Bill proposes to authorise the Government to proceed with the Hartebeestport Irrigation Scheme on the Crocodile River in the Transvaal. A reservoir of 5,100,000,000 cubic feet capacity is to be formed by the erection of a concrete and masonry dam 160 feet high at Hartebeestport. (C. 5,428.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner reports that the East London Municipality, Cape Province, proposes to borrow a sum of over £12,000, of which amount £7,814 is to be utilised for the extension of the tramway system, covering duplication of the existing track and re-arrangement of the overhead equipment, and £775 for electric supply extensions, including high-tension feeder, static transformers, and switch-gear. (C.I.B. 15,469.)

Electric Power Plant, &c. ; Tram Rails.

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that the Fraserburg Municipality, Cape Province, is proposing to raise a loan of £3,000 for the installation of a local water supply system. (C.I.B. 15,408.)

Water Supply Works.

BRITISH WEST INDIES (BARBADOS).

According to a report to his Government by the Canadian Trade Commissioner at Barbados on the trade of that island in 1914, the principal competitor of Canada in the import trade in *iron nails and rivets* is the United States. A certain quantity of *wire fencing* is also imported from Canada. *Corrugated metal roofing* is coming more extensively into use and is on sale in all the hardware stores. Of the *tools, &c., used in agriculture and carpentry* the general supplies come from the United Kingdom. A small assortment of tools of United States manufacture is also found. There appears, remarks the Canadian Trade Commissioner, to be an opportunity for the extension of trade in the general line of *hardware sundries*, of which only the low grade articles are at present imported.

ST. HELENA.

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that tenders are invited by the Government of St. Helena for a non-transferable licence to take whales and manufacture products therefrom in that Colony. Tenderers must state the annual sum they are prepared to pay for the licence, and the extent to which they will undertake to employ inhabitants of the island (the Government attaches considerable importance to securing employment for the islanders). Further particulars may be obtained from the office of the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W., by whom also tenders will be received up to noon on 28th September. (C.I.B. 15,530.)

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT.

With reference to the notice on p. 6 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a call for tenders by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply of 34,000 suits of Ghafir clothing, it is notified that copies of the conditions and form of tender may be *obtained*, and patterns of the articles required *seen*, at the office of the London agent of the Egyptian Government, Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W.

Sealed tenders will be received by the Under-Secretary of State (Personnel and Equipment Department), Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, up to noon on 15th August.

Some copies of the conditions and forms of tender have been received at the Board of Trade, and are at the disposition of United Kingdom manufacturers of clothing on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,918.)

RUSSIA.

Plant and Material for Port Works. See notice on 117.

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that tenders are invited by the Finnish State Railways for the supply of dressing (finishing) cream, of which the annual consumption is about 200 kilogs. (about 440 lbs.), for the use of the Machine Office. The cream must contain not less than 25 per cent. of finely elutriated bath-brick or polishing slate, also grease and benzine, and a little ammonia, but not any corrosive material.

Copies of the specification, &c. may be *obtained* from "Järnvägstyrelsens Registratorskontor, Finska Statsjärnvägarne," Helsingfors, at which address sealed tenders, marked "Anbud a putsmedel," and accompanied by a sample of the article it is proposed to supply, will be received up to noon on 13th July. No special form of tender appears to be necessary.

A translation of the specification and conditions of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of dressing cream at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,917.)

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railway Authorities for the supply of 702 rubber pipes for vacuum brakes. Copies of the conditions of tender and further particulars may be *obtained* from "Hovedstyrets

* 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.

NORWAY—*continued.*

(Maskindirektörens) kontor, Norges Statsbaner," Christiania, at which address also sealed tenders, marked "Gummislanger," will be received up to 10 a.m. on 1st August. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

A copy of the specification and conditions, together with blue prints, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of rubber pipes at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,518.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders are invited by the Stavanger Gasworks for the supply of about 10,500 tons of
Gas Coal. gas coal.

Conditions of contract and all further particulars may be *obtained* from "Gasverkets kontor," Stavanger, Norway, at which address sealed tenders will be received up to 4 p.m. on 21st July.

A copy of the conditions of tender is expected to be received shortly, when it will be available for inspection by United Kingdom coal exporters at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 15,723.)

H.M. Consul further reports that, according to the local press, it is proposed to build a new quay, about 377 yards long, at Arendal harbour at an estimated cost of £40,000. It is also reported that plans are on foot for the construction at Bövaagen, on Karmöen Island near Haugesund, of a dry dock capable of taking large merchant vessels and the ships of the
Plant and Material for Quay and Dry Dock Construction.
 Norwegian navy. (C.I.B. 15,817.)

BELGIUM.

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that tenders will be received by the Municipal Authorities of that city up to 23rd July for the enlargement of the municipal abattoir. (*A deposit of 2,000 frs. (£80) is required to qualify any tender.*)

Copies of the *cahier des charges* may be *obtained* from the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, on payment of 1 franc (10d.) each. Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes by registered post to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp.

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be *seen* by United Kingdom Contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,963.)

Openings for British Trade.

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. S. Cave, C.B.) has forwarded particulars of the quantities of corkwood to be cut from certain areas in the State Forests in the Provinces of Algiers and Constantine. The cork will probably be put up for sale during September next.

Corkwood for Sale.

Firms desirous of taking part in the sale should communicate with the Conservators of Forests at Algiers and Constantine.

Lists of the areas from which the corkwood is to be harvested, together with quantities, places of sale, &c. (in French), may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,687.)

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" of 29th June contains a law authorising the expenditure by the Government of a sum not exceeding 348,000 escudos (about £66,000) on the construction of a railway line from Evora to Ponte de Sor, including the construction of a bridge over the Raia.

Railway Construction.

H.M. Consul at Oporto (Mr. H. Grant) in his report on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued, states that it is reported that the specifications for the work of carrying out the improvements to Leixoes Harbour (see pp. 36-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd July, 1913), are all but completed, and that the invitation for tenders will not be long delayed.

Harbour Works.

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on p. 278 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 6th November, 1913, relative to the proposed construction of a broad gauge railway from Saragossa to Caminreal, it now appears from the "Gaceta de Madrid" of 3rd July that the Bill presented to the Cortes by the "Ministerio de Fomento" in this connection has now become law, and that the Government is authorised to announce a competition of plans for the construction of this line.

Railway Material.

ITALY.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) reports the publication, in the "Sole" (Milan) of 26th June, of the names of Italian firms with whom orders have been placed for the supply of rolling stock required by the Italian State Railways. The contracts are for a total value of 56,302,000 lire (about £2,252,000) and include the supply of passenger coaches, luggage vans, and goods wagons.

The above-mentioned issue of the "Sole" may be consulted by United Kingdom manufacturers of accessories for railway rolling stock at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,235.)

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 25th June announces that tenders will be received up to 17th July, at the "Direzione dell'officina di Costruzione d'Artiglieria di Torino, Via dell'Arsenale, 24," Turin, for the supply of **Lead-Antimony Wire.** 100,000 kilogs. of thick wire of an alloy composed of lead and antimony. The upset price is put at 66,000 lire (about £2,640), and a 5 per cent. preference is to be given to tenderers who will supply Italian material.

The "Gazzetta" of 27th June publishes a notice to the effect that tenders will be received, up to 21st July, by the **Iron Rods.** "Direttore Generale del Servizi Amministrativi, Ministero della Marina," Rome, and simultaneously at the Royal Arsenals of Spezia, Venice, and Taranto, for the supply of iron rods, to be used for bars for gratings, of a total value of 320,000 lire (about £12,800). The material is divided into three lots—the first, value 220,000 lire, being for the arsenal at Spezia, the second, value 40,000 lire, for the arsenal at Venice, and the third, value 60,000 lire, for the arsenal at Taranto.

The "Gazzetta" of 29th June announces that tenders are invited for **Hand-made Paper.** the supply of hand-made paper, white and coloured, required by the Government of Italy over a period of three years. Tenders will be received, up to 16th July, at the "Economato Generale, Via Gioberti N. 87," Rome. The upset value of the three years' contract is put at 150,000 lire (about £6,000).

The "Gazzetta" of 30th June invites tenders, on behalf of the **Pig Lead.** "Direzione d'Artiglieria del Laboratorio Pirotecnico," Bologna, for the supply of 100,000 kilogs. of pig lead, the price being put at 58,000 lire (about £2,320). Tenders will be received, up to 3rd August, at the above-mentioned "Direzione," situated in the "Viale Enrico Panzacchi, N. 2."

The "Gazzetta" of 1st July publishes a notice to the effect that tenders will be received, up to 24th July, by the **Zinc.** "Direttore Generale del Servizi Amministrativi, Ministero della Marina," Rome, and simultaneously at the Royal Arsenals of Spezia, Naples and Venice, for the supply of zinc in pigs, plates, strips, &c. to the amount of 123,005 lire (about £4,920). Of this total, 70,235 lire worth of material is for the arsenal at Spezia, 11,250 lire for the Venice arsenal, 22,770 lire for Naples, and 18,750 lire for Taranto.

The "Gazzetta" of 30th June announces that tenders will be received at the **Material and Equipment for Barracks Construction.** "Direzione del Genio Militare" of Genoa for the construction of barracks and other buildings to accommodate a cavalry regiment, the cost being put at 680,000 lire (about £27,200).
See Note† on next page.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—continued.

The "Gazzetta" of 1st July contains two notices inviting tenders for water-main construction. The first is for the Commune of Nuoro, the price being put at 396,991 lire (about £15,880); tenders will be received at the "Consiglio Comunale," Nuoro, up to 11th July. The second is for the Municipality of Palmi, and the upset price is 629,800 lire (about £25,190); tenders will be received at the "Consiglio Comunale," Palmi, up to 18th July. *See Note†.*

The "Gazzetta" of 2nd July announces that tenders are invited for the construction of the first section of a dyke in the roadstead of Brindisi, which starting from the sandbank of Punta Riso in the island of S. Andrea, goes towards the island of Traverso. The total length is about 500 metres, and the estimated cost is put at 4,000,000 lire (about £160,000). *See Note‡.*

Note†.—Although these contracts will doubtless be awarded to Italian firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of materials outside Italy.

BULGARIA.

The "Lieferungs-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 5th July announces that the management of the Bulgarian State Railways will shortly be inviting tenders for the supply of 25 locomotives and 500 railway carriages, the estimated cost of which is 5,000,000 francs (£200,000).

MOROCCO.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the London Chamber of Commerce that a Company for promoting British trade in Morocco, established in London and having its head office at Tangier and agents at the principal trading centres in Morocco, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers or dealers in cotton goods; ironmongery and hardware; tea; confectionery; furniture; sanitary goods; coal; cutlery; soap, etc. its head office at Tangier and agents at the principal trading centres in Morocco, desires to obtain the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers or dealers in cotton goods; ironmongery and hardware; tea; soap; candles; confectionery; furniture; woollen goods; leather goods; paints and varnishes; sanitary goods and appliances; cutlery and electro-plated goods; coal, etc.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Statistical and Information Department, London Chamber of Commerce, 97, Cannon Street, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,982.)

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that tenders are invited by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the construction of a section, 12 kiloms. (about 7½ miles) in length, of the road from Rabat to

Openings for British Trade.

MOROCCO—continued.

Casablanca. The estimated value of the contract is 181,930 frs. (£7,277), and a deposit of 3,000 frs. (£120) is required to qualify any tender. Tenders, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président de la Commission Générale des Adjudications et des Marchés, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 25th August. *The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,411.)

With reference to the notice on p. 763 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March last relative to a call for tenders by the Moroccan Special Committee of Public Works for the construction of a lighthouse at El Hank, near Casablanca, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that the contract has been awarded, at a reduction of 19·2 per cent. on the estimated cost, to a French subject at Casablanca, whose name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of lighthouse material and equipment on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 15,825.)

With reference to the notice on pp. 121-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th April last relative to a call for tenders by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the construction of a section of the road from Salé to Kenitra, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that the contract has been awarded, at a reduction of 13·3 per cent. on the estimated cost, to an Italian firm at Casablanca, whose name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom exporters of road material on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 15,826.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Manila (Mr. W. M. Royds) on the trade of the Philippine Islands in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Imports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof again show an increase, the value in 1913 being £1,794,600, as

Steel Bars. against £1,295,400 in 1912. Business in iron, steel and hardware during the past year has been good, owing to the large amount of construction work that is taking place, and the great bulk of this business has been placed in the United States. Steel bars, both round and twisted, comprise a large portion of the above, and these are practically all used for reinforcing concrete. A considerable portion of this business has gone to Germany, owing to the long time that steel mills in the United States took to deliver their orders last year and to the high prices that they quoted.

*Openings for British Trade.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PHILIPPINE ISLANDS).—**
continued.

Galvanised corrugated sheet iron is still in strong demand. Practically all the supply of this article is now drawn from the United States, as the prices are lower there than elsewhere. British sheets at one time held this trade, but prices are now too high. The quality of the British iron is better than the American, particularly as regards the galvanising.

Galvanised Sheet Iron.

Small hardware is imported chiefly from Germany. Hardware for building purposes has been imported in larger quantities, and the better style of buildings now being erected calls for a higher grade and better finished article than was customary a few years ago; the United States supply the demand.

Hardware.

Generally speaking, the prospect for the future as far as the consumption of iron and steel products, particularly bars and roofing, is concerned, may be considered bright, but the bulk of the supplies will probably be drawn from the United States.

With the growth of the sugar industry, more modern mills will be required, and British manufacturers will doubtless have further opportunities in this line owing to the excellent results of British mills already installed, and the good opinion they have won.

Sugar Machinery.

As in 1912, motor cars and vehicles showed increased imports in 1913; nearly all came from the United States, though France seems likely to improve her position, especially in commercial vehicles.

Motor Vehicles.

The Manila Gas Corporation, the first gas company in the Philippine Islands, commenced to supply gas in the autumn of 1913. The use of gas for cooking purposes is expected to grow considerably, and appliances of all sorts will be required.

Gas Appliances.

N.B.—There is no duty on imports into the Philippines from the United States.

COSTA RICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 120 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th January, 1913, relative to a call for tenders for a concession for the construction and working of a tramway from Alajuela to Grecia. H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) reports that no further action has been taken with regard to tenders. The matter has, however, been discussed in Congress and a Legislative Decree was issued on 29th May modifying the original Decree. The principal modifications are that the line is to be extended from Grecia to the towns of Palmares and San Ramon; that the motive power shall be electricity, steam, or any other system of

Tramway Construction and Equipment.

Openings for British Trade.

COSTA RICA—*continued.*

mechanical traction; and that the State will now guarantee interest at 6 per cent. per annum on the capital cost up to a total of 2,000,000 colons (about £191,300).

The Executive is authorised to spend the money needed to have the line surveyed so that fresh tenders may be called for within eight months from the publication of the modifying Decree (*i.e.*, before the end of January, 1915.) (C.I.B. 15,365.)

CHILE.

Electric Railway Material. See notice on p. 119.

CHINA.

According to a report to his Government by the United States Consul-General at Canton there is an ever-increasing market in that district for metal bedsteads of the cheaper grades which are in keeping with the limited purchasing power of the Chinese. The bedsteads most in demand are those ranging from about £1 to £3 for single beds, and £2 to £4 for double beds.

JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The imports of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals into Japan are on a large scale, and amount to about £1,500,000 yearly, the principal items being those used in the match, paper, glass and soap industries.

As these industries have been progressing during the year, business in heavy chemicals may be said to have been good, the value of the importations of soda ash, caustic soda, chlorate of potash and phosphorus amounting to over £450,000.

With regard to chlorate of potash, it is of interest to note that the works near Lake Inawashiro in the north are now said to be producing on a large scale, but it is difficult to get statistics as to the actual output.

There has been a large advance in the imports of acetate of calcium, *viz.*, from 5,272,000 lbs. in 1912, valued at £30,000, to 9,100,000 lbs. valued at £56,000 in 1913. This came entirely from America. It is said that the increase is accounted for by the progress made in the manufacture of acetic acid in Japan, which is probably correct, as the importation of this latter article dropped to less than £200.

In the imports of glycerine there has been a falling-off from £80,000 to £66,000, and this may become more accentuated when the manufacturing plants which have recently been started get into full swing. The chief purchasers are the military authorities and the Monopoly Bureau, the latter using it for the preparation of tobacco. About 60 per cent. of the supplies came from the United Kingdom, and most of the balance from Germany.

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITIONS.

Note.—The Exhibitions Branch of the Board of Trade keeps a record of exhibitions held and announced to be held in this country, and receives information regarding foreign exhibitions from similar and other exhibition organisations established in foreign countries.

United Kingdom manufacturers desiring information in regard to exhibitions can make application therefor to the Director of the Exhibitions Branch at Queen Anne's Chambers, 28, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

(Ex. 5,518/14.)

BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE CLOSED AT CONCORDIA, ARGENTINA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that the British Vice-Consulate at Concordia, Argentina, has been closed. (C.I.B. 15,611.)

CEREAL CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received a telegram from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome to the effect that the production of cereals in the undermentioned countries is estimated as follows:—

Hungary (excluding Croatia and Slavonia).—Wheat, 71,520,000 cwts., or 11·8 per cent. below last year's production; rye, 25,493,000 cwts., or 2·4 per cent. below last year's production.

Spain.—Wheat 64,454,000 cwts., or 7 per cent. above last year's production; rye, 14,506,000 cwts., or 3·9 per cent. above last year's production; barley, 31,585,000 cwts., or 7·2 per cent., above last year's production; oats, 8,735,000 cwts., or 2·7 per cent. above last year's production.

Australia.—Final returns show the production of wheat in Australia as 55,647,000 cwts., or 12·9 per cent. above last year's production.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF INCOMES IN SOUTH AFRICA.

Liability of Agents and Companies.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has forwarded the text of a Bill, introduced by order of the Union House of Assembly, entitled the "Income Tax Act, 1914," which proposes to establish a system of graduated income tax in the Union of South Africa.

It is proposed to levy the tax, with effect from 1st July, 1914, on the amount of each income *exceeding* £1,000, the rate per £ being 6d. for the first £1 of taxable income and increasing uniformly by one two-thousandth of a penny for each additional £1 up to a maximum rate of 1s. 6d. in the £ for taxable incomes of £24,000 and over.

When a person outside the Union, or whose chief office is outside the Union, sells or disposes of any property in the Union through the medium of an agent in the country, the moneys arising therefrom are, by virtue of Section 6 of the Bill, to be deemed to be income accruing to the principal from a business carried on by him in the Union, and the taxable amount of the income derived therefrom by the principal shall, if such income cannot, in the opinion of the Commissioner, be otherwise satisfactorily determined, be assessed at an amount equal to 5 per cent. upon the net amount for which such property has been sold or disposed of, after taking into consideration any mortgage thereon.

The agent shall, as regards such income, make the returns, be assessed, be liable to the tax, and otherwise be subject to the

Proposed Taxation of Incomes in South Africa.

provisions of the Act, and shall be liable to do all acts and things thereunder as if such income were actually the income of the agent.

Nothing in the Section shall be construed as exempting or discharging the principal from liability to pay income tax upon such income. The agent shall have the same right to indemnity against the principal in respect of the tax paid by him as is conferred upon a representative taxpayer.

In the case of all companies (other than insurance companies) and persons whose business extends to any other country, the taxable income will be a sum bearing the same proportion to the whole net profits of the company or person as the assets in the Union bear to the total assets of that company or person.

The taxable income of insurance companies will be prescribed by regulation.

Every company, whether registered in the Union of South Africa or elsewhere, which carries on business or has an office in the Union, must, within two months from the commencement of the Act, appoint a "public officer" and place for service or delivery of notices and documents under the Act. Companies formed or opening an office after the commencement of the Act must notify the appointment and address of such officer within one month of their commencing business.

The text of the Bill may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,189.)

REVISED STAMP TAX REGULATIONS IN SPAIN.

H.M. Embassy at Madrid reports that a Spanish Royal Decree, dated 26th May, has been issued with a view to simplifying the method of stamping foreign bonds, &c. The following is a translation of the provisions of the decree:—

Foreign bonds, shares, debentures and other transferable foreign securities which, by reason of negotiation, deposit, guarantee for a loan or any other act of circulation, either public or private, are subject to the Stamp Tax in Spain under Article 162 of the Law of 1st January, 1906, and the first special disposition of the Law of 29th December, 1910, shall forthwith be stamped at the Mint when these functions are fulfilled in Madrid. When they take place in other Provinces the tax may be paid by affixing to the bonds, &c., stamps equal in value to ordinary stamped paper, but this must be done under the supervision of the Treasury representative in the Province in accordance with the formalities prescribed by the Minister of Finance. This new disposition shall not affect the payment of the tax by arrangement.

This Decree was accompanied by an Order prescribing the rules to be followed in paying the Stamp Tax, a translation of which may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,127.)

MOROCCAN MINING REGULATIONS.

With reference to the notices on p. 188 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd April and p. 706 of the issue of 19th March relative to the notification of claims to mineral deposits in Morocco, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier now reports that a "Dahir" of 9th June was published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of the French Zone, in virtue of which the President of the Commission of Arbitration at Paris (2, Rue Edward VII.) is given authority to prolong the periods previously authorised for the verification or correction of claims and the notification of the final decision. This step has been found necessary owing to the number of applications sent in and the time occupied in making communications between the Commission in Paris and Morocco.

As regards the Spanish Zone the Commission has decided that the term for the notification of defects found in the demands may be extended until 30th July, and that rectifications of the original demands may be made until 20th September. (C.I.B. 15,158; 15,284.)

INTERNATIONAL PETROLEUM COMMISSION.

The Foreign Office are informed by the Roumanian Legation in London that the third General Congress of the International Petroleum Commission will take place in Bucharest from 26th September to 2nd October next. The work of the Congress will be divided into the following sections:—Methods of analysis, nomenclature, and storage and transport. The general object of the Commission is to study the unification of the methods of analysis and the nomenclature of petroleum and its derivatives, and the conditions of storage and transport, bearing in mind the interests of trade, industry, customs and public security, and to secure international agreement on these matters. The Secretary of the British Section is Dr. R. T. Glazebrook, Director of the National Physical Laboratory, Teddington, Middlesex. (C. 5,367.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN
JUNE, 1914.*

I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for June, 1914, when compared with those for June, 1913, show decreases in the value of the **Imports into the United Kingdom**, and of the **Exports of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, but an increase in the value of the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in June was £58,272,042, a decrease of £37,477, or '06 per cent., as compared with June, 1913; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £48,626,410, a decrease of £2,751,275. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show a decrease of £2,963,592, or 6·9 per cent., as compared with June, 1913; whilst there is an increase of £212,317, or 2·5 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the Monthly Trade Accounts for 1914," which appeared on pp. 389-91 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these Accounts this year.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1914.

II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Imports for June, 1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)— June.

	Month of June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (—) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 6,33,495	7,789,060	6,276,175	— 1,512,885	— 557,320
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,154,353	5,052,796	4,934,788	— 118,608	+ 780,435
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	6,229,746	6,706,651	7,229,074	+ 522,423	+ 998,328
2. Dutiable	3,674,752	4,338,574	4,244,744	— 93,830	+ 569,992
D. Tobacco	338,215	462,683	363,135	— 98,948	+ 24,920
Total, Class I. ...	£ 21,230,561	24,349,164	23,047,916	— 1,301,248	+ 1,817,355
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	7,712	19	1,438	+ 1,419	— 6,274
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	549,657	648,090	542,122	— 105,968	+ 7,535
C. Other metallic ores	781,301	879,247	767,332	— 111,815	+ 13,869
D. Wood and timber	2,698,207	3,471,077	3,032,316	— 438,761	+ 334,109
E. Cotton	2,055,197	2,644,797	4,128,156	+ 1,483,359	+ 2,072,959
F. Wool	2,134,060	2,196,951	2,566,485	+ 369,534	+ 432,425
G. Other textile materials	646,823	800,098	963,557	+ 163,459	+ 316,734
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,952,889	3,687,754	3,395,516	— 292,238	+ 443,127
I. Hides and undressed skins	812,607	906,319	1,009,175	+ 102,856	+ 256,568
J. Paper-making materials	406,451	559,360	530,435	— 28,925	+ 63,994
K. Miscellaneous	2,360,177	2,640,210	2,110,126	— 530,084	— 250,051
Total, Class II. ...	£ 15,464,581	18,493,922	19,106,758	+ 612,856	+ 3,642,177
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	958,992	1,250,156	1,211,153	— 39,001	+ 252,163
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	2,464,982	2,577,651	2,538,758	— 38,893	+ 73,776
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements except machine tools and instruments ...	484,051	578,078	651,319	+ 73,241	+ 167,268
D. Electrical goods and apparatus other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	90,862	121,261	124,491	+ 3,140	+ 33,539
E. Machinery	543,852	593,245	689,039	+ 95,814	+ 145,207
F. Ships (new)	1,055	423	2,591	+ 2,168	+ 1,536
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	203,544	248,063	278,671	+ 30,608	+ 75,127
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	778,303	865,136	959,276	+ 94,140	+ 180,973
2. Wool	803,104	846,925	874,622	+ 27,697	+ 71,518
3. Silk	1,141,550	1,182,858	1,330,905	+ 148,65	+ 189,353
4. Other materials	575,5	746,000	612,740	— 133,260	+ 37,184
I. Apparel	479,945	504,759	454,162	— 50,597	+ 25,783
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	872,120	976,002	1,090,597	+ 114,595	+ 218,477
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	1,109,676	980,056	1,133,041	+ 152,985	+ 23,365
L. Earthenware and glass	263,907	354,087	364,278	+ 9,591	+ 100,281
M. Paper	455,125	620,826	593,935	— 26,891	+ 138,810
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c... ..	716,550	661,359	866,583	+ 205,224	+ 150,033
O. Miscellaneous	1,831,026	2,093,162	2,099,332	+ 6,790	+ 268,926
Total, Class III. ...	£ 18,774,290	15,202,627	15,876,043	+ 673,416	+ 2,101,753
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	198,214	263,806	241,325	— 22,481	+ 43,111
Total value... ..	£ 50,667,646	58,309,519	58,272,042	— 37,477	+ 7,604,396

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1914.

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those of June, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increases.														
		£	£													
I.	A.	Barley	75,245	II. cont.	H.	Cotton seed	75,892									
	B.	}	Beef, fresh and refrigerated			228,753	I.	}	Petroleum	334,163						
			Hams			63,609			B.	}	Copper, raw, and pieces thereof, dry	116,896				
			Butter			144,346					C.	}	Copper, regulus and precipitate... ..	146,963		
			Cheese			103,502							III.	}	Copper, unwrought and part wrought	119,276
			Eggs			260,675									E.	}
	C1.	}	Fish, cured or salted			66,296	H1.	}								
			Apples, raw			74,899			H3.	}						
			Cherries, raw... ..			78,946					K.	}				
	Nuts, other than almonds, used as fruit... ..	59,066	N.			}							Leather	158,888		
	C2.	}											Sugar, refined, and sugar candy	57,259	}	}
							Tea	118,683								
	E.	}					Cotton, raw	1,483,359								
							F.	}	Sheep or lambs' wool	378,873						
			G.			}			Flax, dressed or undressed	155,994						

		Decreases.																
		£	£															
I.	A.	}	Wheat	1,024,553	II.	B.	}	Iron ore	110,129									
			Oats	298,590				C.	}	Tin ore	77,375							
			Maize	123,800						D.	}	Wood and timber:						
			Rice, exclusive of rice meal	79,013								G.	}	Hewn	83,578			
			Cattle	79,500										H.	}	Sawn or split, planed or dressed	350,704	
	B.	}	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated	250,812		J.	}									Jute... ..	57,566	
			Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	}				Oranges	59,557							H.	}	Linseed ... ..	754,129
								Lard	107,936	K.	}							Rosin ... ..	59,206
	C1.	}	Coco-nut oil, refined	57,974				}	}			Feathers, ornamental	98,899					
			Potatoes... ..	146,872								L.	}	Nitrate of soda	60,631			
			C2.	}		Sugar, unrefined	318,454							M.	}			Rubber ... ..	332,077
	Tobacco, unmanufactured	100,282				B.	}									Tin, in blocks, ingots, &c.	244,721	
	III.	}	}	}						}	}					Zinc, crude, in cakes	99,103	
								H4.	}							}	}	}
												I.	}					
M.					}			}	}					}	Paper, for printing or writing	59,866		
						O.	}								}	}	}	Oil seed cake, not sweetened ... ..				57,204

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and vice versa:—

	Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I. C1. { Olive oil, refined	£4,820 ...	33 tons
{ Onions	£49,759 ...	5,859 bushels
II. D. { Furniture woods, &c., other than mahogany	£22,252 ...	2,100 tons
III. H4. { Linen yarn	£6,254 ...	8,451 lbs.
	Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I. C2. { Cocoa, raw	597,544 lbs. ...	£4,249
III. B. { Tin in blocks, ingots, &c.	137 tons ...	£244,721

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of June,

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1914.

1914, as compared with the corresponding month of 1913 and 1912, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom (Value F.O.B.*)—June.

	Month of June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 364,467	£ 276,468	£ 265,576	— 11,192	— 99,191
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	75,180	87,980	88,711	+ 731	+ 13,531
C. Other food and drink	1,649,890	1,761,000	1,919,347	+ 158,147	+ 269,457
D. Tobacco	189,017	287,577	329,337	+ 38,760	+ 137,320
Total, Class I.	£ 2,278,554	£ 2,413,225	£ 2,599,671	+ 186,446	+ 321,117
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	3,602,414	4,466,458	4,086,833	— 379,655	+ 484,419
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	32,655	42,530	36,170	— 6,360	+ 3,515
C. Other metallic ores	10,045	17,663	14,271	— 3,392	+ 4,226
D. Wood and timber	22,057	35,287	26,468	— 8,819	+ 4,411
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	356,870	307,938	479,411	+ 171,473	+ 122,541
G. Other textile materials	39,854	44,196	31,902	— 12,294	— 7,952
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	293,752	392,018	355,227	— 36,791	+ 61,475
I. Hides and undressed skins	105,258	149,962	93,007	— 56,955	— 12,251
J. Paper-making materials	52,533	81,713	69,698	— 12,015	+ 17,165
K. Miscellaneous	191,262	221,848	220,756	— 1,092	+ 29,494
Total, Class II.	£ 4,706,700	£ 5,759,643	£ 5,413,743	— 345,900	+ 707,043
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	3,432,857	4,550,726	3,743,429	— 807,297	+ 310,572
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	898,381	1,091,822	958,888	— 132,934	+ 60,507
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools), and instru- ments	575,243	641,693	645,984	+ 4,291	+ 70,741
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	321,579	301,454	271,280	— 30,174	— 50,299
E. Machinery	2,559,524	3,233,910	3,098,382	— 135,528	+ 538,858
F. Ships (new)	368,722	944,262	644,237	— 300,025	+ 275,515
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	116,773	137,715	125,128	— 12,587	+ 8,355
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	9,196,064	10,821,262	9,280,301	— 1,540,961	+ 83,337
2. Wool	2,748,467	3,156,695	3,466,247	+ 309,552	+ 717,780
3. Silk	160,555	165,312	165,230	— 82	+ 4,675
4. Other materials	1,115,899	1,184,026	1,137,315	— 26,711	+ 41,916
I. Apparel	852,590	1,191,150	1,067,339	— 123,811	+ 214,749
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,292,580	1,638,825	1,550,297	— 88,528	+ 257,717
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	381,365	430,899	458,121	+ 27,222	+ 76,756
L. Earthenware and glass	390,359	437,700	356,528	— 51,172	— 3,531
M. Paper	216,277	294,041	284,619	— 9,422	+ 68,342
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	690,299	849,180	974,062	+ 124,882	+ 283,763
O. Miscellaneous	1,982,453	2,760,196	2,648,157	— 112,039	+ 665,704
Total, Class III.	£ 27,300,387	£ 33,830,868	£ 30,925,544	— 2,905,324	+ 3,025,157
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 686,600	£ 832,832	£ 934,018	+ 101,186	+ 247,328
Total value	£ 34,972,331	£ 42,836,568	£ 39,872,976	— 2,963,592	+ 4,900,645
Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—June.					
Total value	£ 5,738,549	£ 8,541,117	£ 8,733,434	+ 212,317	+ 3,014,885

* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in June, 1914.

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in June, 1914, with those in June, 1913, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increases.	£
I.	C.	Fish	121,313
II.	F.	Sheep or lambs' wool	115,057
	H ₂ .	Wool tops	151,675
		Woollen tissues	89,467
III.		Worsted tissues	89,090
	N.	Railway trucks, wagons, &c., not of iron, and parts thereof...	124,789
IV.		Horses	58,399
		Parcel post... ..	94,321
		Decreases.	£
II.	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	379,655
	A.	Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	807,297
		Machinery	135,528
	F.	Ships, new	300,025
III.	H ₁ .	Cotton piece goods	1,495,084
	I.	Apparel, waterproofed and not waterproofed... ..	85,569
		Coal products, not dyes	55,414
	O.	Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores, except gunpowder	59,194

The following are the principal instances of increase in value combined with decrease in quantity and *vice versa*:—

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity
I.	D.	Tobacco and snuff	£38,760 ... 334,859 lbs.
III.	J.	Dye stuffs	£3,653 ... 1,604 cwts
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
II.	G.	Flax and hemp	3 tons ... £8,814
	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought... ..	67 tons ... £18,993
		Tin, unwrought	140 tons ... £43,968
III.	H ₄ .	Linen piece-goods	281,800 yards ... £8,994
	M.	Paper	4,433 cwts. ... £9,422
	O.	Cordage, cables, ropes, and twine..	875 cwts. ... £4,193

**IV.—TRADE DURING THE SIX MONTHS, JANUARY-
JUNE.**

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the six months ended June, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-June, 1914.

Imports (Value C.I.F.*)—Six months, January-June.

	Six months, January-June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1914.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 37,327,042	£ 40,736,521	£ 32,378,324	— 3,358,197	— 4,948,715
B. Meat, including animals for food	23,783,717	27,650,666	32,071,880	+ 4,421,214	+ 8,288,163
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable	37,720,811	36,500,758	40,999,916	+ 1,699,158	+ 2,679,105
2. Dutiable	27,232,846	25,962,514	27,137,100	+ 1,174,586	— 93,746
D. Tobacco	2,440,301	3,191,348	3,704,881	+ 573,535	+ 1,324,580
Total, Class I.	£ 128,504,717	£ 136,041,807	£ 133,752,101	— 289,706	+ 7,247,384
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel	244,473	20,327	17,509	— 2,818	— 226,964
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	2,666,497	4,049,286	3,028,966	— 1,020,320	+ 362,469
C. Other metallic ores	4,185,810	5,423,754	5,194,060	— 229,694	+ 1,008,250
D. Wood and timber	8,943,888	11,887,058	10,115,109	— 1,771,949	+ 1,171,221
E. Cotton	39,199,026	32,534,724	39,098,598	+ 6,563,874	— 101,328
F. Wool	23,909,035	26,146,419	23,825,556	— 2,320,563	— 83,179
G. Other textile materials	9,861,168	11,122,854	9,821,640	— 1,301,214	— 39,523
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	18,320,749	19,898,048	21,503,313	+ 1,605,265	+ 3,182,564
I. Hides and undressed skins	6,832,797	7,936,173	7,627,696	— 308,477	+ 1,094,899
J. Paper making materials	2,296,945	2,684,621	2,491,601	— 193,020	+ 194,656
K. Miscellaneous	18,911,042	22,031,843	16,658,350	— 5,373,493	— 2,252,692
Total, Class II.	£ 135,072,330	£ 143,735,107	£ 139,382,698	— 4,352,409	— 4,310,368
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	5,713,864	7,662,575	7,602,460	— 60,115	+ 1,888,596
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	14,516,123	16,484,060	16,099,599	— 384,461	+ 1,583,476
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	3,131,032	3,435,064	3,670,504	+ 235,440	+ 339,472
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire)	721,821	746,129	804,645	+ 58,516	+ 82,824
E. Machinery	3,427,375	3,757,738	4,144,344	+ 386,606	+ 716,969
F. Ships (new)	14,302	14,345	5,611	— 8,734	— 8,691
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	1,323,909	1,746,276	1,612,038	— 134,238	+ 286,129
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	5,702,042	6,067,628	6,364,421	+ 296,793	+ 662,379
2. Wool	5,037,503	5,504,162	5,736,593	+ 232,433	+ 699,092
3. Silk	7,273,410	7,428,662	8,371,555	+ 1,042,893	+ 1,198,145
4. Other materials	4,522,063	4,761,850	4,441,963	— 319,887	— 50,100
I. Apparel	2,869,296	3,123,680	2,866,002	— 257,678	+ 3,288
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	5,980,131	6,402,314	6,039,566	+ 237,252	+ 659,433
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	6,878,547	6,695,847	6,698,505	+ 2,658	— 180,042
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	1,979,241	2,200,810	2,238,030	+ 27,220	+ 248,789
M. Paper	3,304,927	3,680,633	3,966,783	— 19,850	+ 361,856
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	3,977,686	4,358,017	5,073,874	+ 720,857	+ 1,096,188
O. Miscellaneous	12,538,102	13,343,456	12,915,995	— 429,461	+ 377,893
Total, Class III.	£ 88,913,568	£ 97,416,246	£ 99,042,496	+ 1,026,244	+ 10,129,122
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)					
	£ 1,409,358	£ 1,552,840	£ 1,706,001	+ 153,161	+ 296,643
Total value	£ 353,899,773	£ 378,476,000	£ 375,863,290	— 2,662,710	+ 21,983,517

* The values of the Imports represent the cost, insurance, and freight; or, when goods are consigned for sale, the latest sale value of such goods.

The value of the **Exports** of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the **six months** ended June, 1914, as compared with the corresponding period of 1913 and 1912, is as shown in the following table:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-June, 1914.

**Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom
(Value F.O.B.*)—Six Months, January-June.**

	Six months, January-June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1913.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1914 as compared with 1912.
	1912.	1913.	1911.		
I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—					
A. Grain and flour	£ 2,063,392	£ 1,839,135	£ 1,451,374	— 387,761	— 612,018
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	519,559	581,897	581,753	+ 2,856	+ 65,214
C. Other food and drink	10,568,089	9,561,623	10,265,667	+ 704,044	+ 302,422
D. Tobacco	1,218,269	1,510,556	2,108,648	+ 598,092	+ 690,379
Total, Class I.	£ 14,369,289	£ 13,493,211	£ 14,410,442	+ 917,231	+ 41,153
II.—Raw Materials and Articles					
Mainly Unmanufactured—					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	17,126,514	25,839,252	25,011,456	— 827,796	+ 7,884,942
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	191,429	217,494	205,888	— 11,606	+ 14,459
C. Other metallic ores	61,073	65,539	86,177	+ 20,638	+ 25,104
D. Wood and timber	150,317	169,601	175,001	+ 5,400	+ 24,684
E. Cotton	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool	2,258,687	2,157,491	3,116,120	+ 958,629	+ 857,433
G. Other textile materials	233,355	245,867	255,880	+ 10,013	+ 22,525
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,290,577	2,167,529	2,232,821	+ 85,292	+ 37,756
I. Hides and undressed skins	1,049,035	1,042,684	986,391	— 105,693	— 112,644
J. Paper making materials	416,477	481,513	476,671	— 4,842	+ 60,194
K. Miscellaneous	1,594,959	1,549,211	1,640,881	+ 91,670	+ 45,922
Total, Class II.	£ 25,372,423	£ 33,935,581	£ 34,157,286	+ 221,765	+ 8,784,863
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly					
Manufactured—					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	21,550,651	27,932,692	25,169,145	— 2,763,547	+ 3,618,491
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof	5,513,038	6,898,155	6,021,631	— 876,524	+ 478,593
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments	3,827,191	3,950,383	3,834,450	— 115,933	+ 7,259
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire)	2,066,333	2,682,811	1,704,229	— 978,582	— 362,104
E. Machinery	15,689,186	18,424,343	19,469,555	+ 1,045,012	+ 3,780,369
F. Ships (new)	2,696,590	4,323,731	4,397,193	+ 73,762	+ 1,709,903
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture)	951,108	957,551	901,991	— 55,560	— 49,117
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton	58,431,427	63,461,529	63,166,537	— 294,992	+ 4,735,110
2. Wool	17,882,262	18,666,724	19,381,574	+ 714,850	+ 1,499,312
3. Silk	1,000,147	935,467	1,032,449	+ 96,982	+ 32,302
4. Other materials	6,893,770	7,425,588	7,239,360	— 186,228	+ 345,590
I. Apparel	7,231,587	7,968,458	7,727,165	— 241,293	+ 495,578
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	10,848,689	11,965,200	11,368,468	— 596,732	+ 520,379
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes)	2,424,296	2,684,066	2,998,251	+ 314,285	+ 574,055
L. Earthenware and glass	2,197,268	2,629,928	2,387,954	— 241,974	+ 190,686
M. Paper	1,691,314	1,888,828	1,752,450	— 136,378	+ 61,106
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	4,731,088	5,546,584	6,288,042	+ 741,458	+ 1,556,951
O. Miscellaneous	15,223,669	16,554,604	16,802,928	+ 248,324	+ 1,579,259
Total, Class III.	£ 180,879,044	£ 204,896,842	£ 201,643,772	— 3,253,070	+ 20,764,728
IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post)	£ 4,692,289	£ 4,730,174	£ 5,246,111	+ 515,937	+ 553,822
Total value	£ 225,313,045	£ 257,055,808	£ 255,457,611	— 1,598,197	+ 30,144,566

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.*—Six Months, January-June.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value... ..	57,833,721	59,055,577	59,276,416	+ 220,839	+ 1,442,695

*The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in June, 1914,
and in January-June, 1914.*

V.—SHIPPING IN JUNE.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during June, 1914, amounted to 4,680,595 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 5,670,345 tons, as against 4,311,217 tons entered, and 5,584,411 tons cleared, during June, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during June, 1914, amounted to 3,281,412 tons, and the tonnage departed to 3,301,669 tons, as against 2,969,665 tons arrived, and 2,809,839 tons departed, in June, 1913.

VI.—SIX MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-JUNE.

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the six months, January-June, 1914, amounted to 23,529,033 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 33,256,581 tons, as against 23,133,126 tons entered, and 32,896,645 tons cleared, during the six months, January-June, 1913. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage arrived *with cargoes* during the six months, January-June, 1914, amounted to 19,331,744 tons, and the tonnage departed to 19,287,645 tons, as against 17,233,545 tons arrived, and 16,902,722 tons departed, during the corresponding period of 1913.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

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

The grave condition of the commerce of the Amazon Valley continues to cause much concern regarding the future of the northern States of Brazil.

The receipts of the custom-house from imports fell from 28,227 contos of reis in 1912 to 22,032 contos in 1913; and from 8,36 contos on the exports in 1912 to 5,275 contos in 1913, a total decrease of 9,284 contos, or 25.4 per cent. This is a serious decline, the preceding year having also been a time of great financial strain.

A part of this decrease was due to the completion of the port works, and of one or two important buildings, as well as the closing down of the drainage works. But, as a considerable portion of the materials came through duty free, this would not account for the greater part of the fall in the imports. It would rather be the result of the difficulties of the rubber merchants and the wholesale provision and general supply dealers, and the general lack of money and credit in Pará.

The crisis has, however, had the good effect of causing a restriction of the former extravagant expenditure and reckless speculation, and

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it has driven the merchants to a closer examination of their business methods. It has also resulted in some attention being paid to the cultivation of food-stuffs and the local production of many things which had hitherto been imported.

It is generally felt that the severe financial strain has thus in many ways been a benefit to the country, and that a sounder position will be the result. Although the bank balances have been heavily reduced, purchases at the time of writing are being made mostly on a cash basis. This has given the impression that there was more money in the place than was generally believed to exist. It probably marks, however, a reaction from the constriction of the autumn months of 1913. At present a slight recovery of confidence and hopefulness is manifest.

Orders for supplies for up-river are generally expected in the middle of the year in return for the rubber that comes down in September, October and November, but very few were received in 1913. Later on, in December, 1913, and January, 1914, some of the *seringueiros* brought down their own rubber, when it was not expected, and made their own purchases in Pará. This partly accounts for the above-mentioned recovery of confidence.

Conto=1,000 milreis=£66 13s 4d.

* * * * *

Egypt (Alexandria).—The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Alexandria (Mr. A. B. Geary) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued :—

A correspondent with a long experience of business in Egypt maintains that the United Kingdom would considerably increase the volume of trade between the two countries if the home manufacturer were more accommodating among other things in the matter of credit. The methods of German, Austro-Hungarian, and Italian manufacturers might be studied with advantage, and in many cases imitated. When once they are satisfied as to the standing of the purchaser, manufacturers in those countries are willing to accept bills payable at four, six or eight months from the date of delivery.

There seems to be a growing tendency to appoint salaried representatives of United Kingdom firms in Egypt as soon as the growth of business renders this advisable, instead of relying entirely on local agents. There can be little doubt that an employé, whose career is bound up with the success of his firm while his profits in most cases increase automatically with the increase of business that passes through his hands, is more likely to advance the interests of his firm than an agent who has many irons in the fire. Where the business does not justify the appointment of a salaried representative, however, it might be possible for more than one non-competitive firm to appoint a joint representative. This plan has been tried with some success in other places.

The cash-on-delivery parcel post service with the United Kingdom gave evidence of some improvement during the year, but still falls far short of the volume of business with Egypt transacted in this way

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

by certain Continental countries. The number of parcels received from the United Kingdom was 12,882, valued at £ E.20,003, compared with 10,636, valued at £ E.16,933, in 1912, while the number of parcels sent from Egypt to the United Kingdom amounted to 1,074, valued at £ E. 1,552, against 976, valued at £ E.1,391, in 1912. The British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt and the Postmaster-General have made repeated representations to the effect that orders for goods c.o.d. are constantly refused by United Kingdom merchants, who are either ignorant of the existence of this service, after it has been established five years, or else are unwilling to incur the risk of the refusal of the addressee to accept delivery. Apprehension on this ground is practically baseless, for the number of parcels returned during 1913 (not necessarily refused) without the previous agreement of the senders amounted approximately to only 1 per cent. of the total.

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COAL.

Belgium.—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 29th June, prices on the Belgian coal market have now been definitely fixed. As was anticipated there have been reductions in almost all varieties of manufacturing coal. It is quite possible also that this downward tendency of prices has by no means finished. The Coke Syndicate has reduced half-washed coke by 2 francs 50 cents, and other varieties by 2 francs for the second half of the year. Prices of by-products in the preparation of coke, such as tar, benzol, &c., have been reduced proportionately. Although these price reductions do not quite satisfy the demands of consumers, consideration has nevertheless been given to the depressed state of the iron industry.

* * * * *

Germany (Ruhr District).—According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 5th July, the general situation of the Ruhr coal market in June was unaltered when compared with that in May. Sales in bituminous, gas, forge and non-bituminous coal were quite as good as during the previous month, although the demand for the last-named was not sufficient to dispose of all the supplies. The sales of blast furnace coke declined still further during June. In briquettes the average daily sale in May could not be maintained last month as the demand has abated somewhat.

(X. 5,012.)

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HIDES AND LEATHER.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review," more calves are being raised on the farms this year than has been the case for a long time. It is thought that, owing to the extreme high prices of good milch cows, dairymen are finding it to their advantage to replace old cows by young stock of their own raising, even at the sacrifice of a part of their milk supply. Reports from the western beef-raising districts indicate that a great many more calves are being produced to replenish the depleted herds on the open ranges and the large fenced-in ranches.

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Of course it will take several years to increase the cattle supply to any material extent, but the fact that there is now a tendency in this direction is a relief to many. Tanners have always been obliged to look well ahead and endeavour to forecast very closely the future conditions of the hide market. Any augmentation of the hide supply, however slight, would be some relief, as the high values of hides and skins, and consequently of leather, have tended to injure the general industry to some extent.

Tanners have felt the competition of the substitutes for leather which have entered quite extensively into the motor car, furniture, and trunk and travelling-bag trades. It is more difficult to substitute in footwear, as nothing has yet been discovered with wearing qualities to equal those of leather, but the use of genuine leather is gradually decreasing in many of the minor leather goods industries. The tanners of leather for bags, cases, and straps have been especially affected by this use of substitutes, while the tanners of leather for motor cars are also experiencing a reduced demand owing to the large use of imitation leather for the upholstering, &c. of medium and low-priced cars.

(C. 5,110.)

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IRON AND STEEL.

South-West Germany.—According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 30th June, the South-West German iron market was flat during the first two or three weeks of June. Attempts were made during that period (and in many cases not without success) to capture orders by reducing prices. Consequently, prices for "B" products declined still further and particularly in bar-iron and sheets further concessions had to be made. No revival of the market therefore took place, as the eagerness of the works to secure orders was too evident. The final results of the negotiations to form a syndicate of "B" products were regarded as doubtful; great reserve was shown and there was a small demand with falling prices. However, the recent proposal of the General Director of the Mannesmann Tube Works has given a new impulse to the efforts to bring about a syndicate. The initiated now regard the Tube Syndicate as practically settled. Prices have improved considerably in consequence, and during the last few days the works have withdrawn their previous offers. Advantage was taken of the low prices, and enormous quantities for delivery during the second half of the year were sold. Interested parties are now also of the opinion that it will be possible to form syndicates of other "B" products, which would probably quickly affect prices of bar-iron, sheets and wire. Up to the present, however, prices of these latter products are unchanged and trade is no brisker. In shaped iron (I and U-iron) prices are unaltered, but sales have improved lately owing to an increased demand. The scrap-iron market is still dull.

(X. 5,034.)

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TEXTILES.

France.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 20th June states that no larger sales have been made in French or foreign wool. There

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was little demand for tops, but prices remained firm. The tone of noils and waste was good. The yarn market was quieter than formerly and likewise trade in woollen and half-woollen yarns was dull. The quietness of the export trade was particularly striking.

The influx of new orders for silk goods was weaker, but prices still remain in favour of sellers.

The reduction in price of yarns from Egyptian cotton has not increased the buying activity of consumers; trade in cotton goods is likewise weak. Satisfactory business is being done, however, in the knitted goods industry.

Favourable reports are given of the position in the linen industry; on the other hand there has not been a large demand for jute products. (X. 5,004.)

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Germany—(Linen).—The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 4th July states that the situation in the linen spinning and linen and half-linen weaving industries of Germany has hardly altered during the past three months. Sales were normal, even though it was difficult to make a profit. The German linen industry is dependent to a large extent on the Russian flax crops, as immense quantities of Russian flax are used as raw material. The 1913-14 crop was, however, about 1,000,000 pounds (16,000 tons) smaller than last year, and moreover the quality of the flax was not so good. The position of German flax-spinning was unaltered during the past quarter. Trade was good and the orders in hand were sufficiently good to raise hopes for further future development. The export trade in linen yarns has improved. Trade in the linen and half-linen weaving industries is favourable, and the influx of orders is fairly good. In the pocket handkerchief weaving industry trade is satisfactory. There is a particularly strong demand for pocket handkerchiefs of finer texture. Prices are fairly satisfactory. Trade in washing material is normal, and with few exceptions the works are busy. Generally speaking, the linen industry, in contrast to the cotton and wool industries, is still working satisfactorily. (X. 5,073.)

* * * * *

Germany—(Wool and worsted).—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the outlook in the worsted spinning trade has been more promising in the first half of this year than during the corresponding period of 1913, when sales on foreign markets could, in many cases, be effected only at a loss. This year merino, cross-bred and other yarns have steadily risen in demand, and most spinners are well supplied with orders to carry them to the autumn. The trend of the German and London sales points to a continual rise in prices, and the diminished production of wool in Australia and Argentina indicates that this rise will be maintained. Spinners and weavers are already finding it difficult to adjust the prices of yarns to those of wool and of woollen goods to those of yarn. A further rise in the price of raw wool will inevitably check the improving tendency in the wool industry. (C.I.B. 15,821.)

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Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to a recent issue of "Duns Review," the sources of foreign supplies of textiles have broadened to an extent that was not looked for early in the year, and merchants doing business in domestic manufactures are exercising considerable caution in forward buying as a consequence of the weekly developments at the ports. The value of the imports of wool cloths at the port of New York since the beginning of the year aggregates 9,119,692 dols., compared with 1,978,080 dols. a year ago; rugs and carpets, 2,348,296 dols., against 1,467,820 dols.; dress goods, 3,318,235 dols., against 813,556 dols.; and woollen and worsted yarns, 862,980 dols., against 21,084 dols.

The increase in the imports of cottons amounts to 2,000,000 dols. in round figures, but the increased imports of silk are equally as great, which was not generally expected. Linen imports are slightly lower than a year ago, while mattings and oilcloths show only a relatively small increase.

The effort to balance trade to the new conditions is being made more difficult because of the uncertainty prevailing in different sections, either from financial or industrial conditions.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

(C. 5,316.)

IMPORT TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
IN 1913.

The following particulars of the import trade of the Straits Settlements in 1913 are taken from a report by the Registrar of Imports and Exports at Singapore (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Colony):—

The value of the imports of merchandise during 1913 into the Colony of the Straits Settlements, which comprises Singapore, Penang, Malacca, Dindings, Christmas Island and Labuan, was £53,559,000, being an increase of £3,577,000 over 1912, or about 7·1 per cent. From the United Kingdom the value of goods imported was £6,064,000, an increase of £684,000, and from the Continent of Europe £2,930,000, an advance of £467,000. The value of the imports from the United States amounted to £748,000, an advance of £68,000 on the figures for 1912.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles of merchandise imported from the United Kingdom and from the Continent of Europe, respectively, during 1912 and 1913:—

Import Trade of the Straits Settlements in 1913.

Articles.	United Kingdom.		Continent of Europe.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.	Dollars.
Apparel, hosiery, millinery, &c. ...	1,947,000	1,671,000	2,065,000	2,082,000
Boots and shoes of leather ...	705,000	625,000	23,000	21,000
Brassware ...	138,000	172,000	50,000	87,000
Bread and biscuits ...	846,000	789,000	22,000	18,000
Cabinet ware ...	194,000	175,000	279,000	277,000
Canvas ...	193,000	188,000	24,000	14,000
Cement ...	716,000	791,000	387,000	764,000
Chemicals ...	221,000	204,000	242,000	252,000
Confectionery ...	129,000	155,000	10,000	35,000
Corrugated iron ...	698,000	819,000	—	2,000
Cotton piece-goods ...	15,697,000	15,708,000	2,090,000	2,455,000
Cotton handkerchiefs ...	286,000	245,000	17,000	39,000
Cotton yarn ...	702,000	1,011,000	265,000	525,000
Cycles, motor cars and parts ...	1,234,000	1,750,000	134,000	127,000
Drugs and medicines ...	336,000	311,000	32,000	43,000
Earthenware, including crockery and porcelain ...	234,000	237,000	558,000	581,000
Fancy goods, toys and sporting materials ...	232,000	198,000	122,000	86,000
Glassware, including bottles ...	248,000	208,000	432,000	434,000
Hardware and ironware, including cooking utensils ...	2,061,000	2,835,000	1,725,000	1,809,000
Hats and caps ...	645,000	371,000	310,000	509,000
Indiarubber goods ...	238,000	593,000	410,000	755,600
Iron, bar and nail rod ...	185,000	196,000	103,000	134,000
Lamps and lampware ...	210,000	186,000	292,000	311,000
Linen cloth ...	201,000	95,000	30,000	22,000
Machinery (including electrical) ...	2,344,000	2,544,000	338,000	332,000
Malt liquors ...	777,000	1,068,000	910,000	1,050,000
Paints, varnishes and aniline dyes ...	719,000	663,000	217,000	203,000
Paper and stationery ...	827,000	1,188,000	680,000	647,000
Perfumery and cosmetics ...	254,000	222,000	486,000	401,000
Provisions, including milk, butter and cheese, hams and bacon ...	276,000	261,000	2,913,000	4,058,000
Provisions, tinned and bottled, excluding milk, butter, cheese, confectionery and biscuits ...	609,000	602,000	478,000	695,000
Sarongs, slendangs and kains of cotton... ..	845,000	1,451,000	380,000	433,000
Sewing thread of cotton... ..	662,000	679,000	108,000	96,000
Silk piece-goods ...	110,000	197,000	134,000	160,000
Silk thread ...	143,000	143,000	14,000	5,000
Soap and soda ...	670,000	631,000	38,000	35,000
Spirits (brandy and whisky) ...	1,009,000	920,000	1,180,000	1,431,000
Steel manufactures ...	392,000	708,000	148,000	178,000
Telegraph and telephone materials ...	285,000	758,000	34,000	15,000
Tin plates ...	747,000	984,000	—	5,000
Tobacco, including cigars and cigarettes ...	2,082,000	2,733,000	227,000	222,000
Tools and implements ...	395,000	558,000	89,000	114,000
Tramway and railway materials ...	70,000	102,000	54,000	85,000
Woolen cloth ...	438,000	413,000	185,000	174,000

Dollar = 2s. 4d.

Note.—The imports shown above represent goods sent to the different Settlements for consumption and distribution, but do not include those articles exported to other countries *via* Singapore and Penang, either when transhipped direct or stored till the arrival of an outgoing vessel.”
(C.I.B. 14.285.)

SOYA BEAN EXPORT TRADE OF DAIREN.

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul at Dairen (Mr. R. Boulter) on the trade of that port in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

As the result of good crops of soya beans in 1912 the quantity available for export and crushing in 1913 was larger than in the previous year. The bulk of the crop is usually brought down to the ports after the turn of the year, but in 1913 a rather larger share of that year's crop than usual appears to have arrived before the end of the year, as the exceptional season caused the first consignment to arrive at Dairen at the end of September, a month earlier than usual.

The quantity exported in 1913 shows a slight decrease as compared with 1912, which is only to be expected when the increasing demand of the mills at Dairen is taken into consideration. These mills now number 52, of which 50 are working, and the quantity of beans required to supply them for a year is estimated at 450,000 tons, from which they produce 900,000 piculs of oil. Prices have been very high during the year, and the export of this cereal to Europe as a regular line of business has absolutely ceased. Occasionally a vessel loaded from Vladivostok may call for a small consignment to complete her cargo, but this rarely happens.

The reasons for the high prices during 1913 are that the oil mills must have beans in order to keep running so as to fulfil their contracts for the supply of bean oil and bean cake, and Japan still continues to purchase large quantities in spite of increased prices. The quantity exported to both Japan and China showed, however, a slight falling-off as compared with the previous year, which must be attributed to the prevalence of such high prices.

According to the returns prepared by the South Manchuria Railway Company, the exports of **bean cake** amounted to 555,428 tons in 1913, as compared with 469,089 tons in 1912. Of this total, 492,985 tons were sent to Japan, either for use as manure there or for transshipment to the United States. The quantity sent to South China has fallen off by more than half, possibly due to increased exports thither from Newchwang. Prices were much the same as in the previous year, ranging from 2s. 11½d. per picul in September to 2s. 7d. per picul in May and July.

It is possible that the demand in the United Kingdom for oil cake of this description as a food for cattle might be partly met by soya bean cake from Dairen were there some means of transporting it in good condition. The cake at present exported contains too much oil to withstand the changes of climate experienced on the journey to Europe, and is only just capable of arriving in proper condition at the Pacific ports of America. The cake to be produced at the new South Manchuria Railway mill, of which a brief account is given below, will contain less oil and may, perhaps, travel better than the product of the old-fashioned mills.

The wharf office returns give an increase of only about 3,000 tons in the export of **bean oil** for 1913. The quantity taken by Japan fell from 10,889 tons in 1912 to 3,964 tons last year; the exports to China increased by over 6,000 tons to 22,487 tons, while Europe received about 1,000 tons less than in 1912. The highest quotation during the

Soya Bean Export Trade of Dairen.

year was £1 4s. 7½d. per picul in December, and the lowest, 18s. 7d. per picul, in March.

The decrease in the export of oil to Japan appears to be due to the fact that freight rates were too high during the year to allow of much oil being sent to that country for transshipment as in former years, and the quantity imported for consumption decreased on account of the high prices prevailing. Since October, 1913, a considerable quantity of soya bean oil has been sent to Vladivostok, where it is used for edible purposes.

Recently there have been some changes in the receptacles used for transporting bean oil, drums made of mild steel being used. The cost of sending oil to Europe in drums is £1 10s. per ton higher than in secondhand kerosene oil tins—the original practice—but this is compensated by the absence of leakage. The return of the empty drums is rather a difficult problem, as the freight on empty drums is not much lower than that on full ones. It would often be advantageous to dispose of the empty drums in Europe for what they would fetch. Barrels have also been tried but have not proved successful, one great drawback to their employment being the absence of any skilled coopers at Dairen. In the early part of 1914 a company, in which a local British firm is interested, was established at Dairen with the object of manufacturing new tins, similar to those used for kerosene, for the transport of bean oil. By using these new tins all danger of the oil being tainted by traces of kerosene, as must sometimes happen when second-hand tins are used, will be avoided, and it is considered possible in this way to replace the wicker crates now used for the transport of bean oil to Chinese ports. As this oil is largely used for edible purposes in China it is important that the flavour should not be impaired, and consequently old kerosene tins are not used for oil sent there.

The experimental mill erected by the South Manchuria Railway Company at Dairen was not expected to start work before the middle of the year. The capacity of the mill is to be 50 tons of beans in 24 hours and the oil is to be extracted by the benzine process. This mill and the new Santai oil mill, which was erected in 1913 to replace the one burned down the year before, are the only ones in Dairen which extract oil by this process, all the others having adopted the crushing method. It is contended that by the benzine process more oil of a better quality is extracted from the beans, while the cake, though proportionately less in weight, is richer in fertilising matter.

Picul = 133½ lbs.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

With reference to previous notices which have appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia detailed reports from the "Sydney Daily Telegraph" regarding the evidence given in connection with the following articles:—

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

Boots, shoes, and articles used in their manufacture.
Artificial flowers.
Brass bars, &c.
Brushware and brushmakers' materials.
Matches and vestas.
Bark for tanning.
Unfinished stampings and minor pieces for the manufacture of electro-plated articles.

The Reports may be *seen* by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,258.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS. UNITED KINGDOM.

With reference to the notice at page 621 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 11th June respecting the "Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 14)," the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have now issued a further Order ["Animals (Landing from Ireland) Amendment Order of 1914 (No. 17)"] revoking the Order referred to above, and providing that from the 4th July, cattle, sheep, goats or swine brought from Ireland may be landed in Great Britain in accordance with the provisions of the Animals (Landing from Ireland) Orders of 1913, except that no such animal put on board at Cork shall, unless and until it is otherwise ordered by the Board, be landed at any port or place in Great Britain. (C. 5,526.)

**Landing of
Animals from
Ireland.**

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1793B), dated 15th June, 1914, notifying that a Ministerial Order has been issued, prohibiting for a period of six months from 14th June, 1914, the importation or introduction into Canada of any hay, straw, fodder, feedstuffs or litter accompanying horses from Continental Europe. (C. 5,583.)

**Importation of Fodder, &c.
accompanying Horses from
Continental Europe
Prohibited.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The "New Zealand Gazette" of the 7th May contains copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1,081), dated 6th May, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into the Dominion of New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
"Almond substitute" (a mixture of ground or chopped nuts)	482	Free	Free
Brass sheets, tinned on one side... ..			
Copper sheets, plain or hammered, oxydised and lacquered, for the manufacture of kerbs and fenders			
Monobasic phosphate of soda, unmixed with other ingredients			
Springs, steel, for soles of football boots			
Belting, motor cycle, of rubber, with loose strips of leather affixed to increase the grip...	413	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Biscuits, chocolate... ..	3	2½d. per lb.	2d. per lb.
Bricks, obsidianite... ..	445	Free	Free
Cocks, compression, for motor cycle oil engines	385	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Cocks, petrol, for tanks of motor cycles ..	385	20 % ..	Free
Educational apparatus, viz.—			
Cinematographs, specially suited for home use, self-contained, worked by hand-power, and generating their own light	441	Free	Free
Demonstration apparatus, for teaching students at hospitals, on declaration by a responsible officer of the Hospital Board that it will be used solely for demonstration purposes in the hospital only			
Drawing boards, suitable for use in schools...			
Electric appliances, viz.—			
Time switch, for double-tariff electric meters	405	Free	Free
Fire tender, motor-driven, specially suited for conveying fire brigade appliances and men...	382	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Gun-wads of cork	452	10 % ..	Free
* Hatmakers' ribbons, on declaration that they are imported for the particular purpose of the manufacture of hats, and that they will be used only as galloons in such manufacture ...	289	Free	Free
Machines: agricultural viz.—			
Ditching machine, not including the motive power for driving same	357	Free	Free
Machines, embossing, viz.—			
Wighton machine, for stamping numbers on boot-soles	166	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % ad val.
Machinery, paper-mill, viz.—			
Indiarubber diaphragms for hydraulic beater-plates (for grinding paper pulp) ...	165	15 % ..	5 % ..

* Revised decision.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—continued.**

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Machinery, woollen-mill, viz.— Squeezing-machine, peculiar to woollen- mills, for squeezing water out of cloth ...	165	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Machinery, n.o.c., viz.— Pumps	182	30 % ..	20 % ..
Minor articles, viz. — Collar-supports, spiral metal, plain unorna- mental, for stitching into ladies' collars ... Dressmakers' belting, boned, or faced with strips of rubber Name-tapes, in continuous lengths, specially suited to be cut up for labels, with names woven thereon at intervals not exceeding 3 inches	292	Free	Free
Motor-car, electric (other than tramcars) — Chassis for, To include batteries imported with and being part of, though detached from, such car.	159	3s. per cwt.	2s. per cwt.
Road-scraper, motor-driven, viz.— Body	199	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Chassis	430	Free	Free
Parts peculiar to sweeping	182	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Siloxicon, for coating boiler furnaces	483	Free	Free
Steel shoes, for joining rails by welding	413	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Surgical goods liable to duty viz.— Steriliser cabinets	178	30 % ..	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Swingletrees or whittletrees, imported with and to form part of a vehicle, machine, or implement (not more than one set of trees to each vehicle, machine, or implement)		As part of the article with which they are imported.	
Timber, hewn, square, octagonal, or round	483	Free	Free
Wire cleaners, for combs of sheep-shearing machines	183	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>

* Revised decision.

(C. 5,537.)

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in various issues of the "Board of Trade Journal"* relative to the proposed Union Customs Tariff Bill, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor-General of the Union of South Africa stating that the above-mentioned Bill received assent on the 3rd July, 1914.

(C. 5,580.)

* Viz. :—For the 7th May (pp. 330-3); for the 28th May (pp. 512-6); for the 4th June (pp. 575-6); for the 25th June (pp. 762-4); and for the 2nd July, 1914 (pp. 28-31).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—*continued.*

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of a Government Notice (No. 710 of 1914) notifying, for general information, that the regulations respecting the introduction of potatoes remain as they were last season,* with the exception that the rebate allowed on consignments imported through Durban for destinations naturally served by Delagoa Bay, has been withdrawn.

It is not expected that any change will be made during the 1914-5 season. The Government are endeavouring to provide fumigation and inspection facilities at Delagoa Bay, and if successful will withdraw the present requirement that potatoes introduced through Komatiport be sent to Pretoria or Johannesburg for treatment.

(C.I.B. 15,397.)

SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

An Ordinance has been received providing for an Excise duty on cigarettes made in Southern Rhodesia, and for a corresponding surtax on cigarettes imported for consumption therein, with effect from 1st August, 1914.

**Surtax on Cigarettes
Imported for Consumption
Countervailing the
Excise Duty.**

For details, see under "Excise Tariff Changes."

(C. 5,430.)

GRENADA.

The Board of Trade have received from the Colonial Secretary Grenada, copy of an Order-in-Council, which was approved by the Legislative Council on the 6th March, 1914, amending Schedule B (Table of Exemptions) to the Grenada "Import Duties Ordinance, 1912," relative to the free importation of machinery into the Colony.

Under the present Order-in-Council the following Tariff heading is added to the Table of Exemptions:—

"Machinery, including engines, worked by steam or other power or by hand, for agriculture, manufacture or industries of any kind, and all necessary parts and appliances for the erection or repair of such machinery"

in substitution of the following Tariff heading:—

"Machinery or appliances considered by the Governor-in-Council to be useful for the development of local manufactures or products or to be imported for the development or improvement of any business or manufacture or curing process carried on by or belonging to the importer."

(C. 5,589.)

* For regulations in force during the 1913-4 season, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th July, 1913 (p. 144), and for the 19th February, 1914 (pp. 473-7).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 22nd June contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on gold and silver wares, precious stones, &c. This Tariff was to come into operation on the 1st July, and is to remain in force until the 31st December next, or until denunciation.

Valuation Tariff for Gold and Silver Wares, Precious Stones, &c.

[Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent. £ E 1 = 1,000 *millièmes* = £1 0s. 6d.]

Articles.	Valuation.
Articles of silver, European	Kilog. 7'000
Articles of silver, Indian, from Tripoli, Syria, and Turkey ...	" 5'000
Articles of gold of 18 carats fineness or above, and articles of platinum	" 55'000
Articles of gold of 14 carats fineness	" 45'000
Articles of gold of 12 carats fineness, and platinum in bars ...	" 36'000
Articles of gold of 11 carats fineness and less	" 25'000
Chains, common purses (mesh), and chain-like bracelets:	
Of gold, without stones, of 18 carats fineness	" 39'000
Of gold, without stones, of 14 carats fineness	" 32'500
Of gold, without stones, of 12 carats fineness	" 26'000
Brilliant and emeralds, mounted	Carat 1'500
Brilliant and emeralds, on paper	" 0'500
Rose diamonds, mounted	" 0'750
Rose diamonds, on paper	" 0'500
Opals, turquoises, and chrysolites	{ Metcal of { 0'800
Fine pearls	" 1'200
Rubies and sapphires, mounted	Carat 0'500
Rubies and sapphires, on paper	" 0'250
Gold watches	Each 2'000
<p><i>Note.</i>—Gold watches mounted in precious stones are subject to duty in respect of both categories.</p>	
Silver watches	" 0'600
Watches of nickel or any other metal, including those silvered or gilt	" 0'120
Watches of metal, plated with gold	" 0'750
<p>Non-precious stones, and waste of precious stones having no commercial value pay the duties leviable on gold or silver, as the case may be.</p>	
<p>Enamelled wares are dutiable according to the class to which they belong.</p>	

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains a detailed Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on wood of European and American origin, which was to come into force on the 22nd June and is to remain in operation until the 21st September, or until denunciation. It may be consulted by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The same issue also contains a notice to the effect that from the 16th June to the 15th August, or until further notice, Burma rice will be valued at 815 *millièmes* (16s. 8½d.), Saigon rice at 780 *millièmes* (16s.), and Siam garden rice, No. 1, at 915 *millièmes* (18s. 9d.) per sack of 2 cwt. net in each case.

Revised Valuation Tariff for Rice.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in accordance with a Russian Customs Circular of the 23rd May, 5th June, *hemmed tarpaulins* are dutiable on importation into Russia under No. 194 of the Russian Customs Tariff (*i.e.*, at the rate of 33 copecks per funt, or about 9½d. per pound) without any additional duty in respect of the hem. The surtax of 10 per cent. prescribed in respect of hemming by Note No. 8 of the "Notes to Tariff Nos. 183-209," applies only to hemmed handkerchiefs, tablecloths, curtains and similar goods. (15,608.)

FINLAND.

With reference to the notice at pages 31-32 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Bill providing for the imposition of Customs duties on grain and flour imported into Finland from foreign countries was passed by the Council of the Empire on the 9th 22nd June in the form in which it left the Duma. (C. 5,490.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 17th June contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 16th June, which determines as follows the quantities of beans, livestock, game, poultry, and frozen meat of Tunisian origin, which may under certain conditions* be imported from Tunis into France, free of Customs duty, between the 1st June, 1914, and the 31st May, 1915:—

Beans	8,000,000 kilograms.
Live stock—	
Horses	1,300 head.
Asses and mules	1,300 ..
Oxen	24,000 ..
Sheep	50,000 ..
Goats	1,000 ..
Pigs... ..	5,000 ..
Game, alive or dead—	
Wild boar, turtle, &c.	1,500 kilograms.
Poultry	8,000 ..
Frozen meat—	
Oxen	100 metric tons of meat, equivalent to 1,000 head.
Pigs... ..	140 metric tons of meat, equivalent to 2,000 pigs.

* To obtain the benefit of duty-free admission the goods must be imported direct (*i.e.*, without calling at any intermediate port) in a French ship, and must be accompanied by properly authenticated certificates of origin.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

The Decree also fixes at 10,000,000 francs the total value of goods of Tunisian origin, other than those specified above, which may be imported into France during the same period on payment of the lowest rates of duty leviable on similar foreign products.

ITALY.

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

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

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutyable.	Rate of Duty.
Complex apparatus for lubricating machinery, consisting of a filter for purifying the oil, a refrigerator into which the oil is passed to be cooled, and a pump which extracts the oil from the refrigerator and disperses it to the parts to be lubricated—		Lire ct. <i>Per 100 kilogs.</i>
The pump	310 ^a	10 00
The filter and the refrigerator	315	18 00
Bodies (<i>casse o navicelle</i>) for aeroplanes, consisting of a framework of wood covered with cloth and aluminium, which contains two small leather seats with aluminium backs, the receptacle for the motor spirit, and the steering gear, and having, on the outside, two bolts on which the wings are to be attached—weighing less than 500 kilogs.	329 ^a	<i>Each.</i> 200 00
Yolk of egg mixed with fecula, desiccated and reduced to a farinaceous state, in which the fecula is present in such a quantity that it cannot be regarded as an impurity	386	<i>Per 100 kilogs.</i> 6 00
Sheets of iron, of rectangular form, of a thickness of less than 1½ mm., coated with brass on one side and lightly coppered on the other	280 ^b (2)	18 00
Booklets made of light and thin sheets of paper, merely sewn, destined to be used as holders of gold or silver leaf	256	70 00
Mixture of liquid glucose with chloride of magnesium, known commercially as “artificial glycerine”	19 ^a	30 00*

* In addition to Customs duty at the rate of 30 lire per 100 kilogs., there is leviable the internal manufacturing tax at the rate of 20 lire per 100 kilogs.

(C. 5,382.)

**NEW GREEK TERRITORIES (AEGEAN ISLANDS,
SAMOS AND CRETE).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, in virtue of a Greek Royal Decree, dated the 10th June, the provisions of Nos. 147, 148, and 149 of the Greek Customs Tariff (duties on liqueurs and other spirituous liquors) are to be enforced in the Aegean Islands,

**Decree respecting
Duties on
Imported Spirits.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NEW GREEK TERRITORIES (AEGEAN ISLANDS, SAMOS, AND CRETE)—continued.

Samos and Crete from the 14th July in place of the existing regulations respecting the taxation of imported spirits and liqueurs.

[*Note.*—The Greek Customs duties on spirits and liqueurs have already been enforced in Macedonia and Epirus. The duties in question are set out in the notice at page 292 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th January last.] (C. 5,550.)

NEW GREEK TERRITORIES (MACEDONIA, EPIRUS AND AEGEAN ISLANDS).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that, in virtue of a Greek Royal Decree, Articles 3 and 4 of the Greek Law No. 3,507, of the 31st December, 1909, concerning the duties on malt and beer, are to be applied in Macedonia, Epirus and the Aegean Islands from the 14th July.

[*Note.*—By the above-mentioned Law the import duties on malt and beer imported into Greece were fixed as follows:—

Tariff No.	Rate of Duty.		
	Dr.	lep.	
20b. Roasted barley (malt)	100	130	50
146. Beer:—			
(a) In casks or receptacles other than bottles ... ..	..	123	25
(b) In bottles of any capacity ... ..	..	159	50]

(C. 5,550.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A Circular of the United States Treasury Department, dated the 13th June (T.D. 34542), publishes for the information and guidance of officers of the Customs the following Executive Order, dated the 28th May, amending the United States Consular Regulations of 1896:—

**Amendment of
Consular Regulations.**

EXECUTIVE ORDER.

Paragraphs 663 to 671, 686, 687, and 692 of the Consular Regulations of 1896 are hereby amended to read as follows:

PARAGRAPH 663.

Consolidating invoices.—Merchandise purchased or agreed to be purchased for export to the United States must not be included in the same invoice with merchandise obtained otherwise than by purchase or agreement of purchase.

An invoice shall include only one shipment of merchandise from the same consignor to the same consignee. Merchandise shipped to different consignees must not be included in the same invoice, but

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

merchandise purchased or agreed to be purchased in the United States and shipped to a branch house or agent of the shipper for distribution or delivery to two or more ultimate consignees may be included in a single invoice.

Merchandise purchased or manufactured in different consular districts in the same country and assembled for shipment to one consignee in the same vessel may be included in one consular invoice at the point of shipment.

In such cases the certified invoice should have attached thereto the original bills or invoices, if there be any, or extracts therefrom, showing the price paid or to be paid for each purchase or consignment. (Paragraph W, Section 3, Act of 3rd October, 1913.)

PARAGRAPH 664.

Forms of invoice to be used.—The shipper's declaration upon invoices of merchandise shipped in pursuance of a purchase or an agreement of purchase differs materially from the shipper's declaration on merchandise shipped otherwise than by purchase or agreement for its purchase. Two forms of declaration have therefore been prescribed for the use of the shipper:

1. The declaration to be endorsed upon invoices of merchandise which has been shipped in pursuance of a purchase or an agreement to purchase. (Form No. 138.)
2. The declaration to be made on the shipment of merchandise otherwise than by purchase or agreement for its purchase. (Form No. 139.)

Merchandise must be invoiced upon the purchase form of invoice (Form No. 138) when the price or amount to be paid or remitted therefor is fixed and determined at the time of or prior to the shipment of the merchandise, whether or not the merchandise is shipped directly to the purchaser or is shipped to an agent of the seller or to the seller's branch house in the United States for delivery. Such invoice must show the price paid or agreed to be paid for the merchandise, whether constituting the price for the merchandise delivered in the United States or otherwise. The shipper may, however, indicate upon his invoice, by marginal notations, in parallel columns, or otherwise, what he considers to be the market value of such merchandise in the principal markets of the country from which it is exported at the time of exportation.

Consuls should satisfy themselves that the proper form of invoice is used, and may, if necessary, require documentary evidence of the nature of the transaction.

PARAGRAPH 665.

In what currency stated.—If the merchandise has been purchased or agreed to be purchased for export to the United States, the invoice must be made out in the currency paid or agreed to be paid therefor.

If the merchandise is consigned for sale in the United States and is not shipped pursuant to a contract of purchase, the invoice must state the market value in the standard coin currency of the country from

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

which the merchandise is exported, although a depreciated currency may be in circulation there. (See Article 692.)

PARAGRAPH 666.

Description of goods.—The invoice must contain a correct description of the merchandise, using in each item the name, if any, by which the particular variety is known to the trade in the country of production or exportation. The description should show its kind, quality, component parts, and such other characteristics as will enable a person not an expert to identify the merchandise as it is sold in the foreign market and will assist consular and appraising officers in detecting any departure from the actual market value thereof. (Treasury Decisions Nos. 9705, 10608, 13005, 14530, 14686.)

The contents and value of the case or package must be separately specified on the invoice. Attached to or included in the invoice must be a statement for statistical purposes specifying the merchandise in the terms of the detailed list or enumeration prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce, as required by Paragraph F of Section III., Act of 3rd October, 1913.* This specification must show the total quantity and value of each kind of article included in the invoice.

Vague and misleading specifications should be avoided, and if insisted upon should be the occasion for a special inquiry and report by the consul. Such specifications may result in expensive complications to the importer and delay the passing of the goods through the customs. Invoices must express the quantities of the merchandise in weights and measures of the country of exportation, and may be made out in English or in the language of that country. (Treasury Decisions Nos. 13222, 16447, 22902.)

PARAGRAPH 667.

Invoices to be signed.—If the merchandise is shipped in pursuance of a purchase or agreement to purchase, the invoice must be signed by the seller or purchaser, or by his duly authorised agent. If it is shipped on consignment for sale or otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for its purchase, the invoice must be signed by the manufacturer or owner, or by his duly authorised agent.

The signature may be affixed to the invoice at the shipper's place of business, at the consular office, or elsewhere. (Paragraph C, Section III., Act of 3rd October, 1913; T. D. 16380.)

PARAGRAPH 668.

Shipper's declaration.—At or before the shipment of the merchandise the invoice must be produced (in person or through the mails or by messenger) to the consular officer of the United States for the consular district in which the merchandise was manufactured, purchased or agreed to be purchased, or assembled for shipment, as the case may be, for export to the United States; and shall have

* A copy of the list here referred to may be seen, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London. E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

indorsed thereon when so produced, if shipped in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for purchase, a declaration signed by the purchaser, seller, or the duly authorised agent of either of them, in the following form.

FORM 138.

Declaration to be indorsed on the invoice and signed by the purchaser or seller or by the duly authorised agent of either, where merchandise has been actually purchased or agreed to be purchased.

I, of do solemnly and truly declare that I am the.....

(purchaser or seller or agent of purchaser or seller)of the merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described;

that the said invoice is in all respects correct and true, and was made at the place named therein whence the said merchandise is to be exported to the United States of America; that said invoice contains a true and full statement of the time when, the place where, and the person from whom the same was purchased or agreed to be purchased, and the actual cost thereof, price actually paid or to be paid therefor; and all charges thereon; that no discounts or commissions are contained in said invoice but such as have been actually allowed thereon; that all drawbacks or bounties received or to be received are shown therein; that no different invoice of the merchandise has been or will be furnished to anyone, and that the currency in which the invoice is made out is that which was actually paid or to be paid for the said merchandise.

I further declare.....

I further declare that it is intended to make entry of said merchandise at the port of in the United States of America.

Dated at.....the.....day of....., 19...

If the merchandise is shipped on consignment otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for purchase the declaration shall be signed by the manufacturer or owner or the duly authorized agent of either of them in the following form :

FORM 139.

Declaration to be indorsed on the invoice and signed by the manufacturer or owner or the duly authorized agent of such manufacturer or owner, where merchandise is consigned for sale in the United States, or shipped otherwise than in pursuance of a purchase or agreement for its purchase.

I, of do solemnly and truly declare that I am the (1).....of the merchandise in the within invoice mentioned and described; that the said invoice is in all respects correct and true, and was made at (2)whence said merchandise is to be exported to the United States, that said invoice contains the actual market value

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

or wholesale price of the said merchandise at the date hereof in the principal market of (3); that said actual market value is the price at which the merchandise described in the invoice is freely offered for sale to all purchasers in said markets, and that it is the price which I would have received, and was willing to receive, for such merchandise sold in the ordinary course of trade in the usual wholesale quantities, and that it includes all charges thereon and the actual quantity thereof, and that no different invoice of the merchandise mentioned in the said invoice has been or will be furnished to anyone.

I further declare.....

And I further declare that it is intended to make entry of said merchandise at the port of, in the United States of America.

(1) Manufacturer or owner.

(2) Name the place from which the merchandise is to be exported to the United States.

(3) Name the country from whence exported.

PARAGRAPH 669.

Invoice specifications. Goods purchased or agreed to be purchased.
(Form 138.)

The invoice must set forth the sale price and separately specify all charges and whether or not included in the sale price.

The charges to be specified shall include :

1. Insurance; commissions; brokerage; inland freight; packing charges, including boxing, tilloting, cartons, packing, and similar charges.

2. The amount of all duties remitted, drawback or bounties received or to be received upon the exportation of the goods.

3. When it is impracticable for the shippers to specify any of such charges because unascertained at the time of shipment, to be paid by the consignee, or for other reasons, such charges may be omitted and the cause of the omission stated.

Goods shipped otherwise than on purchase or agreement to purchase.
(Form 139.)

The invoice must set forth the actual market value in the usual wholesale quantities in the principal markets of the country of exportation at the time of exportation in their condition packed ready for shipment, and shall include or separately specify the cost of inland freight, if any, and packing charges, including boxing, tilloting, cartons, packing, and similar charges.

PARAGRAPH 686.

Consular notations.—If, on examination of the invoice, the consul shall be of the opinion that any of the prices or values therein stated are incorrect or are less than the true market value of the

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

merchandise, he shall state the correct prices or values under the heading "Consular notations."

Even when the price of merchandise purchased or agreed to be purchased for export is correctly stated in the invoice, the consul should note on the duplicate and triplicate invoices any difference between the price paid and the market value as sold for consumption in the country of exportation in the usual wholesale quantities.

The consul should also state the amount of any duty, internal revenue, or excise tax remitted or drawback allowed on the exportation of the merchandise.

PARAGRAPH 687.

Explanation of notations.—The consul should, in general, explain and justify his notations on the invoice in a letter to the collector of customs at the port of entry, which letter may be either attached to the triplicate copy of the invoice or sent separately. (T. D. 12283.) The appraiser shall inform the consul of the return of value made by him on any invoice bearing consular notations of value.

The consul is to be directly notified in all cases where the invoice values are advanced on appraisement. (T. D. 16867.)

PARAGRAPH 692.

Currency certificates.—The price of merchandise obtained by purchase or shipped pursuant to an agreement of purchase must be stated in the currency actually paid or agreed to be paid therefor; and when the currency paid or agreed to be paid is depreciated, a currency certificate (Form No. 144) must be attached to the invoice showing the percentage of depreciation as compared with the corresponding standard coin currency and the value in such standard coin currency of the total amount of the depreciated currency paid for merchandise included in the invoice. (Rev. Stat., Sec. 2903; T. D., 14287, 17252.) This certificate should show, not the value of the depreciated currency in money of account of the United States, but its value in the terms of the standard coin currency in comparison with which the currency used in the purchase is depreciated. (T. D. 11314, 12399, 14167, 17170.)

In the assessment of duty the currency of the invoice is reduced to the money of account of the United States upon the basis of the values of foreign coins at the date of shipment, as proclaimed by the Secretary of the Treasury for the 1st day of January, April, July, and October of each year. (Tariff of 1894, Sec. 25; T. D. 16921.) The date of the consular certification of any invoice shall, for the purposes of this section, be considered the date of exportation. (Tariff of 1894, Sec. 25.) In the absence of a currency certificate no allowance will be made for depreciated currency. (T. D. 15435.)

When an invoice is certified by a consul of a nation at the time in amity with the United States, or by two respectable merchants, as provided by Section 2844, Revised Statutes, the currency certificate required by Section 2903, Revised Statutes, may be issued by the foreign consul or the two respectable merchants who certify the invoice.

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

For statistical purposes currency certificates are required for all invoices of merchandise purchased and paid for in depreciated currency, without regard to the dutiable or non-dutiable character of the merchandise. (T. D. 14287. T. D. 23735.)

Paragraphs 670 and 671 are revoked.

These amendments are to become effective July 1, 1914.

(C. 5,435.)

A Circular of the United States Treasury Department dated the 5th June (T.D. 34509) calls attention to the appended regulations relative to the marking of the quantity of food in package form, issued under section 3 of the United States Food and Drugs Act of June 30th, 1906, as amended by the Act of March 3rd, 1913.

The Circular adds that the amendment, while effective from and after its passage, provides that no penalty of fine, imprisonment, or confiscation shall be enforced for any violation of its provision as to domestic products prepared or foreign products imported prior to 18 months after its passage.

FOOD INSPECTION DECISION No. 154.*Regulation of marking the quantity of food in package form.*

Under section 3 of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906 (34 Stat. L., pp. 768-772), as amended by the Act of March 3, 1913, entitled, "An Act to amend section eight of an Act entitled 'An Act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes,' approved June 30, 1906" (37 Stat. L., p. 732). Regulation 29 of the Rules and Regulations for the Enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:—

STATEMENT OF WEIGHT, MEASURE, OR COUNT.

[Section 3, paragraph 3, under "Food," as amended by Act of March 3, 1913.]

(a) Except as otherwise provided by this regulation, the quantity of the contents, in all cases of food, if in package form, must be plainly and conspicuously marked, in terms of weight, measure, or numerical count, on the outside of the covering or container usually delivered to consumers.

(b) The quantity of the contents so marked shall be the amount of food in the package.

(c) The statement of the quantity of the contents shall be plain and conspicuous, shall not be a part of or obscured by any legend or design, and shall be so placed and in such characters as to be readily seen and clearly legible when the size of the package and the circumstances under which it is ordinarily examined by purchasers or consumers are taken into consideration.

(d) If the quantity of the contents be stated by weight or measure, it shall be marked in terms of the largest unit contained in the package; for example, if the package contain a pound, or pounds, and the fraction of a pound, the contents shall be expressed in terms of pounds and fractions thereof; or of pounds and ounces, and not merely in ounces.

(e) Statements of weight shall be in terms of avoirdupois pounds and ounces; statements of liquid measure shall be in terms of the United States gallon of 231 cubic inches and its customary subdivisions, *i.e.*, in gallons, quarts, pints, or fluid ounces, and shall express the volume of the liquid at 68° F. (20° C.); and statements of dry measure shall be in terms of the United States standard bushel of 2,150.42 cubic inches and its customary subdivisions, *i.e.*, in bushels, half bushels, pecks, quarts pints, or half pints: *Provided*, That, by like method, such statements may be in terms of metric weight or measure.

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

(f) The quantity of solids shall be stated in terms of weight and of liquids in terms of measure, except that in case of an article in respect to which there exists a definite trade custom otherwise, the statement may be in terms of weight or measure in accordance with such custom. The quantity of viscous or semi-solid foods, or of mixtures of solids and liquids, may be stated either by weight or measure, but the statement shall be definite and shall indicate whether the quantity is expressed in terms of weight or measure, as, for example, "weight, 12 oz.," or "12 oz. avoirdupois"; "volume, 12 ounces," or "12 fluid ounces."

(g) The quantity of the contents shall be stated in terms of weight or measure unless the package be marked by numerical count and such numerical count gives accurate information as to the quantity of the food in the package.

(h) The quantity of the contents may be stated in terms of minimum weight, minimum measure, or minimum count, for example, "minimum weight 16 oz.," "minimum volume 1 gallon," or "not less than 4 oz.,"; but in such case the statement must approximate the actual quantity and there shall be no tolerance below the stated minimum.

(i) The following tolerances and variations from the quantity of the contents marked on the package shall be allowed:

(1) Discrepancies due exclusively to errors in weighing, measuring, or counting which occur in packing conducted in compliance with good commercial practice.

(2) Discrepancies due exclusively to differences in the capacity of bottles and similar containers resulting solely from unavoidable difficulties in manufacturing such bottles or containers so as to be of uniform capacity: *Provided*, That no greater tolerance shall be allowed in case of bottles or similar containers which, because of their design, cannot be made of approximate uniform capacity than is allowed in case of bottles or similar containers which can be manufactured so as to be of approximate uniform capacity.

(3) Discrepancies in weight or measure, due exclusively to differences in atmospheric conditions in various places, and which unavoidably result from the ordinary and customary exposure of the packages to evaporation or to the absorption of water.

Discrepancies under classes (1) and (2) of this paragraph shall be as often above as below the marked quantity. The reasonableness of discrepancies under class (3) of this paragraph will be determined on the facts in each case.

(j) A package containing two avoirdupois ounces of food or less is "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of weight.

(k) A package containing one fluid ounce of food or less is "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of measure.

(l) When a package is not required by paragraph (g) to be marked in terms of either weight or measure, and the units of food therein are six or less, it shall, for the purpose of this regulation, be deemed "small" and shall be exempt from marking in terms of numerical count.

(C. 5,435.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a decision (T.D. 34467) of the Board of General Appraisers, New York, with regard to the interpretation of the following proviso to paragraph 627 of the United States Tariff Act:—

**Coverings of
Tea.—Packages
of less than Five
Pounds.**

"The cans, boxes, or other containers of tea packed in packages of less than five pounds each shall be dutiable at the rate chargeable thereon if imported empty."

The case before the Board of Appraisers related to the immediate coverings of tea in packages of less than five pounds, the packages being either of paper, cardboard, tinfoil, or of cardboard and tin combined, and all contained in an outer package of tin. The Collector assessed duty upon the packages in which the tea was contained at the rate of duty which would have been chargeable thereon if they had been imported empty, but did not assess duty upon the larger tin boxes in which the small packages were packed. The importer protested, contending that the proviso to paragraph 627 of the Tariff was intended

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.

to make dutiable *tin cans* in which packages of tea of less than five pounds are packed, rather than the *immediate coverings of the tea*. The Board of General Appraisers overruled this protest. They added that the question as to whether the *tin cans*, the outside packages in which the smaller packages were packed, were not *also* made dutiable by the proviso, *as well as* the immediate coverings of the smaller packages, was not raised by the protest. No decision was therefore given on that question. (C. 5,435.)

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

**Customs
Decisions.**

1. *Rulings of the United States Treasury Department.*

Horn strips, polished, with the ends rounded and drilled, are dutiable under paragraph 368 of the Tariff, at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem*. (T. D. 34535.)

Impurities in flax-seed.—Flax-seed and screenings mingled therewith, if the screenings are of a commercial value, are dutiable separately under the Act, the flax-seed at the rate of 20 cents per bushel under paragraph 212, and the screenings at the rate of 10 per cent. *ad valorem*, as a non-enumerated unmanufactured article, under paragraph 385. (T.D. 34537.)

Cotton table covers woven and used in a manner similar to upholstery articles are dutiable under paragraph 258 of the Tariff, at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad valorem*. (T.D. 34538.)

Compasses with stem and ring attached, valued at more than 20 cents per dozen pieces, are dutiable under paragraph 356 of the Tariff, at the rate of 60 per cent. *ad valorem*. (T.D. 34539.)

Dogskin and goatskin rugs, robes, and other completed articles manufactured from dogskins and goatskins are dutiable at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem* under paragraph 348 of the Tariff. (T.D. 34544.)

2. *Decisions by the Board of General Appraisers.*

Second-hand jute bags, printed.—Second-hand jute bags upon which letters or figures have been stencilled or printed by the shipper who used the bags in the first instance, which printing decreases rather than increases the present value of the bags, are nevertheless excluded from paragraph 281 of the Tariff by the provisions "not dyed, coloured, stained, painted, printed, or bleached," and are properly dutiable at 35 per cent. *ad valorem* as manufactures of vegetable fibre (paragraph 284). (T.D. 34492.)

Silk hair nets.—Silk hair nets, which are designed to be worn by women on the head to keep the hair in position, are properly dutiable at the rate of 60 per cent. *ad valorem* under the provision in paragraph

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—*continued.*

358 of the Tariff for "nets . . . of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed," that provision being more specific than the provision in paragraph 317 for "articles of wearing apparel of every description . . . composed of silk or of which silk or silk and india rubber are the component materials of chief value, not specially provided for in this section."

Paragraph 358 of the Tariff provides for "nets, nettings, veils, veilings," and other articles "of whatever yarns, threads, or filaments composed." It is held that the provision for "nets" in that paragraph is not restricted to *materials* from which articles of wearing apparel may be fashioned, but includes silk hair nets designed to be worn by women on the head. (T.D. 34194.)

Metal-thread embroideries, galloons, ornaments and trimmings are dutiable under paragraph 358 of the Tariff, and not under paragraph 150. (T.D. 34547.) (C. 5,435.)

GUATEMALA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Guatemalan Government, dated May 14th, 1914, which provides that, for a period of six months from the 15th May, persons importing merchandise into the Republic shall have the right to pay in national currency, at the rate of exchange of the day, 25 per cent. of that proportion of the import duties which is required to be paid in gold.

[*Note.*—In accordance with the Decree of the 24th June, 1908, 50 per cent. of all import duties must be paid in American gold coin or in negotiable bills of like value, except in the case of the duties on agricultural implements, wheat, flour, salt meat, and cotton yarn for weaving, of which only 30 per cent. are payable in gold.]

VENEZUELA.

With reference to the notice at pages 705-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for 18th June respecting the importation of dynamite into Venezuela, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Venezuelan Ministerial Decree, dated the 4th June, 1914, which lays down definite regulations regarding the importation into, and the manufacture, storage, transport, &c. in the Republic, of explosives (other than common gunpowder). The translation of the Decree (which repeals all former regulations on the subject, including the Resolution of the 18th January, 1902) may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,457.)

EXCISE TARIFF CHANGES. SOUTHERN RHODESIA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa copy of an Ordinance to provide for an Excise duty on cigarettes made in Southern Rhodesia, and a corresponding Surtax on cigarettes imported for consumption therein, with effect from 1st August, 1914, as follows:—

Excise duty:—

On all cigarettes manufactured in Southern Rhodesia, whether made from tobacco grown or produced therein or from tobacco imported therein, or from a mixture of Rhodesian grown and imported tobaccos, an Excise duty—

For every one-half ounce net weight or fraction thereof... ½d.

Surtax on imports for consumption:—

On all cigarettes imported into Southern Rhodesia delivered for consumption therein, a Surtax (in addition to the duty payable under the Customs laws)—

For every one-half ounce net weight or fraction thereof... ½d.

The Surtax will be levied, collected and paid by means of stamps affixed in the manner prescribed by regulation to the tin, box, packet, or other immediate container of the cigarettes, and will be payable, whether or not Customs duty is leviable, on the first importation of such cigarettes into the Territory, or when they are cleared from a bonded warehouse.

The Board of Trade have also received a draft of the Regulations proposed to be issued under the above-mentioned "Cigarette Excise and Surtax Ordinance."

**Proposed
Regulations
under the
Cigarette Excise
and Surtax
Ordinance.**

In these Regulations it is proposed, *inter alia*, that cigarettes may be exempted from the provisions of the Ordinance when entered for removal on first importation, or from a bonded warehouse, to places outside the Territory in quantities of not

less than 1,000.

Cigarettes made in the Territory may be exempted from duty when removed to places outside the Territory.

A rebate of any excise duty or surtax which has been duly paid may be granted on Rhodesian-made or imported cigarettes removed in quantities of not less than 1,000 to places outside the Territory on production to the Controller of Customs of satisfactory proof of removal.

Stamps required to be affixed to containers of cigarettes may be purchased by importers from Collectors of Customs, Civil Commissioners, Postmasters or their deputies.

- (1) For the purpose of affixing to cigarettes on importation, or removal from the bonded warehouse, or
- (2) For the purpose of forwarding to manufacturers of repute oversea, so that such stamps may be affixed before importation.

(C. 5,430.)

*Excise Tariff Changes.***VENEZUELA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that in future the Venezuelan Government will supply cigarette paper direct to licensed manufacturers of cigarettes, each paper bearing an official stamp of $\frac{3}{4}$ centimo as excise tax, and that an excise tax of 5 bolivares per kilogramme, gross weight, will be levied on all cigarettes imported from abroad.

[*Note.*—The importation of cigarette paper, except by the Venezuelan Government, is prohibited. The excise tax on cigarettes referred to above is levied *in addition to* the import duty which, including the various surtaxes, amounts to 15.65 bolivares per kilogramme, gross weight.]

(C. 5,458.)
[Bolívar (100 centimos) = 9.6d.; kilogramme = 2.2046 lbs.]

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that a Bill has been laid before the Union Parliament proposing to authorise the Governor-General to levy such wharfage and light dues as he may from time to time fix for each harbour in the Union. The wharfage dues at present levied are to remain in force until altered by regulation under the present Act. (C. 5,429.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that, according to the "Birzheviya Wjedomosty" (St. Petersburg) of 31st May/13th June, the Department of Commercial Ports in the Ministry of Commerce and Industry is now completing a project for port construction which will involve an expenditure of 190,000,000 roubles (about £20,056,000), of which over £2,000,000 will be spent on port construction in the Pacific Ocean, and £740,000 on port construction in the White Sea. About £7,500,000 will be devoted to the deepening of the entrance to the ports of Rostov-on-Don, Taganrog, Azov, and other eastern ports of the Sea of Azov. It is also proposed to spend £530,000 on improvements at Akkerman, £1,000,000 at St. Petersburg, £317,000 at Reval, and £290,000 at Batoum.

A series of refuge-ports will be constructed along the Caucasus littoral of the Caspian Sea at an estimated cost of £740,000, and large sums will also be spent on a number of Baltic ports. In addition to the above, the Department is seeking authority to spend £740,000 on the construction of a canal at the mouth of the Danube, £211,000 for a quay at Nicolaiev, and £280,000 on Eupatoria Port.

Shipping and Transport.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

The Ministry for Commerce and Industry has decided to expend £370,000 on Sukhum Port, and £211,000 on the construction of wharves and enlarging the port at Gagri. These sums will be taken from the expenditure of £9,500,000 authorised to be spent during the five years beginning with 1912 (see pp. 772-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th June last). (C. 5,512.)

With reference to the notices on p. 154 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th April last and pp. 358-9 of the issue of 13th November, 1913, relative to a projected railway over the main chain of the Caucasus, H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports that, according to the local press, the Council of Ministers has approved of a Government Bill dealing with this subject being laid before the Duma.

The Government engineers who made the surveys recommend two routes. The first is from Avtchali, on the Trans-Caucasian Trunk Railway, *viâ* the Arkhotsk Pass to Sliaptsovsk, on the Vladikavkaz main line. The other alternative, from Vladikavkaz to Tiflis, would be longer and more costly, and would more or less follow the Georgian military road. The cost of the first route is estimated at 101,523,983 roubles (about £10,716,000) and of the second at 104,216,312 roubles (about £11,000,000), exclusive of rolling stock and the electrification of the line, which is sure to be adopted in view of the abundant supply of water for hydro-electric purposes.

Without coming to any definite decision as to which route to adopt, the Minister for Ways of Communication asks for a grant in aid of the Vladikavkaz-Tiflis route in anticipation that it will be adopted as being more convenient in many respects.

It is stated that the route to be adopted will be dependent on the final decision of the Government as to the route which the proposed line from Moscow to Tiflis will follow when the contemplated scheme for linking up Vladikavkaz with the Central Russian Railway direct through Tsaritsin is decided upon. (C.I.B. 14,956.)

NETHERLANDS. EGYPT.

H.M. Consul-General at Rotterdam (Mr. E. G. B. Maxse, C.M.G.) reports that the Bergen Line of the Furness Maritime and Armament Agency intends to start a monthly service of steamers next August from Rotterdam to Alexandria *viâ* Antwerp. On the return voyage the steamers will call at Sfax, Tunis, Bône, Oran, and/or Algiers, according to the quantity of cargo shipped at each port.

H.M. Consul-General adds that the contracts which most of the Alexandria shipping agents have with the Mediterranean Syndicate expire on 1st January, 1915, and it is therefore considered advisable to start this service some time before that date, so that it may be well established before entering into competition with the lines belonging to the Syndicate. (M. 17,994.)

*Shipping and Transport.***FRANCE (ALGERIA).**

H.M. Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. B. Cave, C.B.) reports that the new railway from Biskra to Touggourt was recently opened, the French Minister of War and the Minister of Finance being present at the ceremony. The line is of metre gauge, and is 131 miles long. (C. 5,122.)

COLOMBIA.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Bogotá reports that the long-standing proposal for the opening of the Bocas de Ceniza at the mouth of the River Magdalena (see pp. 516-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 16th December, 1909) has been carried a step nearer to realisation by the publication of a contract between the Colombian Government and a German company for the carrying out of the survey and the preparation of plans for the work. (C. 5,386.)

CHILE.

H.M. Legation at Santiago writes that the Commission appointed to report on the proposed railway from Santiago to Valparaiso *via* Casa Blanca, has advised the construction of an electric railway of the same gauge as the State line now connecting the capital with Valparaiso (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th March, 1913, p. 602). The Commission further proposes the construction of branch lines to Melipilla and Talagante, thus linking the line with the Central and Southern State systems.

It is suggested that the former proposals for the electrification of the present steam railway system should be abandoned for the time, and the £2,300,000 intended for this undertaking could then be utilised in the construction of the proposed new line. (C. 5,447.)

JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The most interesting feature of the year on the Pacific was the arrival of the two new Canadian Pacific Railway vessels, the "Empress of Russia" and the "Empress of Asia." These ships have shortened the journey between Yokohama and Vancouver by three days, and in view of this great saving of time they have succeeded in attracting a large proportion of cargo and passenger traffic.

Several other lines have appeared on the Pacific during the year, namely, the Hamburg-America, the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, and the Indra. They have apparently commenced business on

Shipping and Transport.

JAPAN—*continued.*

that ocean with a view to anticipating the changed conditions which will occur when the Panama Canal is opened. The large shipments of wheat from America to Japan attracted a good many tramp steamers to the Pacific.

There have been no changes of any importance on the European or Australian routes, but, as regards the former, competition between the Conference lines and the Rickmers Company had the effect of reducing freight rates from Europe to Japan on many articles (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 14th May, p. 411).

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A formal investigation was held at Portsmouth on 16th to 20th June

Enquiry under into the circumstances attending the explosion of
Boiler Explosions a steam boiler used for heating and domestic
Acts. purposes, which occurred on a pier at Southsea
on 20th February, 1913. The Commissioners found that the explosion was caused by steam, and was due to the fact that a $1\frac{1}{2}$ in. safety valve had been fixed to the boiler instead of one of at least 2 ins., and they considered that proper and sufficient instructions were not given by the owners for the management of the boiler. Those found responsible were ordered to pay sums amounting to £100 towards the cost of the investigation.

(M. 7,321/13.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Lyons (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) reports that a coal seam has been discovered some 1,500 feet below the surface near Mions, about nine miles east of Lyons.

Reported Coal This seam is supposed to be the eastern continuation
Discovery near of the great coal bed of the Loire, which,
Lyons. despite much shaft sinking, has not hitherto been found further east than Communay, on the left bank of the Rhône. This discovery has given a great impetus to shaft sinking in search of coal in the neighbourhood of Lyons, and several mining companies of the Loire basin are engaged in operations in the western part of the Department of the Loire.

(C. 5,280.)

SPAIN.

H.M. Consul at Bilbao (Mr. A. M. Madden, C.M.G.) reports an announcement in the local press to the effect that petroleum has been discovered near Torrelavega, some seventeen miles from Santander, by a firm of chemical manufacturers when boring for salt on

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

new ground. The petroleum is reported to be of first-class quality, and the finders have lodged an application for mining rights over about 5,000 acres of land. (C.I.B. 14,964.)

The British Vice-Consul at Barcelona (Mr. G. M. Loly) reports that extensive deposits of sulphate of potassium and carbonate of potassium have been discovered near Cordona (40 miles north-west of Barcelona) as a result of investigations which have been carried out by important Belgian, Spanish, and German groups. The deposits are of great thickness and begin about 200 feet below the surface. A Belgian company has paid £20,000 for a three months' option on the bulk of these deposits. Many claims for mining rights have been made to the Government, and the German Potash Syndicate has applied for large mining concessions; none, however, have yet been granted. (C. 5,377.)

ITALY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 1st July states that it is estimated that the sales of the Italian Steel Works Union during the first half of 1914 will be about 30,000 metric tons less than those of the corresponding period of last year. The present position of Italy's iron market is unsatisfactory and the building trade is in a critical condition. The profits of the Union for the half-year should not have suffered much, if at all, as the cost of coal and the freight rates have declined.

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to the local press, 72,379,000 lbs. of aluminium were used in the United States during 1913, as compared with 65,607,000 lbs. in the previous year. The tremendous increase in the use of this metal is shown by the fact that the average consumption for the last ten years was only 32,900,000 lbs., whilst the total production in 1884 was only 150 lbs.

Aluminium is now being employed on a larger scale in the construction of welded tanks, cooking vats, and vessels used by brewers, preserve manufacturers and fat recoverers, and in industries where a metal is required which will conduct heat, will not corrode, and is not poisonous. Its use is also increasing as a conductor for long-distance electric power transmission. (C. 5,248.)

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913, which will shortly be issued :—

The United Kingdom remains well at the head of the list of countries supplying machinery to Japan, but her share has **Machinery Trade.** not advanced so much as that of Germany, the rates of increase being 20 and 30 per cent. respectively. Cotton spinning machinery, with an advance from £144,000 to £191,000, is largely accountable for the gain made by the United Kingdom, while the growth in the sales of German machinery is more general, but is chiefly ascribable to electrical machinery. In looms and tissue finishing machines both countries registered considerable increases—the United Kingdom from £61,000 to £106,000, and Germany from £23,000 to £41,000. On the other hand, in the case of machine tools, the United Kingdom, United States and Germany, which share the trade between them, all suffered large decreases. Germany retained her commanding position in the supply of water turbines, and was successful in obtaining important orders for some large cranes and two or three big gas-engines.

Although Japan still imports machinery in such large quantities, it is interesting to note that there has been solid development on the part of Japanese machinery makers. In the case of gas plant for lighting and power the development has been quite remarkable. Japanese firms are making suction producers, gas engines, and retort furnaces, and are building complete gas works. Practically all the appliances required by gas companies are now made in Japan, including meters, stoves, burners, lamps, glassware, mantles, &c. The above are being produced by a number of factories on a very large scale; they are somewhat inferior, lighter and cheaper than imported goods, but they suit the market, and the cost of freight and duty make it quite impossible for foreign goods to compete with them.

There was a slight increase in the motor car trade, although the **Imports of** development did not prove as much as might have been expected. The American makers of cheap cars conducted a very active advertising campaign in Japan, and it is not surprising, therefore, to find that they head the list.

One interesting feature of the year was that some of the raw silk dealers who made money in silk proceeded to invest it in small garages in Tokio, with two or three cars in each, but as the chauffeurs are almost as inexperienced as the owners, it is thought that this form of speculation will not prove as profitable as it is fashionable.

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

The following table shows the value of the imports of motor cars and parts into Japan from various countries during 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison :—

From	Motor Cars.		Motor Car Parts.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
	£	£	£	£
United Kingdom	14,300	18,100	8,000	8,200
United States	31,300	29,400	20,200	20,300
Germany	3,800	8,100	2,600	11,000
France	1,800	2,600	2,600	4,100
Other countries	1,500	3,600	5,000	8,000
Total	52,700	61,800	38,400	51,600

The value of the imports of motor cycles was only £6,900 in 1913 as compared with £9,800 in the previous year. The imports from the United Kingdom diminished by £3,800, whilst those from the United States and other countries increased.

The business in ordinary cycles continues to be fairly satisfactory. The imports for the year were 14,870 complete cycles, valued at £85,000, which shows very little change as compared with 1912. In cycle parts, also, the total remains about the same as in the previous year, namely £238,000, but whereas tyres are beginning to feel the competition of the domestic industry, other parts show a fair increase. This trade continues to be almost entirely British. Cycles from the United Kingdom numbered 13,400 valued at £69,000, compared with 14,300 valued at £70,000 in 1912, while the value of parts other than tyres imported from the United Kingdom was £92,000, most of the balance coming from Germany; 95 per cent. of the tyres imported came from the United Kingdom.

An interesting export which is quite new, and of which very little is known, is that of acid clay, which is a kind of Fuller's earth. Large deposits of it have been found in Echigo Province, and it is hoped, when properly tested, that it will prove a dangerous competitor to the article known as "Floridin," which is said to be shipped to Europe in quantities of about 2,500 tons a month from Florida. Its chief use is for bleaching all sorts of oils and taking the discoloration out of them. The price ranges about £3 per ton f.o.b. Yokohama, and some 1,000 tons a month could be obtained if necessary.

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 4th July, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	34s.	4d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	24s.	6d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	19s.	9d.

For further particulars see p. 137.

A statement is published on p. 138 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 4th July, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

Imports of Agricultural Produce.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 2nd July, 1914, was 54,888 (including 131 bales British West Indian, 162 bales British West African, 107 bales British East African, and 223 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-seven weeks ended 2nd July was 2,558,074 (including 6,042 bales British West Indian, 8,578 bales British West African, 17,089 bales British East African, and 2,195 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 2nd July was 3,140, and during the twenty-seven weeks, 251,049.

For further details see p. 137.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and six months ended June, 1914, will be found on p. 136.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is informed by the South African Trades Commissioner in London that, according to cable information received from the Union Department of Agriculture, the standard maize grades for next season are the same as those in force during the year 1912, a list of which, as published in the "Union Gazette" of 13th February, 1912, may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,634/14; C. 8 434 13.)

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of March, and the three months ended March, 1913 and 1914, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

Rubber Exports in March.

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

To	March, 1913.	March, 1914.	Jan.—Mar., 1913.	Jan.—Mar., 1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	939,889	1,261,348	3,080,443	4,867,252
United States	476,285	870,446	2,153,512	1,881,526
Other countries	496,009	800,273	1,011,564	2,436,497
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	1,912,183	2,932,067	6,245,519	9,185,275

FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

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

	1913.	1914.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
June	2,005	2,306
January..June	10,481	13,850

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the "Pravitelstvennei Vyestnik" (St. Petersburg) of 8th/21st June publishes the following official figures of the estimated yield in 1914 of winter-sown crops in 62 Governments of European Russia:—Rye, 1,446,089,000 pouds from an area of 26,303,349 dessiatines; wheat, 493,527,000 pouds from an area of 6,746,119 dessiatines; and barley, 11,864,000 pouds from an area of 171,657 dessiatines.

1,000 pouds = 16 tons (about); dessiatine = 2.7 acres. (C I.B. 15,685.)

The British Vice-Consul at Nicolaiev (Mr. J. P. Bagge), writing under date 20th June, reports as follows regarding the condition of the grain crops in the Governments of Kherson, Kharkov, Poltava, Ekaterinoslav, Kiev and Taurida:—

**Grain Crop
Prospects in
South Russia.**

The prospects for winter wheat and rye are very good. At one time there was grave danger on account of drought but, recently, good rains have fallen everywhere.

Prospects for spring-sown barley are satisfactory, and the quality should be a fair average one. The quantity should be about equal to that of 1913. The earlier sowings in some districts have been severely affected by the drought, but the loss in these districts is

Agricultural and Forest Products.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

compensated for by the larger area sown this year. Summer wheat suffered to a marked extent from the drought, and prospects are bad. The area sown, however, was small. (C.I.B. 15,605.)

CUBA.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Havana reports that there are 3,464 acres of land under citrus fruit in the Isle of Pines, of which 3,088 acres are under grape-fruit, 333 acres are under oranges, and 43 acres are under lemons and limes. No statistics are available regarding the citrus fruit production of the Isle of Pines, but in 1911-12 the exports of oranges from the whole of Cuba amounted to 8,003,748 lbs., valued at £29,900, whilst 23,432 lbs. of lemons and limes, valued at £76, were also exported. Figures regarding grape-fruit are not available. (C.I.B. 14,954.)

BRAZIL. PERU. BOLIVIA.

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

—	Fine.	Medium.	Coarse.	Caucho.	Total.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
May, 1913—					
To United States ...	446,920	127,120	502,781	529,405	1,606,226
To Europe ...	761,451	80,870	241,996	635,608	1,719,925
Total ...	1,208,371	207,990	744,777	1,165,013	3,326,151
May, 1914—					
To United States ...	674,107	98,548	568,872	567,411	1,909,238
To Europe ...	664,536	48,987	143,041	676,031	1,532,595
Total ...	1,338,643	147,535	711,913	1,243,442	3,441,833

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

(C.I.B. 15,879.)

ARGENTINA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of samples of cotton grown in Argentina on the Government experimental farm and on a private estate, and also a sample of long stapled "Doughty" cotton. The samples may be inspected by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 15,305.)

MISCELLANEOUS.**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the "Bulletin of Laws" of the 16th/29th April published a Law prohibiting, in the Caspian Sea and its estuaries, the use of tackle of any kind or description furnished with baited hooks for purposes of fishing, or any fishing tackle whose principle is based on the catching of fish by hook. It is also prohibited to use set fishing lines, the hooks of which weigh less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds (about 54 lbs.) a thousand when new. The storage or sale of the above-described tackle or hooks along the shores or on the islands of the Caspian Sea is likewise prohibited.

(C. 5,288.)

With reference to the notice on pp. 601-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th June relative to the sanctioning of a Moscow City loan of 36,920,000 roubles (£3,897,000) at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for public works,

**Moscow City Loan
not taken up.**

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive-Bayley) reports that no serious offers were made for the loan, and it is considered that the present condition of the money market is unfavourable for its successful flotation. Under the circumstances the Moscow City Council has decided to issue short-time notes (say one year) to the value of 10,000,000 roubles (£1,056,000) to provide funds for necessary public works.

(C.I.B. 15,229.)

GERMANY.

With reference to notices which have appeared in the press relative to an agitation in Germany for the conversion of the match industry into a State monopoly, the following information on the subject has been received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade from a reliable source:—

The Imperial finance reform of 1909 introduced an excise tax upon matches which it was estimated would increase the price of a case of 1,000 boxes of wooden matches from between 80 and 130 marks to between 250 and 300 marks. A tax of 5 pfennige ($\frac{1}{2}$ d.) on every 20 wax vestas was also imposed, and any new factory, or any existing factory which increased its output above its average for the previous three years, had to pay a fine for the ensuing five years amounting to an increased tax on matches of 20 per cent.

This tax led to a greatly reduced demand for matches. All sorts of lighting appliances have been put upon the market, and consequently the match factories complain that their existence has become precarious, and that only some decisive step by the Government can save them from utter ruin. The idea of a Government monopoly is not new; the factories concerned are greatly in its favour because it would relieve them from all financial responsibility. Yet it is not at all likely that the Government will receive the request with favour, certainly not for some considerable time.

The latest suggestion coming from the match factories is to the effect that the sale of lighting appliances is to be "bound" in the

*Miscellaneous.***GERMANY**—*continued.*

same way as the sale of matches is bound at present (early in 1914 the participation was fixed at 40 per cent.). The manufacturers of the lighting appliances, who are naturally strongly opposed to the suggestion, replied that the whole campaign engineered by the match factories was deceptive, that at least one of the leading factories had been able to increase its dividends under the present system, and that the match industry was, as a matter of fact, benefiting from the law of 1909, which had put an end to a competition which had been threatening to become suicidal. (C.I.B. 14,885.)

Mark = 11·8d.

FRANCE.

With reference to the notice on p. 49 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" and to previous notices relative to the trouble in the French sardine industry, H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that, according to the local press, the syndicated canners have resolved to extend the lock-out to the entire coast of Finistère, commencing from 2nd July. Three firms who have no works elsewhere than in Finistère are to be allowed to purchase sardines as they may find best, and five firms have been expelled from the syndicate for not adhering to its decisions. (C.I.B. 15,522.)

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

The Acting British Consul at Saigon (Mr. F. G. Gorton) has forwarded a copy of the text (in French) of the new Stamp Act which came into force in French Indo-China on 1st June last. The Act deals chiefly with negotiable instruments and makes it compulsory for them to be stamped. It will also be compulsory in future for cheques, receipts, posters and handbills to bear a special Government stamp.

The text of the Act (in French) may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 5,376.)

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the value of the imports of merchandise into Argentina during the first three months, of 1914 was £19,030,000, as compared with £21,730,000 in the corresponding period of 1913. The [exports of merchandise were valued £24,390,000, as compared with £30,978,000. As regards imports, it should be remembered that the figures are based on the arbitrary valuations of the Customs tariff of values, which have been the same for both periods.

*Miscellaneous.***ARGENTINA**—*continued.*

The principal classes of imports during the three months ended 31st March, 1913 and 1914, were valued as follows :—

	Jan.-March, 1913.	Jan.-March, 1914.
	£	£
Agricultural implements, tools, seeds, &c. ...	337,000	204,000
Base metals (except iron) and manufactures of ...	632,000	547,000
Building materials of all kinds ...	1,913,000	1,429,000
Chemicals and pharmaceutical products ...	838,000	796,000
Coal ...	1,439,000	1,499,000
Colours and dyes ...	133,000	118,000
Earthenware, chinaware, and glass manufactures ...	223,000	238,000
Electrical goods ...	487,000	511,000
Foodstuffs ...	2,089,000	1,382,000
Iron and steel, and manufactures of ...	2,381,000	2,433,000
Leather and manufactures of ...	239,000	184,000
Oils and grease ...	952,000	913,000
Paper and manufactures of ...	462,000	507,000
Textiles ...	5,351,000	4,211,000
Vehicles of all kinds, including locomotives, rolling stock, railway material, &c. ...	1,907,000	1,943,000
Wines, spirits, &c. ...	663,000	508,000
Wood and manufactures of ...	487,000	418,000

(C. 5,453.)

SIAM.

H.M. Minister at Bangkok reports that there was a considerable revival in the foreign trade of Bangkok during 1913, the imports increasing by £1,429,197 and the exports by £2,707,827. The following table, supplied by the Siamese Customs Statistical Department, shows the value of the various classes of imports and exports during 1913, the figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison :—

	1912.	1913.
	£	£
IMPORTS—		
Wine, beer and spirits ...	121,053	142,163
Gold leaf ...	149,692	292,437
Opium ...	169,254	244,492
All other goods ...	4,981,106	6,120,533
Treasure ...	149,791	200,468
Total Imports ...	5,570,896	7,000,093
EXPORTS—		
Rice ...	5,024,648	7,716,874
Teak ...	430,791	408,146
All other goods ...	739,544	882,057
Goods re-exported ...	90,482	
Treasure ...	19,962	6,177
Total Exports ...	6,305,427	9,013,254

*Miscellaneous.***SIAM**—*continued.*

The advancing prosperity, attributable to a break in the series of poor rice crops of the past two or three years, received a considerable shock last December owing to the failure of the native Chino-Siam Bank. Though the semi-State Siam Commercial Bank was known to be adversely affected by the failure, serious disaster was averted by the promise of the Government to lend financial support to it. Considerable financial and commercial dislocation ensued, but after events have shown that those firms which conducted their business on sound lines will not suffer in the long run, whilst the market generally will be benefited by the disappearance of many unsound and unsubstantial dealers.

On the whole, there is now every reason to anticipate that the present year will show a continuation of that prosperity and improvement which was shown by the returns for 1913. (C. 5,081.)

JAPAN.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) on the trade of Japan in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

Soap, which prior to the imposition of the new tariff rates, used to be imported to the extent of about £90,000 a year, was responsible last year for only £35,000, of which £19,000 was perfumed. This does not imply that the consumption of soap is growing less in Japan—on the contrary it is said to be increasing fairly rapidly—but that the domestic production has advanced in an even greater proportion. A large British company's works are responsible for a big share of this production, but there are also several Japanese works making soap on a small scale. A great part of this is toilet soap, especially "floating" soap, for the Japanese customer seems to think that if a soap is white in appearance and floats it must necessarily be pure. It is interesting to note that the exports of toilet soap to China in 1913 amounted to over 2,000,000 dozens valued at £140,000 (compared with 740,000 dozens valued at £26,000 in the preceding year), to which must be added £25,000 worth of soap sent to Formosa and Corea.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Monthly Accounts relating to the Trade and Navigation of the United Kingdom for the month of June, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that the first volume of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1913 has been issued, and may be purchased* at a cost of 5s. 8d. (post free 6s. 2d.) This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1909-1913, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country.

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the June issue:—The Labour Market in May; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Agricultural Credit in Ireland; Forty-Sixth Annual Co-operative Congress; Miners' Old Age and Infirmary Insurance in France; German Labour Colonies in 1913; Diseases of Occupations in 1913; Output and Employment in Coal Mines in 1913; Regulation of Hours of Labour in Iron and Steel Works in Germany.

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. 5,304. Trade of the Consular District of Antofagasta (Chile) in 1913. Price 1d.

Mining industry.
Public works.

Reports from Caldera and Carrizal.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 64, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

Government Publications.

- No. 5,305. Trade of Hangchow (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Silk exports. Railways.
 Tea trade. Map.
- No. 5,307. Trade of Wuchow and Nanning in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Kerosene oil trade. Map.
 Trading methods.
- No. 5,308. Trade of Chinkiang (China) in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Imports of kerosene oil and Map.
 sugar.
- No. 5,310. Foreign Trade of Italy in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Analysis of import and export Trade with chief countries.
 trade.
- No. 5,311. Trade and Commerce of Corfu in 1913. Price 2d.**
 Olive oil production. Reports from Cephalonia and
 Freight rates. Zante.
- No. 5,313. Trade and Commerce of the Vilayet of Trebizond
 (Turkey-in-Asia) in 1913. Price 2d.**
 Trade conditions. Mines.
 Public works. Report from Samsoun.
 Tobacco cultivation. Map.
- No. 5,314. Report on the Finances of Italy for 1913. Price 2d.**
- No. 5,317. Trade, Commerce, &c. of the Port of São Francisco do Sul,
 State of Santa Catharina (Brazil) in 1913. Price 1d.**
 Exports of Herva maté. Port works at São Francisco.
 Railways. Agriculture and Industries.
- No. 5,323. Trade of New Caledonia in 1913. Price 1½d.**
 Imports of cotton goods. Minerals.
 Prices of principal native Industries.
 products. Map.
 Exports of coffee, copra and
 mother-of-pearl.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Departmental Committee on Electric Mains Explosions. Report of the Committee of Enquiry appointed by the President of the Board of Trade. [Cd. 7,481.] Price 3d.

This is the Report of the Committee appointed in December last (see p. 505 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th December, 1913) to consider the causes of explosions which have occurred in connection with the use of bitumen in laying electric cables, and to report as to any steps which should be taken to prevent explosions in future from the use of bitumen or similar substances.

Government Publications.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1913. Vol. XLVIII., Part III. Prices and Supplies of Corn, Live Stock, and other Agricultural Produce in England and Wales. [Cd. 7,487.] Price 5d.

This volume of the Agricultural Statistics contains tables of the prices of corn, live-stock and other agricultural commodities, of supplies of live-stock at markets, and of the trade in live-stock between Ireland and Great Britain.

Emigration and Immigration. Copy of Tables relating to Emigration and Immigration from and into the United Kingdom in the year 1913, (being a statistical account of the passenger movement between the United Kingdom and places abroad) together with Report to the Board of Trade thereon. (In continuation of House of Commons Paper 183 of 1913.) H.C. 295. Price 6d.

Royal Commission on Metalliferous Mines and Quarries. Second Report [Cd. 7,476]. Price 1s. 9d.; Minutes of Evidence, Volume II. [Cd. 7,477]. Price 3s. 3d.; Minutes of Evidence, Volume III. [Cd. 7,478]. Price 2s. 7d.

Census of England and Wales, 1911. Volume X. Occupations and Industries. Part I. [Cd. 7,018]. Price 8s.

Annual Report of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Workshops for the year 1913. [Cd. 7,491.] Price 1s. 7d.

This publication contains the general report of the Chief Inspector upon the work of the Factory Department of the Home Office in 1913, as well as statistical tables. A comprehensive report by the Senior Superintending Inspector of Factories and the Inspector for Dangerous Trades is introduced for the first time, and reports are included by the principal Lady Inspector, and the Electrical and Medical Inspectors.

At the end of the year there were upon the registers 120,062 factories and 154,507 workshops.

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.

Oil Seed Crop Prospects in India.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 11th June.

Pepper Trade in various Countries.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 13th June.

Crop Prospects in Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 19th
 June.

Hardwood Forests of South America.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 9th June.

Maize Crop Prospects in the Caucasus
 District.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 22nd June.

Hop Cultivation in France.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 27th
 June.

Sugar from the Nipa Palm.
"Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 11th June.

Machinery and Engineering

Electrical Work in Australia.
"Australian Mining Standard" (Syd-
 ney), 28th May.

Agricultural Implements in Spain: Open-
 ings for.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington),
 12th June.

Exportation of Machine Tools from the
 United States.
"Iron Age" (New York), 18th June.

Mercerising Machines: Improvement in.
"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Tungsten in Bolivia.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 20th June.

Molybdenite Deposits in Victoria.
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 21st May.

Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd June.

Wolfram Production.
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 27th
 June.

Petroleum in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 8th
 June.

Welding with Liquid Fuel.
"Iron Age" (New York), 18th June

Coal Market in Poland.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th June

Iron and Steel Market in Belgium.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 30th June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Copper Production in various Countries
 in 1913.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 20th June.

Oil Production in Canada in 1913.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 19th
 June.

Titaniferous Iron Ores.
"Iron Age" (New York), 18th June.

Foundry Heating, Ventilation and Light-
 ing.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 25th
 June.

Marble Trade in Italy.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 27th June.

Zinc Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th June.
 (X. 5,050.)

Tin Production, &c. in the Transvaal in
 1913.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 6th June.

Coal Production in Germany during Jan-
 May, 1914.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 22nd June.

Mineral Exports of New South Wales
 during 1st Quarter, 1914.
"Australian Mining Standard"
 (Sydney), 28th May.

Precipitation from Cyanide Solutions.
"Engineering and Mining Journal"
 (New York), 20th June.

Gold Output of South Africa, Jan.-May,
 1914.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 6th June.

Petroleum Industry in Roumania during
 1st Quarter, 1914.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 22nd June.

Geological Survey of Rhodesia, 1913.
"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 6th June.

Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th June.
 (X. 5,014.)

Pig-Iron Moulds: Their Manufacture.
"Metallurgie" (Paris), 1st July.

Iron Market in Rhenish Westphalia.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 29th June.
 (X. 5,028.)

Asbestos Production in South Africa.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 27th June.

Mineral Production of Burma in 1913.
"Rangoon Gazette" (Rangoon), 8th
 June.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Oil in South Australia.
 "Australasian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 28th May.
- Platinum (Crude): Assaying
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 20th June.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railways in the Cameroons in 1913.
 "Deutsches Kolonialblatt," (Berlin), 1st July.
- New Railway Project in China.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.
- Railways in Formosa.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Graduated Railway Transportation Rates
 "Iron Age" (New York), 18th June.
- Transverse Fissures as the cause of Rail Fractures.
 "Engineering News" (New York), 18th June.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Flax Cultivation—General.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 30th June.
- Silk Market—General.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 29th June. (X. 5,055.)
- Silk (Raw): World's Production.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 10th June.
- Cotton Market in New Orleans.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th June. (X. 5,055.)
- Cotton Cultivation in French Colonies.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th June.
- Kapok Cultivation in the Philippine Islands.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 8th June.
- Drawing Spindle Threads.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Tunis: Economic Conditions in 1913.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 22nd June.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—cont.

- Turkey-in-Asia: Trade and Commerce.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 6th and 8th June.
- Madagascar: Trade and Commerce in 1913.
 "Quinzaine Coloniale" (Paris), 25th June.
- Netherlands East Indies: Trade and Commerce in 1913.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 27th June.
- Russia: Growth of Industrial Undertakings in 1913.
 "Pravitelstvennoi Iyestnik" (St. Petersburg), 28th June.
- Austria-Hungary: Trade, Commerce and Industries of Bohemia.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 12th June.
- Malay Peninsula: Commercial Conditions in 1913.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 9th June.
- Russia: Review of Foreign Trade in 1913.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 11th June.

Miscellaneous.

- Paper Trade in Egypt.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Chocolate Industry of Switzerland in 1913.
 "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris), 25th June.
- Explosive Gases in Sewers.
 "Engineering News" (New York), 18th June.
- Glass Industry in Bohemia.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 22nd June.
- Dry Milk Industry of Norway.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 11th June.
- Drng. &c. Trade in Turkey.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 24th June.
- Wool and Sheepskins Trade in Mazamet District (France).
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 27th June.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

- Report for 1913-14 on the Sea-borne Trade and Customs Administration of Bombay Presidency (excluding Sind).
- Agricultural Department: Report on the Introduction of Improvements in Indian Agriculture.
- Agricultural Research Institute, Pusa. Bulletin No. 38. Disintegration of Rice Grains by means of Alkali.
- Bengal Chamber of Commerce, Report for 1913. Vol. I.

Queensland—Rockhampton Chamber of Commerce, Report for 1913.

British Guiana—Timbers of British Guiana.

Fiji—Trade Report for 1913.

Germany—Berlin Year Book, 1914. Vols. I. and II. (in German).

Norway—Directory of Exporters, 1914 (in Norwegian).

Turkey—Annuaire Oriental, 1914 (in French).

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Six Months ended June, 1914, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1913.

	MONTH OF JUNE.		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
IMPORTS.				
American	118,918	159,739	1,409,192	1,690,528
Brazilian	13,227	22,957	135,650	178,827
East Indian	10,395	38,259	50,136	124,386
Egyptian	21,590	80,944	262,015	299,141
Miscellaneous... ..	11,902	23,944*	74,850	94,744†
Total	176,032	275,843	1,931,543	2,392,626
EXPORTS.				
American	25,816	7,456	126,937	95,458
Brazilian	672	1,460	9,192	12,667
East Indian	1,963	6,093	17,465	29,233
Egyptian	6,706	14,564	110,785	97,689
Miscellaneous... ..	1,430	1,381	6,871	9,112
Total	36,587	30,954	270,750	244,159
FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.				
American	227,266	185,691	1,517,293	1,421,015
Brazilian	12,496	17,607	64,722	108,2*8
East Indian	5,027	9,145	29,988	50,484
Egyptian	16,763	19,490	190,042	193,919
Miscellaneous... ..	8,473	10,246	48,691	76,592
Total	270,025	242,179	1,850,736	1,850,298
FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.				
American	210	361	1,513	1,588
Brazilian	—	—	6	16
East Indian	—	—	9	14
Egyptian	—	70	56	305
Miscellaneous... ..	—	—	—	—
Total	210	431	1,584	1,923

* Including 1,258 bales British West Indian, 1,492 bales British West African, 6,058 bales British East African, and 285 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,032 bales British West Indian, 8,577 bales British West African, 17,089 bales British East African, and 2,075 bales foreign East African.

Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 27 weeks ended 2nd July, 1914 :—

	Week ended 2nd July, 1914.	27 Weeks ended 2nd July, 1914.	Week ended 2nd July, 1914.	27 Weeks ended 2nd July, 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	38,038	1,829,966	1,108	100,131
Brazilian	106	180,443	454	12,861
East Indian	10,119	129,697	25	29,839
Egyptian	478	322,300	1,484	98,840
Miscellaneous	6,147*	95,668†	69	9,378
Total	54,888	2,558,074	3,140	251,049

* Including 131 bales British West Indian, 162 bales British West African, 107 bales British East African, and 223 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,042 bales British West Indian, 8,578 bales British West African, 17,089 bales British East African, and 2,195 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 4th July, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Week ended 4th July, 1914	34 4	24 6	19 9
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	32 0	24 10	20 11
1908	30 5	24 4	18 5
1909	43 0	26 4	21 8
1910	30 4	19 5	17 4
1911	32 1	25 10	19 9
1912	38 2	31 7	23 11
1913	33 1	25 2	21 0

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 4th July, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 4th July, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	34	588
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	33	191
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	198,776	224,758
Mutton " " " " ...	"	89,524	140,731
Pork " " " " ...	"	7,780	8,517
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	10,699	12,470
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	96,732	94,791
Beef " " " "	"	191	1,626
Hams	"	18,192	16,086
Pork	"	5,663	6,666
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,642	2,128
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	12,763	33,081
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	92,760	92,262
Margarine	"	28,313	25,230
Cheese	"	53,906	50,418
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	601	211
" condensed	"	21,403	25,521
" preserved, other kinds	"	31	539
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	522,951	393,910
Poultry	Value £	1,527	1,422
Game	"	361	55
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	550	4,888
Lard	"	42,813	38,792
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,118,800	2,795,400
Wheat-meal and flour	"	179,200	213,900
Barley	"	204,700	372,700
Oats	"	222,000	668,300
Peas	"	22,350	20,879
Beans	"	800	3,540
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,177,400	1,988,500
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	7,263	1,730
Apricots and peaches	"	671	1,307
Bananas	Bunches	236,227	184,349
Cherries	Owts.	10,253	8,982
Currants	"	31,955	37,656
Gooseberries	"	890	220
Grapes	"	381	279
Lemons	"	27,202	16,959
Oranges	"	26,441	11,388
Pears	"	251	—
Plums	"	9,814	503
Strawberries	"	705	24
Unenumerated	"	7,991	10,921
Hay	Tons	149	2,244
Straw	"	27	73
Moss Litter	"	1,398	1,134
Hops	Owts.	1,211	486
Locust beans	"	—	44
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	92,501	87,541
Potatoes	Owts.	198,932	337,086
Tomatoes	"	42,283	50,252
Unenumerated	Value £	10,362	6,923
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	360	5,061
" preserved by canning	"	6,851	3,792

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

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

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

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

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

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 80.

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

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

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

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

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

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

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

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

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

