

THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 870

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. 299.

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

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Attention is called to the following notices :—

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of steel coachscrews for the Indian State
Coachscrews. Railways. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—continued.

delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 6th August. A copy of the specification 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. (15,633.)

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of *wheels and axles*, in accordance with the specification, which may be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's Offices, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Wheels and Axles," not later than 11 a.m. on 6th August. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

**Wheels and
Axles.**

CANADA.

With reference to the notice on p. 650 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th June relative to a call for tenders for the construction of a dry dock at Lauzon, Quebec, it is notified by the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Quebec (Mr. G. B. Ramsay) that the contract has now been awarded. The dock will be 1,150 feet long and 120 feet wide, and capable of accommodating simultaneously two ships of the largest type now running to the St. Lawrence.

The name and address of the successful contractors may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,381.)

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

A company has been incorporated in Ontario, with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500) for the production of all kinds of canned, preserved, pickled and cured fruits, vegetables, &c., and jams, marmalades, sauces, jellies, and the like. *See Note†.* (14,904.)

**Preserving,
Canning, &c.
Equipment.**

A company has recently been formed in Ontario with a capital of 20,000,000 dols. (about £4,111,000) to carry on general mining and smelting business. It is understood, however, that nickel will be the chief product. *See Note†.* (14,906.)

**Mining and
Smelting Plant.**

Note†.—Addresses to which communications in connection with the foregoing notices may be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

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

A company has been incorporated in Quebec, with a capital of 20,000 dols. (about £4,111), to manufacture and deal in vacuum cleaners, carpet sweepers and accessories. *See Note*†. (15,384.)

Plant for Making Vacuum Cleaners, &c.

A United States company, manufacturing mechanical draught fans, blowers, engines, heating and ventilating apparatus, fuel economisers, &c., has purchased a manufacturing plant at a town in Ontario, where operations are shortly to be commenced. *See Note*†. (15,386.)

Plant for Making Heating and Ventilating Apparatus, &c.

A paper making company in Ontario, possessing extensive timber cutting rights, is to be amalgamated with another large company engaged in the same business; the latter company proposes to increase its capital stock from 7,000,000 dols. (about £1,439,000) to 20,000,000 dols. (about £4,111,000). *See Note*†. (15,558.)

Pulp and Paper Making Plant.

A town in Ontario is contemplating the extension of its filtration system, and the installation of an additional plant at an estimated cost of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500) has been recommended. The adoption of the mechanical system of filtration is favoured. *See*†*Note*†. (15,385.)

Filtration Plant.

Plans are in progress for the erection of a hat and cap factory in New Brunswick. *See Note*†. (15,270a.)

Hat and Cap Making Machinery.

A merchant in Ontario contemplates purchasing knitting machinery. *See Note*†. (15,270b.)

Knitting Machinery.

Note †.—Addresses to which communications in connection with the foregoing notices may be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes)

**Glycerine;
Castor Oil.**

reports that a merchant in Manitoba wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers and refiners of *glycerine* for medicinal purposes, and also United Kingdom manufacturers of best *refined castor oil* in tins and barrels and *ordinary castor oil* in barrels for lubricating purposes.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. (15,269.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (15,639.)

Commercial Enquiries.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES

A Canadian firm desires to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **coiled steel springs** and of **steel tubing with capillary bore**, both for mercury thermometers.

A correspondent in New Brunswick makes enquiry for the names of **flag manufacturers** in Great Britain.

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

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.O., whence further information may be obtained:— (15,733.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A Scottish manufacturing firm, which is patentee of **lock-joint cast iron piping** for water and gas works, invites enquiries from Canadian engineers responsible for drafting projects for municipal and railway work.

CANADIAN ENQUIRY.

A Vancouver firm in a position to supply large quantities of **railway sleepers** wishes to be placed in touch with United Kingdom importers.

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

AUSTRALIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia reports that tenders are invited by the Commonwealth Department of Home Affairs for the supply of switchgear for the power house at Canberra, the new Federal Capital in New South Wales. The contract is divided into two sections:—(1) Main power house switchgear; (2) Diesel engine switchgear. Tenders for whole or part of the contract, made out on the proper forms, will be received by the Secretary, Department of Home Affairs, Russell Street, Melbourne, up to 1st September.* Tenderers must state the earliest time in which they can complete delivery. *A deposit of 1 per cent. of the amount of the offer is required with each tender.*

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the Works Director for New South Wales, Custom House, Sydney, or from the Works Director for Victoria, 151, Collins

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

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

Street, Melbourne. A copy of the specification, &c., together with a blue print, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,006.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, as follows:—

Galvanised Iron Pipes and Sockets;
Sulphate of Copper; Bronze Letter Box Fronts.

(1) Up to 3 p.m. on 16th September, for the supply of 250 *galvanised iron pipes* and 2,800 *pipe sockets* (Schedule No. 951).

(2) Up to 3 p.m. on 23rd September, for the supply of 300 tons of *sulphate of copper* (Schedule No. 956).

(3) Up to 3 p.m. on 23rd September, for the supply of 500 *bronze letter box fronts*, complete with locks and three keys for each (Schedule No. 957).

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

For copies of the specifications and forms of tender, application should be made to the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid. Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be seen by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,549.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that, according to the local press, the rate-payers of Invercargill have given their assent to a scheme for increasing the water supply of the town by pumping from underground sources. (15,332.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that the Borough Council of Tauranga has received authority to borrow £8,000 for drainage works. This brings the amount to be expended on street electric lighting and drainage up to a total of £29,500. (15,080.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 705 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 27th March relative to a proposed system of trackless electric trams in Bloemfontein, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) reports that tenders are now

Equipment for Trackless Electric Tram System.

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

invited for—(A) the supply of poles, brackets, &c.; (B) the erection of poles, and the supply and erection of all overhead lines, section and feeder pillars, feeder cables, &c.; (C) the supply and erection of two 250 k.w. converting machines, with accessories; (D) the supply and erection of complete switchboard; and (E) the supply and delivery of 10 rail-less electric cars.

Tenders for the whole of the work, or for any one section or portion of a section, will be received, up to noon on 15th August, by the Agents to the Bloemfontein Council, Messrs. Davis & Soper, 54, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C., from whom plans, specifications, conditions of contract, &c. may be obtained on payment of £5, which will be refunded on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be seen by electrical engineers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,594.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that, according to a notice in the "Union Government Gazette" of 27th June, the Chairman of the Tender Board, Provincial Auditor's Office, Capetown, is prepared to receive tenders, up to 10th September, for the supply, delivery, and fixing in position (where necessary) of certain laundry plant, boilers, and cooking pots for the hospital at Port Elizabeth. Copies of the tender forms,* plans and specifications can only be obtained after 28th July, from the District Engineers of the Public Works Department at Capetown, and other places in South Africa, on payment of £2, which will be refunded on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender and the return of the plans and specification.

It is expected that a copy of the tender form, plans and specification will be received about 16th August at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., when they will be available for inspection by manufacturers in the United Kingdom. (15,599.)

RHODESIA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has forwarded an extract from the "Rhodesian Agricultural Journal" for June, which states that a butter factory has been established at Gwelo, and also that the farmers of Umtali have formed a co-operative dairy society. The immediate aim of the society is to raise money on the joint personal security of its members for the purchase of livestock; the funds will also be used for the purchase of dairying requisites, such as separators, churns, conveying cans, &c. A further object is to assist members to dispose of their cream, and, if circumstances warrant, to establish a butter factory at Umtali. (15,088.)

* 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 South Africa who can be instructed by cable.

Openings for British Trade.

RHODESIA—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded the names of firms in Bulawayo who wish to secure the representation of United Kingdom manufacturers of oil and gas engines.

Oil and Gas Engines.

The names and addresses of the firms in question may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,601.)

NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Canadian Trade Commissioner for Newfoundland states, in a recent report to his Government, that the number of motor boats employed in the fishing industry will be greatly increased this season. There is scarcely a harbour round the coast of Newfoundland but will have one or more boats this summer, and some of the principal ones as many as five or six. Besides being used for ordinary fishing purposes, motor boats are now employed in connection with various industries and in carrying mails. Motor boats will also soon be in demand for carrying cargo.

Motor Boats.

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. D. A. Cameron, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Municipality of Alexandria for the supply of various articles required for the use of the "Service du Nettoiement" during 1913-14, including *oils and colours, wood, steel and iron bars, angle iron, bolts and nuts, screws, rivets, brooms, buckles, wire, &c.* Sealed tenders will be received, before 30th September, by the "Directeur Général de la Municipalité d'Alexandrie," Alexandria. Copies of the *cahier des charges, &c.*, may be obtained on application to the "Bureau du Service du Nettoiement," Chatby, Alexandria. A copy of the *cahier des charges*, together with lists of the articles required, 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. (15,694.)

Miscellaneous Stores.

The Acting British Consul at Cairo (Mr. G. G. Knox) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply of various articles required by the Scavenging and Watering Service, including *brushes and brooms, harness parts, leather, boots, cycle parts, candles, lubricants, soap, &c.* The articles supplied must be according to the sealed patterns kept at the Central Stores of the Scavenging and Watering Service, Cairo.

Miscellaneous Stores.

Sealed tenders on the proper form will be received, up to noon on 6th September, by the Director of Stores, Department of Public Health, Cairo, from whom copies of the conditions and form of tender, &c., may be obtained.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—continued.

A copy of the conditions and form of tender and a list of the articles required 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. (15,693.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 12th July notifies that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply of the machinery and plant required for the installation of electric light in the town of Damanhour. The contract is divided into two parts, *viz.*, (1) generating plant and equipment, and the lighting of the central station; and (2) the distributing system. The offer may be for the complete installation or for either section.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 31st October, and should be placed in two envelopes, the inner marked "Offre pour les travaux d'installation de l'éclairage électrique à Damanhour" and the outer addressed to "Mons. le Directeur de la Section des Municipalités et Commissions Locales au Ministère de l'Intérieur," Cairo. Copies of the *cahiers des charges* and plans can be *seen* at the same address, or *obtained* there on payment of £E. 2 (£2 1s.), which will not be returned.

A *provisional deposit of 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender.*

The "Journal Officiel" of 16th July notifies that the Egyptian Ministry of Public Works, on behalf of the Municipality of Port Said, invites tenders for the construction of the disposal works in connection with the drainage of Port Said, including detritus tanks, sedimentation tanks, four circular bacterial filters, Humus tanks, and all necessary pipes, chambers, and channels.

Tenders will be received, up to noon on 11th October, by the Controller General, Main Drainage Department, Ministry of Public Works, Cairo, at whose office the conditions of tender, plans, &c., may be *seen*, or *obtained* on payment of £E. 3 (£3 1s. 7d.), which will not be returned.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of (1) galvanised corrugated sheets, and (2) steelwork for steel framed buildings at Talodi.

**Galvanised
Corrugated
Sheets;
Builders'
Steelwork.**

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

be a bank.

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., by whom tenders will be received up to 26th August in the case of (1) and 8th September in the case of (2), and will remain open for seven days and thirty days from those dates respectively. Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,641.)

Openings for British Trade.

RUSSIA.

The British Vice-Consul at Rostov-on-Don (Mr. E. B. St. Clair) reports that a merchant at that place desires to get into communication with United Kingdom exporters of tallow, of which he requires 10,000 pouds (about 161 tons) for the use of a soap factory.

Tallow.

Communications in this connection should be addressed to the British Vice-Consulate, Rostov-on-Don. (15,517.)

RUSSIA (FINLAND).

With reference to the notice on p. 658 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th June relative to sales of timber from the Finnish Government forests, H.M. Consul at Helsingfors (Mr. V. Kestell-Cornish) has forwarded further particulars of these timber auctions, which will take place at Uleaborg on 2nd August, Wiborg on 9th August, and Joensuu on 14th August. These particulars (in Finnish) may be seen by United Kingdom timber merchants and brokers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,514.)

**Government
Timber Sales.**

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways Authorities for the supply and delivery of tongue rails. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa leveranse av tungeskinner," will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 15th August, by "Hovedstyrets kontor for baneanliggender, Statsbanerne," Christiania, whence copies of the specification and conditions may be obtained. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

Tongue Rails.

A copy of the specification and conditions (in Norwegian), together with a blue print, may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,640.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 22nd July publishes a notice, issued by the General Directorate of Public Works, Madrid, inviting tenders, which will be opened on 22nd September, for the construction of a railway from Jumilla to Cieza. The cost of construction is estimated at 6,216,000 pesetas (about £230,000), on which interest not exceeding 5 per cent. per annum will be guaranteed by the State. *A deposit of 10 per cent. of the foregoing amount will be required to qualify any tender.* The minimum rolling stock required to work the line will be 3 locomotives, 19 passenger coaches, 3 brake vans, and 31 goods wagons. An option on the concession is held by Don Miguel Ibern.

* 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.

SPAIN—continued.

The "Gaceta" of 24th July notifies that tenders will be opened on 26th September, at the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas," Madrid, for the construction and working of a railway from Alcazar de San Juan to Toledo. The cost of construction is estimated at 10,345,373 pesetas (about £383,000) on which interest not exceeding 5 per cent. will be guaranteed by the State. A deposit of 10 per cent. of this amount will be required to qualify any tender. An option on the concession is held by Don Salvador Serra y Llobet. The minimum amount of rolling stock required to work the line is 6 locomotives, 10 brake vans, 15 passenger coaches, and 80 goods wagons.

Although the foregoing two contracts will probably be awarded to Spanish firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the works may involve the purchase of material outside Spain.

SPANISH PORTS IN NORTH AFRICA.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 25th July notifies that the municipal authorities of Ceuta invite tenders for the erection of a building intended for the town hall. The upset price is put at 500,000 pesetas (about £18,500).

Although this contract will doubtless be awarded to a Spanish firm, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of materials outside Spain.

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 25th July publishes a notice to the effect that tenders are invited by the Italian State Railways Administration, Rome, and will be opened on 18th August, for the construction of a portion of the Rome-Fiume-Amaseno section of the direct line in course of being laid between Rome and Naples. The upset price is put at 3,350,000 lire (£134,000).

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

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Lieferungs-Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 24th July announces that the Municipal Authorities of Budapest have approved the proposals submitted by the Mayor for the enlargement of the St. Gellert and St. Laszlo hospitals. The cost of the extensions is estimated at 4,545,747 kronen (£189,400).

The same issue of the "Anzeiger" states that the Perlmooser Zementfabrik, Kirchbichl (Tyrol) is carrying out important extensions at its works, and that next year it is intended to erect an additional cement factory capable of turning out 5,000 wagon loads of cement per annum.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY—*continued.*

H.M. Consul at Vienna (Mr. O. S. Phillpotts) reports that the owners of an earthenware factory in that city, who wish to re-equip their works, desire to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of ovens and furnaces and machinery and appliances used in the manufacture of earthenware.

The name and address of the above enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom makers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, Vienna. (15,298.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Mr. C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a company in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of oak-tan round belting, such as is used for sewing machines, street-car bell cord, &c., for which there is said to be a large demand. The name and address of the company may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, New York. (15,358.)

MEXICO.

With reference to the notice on p. 237 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd February, 1911, relative to a **Railway Material:** contract between the Mexican Government and Mr. A. Slatter for the construction of a railway from Zacatecas to Tlaltenango, H.M. Minister at Mexico City reports the publication, in the "Diario Oficial" of 19th June, of an amended contract whereby not less than 30 kiloms. (about 18½ miles) are to be completed by 27th July, 1914, and not less than 43 kiloms. (about 27 miles) in each succeeding year, the whole line to be completed by December, 1918. Free importation of construction material is allowed for five years from 17th December, 1910. (C. 6,156.)

With reference to the notice on p. 724 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th September, 1912, relative to a contract entered into between the Mexican Ministry of Communications and Public Works and Señor J. Casaus for the construction of a line starting from the town of Monclova, in Coahuila, and terminating at the city of Chihuahua, H.M. Minister at Mexico City reports the publication in the "Diario Oficial" of 18th July of a notice stating that the contract in question has been rescinded by mutual consent. (C. 6,166.)

Openings for British Trade.

CUBA.

The issues of the "Gaceta Oficial" of 18th and 27th June announce that the following persons have been granted permission to instal electric lighting plant:—Sor. Sotero González, of Palmira, Prov. of Santa Clara; Sor. M. Balbis, of Abreus, Prov. of Santa Clara; Sor. Juan G. Quián, Ranchuelo, Prov. of Santa Clara; Sor. E. P. Mahony, Jaruco, Prov. de la Habana; Sor. Benito Hiraldis, Aguada de Pasejeros; Sor. Antonio Ramos Valderas, Mayarí, Prov. de Oriente; Sres. Vázquez and Pousín, Calimete, Término Municipal de Manguito.

Permission to instal electric lighting and power plant has also been granted to the following:—Sres. E. J. Winters and Miguel Font, Morón, Prov. de Camaguey; Havana Central Railroad Co.; Sor. Eduardo Steinhofner y Rodríguez.

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

SALVADOR.

With reference to the notice on p. 135 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th July relative to a call for tenders for the construction of a re-inforced concrete bridge over the river Lempa, H.M. Consul at San Salvador (Mr. W. E. Coldwell) has now forwarded a copy of the official regulations respecting the use of re-inforced concrete in Salvador, on which proposals are to be based. Sealed proposals for the bridge, accompanied by plans and estimates, will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 14th September, at the office of the Minister of Public Works, San Salvador.

The regulations referred to above (in Spanish) may be seen by bridge builders and contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,466.)

COLOMBIA.

H.M. Legation at Bogotá has forwarded a copy of the "Gaceta de Cundinamarca" of 24th May containing the text of a contract made by the Government of the Department of Cundinamarca with Sres G. and F. Pineda Lopez for the construction of a light railway from Bogotá to the frontier of the Department of Boyacá.

The "Gaceta" 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. (15,237.)

*Openings for British Trade.***ECUADOR.**

The "Registro Oficial" (Quito) of 21st May announces that a committee has been formed having for its object the preparation of a scheme for providing the town of Bahiá de Caráquez with pavements, sewerage works and a sea defence wall.

Material for Road-making, Sewerage Works and Sea Wall.

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul at Rio Grande do Sul (Mr. E. J. Wigg) reports that, according to a notice in the local press, the Municipality of Rio Grande is calling for tenders for a concession for the provision of a water supply, sewerage, and rain-water drainage system in the town, at an estimated cost of from £400,000 to £500,000. Tenders, accompanied by a deposit of 5,000 milreis (about £333), will be received, up to 2 p.m. on 15th December, by "Sr. Coronel Intendente Municipal, Directoria de Obras," Rio Grande do Sul.

A copy of the notice (in Portuguese) inviting tenders, containing the conditions of the concession, 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.

(15,419.)

With reference to the notice on p. 124 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 17th October, 1912, relative to a call for tenders for the carrying out of harbour improvement works at the (river) port of Corumbá (State of Matto Grosso), the "Diario Oficial" of 3rd July publishes the text of a contract made by the Brazilian Government with Euripedes C. de Magalhães and Horacio M. Meanda for the execution of these works at a cost of 1,504,085 milreis (about £100,200). The work includes the construction of wharves and two warehouses, and the equipment of the harbour with railway lines, &c.

The "Diario Oficial" of 5th July publishes (1) a decree approving the plans and estimate of 4,057,841 milreis (about £270,000) for the construction of a 31-mile section (Gravatá to Arassuahy) of the line in course of being laid from Theophilo Ottoni to Tremedal; and (2) a decree earmarking various sums to defray the surveying expenses in respect of the following proposed lines:—Coroatá to Tocantins, additions to the Cearense system of railways, extensions on the Santa Catharina Railway, and constructional operations on the railways in Rio Grande do Sul.

Iron and Steel Works Plant. See notice on p. 284.

Articles in Demand in the Pernambuco District. See notice on p. 254.

EXHIBITIONS.

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) has forwarded particulars of the dates fixed for the holding of Agricultural Shows in the Cape Province during 1914, as decided upon by the Agricultural Congress, *viz.* :—

1914.		1914.	
Paarl... ..	29th January	Barkly East... ..	3rd March
Stellenbosch... ..	5th February	Middleburg (Cape)... ..	2nd to 4th "
Robertson	10th and 11th "	East London	5th and 6th "
Britstown	11th and 12th "	Cradock	" " "
Worcester	12th and 13th "	Molteno	10th and 11th "
Caledon	17th and 18th "	Somerset East	" " "
Malmesbury... ..	20th "	Aliwal North	12th and 13th "
Graaf-Reinet	25th and 26th "	Grahamstown	" " "
Queen's Town	18th and 19th "	Humansdorp	" " "
Beaufort West	" " "	Port Elizabeth	17th to 20th "
Rosebank	24th to 27th "	Kimberley	24th to 27th "
Cathcart	24th "	Bloemfontein	31st March to 3rd April
King William's Town	26th to 28th "	Johannesburg	14th to 17th "
		Oudtshoorn	15th and 16th "

In most shows of this class facilities are offered to manufacturers or agents to exhibit and demonstrate the working of machinery, &c., and H.M. Trade Commissioner is of opinion that full advantage should be taken by British firms of such opportunities. Communications in this connection should be addressed to the Secretary, Agricultural Society Show, _____ (15,095.)

SAMPLES OF FOREIGN HARDWARE FROM NEW ZEALAND.

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

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

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

THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACTS, 1887 AND 1891.

Revised Regulations for Prosecution of Offences.

Revised regulations have recently been made by the Board of Trade under the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 and 1891, in place of those previously in force. The text of the new Regulations is as follows:—

REGULATIONS MADE BY THE BOARD OF TRADE, WITH THE CONCURRENCE OF THE LORD CHANCELLOR, UNDER SECTION 2 OF THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1891, WITH REGARD TO THE PROSECUTION OF OFFENCES UNDER THE MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1887.

1. The prosecution of offences under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1887, shall, subject to the conditions hereinafter prescribed, be undertaken by the Board of Trade in cases which appear to the Board to affect the general interests of the country, or of a section of the community, or of a trade.

2. Before undertaking a prosecution the Board may require to be furnished by an applicant with a statement in writing briefly setting forth the nature and circumstances of the case.

3. If, after consideration of the circumstances, the Board are satisfied that they disclose a case proper for them to entertain, they may indicate to the applicant what further or other information or evidence is in their opinion necessary to enable them to undertake a prosecution, and may require him to take steps to obtain it, including where necessary the purchase of goods in respect of which the complaint is made. If the Board consider it desirable to do so in any particular case, they may obtain the necessary evidence or any part thereof through their own officers or agents.

4. If on all the evidence available, the Board are of opinion that there is no reasonable prospect of a conviction being obtained, or if the Board are of opinion that the prosecution would be better or more properly conducted under some Act of Parliament other than the said Acts, the Board may decline to undertake the prosecution.

5. The Board may, before undertaking a prosecution, require an applicant to give security for costs on such terms and in such manner as they think proper.

6. For the purpose of carrying these Regulations into effect, the Board may, from time to time, prescribe the use of such forms and give such directions as they may deem expedient.

7. The Regulations made by the Board, with the concurrence of the Lord Chancellor, under Section 2 of the Merchandise Marks Act, 1891, and dated the 21st May, 1892, are hereby revoked.

(Signed) *Sydney Buxton,*

President of the Board of Trade.

7th July, 1913.

I concur,

(Signed) *Hallane, C.*

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

Port of Varna.

With reference to the notice on p. 193 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the closing of the port of Varna, a telegram has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Minister at Sofia, to the effect that the harbour of Varna is open to shipping at such times as the services of a tug are available.

(H. 10,295.)

PROPOSED REVISION OF PATENTS, TRADE MARKS, &c. LAWS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn-Holland) reports that the "Commission for the Revision, Assimilation and Consolidation of the Laws in force in the various Provinces of the Union of South Africa, relating to Patents, Designs, Trade Marks, Copyrights and Tacit Hypothecations," has now presented its final Report to the Union Parliament in the form of two draft Bills, one dealing with Patents and Designs and the other with Trade Marks.

A copy of the Report may be *seen* by British firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(14,187.)

GRAIN CROP PROSPECTS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

The Board of Agriculture and Fisheries have received the following from the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome:—

Wheat.—In European Russia the estimated production of spring wheat is 273,804,000 cwts., while the estimated production of all wheat is 26·5 per cent. above that of last year. The total production in the following countries is estimated at 1,325,000,000 cwts., or 4·7 per cent. above last year's production:—Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, Spain, Italy, Luxemburg, Switzerland, England and Wales, Hungary (not including Croatia and Slavonia), United States, British India, Russia in Europe, and Japan.

Barley.—In European Russia the estimated production of barley is 227,298,000 cwts., or 16·3 per cent. above that of last year. The total production in the same countries as for wheat, excluding British India, is estimated as 448,000,000 cwts. or 2·5 per cent. above last year's production.

Oats.—In European Russia the estimated production of oats is 294,178,000 cwts. or 5·8 per cent. above that of last year. The total production in the same countries as for barley is estimated as 697,000,000 cwts., or 10·3 per cent. below last year's production.

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

Russia, Moscow.—H.M. Consul at Moscow (Mr. H. M. Grove), in his report on the trade of that district in 1912 which will shortly be issued, states that British firms trading with Russia would do well to bear in mind the following points:—

1.—The usual method of payment is by bills. In the case of a protested bill legal proceedings are finished within a few days provided there is no appeal. In this case, too, the likelihood of an appeal is not great.

2.—In the case of recovery of debts, the only satisfactory procedure is to employ a lawyer. A lawyer's charges are usually 10 per cent. of the money recovered, plus his expenses, but less by about 2 or 3 per cent., if the case is not taken to court, if for instance a lawyers' letter suffices to get a settlement. The Commercial Courts decide bill of exchange cases involving sums above 500 roubles (about £52 15s.) and trade cases involving sums above 150 roubles (about £15 16s.). These Courts have no jurisdiction when the sums are less, but they have jurisdiction if in the *same* case in dispute there are several bills or amounts in dispute which, though separately less, give a total of more than the limits mentioned. The Commercial Courts also decide definitely and without appeal all cases where the original amount in dispute does not exceed at St. Petersburg and Moscow 3,000 roubles (about £317), and at Odessa, 1,500 roubles (about £158), or, if exceeding these amounts, when both sides mutually agree to abide by the decision of the Commercial Court. Owing to a variety of reasons the delays in the Commercial Courts are very great. A case is not likely to be heard until six months after it has been filed, and if there is a counter-claim another six months will be required. If witnesses have to be called the case may easily be spread over two years. The only advantage the creditor has in appealing is to petition for an arrest of the goods of the defendant until the case is settled, and this may be conceded the day the claim is filed.

3.—In cases of bankruptcy a lawyer must be employed at once. All creditors have to file their claims, even those that have not fallen due. The estate of the debtor is distributed between the creditors in proportion to the extent of their claims.

4.—When some doubt is felt as to the financial standing of a firm, a confidential enquiry should be made through commercial enquiry agents or otherwise.

* * * * *

Brazil: Pernambuco.—The following information is from the report by the late British Consul at Pernambuco (Mr. C. L. M. Pearson) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The requirements of the district are well supplied by the numerous travellers who call annually. As Recife (or Pernambuco) is the first port of call in Brazil for Royal Mail and Pacific Line steamers when outward bound, and the last port of call when homeward bound, commercial travellers frequently make that port their base of operations, making trips to the north and south as required.

Sugar and cotton are the chief products, and trade depends almost entirely on the results of these crops and the prices realised. The interior and country districts are very thinly populated, and there is practically no foreign immigration. Trade and business are, therefore, developing

British Trade Abroad.

slowly as compared with the southern States, where large numbers of suitable immigrants arrive annually from Europe with their families, often with money, prepared to take up and cultivate land and assist in the development of the country.

Large sums of money are being spent and considerable energy displayed in improving harbours, extending railways, experimenting in dry farming, and in the sinking of artesian wells and irrigation works to minimise the disastrous results of the "seccas" or droughts in the northern States. The scarcity of labour and the absence of immigration is a drag on the rapid opening up of this part of Brazil; at present much of the labour required for the rubber industry in the north is recruited from Ceara.

Directions have often been given to British manufacturers anxious to open up business, but from the want of knowledge of the conditions prevailing in Brazil often displayed in letters of enquiry, it is to be feared that they are often unread by would-be exporters. To put it briefly: A traveller who knows the country and language should be employed. Letters and catalogues should be written in the Portuguese language, and *not in Spanish*, as is often the case. Prices should be quoted in milreis at 15 milreis to £1, and the metric system should be used. A good line of samples should be carried, which, when done with, should be disposed of in the country. A traveller on a first visit should have an introduction to some agent or well-known firm to assist him with the Customs Authorities, and to introduce him to the principal dealers. Travellers moving from one Brazilian port to another should take or send their samples by national steamers to avoid possible difficulties with Customs Authorities. The number of satisfactory and reliable agents at Recife and other coast towns is limited. Resident agents usually represent important firms, to whom they are often tied by contract, and are generally unwilling to take up new or small lines of goods that are probably already on the market. Business transacted by correspondence without a traveller or agent on the spot is rarely satisfactory or remunerative. Payments for goods are usually made by bills drawn at 90 days' sight.

The principal imports from the United Kingdom are *cotton and linen goods, drills and thin woollen material for suits, laces, machinery, cutlery and hardware, china, glass, jams and groceries*. Boots are chiefly of S. Paulo make, although some foreign boots are imported; the American shape and style are popular. There is little opening for saddles, harness, whips, &c.; what is required is either made locally or imported from Bahia and S. Paulo, where excellent leather work of all kinds is produced, especially at S. Paulo. *Jewellery* is imported chiefly from France. Good furniture is made locally; *rocking and other chairs* are imported from Austria-Hungary, but the duty on all furniture is almost prohibitive. *Blankets* and other imitation woollen goods are imported from Germany; *fire-arms* are also chiefly of German make. *Motor cars* are on hire at various garages in Recife; the cars are generally of French, Italian or American manufacture, and from 16 to 40 horsepower. Owing to the almost total absence of roads in the country districts, and their rough and poor condition in the city and suburbs, there does not appear to be much further demand at present for motor cars.

BRITISH TRADE WITH SWITZERLAND.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan) on the trade of Switzerland in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The share of the United Kingdom in the imports into Switzerland of raw materials, foodstuffs and manufactures has not only been insignificant as compared with the total imports from all countries, but has remained almost stationary for some years past. In 1910 the United Kingdom only supplied $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of Switzerland's total requirements; in 1911 her exports to Switzerland fell to $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and in 1912 they showed a slight increase, the percentage being nearly 6 per cent.

It should, however, be stated that from 70 to 75 per cent. of the imports from the United Kingdom are manufactured goods, the quantity of raw materials and foodstuffs which she supplies to Switzerland being small. During the years 1910 and 1911 the percentage of the Swiss imports of manufactures from the United Kingdom was 13 and $11\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. respectively, while the United Kingdom purchased in each year as much as 33 per cent. of the total Swiss exports of manufactured goods to all countries.

Attention has previously been drawn to the small share which the United Kingdom has in supplying Swiss requirements in many classes of finished goods. The following list of articles in which the United Kingdom already does an export trade is given with a view to providing merchants and manufacturers with some indication of the kind of goods in which there may be scope for an improvement in British trade with Switzerland. The total value of the Swiss imports of these articles in 1911 (the figures for 1912 are not yet published) amounted to £11,997,000, of which the United Kingdom supplied only £787,000, or $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.:—

	Total Imports from all Countries in 1911.	Imports from United Kingdom in 1911.
	£	£
Woollen tissues	1,224,600	224,700
" goods	231,000	12,500
Linen tissues	375,700	49,700
Ready-made clothing	1,788,000	109,000
India-rubber goods	397,000	34,000
Straw goods	262,000	900
Machinery	1,826,300	122,300
Ironware	1,359,700	31,500
Metal goods	597,000	7,000
Glassware	381,000	7,400
Porcelain and china	153,000	29,000
Paper	719,600	27,000
Leather boots and shoes	521,000	26,000
Instruments and apparatus	500,200	28,400
Jewellery and silverware	657,000	16,700
Fancy goods	514,400	18,000
Fish, fresh, dried and smoked	357,500	33,600
Tobacco	132,000	9,300

It is only reasonable to assume that with increased efforts a much larger trade might be done, especially when one remembers that the

British Trade with Switzerland.

desire has from time to time been expressed, both in the Swiss press and by Swiss merchants, to see a larger share of their orders placed with British manufacturers, in return for the large trade they do with the United Kingdom.

It has been asserted that the Swiss import duties and the freight rates from the United Kingdom to Switzerland are prohibitive as compared with those to which the imports from other countries are subject. The customs returns for 1912, however, show that the duty on the imports from all countries of the classes of goods mentioned above only amounted to $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the import value, and British goods pay no higher duty than those from other countries. It may be mentioned that the duty is levied on the gross weight of each bale or case, so that if care be taken that the packing is not unduly excessive, a considerable saving will be effected.

As regards freight, the charges for manufactured goods from Manchester, Bradford or Leeds to Basle or Zurich are not higher than those from Berlin or Bremen, and merchandise from London can be sent *via* Antwerp to Basle at the rate of 6.50 frs. per 100 kilogs. for any quantity up to 10,000 kilogs.

Smaller parcels of goods can be sent by ordinary service from London to Zurich (time of transit eight to nine days) at a charge of 8.25 frs. per 100 kilogs. (minimum 30 kilogs.), or by express service (time of transit four or five days) at a charge of 21 frs. per 100 kilogs. (minimum 20 kilogs.). Smaller quantities than 5 kilogs. can be sent more cheaply by post.

During the year 1912 the number of commercial travellers who applied for the requisite Swiss licence was 35,932, or 550 more than in 1911. Swiss firms were represented by 28,969 travellers and foreign firms by 6,963. Of the total number, 10,662 represented firms dealing in food products of all kinds, 7,191 represented textile industries, and 3,912 the machinery and metal trades. Out of this total Germany sent 4,737 commercial travellers, France 1,513, Italy 276, Austria-Hungary 204, and the United Kingdom only 81. The Federal revenue derived from the issue of travellers' licences amounted to £21,900 in 1912.

The proceedings for obtaining licences for commercial travellers to pursue their calling in Switzerland are simple. All travellers representing wholesale houses and calling upon Swiss commercial firms who buy goods for re-selling, or who require them for industrial purposes, are entitled by the Federal law of 1892 to licences free of charge. This licence is, however, compulsory, and it is only given to British travellers on production of a certificate from a British Chamber of Commerce or some other competent British authority that the applicant is a *bonâ fide* commercial traveller. The licence is obtainable at the offices of the Chancery of State (Chancellerie d'Etat) in each Canton, and is available for the whole of Switzerland.

A Federal decree, recently published, extends the privilege of free licence to travellers who do business with firms who make any use whatever of the goods bought for their own industrial purposes. This is interpreted as meaning that it does not matter whether the goods

British Trade with Switzerland.

offered are really necessary to the exercise of the buyer's profession or not, so long as they are used.

British commercial travellers might with advantage direct greater attention to the Swiss market than is the case at present. There are many classes of goods in which a larger trade could be done by British wholesale merchants and traders, but in order to effect this it would be necessary to arrange for stocks to be kept in the country. As a rule, Swiss retailers and wholesale dealers do not care to place large orders a long time ahead, but prefer to buy as required from an agent or representative who keeps a stock and who can supply them at short notice.

A personal investigation of the requirements of the Swiss market, either by the principals of firms or by their representatives, is most desirable. There are many firms who send their travellers to Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and Italy, and a visit to the principal centres of trade in Switzerland might well be included at little extra expenditure of time and money. The representatives might first call on the British Consuls at Zurich, Basle, and Geneva, who would be able to assist them in giving information as to the principal firms engaged in their branches of commerce. Season tickets available for 14 days on the Federal railways can be obtained at very reasonable cost.

If it is not possible to send travellers, much can be done by employing the services of Swiss agents, who make it a rule to travel over the whole of Switzerland. H.M. Vice-Consul is in possession of the names of qualified agents who have expressed their wish to represent first-class United Kingdom firms for leading articles of manufacture, and United Kingdom manufacturers can obtain their names on application to him. Zurich, Basle, St. Gall or Geneva would all be good centres for establishing an agency.

Commenting upon H.M. Vice-Consul's previous report on Swiss trade, one of the principal Swiss Chambers of Commerce in its annual report stated that there was a demand in Switzerland for British goods of superior quality, but that the practice pursued by United Kingdom manufacturers of quoting in English weights, measures and currency hindered the sale thereof. The metric system is in force in every continental country, and it would be advisable for United Kingdom firms trading with Switzerland to issue catalogues or price lists in which the particulars are given in terms with which foreign traders are familiar.

PAPER TRADE IN EGYPT.

The following particulars are taken from an article dealing with the comparatively small share of the Egyptian paper trade which falls to the United Kingdom, which appeared in the July issue of the "Journal" of the British Chamber of Commerce for Egypt:—

[All prices quoted in this article are c.i.f. Alexandria, less 5 per cent. for cash].

The paper trade in Egypt has shown a remarkable development during the past few years, the total value of the imports in 1912, excluding printed matter, being £E.344,000, as compared with £E.224,000 in 1904. This trade is in a very satisfactory condition and the principal buyers and agents are of good standing. A few special firms doing a good business pay either cash on delivery or 30 days after, but the general terms of payment are somewhat extended, viz., from four to six months.

The United Kingdom supplied *writing and printing paper* during 1912 to the value of £E.34,000 or 27·4 per cent. of the total, and *account books* to the extent of £E.7,000 or 29 per cent. of the total. The total value of *cigarette paper* imported during 1912 was £E.42,000, of which the United Kingdom's share was only £E.700. Imports of *cardboard and packing paper* amounted during the same period to £E.151,000, of which the United Kingdom only secured orders to the extent of £E.9,000, or 6 per cent. of the total. The United Kingdom, generally speaking, supplies the better qualities of paper, such as are manufactured for home markets, but little attempt is made to study local conditions and to offer the cheap low qualities so much in demand in Egypt. Austria-Hungary secures the bulk of Egypt's paper orders, her total for the past year being £E.113,000, followed by France £E.52,000, United Kingdom £E.51,000, Italy £E.37,000, Germany £E.33,000, the Netherlands £E.17,000 and Norway and Sweden £E.15,000.

The paper trade in Egypt, excluding printed matter, is classified by the Customs Authorities into the following main categories:— (a) writing and printing paper; (b) cigarette paper; (c) paper and cardboard for packing and other purposes; (d) account books, &c.

Writing and Printing Paper.—Under this heading is included ordinary non-glazed paper both for ordinary printing and for newspapers, glazed wood paper for printing and lithography, and writing paper for commercial, scholastic and private use. The total value of the imports in this section has increased from £E.79,000 in 1904 to £E.124,000 in 1912, the United Kingdom's proportion of the whole for the two years being 18 per cent. and 27 per cent. respectively. The inferior and medium qualities of letter paper and paper for scholastic purposes are supplied largely by Austria, but Italy and France participate to a lesser extent, the prices ranging from 80—100 frs. per 100 kilogs. Superior qualities of writing paper, a large proportion of which is for Government use, are supplied by the United Kingdom. Norway and Sweden are the principal suppliers of paper for newspapers, and to a lesser extent Austria and Germany. The prices vary from 25—30 frs. per 100 kilogs., less 3 per cent. Very little English news-paper is imported, the price being too high. Glazed wood-pulp printing paper is furnished principally by Austria at prices which offer no

Paper Trade in Egypt.

opportunity to competitors to introduce their goods. Quotations, which have remained constant during the past few years, vary according to quality from 32 to 54 frs. per 100 kilogs., while German paper sells at from 42.50 to 65 frs. per 100 kilogs.

Cigarette Paper.—The United Kingdom unfortunately has no share worth mentioning in this branch of the paper trade, the imports of which rose in value from £E.32,000 in 1904 to £E.42,000 in 1912. Austria is again the principal supplier, being directly responsible for £E.23,400 of last year's total, followed by Turkey £E.11,500 (largely made up of paper of Austrian origin), France £E.3,500 and Italy £E.3,000. The paper may be divided into three sections:—(1) inferior at 8.40 frs. per ream of 1,000 sheets (about 8 kilogs. in weight); (2) medium quality at 1.24 frs. per kilog. (a ream of 500 sheets weighing 4.5 kilogs.); (3) superior quality largely imported from Italy and France at from 1.60 to 1.90 frs. per kilog., or 4.85 frs. per ream of 500 sheets weighing approximately 3 kilogs.

Cigarette paper in the form of booklets is imported from Italy and Austria in cases of 200 boxes, each containing 60 booklets, at from 135 to 162 frs. the case, and a finer paper in boxes of 60 booklets at 1.15 frs. the box. French cigarette paper in boxes of 60 booklets is quoted at 3.20 frs. the box. The cigarette paper shown in the Customs returns as emanating from Turkey is in reality Austrian paper, which is imported into Turkey in sheets and re-exported in the form of booklets.

Paper and Card-board for Packing and Wrapping.—In this category are included straw board and straw paper, the greater part of which is supplied by Austria; France, Italy and Holland participate to a small degree. There was recently a boom in this description of paper and prices reached a high level, but a slump has since set in. The present quotations are as follows:—Austrian straw paper, 17 frs. per 100 kilogs.; Italian straw paper, 14.75 per 100 kilogs.; Italian straw paper (a finer quality known as "imitation de Francais"), 18 frs. per 100 kilogs.; Dutch straw paper, 15.50 frs. per 100 kilogs. The finer qualities from France, weighing 100–110 grammes the square metre, are sold at 18 frs., and a lower quality at 17 frs. per 100 kilogs. A very light straw paper is imported from Austria at 21.87 frs., and another quality known as "Corona" at 22 frs. per 100 kilogs.

Cellulose wrapping paper, generally glazed on both sides, but sometimes on one side only, is imported coloured "natural," white, and various colours, the greater part being of Hungarian or Dutch manufacture, but the United Kingdom also participates to a limited extent. Prices for white vary from 33.38 frs. per 100 kilogs., an extra charge averaging 1.50 frs. being made for colours.

Spice paper and paper used for packing tobacco is chiefly imported from France, Austria and Germany, the French article, white in colour, being sold at 25 frs. per 100 kilogs., and blue and brown from Germany and Austria at from 26 to 28.75 frs. per 100 kilogs.

Straw board is imported from Holland at from 15 to 17.20 frs. per 100 kilogs. Brown cardboard used by local bootmakers was formerly

Paper Trade in Egypt.

also imported from Holland, but Austria has captured the market by cutting prices. The price ruling at present is 18 frs. per 100 kilogs., a finer quality marked with a star selling at 20 frs. per 100 kilogs. White cardboard for cigarette boxes and other packing purposes is also supplied by Austria at 19—20 frs. per 100 kilogs. The bulk of the ready-made cardboard cigarette boxes is supplied by Germany, but the United Kingdom, Greece and Turkey also participate.

Account Books.—The United Kingdom furnishes the best quality of account books, but Italy secures the greater part of the trade with inferior lines retailing approximately at half the price. France and Germany also supply a medium quality at lower prices than the United Kingdom article. Copy letter books are almost entirely imported from Italy. A certain quantity of commercial books are manufactured locally, and an English firm in Alexandria turns out the best class of English work.

Franc = 9⁶/₁₀d. Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

FOREIGN TRADE OF CHINA IN 1912.

The following article on the foreign trade of China in 1912 is extracted from the "Abstract of Statistics and Report on the Foreign Trade of China" for 1912, recently published by order of the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs:—

[NOTE.—The average value of the Haikwan tael is stated to have been 2s. 8⁵/₁₆d. in 1910, 2s. 8¹/₄d. in 1911 and 3s. 0³/₈d. in 1912. 100 Haikwan taels=111·40 Shanghai taels—for which exchange quotations are made. Picul=133¹/₂ lbs. av.]

I. General.

Actual fighting between the forces of the Government and the revolutionaries had ceased when the year began, and negotiations were in progress which ended, in February, in the abdication of the Manchu dynasty. The question at issue being thus settled and cleared out of the way, it remained for the new Government to establish its authority, inspire confidence, and restore order. Early in the year the trade routes were disturbed and insecure. The rivers of the Kwangtung Province were overrun by pirates, junk traffic was unsafe on the Upper Yangtze and elsewhere, and banditti in many districts made land transport difficult or impossible. Conditions, however, improved rapidly, and by the autumn very little was heard of highway robbers—a fact no doubt largely due to cheap and abundant food. Outbreaks of mutinous soldiery and faction fighting continued to occur from time to time; but on the whole reports show that the country generally was free from serious disorder in December.

The money market was everywhere disorganised. The revolution had used up much capital, and the money which under more settled conditions would still have been available for commerce was withdrawn for safe-keeping and locked up in banks or in the form of treasure. The same want of confidence caused a suspension of credit and of banking facilities, so that business was largely confined to cash transactions. In many parts of the country silver could not be safely transported, while its movement was in some provinces prohibited;

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the cost of remittance rose in consequence to very high figures. Provincial authorities, compelled to find money for purposes of government, issued notes for large amounts, serious depreciation too often resulting. Such were the conditions generally prevailing, though signs of improvement and slowly returning confidence were multiplied as the year advanced.

The political and financial state of the country was unfavourable to railway construction. The event of the year in this connection was the completion in November, 1912, of the bridge over the Yellow River, a few miles from Tsinanfu, followed almost immediately by the opening of a through service of passenger trains between Tientsin and Pukow. The transport of cargo had already been carried on for some time, with results which are partially seen in the improved trade of Nanking, and which, in view of the richness of the districts opened up by the railway, are certain to become very important in the near future. Surveys have been completed from Wuchang to Yochow, and are proceeding towards Changsha on the Canton-Hankow line; but the question of finance stands in the way of construction. At the Canton end work has been progressing slowly, and the line is in operation for a distance of 75 miles, with the prospect of a further section being opened soon. Operations on the Hankow-Ssuch'uan line were entirely suspended during the year. Work having recommenced on the short line from Kiukiang to Nanchang, traffic was opened in the autumn as far as Teianhsien, 35 miles from the port. A small portion—about 9 miles—of the Ningpo division of the Chekiang Railway was opened at Ningpo in December, and important progress is expected during the current year. The railway connecting Kirin with Changchun was finished and opened to traffic in October.

The influence of a high exchange on the year's values is clearly marked, and should not be forgotten when comparisons are being made. It will account for the fact that import values are often stationary or retrograde at the same time that quantities and duties have advanced. Even export values have been lowered, since, when the foreign buyer can no longer afford to pay the silver price demanded, the Chinese seller must either compromise or not sell.

II.—Foreign Trade.

The value of the direct foreign trade was Hk. taels 843,617,434, falling short of the total of 1911 by Hk. taels 5,224,675, and returning as nearly as possible to the level of 1910. Foreign imports amounted to Hk. taels 473,097,031, increasing by Hk. taels 1,593,088, and exports, to Hk. taels 370,520,403, decreasing by Hk. taels 6,817,763.

The factor of exchange, which was so much higher in 1912 than in 1911, makes all comparison of values as between the two years almost worthless. The large shipments of silk in 1912, for example, if valued at the rates of 1911, would alone have prevented the decrease of nearly 7 million taels in exports. But exchange was not the only influential circumstance. To the inability of buyers to pay the usual silver prices was added the more than ordinary necessity that lay on growers and dealers to convert produce into cash. As to imports, their value

Foreign Trade of China in 1912.

naturally fell as exchange rose. The effect of the value figures is therefore in the case of imports to minimise the increase, and in the case of exports to make it appear that there has been a decrease when the volume of goods shipped has actually been larger.

Imports.—The importations of cotton piece goods were considerably under the heavy total of 1911; but, on the other hand, it is estimated that the Shanghai stocks were reduced by over half a million pieces, and, as credit was so hard to come by, it is probable that stocks in the country were pretty thoroughly worked off. The principal descriptions of plain cottons, namely, grey and white shirtings, sheetings, drills, jeans, and *T*-cloths, have been imported in the past four years in the following quantities:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.	Pieces.
British	10 691,448	6,511,126	11,317,630	9,618,386
American	3,856,231	1,385,819	1,988,061	1,930,836
Japanese	1,396,297	2,389,693	2,832,625	3,043,747
Indian	133 855	147,952	21,935	26,807
Total	16,077,831	10,434,590	16,160,251	14,619,776

The decline is mainly in English grey shirtings. Fancy cotton piece goods also entered in smaller quantity; but the cottons which are reckoned by yards, chiefly unclassified goods, increased by 14 million yards, or nearly 19 per cent.

Of cotton yarn, the importations amounted to 2,298,479 piculs, valued at 61.4 million taels, showing an increase of 438,353 piculs, valued at 11.7 million taels. Add to this the spinnings of 32 mills in China, which have been estimated at half the combined Indian and Japanese importations, and some idea is obtained of the demand for yarn. The local mills became very active towards the end of the year, and while profiting by the high exchange, which hindered the free export of the good crops of Chinese cotton to Japan, they took in addition 279,000 piculs of the raw material from abroad, chiefly from India, as against 39,676 piculs only in 1911. The two leading kinds of foreign yarn, Indian and Japanese, compete at Northern and Yangtze ports with fairly equal results, the Japanese article having perhaps the advantage on the whole, but at ports south of Shanghai Indian yarn leaves its rival far behind. At Shanghai the importations of foreign yarn fell in 1912 to 73,000 piculs, or little more than a third of the preceding year's importations; but Shanghai distributed to other parts of China 485,818 piculs of the product of her own mills, that is, 100,000 piculs more than in 1911.

Metals generally show smaller importations. As an exception may be mentioned copper ingots, of which 109,000 piculs—nearly twice as much as in 1911—were received. This copper went chiefly to Hankow and Nanking for minting purposes. The influence of European fashions, so generally marked, has doubled the importations

Foreign Trade of China in 1912.

of clothing, including hats, boots, shoes, and gloves, which are valued at 6.6 million taels for the year; and the increase of 2 million taels in the value of leather imported may perhaps be explained in the same way. It is a little difficult, otherwise than on the ground of favourable exchange, to account for the largely increased importations of flour, since the year's harvests were good and no scarcity was handed down from the preceding year, except in the flooded districts and in the Manchurian wheat-fields; yet the arrivals amounted to 3.2 million piculs, giving an increase of 1 million piculs. At the same time the Shanghai mills distributed to ports 990,000 piculs, against 635,000 piculs in 1911. Of rice, however, only 2.7 million piculs—half the quantity received in 1911—was required.

Exports.—The shipments of white and yellow raw silk abroad during the year surpassed all former records, the total of 121,877 piculs exceeding that of 1911 by no less than 25,783 piculs, and that of 1910, the previous record year, by 11,693 piculs. This result may be considered remarkable in view of the high exchange prevailing, and it is to be feared that producers and dealers did not find it remunerative. Supplies of silk were plentiful: but the home consumption was reduced by the movement in favour of foreign dress, and more seriously perhaps by the migrations of well-to-do Chinese and the retrenchment rendered necessary by economic conditions. In the third quarter of the year an improvement took place in the European and American markets, and large quantities of silk were exported from Shanghai. It is understood that the year closed with good promise for the trade, with an increasing consumption and fashions once more tending in favour of silk. All the principal consuming countries took larger supplies of China silk; but direct exports of raw silk to British India were about twice as large as in the previous year, amounting to 19,740 piculs. That further quantities went from Hongkong is shown by the Indian statistics, which give a total import of China raw silk for the year of 3,361,256 lbs. (25,200 piculs). This is equivalent to one-fifth of the total export abroad. Owing to the disturbed state of the country, considerable difficulty was experienced in sending money to the producing districts to pay for silk, as well as for tea, and silver for this purpose had in many cases to be sent inland under official escort.

The tea crops were large, and the total shipments abroad of all kinds somewhat exceeded those of the preceding year. There is, however, a serious decline shown in the direct exports of black tea to the United Kingdom, the United States, and Hongkong, as follows:—

	1911.	1912.	Decrease.
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Exported to the United Kingdom ...	137,925	89,832	48,093
" United States	89,273	52,835	36,438
" Hongkong	113,083	92,316	20,767
Total	340,281	234,983	105,298

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The poor crop of Manchurian beans in 1911, and the high prices demanded at a time when oil seeds were cheap in Europe, led to a large decrease in the export abroad of the soya bean. The Manchurian ports and marts sent direct to foreign countries by sea and by the land frontier 7,498,802 piculs of beans, as compared with 9,410,970 piculs in 1911. But owing to the fact that a better 1912 crop was obtained in North than in South Manchuria, and to the inducements held out by the Chinese Eastern Railway, the direct export by land frontier to Vladivostok was reduced by little more than half a million piculs, while the direct shipments from seaports fell off by nearly 2 million piculs. The original exports of beans from Manchurian ports and marts to all destinations since 1909—the birth-year of this great trade—have been as follows:—

1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.
Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
14,432,530	12,307,001	12,047,532	9,710,461

Experience has thus to some extent disappointed the hopes to which the boom of 1909 gave rise. A reliable authority states that the total export of beans from Vladivostok in 1912 was 5,553,783 piculs, of which 682,309 piculs went to Japan and 95,531 piculs to Chinese ports. This total exceeds the exports through frontier Customs stations to Russia by about 190,000 piculs. A considerable increase in the quantity of beans sent abroad from the Yangtze goes far to redeem the loss under this heading which is recorded for Manchuria. Bean cake and bean oil have decreased correspondingly with the trade in beans, and the total reduction of values due to these three items is 8.9 million taels. Ground-nut and vegetable oils, however, have appreciably increased; while vegetable tallow has recovered from the decline of 1911 and surpasses previous figures. Poor supplies of Argentine and Indian linseed and Indian rape seed raised the prices of these oil seeds in Europe and gave an opening for increased shipments from China, especially from Tientsin, where a large trade in these products took place. The accounts to hand of ample supplies from the ordinary sources now assured do not, however, encourage the hope that Chinese seeds will figure so largely in the trade of 1913.

Tin from the Mengtze district has again made a notable advance, adding 5½ million taels to the value of 1911. The inactivity of the Hanyang Ironworks during the year is reflected in the shipments of iron and iron ore, the first being smaller than in 1911 by nearly a million piculs and the second larger by 1½ million piculs.

UNITED STATES TARIFF BILL: PRINCIPAL AMENDMENTS
OF SECTIONS III. AND IV. PROPOSED BY THE SENATE
COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of the new United States Tariff Bill as reported to the Senate by the Finance Committee of that body.

Numerous alterations of the proposed new Tariff as passed by the House of Representatives on the 8th May last are proposed by the Committee; and a comparative statement showing the more important of these amendments will be published in the next issue of this "Journal."

Cotton: Proposed Tax on "Future Delivery" Contracts.—A new Section (numbered III.) is proposed to be added to the Tariff Bill providing that upon each sale, agreement of sale, or agreement to sell, any cotton for future delivery at or on any cotton exchange or other similar place, there shall be levied a tax equal to one-tenth of 1 cent per pound on the quantity of cotton mentioned in any such contract; but in all cases where the quantity and kind of cotton mentioned in such contract is actually delivered by the seller to the buyer, this tax shall be refunded to the party paying the same, under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe. The complete text of this new Section of the Bill may be inspected by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The following is a statement of the principal alterations proposed in Sections III. and IV. of the "House" Bill, which are now numbered IV. and V. respectively. The "page" and "line" quotations in this statement refer to the Parliamentary Return (Cd. 6,774) containing a copy of the Tariff Bill as introduced into the House of Representatives, which was published by the Board of Trade in April last.

SECTION III.

(*This is now Section IV.*)

Paragraph B.—**Delete** the final clause (lines 6-9 of paragraph B) "That for the purposes of this Act bringing or causing merchandise to be brought * * * * * United States."

Paragraph C.—At the end, after the word "owner," **add** the following:—

"That such invoices shall have appended, for the purpose of making statistical entry, an enumeration of articles contained therein, in form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, with the total of each article, and it shall be the duty of the Consular Officer, to whom the invoice shall be produced, to require such information to be given."

Paragraph D.—**Delete** the words "or agreement for purchase" (p. 106, lines 4 and 5); **delete** the words "or agreed to be purchased" (p. 106, line 6); **delete** the words "or agreed to be purchased" (p. 106, line 21).

Paragraph F.—**Delete** the words "upon a form to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, according to the nature of the case" (para. F., lines 2 and 3).

At the end, after the word "subsequently," **add** the following:—

"That the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of Commerce are hereby authorised and directed to establish from time to time for statistical purposes, a list or enumeration of articles in

United States Tariff Bill: Principal Amendments of Sections III. and IV. proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance.

“ such detail as in their judgment may be necessary comprehending all goods, wares, and merchandise imported into the United States, and that as a part of the declaration herein provided there shall be either attached thereto or included therein an accurate statement specifying, in the terms of the said detailed list or enumeration, the kinds and quantities of all merchandise imported, and the value of the total quantity of each kind of article.”

Paragraph H.—At the end, after the word “relates,” **add** the following:—

“ That the arrival within the territorial limits of the United States of any merchandise consigned for sale and remaining the property of the shipper or consignor, and the receipt of a false or fraudulent invoice thereof, or the existence of any other facts constituting an attempted fraud, shall be deemed to be an attempt to enter such merchandise, for the purposes of this paragraph, notwithstanding no actual entry has been made or offered.”

Paragraph I.—**Delete** the words “ but not after either the invoice or the merchandise has come under the observation of the appraiser ” (lines 2 and 3); after the word “entry” in line 15 of paragraph I. **add** the words “ by more than 5 per centum ”; line 23, **delete** “75” and substitute “70.” On page 108, line 3, **delete** “seventy-five” and substitute “70”; page 108, line 11, after the word “apply” **insert** the word “only,” and **delete** the words “whole of the merchandise or the value thereof in the case or package containing the”; at the end of paragraph I., after the word “value,” **add** “unless by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, after consideration of the particular case, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall accompany his direction with a statement of his conclusion and the reasons for it.”

Paragraph L.—Page 109, line 13, after the word “or” **insert** “profits not to exceed 8 per centum and”; line 13, after the word “expenses,” **delete** the words “and profits”; line 14, after the word “goods” **delete** “and with reference to the appraisement of all imported merchandise, whether purchased or consigned, the Secretary of the Treasury is authorised and empowered to determine the existence or non-existence of a foreign market, and such determination shall be binding and conclusive upon all persons and interests.”

Paragraph M.—In line 17 **delete** the words “with respect to each appraisement objected to”; in line 33 **delete** all the words after “merchandise,” and **delete** also lines 34 to 37, inclusive, substituting the following:—

“ In such cases the general appraisers and the Boards of General Appraisers shall give reasonable notice to the importer and the proper representative of the Government of the time and place of each and every hearing at which the parties or their attorneys shall have opportunity to introduce evidence and to hear and cross-examine the witnesses for the other party, and to inspect all samples and all documentary evidence or other papers offered. Hearsay evidence and unsworn statements shall not be admitted, but affidavits of persons whose attendance can not be procured may be admitted in the discretion of the general appraiser or Board of General Appraisers.”

United States Tariff Bill: Principal Amendments of Sections III. and IV. proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance.

At the end of paragraph M., after the word "same," add "*where no party in interest had demanded the inspection of such merchandise or samples.*"

Paragraph N.—In this paragraph the clause in the original Bill which read: "Each protest shall be limited to a single issue with respect to each article or class of articles," was altered by the House of Representatives to read: "Each protest shall be limited to a single article or class of articles, and to a single entry or payment; and issues of classification shall not be joined with other issues in the same protest." This clause is **deleted** in the Bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

Page 110, line 24, after the word "deposits," add the following:—

"No agreement for a contingent fee in respect to recovery or refund under protest shall be lawful. Compliance with this provision shall be a condition precedent to the validity of the protest and to any refund thereunder, and a violation of this provision shall be punishable by a fine not exceeding 500 dollars, or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both."

Page 110, line 31, after "Appeals" add "*or in a United States circuit court of appeals.*"

Paragraph O.—Line 6, after "consideration" **delete** "or previously imported;" line 7, after "thereof" add "*or the rate of amount of duty.*"

Paragraph P.—After "500 dollars" in line 5, **delete** what follows down to the word "court" in line 11.

Paragraph T.—After the word "claimant" in line 4 **delete** the passage "and * * * * * defendant."

Paragraphs U., V. and W.—**These paragraphs are deleted.**

Paragraph Y.—After "centum" in line 15 add "*of the value of the contents of any box, package, or other container, or if in bulk to 10 per centum.*"

SECTION IV.

(This is now Section V.)

Paragraph A.—A clause is added to this paragraph authorising and directing the President of the United States to impose discriminating duties on certain specified articles when imported into the United States, directly or indirectly, from any country that imposes restrictions, either in the way of tariff rates or provisions, trade or other regulations, charges, or exactions, or in any other manner, upon the importations into or sale in such foreign country of products of the United States which unduly or unfairly discriminate against the United States; or from any country that imposes restrictions or prohibitions upon the exportation of any article to the United States which unduly or unfairly discriminate against the United States; or from any country that does not accord to products of the United States reciprocal and equivalent treatment.

Paragraph C.—**Delete** the passage from the word "or" in line 6 to the word "therein" in line 9.

United States Tariff Bill: Principal Amendments of Sections III. and IV. proposed by the Senate Committee on Finance.

Paragraph I.—Delete this paragraph and substitute the following:—

“ I.—That no goods, wares, articles, and merchandise—except immediate products of agriculture, forests and fisheries—manufactured wholly or in part in any foreign country by convict labour, or principally by children under fourteen years of age in countries where there are no laws regulating child labour, shall be entitled to entry at any of the ports of the United States, and the importation thereof is hereby prohibited. Any shipment consigned for entry at any of the ports of the United States of goods, wares, articles, and merchandise—except immediate products of agriculture, forests, and fisheries—manufactured in any foreign country, province or dependency, where the industrial employment of convicts is not prohibited by law, or of children not regulated by law, shall be accompanied by an affidavit of the shipper of such merchandise, or his legal agent, to the effect that the merchandise covered by the invoice has not been manufactured wholly or in part by convict labour or principally by children under fourteen years of age, the form of the affidavit to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, who is also authorised and directed to issue such further regulations and to collect all information pertinent thereto through co-operation with the Consular Service of the United States, as may be necessary for the enforcement of the provision.”

Paragraph J., Sub-section 4.—After the word “repaired” in line 1, add “moulders’ patterns for use in the manufacture of castings intended to be and actually exported within six months from the date of importation thereof, models of women’s wearing apparel imported by manufacturers for use as models in their own establishments,”; delete the words “commercial travellers” in line 2.

Paragraph J., Sub-section 5.—After the word “of” in line 2, add “naval vessels of the United States.”

Paragraph J., Sub-section 6.—Delete “American vessels” in line 2, and substitute “naval vessels of, or other vessels owned or used by, the United States and vessels admitted to registration under the laws of the United States.”

Paragraph J., Sub-section 7.—This sub-section is deleted.

Paragraph R.—This paragraph is deleted.

After paragraph S. the following is inserted as a new paragraph:—

“ That the circuit courts of appeal of the United States shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the Court of Customs Appeals in all matters within the jurisdiction of the last-named court, but no appeal to the circuit courts of appeal shall be allowed unless the amount in controversy either in the case appealed or in pending cases involving the same issue shall exceed 100 dollars.”

Then follows a new paragraph constituting a joint committee of the Senate and the House of Representatives to investigate and consider the revenue administration laws of the United States with a view of simplifying, revising, and codifying the same, and to draw up a Report.

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

CHILE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of Proposed New Customs Tariff. copy of a proposed new Customs Tariff for Chile, which has been drawn up by a Commission, composed of members of the Chamber of Deputies, and recently submitted to the Chamber by that body.

The Commission propose to abandon the existing system under which the *ad valorem* rates of duty established by the Customs Tariff Law are assessed on the official valuations contained in the Valuation Tariff, and to substitute therefor a specific Tariff. Goods are classified in the proposed new Tariff under 1783 paragraphs, whilst there are over 3,000 sub-divisions in the present Valuation Tariff.

The new rates of duty have been framed so as to include the additional duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* imposed for a period of three years by the Law noted at pp. 32-33 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th April, 1912.

It is proposed to add the following to the list of articles the importation of which is *prohibited*:—Saccharine and similar articles, unless imported for medicinal purposes under regulations to be issued by the President of Chile; beverages and foods containing saccharine or the like; drugs and pharmaceutical preparations of which the formula is not printed in an intelligible manner on the immediate receptacle thereof, unless the importer agrees to pay a duty equivalent to five times the duty provided for in the Tariff.

Goods entering Customs warehouses are to pay for the first four months of storage, 3 per cent. on the amount of the import duty leviable; $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for the second four months; and 6 per cent. for the third four months.*

H.M. Representative at Santiago, in forwarding this proposed Tariff, states that the measure has been referred back to the Commission by the Chamber.

The proposed Tariff (in Spanish) may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. The Branch will also be prepared, in response to written applications from British traders, to furnish information as to the proposed new rates of duty in respect of any particular article or articles. (C. 6,155.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1742 B), dated 30th June, 1913, notifying that the importation or introduction into Canada of any hay, straw, fodder, foodstuffs or litter accompanying horses from Great Britain, is prohibited for a further period of three months from the 24th June last.

* For the present warehouse charges, see the notice at page 88 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th October, 1912.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***DOMINION OF CANADA**—*continued.*

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 247 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 1st May, 1913, prohibiting, under Customs Memorandum No. 1720 B of 7th April last, the importation of live stock from Great Britain in certain cases for a period of three months, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of a further Customs Memorandum (No. 1743 B), dated 4th July, prohibiting, for a further period of three months from the 2nd July, the shipment into Canada of cattle, sheep, other ruminants and swine from Great Britain, Ireland, and the Channel Islands on steamers carrying horses from Continental Europe.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of an Appraiser's Bulletin (No. 664), dated 8th July, 1913, laying down certain Customs decisions which have been given regarding the rates of duty leviable on the following articles imported into the Dominion of Canada:—

Articles.	Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.		
		Under the British Preferential Tariff.	Under the Intermediate Tariff.	Under the General Tariff.
Portable vibrators, such as Bee pedestal vibrators and bee portable vibrators, adapted for scalp or body massage <i>ad val.</i>	453	15 %	25 %	27½ %
Electric douches	453	15 %	25 %	27½ %

The Board of Trade have also received copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1741 B), dated 24th June, 1913, laying down the regulations prescribed under item 463 of the Customs "Tariff 1907," with regard to the free importation of machinery and structural iron and steel for beet-root sugar factories into the Dominion of Canada.

The Regulations provide that—

Machinery and structural iron or steel, for use in the construction or equipment of a factory for the manufacture of sugar, shall be admitted free under Tariff item 463 only when more than one-half the product of the factory consists of sugar made in Canada from beet-root.

Before any machinery or structural iron or steel is admitted free of duty for use in the construction or equipment of factories for the manufacture of sugar from beet-root, the following statement written on the face of the free entry shall be signed and attested to by the importer or his agent, viz. :—

"The articles above described are for use in the construction or equipment of a factory for the manufacture of sugar at (place)....., and more than one-half the sugar to be manufactured at the said factory shall be made from beet-root grown in Canada."

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Supplement (No. 9) to the Customs Tariff Guide, 1908-11, dated 5th June, 1913, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on 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 Preferen- tial Tariff.
*Bicycles, tricycles, &c.—Belt fastener, motor cycle	202	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Bottles—Hot water, copper	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % ad val.
Chocolate— *Cadbury's granulated No. 2 Mexican ...	45 (C)	Per lb. 2½d.	Per lb. 2d.
Drugs, chemicals, &c.— *Hydrogen peroxide in receptacles con- taining over 16 ozs.—if labelled suitably for household use... ..	292 (A)	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
Followers, brass, for safes	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % ad val.
Lock furniture (<i>e.g.</i> , knobs and escutcheons)— *When imported separately from the locks	205 (A)	5 % "	Free
*When imported in the same ship as locks with which they are usable	205 (B)	20 % "	15 % ad val.
Machinery and agricultural implements— Blowers and forges combined— *When the blower is built on to the forge or on the same stand as the forge—on the whole	162 (C)	25 % "	20 % "
*When the blower is on a separate stand— Blower	162 (C)	25 % "	20 % "
Forge	170 (A)	30 % "	25 % "
Reseating machine, valve— *When conforming to the departmental definition of a machine—as a grinding machine	166	Free	Free.
*Otherwise	170 (A)	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % ad val.
Grinding and sharpening rollers, emery— an attachment to carding machines (wool carding) for sharpening the card clothing	165 (A)	15 % "	15 % "
Sundials... ..	339	30 % "	20 % "
Taps or cocks—Taps, nickel-plated brass, imported separately, for cream separators.	172	30 % "	25 % "
Timber— Laths, when imported with wood shade rollers, are to be classified with the rollers	306 (A)	35 % "	30 % "
Vises—Portable vise with detachable metal stand— Vise	168	Free	Free
Stand	170 (A)	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % ad val.

* Revised decision.

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

The Board of Trade have also received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of Customs By-Laws (Nos. 265-8), which have been issued by the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, providing for the free importation of certain articles into the Commonwealth, from the undermentioned dates, as follows:—

Tariff Heading.	Articles.	Date of Operation.
	BY-LAW No. 265.	
362	Kindergarten materials—being articles used solely in the application of the Kindergarten system of teaching— Permodelle in boxes with working tools	27th May, 1913.
	BY-LAW No. 266.	
434	Minor articles for use in the manufacture of goods within the Commonwealth— <i>For hats and caps—</i> Bands, external, and galloons, plain, in one colour, in the piece or cut to length, to be used in the manufacture of hats, on the following conditions:— (a) That security be given by the owner that the goods will be used only in the manufacture of hats in an Australian hat factory, and that evidence of such use will be produced to the satisfaction of the Collector within six months (or such further time as the Comptroller-General may allow) after delivery of the goods by the Customs (b) Should the importer not be willing to follow the course set out above, the full duty on the goods shall be deposited and held in suspense pending the production of evidence as required in provision (a) above, and subject to the same limitation as to time Deposits, or portions thereof, not refunded in the stipulated time to be transferred to revenue [The By-Law of 14th September, 1908, and amending By-Laws Nos. 79 of 1909 and 206 of 1912 are cancelled.]	1st April, 1913.
	BY-LAWS Nos. 267-8.	
166	Machine tools and parts (but not the motive power, engine combination, or power connections, if any, when not integral parts of the exempt machine)— <i>For metal working—</i> Polishing machines, automatic, for tubes, also described as cutting and colouring machines... Gear hobbing machines, automatic	1st December, 1912. 7th May, 1913.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

A copy of a Substitute Notice (No. 97), dated 19th March, 1913, has also been received, notifying that, in accordance with the provisions of sections 139 and 141 of the Customs Act, 1901-10, Tou-ginger beer extract shall be charged with duty as a substitute for "Ginger"—the standard of condensation for duty purposes being that 1 lb. of Tou-ginger beer extract is equal to 3 lbs. of dry ginger (unground).

[*Note.*—The Commonwealth Customs Tariff provides for a duty on ginger, as follows:—

Ginger, preserved (not in liquid)	...	...	per lb.	3d.
,, green	...	...	,,	1d.]

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received copy of "The New Zealand Gazette" for 12th June, which contains copy of the Minister's Order (No. 1044), dated 11th June, 1913, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable upon certain articles on importation into New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Air-compressor, for starting Diesel oil-engine, being unsuitable for other purposes	385	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free
Bicycles, accessories for, viz.—			
Chassis for side-car of motor cycle	183	30 % ,,	20 % ad val.
Bolt, hook, with bent end in lieu of head	365	Free	Free
Bricks for flooring bakers' ovens, dimensions 9 in. by 9 in. by 3 in., invoiced as soft red sole-tiles	445	Free	Free
Clamps used in oil-boring, for holding casing tubes in position	183	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % ad val.
Cranes, parts of, viz.—			
Wheels for carriage of travelling electric crane, with projection rolls in centre of tires and flanges on each side (claimed as locomotive wheels)	175	30 % ,,	20 % ,,
Electric appliances, viz.—			
Vulcanite cleats for holding electric wire (claimed as insulating material)	176	30 % ,,	20 % ,,
Engine, oil, kerosene-gas producer for, being a carburettor	385	20 % ,,	Free

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND—continued.

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Fur-skins, articles made up from, viz.—			
Coat—			
Ready made	88	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Made to order or measurement of residents in New Zealand for the individual use of such residents, whether imported by the residents themselves or otherwise	94	40 % "	40 % "
Muff and boa... ..	90	25 % "	25 % "
Toque	91	25 % "	25 % "
*Gluten meal	502	Free	Free
Health food, sold as containing 90 per cent. of gluten	502	Free	Free
Locomotive furnace, "Galloway Hill" patent..	482	Free	Free
Machine tools, metal workers', viz —			
"Odell" stropping machine	379	Free	Free
Machinery—			
Brushmakers' fibre-mixing machine ...	182	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
"Ensign" lacing machine, used in manu- facture of boots, for tightening uppers on last	182	30 % "	0 % "
"Malto-Dextrine"	13	1d. per lb.	1d. per lb.
Pollard	216	1s. 2½d. per 100 lbs.	1s. per 100 lbs.
Scientific apparatus, viz.—			
Calibrating machine, including standard speedometer for testing speedometers ...	280	Free	Free
Coil tester, the "Simpson," for testing electric coils			
Draught indicator, used in connection with gas-retort flues, to measure volume of air passing through chimney... ..			
Spoons, tinned	178	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Steel grit for counter weights	483	Free	Free

* Revised decision.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 5th July contains a Tariff giving the valuations for hides, skins, sesame, flax, tow, wool, ivory, wax, onions, eggs, and various other products exported from Egypt, which is to remain in operation from the 1st July to the 30th September. A copy of this Tariff may be inspected on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—*continued.*

The same issue of the "Journal Officiel" also contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on certain kinds of rice. The Tariff was to come into force on the 1st July and is to remain in operation until the 31st October next, or until denunciation:—

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

Kind of Rice.	Valuation per sack of 2 cwt.s. net.*	
	Former.	Revised.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Burmah rice	1,040	930
Saigon rice	970	860
Siam garden rice No. 1	1,120	980

* The Customs allow a margin of 2 per cent. in the case of sacks weighing over 2 cwt., but no margin in the case of sacks weighing less than 2 cwt.

SWEDEN.

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting various restrictions on imports into Sweden from the United Kingdom of certain animal products, &c. in consequence of the existence in this country of foot and mouth disease, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Foreign Office, copy of a notice issued by the Swedish Board of Trade, which declares Great Britain and Ireland to be free from that disease.

(C. 6,089.)

NETHERLANDS.

The Board of Trade are informed, through the Foreign Office, that the Amsterdam city authorities have sanctioned the importation of chilled meat, under the conditions which apply in the case of fresh meat, viz., each carcase must be accompanied by the intestines (lungs, heart, liver, kidneys and milt in the case of bullocks, and these organs together with the matrix and udder, in the case of cows) in order to enable experts to discover whether the animals were in perfect health at the time of slaughter.

Similar regulations are stated to exist in all the large cities of the Netherlands.

A copy of the regulations in force in Amsterdam may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 6,202.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE.

With reference to the notice at page 140 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 16th January last on the subject of a French regulation respecting the chests in which tea is packed, the attention of the Board of Trade has been drawn by the British Chamber of Commerce in Paris to a decision of the French Administration, which is to the effect that tea put up in small packets of leaded tin containing 125, 250, or 500 grammes, may be imported into France without the interposition of a paper lining between the tea and the leaded covering. Previously it had been decided that such paper lining *would* be required after January 1st, 1914. (15,220)

A recent French Customs Circular notifies that the Department of Agriculture, by a decision dated the 13th May, has authorised the transit to foreign countries, during the close season, of frozen game with the exception of quail. Transportation must be effected in conveyances sealed by the Customs house at the place of importation, and no re-arrangement of the contents is allowed *en route*. (C. 6,220.)

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 8th July contains a Law, dated the 19th June, Article 6 of which prohibits the manufacture and sale in or importation into Italy of the liqueur known as absinthe (*assenzio*). This prohibition is not applicable to beverages which, having an alcoholic content of less than 21 per cent. by volume, contain wormwood infusion (*infuso d'assenzio*) as a flavouring substance, without prejudice to the provisions of Article 42 of the Public Health Law.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notice at p. 483 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th May last respecting the importation of cattle from Ireland into the United States of America, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of telegraphic information to the effect that the importation of all ruminants and swine shipped *via* English ports is now permitted, subject to the approval of the United States veterinary officer stationed in England. (C. 6,068.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES—PORTO RICO.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, copies of an Act of the Legislative Assembly of Porto Rico, dated the 13th March, 1913, which provides for the levying of the internal revenue tax at the following rates on certain articles, whether produced or manufactured in or imported into Porto Rico, as from the 20th March :—

Article.	Unit on which duty is levied.	Rate of Internal Revenue Tax.	
		Dols.	cts.
All distilled spirits	Litre or fraction thereof	0	50
<p><i>Notes.</i>—(1) All spirituous liquors (except as otherwise provided), of which, exclusive of water, distilled spirits form the chief component, are regarded as "distilled spirits."</p>			
<p>(2) When the distilled spirits contained in any such spirituous liquor do not form the chief component thereof, the tax shall be paid at the rate of 28 cents per litre or fraction thereof, on the amount by volume of any distilled spirits which such spirituous liquors may contain, and on which no internal revenue tax has been paid.</p>			
<p>(3) The "chief component" shall be held to be that substance which determines the general use of the article.</p>			
All beer, lager beer, ale, porter and other similar fermented liquors, by whatsoever name they may be known—			
Sold in bulk in containers of not less than			
15 litres capacity	"	0	05
Sold in bottles	"	0	10
<p><i>Note.</i>—Beer which is to be bottled from other containers, on which the above-mentioned tax of 5 cents per litre shall have been paid, shall further pay 3 cents per litre or fraction thereof and no more.</p>			
All still wines except those sufficiently medicated to prevent their use as a beverage, and all fermented ciders or any imitation thereof, or substitute therefor			
<p><i>Notes.</i>—(1) The tax on all champagne, shall be 1 dollar on each litre, or fraction thereof, and the tax on all sparkling wines, 50 cents on each litre or fraction thereof.</p>		0	10
<p>(2) No drawback shall be allowed for any distilled spirits which may be used in fortifying any wine, and on which a tax has been paid.</p>			
Cigars	100 cigars or fraction thereof	0	50
<p><i>Note.</i>—Ordinary cigars commonly known as "perilla" or "millar" the market value of which, at wholesale price, does not exceed 10 dollars per 1,000, pay a tax of only 20 cents per 100 or fraction thereof.</p>			

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED STATES—PORTO RICO—continued.

Article.	Unit on which duty is levied.	Rate of Internal Revenue Tax.
Cigarettes—		Dols. cts.
Not exceeding in weight 3 lbs. per thousand } Exceeding 3 lbs. in weight per thousand ... }	Thousand or fraction thereof } " } Pack containing not more than 60 cards. }	2 00 4 00 0 25.
Playing cards }	—	15 % <i>ad valorem</i> .
Perfumery }	—	10 % "
All proprietary medicinal preparations, and patent medicines, which are compounded by any formula, published or unpublished ... And, in addition thereto, upon the amount by volume of any distilled spirits contained therein and upon which no internal revenue tax has been paid }	Litre	0 28
<i>Note.</i> —All medicines, other than proprietary or patented, which are compounded by any formula, published or unpublished and which are offered for sale to the public as originally packed, whether under the name or trade mark of the author of the formula, or manufacturer or distributor of the medicine, or otherwise, are also considered as patent or proprietary preparations.		
All cosmetics and preparations for applications to the hair, mouth or skin such as toilet waters, lotions, powders, pomades, massage creams, pastes, paints, and all bay rum, and compound aromatic <i>alcoholado</i> }	—	10 % <i>ad valorem</i>
And in addition thereto upon the amount by volume of any distilled spirits contained therein and upon which no internal revenue tax has been paid... .. }	Litre or fraction thereof }	0 28
<i>Notes.</i> —(1) A drawback shall be allowed on any alcohol upon which a tax has been paid, and which is used in compounding bay rum and <i>alcoholado</i> when the said bay rum or <i>alcoholado</i> shall contain at least one part of bay oil to every one hundred parts of alcohol of 40° Cartier, and when the said articles are made strictly in accordance with such special regulations as the Treasurer of Porto Rico may prescribe. (2) For the purpose of licence taxes, all articles specified under this heading shall also be considered as perfumery.		

(C. 6,154.)

URUGUAY.

The Uruguayan "Diario Oficial" for the 14th June contains a Law, dated the 4th June, fixing at the following rates the Customs duties to be paid on butter and cream imported into the Republic:—

Import Duties on Butter and Cream.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

URUGUAY—*continued.*

Butter of any class or origin	... 60 centavos per kilog. gross.
Cream containing up to 50 degrees of fatty substance per kilog. of cream :	
Maximum duty	... 15 centavos per kilog. net.
Minimum	10 " " " "

Notes.—(1) The "maximum" duty is to be applied when Uruguayan creameries can procure primary materials of national production in adequate quantities, and the "minimum" duty is to be applied so long as there is, in the judgment of the Executive, a deficit of raw materials of native origin.

(2) If the cream contains over 50 degrees of fatty substance, each degree in excess shall pay duty in proportion.

Substances used as substitutes for butter, not deleterious to health ... 1.20 pesos per kilog.

[1 peso (100 centavos) = 4s. 3d. : 1 kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.]

(C. 6,208.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Decree has recently been issued by the Argentine Government providing that all packages of a size larger than one cubic metre arriving by vessels from abroad with a parcels receipt instead of a bill of lading are to be treated as general cargo, and to be discharged into the cargo warehouse instead of being unloaded into the parcels office. Such packages will, in future, be charged unloading, traction, warehouse, statistical, portorage and stamp dues as in the case of ordinary cargo.

(C. 5,980.)

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.**RUSSIA.**

The "Pravitelstvennei Vyestnik" (St. Petersburg) of 18th July publishes an account of the shipping at Odessa in 1912, from which it appears that the trade was not so active as in the previous year. As far as foreign vessels are concerned the first place is, as in the past, held by the United Kingdom, the number of vessels flying the British flag which entered Odessa amounting to 210, or more than 25 per cent. of all foreign vessels arriving at that port. Next come Austria with 91 vessels, or about 10 per cent., Germany 71 vessels, Greece 24, Netherlands 23, France 21, and Italy 11 (as against

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79 vessels in 1911). The number of Russian vessels engaged in foreign trade which entered Odessa in 1912 amounted to 371, contrasted with 237 in the previous year. The quantity of cargo brought into Odessa by coasting vessels aggregated about 1,440,000 tons. During the year 1912 400,000 passengers disembarked at Odessa. The greater portion of the cargo brought by coasting vessels came from Kherson and Mariupol, but a considerable quantity came from Novorossisk, Batoum, Rostov, Poti, Taganrog, Sevastopol, Eupatoria, Nicolaev and Akkerman.

NORWAY.

New Harbour near Arendal. See notice on p. 282.

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

The Acting British Consul at Jerusalem (Mr. W. Hough) reports that Majid Shevket Bey, the Governor of Jerusalem, recently made a tour of his district in connection with the new powers invested in him by the Vilayets Law. Amongst the most important reforms to which he promised support was the erection of a new Custom House at Jaffa, without waiting for the completion of the port. It has often been urged upon the Central Customs that the constant increase of the trade of Jaffa has already produced an unbearable congestion, and by the time the harbour works are completed the situation will have become quite impossible. Moreover, the new Custom House would always be useful as a warehouse if it were found advisable to build another on the completed harbour site.

(C. 6,153.)

COLOMBIA.

The British Acting Vice-Consul at Bogotá (Mr. R. F. Parker) has forwarded a copy each of two booklets, issued by the Colombian Navigation Company, Limited, giving the passenger and freight rates on the Lower and Upper Magdalena river respectively.

These booklets may be seen by exporters in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,340.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

UNITED KINGDOM.

A formal investigation was held in the Law Courts, Cardiff, on 15th, 16th, 17th and 18th July, into the circumstances attending the explosion of a boiler on board the s.s. "Millwall" of Cardiff, which occurred on 10th April last while the vessel was in Fleetwood Harbour. The evidence showed that trouble had been experienced with the starboard main steam pipe, which had cracked around the

**Enquiry under
Boiler Explosions
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flange from time to time, and the design of the pipe was altered by doing away with one of the flanges and fitting an expansion gland arrangement to allow a free movement to take place in the pipe, which was swelled out in diameter some distance from the end and a wrought iron clip was fitted behind the swelling and attached to the expansion socket by two bolts. The explosion was caused by the clips and bolts having been taken off the pipe while preparing the ship for the inspection of prospective buyers, and not being put on again, so that when steam was admitted the pipe was blown out of the socket. The Commissioners found that overstrain and overwork were the cause of the oversight and the owner's Superintending Engineer, who had power to put on additional help and did not do so, was ordered to pay £50 towards the cost of the investigation. The owners and the Chief Engineer were exempted from blame.

(M. 11,607.)

CANADA.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is in receipt of the text of a Canadian law, entitled the "Lead Bounties Act, 1913," relative to the payment of bounties on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada, which was authorised by the Acts of 1903, 1908 and 1910 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd September, 1908, p. 484). The earlier Acts provided for the payment of a maximum sum of 2,450,000 dols. (about £503,600) by the 30th June last, but as some 600,000 dols. (about £123,000) of this sum still remain unexpended, this new Act authorises the continuation of the bounties for a further five years unless the entire amount is distributed before that time.

(C. 6,605.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sotlern Holland) reports that, according to the "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg) of 28th June, a new device for allaying dust in mines is about to be placed on the local market. The machine consists of a cylindrical metal drum, fitted with two nozzles, into which pure water is fed from any pipe in the mine. The power required for distributing and vaporising this water is derived from the air-compressor which drives the drills. Hitherto the difficulty has been to deal with dust during the period of blasting, when the dust evil is greatest; it is claimed, however, that this new invention gets over the difficulty, as it can be operated from the surface.

(15,085.)

RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 23rd July contains an article showing the quantity of orders received by the Russian "Prodameta" Iron and Steel Works Syndicate during the first six months of 1913. The following table gives the figures for the first half-year of 1913, together with the figures for the corresponding periods of 1910, 1911 and 1912 for purposes of comparison:—

"Prodameta"
Iron and Steel
Syndicate: Trade
for Half Year.

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

Material.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.	Pounds.
Iron sheets	5,414,189	6,716,242	7,564,263	13,171,415
Girders and sleepers	7,863,612	10,258,393	12,685,736	6,531,443
Rims and axles	1,233,716	1,870,327	1,516,640	2,723,809
Bar and shape iron	25,032,594	28,326,565	26,997,762	28,818,074
Steel rails	12,357,399	9,334,167	14,843,221	16,530,726
Total	51,901,510	56,505,694	63,602,622	67,775,467

The "Pravitelstvennei Vyestnik" (St. Petersburg) of 20th July states that the amount of common salt produced in the Donetz Basin in 1912 was 36,034,000 pounds, being 1,174,000 pounds, or 3·15 per cent., less than in 1911. Of this total Bakhmut rock salt accounted for 27,457,000 pounds, being 3·36 per cent. less than the yield in 1911. The total quantity of salt consigned from the Donetz Basin last year amounted to 36,279,000 pounds, or 2 per cent. less than in the previous year.

The "Pravitelstvennei Vyestnik" (St. Petersburg) of 24th July states, in the course of an exhaustive article on the prospects of the world's copper industry, that the production of copper in Russia has risen from 570,806 pounds in 1906 to 1,383,450 pounds in 1910, 1,589,186 pounds in 1911, and 2,048,238 pounds in 1912; whilst the consumption of copper in Russia has advanced from 1,773,200 pounds in 1910 to 2,070,800 pounds in 1911 and more than 2,500,000 pounds in 1912. Considerable quantities of copper ore are imported. The development of the copper industry is taking place principally in the Urals, Caucasus, and Siberia, but business is also increasing in the Altai district, Finland, and Poland. The greatest progress has been made in the Urals, where 1,103,000 pounds of copper were smelted in 1912, contrasted with 217,063 pounds in 1901, whereas the production in the Caucasus has only risen from 247,348 pounds in 1901 to 576,000 pounds in 1912.

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

NORWAY.

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that on 1st July a new harbour was opened near Arendal at a place formerly known as Staksnaes but to be known in future as Eydehavn, in honour of Mr. Sam Eyde, the well-known Norwegian industrial magnate whose name is particularly connected with the Norwegian nitrate industry.

The machinery of the new "Arendals Smelteverk" at Eydehavn is being tested prior to the commencement of work. These works are designed for the manufacture of carbide of silicium and a product said

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

to resemble carborundum. Electric power will be obtained from the Bøilefos power station of the "Arendal Fossekompagni."

Work has been commenced in the vicinity on the extensive works of the "Norske Nitridaktieselskab," a company formed under French auspices for the manufacture of ammoniac.

In connection with these undertakings large quays are being erected at Eydehavn, fitted with modern electric discharging machinery. A new workmen's settlement is also springing up in the neighbourhood of the works.

(C. 6,123.)

GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of July 25th publishes the Report of the German Steelworks Syndicate for 1912-13, from which the following particulars have been extracted:—

German Steelworks Syndicate: Report for 1912-3. Since last year the allotment figures exhibit several changes, which principally affect semi-manufactured material. The total allotment shows an increase of 151,387 metric tons, distributed as follows:—Semi-manufactured material 16,555 metric tons, railway material 67,166 metric tons, and shaped iron 67,666 metric tons. Railway material now constitutes 40 per cent. of the allotment, followed by shaped iron 39 per cent., whilst the share of semi-manufactured material is reduced to only 21 per cent. of the whole. Classified according to home and foreign markets, the output of semi-manufactured material for 1912-13, as compared with that for 1906-07, shows that the home consumption has decreased 20 per cent., whilst the export has increased 115 per cent. Hence the export sales have risen from 18½ per cent. to 38 per cent. of the total output. From 1st July, 1912, the home price has increased by 5s. per ton. The market continued active and was considerably better than in the previous year. The foreign market likewise remained firm, especially as regards the United Kingdom. A weakening in prices manifested itself here and there among new firms only towards the end of the period under review, a state of things which is attributed to the Balkan war, and to the fall in prices in the English pig-iron market.

(X. 5,032.)

SWITZERLAND.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan) on the trade of Switzerland in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The imports of bicycles in 1912 were 22,761 machines of a value of £111,300, of which 17,448 machines were supplied by Germany, 2,803 by France and 1,531 by the United Kingdom.

364 motor bicycles, valued at £10,600, were imported into Switzerland during 1912, as compared with 316, valued at £7,800, in 1911. The number of machines imported in 1911 from Germany was 148, from France 109 and from the United Kingdom 14.

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

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to an advance statement recently issued by the United States Geological Survey, the quantity of iron ore mined in the United States in 1912 amounted to 55,150,147 tons (of 2,240 lbs.), as compared with 43,876,552 tons in 1911, an increase of 25.69 per cent. Of the 1912 production the State of Michigan contributed 11,191,430 tons, Minnesota 34,431,769, and Wisconsin 860,600 tons.

(C. 6,226.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports, on the authority of the local press, that there is a steadily growing increase in the proportion of coke made in by-product and retort ovens in the United States. The following figures show the production of coke in that country during the last three years:—

Year.	By-product Coke.	Beehive Coke.	Total.
	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.	Tons of 2,000 lbs.
1910	7,138,734	34,570,076	41,708,810
1911	7,847,845	27,703,644	35,551,489
1912	11,048,489	32,868,345	43,916,834

(C. 6,267.)

BRAZIL.

The Acting British Consul-General at Rio de Janeiro (Mr. E. Hambloch) reports that the President of the State of Minas Geraes spoke to the following effect in his message to Congress:—

Although the gold and diamond mines of the State are not as important as formerly, yet the products of the mining industry as a whole are numerous, and include manganese, iron, silver, kaolin, mica, and various ochres. Certain gold mines are still producing actively, but in others, as well as on the banks of many rivers, gold is dug at present by primitive methods, which, however, yield a satisfactory return.

The State has contracted with Messrs. Carlos G. da Costa Wigg and Trajano S. V. de Medeiros for the founding of iron smelting works. Juiz de Fora is to be the site of one section of the works, devoted to smelting and the manufacture of rails; the other section, for the production of steel, &c., is to be at Bello Horizonte.

The exportation of various manufactured articles has shown the great increase in the manufacturing industry of the State. At present there are 51 cotton, wool and silk textile factories, excluding those under construction; 145 factories for the production of alcoholic liquors; 385 boot factories and warehouses; 83 tobacco, cigar and cigarette factories; 29 factories for the manufacture of pharmaceutical products; 6 perfumery factories; 2 match factories, &c. The

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Government has tried to stimulate the production of raw material, especially cotton.

Commenting on the above portions of the message, the Acting Consul-General remarks that it is important to bear in mind the effect which the rate of exchange has on the possibility of extracting gold at a profit. With regard to the number of factories, it should be remembered that "fabrica" may mean anything from a proper factory to a small shop. There can be no doubt, for instance, that of the 385 so-called boot factories, many are merely cobbler's shops.

(C. 6,194.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Review of the Trade of India in 1912-13, issued by the Commercial Intelligence Department at Calcutta, contains the following information relative to the cotton spinning and weaving industry in British India:—

The number of mills has decreased during the year from 258 to 255, while the number of spindles has increased from 6,427,181 to 6,483,978, and of looms from 87,640 to 90,973. The average monthly production of yarn has risen from 52,085,850 lbs. to 57,368,479 lbs. The joint stock capital engaged in this industry is now 20.07 crores of rupees (£13,380,000), as compared with 19.85 crores of rupees (£13,233,000) in 1911-12.

The following statement shows for each of the last five years the numbers of spindles and looms in operation, the production of yarn and of cloth, and the average monthly production per 1,000 spindles and per loom:—

Year ended 31st March	Spindles.	Yarn production.	Average monthly production per 1,000 spindles.	Looms.	Cloth production.	Average monthly production per loom.
	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.	No.	Lbs.	Lbs.
1909 ...	5,966,530	657,585,159	9,184	74,592	192,364,697	215
1910 ...	6,142,551	627,581,562	8,514	80,171	228,824,078	238
1911 ...	6,346,675	609,927,141	8,009	84,627	245,814,873	242
1912 ...	6,427,181	625,030,199	8,104	87,640	266,644,256	253
1913 ...	6,483,978	688,421,750	8,848	90,973	285,467,804	261

BRAZIL.

The late British Consul at Pernambuco (Mr. C. L. M. Pearson) states in his report on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued, that cotton mills are now to be found in every State of Brazil, and each year more cloth of improved quality is produced. The working population is almost entirely clothed in home-made material. The local manufactures are annually reducing the market and field for Manchester dry goods, and prices are carefully arranged with a view to underselling the imported article.

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 26th July, 1913, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	33s. 10d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	24s. 1d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	20s. 8d.

For further particulars see p. 297.

A statement is published on p. 298 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 26th July, 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 24th July, 1913, was 37,033 (including 420 bales British West African, 309 bales British East African and 89 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the thirty weeks ended 24th July was 2,297,417 (including 6,988 bales British West Indian, 11,154 bales British West African, 19,535 bales British East African, and 4,692 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 24th July was 8,944, and during the thirty weeks, 310,311.

For further details see p. 297.

SOUTH AFRICA

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has forwarded the following particulars relating to the sugar and wattle bark industries of Natal in 1912, obtained from authorities connected with the trades:—

After a long period of uncertainty, the sugar industry has in recent years been uniformly prosperous and has forged ahead. In 1908, the product (in addition to treacles) was 50,000 tons (of 2,000 lbs.) of sugar; last year (1912) it was 96,000 tons, and it is estimated that some 110,000 tons will be produced this year. The chief reasons for this comparatively rapid development of late years are:—The discovery and universal use of a variety of cane, the *Uba*, which, though harder and yielding less sugar than varieties formerly planted, has proved itself well adapted to the soil and climate, and is remarkably free from disease; the introduction into all the mills of new machinery adapted for economical treatment of this new and tough variety of cane; and the opening up of coast lands of Zululand to settlement by Europeans. Methods of cane cultivation have greatly improved, unsuitable land has been abandoned, and fertilisers have been more largely used.

The quantity of sugar imported into the Union in 1912 was nearly 20,000 tons, of which 6,700 tons were produced in the Portuguese

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

province of Mozambique, and were admitted into the Transvaal free of duty. The quantity of sugar produced in Mozambique and exported to the Transvaal is expected to increase.

The consumption of sugar in the Union in 1912 may be taken as 96,000 tons, all Natal grown, together with a further 20,000 tons imported.

The increase in consumption of sugar in South Africa has not kept pace with the increase in production, and if the consumption does not advance more rapidly, there will presently be a surplus for exportation.

The amount of Natal wattle bark exported in 1912 was 52,700 tons (of 2,240 lbs.) valued at £283,000, as compared with 49,400 tons valued at £288,400 in 1911, an increase of 7 per cent. in tonnage, and a decrease of 2 per cent. in value.

At the beginning of the year, the price in Durban was about £6 5s. per ton. The price fell as low as £5 5s. about the middle of the year, but afterwards advanced again.

It is said that the prices realised last year do not adequately remunerate the growers, and there has been some movement towards reducing the acreage under wattles. In some cases, year-old trees have been ploughed in, and maize has been sown in their place. In other cases, when plantations have been cut down for stripping, the next crop of young trees has been destroyed. Now that tick fever has been conquered, the tendency is for agriculturalists to turn their attention to cattle rearing and dairying. Changes of this description, however, will not reduce the export of bark during the next few years, for existing plantations are not likely to be generally disturbed until their growing crop has matured and been harvested, and, by that time, conditions may have changed again in favour of the grower.

(14,571.)

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of April and the four months ended April, 1912 and 1913, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	April, 1912.	April, 1913.	Jan.-April, 1912.	Jan.-April, 1913.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	404,495	646,445	2,345,148	3,726,888
United States	261,084	356,290	1,396,629	2,509,802
Other countries	67,970	387,962	636,581	1,399,526
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	733,549	1,390,697	4,378,358	7,636,216

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***NETHERLANDS.**

H.M. Consul at Rotterdam (Mr. H. Turing) states that, according to a report on the condition of the Netherlands **Crop Prospects.** crops on 12th July published by the Netherlands Board of Agriculture, a considerable increase is to be noted this year in the cultivation of summer barley, carraway seeds, factory potatoes and red clover. The warm dry weather which is so much wanted is still absent and the whole of June was characterised by much rain and a low temperature.

In Zeeland and South Holland **wheat** is too thin in many places to promise a good crop, but in other parts of the country the condition is good. **Rye** has not developed sufficiently, and is from moderate to good. In most parts of the country the prospects of **winter barley** leave much to be desired. Contrary to last year an abundant crop of **oats** is expected, even on poor sandy soil; much depends on the weather experienced during the next few weeks. **Buckwheat** is only moderate in Overijssel, Groningen and Zutphen, but good in other parts of the country, and very good in Limburg. Most of the **carraway seed** has been cut; the results of threshing are not known, but disappointment is expected. **Flax** has been badly affected by the abundant rain, and its condition varies, being moderate in South Holland and fairly good in the other Provinces. **Potatoes** for consumption have made little progress lately; otherwise they are satisfactory. Factory potatoes are less satisfactory and only half or two-thirds of last year's exceptionally large yield is expected. **Sugar beet** is from fairly good to very good. **Onions** are rather good everywhere. (15,307.)

NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

H.M. Consul at Batavia (Mr. J. W. Stewart) reports that a sale of **Coffee (1913 Crop) on Sale.** Government coffee of the 1913 crop will take place in the rooms of the "Handels-vereeniging" at Batavia on 15th October and 26th November next. The quantity to be offered for sale is 13,811 piculs, the unit for sale purposes being the picul of 136 English lbs.

A statement (in English) of the conditions of sale may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,454.)

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports, under **Wine Crop Prospects in the Gironde District.** date 17th July, that the verjuice of the grapes in the Gironde district is developing rapidly. The constant climatic changes from hot to damp weather have been most favourable to all cryptogamic pests, but the growers have kept their vines healthy by the continuous use of sulphate of copper.

A considerable amount of business is being done in the purchase of 1912 wines direct from the proprietors, and the quality of these wines is improving. Since October last, the beginning of the 1912-13 season, the yield of the French vineyards is calculated at 709,764,968 gallons, and of Algerian vineyards, 129,093,624 gallons. (C. 6,226.)

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

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) reports that the prospects of this year's olive crop in the south of France are excellent. (15,682.)

Olive Crop Prospects.

GREECE.

H.M. Consul at Corfu (Mr. G. Raymond, M.V.O.) reports, under date 21st July, that the olive crop in Corfu is excellent and abundant throughout the island. The weather has been favourable and if all goes well a very rich crop is certain. (15,621.)

Olive Crop Prospects in Corfu.

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

H.M. Consul at Trebizond (Mr. H. E. Satow) reports that there will probably be a considerable shortage in this year's tobacco crop in the Vilayets of Trebizond and Platana, owing to the spell of dry weather which began in the first week of June and still lasts (10th July). Some fields were so hopeless that the tobacco seedlings were rooted out and maize sown instead. Although the yield will be poor, the quality should be good. (C. 6,268.)

Tobacco Crop Prospects in Trebizond and Platana.

HAYTI.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Port-au-Prince (Mr. J. Pyke) has forwarded a sample of St. Marc (best Haytian) raw cotton, which is exported in corded bales of about 200 lbs., being shipped principally to Liverpool *via* Havre, Amsterdam and Hamburg.

Sample of Raw Cotton on View.

The sample may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (15,163.)

ZANZIBAR.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Zanzibar (Mr. G. B. Beak) on the trade of that island in 1911-12, which will shortly be issued:—

Clove growing is by far the most important industry in the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba; it is also the chief source of revenue, for the export duty on cloves is 25 per cent. The Government owns plantations extending to 17,000 acres, which are under the control and management of an Agricultural Department. The majority of the other plantations nominally belong to Arabs, but practically all of them are mortgaged to Indians at high rates of interest. The clove crop varies very considerably, a good season usually being followed by a bad one and *vice versa*; there has, however, been no continuous decrease in the output of cloves. The 1911-12 crop (1st July to 30th June) produced 808,794 frasilas, which constituted a record, the previous largest crop having been 755,665 frasilas in 1907-08; the season 1912-13 was an extremely bad one, but the prospects for 1913-14 are very promising.

Frasila = 31 lbs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

The following persons nominated by local authorities for the post of Inspector of Weights and Measures have passed the examination provided for under the 8th Section of the Weights and Measures Act, 1904:—

Inspectors of Weights and Measures. C. J. Fox, Portsmouth; G. H. Freeman, Stalybridge; W. H. Hiscocks, Swansea; W. Huggett, West Sussex; J. E. H. Knight, Staffordshire; H. Male, Wigan; J. W. Moore, Beverley; D. Roderick, Carmarthenshire; A. C. Sampson, St. Albans; R. Wilson, Lancashire.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Board of Trade have received a copy of the report by Mr. F. Noël-Paton, Director-General of Commercial Intelligence to the Government of India, reviewing the foreign trade of India for the twelve months ended 31st March, 1913, as compared with previous years. The report reviews the sea-borne trade of British India in detail by groups of articles, the Customs revenue, shipping, the frontier trade and the coasting trade, &c. Copies of the report may be purchased from the Agents in the United Kingdom for the sale of Indian Government Publications, a list of whom may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a telegram, through the Colonial Office, from the Governor of New Zealand notifying that an epidemic has broken out, at present only in the North Island, and principally amongst the native community, which is of a similar kind to that which has shown itself in New South Wales.

The Medical Authorities are still undecided as to whether it is smallpox or a virulent form of chickenpox, but the Government is taking every precaution both by isolating all natives and declining to allow any of them to travel by any public conveyance whatever without permit or certificate.

The Prime Minister of New Zealand suggests that, for the present, it is advisable that everyone leaving Great Britain for New Zealand should be vaccinated before departure.

(C. 5,953.)

GERMANY (SAXONY).

H.M. Minister at Dresden has forwarded the following translation of a warning notice issued by the Saxon Ministry of the Interior and published in the "Dresdner Journal" of 9th July:—

Warning against Use of Stuffed Toy Chicks and Ducklings from Japan.

"For some time past stuffed toy chicks and ducklings imported from Japan have been on sale in Germany. These articles have been subjected to

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medical examination, with the result that it has been ascertained that arsenic is largely used in their preparation and that consequently they are likely to be harmful to health, more especially when used by children as playthings. All persons are accordingly earnestly warned against purchasing and using them." (C. 6,152.)

SWITZERLAND.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Vice-Consul at Zurich (Mr. J. C. Milligan) on the trade of Switzerland in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The imports of leather boots and shoes into Switzerland from all countries amounted to £410,000 in 1912, as compared with £376,300 in the previous year. The statistics giving the value of the imports from the different countries are not yet issued, but according to the Customs returns the total net weight imported was 699 tons, of which 483 tons came from Germany, 59 tons from France, 45 tons from the United Kingdom, and 44 tons from the United States. In 1911 the value of the imports of boots and shoes from the United Kingdom into Switzerland was £22,000.

The exports of Swiss-made shoes in 1912 amounted to £436,000, being an increase of £105,800 on the value of the exports in 1911.

TURKEY.

The "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 3rd July, commenting on the decline of trade in Constantinople, states that there can now be no doubt that this decline has been steadily taking place from year to year. It is obvious that the population of Constantinople cannot remain indifferent to the existing state of trade, on which their prosperity depends, but just at present greater issues are at stake. The old-established business houses in the town are, of course, much perturbed, and steps are being taken to check this backward movement in trade. There exists in Constantinople a "Union permanente" of the representatives of foreign firms, the primary object of which is to protect foreign interests, and, with this end in view, to point out the advantages and disadvantages of new regulations and tariff laws. The Turkish Chambers of Commerce have also begun to stir themselves, and quite endorse the opinions of the "Union permanente," which latter body has drawn up several suggestions to prevent a further decay in the trade and commerce of Constantinople. They declare, above all, that a new and revised code of commercial laws is essential, and also they are agitating for the creation of a free trade zone in Constantinople, where goods in transit may stay free of taxation, for the abolition of the export and transport duties, for a general reduction in the tariffs, and for better co-operation with foreign countries. Another reason for the decline in Constantinople trade lies in the fact that each new harbour

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that is built in Asia Minor, and each railway line that is laid down there, takes away a considerable part of the trade of the capital. Although Constantinople thus loses a part of its commerce and trade, it does not adversely affect the Empire to any great extent, for what Constantinople loses the provincial towns gain.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Legation at Panama reports that the Isthmian Canal Commission has decided not to grant any more licences for the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Canal Zone. During the construction of the Canal drinking saloons were allowed in five settlements; two of these were abandoned, and the sale of intoxicants was prohibited in two others on account of their proximity to the military camps, leaving only New Gatoun where drinking saloons were allowed. It was accordingly decided to extend the prohibition to the whole of the Canal Zone as from 30th June last. This action means a loss from licence fees of about £8,000 per annum, which was used for public improvements in the Canal Zone. It will also serve to diminish the amount of spirits *imported* into the Republic of Panama for consumption, and consequently there will be a reduction in the national revenue from that source. (C. 5,975.)

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" of 20th June publishes a decree (No. 2,784) whereby the legal time throughout Brazil is to be based on Greenwich time and the country divided into four time zones for the purpose.

Standard Time Zones Adopted. The first zone comprises the island of Trinidad (Brazil) and the Fernando de Noronha Archipelago, in which the standard time will be two hours later than Greenwich mean time.

The second zone comprises all the Brazilian littoral and interior States (excluding Matto Grosso and Amazonas) as well as the portion of Pará to the east of a line drawn from Mount Grevaux, following the rivers Pecuary and Javary up to the Amazon and along the Xingú river as far as the boundary of Matto Grosso. In this zone the time will be three hours later than Greenwich.

The third zone comprises all the State of Pará west of the above-named line, Matto Grosso, and that part of Amazonas east of a great circle drawn from Tabatinga to Porto Acre. The standard time in this zone is four hours later than Greenwich.

The fourth zone includes the area west of the above-mentioned Amazonas line, the territory of Acre and the area recently ceded to Brazil by Bolivia. In this zone the standard time will be five hours later than Greenwich. (X. 6,497.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the July issue:—The Labour Market in June; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Proceedings under the Trade Boards Act, 1909; Unemployment Insurance—Courts of Referees; Quarterly Labour Statistics of Australian Commonwealth; Establishment of State Labour Exchange at Lisbon.

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. 5,147. Trade and Commerce of Costa Rica in 1912. Price 3d.
 Banana trade. Steamship communication.
 Coffee crop. Map.
 Tariff alterations.

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

Government Publications.

- No. 5,156. Trade of Venezuela and the Consular District of Caracas in 1911-12. Price 5d.**
 Coffee, cocoa and tonca bean crops. Reports from La Guaira, Puerto Cabello, and Maracaibo.
 Railway developments. Map.
 Finance.
- No. 5,162. Report for the Year 1912 on Finances of Italy. Price 2d.**
No. 5,163. Trade of Abyssinia in 1911 and 1912. Price 3d.
 Trade routes and transport charges. Coffee trade.
 Exports of hides and skins, wax, ivory, and rubber. Cotton goods trade.
 Map.
- No. 5,165. Trade of the Katanga (Congo State) in 1912. Price 1d.**
 Railway developments. Agriculture.
 Mining industry. Legislation.
- No. 5,166. Trade and Commerce of the Vilayet of Trebizond (Turkey-in-Asia) in 1912. Price 2½d.**
 Road construction. Persian transit trade.
 Tobacco crop. Map.
- No. 5,167. Trade of the Aleppo Vilayet (Turkey-in-Asia) in 1912. Price 3½d.**
 Shipping at Alexandretta. Agriculture.
 Railway construction. Map.
- No. 5,168. Trade of Basra (Turkey-in-Asia) in 1912. Price 2½d.**
 Agriculture. River navigation.
 Date trade. Map.
- No. 5,169. Trade of Newchwang (China) in 1912. Price 2½d.**
 Shipping and river navigation. Bean trade.
 Imports of cotton goods. Commercial and financial situation.
- No. 5,170. Trade of the Consular District of Yokohama in 1912. Price 4d.**
 Textile trade. Harbour improvements.
 Metal and machinery imports. Shipping and freights.
 Silk industry. Map.
 Railways.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

China. No. 2 (1913). Reports from His Majesty's Minister at Peking respecting the Opium Question in China. [Cd. 6,876.] Price 2½d.

Union of South Africa. Further Correspondence relating to a Bill to regulate Immigration into the Union of South Africa; with special reference to Asiatics. (In continuation of Cd. 6,283, September, 1912.) [Cd. 6,940.] Price 5d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

The following is a list of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in the Foreign and Colonial Publications recently received and filed for reference at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and which are open to inspection in the Reading Room of the Branch at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Crop Prospects in Spain.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 14th July.
- Rhodesia: Report of Director of Agriculture, 1912.
 "Rhodesia Agricultural Journal" 19th July.
- Sugar and Tobacco Production in Argentina in 1912.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 16th July.
- Preservative Treatment for Poles.
 "Engineering News" (New York), 10th July.
- Lemon Crop Prospects in Sicily.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 3rd July.
- Tea Market in Japan.
 "Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 17th July.
- Forestry Statistics for Canada.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 5th July.
- Timber Market and Industry of Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 17th July.
- Fish Meal as Cattle Food in Germany.
 "Weekly Report" (Department of Trade, Canada), 30th June.
- Tea Trade of India during 1912-13.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 3rd July.
- Crop Prospects in Russia.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta," (St. Petersburg), 16th July.
- Sugar Market in Tientsin.
 "Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 17th July.
- Crop Prospects in Moldavia.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 16th July.
- Sugar Production in the United States, 1912.
 "Weekly Commercial News" (San Francisco), 5th July.
- Grain Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 13th July.

Machinery and Engineering—

- Metal rolled from old Rails for Concrete Reinforcement.
 "Engineering News" (New York), 10th July.
- Sanitation of Mining Towns.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 12th July.
- Action of Alkali and Sea Water on Concrete.
 "Engineering News" (New York), 10th July.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Mineral Production of Peru in 1910 and 1911.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 12th July.
- Iron and Steel Industry in Germany, 1st Half of 1913.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th July.
- Pig Iron Production in United States, May.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 10th July.
- Coal Resources of Queensland.
 "Queensland Mining Journal" (Brisbane), June.
- Production of Sound Rails.
 "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 28th June.
- Ore Testing Principles and Methods.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 12th July.
- Corrosion of Cast Iron.
 "Metallurgie" (Paris), 23rd July.
- Iron Industry in Bilbao.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Berlin), 17th July.
- Mineral Production in Malaya.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 19th July.
- Coal and Lignite Wealth of the German Empire.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Berlin), 17th July.
- Utilisation of Highly Silicious Iron and Manganese Minerals.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 12th July.
- Electric Steel Industry: Present Status.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 10th July.
- Petroleum Industry of Austria.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 9th July.
- Uranium Deposits in Portugal.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 12th July.
- Diamond Market of Antwerp.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th July.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Projected Railway Construction in Russia.
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 19th July.
- Railway Receipts in Germany during June.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 19th July.
- Railways in Hayti.
 "Belgian Consular Report. Vol. 162, No. 6.
- Train Resistances (Second Article).
 "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 28th June.
- Railway Receipts as an Indication of a favourable Market Condition.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 20th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Tendering of Mohair Fabrics.
 "American Wool and Cotton Reporter"
 (Boston), 10th July.
- Woolen Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th July.
- Ramie Cultivation.
 "Straits Budget" (Singapore), 26th
 July.
- Method of Water Analysis (for Textile
 Manufacture).
 "American Wool and Cotton Reporter"
 (Boston), 10th July.
- Textile Industry in Russia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th July.
- Silk Trade of South China.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 11th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Russia: Trade and Commerce of Odessa
 in 1912.
 "Pravitelstvennoi Vvestnik" (St.
 Petersburg), 17th July.
- Tunis: Trade in 1912.
 "Bulletin Tunisien" (Paris), 15th July.
- Finland: Economic Situation.
 "Mercator" (Helsingfors), May.
- Madagascar: Financial Situation.
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 22nd
 July.
- Peru: Trade in 1912.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 3rd July.

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

- Poland: Industrial Activity in Lodz.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gozeta"
 (St. Petersburg), 15th July.
- Uruguay: Bankruptcy Procedure.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 14th July.
- Hungary: Company Flotations and Capi-
 tal Issues.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 16th July.
- German Colonies: Trade in 1912.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 23rd July.
- Germany: Labour Market in June.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 20th July.
- British India: Commercial and Industrial
 Review of Bombay.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
 7th July.
- Germany: Berlin Money Market.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 12th July.

Miscellaneous.

- German South-West Africa as a Settle-
 ment Colony.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 20th July.
- Alcoholic Beverages: Production in Ar-
 gentina in 1912.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 16th July.
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 Orissa, 1911-12.
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- Statistical Register for 1911. Part 8,
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- Statistical Register for 1911. Part 11,
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- Uganda Planters' Association, Report
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 Desert of Egypt).

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 (in French).

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 and 1912 (in Portuguese).

China—Returns of Trade and Trade Reports
 for 1912: Part I., Abstract of Statistics.

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 30 weeks ended 24th July, 1913:—

	Week ended 24th July, 1913.	30 Weeks ended 24th July, 1913.	Week ended 24th July, 1913.	30 Weeks ended 24th July, 1913.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	17,798	1,685,095	7,627	150,497
Brazilian	509	143,537	—	9,895
East Indian	3,674	62,880	1,020	21,216
Egyptian	6,769	309,626	140	120,909
Miscellaneous	8,283*	96,279†	157	7,794
Total... ..	37,033	2,297,417	8,944	310,311

* Including 420 bales British West African, 309 bales British East African, and 89 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,988 bales British West Indian, 11,154 bales British West African, 19,535 bales British East African, and 4,692 bales foreign East African.

NOTE.—These figures include cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond."

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 26th July, 1913, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
Week ended 26th July, 1913	<i>s. d.</i> 33 10	<i>s. d.</i> 24 1	<i>s. d.</i> 20 8
Corresponding Week in—			
1906	30 9	22 1	19 3
1907	33 2	26 4	21 2
1908	31 10	24 4	18 7
1909	43 5	24 6	22 2
1910	33 5	20 10	18 1
1911	32 5	23 8	19 7
1912	38 9	30 9	23 4

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 26th July, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 26th July, 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	735	960
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	102	428
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	244,630	210,813
Mutton " " " " ...	"	132,983	104,321
Pork " " " " ...	"	3,844	665
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	11,324	20,892
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	92,972	96,217
Beef	"	1,142	1,198
Hams	"	20,987	20,477
Pork	"	7,156	5,162
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	1,396	1,256
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	81,821	31,726
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	85,134	96,076
Margarine	"	26,429	25,053
Cheese	"	94,169	39,338
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	209	140
" condensed	"	25,412	17,016
" preserved, other kinds	"	15	—
Eggs	Grt. Hundr.	459,342	339,120
Poultry	Value £	1,807	2,205
Game	"	104	59
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	4,276	574
Lard	"	30,152	45,717
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,223,800	2,334,200
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	168,300	126,200
Barley	"	289,500	369,000
Oats	"	496,400	546,200
Peas	"	115,143	36,652
Beans	"	28,100	6,050
Maize or Indian corn	"	929,400	670,000
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	24,310	10,216
Apricots and peaches	"	224	4,164
Bananas... ..	Bunches	213,105	166,777
Cherries	Cwts.	1,032	1,103
Currants	"	9,388	3,033
Gooseberries	"	7	182
Grapes	"	3,376	11,776
Lemons	"	9,699	6,609
Oranges	"	5,155	3,464
Pears	"	12,845	43,243
Plums	"	17,580	35,514
Strawberries	"	75	117
Unenumerated	"	29,827	32,019
Hay	Tons	1,285	1,736
Straw	"	18	33
Moss Litter	"	1,285	910
Hops	Cwts.	492	1,069
Locust beans	"	590	16,000
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	148,259	135,972
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	100,540	19,101
Tomatoes	"	32,741	36,641
Unenumerated... ..	Value £	6,619	7,920
Vegetables, dried... ..	Cwts.	1,593	2,538
" preserved by canning	"	3,812	1,333

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—cont.

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

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

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

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

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

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1348. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in die-sinking for silversmiths. (Application 237.)

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.

