

THE  
**Board of Trade Journal.**

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[No. 845

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.**—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London ;**" Code, **5th Edition A.B.C.** ; telephone number, **12807 Central.** A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 353.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
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Attention is called to the following notices :—

Register of British firms who may desire to receive <b>Confidential Information</b> relative to openings for trade ...	Page.
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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### UNITED KINGDOM.

#### GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS: WAR OFFICE.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the War Office that sealed tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received by the General Officers commanding the undermentioned districts until noon on 19th February for the supply, during the year ended 31st March, 1914, of oils and kindling wood :—

**Oils and Kindling Wood.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

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

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

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of (1) 94 bogie carriages, luggage and brake vans, 6 covered carriage trucks and 10 horse boxes; and (2) steel boiler tubes. The conditions of contract and forms of tender may be *obtained* on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders in each case are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 18th February. Copies of the conditions and forms of tender may be *seen* by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,193; 2,523.)

The East Indian Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of (1) *picks, phowrahs, shovels, &c.*, and (2) *files*, in accordance with the specifications, which may be seen at the Company's Offices, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Picks, &c." or as the case may be, not later than 11 a.m. on 12th February. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 13th February, for the supply of the following:—  
**Bellows ; Screw Jacks, &c. ; Screws, Split Pins, &c. ; Disinfecting Powder, &c. ; Wire Gauze, &c. ; Bolts, Nuts, Rivets, &c. ; Carriage Underframes, &c.** *Bellows ; screw jacks, &c. ; brass and iron screws, split pins, &c. ; disinfecting powder, &c. ; spark arresters, wire gauze, &c. ; bolts, nuts, rivets, &c. ; 60 ft. carriage underframes with four-wheeled bogies.* Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 48, Copt-hall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Tendere, marked "Tender for Bellows," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tendere in **Switchboards.** London, up to noon on 18th February, for the supply of high and low tension switchboards. Tendere must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of 21s. each, which will not be returned.

**CANADA.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 229-230 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th January, and to previous **Electric Motors.** notices, relative to the equipment of the machine shops of the National Transcontinental Railway at Transcona, Manitoba, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada has forwarded a copy of the specification for alternating and direct current motors and controlling appliances required for the shops. No date for the receipt of tendere is mentioned by the Trade Commissioner, and none is indicated in the specification. Tendere will be received by the Commissioners of the National Transcontinental Railway, Ottawa. Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from Mr. W. J. Press, Mechanical Engineer, Ottawa.

A copy of the specification may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,510.)

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

**Commercial Enquiries.**

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A London firm of export merchants desire to hear from Canadian manufacturers' agents prepared to take up the sale of **hardware, soft goods, provisions, and other United Kingdom products.**

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**CANADA**—*continued.*

A Birmingham firm of **builders', naval and general, brass and iron founders** are desirous of appointing first-class Canadian agents, particularly in connection with **furniture makers' requisites**.

A timber importer in London desires to correspond with Canadian shippers of **pine and spruce lumber**.

A London correspondent wishes to purchase supplies of Canadian **corundum**, and would like to hear from Canadian producers or from importers in Great Britain.

**CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A correspondent at St. John, N.B., stated to have wide experience in the manufacture and sale of **woollen goods**, desires to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers wishing to do business in the Maritime Provinces.

A Winnipeg firm, whose salesmen are stated to have experience in the sale of **builders' supplies, hardware goods, stoves, druggists' supplies, &c.**, desire to undertake the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers.

A Montreal importer desires to receive quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers of **high-class machinery, iron and steel pipes**, and all **supplies used by steam and electric railways**, municipal and other engineers.

A Vancouver firm of importers desire to be placed in communication with Manchester manufacturers of **cotton articles** of various kinds, Scottish manufacturers of **silk and wool neck scarves**, and United Kingdom manufacturers of **blankets**.

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

**HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A North Country firm manufacturing **grindstones** wish to appoint suitable Canadian resident agents.

A Staffordshire company manufacturing every description of **glazed and floor tiles** is seeking representation in Canada upon a commission basis by a firm possessing an established connection among builders' merchants.

The United Kingdom manufacturers of a speciality in **metal hose and tubing** wish to arrange for its sale in Canada.

A Midlands firm manufacturing **saddlery and harness** wish to appoint Canadian resident agents.

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

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*Openings for British Trade.***NEWFOUNDLAND.**

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at St. John's (Mr. H. W. Le Messurier) reports that a Nova Scotia company intend to begin development work early in the spring in connection with the working of an iron ore deposit situated about three miles inland from La Plante, Placentia Bay. The company's engineer estimates the ore in sight, which is that known as specular iron and of high grade, at 500,000 tons.

The name of the company may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,061.)

**AUSTRALIA.**

The "Commonwealth Gazette" of 7th December announces that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, up to noon on 5th March\*, for the supply of one section common battery switchboard and other equipment (Schedule No. 267).

*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.*

For copies of the specification and form of tender, application should be made to the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

With reference to the notice on p. 87 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th April, 1912, relative to a scheme involving the construction within three years of 210 locomotives required for the Victorian State Railways, H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia has forwarded an extract from the Melbourne "Age" of 23rd December, which states that a contract has been granted by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the construction of 20 locomotives and tenders of the D.D. class. The contract price has been fixed at £74,000, or £3,700 for each locomotive.

The successful firm have arranged to erect new workshops, with the most up-to-date machinery, at a cost of £40,000; it is expected that these workshops will be in operation by September next.

It is further stated that the Railways Commissioners have announced their willingness to undertake to enter into contracts, subject to public tender, for the manufacture in Victoria of 20 engines and tenders of the D.D. type each year for seven years.

The name of the contracting firm referred to above may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (1,819.)

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

### Openings for British Trade.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded a copy of a press announcement to the effect that tenders are invited by the Wellington Harbour Board for the supply and delivery of 277½ tons of hoop steel and 3 tons of cast iron studs for wool-pressing purposes. Tenders, accompanied by a deposit of £250, either in cash or by a cheque on a local (Wellington) bank, should be addressed to the Harbour Board, Wellington, from whom specifications and forms of tender can be obtained. The probable final date for the receipt of tenders is given as 26th March.\* *Local representation is necessary.*

A copy of the specification and form of tender, together with a sample stud, may be seen by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,266.)

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that the Johannesburg Municipal Council has approved the expenditure of £651 for the equipment of the workshop of the Central Fire Station, including a mortice machine, £35; pillar drilling machine, £65, and motor for same, £25; sliding, surfacing, and screw-cutting gap lathe, £145, and motor for same, £30; pillar type shaping machine, £110, and motor for same, £25; and a 5-ton crane, £90. (2,402.)

Oil Rail Motors; Road Motors; Draw and Buffer Gear and Automatic Couplers; Telephone Material; Railway Workshop Plant; Locomotive and Rolling Stock Accessories; Stores.

See article on pp. 314-17.

#### MALTA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Crown Agents for the Colonies that sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, Valletta, up to 11 a.m. on 20th February, for the supply of 3,000 tons of coal to the Government of Malta. Each tender must contain the name of the surety whom the tenderer intends to propose for securing the performance of the contract. Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained on application to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

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

### Openings for British Trade.

#### EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders\* for the supply and delivery of about 160 rolls of green and  
**Cloth for Binding.** 40 rolls of red thin art leather binding cloth required during 1913, will be received by the Director, National Printing Department, Cairo, up to noon on 27th February. *In order to qualify any tender a deposit (in cash or Egyptian Government bonds) equal to 2 per cent. of the value of the offer is required, or in lieu thereof, a declaration from an approved bank to the effect that it undertakes to pay the caution money required in the event of the tenderer's offer being accepted.*

Copies of the conditions of contract and form of tender, together with samples of the cloth required, may be *obtained* from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W.

A statement of the conditions of contract, with form of tender and samples of the cloth required, may be *seen* by manufacturers in the United Kingdom, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,161.)

#### RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports that, according to the local press, the Ministry of Ways and  
**Bridgework.** Communications at St. Petersburg have decided gradually to replace all existing wooden bridges on Russian railways by stone or iron bridges. It is stated that a beginning will be made early this year and that the first district touched will be that of the junction between the Moscow and St. Petersburg railway systems. (C. 926.)

#### NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports the following calls for tenders in Norway:—

(1) By the Norwegian Naval Authorities at Horten for the supply of 878 dozen files. Sealed tenders,† marked  
**Files.** "Anbud paa filer," and accompanied by samples, will be received, up to 1 p.m. on 22nd February, at "Marinens Intendantur," Horten, whence copies of the conditions of tender may be *obtained*. Quotations (packing free) must be in Norwegian currency and for free delivery at Horten. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is required, unless the firm tendering is well-known to the Naval Authorities.* No special form of tender is mentioned.

A copy of the conditions of tender, together with a list of the files required (in Norwegian), may be *seen* by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,130.)

\* Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary. For conditions under which temporary or permanent (legal) domicile may be obtained by firms in the United Kingdom at the British Consulate at Cairo, see p. 176 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th January, 1911, and p. 176 of the issue of 25th April, 1912.

† 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*

- (2) By the Norwegian State Railway Authorities for the supply of 8 station platform clocks. Sealed tenders,\*

**Clocks.**

marked "Anbud paa leveranse av stationsure," will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 28th February, by "Hovedstyrets Expeditionskontor," Christiania, whence copies of the specification and conditions of tender can be obtained. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is required.* No special form of tender is mentioned by the Consul.

A copy of the specification and conditions, together with a short description of certain station clocks (all in Norwegian), may be seen by clock manufacturers in the United Kingdom, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,342.)

- (3) By the Norwegian Army Authorities for the supply of 6,000 blankets. Sealed tenders\*, marked "Uldtepper"

**Blankets.**

and accompanied by a sample blanket, will be received, up to noon on 2nd April, by the Intendant General, Christiania, from whom copies of the specification and conditions may be obtained. *Local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is required.* No special form of tender is mentioned by the Consul.

The blankets must be delivered in monthly lots of 1,000 each at the Army Depôt, Christiania, commencing on 1st June. Prices must include free delivery. Samples of the blankets required can be inspected by agents on application to the military authorities.

H.M. Consul adds that as blankets of the kind required can be manufactured in Norway it would be well for United Kingdom tenderers to ascertain first from their agents what price would be likely to receive consideration. (2,341.)

- (4) By the Christiania Municipal Authorities for the supply of iron

**Iron Pipes, &c. ;  
Lead ; Cement.**

*pipes and castings, stop valves, drain lids, frames, drain pipes, block lead, and cement.* Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa jernrör," or as the case may be, will be received, up to noon on 17th February, at "Vand og Kloakvæsnets Kontor," Akersgaten 55, Christiania, whence copies of the specification and conditions of tender may be obtained. No special form of tender is mentioned.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender (in Norwegian) may be seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (2,129.)

- (5) By the Christiania Municipal Authorities for the supply of low

**Low Tension  
Cables.**

tension cables required for the Electric Works. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa lavspændingskabler," will be received, up to noon on 13th February, at "Elektricitetsverkets Expeditionskontor, Raadhusgaten

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



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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**NORWAY**—*continued.*

19," Christiania, whence copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained*.

A copy of the specification and form of tender (in Norwegian) may be *seen* by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73 Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,340.)

(6) By the Christiania Municipal Authorities for the supply of about 20,000 litres of denatured alcohol required for the Gas Works during 1913. Tenders, marked "Anbud paa sprit," will be received, up to noon on 14th February, at "Gasverkets Kontor," Christiania. No special form of tender is mentioned. Tenderers must state the percentage of alcohol and price per litre delivered free at the Gasworks. (2,289.)

With reference to the notice on p. 387 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st November last relative to a call for tenders by the Norwegian State Railway Authorities for the supply of iron bars, plates, and angle iron, H.M. Consul at Christiania reports that contracts in connection therewith have now been awarded.

H.M. Consul also notifies that the contract for the supply of malleable metal to the Norwegian Navy (see p. 437 of "Board of Trade Journal" of 28th November last) has been placed with a firm at Christiania, representing a foreign (*i.e.* non-Norwegian) firm.

The names of the successful contractors and particulars of the prices at which the materials required are to be supplied may be *obtained* by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,124; 2,156.)

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**DENMARK**

The Danish "Licitationen" of 29th January announces that tenders (with samples) will be received, up to 12th February, at the "Sundholms Kontor," Copenhagen, for the supply from 1st April, 1913, to 31st March, 1914, of various *linen and woollen goods* required for hospital purposes. Samples of the articles in demand may be *seen* at the above-mentioned "Kontor," whence also copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained*. Preference will, as far as possible, be given to goods of Danish manufacture.

The same issue of the "Licitationen" notifies that tenders will be received, up to 11th February, at the office of the "Stadsingeniörens Kontor, Nørregade 17," Rønne, for the supply of concrete pipes required for sewerage works.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.**

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 29th January publishes particulars of the amounts allocated in the Netherlands Budget for expenditure in the Netherlands East Indies in 1913, from which the following is extracted:—Department of Public Works: 6,494,600 gulden for general *building* operations; 10,800,900 gulden for *irrigation and drainage works, bridge building, road making, &c.*; 8,658,400 gulden for *harbour works, extensions and improvements* at Sourabaya, Samarang, Macassar, Tandjong-Priok, Pantai Timorbaai, Tjilatjap, Belawan, Emmahaven and Telok Nibong. Department of State Enterprises: 5,478,000 gulden for *railway and tramway construction and extensions.*

The Budget also includes a special increase of 1,324,000 gulden towards defraying the expenses in connection with the construction of a railway from Cheribon to Kroja.

Gulden = 1s. 8d.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 1st February states, on the authority of the Belgian Consulate at Batavia, that as soon as the work on the construction of the line from Cheribon to Kroja is completed it will be possible to do the whole journey from Sourabaya to Batavia by rail, and it is stated that the Netherlands East Indies Railway Company have made arrangements to bring the matter to fruition. With this object in view it will only be necessary to convert the present Sourabaya-Goendih tramway into a railway, and preparations are now being actively pushed forward to this end.

According to a further notice from the same source, the Samarang Joana Steam Tramway Company are making arrangements for the electrification of their system of tramways in the town of Samarang. Particulars in regard to the contracts to be issued for carrying out the work have been submitted for the approval of the communal authorities.

**FRANCE (ALGERIA).**

The British Vice-Consul at Bona (Mr. H. Scratchley, M.V.O) reports the publication, in the "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 19th January, of a decree authorising the Chamber of Commerce of Bona to establish and work shipping facilities at the port. The equipment will include *two travelling steam cranes with a lifting power of 1,500 kilogs.; a steam floating crane with a lifting power of 4 metric tons; a 10 metric ton floating sheers; three warehouses; and a motor tug of 65 h.p., fully equipped and provided with spare parts.*

The text of the decree (in French), which also contains particulars of the tariff of charges for the use of the facilities, may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (2,121.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**SPAIN.**

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 30th January publishes a notice issued by the General Directorate of Public Works in-  
**Railway Material.** viting plans and specifications for the construction of a railway from Soria to Castejon. The said plans and specifications must be sent in within three months from the date of the publication of the particulars of the competition in the "Gaceta."

The "Gaceta" of 31st January publishes a notice, in accordance with which a concession is granted to the Sociedad  
**Tramway Material.** Ferrocarriles Económicos de Cataluña for the construction of a steam tramway from Gerona to Bañolas, with a branch to Fiassá.

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**ITALY.**

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 27th January announces that the communal authorities of Rocca Priora have decided  
**Water Pipes.** to lay a water main for the purpose of providing drinking water for the inhabitants of the district. The cost of the undertaking is put at 73,523 lire (£2,941).

*Although this contract will probably be awarded to an Italian firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of some material outside Italy.*

The "Gazzetta" of 31st January publishes a decree approving the contract entered into between the Italian Public Works Department and the firm of Vigna-  
**Tramway Material.** Taglianti for the construction and working of a steam tramway from Borgo San Dalmazzo to Demonde.

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**BULGARIA.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Sofia (Mr. W. B. Heard) reports that tenders will be received by the Bulgarian "Direction  
**Cylinder Oil.** Général des Chemins de Fer de l'Etat Bulgare," Sofia, up to 13th/26th February, for the supply of 270 tons of cylinder oil. The upset price is put at 480 frs. (£19 4s.) per ton delivered at destination. Copies of the specification can be obtained from the above-mentioned "Direction Général." No special form of tender is mentioned by the Vice-Consul.

A copy of the specification (in German) may be *seen* by producers in the United Kingdom, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

*Local representation is necessary.* A list of agents established at Sofia may be obtained by United Kingdom producers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch. (2,339.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**ROUMANIA.**

The British Vice-Consul at Bucharest (Mr. L. Schondorf) reports that tenders are invited by the "Régie des Monopoles de l'Etat Roumain" for the supply and delivery of about 103 tons of tin plates required for the Tobacco and Powder Monopolies. *A deposit of 3 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.*

**Tin Plates.**

Sealed tenders, marked "Offre pour l'adjudication des feuilles en fer blanc du 13/26 Février, 1913," will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 26th February, by the "Direction Générale, Régie des Monopoles de l'Etat," Bucharest, whence copies of the *specification* may be obtained.

A copy of the specification (in French) may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of tin plate, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NOTE.—*It is understood that the above competition is limited to firms who may be invited to tender.*

(2,338.)

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**MOROCCO.**

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the supply and delivery of 15,000 *insulators and brackets* for the Post and Telegraph Service. Tenders 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 27th March. *A deposit of 1,000 frs. (£40) must accompany each tender.*

**Insulators and Brackets.**

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

(2,453.)

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

**Accessories for Ore Dock Construction.** See notice on p. 338.

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**MEXICO.**

The "Diario Oficial" of 7th January notifies that a concession has been awarded to Señor Alonso de Regil to utilise the waters of the Los Pescados river for irrigation purposes. Exemption from customs duty is granted on any material which may have to be imported for carrying out the work.

**Oil Tank Steamers.** See notice on p. 342.

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*Openings for British Trade.***SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul at Galveston (Mr. C. A. S. Perceval) reports that, according to the local press, there are constant enquiries from prospective buyers in South American and Central American ports, the latter especially, for the names of firms and shippers who are able to furnish certain commodities, such as *structural steel, steel tanks, flour and milling products, &c.* (2,280.)

**ECUADOR.**

With reference to the notice on p. 175 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th October, 1912, and to previous notices relative to proposed sanitation works at Guayaquil, H.M. Minister at Panama reports that, as a result of protracted negotiations, the Chief Sanitary Officer of the Panama Canal Zone, Colonel Gorgas, has taken a staff of sanitary experts to Guayaquil to study the question and draw up plans for the sanitation of the port. It is expected that this visit will result in adequate measures being taken to put the port in a satisfactory sanitary condition by the time the Panama Canal is opened to commerce. (H. 497.)

**BRAZIL.**

The "Diario Oficial" of 7th January publishes the text of the Brazilian Budget Law for 1913 (No. 2,738) dated 4th January, 1913. The total expenditure provided for in the Budget amounts to 482,313,812 milreis (currency) and 86,544,720 milreis gold.

Among various items of interest the following may be noted, "milreis currency" being implied in every case unless "milreis gold" is specifically mentioned:—

The Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs is authorised to expend 225,000 milreis for the purchase of a *steam launch with tender*, required for the Inspector's Department at the port of Manaus, and for a *steam launch* for the port of Fortaleza.

The Ministry of Marine is authorised to expend 600,000 milreis for *naval armaments*; 7,479,189 milreis for *artillery supplies*; 2,000,000 milreis for *naval supplies*; 1,800,000 milreis for *naval construction material*; 1,000,000 milreis for *Admiralty works*; 1,800,000 milreis for *coal*; 600,000 milreis for rebuilding Rio de Janeiro *arsenal*; 300,000 milreis for the purchase of a *sea-tender* for Florianopolis, and a *tugboat* for Natal; 1,000,000 milreis for the construction of a *floating dock* for the Paraguay river; 2,000,000 milreis to begin operations on the establishment of four *naval bases*, viz., one at Santa Catharina, another in Rio Grande do Sul, and two in the States of Bahia; 800,000 milreis (gold) for the purchase of *armaments and supplies for vessels* being built in Europe.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BRAZIL**—*continued.*

The Ministry of War is authorised to expend 1,000,000 milreis for *Army works*; 150,000 milreis for the purchase of *aeroplanes*, the erection of a *hangar and repair shops*; 2,113,455 milreis for *arsenal and fortress material*; 21,500,000 milreis for the purchase of *artillery, guns and other munitions of war*; also for the completion of *Villa Militar*, the erection of *barracks* in Rio Grande do Sul, São Paulo and Nictheroy, &c.

The Ministry of Communications and Public Works is authorised to expend 732,000 milreis for the establishment of a *wireless telegraph* system, of which the Acre, Amazonas and Pará stations will form part. The Government is authorised (1) to prepare plans for the construction of a *railway* designed to link up the capitals of the States of Maranhão and Pará, and (2) to arrange with the Brazilian Federal Railway Company for the building of a *railway* from some suitable point on the Company's system, to pass through Villa Eloy Mendes, and terminate at the 227th kilometre. The President of the Republic is authorised to enter into a contract for (1) the construction of a *railway*, 83 miles long, from Recife to Pedras de Fogo, in Parahyba; (2) the construction of a *railway* from Ayrão to the Venezuelan frontier, passing through the valley of Rio Negro; (3) an extension of the State of Parahyba Railway from Picuhy to Patos; (4) an extension of the Alagoinhas-Jcazeiro Railway to Therezina; (5) the construction of a line from the Port of Mossoró, through the States of Rio Grande do Norte and Parahyba, and ultimately to join the Brazilian Northern Railway system at some suitable point; (6) the building of a section of line from a suitable place on the Uberaba-Araguary Railway to the town of Estrella do Sul; (7) the laying of a line designed to link up the Nazareth Railway with the Bahia Central Railway, and making a connection with the port of Salinas; (8) the construction of the Coroatá Railway in Tocantins, State of Maranhão.

(1,980.)

Milreis currency = 1s. 4d. ; milreis gold = 2s. 3d.

The "Diario" of 8th January publishes a notice to the effect that tenders will be received, up to noon on 28th February, at the offices of the "Repartição de Cast Iron Pipes, &c. Aguas e Obras Publicas, rua do Riachuelo No. 287," Rio de Janeiro, for the supply of 2,700 metric tons of *cast iron piping* and 80 *stop cocks*, required for water and sewerage works. A deposit of 2,000 milreis (about £133) will be required to qualify any tender. *Local representation is necessary.*

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

*Openings for British Trade.***BOLIVIA.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at La Paz reports that a law has been passed authorising the Government to contract with the Electric Light and Power Company of Cochabamba for the following electric railway lines:—  
**Electric Railway Material.** (1) The extension of the company's existing Vinto-Arani line to Totora; (2) the construction of a line from Cochabamba to Sacaba; and (3) the extension of the Cochabamba-Vinto line to Sipesipe.

(C. 709.)

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

The "Boletin Oficial" of 7th January publishes (1) a decree approving the contract entered into between the General Directorate of Railways and Señores K. R. Lódola & Cia., for the construction of a railway from Santiago del Estero to Rosario de la Frontera; and (2) a decree approving the plans submitted by the Central Argentine Railway Company for the construction of the first 62½ miles of the proposed line from Peyrano to Rio Quarto, passing by way of Wheewright and Sancti Spiritus.

**Railway Material.****PARAGUAY.****Railway Material.** See notice on p. 338.**JAPAN.****Refrigerating Plant ; Ferry Boats ; Bridgework.** See notice on p. 346.**EXHIBITIONS.****UNITED KINGDOM.**

The Board of Trade are notified that a North of England Motor Show, organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, is to be held at Rusholme (pleasure cars and accessories) and at Deansgate (commercial vehicles and accessories), Manchester, from 14th to 22nd February. Application for further particulars should be made to the Exhibition Manager, Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Limited, Maxwell House, Arundel Street, Strand, London, W.C.

(C. 485.)

The Board of Trade are also notified that an International Aero Exhibition is to be held at Olympia from 14th to 22nd February, under the auspices of the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, Ltd. Application for further particulars should be made to the Exhibition Manager, as above.

(C. 484.)

*Exhibitions.***NETHERLANDS.**

H.M. Consul at Amsterdam (Mr. W. A. Churchill) has forwarded a copy of the programme of an International Graphic Arts Exhibition which is to be held at Amsterdam from 15th July to 15th September next. The exhibits are to be housed in the Paleis voor Volksvlijt, and in special buildings to be erected in its grounds. It is proposed to show all the most modern printing machines and processes, and to have them in actual operation wherever possible. The exhibits will be divided into the following six groups: materials; machines, appliances, &c.; products; factory installations; technical education; reading and study room (exhibit of books, engravings, periodicals, &c.).

The charge per square metre of space varies from £3 6s. 8d. downwards, according to position and the amount occupied, whilst special reductions are made for plant at work and for extensive exhibits. Applications for space should be sent before 1st May to the Secretary of the Exhibition, 790 Keizergracht, Amsterdam.

A copy of the programme and form of application for space (in English) may be seen by manufacturers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (900.)

**FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice on p. 447 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th May, 1912, relative to the International Exhibition of Food Products, Cookery and Hygiene, which is to be held at Lyons from 1st to 18th May next, H.M. Consul at that city (Mr. E. R. E. Vicars) has now forwarded a copy of the general rules of the exhibition. From this it appears that the sections include food products, machinery for manufacturing foodstuffs and beverages, motive power, wine-making plant, dairy equipment, cooking apparatus, mechanical kneaders and bakery plant, and cold storage equipment. The charge for space varies from 30 to 12 francs per square metre (20s. to 8s. per square yard) according to position.

Applications for space should be sent, not later than 1st March, to the Commissariat Général, 67, Cours de la Liberté, Lyons.

A copy of the regulations (in French), containing also the name of an official who will undertake to represent firms desirous of exhibiting, may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (Ex. 438.)



### SAMPLES OF HARDWARE, &c., OF FOREIGN MANUFACTURE SOLD IN THE NEW ZEALAND MARKET.

The Board of Trade, on the recommendation of their Advisory Committee on Commercial Intelligence, recently arranged for the formation, by His Majesty's Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions, of extensive collections of samples of hardware, hollow-ware, and tools, of foreign manufacture, which compete on a large scale in those Dominions with similar goods of United Kingdom origin. (See "Board of Trade Journal," of 6th June, 1912, p. 500.) The samples will be accompanied in all cases by detailed information as to country of manufacture, price, landed cost, and other matters affecting the trade.

A collection of this kind, made by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for South Africa, has already been exhibited in various commercial and industrial centres and has attracted considerable interest.

A similar collection has now been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand and is being exhibited by the Birmingham and Sheffield Chambers of Commerce. The exhibits at Birmingham include such articles as household hardware, locks, lamps, &c.; and those at Sheffield, cutlery, tools, and implements of various kinds. They will subsequently be exhibited in London.

The Board of Trade will be glad to consider applications for further exhibitions of these samples, wholly or in part, made through Chambers of Commerce at other industrial or commercial centres.

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

#### Sea of Marmora Ports.

With reference to the notice on p. 122 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th January relative to the mining of the Sea of Marmora, it is notified in the "London Gazette" of 31st January that H.M. Minister at Sofia has telegraphed that he has been informed by the Bulgarian Government that access to those ports in the Sea of Marmora which are in Bulgarian hands has been prohibited by the military authorities until further notice.

The following notices are extracted from the "London Gazette" of 4th February:—

#### Salonica Closed at Night.

H.M. Minister at Athens has telegraphed to the effect that entrance by night into the port of Salonica is prohibited.

#### Coal for Black Sea Ports.

H.M. Minister at Athens reports that, in consequence of coal cargoes consigned to Black Sea ports having been discharged at Constantinople or having been transhipped and returned there, the Greek Government have notified that all such cargoes proceeding through the Dardanelles will be seized unless the Diplomatic Representative at Athens of the country of destination certifies that the coal is intended for internal consumption.

#### Bulgarian Ports Closed and Lighthouses Extinguished.

H.M. Minister at Sofia has telegraphed that the ports of Bourgas and Varna are closed to shipping as from the 3rd February, the former on account of mines; and that the Bulgarian lighthouses in the Black Sea have been extinguished since 31st January.

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## TRADE MARKS IN PARAGUAY.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Asuncion (Mr. F. A. Oliver), on the trade of Paraguay, which will shortly be issued:—

British trade-mark owners would do well to observe that the Paraguayan law takes no cognisance of the fact that a mark may have been registered elsewhere, and consequently anyone, without adducing proof that he is the rightful owner or the owner's representative, may register any mark that has not already been registered in Paraguay, and by doing so he acquires the sole right to the use of it. The importer of goods bearing a mark that is not registered in Paraguay may, therefore, find it necessary to register the mark in his own interest.

## SILK CONDITIONED AT EUROPEAN SILK CENTRES.

H.M. Consul at Milan (Mr. J. H. Towsey) has forwarded the following return of the silk conditioned at Milan and other European silk centres during the year 1912, compared with the preceding year, as published by the "Bollettino di Sericoltura" (Milan):—

Silk Centres.	Organzine.		Tram.		Raw.		Other.		Total.	
	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.	1911.	1912.
	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.	Kilogs.
Milan .....	1,627,465	1,638,750	1,222,300	1,240,510	5,865,055	6,743,175	156,210	190,755	8,871,030	9,823,180
Lyons .....	1,143,413	1,175,752	1,174,123	1,269,492	5,083,068	5,600,996	174,896	203,651	7,575,500	8,189,891
St. Etienne .....	485,312	497,987	2-8,371	266,481	535,883	586,561	4,077	2,901	1,313,673	1,353,860
Zurich .....	579,904	627,598	495,880	526,862	366,584	327,989	—	—	1,412,368	1,482,449
Crefeld .....	246,896	279,083	119,029	147,467	118,803	139,846	18,582	20,625	503,310	587,021
Basle .....	352,626	406,970	177,484	212,365	162,293	175,713	1,192	1,539	693,895	795,387
Turn .....	249,026	272,584	10,114	8,267	249,919	253,499	34,638	5,821	543,697	646,171
Elberfeld .....	321,991	334,269	161,032	180,554	221,027	252,240	5,720	15,447	706,770	782,516

Kilogram = 2.2046 lbs.

(C. 615.)

FOREIGN TRADE OF UNITED KINGDOM IN 1912  
COMPARED WITH 1911.

## Changes in Volume and Price Level.

The Board of Trade have in preparation a Return (in continuation of previous similar returns) showing the value of the foreign trade of the United Kingdom in 1912 as compared with 1911 and previous years, after allowing for the effect of changes in the average values of the various descriptions of merchandise.

The following statement, in which the figures are provisional and subject to amendment on final examination of the returns on which they are based, embodies some of the principal results of this calculation and compares for each of the principal classes of imports, re-exports, net imports, and exports of United Kingdom produce, the declared value in 1912 and 1911 and the estimated value which the

*Foreign Trade of United Kingdom in 1912 compared with 1911.*

trade of 1912 would represent at the price-level of 1911, together with the amount of increase (+) or decrease (-) due to changes in volume and price-level respectively:—

	Class I. (Articles of Food, Drink, and Tobacco.)	Class II. (Raw Materials and Articles mainly Un- manufactured.)	Class III. (Articles wholly or mainly Manufactured.)	Total (including Miscellaneous and Unclassified Articles, and Parcel Post).
(1) TOTAL IMPORTS—in millions of £'s.				
Declared value in 1911 ...	264.0	248.1	165.5	680.1
" " 1912 ...	250.8	275.7	185.5	714.9
Estimated value of the trade in 1912 at the price-level of 1911 ... ..	265.2	282.7	180.6	731.4
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1912 as compared with 1911—				
Due to changes in volume..	(+) 1.2	(+) 31.6	(+) 15.1	(+) 51.3
" " price-level	(+) 15.6	(-) 7.0	(+) 4.9	(+) 13.5
(2) RE-EXPORTS—in millions of £'s.				
Declared value in 1911 ...	14.3	59.9	28.3	102.7
" " 1912 ...	15.1	67.4	29.2	111.8
Estimated value of the trade in 1912 at the price-level of 1911 ... ..	14.0	68.2	27.7	110.1
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1912 as compared with 1911—				
Due to changes in volume..	(-) 0.3	(+) 8.3	(-) 0.6	(+) 7.4
" " price-level	(+) 1.1	(-) 0.8	(+) 1.5	(+) 1.7
(3) NET IMPORTS—in millions of £'s.				
Declared value in 1911 ...	249.7	188.2	137.2	577.4
" " 1912 ...	265.7	208.3	156.3	633.1
Estimated value of the trade in 1912 at the price-level of 1911 ... ..	251.2	214.5	152.9	621.3
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1912 as compared with 1911—				
Due to changes in volume..	(+) 1.5	(+) 26.3	(+) 15.7	(+) 43.9
" " price-level	(+) 14.5	(-) 6.2	(+) 3.4	(+) 11.8
(4) DOMESTIC EXPORTS—in millions of £'s.				
Declared value in 1911 ...	29.0	53.7	362.2	454.1
" " 1912 ...	32.7	59.4	385.2	487.4
Estimated value of the trade in 1912 at the price-level of 1911 ... ..	32.2	55.2	381.3	478.6
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1912 as compared with 1911—				
Due to changes in volume..	(+) 3.2	(+) 1.5	(+) 19.1	(+) 24.5
" " price-level	(+) 0.5	(+) 4.2	(+) 3.9	(+) 8.8

## BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

**South Africa.**—With reference to the article on pp. 314-17, relative to proposed developments in connection with the South African Government Railways, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa calls special attention to the fact, mentioned in the Annual Report of the General Manager of the Government Railways, that the failure of contractors to deliver goods within the contract time specified for shipment is the chief cause of delay in the execution of orders placed by the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa. The desirability of British manufacturers putting forward every effort to remove the impression that is current throughout the whole of South Africa in respect of this stigma cannot be too strongly emphasised. It is no exaggeration to say that a large number of orders in the past have been lost to British trade through the inability of British manufacturers to recognise the extreme importance of delivering goods on or before the promised date. The fact that they themselves have profited by similar failures on the part of foreign competitors should not be regarded by British manufacturers as in any way a compensatory advantage. (26,555.)

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**Paraguay.**—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Asuncion (Mr. F. A. Oliver) on the trade of Paraguay in 1911, which will shortly be issued:—

In considering the trade of Paraguay during the year 1911 mention should be made of the fact that revolutionary movements of a relatively serious character interrupted trade and commerce for a considerable part of the period. Moreover, in consequence of the revival of trade in 1910 and the improved outlook in Paraguay, importing firms had increased their orders in 1911 and goods arrived at a time when they could not be disposed of readily. Nevertheless, in spite of unfavourable conditions, business was fairly brisk from April until October, and the values of the total imports and exports even exceeded those of previous years, as appears from the following table:—

Years.	Imports.	Exports.	Total Trade.
	£	£	£
1907 ... ..	1,572,255	647,222	2,219,477
1908 ... ..	814,591	773,419	1,588,010
1909 ... ..	757,590	1,027,328	1,784,918
1910 ... ..	1,196,799	950,239	2,147,038
1911 ... ..	1,295,699	965,782	2,261,481

The expansion in the regular import trade was actually greater than appears, for the amount of railway material imported in 1911 fell short of that imported in 1910 by upwards of £200,000. The proportion of the total volume of the import trade falling to each of the several countries of origin, as shown by the official figures, may possibly not reflect the movement correctly, because all European goods consigned to Paraguay are transhipped at Monte Video or Buenos Aires, and the origin of some of them may be erroneously credited to Uruguay or Argentina; also the declarations of origin are, it is said, not subjected to criticism.

*British Trade Abroad.*

In view of the increased facilities for traffic, through railway connection with Argentina, and of the construction (now proceeding) of electric lighting, power, and tramway installations, projected drainage systems and waterworks, and of sundry projected small local railways, all of which seem to be in a fair way of realisation, there is a prospect of increased activity in various directions. The increased contact with the outside world and with modern progress is producing an evident effect in Paraguay, and it would appear that the owners of foreign capital are turning their attention to that country with a view to the development of its resources.

As regards the commodities imported, there was a considerable advance in the imports of foodstuffs, hardware, fancy goods and drugs, as compared with the record figures of 1910, but the importation of textiles (£342,533) fell short of 1910 (£401,497), although well ahead of previous years. The bulk of the exports go to the neighbouring Republics of Argentina and Uruguay. The only other considerable customer of Paraguay is Germany, which takes the greater part of the tobacco exported, together with a large quantity of hides and some other products. The exports to Spain consist mainly of hides.

*British trade.*—The imports generally from most of the principal countries showed an increase in 1911. The total imports from the United Kingdom appear, however, to have suffered a relatively heavy decline, viz., from £539,115 in 1910 to £370,040 in 1911, a difference of £169,075, which is to be accounted for mainly by the falling-off in the imports of railway material. The decline in the imports of British textiles, from £284,438 in 1910 to £199,833 in 1911 is no doubt due partly to the decline in the total imports under this heading, but also to the competition of continental firms. The imports from Germany show an increase of £135,255, chiefly in food-stuffs, textiles, fancy goods, drugs, hardware and articles imported free of duty. French and United States imports also show relatively large increases. That British trade is not (so far as can be gathered from the available figures) on the increase is, however, not surprising; it is, on the contrary, somewhat remarkable that it maintains its present level, because in the whole Republic there are only two British importing firms. It may be regarded as a tribute to the quality of the British goods that they are largely imported by foreign firms and foreign agents, but at the same time the conclusion is irresistible that the British share in the total import trade might be still larger if more British firms were established in the country. Many more travellers and representatives have been sent during the last year or two to Paraguay from other European countries such as Germany, France, Italy, &c., than from the United Kingdom. In cases where goods are bought from samples, some Continental firms are said to send out larger assortments of samples (which, other than those of textiles, are bought by the importers, subject to a large discount) than is customary with British firms, thereby facilitating a selection and affording a more precise indication to the exporter of the class of

*British Trade Abroad.*

articles desired in Paraguay. These small points are mentioned because Continental competition appears to be likely to grow still keener than at present.

\* \* \* \* \*

**China.**—The Board of Trade have received information, through the Foreign Office, to the effect that, under the treaties at present in force, British subjects have, in addition to the right to reside and trade in Chinese treaty ports and to acquire houses, warehouses, &c. therein, also the right to travel in any part of China outside the limits of the treaty ports, and to engage houses and warehouses for short periods, but not to exhibit the "hong" name or the style of the firm. They may, at the same time, establish agencies throughout China for the purchase and sale of goods, and employ Chinese agents and servants there. Owing, however, to difficulties which have arisen more than once in recent times in connection with British trade in the interior of China, it is desirable that United Kingdom firms establishing such agencies should avoid, if possible, the use of any sign which the Chinese might interpret as signifying the agency or management of a foreign firm.

British subjects travelling in any part of China outside the limits of the treaty ports should be provided with passports issued by one of H.M. Consular Officers in China, and countersigned by the local authorities.

(C. 811.)

**SOUTH AFRICAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS.****Proposed Improvements and New Developments.**

The following particulars are extracted from the Report for 1911 by the General Manager of the South African Railways and Harbours:—

On 31st December, 1911, the open mileage of Government railways in South Africa was 7,546½ miles, whilst about 913 miles were under construction. The following table summarises the results of the working during 1911, the figures for 1910 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1910.	1911.
<b>Earnings—</b>		
Passengers, parcels and mails... ..	£ 3,189,474	£ 3,484,883
Goods and minerals (excluding coal) ..	6,274,395	5,936,260
Coal ... ..	2,017,130	2,014,242
Live stock and miscellaneous... ..	676,739	669,384
<b>Total earnings ... ..</b>	<b>12,157,738</b>	<b>12,104,769</b>
<b>Expenditure—</b>		
Maintenance ... ..	2,319,998	2,568,008
Running expenses ... ..	1,641,247	1,698,590
Traffic expenses... ..	1,378,164	1,510,545
General charges ... ..	564,925	426,271
Renewals ... ..	758,526	1,013,656
<b>Total expenditure ... ..</b>	<b>6,662,890</b>	<b>7,217,070</b>
<b>Surplus of earnings over working expenditure and renewals ... ..</b>	<b>5,494,848</b>	<b>4,887,699</b>

*South African Government Railways.*

The decreased revenue is not due to a falling-off in tonnage carried, but is the result of two factors which are yearly becoming more important in their effect on the revenue of the South African railways. These factors are the reduction of rates, and the increased proportion of low-rated traffic, *i.e.*, South African products, carried by the railways.

**Mechanical Stokers.**—Tests made in South Africa have shown the utility of mechanical stokers for locomotives, and the use of such an appliance will become more and more of a necessity as the size and power of the locomotives increase. Experiments are now being carried out in South Africa with a particular stoker which is an advance on any previous type tried, but further improvements will be necessary before it can be said to be of practical value.

**Heavy Goods Engines.**—A new heavy goods engine of the non-articulated type was ordered during 1911, which will have a higher speed than the present Mallet engines. It is considered that the advantages gained by the ability to run mineral trains at high speeds do not compensate for the increased cost of maintenance of the permanent way which such practice entails. It would seem to be more desirable to develop the articulated or some other type of engine having much greater tractive force though only a comparatively low speed.

**Oil Rail Motors.**—There is a splendid field in South Africa for some more economical means of providing locomotive power than exists at present, and the use of oil motors for branch and light lines is now being considered.

**Road Motors.**—South Africa also needs a cheap transport system which will enable some of the undeveloped country districts to be placed in regular communication with the railways. With this object the Railways Administration have recently been considering a scheme for the establishment of a motor road transport service equipped with two types of vehicle—one for passengers, parcels and mails, with a speed of from 12 to 20 miles per hour, and the other for goods traffic, with a speed of from 6 to 15 miles per hour. A telephone would run alongside the road and the whole service, as far as possible, would be conducted in accordance with railway methods. A branch railway would be built to replace any particular motor service as soon as the extent of the traffic was sufficient to justify such action.

**Draw and Buffer Gear; Automatic Couplers.**—The goods trains on the South African Railways are fitted with the "pin and link" type of combined draw and buffer gear, but the increased weight of trains has caused a good deal of damage, and a stronger type is now necessary. According to recent returns, the breakage of buffers amounts to over 4,400 per annum, and the parting of trains due to breakage of links or pins is over 1,500. When the change is made the provision of a satisfactory automatic coupling arrangement is very desirable. The passenger stock is being equipped with an automatic buffer coupler with satisfactory results, but the provision of a suitable

*South African Government Railways.*

coupler for the goods stock is a much more complicated matter, and it will probably be necessary to appoint a special committee to consider the question. Several types have been given practical trials, but none have yet fulfilled the requirements.

**Increased use of Telephones for Railway Working.**—There has been a tendency of late years to utilise the telephone instead of the telegraph for railway working, and the Railway Administration are experimenting with one of the latest selective calling and control systems, as largely used throughout America, with the intention of extending this, or a similar, system of telephones throughout the Union.

**Proposed Engine Construction in South Africa.**—The results obtained from the two engines built at Durban have convinced the Chief Mechanical Engineer that the policy of building locomotives and boilers in the Durban and Salt River workshops should be considerably extended as soon as these shops have been enlarged. Schemes for enlarging and improving the equipment of these shops have been put forward.

**New Rolling Stock.**—During the first nine months of 1912 (*i.e.* up to the date of the Report) authority was given for the provision of 96 coaches, 12 dining cars, and 10 baggage and brake vans for the passenger service, and 418 goods wagons, 12 refrigerator wagons, 3 tank wagons, 35 brake vans, and 124 cattle trucks for the goods service. As far as possible this stock will be built in South Africa in the railway workshops.

It is estimated that the average annual requirements of locomotives and rolling stock for renewals alone, and apart from the additional stock required for new lines, will amount to 60 engines, 80 coaches and 560 wagons.

**Stores Purchased.**—The value of the principal stores purchased during 1911 amounted to £3,258,051, of which £1,810,550 was the value of goods purchased locally, and £1,447,501 the value of goods obtained through the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Union of South Africa. The following are among the chief items of this expenditure:—

	£		£
Bridgework ... ..	15,194	Machinery ... ..	23,096
Brake gear ... ..	23,280	Oils ... ..	75,119
Coal (steam and smithy) ...	394,407	Permanent way materials ...	454,458
Cement ... ..	61,159	Provisions and rations ...	172,164
Copper ... ..	14,209	Piping (all kinds) ... ..	18,190
Drugs ... ..	3,863	Rolling stock ... ..	381,708
Electric gear ... ..	45,341	Rope ... ..	7,979
Explosives ... ..	9,947	Steel ... ..	32,151
Fencing material ... ..	18,250	Stationery ... ..	50,572
Forage and provender ... ..	19,076	Timber ... ..	209,109
Iron—bar, &c. ... ..	39,961	Tarpaulins ... ..	9,592
" galvanised, corrugated ...	18,155	Telegraph material ... ..	6,251
Locomotive, carriage and wagon		Uniforms and clothing... ..	18,928
spares ... ..	413,393	Varnish ... ..	7,719
		Waste, cotton and wool ...	13,200



*South African Government Railways.*

Locomotives and mules were the principal items received from America; permanent way and fencing material, and cement from Germany and Belgium; varnish and spelter from Holland; and timber from Canada and Sweden. The amount spent in the United Kingdom through the High Commissioner was £1,249,231. The Chief Railway Storekeeper states that the supplies ordered from oversea were not delivered within a reasonable time, and in many instances the delays were abnormal. In the case of material manufactured to the Administration's specifications or drawings, usually from seven to nine, and in some instances twelve, months elapsed before the goods were shipped. Most of the delays were caused by the failure of the contractor to deliver at the time specified in the contract; the labour troubles in the United Kingdom during the year being also responsible to some extent. (26,556.)

## RUSSIAN INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

The 2nd, 4th and 11th January issues of the official "Pravitel. Viestnik" (St. Petersburg) contain an annual review on the general industrial development of Russia, from which the following is extracted:—

The progress of a country can be fairly well gauged by the development of industrial companies. The number of joint-stock companies formed for business purposes in Russia during 1911 amounted to 262 (222 Russian and 40 foreign), as against 114 in 1906. The amount of capital invested in newly licensed and re-organised companies in Russia during the past three years aggregates 654,000,000 roubles, of which 527,300,000 roubles are in respect of Russian undertakings. Out of the foregoing total, 300,500,000 roubles were for entirely new businesses, whilst the remaining 353,500,000 roubles were for the extension and development of existing undertakings.

An idea of the large increase in the commercial development of Russia may be gathered from the fact that in 1887 the number of established works amounted to 30,888, having a total productive value of 1,344,500,000 roubles and employing 1,318,000 workpeople, whilst in 1908 the number of works had increased to 39,494, having a productive capacity valued at 4,906,500,000 roubles and employing 2,668,800 workpeople. This development is steadily progressing, the number of workpeople coming under the jurisdiction of the Russian Inspector of Factories alone being returned at 2,051,198 in 1911 and accountable for a productive value of 4,895,000,000 roubles.

Of the foregoing numbers for 1911 no less than 868,000 persons, or 42½ per cent., were engaged in the *textile* industries, which rank first in the order of importance.

In 1911 the amount of cotton worked up at Russian factories totalled about 23,500,000 pounds, of which 10,700,000 pounds came from Russian Turkestan, 900,000 pounds from the Trans-Caucasus, 9,000,000 pounds

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*Russian Industrial Development.*

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from the United States of America, and the remainder from Persia, Egypt and the East Indies. In the *cotton spinning* mills, 8,672,000 spindles were at work in 1911, as compared with 6,645,559 spindles in 1910.

The Russian *silk* industry has made rapid strides during the past few years notwithstanding the fact that the number of silk factories has diminished. During the period 1900-1908 the number of factories decreased from 309 to 189, whilst production increased by 13 per cent. and power-working by 50 per cent. These increases do not include some 150 silk spinning establishments in the Caucasus, at which about 15,000 to 17,000 pounds of cocoons are spun. The number of silk spindles at work in Russia amounts in round numbers to 200,000.

(X. 2,282.)

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.; pound = 36 lbs.

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**WORLD'S OUTPUT OF IRON ORE, PIG IRON AND STEEL.**

According to a Return ("Iron and Steel, 1911,")\* recently issued by the Board of Trade, the world's output of **iron ore** in 1911 was about 145 million tons; the figures so far available indicate that the output was less than in 1910, owing chiefly to a reduction in the output in the United States of about 15,900,000 tons. The principal producers of iron ore are the United States, Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Spain, in the order given, these five countries producing about six-sevenths of the total output of the world.

The total quantity of **pig iron** produced in the world in 1911 may be estimated at about 63 million tons. The principal countries of production are the United States, Germany, and the United Kingdom in the order named, these three countries together accounting for about seven-ninths of the total output of the world.

The combined output of **steel** in the United Kingdom, Germany, and the United States in 1911 exceeded 45 million tons, and the world's output may be estimated at between 59 and 60 million tons.

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\* H.C. 402. Price 7d. ex. postage. Obtainable through any bookseller or from the Agents for the sale of Government publications.

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## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### BRITISH INDIA.

The following list of the general duties under Schedule IV. of the Import Tariff of British India, together with the revised Tariff Valuations which are in force during the year 1913, is in continuation of that published on pp. 260-2 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

#### SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—*continued.*

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valu- ation.	Duty.
	<b>METALS, &amp;C.—<i>contd.</i></b>		R. a.	
35 - <i>cwa.</i>	Metals, unwrought and wrought— <i>contd.</i> Steel— <i>contd.</i>			
	Steel, all other sorts, including discs or circles and wire-netting.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
	Tin, block ... ..	cwt.	160 0	"
	" foil, and other sorts ... ..	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	Zinc or spelter, nails ... ..	...	"	"
	" " tiles or slabs, soft ... ..	cwt.	25 0	"
	" " " " hard... ..	"	20 0	"
	" " all other sorts, including boiler tiles.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	All other sorts of metals ... ..	...	"	"
	<b>OILS.</b>			
36	Petroleum, including also naphtha and the liquids commonly known by the names of rock-oil, Rangoon oil, Burma oil, kerosine, paraffin oil, mineral oil, petroline, gasoline, benzol, benzoline, benzine, and any inflammable liquid which is made from petroleum, coal, schist, shale, peat, or any other bituminous substance, or from any products of petroleum.	imp. gal.	...	A. p. 1 6
	Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above two hundred degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively for the batching of jute or other fibre or for lubricating purposes.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
	Petroleum, which has its flashing point at or above one hundred and fifty degrees of Fahrenheit's thermometer and is proved to the satisfaction of the Customs Collector to be intended for use exclusively as fuel, or for some sanitary or hygienic purpose.	...	"	"
	Cocoonut-oil ... ..	cwt.	27 0	"
	All other sorts of oil, animal or vegetable (including otto of all kinds) and mineral (including paraffin wax).	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"
	<b>OTHER ARTICLES, UNMANUFACTURED AND MANUFACTURED.</b>			
17	Apparel, including drapery, haberdashery, and millinery, and military and other uniforms and accoutrements: but excluding cotton hosiery (for which see No. 30) and boots and shoes (for which see No. 45), and excluding also uniforms and accoutrements appertaining thereto, imported by a public servant for his personal use, which are free.	...	"	"

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles	Per	Tariff Valu- ation.	Duty.
	<i>OTHER ARTICLES, &amp;c.—contd.</i>			
18	Art. works of, except (1) statuary and pictures intended to be put up for the public benefit in a public place, and (2) memorials of a public character intended to be put up in a public place, including the materials used, or to be used, in their construction, whether worked or not, which are free.	...	R. a. <i>ad val.</i>	5 %
19	Bamboos, common, grass, hay, rushes, straw, and leaves.	...	...	Free.
20	Books, printed, including covers for printed books, maps, charts, and plans, proofs, music, and manuscripts.	...	...	"
21	Bristles and fibre, for brushes and brooms ...	...	...	"
22	Brushes and brooms, all sorts ... ..	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
23	Building and engineering materials, namely, asphalt, bricks and tiles, cement of all kinds, fire-clay, earthenware piping, lime, and other kinds, not otherwise described.	...	"	"
24	Cabinet-ware and furniture ... ..	...	"	"
24a	Challenge cups or trophies which have been won by any military unit (including volunteer corps) or by a particular member or members of any such unit in India or which have been sent by donors resident abroad for presentation or competition in India. Provided that the articles are certified by the Officer Commanding the unit or brigade or any higher military authority or any of their staff officers as having been offered for competition or presented with the sole or main object of encouraging military efficiency; and that they have had engraved on them before being shipped the object for which presented, and, except in the case of those sent by donors resident abroad for competition in India, the name of the winner or winners.	...	...	Free.
25	Carriages and carts, including motor cars, bicycles, tricycles, jinrikshas, bath chairs, perambulators, trucks, wheel-barrows, and all other sorts of conveyances, and component parts thereof, but excluding motor cars designed to carry goods and containing a prime-mover, which are free.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
26	Chinese and Japanese-ware, including lacquered-ware, but excluding earthenware, china, and porcelain (for which see No. 32).	...	"	"
27	Clocks, watches, and other time-keepers, and parts thereof.	...	"	"
28	Coal, coke, and patent fuel ... ..	...	...	Free.
29	Cordage, rope and twine made of any vegetable fibre	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %
30	Cotton, and articles made of cotton— Cotton, raw ... ..	...	...	Free.
	" twist and yarn ... ..	...	...	"
	" sewing and darning thread ...	...	...	"
	" piece-goods, hosiery, crochet cotton, thread and all other manufactured cotton goods not otherwise described.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	3½ %
31	Earth, common clay, and sand... ..	...	...	Free.
32	Earthenware (except earthenware piping, for which see No. 23), china, china clay, porcelain, and imitation or false coral.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	5 %

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valuation.	Duty.
<i>OTHER ARTICLES, &amp;c.—contd.</i>				
33	Fans of all kinds, except common palm-leaf fans, which are free.	...	R. a. <i>ad val.</i>	5%
34	Fireworks, all sorts, including fulminating powder.	...	"	"
35	Flax, and articles made of flax, including linen-thread.	...	"	"
36	Furniture, tackle, and apparel, not otherwise described, for steam, sailing, rowing and other vessels.	...	"	"
37	Gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin—			
	Copal ... ..	...	"	"
	Cutch and gambier (natural) ... ..	...	"	"
	Gamboge ... ..	...	"	"
	Gum ammoniac ... ..	...	"	"
	" Arabic ... ..	...	"	"
	" bdellium ... ..	...	"	"
	" Benjamin, ras ... ..	...	"	"
	" " cowrie ... ..	...	"	"
	" bysabol (coarse myrrh) ... ..	...	"	"
	" olibanum or frankincense ... ..	...	"	"
	" Persian (false) ... ..	...	"	"
	Myrrh ... ..	...	"	"
	Rosin ... ..	...	"	"
	All other sorts of gums, gum-resins, and articles made of gum or gum-resin, including caoutchouc and gutta-percha.	...	"	"
38	Hemp, including Manila hemp, and articles made therefrom.	...	"	"
39	Hides and skins (except raw or salted hides and skins, which are free), including parchment and vellum, gold beaters' skins, and all other descriptions of hides or skins.	...	"	"
40	Horn ... ..	...	"	"
	" articles made of, not otherwise described	...	"	"
41	Instruments, apparatus and appliances, and parts thereof—			
	Computing, dental, distilling, diving, drawing, educational, electric, electric lighting, galvanic, measuring, musical, optical, philosophical, phonographic, photographic (including materials for photography), scientific, surgical, surveying, telegraphic, telephonic, typewriters, and all other sorts, except telegraphic instruments and apparatus, and parts thereof, when imported by or under the orders of a railway company, and any instruments, apparatus, and appliances when imported by a passenger as part of his personal baggage and in actual use by him in the exercise of his profession or calling, which are free. All band instruments (other than stringed instruments), imported by a Native Regiment of His Majesty's regular forces in India, or by a unit of the Imperial Service Troops, or by a Military Police Battalion, and certified by the Officer Commanding the regiment or unit or the officer in charge of the	...	"	"

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRITISH INDIA—continued.**

SCHEDULE IV.—IMPORT TARIFF—GENERAL DUTIES—continued.

No.	Names of Articles.	Per	Tariff Valua- tion.	Duty.
	OTHER ARTICLES, &c.— <i>contd.</i>		R. a.	
41 <i>con.</i>	Instruments, &c.— <i>contd.</i> Military Police Battalion to be for the <i>bonâ fide</i> exclusive use of the regimental band, or the band attached to the Military Police Battalion, as the case may be, and the following accessories thereto, are also free of duty:— Bags for bagpipes. Cardholders. Carriages (brown or black). Cases for reeds and mouthpieces. Cases (leather or wooden). Chanters, pipe, and practice. Cleaners for brass and reed instruments. Cord for bagpipes. Crooks. Drones for bagpipes. Drum heads. Drum sticks. Drum flesh hoops. Fingertops. Green broadcloth for drums. Green silk ribbon for drums. Key pads for reed instruments. Ligatures for reed instruments. Mouthpieces and caps therefor. Mutes for brass instruments. Pipe tassels for bagpipes. Reeds. Ribbons for bagpipes. Ropes for drums. Shanks and slides for brass instruments. Silver buckles for drums. Silver buttons for drums. Snares. Springs. Taps for brass instruments. Valve corks. Valve tops and needles.			
42	Ivory and ivory ware— Unmanufactured— Elephants' grinders... .. cwt.		300 0	5 %
	" tusks (other than hollows, centres and points) each exceeding 20 lbs. in weight, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing 10 lbs. and over.	"	850 0	"
	Elephants' tusks (other than hollows, centres, and points) not less than 10 lbs. and not exceeding 20 lbs. each, and hollows, centres, and points each weighing less than 10 lbs.	"	750 0	"
	Elephants' tusks, each less than 10 lbs. (other than hollows, centres, and points).	"	500 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 4 lbs.	"	200 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each not less than 3 lbs. and under 4 lbs.	"	175 0	"
	Sea-cow or moye teeth, each less than 3 lbs.	"	125 0	"
	All other sorts, manufactured and unmanufactured.	...	<i>ad val.</i>	"

(To be continued.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**DOMINION OF CANADA.**

The Board of Trade have received from the Canadian Department of Customs copy of an Appraiser's Bulletin **Customs Decision.** (No. 582), dated 7th January last, declaring that old fabric of linen or cotton, cleaned and adapted for use as wiping cloth, shall, on importation into the Dominion of Canada, be dutiable under heading No. 533 of the Customs Tariff, as follows:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff ...	7½ per cent. <i>ad valorem.</i>
„ General Tariff ... ..	12½ „ „

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Order (No. 1,625), dated 24th December last, which has been issued under the Commerce Act regarding the marking of lengths and weights on threads imported into the Commonwealth.

**Commerce Act. Marked Lengths and Weights of Imported Threads.** The Order states that an allowance not exceeding 3 per cent. may be conceded in the case of marked *lengths* of imported threads, whether of cotton, silk, wool or other material.

No concession is to be allowed on marked *weights* of imported threads.

A copy of a Proclamation, dated 4th December, 1912, has also been received declaring, for the purposes of the "Quarantine Act, 1908," certain weed and insect pests to be diseases affecting plants, and also prohibiting the introduction of certain pests into the Commonwealth.

**Quarantine Proclamation respecting Plant Pest Diseases.** The list of pests, which is of some length, may be seen by persons interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copies of Customs By-Laws (Nos. 252 and 255), dated 18th November and 7th December last, respectively, which provide for the free importation of certain machine tools and "minor articles" into the Commonwealth from the undermentioned dates, as follows:—

Articles.	Date of operation.
<p>BY-LAW NO. 252.</p> <p>Machine tools and parts (Tariff heading No. 166)—                      For <i>metal working</i>—                      Planing, open-side type ... ..</p>	16th November, 1912.
<p>BY-LAW NO. 255.</p> <p>Minor articles for use in the manufacture of goods within the Commonwealth (Tariff heading No. 434)—                      For <i>boots, shoes and slippers</i>—                      Heels, wooden, cloth covered, shod or unshod ...</p>	17th October, 1912.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

The Board of Trade have further received a copy of Statutory Rules (No. 233 of 1912), dated 4th December, amending the Commerce Regulations laid down under Statutory Rules No. 120 of 1910 respecting the standards required to be complied with for butter and cream exported from the Commonwealth.

Under these Rules, the standard for "butter" is amended with the effect the butter must now only contain:—

No fat other than butter fat.

Not more than 16 per cent. (instead of 15 per cent. as heretofore) of water, 3 per cent. of casein, 0.5 per cent. of boric acid and 4 per cent. of salt.

Not less than 82 per cent. of butter fat.

Any colouring matter deemed by the Minister to be harmless.

Standards for "cream" are added to the Regulations, as follows:—

Cream—Cream which contains not less than 35 per cent. of milk fat, and does not contain any foreign substance.

Sterilized cream—Cream which contains not less than 25 per cent. of milk fat and does not contain any foreign substance, and which has been sterilized by heat and subsequently protected from contamination.

The Board of Trade have also received a copy of a Supplement (No. 3) to the Customs Tariff Guide, 1908-11, dated 5th December, 1912, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into the Commonwealth.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Prefer- ential Tariff.
Covers, football, of leather, imported separately ... ..	326	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Keys, can keys, for opening fish tins, &c. ...	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % "
Machinery and agricultural implements— Etching machine, the "Levy" acid blast—			
Motor... ..	177 (A)	25 % "	20 % "
Bath and spray fittings (as photo- engraving machine tools) ...	166	Free	Free
Blower ... ..	162 (C)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Switchboard ... ..	177 (C)	20 % "	20 % "
Firerelay stand ... ..	247	20 % "	15 % "
*Pads, rubber, used on boot finishing machines to inflate the buffing cover	166	Free	Free
Trucks, transport, for reapers and binders, imported separately (the truck comprises two wheels and two stub axles)—			
Wheels ... ..	380 (G)	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
Axles ... ..	380 (B)	40 % "	35 % "
*Vulcanising equipment ... ..	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % "

\* Revised decision.



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.**

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Reels or bobbins on which kinematograph films are wound—whether imported with the films or separately ... ..	70 (A)	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Spectacles— *Lorgnettes, with handles either of ivory or tortoise shell, not being gold ...	344	Free	Free
Straws—drinking (real straw) ... ..	326	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Towels, paper ... ..	357 (B)	30 % "	25 % "

\* Revised decision.

The above-mentioned Supplement (No. 3) also contains a revised list of "parts" of chassis of motor cars, motor lorries, and motor wagons, for use in the manufacture of such chassis, which may be admitted into the Commonwealth at the rate of duty applicable to chassis,

viz. :—

Under the British Preferential Tariff ... Free,  
 " " General Tariff ... .. 5 per cent. *ad valorem*,  
 provided security be furnished by the importer that they will be used only in the manufacture of chassis, and that within six months—or such further time as the Collector may allow—proof of such use be furnished to the satisfaction of the Collector.

The revised list of such "parts" is as follows :—

Springs,  
 Axles, other than roller or ball-bearing,  
 Wheels imported in separate parts,  
 Engines and parts thereof,  
*Magnetos,*  
*Ignition coils,*  
*Oil and grease cups,*  
*Lamp bracket forgings.*

[The italicised words are new.]

The above provision applies only to the parts mentioned imported for the *bonâ fide* manufacture of chassis in the Commonwealth.

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

The "Union Gazette" of the 2nd January, 1913, contains copy of a Customs Notice (No. 45) dated 17th December, 1912, giving decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles upon importation into the Union of South Africa.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manu- facture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Almond shells, used in the wine-making industry ... ..	175	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Annatto, liquid, for colouring smoked fish (if not spirituous)... ..	175		
Asbestos protected corrugated sheets for roofing ... ..	81	3 % "	3 % "
Cuba yellow dye, a dye-stuff for leather	150	Free	—
Diastase malt flour (diastase) ... ..	175	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % "
Dover salts dyc ... ..	175		
"Dustolic" disinfecting fluid and powder ... ..	175		
"Emser" salts, a mineral salt ... ..	53	25 % "	3 % "
Fetlock boots, for covering an injured fetlock ... ..	175	15 % "	3 % "
"Parmint," a medicinal preparation ...	36 (b)	£1 per imp. gal.	Nil
Petrifying liquid, for cleaning beer casks ... ..	175	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Pine oil fluid (in bulk) ... ..	175		
Poultry cramping machines and "Utility" toe punches ... ..	98 (a)	3 % "	3 % "
"Regulin," a medicinal preparation ...	53	25 % "	3 % "
Signalling notices printed or embossed on iron ... ..	175	15 % "	3 % "
"Sloeline," a dye-stuff for leather ...	150	Free	—

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.**

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copies of Ordinances (Nos. 52 and 53 of 1912), which, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of Immigration and Agriculture, provide for the levying of export duties from 1st January to 31st December, 1913, inclusive, upon certain produce raised or manufactured in Trinidad and Tobago on exportation therefrom.

Under Ordinance No. 52 of 1912 provision is made for the imposition of duties for the purpose of raising funds in aid of *Immigration*, on the following articles raised or manufactured in the *Island of Trinidad* when shipped to places beyond the limits of the Colony,—the rates of duty previously leviable being given for purposes of comparison:—

Articles produced in Trinidad.	Export Duties.	
	Old Rates.	New Rates.
IN AID OF IMMIGRATION.		
Sugar ... .. per 1,000 lbs.	s. d. 2 8	s. d. 4 9½
Molasses ... .. " 100 galls.	0 10½	2 4
Rum and bitters ... .. " " "	4 2	10 3
Cocoa ... .. " 100 lbs.	0 3	0 5½
Coffee ... .. " 100 "	0 5	0 9½
Coconuts ... .. " 1,000 "	0 8	1 2
Copra ... .. " 1,000 lbs.	2 1	4 0

[And in each case on lesser quantities in proportion.]

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO**—*continued.*

The Ordinance No. 53 of 1912 continues the rates of duty previously leviable on articles raised or manufactured in the *Colony*, when exported therefrom, in addition to those given above, for the purpose of raising funds in aid of *Agriculture*. The following statement shows the rates of export duty leviable:—

Articles produced in the Colony.	Export Duties.
IN AID OF AGRICULTURE.	
Cocoa ... .. per 100 lbs.	s. d. 0 1
Sugar ... .. " 1,000 "	0 3½
Coconuts ... .. " 1,000 "	0 2½
Copra ... .. " 1,000 "	0 7½
[And in each case on lesser quantities in proportion.]	

**BRITISH GUIANA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "British Guiana Gazette" for the 11th December last which contains certain notices issued by the Comptroller of Customs on the 9th December, 1912, notifying to importers and exporters that, for the purposes of the classification of the Customs returns, all articles imported into and exported from British Guiana are to be entered in accordance with the designations and denominations set forth in certain revised Import and Export Lists, which have been approved by the Governor under the authority of Section 2 of the Customs Ordinance No. 7 of 1884.

These Lists, which came into operation on 1st January, 1913, 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.

**EGYPT.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 13th January contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on iron and steel manufactures. The Tariff was to come into force on the 16th January, and is to remain in operation for a period of three months (*i.e.*, until the 15th April) or until denunciation:—

**Revised  
Valuation Tariff  
for Iron and  
Steel Manufac-  
tures.**

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### EGYPT—continued.

[1,000 *millièmes* = £ E1 = £1 0s. 6d. Duty is leviable on the valuations shown at the rate of 8 per cent. The English ton is taken as equivalent to 1,016 kilogrammes]

Articles.	Valuation per Kilogramme.
Iron and steel plates, ordinary, without mark*, $\frac{1}{4}$ in. thick and upwards:	<i>Millièmes.</i>
British, and similar goods from all other countries ... ..	7 $\frac{6}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	7 $\frac{15}{10}$
Iron and steel bars and angles, and tees, and U ordinary, without mark*—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries ... ..	6 $\frac{0}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	6 $\frac{10}{10}$
Iron bars, Swedish ... ..	10 $\frac{0}{10}$
Iron, pig ... ..	4 $\frac{4}{10}$
Iron and steel hoops ... ..	8 $\frac{0}{10}$
"    "    with holes ... ..	8 $\frac{7}{10}$
Galvanised sheets (B. G., 16 to 26) ... ..	14 $\frac{5}{10}$
"    corrugated sheets (B. G., 16 to 26) ... ..	13 $\frac{3}{10}$
Studs (Benwill's) new ... ..	23 $\frac{1}{2}$
"    "    old ... ..	20
"    small ... ..	22
Nails (French), 15 by 35 to 24 by 200 ... ..	10
Iron and steel girders—	
British, and similar goods from all other countries ... ..	6 $\frac{5}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	6 $\frac{1}{10}$

\* The duties on iron and steel wares bearing special marks are leviable *ad valorem*. The following are not regarded as special marks:—Siemens-Martin, S. M. Thomas, the names of manufacturers without crown brands, or with a single crown brand, provided they do not indicate a special quality, as also all other marks of which notice is given by the importers, and which are accepted beforehand by the Customs.

Iron tubes for gas, water, and steam, and fittings therefor, and iron tubes for boilers, are assessed at various rates in accordance with certain trade lists from which discounts are allowed. Particulars with regard to these lists and discounts may be obtained, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

#### RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the following Customs Decisions. decisions respecting the application of the Russian Customs Tariff to various kinds of imported goods have recently been published:—

*Wares of gelatine.*—The Ministry of Finance has confirmed the ruling of the Customs authorities according to which wares of gelatine not specially mentioned in the Tariff, even though mixed with other materials (provided that the gelatine preponderates in weight and possesses a primary technical importance) are liable to duty under section 1 of Tariff No. 43. (13·50 roubles per pound.)

*Hand-drilling lathes.*—Only such lathes of this kind as are permanently attached to a stand (frame) are admissible under sub-section (c) of section 1 of Tariff No. 167, as "Machines for the working of metals." (4 roubles 20 copecks per pound.)

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

*Glass phials.*—The Governing Senate has confirmed the decision of the Customs Department that phials of whitened glass, uncut, must pay duty under subsection (a) of section 4 of Tariff No. 77. (10 roubles per pound.)

*Ties, consisting of raw jute,* twisted into lengths, for bales of jute, are to be dutiable together with the bales, under section 2 of Tariff No. 179. (1 rouble 20 copecks per pound.)

[Pound = 36 lbs ; rouble (100 copecks) = 2s. 1½d.]

**FINLAND.**

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

**Customs  
Decisions.**

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

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty
		Mks. p.
"Black enamel" for painting ships' bottoms, consisting of a solution of pitch (asphalt) and light coal-tar oil ... ..	143 (2)	100 kilogs. 47 10
Fishglue in a fluid state, and mixed with peppermint oil ... ..	151 (1)	" 82 40
Iron machines for making vegetable butter ... ..	231 (b) 1	" 14 70
"Dietation apparatus" (dutiable as "physical instruments") ... ..	206 (1)	" 105 90
Wax cylinders belonging thereto ... ..	259	" 23 50
Paper in sheets with rounded corners, prepared with oil and used for copying letters ... ..	235 (5)	" 176 50
Coloured cotton waste, containing about 15 per cent. wool, and consisting of ends of untwined thread, string-ends, and pieces of cloth ... ..	46	Free.
Cotton sacks imported on behalf of grain mills, having the trade mark of the mill, the name of the goods, and the weight, painted on them ... ..	262 (4)	100 kilogs 70 60
Wooden bicycle rims, fitted with aluminium ... ..	209 (1)	" 53 80

*Linen yarns on wooden bobbins.*—No deduction for tare is allowed for linen yarn on wooden bobbins. (C. 922.)

**SWEDEN.**

With reference to the notices at p. 187 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th April last and at p. 639 of the "Journal" for the 12th September, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that a Decree has been issued abrogating the prohibition of the importation into Sweden of used empty sacks from the United Kingdom.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**ITALY (LIBYA).**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that an Italian Royal Decree has been published, imposing, as from January 1st, a specific duty of 15 francs per 100 kilogrammes gross weight (6s. 1d. per cwt.) on sugar of all kinds imported into Libya (Tripoli and Cyrenaica) in addition to the *ad valorem* duty (*i.e.* 4 per cent. *ad valorem*). (C. 894.)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

A recent Circular of the Treasury Department lays down revised (special) regulations which are to govern the allowance of drawback, under Section 25 of the Tariff Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder, on the exportation from the United States of hard and soft refined sugars and syrups manufactured from imported full duty raw sugars, Cuban raw sugars, and Philippine raw sugars, upon which duty has been paid, either wholly or in combination with free imported raw sugars, or raw sugars of domestic origin.

A copy of these regulations 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.

The following is the substance of some Decisions affecting the classification of various articles under the United States Customs Decisions. Tariff Act of 1909, which have recently been issued by the Treasury Department at Washington:—

Articles.	Paragraph of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
<b>1. DECISION OF THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT.</b>		
<i>Grammars, spelling-books, readers, dictionaries, and other books</i> , printed partly in English and partly in foreign languages, intended for use in the study of foreign languages, unless it clearly appears that the text of such books is chiefly in English ... ..	518	Free.
<b>2. DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS APPEALS.</b>		
<i>Strips or bands of chrome leather</i> bevelled on the edges and cut into suitable lengths for the manufacture of automobile treads; requiring further labour to adapt them to their special use: dutiable as "band, bend, or belting leather," with the additional duty imposed by the proviso to paragraph 451 of the Tariff ... ..	451	15 % <i>ad val.</i> (including the additional duty).
<i>Covered wire articles in chief value of silk.</i> —Articles made of a thin steel silk-covered wire bent into a series of open loops, with the ends of the wire bent back and soldered so as to form a closed loop at each end of the article, used as supports for ladies' collars, being intended to be sewn on the inside of the collar within its circumference for the purpose of keeping the collar upright, are properly dutiable as manufactures of silk not specially provided for ... ..	403	
		50 % <i>ad val.</i>

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

With reference to the notice at pp. 144-145 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th January, a recent Circular of the United States Treasury Department notifies that, as the Swedish and Norwegian Governments have not had sufficient opportunity to make arrangements for the issue of certificates of official inspection of matches shipped to the United States under the Act approved 9th April, 1912, collectors will not require until 1st April, 1913, to be furnished with such certificates of inspection, or bonds for the production thereof, in the case of matches manufactured in Sweden and Norway.

**Importation of  
Swedish  
and Norwegian  
Matches.**

**VENEZUELA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copies of recent Venezuelan Decrees providing that the undermentioned articles imported into the Republic are to be declared on the Consular invoice, and to pay duty, as shown below:—

[Bolivar = 9·6d. ; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs. The rates of duty shown include the various surtaxes leviable.]

Articles.	Declaration for Consular Invoice.	Class of the Tariff under which dutiable.	Total Import Duty (including surtaxes).
Waterproof sail cloth covers, with eyelet holes, for covering goods during transport.	Tapas de lona impermeables con ollaos.	IV.	<i>Bolivares.</i> Kilog. (gross) 1·174
Modelling paste, for use by sculptors.	Pasta para modelar ...	II.	" 0·156
Bee-hives, including frames, sections, and perforated zinc sheets.	Colmenas para crias de abejas.	II.	" 0·156

*Note.*—It is important to preserve the exact (Spanish) wording shown above under the head of "Declaration for Consular Invoice."

(C. 897.)

**BRAZIL.**

Article 53 of the Brazilian Budget Law for 1913 provides that clearance of goods for consumption through Brazilian Customs Houses shall not be permitted without presentation by the consignee of the original Consular invoice, unless the consignee enters into an engagement to produce the document within a period of 90 days. This period may not be extended, and if the invoice is not forthcoming on its completion, the consignee will be mulcted in a sum (payable within 48 hours) equal to 50 per cent. of the total amount of duties and other charges leviable in respect of the goods.

**Consular Invoice  
Regulation.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**BRAZIL**—*continued.*

The following is a further portion of a statement—continued from p. 269 of last week's "Board of Trade Journal"—of the principal provisions of the Brazilian Budget Law for 1913 as regards the taxation of imported merchandise:—

**Budget Law  
for 1913.**

*Surtaxes.*—The provisions laid down by the Budget Law for 1912, as regards surtaxes (see p. 315 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th February, 1912) are maintained in force.

*Consumption duties.*—These duties, which are leviable on certain products whether imported or of domestic manufacture, are to be assessed in accordance with the Decree of the 10th February, 1906,\* with the following modifications:—

(a) Delete the words "*indicado em doses medicinaes*" from paragraph 7 of Article 1.†

(b) In the list of consumption duties\*, after "syphon or soda waters," add "and the like, syrups of lemons, currants, &c. suitable for refreshing beverages."

(c) The duties on *amer-picon*, bitters, *fernet-branca*, *vermouth* and similar beverages, are to be as follows:—

	<i>Reis.</i>
Per litre ... ..	300
Per bottle ... ..	200
Per half litre ... ..	150
Per half bottle ... ..	100

(d) Duties on beer of low fermentation:—

	<i>Reis.</i>
Per litre ... ..	75
Per bottle ... ..	50
Per half litre ... ..	33
Per half bottle ... ..	25

(e) Add the following to the list of duties leviable—

Natural mineral waters, for the table, gaseous or not, of foreign origin—

	<i>Reis.</i>
Per litre ... ..	40
Per bottle ... ..	30
Per half litre ... ..	20
Per half bottle ... ..	15

(f) Duties on acetic acid—

Acetic acid, solid, per 250 grammes or fraction thereof... 150

Acetic acid liquid—

Per litre ... ..	600
Per bottle ... ..	400
Per half litre ... ..	300
Per half bottle ... ..	200

(g) Proportional rates of duty are established for half litres of vinegar and of all beverages liable to consumption duty.

(h) Hats for men or boys—

Of Chilean, Peruvian, Manilla, and similar straws, of a value not exceeding 10 milreis ... .. Each	500
Of wool ... ..	300

(i) Add the following provision as regards salt—

Chloride of sodium, refined or purified in chemical laboratories, destined exclusively for the salting of products of milk-food manufactories, shall pay a duty of 10 reis per 250 grammes or fraction thereof; such salt may be withdrawn from laboratories in sacks or other similar packing, in quantities of at least 50 kilogs.

*Exemptions from Customs duty.*—Exemptions from Customs duty, governed by the Regulations approved by the Decree of the 8th March, 1911, are restricted—

\* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th July, 1906.

† Article 1, paragraph 7:—Pharmaceutical specifics, viz., all officinal simple or compound medicines, provided or not with the name of the manufacturer, prepared or presented in medicinal doses.



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

(1) To the articles mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 21, 23 to 28, 31 to 33, and 36 of Article 2 of the Preliminary Dispositions to the Tariff;

(2) To coal, and crude, dark petroleum suitable for use as a combustible and destined for that purpose, which, when imported by, or on account of, shipping companies, railways, and industrial establishments that employ steam, for their own exclusive use, are to pay only a registration tax of 2 per cent.; in other cases, both of these articles are to be free of Customs duty, but subject to the payment of a registration charge of 10 per cent.;

(3) To articles imported by companies, &c. that enjoy freedom from Customs duty in virtue of existing contracts; the Government is authorised, in renewing or modifying such contracts, to concede rates of duty varying from 5 to 8 per cent. *ad valorem* in place of the exemption from Customs duty, the "Exemption" clause being in all cases eliminated;

(4) To natural or artificial manures (fertilisers) which cannot be applied or used otherwise than as manures: sulphate of potash, chloride of potash, kainite, sulphate of ammonia, superphosphate of lime, Thomas' slag, animal and artificial guano, crude Chile saltpetre, and mixtures of fertilisers containing potash, phosphoric acid, and nitrogen—all of which shall also enjoy exemption from registration charge; also machines and apparatus destined for use in manufactories of manures of animal origin;

(5) To cattle for breeding purposes, imported over the frontiers of the States of Rio Grande do Sul and Matto-Grosso (under certain regulations).

*Note.*—The articles mentioned in paragraphs 1 to 8, 11 to 16, 18 to 20, 26, 25, 31 to 33, and 36 of Article 2 of the Preliminary Dispositions to the Tariff, and the animals coming under paragraph numbered (5) above, shall also enjoy exemption from the registration charge referred to in Article 560 of the Consolidated Customs Laws.

*Reduced Customs duties.*—The reduced rates of Customs duty conceded in respect of certain articles by the Budget Law for 1912\* are abrogated, so far as they are not expressly continued in force by the present Law.

Material destined for the first public installation of light, power, *viação urbana*—excluding material destined for private installations—water supply, drainage, paving (including road-breakers), and material for sanitary works (*saneamento*) and general improvement, also steam-rollers for road-making and articles for destruction of refuse, improvement and conservation of harbour bars, bridges, railways and electric tramways, &c., articles for analytical laboratories, penitentiaries and prisons, material destined for the service of harbours and clearance of docks and canals—all these when imported on the requisition of the Governments of the States or the Municipalities (including the Federal District Authorities) for works undertaken by them, are to pay 8 per cent. *ad valorem*; the same rate of duty is to be applied to floating

\* See the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th and 22nd February, 1912, pp. 368 and 424.

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### **BRAZIL—continued.**

material for the navigation service of the rivers and lakes of the Republic.

The reduced duties conceded by paragraph II. of Article 2 of the Budget Law for 1912 remain in force,\* except as regards the articles falling under paragraph 36 of Article 2 of the Preliminary Dispositions to the Tariff—which are to be free of Customs duty.

The reduced (*ad valorem*) rates of duty resulting from the present law are to be calculated on the official values in cases where a fixed duty is assigned in the Customs Tariff; as regards goods which are tariffed *ad valorem*, the commercial value is to form the basis of assessment. In the case, however, of material for sanitary works (*saneamento*), the duty is to be calculated on the commercial or invoice value of the goods.

(To be continued.)

#### **BOLIVIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Bolivian Law providing for the creation of a Customs Commission, which body is to frame a new draft Tariff of import duties. The draft Tariff is to be submitted to the Legislature in August, 1913, and, if approved, is to be put into force from the 1st January, 1914.

**Commission to  
Revise the  
Customs Tariff.**

The Commission is to communicate with all Chambers of Commerce in Bolivia, inviting such suggestions for the modification of the existing Tariff as those bodies may consider opportune. (C. 738.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt, through the same channel, of copy and translation of a Bolivian Law imposing export duties on tin, bismuth, copper and wolfram (ores and metals), which are graduated according to the market quotations for these products.

The translation of this Law may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The Branch will also be prepared to furnish British traders, in response to written applications, with information as to the rates of export duty imposed by the Law. (C. 316.)

*Note.*—This law at the same time abolishes the 3 per cent. tax on mining enterprises, the repeal of which was noted at p. 576 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th December, 1912.

#### **ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that consignments of potatoes, in which one or more potatoes are found to be infected with the disease known as

**Importation  
of Potatoes.**

\* These are the duties set out in the tabular statement at p. 369 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th February, 1912, and pp. 424-425 of the following issue.

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**—*continued.*

"Fusarium Solanis," are refused admission into the Argentine Republic.

Exporters in the United Kingdom should, therefore, be most careful in selecting potatoes for exportation to the Republic, whether for seed or other purposes. (C. 550.)

With reference to the notices which appeared in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 31st October last (pp. 245-246) and the 21st November (p. 407), respecting an Argentine Law providing for an inland revenue duty on toilet requisites, medicinal and veterinary specialities, and mineral waters, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of the Regulations which have been

promulgated by the Executive to give effect to the Law in question.

These Regulations, together with a translation which has been prepared in the Board of Trade, may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 696.)

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**EXCISE REGULATIONS.****SIERRA LEONE.**

With reference to the notice which appears on p. 416 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 15th August, 1912, respecting the proposed prohibition of the distillation of spirits in Sierra Leone, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Foreign Office, copy of an Ordinance (No. 12 of 1912), which provides for the prohibition of the distillation of spirits (except spirits for industrial, medical or scientific purposes) in the Colony and Protectorate of Sierra Leone.

An amending Bill has been introduced into the Legislative Council of Sierra Leone with the object of allowing, with the sanction of the Governor, the distillation of *alcohol* for *purely commercial*, industrial, medical or scientific purposes in the Colony and Protectorate.

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## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT

### RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul at Riga (Mr. V. H. C. Bosanquet) reports, under date 28th January, that there was then much ice in the Gulf, and that navigation was becoming difficult. A later report notifies that the passage at Domesness was closed on 30th January, and that the icebreaker was working. (H. 1,483; H. 1,575.)

### RUSSIA (FINLAND).

With reference to the notice on p. 42 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 4th July, 1912, relative to a proposed railway from Hiitola to Raasuli, H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that the Council of Ministers has sanctioned the construction of this railway. The construction of the section from Hiitola to Kexholm will be commenced shortly, and 1,000,000 Finnish marks (£40,000) will be granted this year for the purpose. The Council of Ministers has also approved the construction of a line from Jyväskylä to Pieksämäki at an estimated cost of 11,900,000 Finnish marks (£476,000). A line from Pieksämäki to Nyslott is now being laid. These three lines form the final links in the strategic railway from St. Petersburg to Wasa on the Gulf of Bothnia.

A small sketch map illustrating the railways in question may be seen by manufacturers and contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 688.)

### SWEDEN.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm has forwarded the text and translation of a Swedish Royal Decree, dated 8th November, 1912, authorising reduced rates for certain iron and steel goods, hardware and machinery, and all kinds of paper and cardboard, carried by the Swedish State Railways to Swedish ports for export by sea. The new rates came into force on 1st January, 1913.

The text and translation of the Decree, containing the new rates, may be consulted by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 740.)

### GERMANY.

His Majesty's Embassy at Berlin report that the Bill to establish a Government towing monopoly on the Rhine-Weser and Lippe canals has passed its third reading in the Lower House of the Prussian Diet, and is now before the Upper House. With certain exceptions, all vessels using the canals (including branches and through traffic in the Duisburg-Ruhrort river port) and requiring mechanical towage will be compelled to use State supplied power.

**Proposed  
Government  
Monopoly of  
Towing on  
Prussian  
Waterways.**

### *Shipping and Transport.*

For the first fifteen years after the opening of the Rhine-Weser canal vessels which exclusively use the Dortmund-Ems canal are exempted from the Government monopoly for towage. In the meantime the Dortmund-Henrichenburg section (near Datteln) of the Dortmund-Ems canal may be temporarily closed to private towing to enable experiments to be carried out with mechanical contrivances for towing.

The Government are authorised to spend 9,900,000 marks (£486,750) for the purpose of introducing the monopoly. The question of towage dues was discussed in Committee in the Lower House, and provisional rates were drawn up which are higher than those actually in operation on the Dortmund-Ems canal. (C. 745.)

#### GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King) has forwarded a translation of an Order, which came into effect on 1st January, 1913, imposing a wharfage fee on goods entering and leaving that port. The fee for goods weighing not more than half a ton, or measuring not more than half a cubic metre, is 20 hellers ( $3\frac{1}{2}$ d.); for goods weighing more than half a ton up to one ton, or measuring more than half a cubic metre up to one cubic metre, the fee is 40 hellers ( $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.). For other goods a fee of 40 hellers ( $6\frac{1}{2}$ d.) must be paid for every ton or cubic metre or portion thereof. The fee is estimated according to weight or measurement, whichever is greater. Exemption is granted to Government, Imperial Marine and Post Office stores; mail matter; and hand baggage of European travellers. (C. 746.)

#### FRANCE (ALGERIA).

**Charges for Use of New Port facilities at Bona.** See notice on p. 302.

#### SPAIN.

H.M. Consul-General at Barcelona (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.) reports that, by a recent order of the Barcelona Port Works Board, the port dues on steamers carrying coal were increased from 1.50 to 2 pesetas per ton from 1st February. At the same time the Port Authorities have authorised the discharge of steamers alongside the quay, which will prove a saving in expense to importers.

The Barcelona Coal Merchants' Society have decided not to alter the usual form of charter for Barcelona, and the clause regarding port dues will continue to read "Steamers to pay 2 pesetas per 1,000 kilogs. in lieu of port dues and transport tax"; the extra charge now imposed will consequently be borne by the receivers of the coal.

27 pesetas = £1 (about).

(H. 1,383.)

*Shipping and Transport.*

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that a dock of the most modern type is to be built at Duluth for dealing with iron ore from the Mesaba Range, the estimated cost of construction being £500,000 to £600,000. The structure will be about 64 ft. wide, 5,000 ft. long (of which 2,304 ft. will be in deep water and the rest on land), and 110 ft. from firm foundations to the top. It will have 384 "pockets" of a capacity for 300 tons each, representing a gross storage capacity of about 115,000 tons. The dock will be of re-inforced concrete, treated with granitoid to prevent slipperiness. A steel railway approach, half-a-mile in length, will connect with the main line of railway. (C. 933.)

**Projected  
Ore-Loading Dock  
at Duluth.**

**PERU. BRAZIL. PANAMA.**

H.M. Minister at Lima reports that, according to the "Prensa," the Peruvian Government are considering the establishment of a national steamship service between Iquitos, Para, Barbados and Colon. (M. 2,869.)

**Proposed State Steamship Service  
between Iquitos and Colon.**

**PARAGUAY.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Asuncion (Mr. F. A. Oliver) on the trade of Paraguay in 1911, which will shortly be issued:—

The survey of the so-called trans-Paraguay Railway from Asuncion to the River Iguassú was continued throughout 1911. Although the survey of this route appears to have offered exceptional difficulties on account of the denseness of the virgin forests, it is believed that there is no serious obstacle to the construction of the line. It is, moreover, expected that the rich forest region traversed by this line will provide freight in timber for many years to come. The length of the Paraguay section of the line to be constructed is about 150 miles. This line will not only open up the remoter regions in the basin of the Alto Paraná, which consist of forest lands and *yerbales* (forests in which the Paraguay tea plant grows wild) as well as here and there grass lands suitable for cattle, but it will put Paraguay in direct communication with the Brazilian port of São Francisco, which is the nearest point to Paraguay on the South American sea-coast. As this port lies some 800 miles north of Buenos Aires, the sea journey for imports from Europe and for Paraguayan products exported to Europe will be reduced by some three days, while at the same time the distance to be travelled by rail will be less than *viâ* Buenos Aires.

A concession was granted to a Brazilian syndicate in 1911 for the construction of a line to the north-east of Paraguay *viâ* Arroyos y Esteros, Estanislao and Curuguaty, to the cataracts of the River Alto Paraná at Guairá, but no work has yet been done.

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. RUSSIA.

With reference to the notices on pp. 166-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th July and p. 693 of the issue of 19th September last, relative to bounties on shipbuilding in Russia, H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg report that the regulations governing the payment of these bounties were published in the official "Viestnik Finanzov" of 16th/29th December, 1912.

It appears that the use of foreign materials in the construction of the hull or machinery of a vessel does not deprive the builder of his right to receive the bounty. Bounties will not, however, be paid for vessels subject to Customs duty on importation from abroad, or for vessels built in Finland; neither will bounties be paid for vessels built in those places where the material and machinery necessary for their construction are admitted free of duty.

The bounty for the installation of new main or auxiliary engines will only be granted if the machinery be of Russian manufacture, though this limitation is not to apply to such parts of the machinery as are not manufactured at all in Russia. *A list of such parts will be published annually by the Minister of Commerce.* When it is necessary to use an article manufactured abroad and not included in this list, or when the Russian article is not of suitable quality or cannot be prepared within the necessary time, the shipbuilding firm may apply for a consideration of the case, stating at the same time the grounds on which the bounty is claimed. (C. 559.)

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 9th January states that the Russian petroleum market in 1912 was pretty much the same as in 1911, and there was a slight increase in production.

The following table gives particulars of the output of petroleum in 1901 and from 1909 to 1912 inclusive:—

—	1901.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.	1,000 pounds.
Baku District... ..	671,000	501,000	501,000	461,000	469,000
Grozni " ... ..	35,000	57,000	74,000	75,000	65,000
Cheleken " ... ..	—	3,000	10,000	12,000	12,000
Maikop " ... ..	—	—	1,000	8,000	9,000
Fergansk Province ... ..	—	1,000	2,000	3,000	4,000
Embinsk District ... ..	—	—	—	—	1,000
Total ... ..	706,000	562,000	588,000	559,000	560,000

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

The main interest of the above figures lies in the significant fact that there has been during the past decade an almost constant decline in the output of petroleum in the old established fields of Baku, whilst the output in the comparatively new districts has increased, except in the case of Grozni in which the output fell off last year. It would seem, therefore, that the future of this industry lies in the possibility of opening up and developing new petroleum

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

wells. The falling-off noticeable in the case of Grozni came somewhat as a surprise, especially as there had been a considerable extension in the boring operations in that district. The decrease is attributed largely to the fact that in the west of Grozni great technical difficulties were encountered by having to deal with the presence of water in the springs.

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 24th January states that there was unparalleled activity in the Russian iron and steel industries in 1912, this improvement having prevailed ever since the marked advance which set in in 1909, as will be seen from the following table:—

	Finished Metal Despatched for Sale.	Comparative Per- centage Increase over previous Year.
	Pounds.	
Jan.-Dec., 1908 ... ..	117,960,000	...
" 1909 ... ..	131,410,000	11·4
" 1910 ... ..	149,890,000	14·1
" 1911 ... ..	161,800,000	7·9
Jan.-Aug., 1911 ... ..	108,380,000	...
" 1912 ... ..	123,790,000	14·2

As regards single items it may be stated that, in comparison with the eight months of 1911, there was during the corresponding period of 1912 an increase of 21·9 per cent. in the case of girders and sleepers, 21 per cent. in the case of heavy rails, 9·2 per cent. in the case of bar and shaped iron, and 3·2 per cent. in the case of roofing iron. It is evident, therefore, from the large increase which is taking place in the case of girders and sleepers and heavy rails that the future of the Russian iron and steel industries will depend in increasing measure on the development of the building trades and railway extensions. In connection with the above it is well to remember the similarly expanding business in pig iron and the increasing necessity for importing supplies from abroad in order to keep pace with the home demand.

There were imported from abroad approximately 400,000 pounds of pig iron in 1910, 3,400,000 pounds in 1911, and 5,700,000 pounds during the first eight months of 1912. It is significant that whilst the quantity of pig iron smelted in Russia rose from 171,100,000 pounds in 1908 to 219,100,000 pounds in 1911, the total stocks of pig iron held at works at the commencement of these two years fell from 47,400,000 pounds to 23,400,000 pounds respectively.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).



*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***RUSSIA (FINLAND).**

With reference to the notice on p. 63 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th January relative to the opening of a copper mine in the interior of Finland, H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell Cornish) reports that he has been informed on good authority that the value of the total possible ore is estimated at £8,000,000, and that of the probable ore at £3,000,000. (1,808.)

**GERMANY.**

H.M. Embassy at Berlin have forwarded a copy of a Bill, which has been laid before the Prussian Diet, for the development of water power on the upper waters of the Weser, together with an explanatory memorandum, a report on the exploitation of water power in the district in question, and a number of maps and plans.

The Bill provides for an expenditure of 9,000,000 marks (£442,500), of which it is proposed to spend immediately only 5,000,000 marks (£245,834) on the erection of power stations at Hemfurt and Helminghausen; the remainder will subsequently be spent on the construction of a power station at Münden. It is estimated that the three stations can produce 41 million kilowatt hours annually.

The text of the Bill and the memorandum (in German), together with the maps and plans, may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 777.)

**GERMAN EAST AFRICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 152 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th January relative to the rumoured discovery of gold in the neighbourhood of Tanga, H.M. Vice-Consul at Dar-es-Salaam (Mr. N. King) now reports, on the authority of the local press, that samples of gold found in a plantation on the River Sigi were sent by the owner to Germany, and were reported on so favourably that a gold fever set in in the district of Tanga. Almost all the land between the mouth of the Sigi and its confluence with the Mkulumuzi has been taken up, and it is stated that there are probably over a hundred claims. Moreover, there is a considerable amount of prospecting for quartz gold going on in the neighbouring mountains. (C. 845.)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

The "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York) of 11th January publishes the following particulars of the mineral and metal production of the United States in 1912, as compared with 1911:—

**Mineral and  
Metal Production  
in 1912.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA—continued.**

	1911.	1912.
<b>Mineral and chemical substances—</b>		
Arsenic ... ..	lbs. 6,162,000	5,852,000
Coal, anthracite...	... tons of 2,000 lbs. 90,526,556	84,308,437
Coal, bituminous ... ..	" 402,121,307	427,655,966
Coke ... ..	" 34,472,534	41,803,199
Copper sulphate ... ..	lbs. 33,454,000	39,480,741
Iron ore ... ..	... tons of 2,240 lbs. 41,878,190	59,485,477
Petroleum ... ..	brls. of 42 U.S. galls.* 218,372,850	218,970,815
Tungsten ore ... ..	... tons of 2,000 lbs. 1,139	1,290
<b>Metals—</b>		
Copper ( <i>a</i> ) ... ..	... lbs. 1,083,856,371	1,242,836,024
Ferromanganese...	... tons of 2,240 lbs. 184,717	202,186
Gold ( <i>b</i> ) ... ..	... dols. 96,890,000	91,685,168
Iron ... ..	... tons of 2,240 lbs. 23,464,627	29,445,068
Lead ( <i>c</i> ) ... ..	... tons of 2,000 lbs. 400,958	418,224
Nickel ( <i>c</i> ) ... ..	... lbs. 29,545,967	33,311,233
Quicksilver ... ..	...flasks of 75 lbs. net 21,500	25,147
Silver ( <i>b</i> )... ..	... ounces Troy 60,399,400	62,369,901
Zinc ( <i>d</i> ) ... ..	... tons of 2,000 lbs. 295,836	347,922

\* United States gallon = .833 Imperial gallon.

(*a*) Production from ore originating in the United States. (*b*) The statistics for 1911 are the final and those for 1912 are the preliminary statistics reported by the director of the Mint. (*c*) Production of refined lead from ore and scrap originating in the United States; antimonial lead is included. (*d*) Total production at smelters, except those treating dross and junk exclusively; includes spelter derived from imported ore. (*e*) Imports for first 10 months only as regards 1912; this nickel is refined in the United States for the production of metal, oxide and salts.

**MEXICO.**

H.M. Consul-General at Mexico City (Mr. C. E. W. Stringer) reports that, according to estimates made by the United States Vice-Consul at Tampico and published in the local press, the production of crude petroleum in Mexico in 1912 amounted to 20,000,000 barrels, and this quantity, it is stated, could easily have been increased had the storage and marketing facilities been more adequate. During the first nine months of the year, 4,237,000 barrels were exported to the United States.

Besides the pipe lines under construction, and being planned, for the delivery of oil to Tampico, Tuxpam, and Veracruz, with one, or possibly two, lines running to Texas, much attention is being given to providing fleets of oil tank vessels. Pending the building of these vessels, tank farms are being constructed for the storage of the large quantities of oil that cannot be put on the market owing to the impossibility of chartering oil vessels.

(1,691.)

## YARNS AND TEXTILES.

### MEXICO.

H.M. Legation at Mexico City have forwarded the text and translation of a law, recently passed by the Mexican Congress, imposing a tax of 8 per cent. on the value of all sales of cotton cloth and thread produced in the country. A reimbursement of half the tax is granted to firms paying their employees the rates of wages approved by the Department of Labour.

**Tax on Sales of Cotton Cloth and Thread of Domestic Production.**

The text and translation of the law may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 833.)

### JAPAN.

H.M. Consul-General at Kobe (Mr. R. de B. Layard) has forwarded a circular issued by the Matting Inspection Bureau at that port, showing the forms of the stamps placed on matting which passes through the Bureau. The Matting Inspection Bureau was established by the Japanese Government in 1905 for the purpose of inspecting all matting exported in pieces larger than 18 square feet each, and branding them according to specified standards.

The circular may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (1,059.)

## 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 1st February, 1913, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	31s.	1d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	28s.	11d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	20s.	2d.

For further particulars see p. 351.

A statement is published on p. 352 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 1st February, 1913, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1912.

**Imports of Agricultural Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 30th January, 1913, was 94,809 (including 84 bales British West Indian, 196 bales British West African, and 1,736 bales British East African), and the number imported during the five weeks ended 30th January was 824,445 (including 695 bales British West Indian, 1,134 bales British West African, 4,375 bales British

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*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

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East African, and 237 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 30th January was 14,001, and during the five weeks, 82,425.

For further details see p. 351.

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**SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 310 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 7th November, 1912, relative to cotton-growing experiments in the Cape Province, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that, from information he has received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, experiments in cotton-growing on a large scale have recently been conducted in the Cape Province under the supervision of the Research Branch of the Grootfontein School of Agriculture. The site chosen was in the district of the Port of St. John, Pondoland, the soil being a rich dark heavy sandy loam. Ten pounds weight of seed per acre were used and the result is declared to have been highly satisfactory, the yield of some of the varieties being described as phenomenal.

(1,753.)

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**RUSSIA.**

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg report that, according to the "Vechernoe Vremya" of 10th January, the Russian Government are taking steps to improve the economic condition of the peasantry, and, in connection with the issue of loans on crops, are now constructing Government grain elevators in the Governments of Samara and Voronezh. The elevators will have a total capacity of 175,000 tons, and will be situated at Samara, Abdulino, Buguruslan, Tolkai, Sorochinskaia, Buzuluk, Neprik and Bogatoo, in the Government of Samara, and at Griazi, Valuiki, Liski, Talovaia and Millerovo, in the Government of Voronezh. The elevators at Griazi and Valuiki are already open, and all the others are under construction with the exception of those at Buzuluk and Liski.

(C. 773.)

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**FRANCE.**

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 24th January publishes a table showing that the approximate production of cider in France in 1912 amounted to 15,879,580 hectolitres. The largest yield of cider was obtained in the district of Manche, viz., 2,600,000 hectolitres; then follow Calvados, 2,220,000 hectolitres; Ille - et - Vilaine, 1,982,000 hectolitres; Côtes - du - Nord, 1,400,000 hectolitres; Eure, 990,000 hectolitres; Orne, 800,000 hectolitres; Mayenne, 751,250 hectolitres; Seine-Inférieure 617,710 hectolitres. Each of the remaining districts yielded less than 500,000 hectolitres.

Hectolitre = 22 Imperial gallons.

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*Agricultural and Forest Products.***TURKEY.**

H.M. Vice-Consul also reports that the 1912 opium crop in Turkey is about an average one, and amounts to about 6,600 cases of 160 lbs. each, to which must be added nearly 1,000 cases left from last season. The 1912 opium contains from 8 to 10 per cent. of morphia in the current mixed qualities, and from 10 to 12 per cent. in the finer grades. Prices range from 16s. to 18s. per lb. for the current grades, and from 18s. 6d. to 21s. for the finer grades. The cultivation of the 1913 crop has so far proceeded under favourable conditions, although locusts cause anxiety, especially in the Eshme district.

There was a huge yield of **valonea** in the Smyrna district in 1912, the crop amounting to 1,400,000 quintals, as compared with 600,000 quintals in the previous year. There are also stocks of some 300,000 quintals still in the interior. The quality of the Smyrna yield is fairly good and sound and of good colour, but it is small and thin and below the average in tanning strength. In consequence of the shortage of labour due to the calling up of the reservists, it is estimated that 30 per cent. of the crop has been left on the trees. Prices are at the lowest level yet recorded, and there is little hope of any alteration until the prospects of the 1913 crop are known, which will be in July. (1,696.)

Quintal = 220·46 lbs.

**MISCELLANEOUS.****AUSTRALIA.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of a cablegram from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia to the effect that the approximate figures of imports into the Commonwealth from the United Kingdom of goods of British origin for 1912 are £38,680,000, an increase of £5,944,000, as compared with the previous year.

**SWITZERLAND.**

H.M. Minister at Berne reports that during the year ended 31st October, 1912, the imports of frozen meat into Switzerland amounted to 23,279 metric quintals. Of this total, 18,293 metric quintals were supplied by Argentina, 4,739 by Australia, while the remaining 247 quintals were divided between New Zealand and Colombia. (C. 975.)

Metric quintal = 220·46 lbs.

*Miscellaneous.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul General at Chicago also states that, according to the annual report of the United States Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 122,365,414 lbs. of uncoloured and 6,255,639 lbs. of coloured oleo-margarine were produced during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1912, as against 115,331,800 lbs. and 5,830,995 lbs., respectively, in the fiscal year 1910-11, making a total increase of 7,438,258 lbs. of both classes.

**Margarine and  
Renovated Butter  
Trade.**

The total production for 1911-12 was 128,601,053 lbs., being 13,261,227 lbs. less than the quantity produced during 1909-10, which was the high-water mark since the enactment of the existing law. The withdrawals tax was paid in 1911-12 on 121,945,038 lbs. of uncoloured and 3,174,331 lbs. of coloured product, or a total of 125,119,169 lbs., as compared with 115,448,006 lbs. uncoloured and 2,764,971 lbs. of coloured, a total of 118,212,977 lbs. on which tax was paid during 1910-11, a total increase of 6,907,392 lbs.

There was a considerable increase in the production of renovated butter during 1911-12 amounting to 46,413,895 lbs. withdrawn, and 46,387,398 lbs. produced, as against 39,352,445 lbs. and 39,292,591 lbs. respectively during 1910-11, an increase of 7,094,807 lbs. and 7,061,450 lbs. respectively. (C. 278.)

**JAPAN.**

The Acting British Consul at Nagasaki (Mr. G. H. Phipps) reports that the trawling industry\* at that port has made great progress since its establishment in 1907, and 45 boats at present make Nagasaki their base of operations. Now that the Government have restricted the area in which trawling is allowed, the available trawling grounds are nearer to Nagasaki, and, consequently, the trawling industry at that port has developed at the expense of Shimonoseki. Nagasaki has the further advantages of a splendid natural harbour, and excellent facilities for docking and repairing vessels. The Municipality has erected a large fish distributing warehouse near the wharf, and connected it with the main railway line. The Nagasaki ice factory is installing new plant that will double its output, and two new factories are to be established. A factory for the manufacture and repair of nets and fishing tackle and for the complete equipment of trawlers is being erected in a suburb of Nagasaki. No nets are imported, but a certain amount of twine, used for their manufacture is at present imported from England and Germany; however, two factories in Japan now make this twine, and it is expected that imports from abroad will gradually cease. Trawl warp is also now being made in Japan. An export trade to China in pilchards packed in dry salt is being developed and is said to promise well.

The railway service is being greatly improved; so that a considerable extension of the fish trade between Nagasaki and Kobe, Osaka, and even Tokio is probable in the near future. Amongst other improvements, the Railway Board propose to establish a car ferry across the Shimonoseki Straits, and the construction of a high level bridge is also announced. (M. 36,897.)

\* A notice regarding the trawling industry of Shimonoseki was published on p. 263 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st October last.

## 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 December, 1912, containing also preliminary figures for the year 1912, 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. 4d. per copy.

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

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

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the January issue:—State of the Labour Market in December; Employment, Wages, Prices and Disputes in 1912; Census of Production—Final Report; Workmen's Compensation; Trade Unions in Germany in 1911; Recent Conciliation Cases.

### 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. 5,036. Trade of Morocco in 1911. Price 5d.

Trade at ports.	Map.
Algerian frontier trade.	

#### No. 5,037. Trade of Persia in 1911-12. Price 2d.

Railways and shipping.	Developments at Hamadan and Kazvin.
Parcel post.	Sheep breeding.

\* Copies of Government publications may be purchased either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or The Clerk in Charge, H.M. Stationery Office, 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. 5,038. Commerce and Industry of the Atlantic Coast of Honduras Republic. Price 4d.**

Banana industry.	Public works.
Railway construction.	Map.
Principal towns.	

**OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1911. Vol. XLVI. Part V. Colonial and Foreign Statistics. With Index to Vol. XLVI. [Cd. 6,588.] Price 7½d.*

This is the fifth and final part of Volume XLVI. of the annual Agricultural Statistics published by the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. It comprises particulars, in continuation of those given for many years past, of agriculture in the British Empire and in foreign countries, and it also contains, as did the corresponding statistics for 1910, tables relating to the official prices of agricultural commodities in certain countries. Statistics for Great Britain, Ireland, and the United Kingdom respectively, compiled as nearly as possible on the same plan as those given for the Colonies and foreign countries, are also (for convenience of comparison) included in this part of the report, although some of them have already appeared in Part I. published in January, 1912.

*East India (Mint for Gold Coinage). H.C. 495. Price 6½d.*

This is a copy of papers, including communications which have passed between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India, regarding the question of the establishment of a Mint for the coinage of gold in India.

*Malay States. Report for 1911 on the Federated Malay States. [Cd. 6,562.] Price 8d.*

This publication contains a copy of the Annual Report for 1911 of the Chief Secretary of the Federated Malay States, an extract from which was given in the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th December, 1912, p. 674.

*Malay States. Reports for 1911 on the States of Kedah and Perlis, Kelantan, and Trengganu. [Cd. 6,563.] Price 9½d.*

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## FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade during the week ended 1st February, 1913, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 78, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

#### Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Hop Crop of the United States in 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 22nd Jan.
- Sugar Markets of Russia in 1912.  
*"Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta"* (St. Petersburg), 23rd Jan.
- Crop Conditions in Saratov in December, 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 20th Jan.
- Colonial Produce Trade of Saigon (French Indo-China).  
*German Consular Report* (Berlin), December.
- Cereal Imports and Exports of France.  
*"Bulletin des Halles"* (Paris), 27th Jan.
- Sheep Farming in Russia.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 6th Jan.
- Wine Market of Sicily.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 24th Jan.
- Tobacco Cultivation in Trans-Caucasus.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 17th Jan.
- Crop Report of Russia.  
*"Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta"* (St. Petersburg), 28th Jan.
- Poultry Trade of Russia in 1912.  
*"Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta"* (St. Petersburg), 28th Jan.
- Rubber Plantations in Saigon (French Indo-China).  
*German Consular Report* (Berlin), December.
- Casein Industry in India.  
*"Indian Trade Journal"* (Calcutta), 9th Jan.
- Oats: A new variety.  
*"Bulletin des Halles"* (Paris), 29th Jan.
- Sugar Crop Estimate for Cuba in 1912-13.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), Supplement, No. 7, 17th Jan.
- Sugar Imports into Tripolitania.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), Supplement, No. 7, 17th Jan.
- Timber Trade of Sweden in 1912.  
*"Handelsberichten"* (The Hague), 23rd Jan.
- Hemp Crop in Rovigo (Italy).  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 17th Jan.

#### Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Cement: Openings in Tripolitania.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 20th Jan.
- Naval Architecture: Progress in the United States.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 16th Jan.
- Foundries: Use of Compressed Air in.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 16th Jan.
- Coal Handling Plant.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 16th Jan.
- Metal Goods Trade of Saigon (French Indo-China).  
*German Consular Report* (Berlin), December.
- Motors: Openings in Syria.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 4th Jan.
- Machinery and Electrical Industries of Switzerland in 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 20th Jan.
- Motors (Oil): Openings in Volga District.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 24th Jan.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Lignite Industry of Bohemia in 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), Supplement, No. 9, 22nd Jan.
- Speiss as a Precious Metal Collector.  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 18th Jan.
- Metals Production in the United States in 1912 (Vanadium, Tale, Tungsten, &c.).  
*"Engineering and Mining Journal"* (New York), 18th Jan.
- High Speed Tool Steel.  
*"Iron Age"* (New York), 16th Jan.
- Iron and Steel Market in France.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 25th Jan. (X. 5,001.)
- Iron and Coal Markets in Belgium.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 27th Jan.
- Iron and Steel Trade in Russia during last 10 Years.  
*"Viestník Financí"* (St. Petersburg), 26th Jan.

#### Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railway Service in Servia: New Time Tables.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 22nd Jan.
- Shipping Questions in Japan.  
*"Handelsmuseum"* (Vienna), 23rd Jan.

## Foreign and Colonial Publications.

## NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

**Textiles and Textile Materials.**

- Cotton Cultivation and Preparation in Trans-Caucasus.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 17th Jan.
- Textile Trade of Saigon (French Indo-China).  
*German Consular Report* (Berlin), December.
- Textile Market in France.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 29th Jan. (X. 5,004.)
- Wool Markets of Russia in 1912.  
*"Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta"* (St. Petersburg), 22nd Jan.
- Shirt and Collar Trade in Turkey.  
*"Revue Commerciale du Levant"* (Constantinople), 31st Dec.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

- Persia: Hints to Creditors.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 24th Jan.
- German State Loans: Financial Basis.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 23rd Jan.
- Prussia: Foreign Joint Stock Companies.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 30th Jan.
- Beirut: Trade in 1911.  
*German Consular Report* (Berlin), December.
- German Labour Market in December.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 28th Jan. (X. 5,038.)
- Roumania: Financial Situation.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 29th Jan.
- Greece: Financial Situation.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 29th Jan.
- Saigon: Banking Business.  
*German Consular Report* (Berlin), December.
- United States: General Market Report.  
*"Börsen-Zeitung"* (Berlin), 28th Jan. (X. 5,006)
- Chinese Currency Reform.  
*"Frankfurter Zeitung,"* 29th Jan.
- Hungary: Creditors and Legal Procedure.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 22nd Jan.

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

- France: Hints to Creditors in Bankruptcy Cases.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 20th Jan.
- United States: Hints to Creditors in Bankruptcy Cases.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 24th Jan.
- Greece: Hints to Creditors in Bankruptcy Cases.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 22nd Jan.
- Spain: Hints to Creditors in Bankruptcy Cases.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 17th Jan.
- Belgium: Industrial Activities.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 28th Dec.
- Brazil: Industrial Development.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 3rd Jan.
- Venezuela: Commercial Review.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 11th Jan.

**Miscellaneous.**

- Motor Vehicle Trade in Volga District.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 17th Jan.
- Chemical Trade of Austria in 1912.  
*"Nachrichten für Handel"* (Berlin), 17th Jan.
- Explosives: Review of Treatise on.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 16th Jan.
- Stone Crushing and Screening.  
*"Engineering News"* (New York), 16th Jan.
- Fisheries: Newfoundland Bank.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 30th Dec.
- Cement Trade of Saigon (French Indo-China).  
*German Consular Report* (Berlin), December.
- Paper Industry in Germany.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington), 7th Jan.

## OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- Canada.—Report for 1912 of the Board of Highway Commissioners of York County, Ontario.
- Western Australia.—Report on the Working of Government Railways for the year ended 30th June, 1912.
- Russia.—Directory of St Petersburg, 1912 (in Russian).
- Dutch East Indies.—Directory of Plantations and Trade Undertakings (in Dutch).

France—Didot-Bottin Directory, 1913.

**United States of America—**

Bulletins of the Department of Agriculture: Service Tests of Ties; American Beet-Sugar Industry in 1910 and 1911; Production of Maple Syrup and Sugar.

Chile—Mineral and Metallurgical Statistics, 1911 (in Spanish).

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 5 weeks ended 30th January, 1913 :—

	Week ended 30th Jan., 1913.	5 Weeks ended 30th Jan., 1913.	Week ended 30th Jan., 1913.	5 Weeks ended 30th Jan., 1913.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	73,285	664,448	5,990	31,449
Brazilian ... ..	—	16,541	350	1,396
East Indian ... ..	1,517	11,045	858	6,612
Egyptian ... ..	17,523	118,980	6,713	41,638
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,484*	13,431†	90	1,530
<b>Total... ..</b>	<b>94,809</b>	<b>824,445</b>	<b>14,001</b>	<b>82,425</b>

\* Including 84 bales British West Indian, 196 bales British West African, and 1,736 bales British East African.

† Including 695 bales British West Indian, 1,134 bales British West African, 4,375 bales British East African, and 237 bales foreign East African.

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

### Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 1st February, 1913, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
<b>Week ended 1st February, 1913 ... ..</b>	<i>s. d.</i> 31 1	<i>s. d.</i> 28 11	<i>s. d.</i> 20 2
<b>Corresponding Week in—</b>			
1906 ... ..	28 10	25 3	18 10
1907 ... ..	26 6	24 5	17 7
1908 ... ..	34 3	26 9	18 3
1909 ... ..	33 4	27 7	17 10
1910 ... ..	33 7	24 10	17 7
1911 ... ..	30 9	24 5	17 5
1912 ... ..	33 8	32 10	21 3

\* 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 1st February, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 1st Feb., 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	20	2,427
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	2,771
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	179	193
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	163,445	160,904
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	111,974	78,351
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	8,977	11,793
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	11,537	11,902
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon ... ..	Cwts.	82,368	97,570
Beef ... ..	"	684	935
Hams ... ..	"	18,335	21,299
Pork ... ..	"	3,420	4,646
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	1,824	2,380
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	7,649	11,390
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter ... ..	Cwts.	72,995	68,349
Margarine ... ..	"	27,512	28,119
Cheese ... ..	"	30,426	32,809
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	571	—
" cream ... ..	"	282	149
" condensed ... ..	"	24,613	23,302
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	457	3
Eggs ... ..	Gr. Hundr.	352,695	213,038
Poultry ... ..	Value £	64,976	15,889
Game ... ..	"	3,720	5,756
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Cwts.	11,132	6,821
Lard ... ..	"	26,241	47,049
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat ... ..	Cwts.	1,511,000	1,096,700
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	236,600	171,100
Barley ... ..	"	260,400	335,900
Oats ... ..	"	164,510	84,400
Peas ... ..	"	76,831	169,011
Beans ... ..	"	1,280	18,280
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	687,100	542,900
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples ... ..	Cwts.	99,498	92,622
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	60	391
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	120,730	68,705
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	535	402
Lemons ... ..	"	15,172	7,850
Oranges ... ..	"	237,311	160,944
Pears ... ..	"	1,179	906
Plums ... ..	"	47	543
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	1,571	2,239
Hay ... ..	Tons	1,482	1,200
Straw ... ..	"	32	8
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,980	2,165
Hops ... ..	Cwts.	8,921	7,489
Locust beans ... ..	"	759	41,637
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	154,638	261,148
Potatoes ... ..	Cwts.	234,758	6,285
Tomatoes ... ..	"	15,498	10,749
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	13,575	11,008
Vegetables, dried ... ..	Cwts.	16,605	22,153
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	9,708	12,698

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The "Board of Trade Journal" is the principal medium through which intelligence collected by the Commercial Intelligence Branch, and intended for general information, is conveyed to the public. The "Journal" is issued weekly at the price of 3*d.*, the annual rate, inclusive of postage within the United Kingdom, being 15*s.* 2*d.* All applications respecting subscription, or the purchase of single copies, should be addressed in London to Messrs. Wyman & Sons, Ltd., Fetter Lane, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; in Edinburgh to The Clerk in Charge, H.M. Stationery Office, 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.

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

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## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

### Part II.—Unemployment.

#### (Applications to the Umpire.)

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

242. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **sash bars of wood and metal for shop fronts** and in sawmilling in connection with the same.

Any representations with reference to any of the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire, by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before February 21st, 1913.

*National Insurance Act, 1911.*

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after February 24th, 1913.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

*The Special Exclusion (Dredgermen, &c.) Order, 1913, dated January 31st, 1913, made by the Board of Trade under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911. (1 and 2 Geo. 5, C. 55.)*

In pursuance of Section 104 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, the Board of Trade hereby make the following Special Order:—

1. The Board of Trade hereby exclude from the occupations which are to be deemed employment in an insured trade for the purposes of Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (Unemployment Insurance) the occupation followed by:

Members of the Crews of Dredgers, Hoppers, or other vessels engaged in

(a) excavating materials by dredging or conveying materials so excavated, or

(b) conveying away materials, whether excavated or not, in or in connection with the construction, reconstruction or alteration of Harbours, Docks or Channels.

2. For the purpose of this Order the expression "Harbour" shall have the same meaning as that assigned to it in the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894.

3. This Order may be cited as the Special Exclusion (Dredgermen, &c.) Order, 1913, and shall come in force on the date hereof.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 31st day of January, 1913.

(Signed) H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,  
Secretary to the Board of Trade.

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

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1267. Workmen engaged in heightening, extending and strengthening iron ore bunkers in connection with a blast furnace plant.

1268. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in dressing tramway points, fitting the tongue and spring to work same and the lid that covers the spring box.

1269. Workmen, other than gardeners, engaged in the extension and laying out, levelling, &c. of a recreation ground, including the construction, re-construction or alteration of any roads or paths in connection therewith.

1270. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in assembling, finishing or completing pavement, vertical or lead lights or reflectors, whether containing plain or stained glass, for buildings, ships or vehicles, and including all processes of cutting, fitting, cementing, electro-plating, in connection therewith and painting the frames (Application 204).

This decision modifies decisions No. 737 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 8th August, 1912) and 799 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 15th August, 1912). It should be noted that decision No. 667 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 1st August, 1912) relates only to glass-manufacturing establishments.

1271. Workmen employed by a firm of earthenware manufacturers, and described as fitters and tool filers engaged in repairing tools for use in pottery machinery, and in fixing steam and gas pipes.

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

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

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