

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXVI.]

July 16, 1914.

[No. 920

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, Central 12807. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 209.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Grey Cloth—Egyptian Contract offering	16th July, 1914	150
Raw Cotton from Argentina	9th " "	126
Composition Pumice Block—Montreal enquiry	" " "	66
Bristol Board—Egyptian Contract offering	25th June, "	735
Materials for Police and Firemen's Uniforms—Argentine Contract offering	11th " "	605
"Rosa Damascena" Seeds from Damascus	4th " "	586
Satin—Montreal enquiry	28th May, "	489
"Salino-Sodico"—a fertiliser—from Bilbao	7th " "	356
Maize Waste from Spain	" " "	356
Seeds of "Tagasaste" Bush from Canary Islands	30th April, "	285
Sacking woven from Paper Yarn in Argentina	23rd " "	210
Felt Filter Bag—Montreal enquiry	16th " "	116
Foreign Cotton Vests Sold in Bushire District	19th March "	738
Manganese Ore from Asia Minor	" " "	737
Kaolin from South Africa	5th " "	605
Raisins from Azerbaijan (Persia)	" " "	609
Wheat of 1913-14 Season from Western Australia	26th Feb., "	553
Antimony Ore and Regulus from Chungking	19th " "	495
Trunk and Bag Lining—United States Enquiry	" " "	446

Attention is also called to the following notices:—

Register of firms in the United Kingdom who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade	154
List of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions	209
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	204

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of (1) road bridges; (2) railway bridges; (3) rails; (4) fishplates; (5) screwspikes; (6) dogspikes; (7) bearing plates for rails. The conditions of contract may be obtained on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 28th July in the case of (1) and (2), and 21st July in the case of each of the other contracts. Copies of the specifications, &c., may be seen by United Kingdom bridge builders and makers of rails and fishplates, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,551.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA.

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

An agent in Montreal, already holding several United Kingdom agencies, wishes to represent United Kingdom
Tapes; Webbing; manufacturers of cotton and linen tapes and
Leather Laces; webs, elastic web up to 2 in. width, leather boot
Piece-Goods; laces, piece-goods for the clothing and shoe trades
Threads. and linen threads. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,134.)

A trader in Montreal desires to secure the agency of United
Piece Goods; Apparel; Kingdom manufacturers of piece-goods,
Woollens; Linings; apparel, woollens and linings, and hat
Hat Shapes. shapes. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,135.)

A firm in Montreal, already representing United Kingdom exporters
Jewellery. of precious stones, wishes to secure the agencies
of United Kingdom manufacturers of the better
qualities of jewellery and similar articles. *See Note †.* (C.I.B. 16,136.)

A Montreal trader, formerly a manufacturer in the United Kingdom,
Tapioca and Potato wishes to represent United Kingdom pro-
Flour; Potato Dextrine; ducers of tapioca and potato flour, potato
Factory Supplies. dextrine (white and yellow) and factory
supplies. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,137.)

A company in Nova Scotia, representing several United Kingdom
Machinery. firms, is desirous of securing agencies for United
Kingdom manufacturers of mining, engineering
and contractors' machinery and supplies. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,138.)

A merchant in Toronto is open to purchase lace curtains, household
Curtains; Household linens, plush and tapestry table cloths and
Linens; Bed Covers. bed covers. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,139.)

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

* * * * *

A firm of manufacturers' agents in Toronto, whose principal is in
Groceries, this country for a few weeks, is desirous of
Confectionery, obtaining the representation of British manu-
Drugs, Hardware. facturers, more especially of groceries, con-
fectionery, drugs and hardware.

The name and address of the firm, as well as the London address of the principal, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers interested on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

(C.I.B. 16,365.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

The following enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 16,257.)

A Winnipeg firm of manufacturers' agents is desirous of corresponding with United Kingdom makers of builders' supplies, general hardware, cutlery and electrical goods.

Builders' Supplies; General Hardware; Cutlery; Electrical Goods.

A Toronto firm stated to have an extensive connection with the wholesale and retail grocery trade of Canada is open to take up United Kingdom agencies.

Groceries.

A firm of selling agents at Hamilton, Ontario, desires to import supplies of kippered herrings, fresh herrings, smoked herrings and herrings in tomato sauce, and would like to hear from first-class packers in Great Britain.

Herrings.

The Montreal agent of an American manufacturer of lighting fixtures for electricity and gas reports a large and growing demand in Canadian cities for metal standards of British manufacture for street lighting purposes, and would like to correspond with United Kingdom makers seeking export trade.

Metal Standards for Street Lighting Purposes.

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

* * * * *

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 16,436.)

A Midlands manufacturing company desires samples and quotations for different grades of maple sugar.

Maple Sugar.

A London firm desires to correspond with Canadian shippers of spruce box shooks.

Spruce Box Shooks.

The representative of a Toronto manufacturing enterprise at present in London wishes to get into touch with important United Kingdom manufacturers of steel sashes seeking Canadian business.

Steel Sashes.

An enquiry has been received from Winnipeg for the addresses of "Nux Vomica." United Kingdom brokers who do business in "nux vomica."

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

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Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, that tenders will be received at the offices of the Department, up to 4 p.m. on 27th July, for the supply of 23 knots of single conductor submarine telegraph cable to be delivered at Halifax, N. S., within eight weeks after order is given, and also for 14 knots of the same material to be delivered at Vancouver, B.C., at the earliest possible date. *Each tender for one or both of the above-mentioned lots of cable must be accompanied by an accepted cheque* on a chartered bank in Canada for 10 per cent. of the amount of the tender, and made payable to the Honourable the Minister of Public Works.*

**Submarine
Telegraph
Cable.**

Copies of the typewritten specification and specimen form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of the General Superintendent of the Government Telegraph Service, Department of Public Works, Ottawa. A copy may be *seen* and *copied* by United Kingdom manufacturers of submarine telegraph cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,539.)

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada notifying the inception of enterprises, which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow:—

A company in Ontario contemplates the erection of an iron foundry at a cost of 20,000 dols. (about £4,100). *See Note‡.* (C.I.B. 16,168a.)

A planing mill in a town in Ontario has recently been destroyed by fire. *See Note‡.* (C.I.B. 16,168b.)

A company in Western Canada contemplates the erection of a broom factory at a cost of 15,000 dols. (about £3,100). *See Note‡.* (C.I.B. 16,168c.)

Note ‡.—The names of the companies to which the foregoing notices relate 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.

* An accepted cheque is one whose payment has been provided for by the bank on which it is drawn having transferred the amount from the account of the drawer and marked the cheque either "accepted" or "certified." It is believed, however, that a draft on one of the following Canadian Chartered Banks drawn by the relative London Office would be accepted, *viz.*: Bank of Montreal, Bank of British North America, Union Bank of Canada, Canadian Bank of Commerce, Royal Bank of Canada, and the Dominion Bank.

*Openings for British Trade.***AUSTRALIA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the
Insulators, &c. Deputy Postmaster-General, Melbourne, up to 3 p.m. on 25th August,* for the supply and delivery of 20,000 *insulators* and 5,500 *porcelain tubes* (Schedule No. 1,050).
See Note†. (C.I.B. 16,426.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Adelaide, up to 2 p.m. on 26th August, 2nd September, and 9th September respectively, for the supply and delivery of (1) *trembling bells, terminal blocks, buttons, carbons, coils, &c.*; (2) *condensers and cords*; and (3) *diaphragms, earpieces, fuses, indicators, &c.* (Schedules Nos. 334, 336, and 337). *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,411.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 2nd September,* for the supply and delivery of *measuring instruments* (Schedule No. 292); *protectors, parts, &c.* (Schedule No. 293); *switchboards, parts and accessories* (Schedule No. 294); *telegraph instruments* (Schedule No. 295); *telephone instruments, accessories and parts* (Schedule No. 296); and *switchboards* (Schedule No. 298). *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,412.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Perth, Western Australia (Mr. C. R. Penny) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Perth, up to 3 p.m. on 9th September,* for the supply and delivery of 20 *coin-in-the-slot attachments* (Schedule No. 372). *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,414.)

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

Copies of the specifications, conditions and forms of tender may be obtained from the offices of the respective Postmasters-General, and, in the cases of Nos. 334, 336, 337 and 294, from the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also preliminary deposits may be paid.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be seen (except in the case of the Brisbane contracts, for which copies are expected to be received shortly) by United Kingdom manufacturers of telegraph and telephone material, instruments and parts, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

* See note at foot of next page.

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) *cast steel wheel centres* for engines and trucks, and (2) *mild steel channel bars* for trucks, &c.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c., may be *obtained** from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne. Sealed tenders will be received by the Secretary to the Railways Commissioners at the above-mentioned address, up to 11 a.m. on 9th September in the case of (1), and 16th September in the case of (2). *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the offer. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with drawings, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel wheel centres and channel bars, respectively, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,427.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that tenders are invited by the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust (Melbourne) for the supply and delivery of the following:—*Wheels and axles* (Contract No. 49; *maximum traction trucks* (Contract No. 50); *single type trucks* (Contract No. 51)—*motor equipments and magnetic brakes* for maximum traction trucks (Contract No. 55) and for single type trucks (Contract No. 56).

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, and drawings, may be *obtained* from the office of the Prahran and Malvern Tramways Trust, Dominion Chambers, 59, Williams Street, Melbourne, on payment of the sum of £2 2s., which will be returned upon receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. Sealed tenders, made out on the proper form, will be received by the Chairman of the Trust at the above address up to noon on 29th July.* *A preliminary deposit of at least 1 per cent. of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, together with drawings, may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 16,425.)

A report has been received from the Sydney Office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia that tenders are invited by the Sydney Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of 22,500 yards of 33,000 volt., 3-core, paper insulated, lead-covered cable.

Copies of the specification may be *obtained*,* on payment of 10s. 6d.

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

each, from the City Electrical Engineer, Town Hall, Sydney, and sealed tenders will be received by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Sydney, N.S.W., up to 3 p.m. on 14th September.* *A sum of £200 must be deposited with the City Treasurer before the time for closing of tenders.*

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender may be seen by United Kingdom makers of cable at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,122.)

With reference to the notice on p. 69 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to a call for

**Steel
Superstructure
for Bridge.**

tenders by the Queensland Government Railways for the supply of steel superstructure for Graham's Creek Bridge on the North Coast Railway, it is

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

The above-mentioned copy of the specification, together with plans, may be seen by United Kingdom bridge builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

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

The "Bulletin" of 12th June of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide states that motor

**Motor Cars and
Commercial
Motors in South
Australia.**

cars and motor cycles are becoming very popular in South Australia, there being a greater proportion of petrol-driven machines per head in that State than in any other part of the Commonwealth.

The number of motor cars and cycles registered at the end of May last was nearly 10,000, the number registered during the present year being 1,024, all new machines.

Motor lorries are also becoming increasingly popular with city and suburban merchants and shopkeepers, and this means of transport has also been adopted in the more important country centres. Motor buses and charabanes have largely displaced the coach services to country towns and have become increasingly popular for pleasure trips.

NEW ZEALAND.

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

The ratepayers of Wairoa have sanctioned a loan of £4,000

Electric Lighting Plant.

for the extension of the electric lighting system of the town.

(C.I.B. 16,070a.)

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

The Whangarei Harbour Board has approved of a scheme involving the expenditure of £69,000 for harbour extension, and additions are contemplated which will considerably increase this amount. As the Board's borrowing powers are limited to £10,000, it has been decided to obtain Parliamentary sanction to increase the amount to £100,000. In the meantime a poll is to be taken on the question of raising a loan of £10,000 to complete the work already in hand.

(C.I.B. 16,070b.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply and delivery of 22 electric motors of various b.h.p. required at Salt River workshops. Copies of the specifications and conditions and form of tender may be *obtained** from the office of the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railways Headquarter Offices, Johannesburg, by whom also sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 31st August.

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

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

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

(C.I.B. 16,527.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of (1) two *rotary tram ticket printing machines* and *accessories* and *melting furnace, platen machine, guillotine, wire stitching machines, &c.*; and (2) *tar and substitutes.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender

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

Openings for British Trade.

SOUTH AFRICA—continued.

may be obtained in the case of (1) from the London agents of the Council, Messrs. E. W. Carling & Co., St. Dunstan's Hill, E.C., and in the case of (2)* from the Office of the Controller of Stores, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Plein Square, Johannesburg, up to noon on 14th August in the case of (1) and 21st August in the case of (2).

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,535.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, the Municipality of Durban is contemplating the expenditure of £100,000 on the extension of the Umlaas Waterworks. These works would take about seven years to complete, and as the present supply of water is only sufficient for about a year without rain, it is considered that there should be no delay in commencing operations.

(C.I.B. 15,955a.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports on the same authority that a scheme has been under consideration for some time for the institution of meat canning and freezing works by the Johannesburg Municipality. No details are at present available.

The address to which communications in this connection should be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

(C.I.B. 15,955b.)

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs Department for the supply of stationery articles (including *carbon paper, envelopes, paper fasteners, ink, pencils, gum, &c.*) required during the years 1915-17.

Copies of the specification, containing form of tender and form of bank guarantee, may be purchased, price 4s. each, from Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S. W.

Sealed tenders, on the proper forms, will be received, up to 10 a.m. on 1st October, by the General Manager, Egyptian State Railways and Telegraphs, Cairo. In some cases tenderers are required to furnish samples of the articles it is proposed to supply; such samples must

* See Note at foot of preceding page.

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

reach the Auditor, Printing and Stationery Section, Egyptian State Railways, Cairo, not later than 1st September.

A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer is required to qualify any tender. Domicile (legal) in Egypt is necessary for the contractor.*

A copy of the specification &c. containing a list of the articles required, may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of stationery &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,512.)

The Acting British Consul-General at Alexandria (Mr. A. B. Geary) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses Administration at Alexandria for the supply of 6,500 square metres of granite or porphyry paving stones, and 350 square metres of headers.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* from the Ports and Lighthouses Administration, Alexandria, and sealed tenders on the proper form will be received by the Director-General at the above address, up to noon on 1st September.

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.

A copy of the specification and form of tender may be *seen* by owners of granite quarries in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 16,313.)

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of

Grey Cloth. 12,000 yds. of grey cloth for overcoats.

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 conditions and form of tender may be *obtained* from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 26th August, and will remain open for 7 days. Enquirers should quote the reference number M.C. 1914/21.

A copy of the specification and conditions of tender, together with a sample of the cloth required, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of cloth at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 16,440.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS.

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 14th July announces that tenders are invited by the Netherlands Ministry for the Colonies for the supply of *canvas, cotton tissues (unbleached and bleached)*, and other cotton and linen goods. Tenders will be received at the "Koloniaal Etablissement, Westerdoksdijk," Amsterdam, up to 5th August. Complete specifications of the materials required may be purchased from Gebroeders van Cleef, Hofspui, No. 23A. The Hague.

**Cotton and Linen
Goods.**

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The British Vice-Consul at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) has forwarded particulars of the quantities of corkwood to be cut from certain areas in the State Forests in the Province of Oran. The cork will probably be put up for sale during September next.

**Corkwood
for Sale.**

Firms desirous of taking part in the sale should communicate with the "Conservateur des Eaux et Forêts," Oran.

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

(C.I.B. 16,379.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" of 5th July states that tenders are invited by the "Ministerio de Fomento" for the construction and working of an electric tramway from El Ferrol to Santa Maifa de Neda. Tenders will be received by the "Dirección General de Obras Públicas, Ministerio de Fomento," Madrid, up to 9th September, and are to be accompanied by a deposit of 2,800 pesetas (about £104). The concessionaire must undertake the upkeep of the line for a period of 60 years, and must begin work within six months following the date of the granting of the concession, and have it completed within two years.

While it is unlikely that any but a Spaniard will secure the above contract, there may be an opening for supplies to the contractor.

The "Gaceta" of 6th July states that the "Compañía gaditana de minas La Caridad" of Azualcollar has been granted a ninety-nine years' concession to construct and work a secondary railway line from Azualcollar to

**Railway
Material.**

Cuchichón. An interest on the working of the line is guaranteed by the State. A deposit of 12,489 pesetas (about £462) must be paid by the concessionaire, as a guarantee, into the "Caja General de Depósitos." Work must be started within three months of the date of the granting of the concession and must be completed within eighteen months of the same date.

Openings for British Trade.

SPAIN—*continued.*

The "Gaceta" of 10th July, announces that a Royal Decree has been issued, authorising the "Ministerio de Fomento" to acquire, without the formality of calling for tenders, three cranes, which are to be installed at the Port of Alicante.

Cranes.

The same issue of the "Gaceta" also notifies that the concession for the construction and working of a strategic railway from Pamplona to Logroño *viâ* Estella (see p. 760 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March last) has been awarded to the "Sociedad Minera Guipuzcoana."

**Railway
Material.**

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 11th July notifies that tenders will be received, up to 27th July, at the offices of the "Sezione staccata del genio militare della marina," San Rainieri, Messina, for the supply of steel tubes and accessories for the construction of a conduit for the supply of drinking water in Augusta (Province of Syracuse). The upset price is put at 150,000 lire (about £6,000).

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

Pipes and Equipment for Aqueduct. See notice on p. 199.

BULGARIA.

H.M. Legation at Sofia reports that the Bulgarian State Railway Authorities invite tenders for the supply and delivery at Varna and Bourgas of 14,000 metric tons of Cardiff coal for locomotives. Further particulars may be obtained from the "Direction Générale des Chemins de fer de l'Etat Bulgare," Sofia, where also tenders will be received up to 3 p.m. on 23rd July/5th August.

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

Local representation is necessary. A list of agents established at Sofia may be obtained by United Kingdom coal exporters on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch. (C.I.B. 16,565.)

MONTENEGRO. SERBIA.

Articles in Demand. See notice on p. 157.

*Openings for British Trade.***MOROCCO.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier reports that tenders are invited by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission for the construction of a section, 10.32 kiloms. (about 6½ miles) in length, of the road from Rabat to Casablanca. The estimated value of the contract is 759,186 frs. (£30,367), and a deposit of 12,500 frs. (£500) is required to qualify any tender. Tenders, accompanied by certificates of competency, will be received by "M. le Président de la Commission Générale des Adjudications et des Marchés, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 5th September. *The contractor must elect domicile in the neighbourhood of the works.*

A copy of the *cahier des charges* may be seen, and copies of the form of tender to be used obtained, by contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 16,314.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a firm of electric sign manufacturers in New Jersey desires to get into communication with United Kingdom makers of miniature metal filament lamps, of which it is desired to purchase about 100,000. The lamps are to consume about ¼ ampere at 4½ volts and to have a useful life of 1,000 hours. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,075.)

H.M. Consul-General also reports that a New York firm of advertising engineers makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of boiler tools, such as roller and sectional flue expanders and flue cutters, suitable for export to South America. *See Note†.* (C.I.B. 16,076.)

Note†.—United Kingdom manufacturers of metal filament lamps and boiler tools, respectively, may obtain the names and addresses of the enquirers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., but they should address any further communications regarding the enquiries to the British Consulate-General, New York.

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on pp. 635-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th March last relative to a call for tenders by the Siamese Southern Railway Department for the supply of 55 goods and cattle wagons, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) now reports that the contract has been awarded to a German firm, whose name, together with the accepted contract price, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of railway wagons on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 16,251.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information.

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,895 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

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

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

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

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

EXHIBITIONS.

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

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

(Ex. 5,518;14.)

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Board of Trade on Commercial Intelligence was held at 7, Whitehall Gardens, on 14th July. Sir H. Llewellyn Smith presided, and there were also present Sir A. E. Bateman, Sir Hugh Bell, Bart., Mr. Henry Birchenough, Mr. H. Brock, Mr. T. Craig-Brown, Captain Muirhead Collins, Mr. G. H. Cox, Sir Algernon Firth, Bart., Mr. E. H. Langdon, Mr. Stanley Machin, The Hon. T. Mackenzie, Lord Rotherham, Sir Albert Spicer, Bart., M.P., Mr. D. A. Thomas, Mr. Algernon Law (Foreign Office), Mr. C. A. Harris (Colonial Office), Mr. F. C. Drake (India Office), Mr. G. J. Stanley and Mr. T. Worthington (Board of Trade) and Mr. Percy Ashley (Secretary).

Reports were laid before the Committee as to the progress of the Commercial Missions recently despatched by the Board of Trade to China and Siberia, and among the other matters discussed were questions relating to the classification of goods under the Trade Marks Act, the work of H.M. Trade Commissioners in the Self-Governing Dominions and the visits of Trade Commissioners and Commercial Attachés to this country.

TAXATION OF INCOMES IN SOUTH AFRICA.**Bill Assented to.**

With reference to the notice on p. 81 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to the Bill for the taxation of incomes, which was introduced by order of the South African House of Assembly, the Board of Trade are notified by the Colonial Office that a telegram has been received from the Governor-General of the Union stating that the Bill received assent on 4th July. (C. 5,668.)

MOROCCAN MINING REGULATIONS.

With reference to the notice on p. 675 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June relative to the suspension of the operation of the new mining regulations in certain districts of the French Zone, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier has forwarded a copy of a notice which was published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of 19th June extending the suspension of the regulations to certain districts in the Eastern part of the French Zone.

A copy of the notice (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,930.)

With reference to the notice on p. 83 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," relative to the notification of claims to mineral deposits in the French Zone, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires reports that the Commission of Arbitration has decided that, as regards the French Zone, the term for the notification of defects found in the demands may be extended to 30th July, and that rectifications of the original demand may be made up to 30th September next.

(C.I.B. 16,396.)

REGISTRATION OF TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

Period of Duration Extended.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that, in response to enquiries addressed by him to the Director of the Imperial Patent Bureau in Tokio, he has received the following decisions as to the duration of trade marks registered in Japan as foreign marks:—

(1) Certificates issued after 18th June, 1913, for foreign marks registered in Japan, are made out as valid for twenty years, and it is not necessary, on renewal of registration in the country of origin, to renew registration in Japan during this period. Formerly, the duration of the registration in Japan was considered to be the remainder of the period for which registration had been effected in the country of origin and the certificate was made out to that effect.

(2) Certificates issued prior to 18th June, 1913, though they profess to expire in Japan on the expiration of the registration in the country of origin also remain valid, without renewal in Japan, for twenty years from date of registration. Persons possessing such certificates can have them endorsed to this effect if they so desire.

(3) If during this period of twenty years the mark expires in the country of origin through non-renewal or other cause, then the Japanese registration also expires in accordance with the Japanese Trade Mark Law.

(C.I.B. 14,000.)

PROPOSED NEW LEGISLATION IN TURKEY.

Income Tax ; Company and Trade Marks Registration.

H.M. Consul at Constantinople (Mr. A. T. Waugh), in his report on the trade of that district in 1913 which will shortly be issued, states that negotiations are pending for the application to foreign residents in Turkey of a new law levying a kind of income tax, at a rate calculated to amount to about 4 per cent. Hitherto, foreign residents have been, by treaty and usage, exempt from all direct taxation, except on real property held by them.

In connection with these negotiations are others for the promulgation of a law providing for the registration in Turkey of foreign limited liability companies. One of the effects of this law will be to impose upon all foreign insurance companies doing business in Turkey the deposit of security, fixed at £5,000 each for fire and life, and £2,000 each for any other branch of insurance business, with a maximum of £12,000 for any one company. It is unfortunately the case that of late years Turkey has been the field of operations for a number of small unsound insurance companies, which have traded on the good reputation of the older companies. Legislation of this kind is, therefore, urgently required in the interest of *bonâ fide* insurance business as much as in the interests of the native population.

A new law on the registration of trade-marks is also being prepared.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Balkan States.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, there is a special demand in Montenegro for *textiles, agricultural machinery, stoves, requisites for gold embroidery, and building materials.*

Much business activity has been displayed in Servia since the close of the war, and the country is in need of such articles as *agricultural machinery, pumps, lead manufactures, &c.* Caution is advisable in dealing in textiles and clothing.

A German-Servian-Montenegrin Trade Association is to be established, with offices in Berlin and Belgrade. (C.I.B. 16,294.)

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HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to "Dun's Review" of 23rd June, agents representing large staple hosiery mills are going to the trade in search of spring business. They are offering goods at prices which were current a year ago, in spite of the rise in the price of cotton and the shortening of the hours of labour in many manufacturing centres. It has become necessary for large mills to diversify their output, and many new varieties are being shown. A great deal of artificial silk hosiery is being used, and the demand for this will probably be greater during the coming season. Most of the foreign buying so far has been in short socks for children and in very fine fancy full-fashioned goods. Imports are heavy and account in part for the dullness in the centres where production is being curtailed.

Agents for underwear manufacturers are also offering goods at last year's prices. Several mills are curtailing production because of lack of orders and unwillingness to pile up stocks. The competition in cheap combination suits is very active and close and some are being sold to retail at 50 cents (2s. 1d.) a garment. (C. 5,624.)

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IRON AND STEEL.

Belgium.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 7th July states that the tendency of the Belgian iron market is to weaken still further, and that the position is now less favourable than it was at the end of June. There is a lack of work owing to consumers holding back their orders. Meanwhile competition is becoming more and more acute; not only has the foreigner to be reckoned with but the Belgian works themselves are trying by price cutting to capture the few orders that there are. Prices have consequently declined still further, and are now very unremunerative. The pig-iron market still remains weak at unchanged prices in spite of considerable limitations in the production and a reduced import. The scrap-iron market is extremely weak. Trade in half-finished products has been seriously affected by German competition and more recently by French competition. Trade in rails promises to be more favourable, whilst that in girders

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

is normal. The few orders for sheets that have been received have been strongly competed for by the rolling mills. Trade in bar-iron is flat. Trade in hoop-iron has been irregular on account of foreign competition.

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Germany.—*Tubes*—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 10th and 11th July, the negotiations which have been proceeding to form a syndicate in tubes have been fruitless. Not only has it been impossible to establish a syndicate, but the provisional price-agreement which was drawn up has fallen through, and as a result the tube-works are once more completely free. The points of difference lie chiefly in the special demands of the two Upper Silesian Works, the Laurahütte and the Lauchhammer Company, who declare that concessions ought to be granted to Upper Silesian as against West German works on account of the difference in freight rates, and also in the proviso laid down by various works relating to the allotments to syndicates of other products. (X. 5,025.)

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SKINS AND FURS.

Germany.—H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the Leipzig fur market, which as a rule is brisk at the beginning of July, was dull this year, foreign buyers not being attracted, owing to the absence of fresh goods from London. Musk is so much in demand that prices of dyed musk-furs will not be lowered. Business in the other articles is quiet; skunks, dyed fox, white fox, kolinsky, astrakhan and broad tails enjoy a good demand. Dyers are busy, whilst dressers are slack owing to the absence of London goods.

The half-year passed without bringing any considerable insolvencies, although the improvement of the situation in Brühl must necessarily be slow after the recent abnormal losses. The most critical period is over, however, and the trade seems to be entering on a more healthy stage. Prospects of improved business are extremely satisfactory, though no revival in the fur trade can be expected in the immediate future. There is a sufficient demand, and the coming fashions promise to favour the trade. (C.I.B. 16,240.)

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TEXTILES.

Belgium.—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 9th July states that the Belgian wool trade remains unchanged. Buyers are still holding back on account of the high prices of raw material. There was a better demand for carbonised noils in Verviers, and wool wastes, especially those of medium quality, were in request. Spinners of worsted mixtures for hosiery have been able to book more foreign orders. There has not been very much demand for woollen yarns. The reports from manufacturers producing the cheaper varieties of cloth for men's wear are somewhat more favourable, but in the better-class cloths trade is only moderate. The position of the cotton, linen and jute industries is unchanged.

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*Trade Conditions in certain Countries.***WIRE.**

Germany.—According to the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 8th July, trade in finished products of the wire industry is unsatisfactory. Sales in raw rolled wire can just be called satisfactory, as the sales of the Rolled Wire Union almost reach the allotment figures. This state of affairs has only been obtained, however, by developing the export trade at poor prices. Home trade in wire is being adversely affected by the bad selling conditions due to the low state of the building industry and especially by the recent over-production. A number of large mixed works, like Hoesch and Rümelingen, have been enlarging their wire-refining plant and are therefore now very anxious to secure sufficient work. Prospects of the formation of a syndicate in the wire-finishing industry in conjunction with syndicates of other "B" products are at present doubtful. In some special varieties of wire, the various Unions have been able to obtain fairly good prices. The general condition of trade in these varieties, however, is unsatisfactory. During the second half of 1913 there was a considerable decline in the wire-rope industry both as regards trade and prices, and the state of affairs has declined still further since the beginning of the present year. In all branches of the wire industry complaints are being made of the unusual difficulties met with in the export trade; foreign competition is likely to become more and more severe. (X. 5,048.)

TRADE OF CANADA.**Report of H.M. Trade Commissioner.***

The principal object of the recently issued annual report of H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada (Mr. C. Hamilton Wickes) is to assist the manufacturers as well as the merchants of the United Kingdom to obtain a clear understanding of the value of the Canadian market, and to enable them at a brief glance to estimate the value of the commodities comprised in the various classes of manufacture, or in the trades of which they form a part, and the tariff treatment accorded. With this purpose in view a critical analysis of the import trade of the Dominion has been undertaken and detailed tables prepared.

The fiscal year under review ended on 31st March, 1913, during which period the value of the total imports reached a record figure. The increase over the previous year was equally astonishing and constituted a record, the figures for the year ended 31st March, 1913, being £142,390,000, as compared with £115,000,000 in the preceding twelve months, an increase of £27,390,000 or 23·8 per cent. Deducting coin and bullion, settlers' effects, and other "non-merchandise" articles, leaves a total value of "trade merchandise" of £135,960,000, as compared with £104,340,000 in the previous fiscal year, an increase of £31,620,000 or 30·3 per cent.

In making the analysis this "trade merchandise" was divided into the following three headings:—

* Cl. 7,455. Price 7d. Obtainable from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications.

Trade of Canada.

(1) "Competitive merchandise," *i.e.*, that portion of the "trade merchandise" which could be classified as consisting of goods for the supply of which British manufacturers are in a position to compete.

(2) "Entrepôt trade," *i.e.*, that portion of the balance consisting of merchandise not of British origin or manufacture, but which could, nevertheless, be supplied by the British merchant.

(3) "Non-competitive merchandise," *i.e.*, that portion of the merchandise or produce imported, which by reason of its character, or the conditions governing its sale, cannot be supplied either by the British manufacturer or the British merchant to the Canadian market.

The result of the analysis is sufficiently startling; only 55·8 per cent., or £76,000,000 of the imports from all countries, come under the heading of "Competitive Merchandise." "Entrepôt Trade" accounts for £12,920,000, or 9·5 per cent.; whilst the proportion of "Non-Competitive Merchandise" is £47,040,000, or 34·7 per cent.

The importance of these figures lies in the fact that they provide a standard by which the British share of the trade and the result of efforts to increase it may fairly be judged; and by this standard only can the true value of the Canadian market for merchandise of British origin be gauged. The field for the activities of the British merchant (as distinct from the manufacturer) is wider, as, in addition to marketing British and foreign manufactures, he can take part in the "Entrepôt" trade in natural products, securing goods from other countries, with which he has connections, to supply the Dominion, *e.g.*, tea, coffee, rice, sugar, tapioca, palm oil, nitrates, raw silk, wool, rubber, plumbago, diamonds, &c. This trade was valued at £12,920,000, and will be recognised to consist of goods required and imported by Great Britain herself in large quantities.

It is these features that require to be watched. Every detail concerned with the imports of "competitive" merchandise should be of interest. *Only by the share of this trade which is secured should the efforts of the British manufacturer be judged, and only by these figures should the value of the Dominion market to the manufacturers of the United Kingdom be estimated.*

Analysing the imports from other countries in the same way, it will be seen that the same conditions prevail, with the result that the immense apparent preponderance of imports from the United States shrinks to moderate proportions:—

Imports from	Trade Merchandise.		Competitive Merchandise.	
	Value.	Percentage.	Value.	Percentage.
	£		£	
United States	88,770,000	65·3	43,400,000	57·0
United Kingdom	27,560,000	20·3	25,000,000	33·0
Other countries	19,630,000	14·4	7,600,000	10·0
Total	135,960,000	—	76,000,000	—

Trade of Canada.

While the real position of United Kingdom trade with the Dominion is thus shown to be considerably stronger than would at first appear to be the case, it must not be imagined that it is by any means as satisfactory as it could and should be. Unremitting effort is required to maintain the *status quo*, and in the face of the keen competition from all the older sources, and several new ones, any improvement must involve the most strenuous work and the closest study of conditions.

The report deals at length with each individual trade, and articles of a similar character are brought together and totalled in order that the manufacturer in any particular trade, and in any particular line of that trade, may find side by side the various items in which he is interested. From experience gained by touch with those immediately concerned, H.M. Trade Commissioner has found that the attention of those concerned in production or manufacture is concentrated on the details of the trade of which their own line forms a part. By the items affecting each trade being brought together the value of the Dominion's market to them can be examined, and the separate parts surveyed by those concerned, thus assisting and stimulating ideas as to the means which offer the most promising opportunity for the expansion of business.

Further, the proportion of trade done by the United Kingdom, the methods of marketing goods, the preparation of catalogues, exchange, are some of the principal subjects with which the report deals.

JAPANESE TEXTILE TRADE IN 1913.

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

Imports of woollen and worsted goods.—There was some recovery in the woollen and worsted goods trade in 1913, the value of the imports being £1,296,000 as compared with £911,000 in the previous year. The statement made in previous reports becomes more than ever true, namely, that the character of this trade is changing completely, and that instead of the business passing through the hands of the large foreign importing firms, it is now more and more done direct by Bradford and London travellers, who come out with a very big range of samples and are prepared to sell in small quantities to the Japanese dealers and tailors. That some losses are incurred in this way is certain, but from the fact that this kind of business is developing, one can only presume that firms are prepared to take the risks with their eyes open. It is doubtful whether the Japanese tailor gets his goods any cheaper in this way, but the advantage to him apparently lies in the larger selection of samples from which he can make a choice.

Japanese Textile Trade in 1913.

In this connection it may be of interest to mention the experiences of a merchant who was doing business on these lines, and to whom it was naturally of great importance that new samples should reach him as soon and as regularly as possible. The samples were sent *via* Siberia, which is the quickest route to Japan, and to ensure certainty of rapid delivery they were sent by registered letter post. As no samples arrived for some time, the merchant, becoming anxious, made enquiries at the post office, only to find that all his registered letters containing the samples had been returned to the office of origin on the ground that they were suspected of containing dutiable matter. The Japanese post office claim that they were justified in this action under the rules of the International Postal Convention, and the matter is mentioned in order to warn manufacturers who might think of sending their samples in this way, because in cases of this sort the whole expense of sending the traveller out is thrown away unless the certainty of obtaining the samples is assured.

There is another important point in connection with woollen tissues which may be of interest to United Kingdom manufacturers. It should be remembered that under the new Japanese tariff the duty on woollen piece-goods is specific and varies according to the weight of the piece per square metre. For instance, in the case of cloth of wool and cotton mixed, if the cloth weighs more than 200 grammes and less than 500 grammes per square metre the duty is 30 yen per 100 kin; if it is more than 500 grammes the duty is much lower, only 18 yen per 100 kin. Now the point is this; some manufacturers in making cheap qualities of cloth do not calculate exactly what the width of the piece will turn out to be. They know approximately what its width should be, and if it is a trifle more it is not thought that it will matter. But according to the Japanese tariff a small difference in the width may make a big difference in the duty, because the weight of the cloth is not calculated from the whole piece, but from a tiny piece which is cut from it and weighed. If the cloth turns out a little wider than was expected, this cutting naturally weighs a trifle less, and this small difference may be just enough to bring the cloth into the class where a much higher duty has to be paid.

Exports of cotton yarn.—Cotton spinners have again had a good year, and the exports of yarn to China show a very large increase. It is a question, however, whether the expansion of cotton mills in Japan has not been overdone in view of the fact that the domestic demand is not nearly big enough to absorb more than a portion of the production. If, as is anticipated, the duties in China are increased on yarns, and the mills in China, several of which are Japanese-owned, continue to develop, the demand for Japanese yarns may be seriously curtailed. For the present, however, business has been satisfactory enough. The total exports in 1913 amounted to 181,400,000 lbs. valued at £7,247,600, compared with 141,559,000 lbs. valued at £5,480,000 in 1912. Of this sum no less than £7,074,200 was purchased by China, the Kwantung Province and Hong Kong. Corea also took Japanese yarns to the value of £200,000, but these do not appear in the returns of foreign trade.

Japanese Textile Trade in 1913.

As usual, the bulk of the exports was in yarns under 20's but sales of finer counts increased from 14,000,000 lbs. to 26,000,000 lbs.

The following table, compiled from the returns of the Cotton Spinners' Association, gives an idea of the development which has taken place in the Japanese spinning industry during the past year:—

				At Close of 1912.	At Close of 1913.
Companies	...	...	Number	32	41
Spindles—					
Ring	...	...	"	2,049,850	2,241,162
Mule	...	...	"	43,688	44,392
Total	...	...	"	2,093,538	2,285,554
Working days per month	...	...	"	27·8	27·8
" hours per day	...	...	"	22·3	22·3
Average count for—					
Ring spindles	...	...	"	23·1	21·6
Mule spindles	...	...	"	48·5	42·2
Average daily out-turn of one ring spindle	...	...	Ozs.	13	13·8
Monthly production in Dec- ember in bales of 100 lbs. each	...	...		128,500	140,000
Operatives—					
Male	...	...	Number	19,251	21,295
Female	...	...	"	85,956	92,740
Daily wage—					
Male	...	...	Sen	48·01	49·21
Female	...	...	"	31·25	32·34
Cost of coal per 10,000 lbs.	...	...	Yen	24·75	31·86

It will be noticed that there was an increase in the cost of coal of about 29 per cent., but wages only made a slight advance. The factory law has not yet been enforced, and although conditions in the mills are gradually improving and are quite good in the case of some of the best companies, there is little doubt that in others the cramped sleeping accommodation and the long hours tend to sap the health of the female operatives.

Exports of cotton textiles.—The exports of cotton textiles continue to show a large increase, and nearly every class of goods has shared in the advance. With the exception of twills, of which about £20,000 worth went to India, it may be said that, as in the case of yarns, practically the whole export goes to China, Corea, Kwantung Province and Hong-Kong. Grey shirtings remain the most important item, and account for nearly 100,000,000 yards, valued at £1,143,100, but the increase is comparatively small, amounting as it does to only £74,400. In twills, there was a much larger advance, from 42,000,000 yards, valued at £559,000, to 70,000,000 yards, valued at £879,000, and imitation nankeens and T-cloths also registered a considerable gain, while it is of interest to note that the exports of Turkey-reds, which is quite a new business, have now reached £25,000.

One of the most interesting features of the year has been the reduction of duties by one-third at Antung on goods coming into Manchuria overland (see p. 755 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 25th September, 1913). Although this reduction is not confined to goods of Japanese origin, nor to cottons in particular, it is to these

Japanese Textile Trade in 1913.

goods that the alteration has proved of the greatest benefit, and as freights have also been reduced on the Korean railways (see p. 41 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal,") over which they must necessarily travel. Japanese cottons have been placed in a very advantageous position in the Manchurian market.

The following table gives an idea of the output of the leading Japanese cotton manufacturing companies; it is compiled from the returns of the Cotton Spinners' Association, for it must be remembered that in Japan nearly all the manufacturers are also spinners:—

		Close of 1912.	Close of 1913.
Companies	Number	16	17
Looms	"	21,380	23,940
Working days per month ...	"	27	27
.. hours per day ...	"	12.51	13.19
Production for 12 months ...	Yards	342,584,000	416,725,000
Average per loom per day ...	"	54.58	57.30
Operatives—			
Male	Number	2,873	3,406
Female	"	18,333	22,897
Wages—			
Male	Sen	50.9	53.2
Female	"	35.4	37.7

Exports of linen drawn-work.—The falling-off in the exports of linen drawn-work from £240,000 in 1912 to £145,300 in 1913 is very serious, and naturally affects the importations of linen from Belfast, as well as of linen-faced cottons. This decrease of over 40 per cent. is largely due to the change of fashions in America, which is the principal market for these goods, but it has also been caused by the difficulty of getting work suitably done. The wages paid for this class of work were so low that even a skilful woman could barely make more than 15 sen (about 3¼d) a day, and gradually the women have either turned to other forms of occupation or have preferred to go without the work. The result is that, although there are now orders in the market, they cannot be filled at the prices offering, and a considerable advance will have to be made, which will permit of a 30 to 50 per cent. increase in wages, before the women can be attracted back to this work, which has become distasteful to them.

100 sen = 1 yen = 2s. 0½d. Kin = 1. 228 lbs.

PROPOSED CUSTOMS CHANGES.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

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

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

Unfinished stampings and minor pieces used in the manufacture of electro-plated goods.

Pianos.

These reports may be seen by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,854.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Bill has been introduced in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies which proposes that granite paving sets shall, on importation into the Argentine Republic, pay a duty of 30 per cent. on an official valuation of 6 pesos per 1,000 kilogrammes.

[*Note.*—These articles are included in No. 1371 of the existing Valuation Tariff, and are dutiable, on importation into Argentina, at the rate of 25 per cent. on a valuation of 2.50 pesos per 1,000 kilogrammes, plus the surtax of 2 per cent. (on the valuation) which is imposed on goods subject to a duty of 10 per cent. or more.]

1,000 kilogs. = 2,204.6 lbs. ; peso = 4s.

(C. 5,774.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Bill has been introduced in the Argentine Chamber of Deputies which proposes to increase the percentage rates of duty now leviable on certain cotton goods, *viz.*, cotton yarns, up to No. 16 English; coloured tissues weighing more than 130 grammes per square metre; white or coloured canvas or duck; and knitted (hosiery) tissues, mixed or not with wool.

The new percentage rates of duty proposed by this Bill in respect of the above-mentioned goods are the same as those proposed by the Bill concerning which a notice appeared at page 534 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th September, 1911.

The present Bill also makes provision for the duty-free importation of machinery for cotton-spinning mills during a period of ten years.

(C. 5,774.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of "The Dairy Industry Act, 1914," which was assented to on the 27th May, 1914, and which regulates the manufacture and sale of dairy products and prohibits the manufacture and sale of butter substitutes in the Dominion of Canada.

**Importation and
Sale, &c., of
Dairy Products.**

The Act provides, *inter alia*, that no person shall manufacture, import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale any oleomargarine, margarine, butterine or other substitute for butter manufactured wholly or in part from any fat other than of milk or cream.

No person shall import into Canada, or offer, sell or have in his possession for sale :—

- (a) Any butter containing over 16 per cent. of water ; or
- (b) Any process or renovated butter, or butter to which milk or cream has been added

No person shall manufacture any butter containing over 16 per cent. of water, nor shall sell, offer or have in his possession for sale :—

- (a) Any butter moulded or cut into prints, blocks, squares, or pats, unless such prints, &c., are of the full net weight of $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 1 lb., or 2 lbs. at the time they are moulded or cut. [Nothing in this paragraph shall be held to apply to butter in rolls or lumps, of indiscriminate weight, as sold by farmers]; or
- (b) Any butter packed in tins or other packages alleged to contain any definite weight of butter unless such package contains the full weight of butter as alleged, exclusive of the weight of the package and of any paper, brine or other filling.

The manufacture or sale of cheese manufactured from or by the use of skimmed milk to which has been added any fat which is foreign to such milk, is prohibited. No person shall, either by himself or through the agency of any other person :—

- (a) Incorporate in a new cheese, during the process of its manufacture, any inferior curd or cheese.
- (b) Knowingly sell, expose or have in his possession for sale without giving due notice thereof, any cheese in which has been incorporated, during the process of manufacture, any inferior curd or cheese ;
- (c) place in a cheese during the process of its manufacture, or at any time thereafter, any foreign substance.

The Act, which prescribes penalties for violation of its provisions, defines "butter" to mean the food product commonly known as butter, which is manufactured exclusively from milk or cream or both, with or without the addition of colouring matter, common salt, or other harmless preservatives.

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

The Part viii. (dairy products) of the Inspection and Sale Act, as amended by cap. 35 of the Statutes of 1908, is repealed. (C. 5,613.)

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of copy of an Act, which was assented to on the 27th May, 1914, and which amends sec. 347 of "The Inspection and Sale Act" (Cap. 85 of Revised Statutes of 1906) regarding the sale of binder twine in the Dominion.

The present Act provides that upon or attached to every ball of binder twine sold or offered for sale in Canada there shall be a label with the name of the dealer and the number of feet of twine per pound in the ball marked or stamped thereon.

Binder twine manufactured for export only, and not to be used in Canada, need not be so labelled. The onus of proof that any unlabelled binder twine is manufactured for export only shall rest upon the manufacturer, dealer, carrier, or other person in whose possession the binder twine is found.

The Minister of Trade and Commerce for the time being may make such regulations as he deems necessary to prevent the sale or use in Canada of unlabelled binder twine manufactured for export only, and any person violating any such regulation shall be liable upon summary conviction to a penalty not exceeding 50 dollars, and for each subsequent offence to a penalty not exceeding 100 dollars. (C. 5,603.)

The Board of Trade have been informed by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada that the Canadian Customs Department have issued a regulation, under section 7 of the Customs Act, regarding the duty leviable on white cotton bobbinet imported into the Dominion.

The regulation is as follows:—

"White cotton bobbinet to be considered in the web, and entitled to entry under tariff heading No. 574 whether imported in boxes or otherwise must contain at least 50 square yards to the piece."

[*Note.*—The Tariff heading No. 574 reads:

White cotton bobbinet, plain, in the web:

Under the British Preferential Tariff, 15 per cent. *ad val.*

"	Intermediate Tariff	... 22½	"	"
"	General Tariff	... 25	"	"

The Canadian Department of Customs further states that:

"White cotton bobbinet of less than 50 yards in the piece is classified under tariff heading No. 575," the duties leviable under which are as follows:—

Under the British Preferential Tariff, 25 per cent. *ad val.*

"	Special Tariff of the Franco-Canadian Convention	... 27½	"	"
"	Intermediate Tariff	... 33½	"	"
"	General Tariff	... 35	"	"

(C.I.B. 15,683.)

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

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia copy of certain Substitute Notices (Nos. 102 and 105-7) issued under section 139 of the Customs Act 1901-1910, regarding the rates of duty leviable on certain articles imported into the Commonwealth, as follows:—

Articles.	As Substitutes for	Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.					
			General Tariff.	Tariff on goods the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom.				
NOTICE No. 102, DATED 8TH MAY, 1914.								
Pneumelastieum, imported in sizes suitable for use with pneumatic rubber tyres in lieu of inner tubes	Tubes for pneumatic rubber tyres: Weighing each 1 lb. or less Weighing each over 1 lb.	350 (B)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>				
			1s. 6d. per lb. or 25 % <i>ad val.</i>	1s. 2d. per lb. or 20 % <i>ad val.</i>				
NOTICE No. 105, DATED 13TH MAY, 1914.								
Kathreiners Kneipp malt coffee... .. [With effect from 20th April, 1914.]	Roasted coffee	47 (B)	6d. per lb.	6d. per lb.				
NOTICE No. 106, DATED 15TH MAY, 1914.								
Choebur Creccarola Golden rock vegnut	Cocoa butter	45 (F)	1½d. per lb.	1½d. per lb.				
NOTICE No. 107, DATED 15TH MAY, 1914.								
Nut paste, composed of peach and apricot kernel and sugar, flavoured with almond essence					Almond paste	86 (G)	4d. per lb.	4d. per lb.

(C. 5,680.)

Under a Customs Order (No. 1,733) dated 22nd May, 1914, it is provided that if any picture or postcard be condemned by a State Supreme, District or County Court Judge, subsequent importation into the Commonwealth of such picture or postcard will not be allowed. (C. 5,678.)

A copy of a Proclamation, dated 8th May, 1914, has been received prohibiting, under the provisions of the Customs Act, 1901-10, the exportation of arms, explosives, military stores or naval stores from the Commonwealth to the British Solomon Islands, unless a permit to export them to the British Solomon Islands has been first obtained from the Comptroller-General of Customs. (C. 5,681.)

**Exportation of
Arms, &c. to British
Solomon Islands
Prohibited,
except under
Permit.**

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

The Board of Trade are also in receipt of a copy of a Proclamation, dated 16th April, 1914, issued under the "Quarantine Act 1908-12," which repeals a Proclamation of the 19th December, 1913,* and, at the same time, prohibits the importation into Australia of any plant (including any root, slab, cutting or seed) of the family of Cactacæ—provided that the Minister for Trade and Customs may permit the importation of the flowering or ornamental varieties of the said plant. (C. 5,679.)

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS AND THE GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS PROTECTORATES.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 146 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 15th January, 1914, respecting the prohibition of the exportation of birds and their plumage, &c.—except under permit—from the British Solomon Islands and the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorates under Regulation No. 8 of 1913, the Board of Trade have now received, from the office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific at Suva, Fiji, copy of a further King's Regulation (No. 6 of 1914), dated 25th April, which repeals the Regulation No. 8 of 1913, and, at the same time, makes provision for the protection of certain wild birds in those Protectorates.

Under the present Regulation it is provided, *inter alia*, that any person shall be guilty of an offence who exports, or attempts to export, the skin or plumage of any wild bird specified in the schedule of birds issued from time to time by the Resident Commissioner, that may be killed, wounded or taken, or the nest or eggs of any such wild bird taken in the Protectorates.

Every person guilty of an offence against this Regulation shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding £5.

Any bird or part of a bird, or the nest or eggs of any bird in respect of which a conviction takes place, shall be forfeited. (C. 5,771.)

GERMAN EAST AFRICA.

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Consul at Dar-es-salem that an Order, dated the 1st June, has been issued amending, as follows, headings Nos. 13 and 14 of the list of goods which may be imported into German East Africa free of Customs duty:—

Additions to Free List.

13. Fertilising and disinfecting substances, and coagulating material.
14. Agricultural machinery and spare parts, agricultural implements, and implements intended for use in tapping rubber trees, such as buckets, knives, brushes.

Note.—Additions to the former text of the headings are in italics. (15,833.)

* For which, see the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February, 1914 (pp. 471-2).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

BELGIUM.

With reference to the notice at page 482 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February respecting a Circular of the Belgian Ministry of Finance prohibiting the importation into Belgium of so-called "Swedish knives," the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a further Circular of the Ministry in question which notifies that this prohibition only applies to "Swedish knives" with blades of a cutting length of more than 5 centimetres (more than 1.96 inches). (C. 5,698.)

FRANCE.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 6th July contains a schedule showing recent decisions of the French Customs Department with regard to the tariff classification of a number of articles not specified in the French Customs Tariff. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

Articles.	To be classed for Tariff purposes as—
Apparatus for testing the soundness of casks ... <i>Note.</i> —Connecting tubing is dutiable separately.	525 <i>sec.</i> —Apparatus not specially mentioned.
Machines and apparatus for manufacturing, coating, polishing, stretching, &c. transmission belts	525 <i>sec.</i> —Apparatus not specially mentioned.
Automatic or feed regulators for motors (other than steam motors): Imported separately from the motor for which they are destined Imported with the motor	Detached parts of machines. Motors.
Sulphate of cerium, impure	282.—Chemical products not specially mentioned, other.
Amido-salicylic acid	280.—Products derived from products of the distillation of coal.
Artificial sponges of fibres (other than loofah) put together (<i>agglomérées</i>), not rubbered ...	60.—Prepared sponges.
Tennis and other racquets of common wood with veneer of fine wood on the handle ... }	641 <i>bis.</i> —Small wares (<i>tableterie</i>) of wood.

Water-grass, &c. mowers.—The boats or pontoons (with or without motor) for mowers used in cutting reeds, water-grass, &c., are dutiable separately as "River boats" (Tariff No. 617)—the mowers being dutiable as ordinary mowers (Tariff No. 522).

Toys with sparking apparatus.—As a general rule toys provided with an emery-covered wheel, which is made (by a spring mechanism) to rub against a pastille of ferro-cerium and so to produce sparks, are, when the spark can light a tinder wick, to be classed as automatic lighters, as regards payment of both Customs duty and internal tax. But in cases where the ignition takes place behind a sheet of glass, asbestos, or mica, so that the lighting of a tinder wick from the spark is practically impossible, the toys are not treated as "lighters" but are (on importation) classed under the heading of "Products of the toy trade" (*bimbeloterie*).

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

Wheel hubs.—The fitting of ball bearings to worked wheel hubs (naves) does not affect the tariff classification of the hubs.

Fuller's or other earth which has been used for filtering oil is regarded as "Oils," according to kind, duty being levied on the quantity of oil contained therein. (C. 5,794.)

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Italian Minister of Finance has issued a Decree which provides that prune stones imported into Italy are to be assimilated, for Customs purposes, to apricot stones.

[*Note.*—In accordance with the "Repertorio" for the application of the Italian Tariff, apricot stones are allowed to be imported into Italy free of duty under No. 400*a* of the Tariff.] (C. 5,629.)

ITALY (TRIPOLI AND CYRENAICA).

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 7th July contains a Royal Decree, dated the 14th June, which provides that no Customs duty shall be levied on undressed ostrich feathers and tanned goat skins, even when dyed with mineral substances but not finished, on importation into Libya (Tripoli and Cyrenaica). (C. 5,795.)

GREECE—ROUMANIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Commercial Convention between Greece and Roumania, signed at Bucharest on the 4th/17th March, the ratifications of which were exchanged on the 4th June. The Convention provides that the subjects, vessels and merchandise of each of the Contracting Parties shall enjoy, in the territory of the other, most-favoured-nation treatment as regards importation, exportation, transit, and, in general, in all that concerns commercial and maritime operations, the exercise of commerce and industry, the payment of taxes and other imposts, and the protection of industrial property.

The Convention is to remain in operation until one year after denunciation by either Contracting Party. (C. 5,739.)

TUNIS.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Beylical Decree, dated the 30th May, establishing a new Tunisian Customs Tariff, which was to come into force on the 1st July.

The new Tariff consists of (1) the specific rates of duty contained in the former Tunisian Tariff (of the 2nd May, 1898) and of (2) specific rates substituted for the *ad valorem* duties prescribed in the

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

former Tariff for certain goods. The new Tariff (which is re-arranged so as to correspond with the numeration and classification of the French Customs Tariff) is accordingly almost entirely on a specific basis, the only important exception being that in the case of *cotton goods* duty will continue to be levied at the rate of 5 per cent. *ad valorem* provided for in the Anglo-French Convention of the 18th September, 1897.

The following statement (which will be concluded in the next issue of this "Journal") shows the *alterations* and conversions of duty effected by the revised Tariff, but does not include rates of duty which remain unaltered. In a few cases the specific rates of duty on certain articles have been altered, while in a few other cases the duties have been abolished. Apart from these exceptions the specific rates shown below are those established in substitution for the *ad valorem* rates of the former Tunisian Tariff:—

[Franc (100 centimes) = 9·6*d.*; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.; hectolitre = 22 gallons; square metre = 1·196 square yards].

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
LIVE ANIMALS.			
13	Sucking pigs weighing 15 kilogs. and less ...	Head	Frs. cts. 2 25
ANIMAL PRODUCTS.			
16	Fresh meat and meat preserved by refrigeration—		
	Mutton	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Pork	" "	8 00
	Beef and other	" "	8 00
17	Hams, boned and rolled; cooked hams ...	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Meats, salted—		
	Pork—		
	Hams... ..	" "	18 00
	Shoulders	" "	16 00
	Breasts	" "	13 00
	Bacon, &c.	" "	10 50
	Beef and other	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
17 bis	Pork-butcher's produce... ..	100 kilogs. (net)	24 00
17 ter	Ox cheek, sliced—		
	In the natural state, in barrels	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
	Cooked or pickled, in tins, small barrels, or jars	" "	10 00
18 ter	Truffled poultry	100 kilogs. (net)	40 00
18 quarter	Goose liver, fresh or salted	" "	25 00
19	Meat, preserved in tins*	" "	12 00
19 bis	Preserved game, in tins, pots, or pastry—		
	Rabbit	" "	12 00
	Other	" "	20 00
19 ter	Goose liver—		
	Pickled*	" "	45 00
	Paté de fois gras—		
	In pots*	" "	28 00
	In tins, in pastry, or in other forms*	" "	45 00
20 bis	Guts, dried or salted	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
30	Animal fats other than fish oil—Lard	100 kilogs. (net)	13 00
31	Imitation or artificial butters (butterine, margarine, oleomargarine, &c.)	" "	10 50
	Alimentary fats and similar substances	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00

* Including the weight of the receptacles forming the internal packing.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. cts.
32	Grease from hides (<i>dégrads de peaux</i>)	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
33	White wax	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
34	Eggs of poultry and game	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
	Yolk of eggs (other than that unfit for alimentary purposes), sweetened or not	" "	6 00
35	Milk— Even sterilised or peptonised, not con- densed	" "	2 50
35 <i>bis</i>	Condensed, pure	" "	5 00
35 <i>ter</i>	Condensed, with sugar added	" "	6 00
	Lacteous flour	100 kilogs. (net)	18 40
36	Cheese— Hard, known as Dutch or Gruyère... ..	" "	12 00
	Fine, soft— "Géromé" or "Lorraine"	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
	Medium-hard, and other	" "	15 00
38	Honey— Natural, pure	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Artificial, or mixed with sugared products..	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
41	Bone-black (animal black)	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
FISH.			
Products of fisheries other than those off the Tunisian coast—			
Fish—			
45	Fresh— Freshwater— Salmonoid family— Trout	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Saltwater	" "	4 00
46	Dried, salted or smoked— Cod, including klipfish	" "	6 00
	Stockfish	" "	8 00
	Herring... ..	" "	5 50
	Anchovies	" "	9 00
	Sardines	" "	3 50
	Tunnyfish	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
47	Preserved in the natural state	" "	10 00
	Marinated or otherwise prepared— Tunnyfish*	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Fish roe (caviar and <i>boutargue</i>)— Salted	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Marinated or otherwise prepared*	" "	25 00
49	Shrimps and prawns, lobsters, and cray- fish— Fresh	" "	15 00
	Preserved in the natural state, or prepared*	" "	25 00
51	Fish oils	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
53	Roe of cod and mackerel	100 kilogs. (net)	0 50†

* Including the weight of the receptacles forming the interior packing.

† The former rate of duty was 60 centimes per 100 kilogs. gross weight.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
Table fruits--continued.			
85	Dry or drained—		Frs. cts.
	Figs	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
	Grapes (raisins)—		
	So-called Malaga... ..	" "	6 00
	Others	" "	4 00
	Apples and pears—		
	For the table	" "	10 00
	For cider and perry	" "	4 00
	Almonds and hazelnuts—		
	In the shell	" "	3 00*
	Shelled	" "	6 00*
	Walnuts	Free.*	
	Plums and prunes	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 00
	Peaches and apricots	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	Pistaehio-nuts—		
	In the shell	" "	12 00
	Shelled	" "	24 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
86	Candied or preserved—		
	In spirits--		
	Cherries	" "	8 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00
	In sugar or honey	" "	15 00
	Other—		
	Bananas	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
	Gherkins, euenbers	" "	4 00
	Olives, "picholines"—		
	Green—		
	In brine or in acidulated water, in casks and in barrels	" "	3 00
	Other... ..	" "	5 00
	Black	" "	4 00
	Capers	" "	7 00
	Not specified	" "	8 00
87	Fruits for distillation—		
	Green anise	" "	6 00
	Juniper berries and fennel seed	" "	6 00
	Myrtle berries, whortle-berries, sloes and prickly pears	Free.	
87 bis	Fruits exclusively destined for distilling—		
	Dried figs	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
	Dried grapes	" "	3 00
	Dates	" "	2 00
COLONIAL PRODUCE.			
92	Molasses—		
	For distilling purposes, including the exo- sotic waters	" "	0 90
	Other than for distilling purposes	" "	1 00
93	Glucose	" "	4 00
	Syrup	" "	8 00
	Halva or Halva (sugared paste)	" "	4 75
	Sweetmeats—		
	Ordinary	" "	6 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	Fruits preserved in sugar	" "	15 00
94	Sweet biscuits—		
	In barrels and boxes, without interior pack- ing	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
	In tins	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00

* Under the former Tariff: no change effected by the Decree of 30th May, 1914.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. etc.
MATERIALS FOR CARVING.			
64 bis	Caseine, hardened; materials with base of hardened caseine and other similar materials, hardened— In tubes, canes, sticks, round or square, or in sheets, polished, coloured or worked in any manner	100 kilogs. (net)	100 00
FARINACEOUS FOOD.			
74	Malt (germinated barley): flour	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
76 ter	Gluten—		
	Dry	100 kilogs. (net)	24 00
	Moist—with 60 per cent. or more of water	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Flour enriched with gluten*	100 kilogs. (net)	24 00
78	Sago, salep, manioe flour	" "	11 00†
78 bis	Manioe, crude or desiccated	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 00
80	Pulse, other than beans and chick peas—		
	In the grain	" "	2 60
	Decorticated—		
	Split peas	" "	2 60
	Other	" "	3 50
	In flour—		
	Raw	" "	6 00
	Cooked	" "	8 00
82	Dari—		
	Grain	" "	1 75
	Meal	" "	2 60
	Millet and canaryseed—		
	Grain	" "	3 00
	Meal	" "	4 50
84	Table fruits—		
	Fresh—		
	Lemons, sweet or bitter oranges	" "	2 00
	Cedrats and varieties thereof not specified	" "	2 50
	Mandarin oranges and chinois	" "	3 00
	Carob beans... ..	" "	1 50
	Bananas	" "	3 00
	Table and wine grapes: residue of grapes and must in casks or otherwise, vine wastes		Prohibited.‡
	Juice of quinces, cherries, strawberries, pomegranates, gooseberries, mulberries, mandarin-oranges, oranges, plums, not sweetened and not fermented or having only up to 4° of alcohol	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	Table pears and apples	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00‡
	Apples and pears for cider and perry	" "	1 50
	Figs and almonds	" "	3 00
	Peaches and nectarines	" "	3 00
	Apricots	" "	2 50
	Plums and cherries... ..	" "	2 50
	Strawberries		Prohibited.‡
	Dates... ..	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
	Melons and water melons... ..	" "	1 50
	Medlars	" "	2 00
	Not specified	" "	3 00

* All flours containing more than 20 per cent. of gluten are regarded as "flour enriched with gluten."

† The former duty on "sago, salep, exotic fecule and their derivatives" was 9 frs. per 100 kilogs. (gross).

‡ Under the former Tariff: no change effected by the Decree of 30th May, 1914.

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

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Fr. s. cts.	
WOODS.			
Common woods—			
128	Rough logs, not squared, with or without the bark, of any length, and of a circumference at the thickest end of more than 60 centimetres †	100 kilogs. (gross)	0 65
	Sleepers for railways †	" "	0 65
	Squared or sawn wood, 80 mm. or more thick †	" "	1 00
	Squared or sawn wood, less than 80 mm. in thickness †—		
	Ash; oak	" "	1 25
	Elm; American walnut	" "	1 20
	Poplar; beech	" "	1 10
	Other (except walnut)	" "	1 00
Walnut—†			
	Squared or sawn, of a thickness of less than 80 mm. and more than 35 mm. ...	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 25
	Sawn, 35 mm. or less in thickness ...	" "	1 60
129	Paving blocks	" "	1 00
131	Wood in splints—		
	Northern redwood and pine	" "	1 00
	Other... ..	" "	1 50
133	Perehes, poles, props, stakes, cudgels and the like, rough or manufactured, more than 1·10 metres long and with a maximum circumference at the large end of 60 cm., new—		
	Northern redwood and pine	" "	0 30
	Other	" "	0 24
133 bis	Impregnated wood, or wood having undergone any chemical preparation	} The duties leviable on non-impregnated wood increased by 20 per cent.	
136	Charcoal and charred boon		
136 bis	Wood straw or wood wool	" "	0 50
137	Other... ..	" "	Free.
FIBRES, STEMS AND FRUITS FOR MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.			
ex 141	Cotton—		
	Carded in sheets, gummed or not—		
	Unbleached	100 kilogs. (net)	11 00
	Washed, freed from grease, purified, bleached	" "	12 00
	Dyed	" "	12 50
	Absorbent, even impregnated, or for pharmaceutical purposes	" "	13 00
ex 142 bis	Hemp, combel	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
146	Osier—		
	Raw	" "	3 00
	Stripped	" "	5 00
	Canes and reeds known as China rattans, for basketmakers' wares	" "	5 00

† The Customs Administration is empowered to fix, after experiments, the mean density of each kind of wood and to levy duty on the basis of the cubic measurement expressed in terms of weight, when the interested parties do not claim to have duty assessed on the actual weight.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Fr. s. cts.
95	Preserves—		
	Manufactured with sugar or honey ...	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 00
	Manufactured without sugar or honey ...	" "	6 00
98	Chocolate	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
VEGETABLE OILS AND JUICES.			
111	Fixed oils, scented	100 kilogs. (net)	70 00
111 bis	Alimentary vegetable fats	100 kilogs. (gross)	9 00
112	Volatile oils or essences*—		
	Of the roseate geranium and of ylang-ylang	100 kilogs. (net)	500 00
	Of other geranium	" "	25 00
	All other †	" "	50 00
113	Vegetable wax, Carnauba, myrica and others	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
115	Gemmes—turpentine, resins, colophony, cakes of resin; metallic or other resins; amber or gums melted down; resinous products melted down or precipitated; amber or copal substitutes; and all other indigenous resinous products	" "	4 00
	Pitch, bitumen	" "	1 50
115 bis	Tar	" "	3 00
115 ter	Oil of resin	" "	6 00
116	Essence of turpentine	" "	7 00
	Juices of a special kind—		
ex118	Camphor—		
	Natural—crude, common, and camphor known as "Formosa" camphor, and the like, in powder	Free. ‡	
	Artificial or synthetic	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
123	Opium—		
	Medicinal	" "	100 00
	Other... ..	Prohibited.	
VEGETABLE MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES			
ex126	Marsh mallow and althea root, dried	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
ex126 bis	Herbs, flowers and leaves—Flowers of marsh-mallow, mallow, borage, mullen, "roses de Provins," pansies, camomile, elder, datura, rue, marjoram, sage, wormwood; balm-mint, mint, and hyssop in leaves or bunches, "basil," melilot, savory, soapwort	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
ex126 ter	Peel of lemon and oranges and of other fruits of the same family	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 00
ex127	Fruits and seeds—		
	Candied with sugar: See above—fruits preserved with sugar or preserves manufactured with sugar, according to condition.		
	Elderberries, myrtle berries, or whortleberries.	" "	8 00

* These duties are leviable on the aggregate weight of the essence and of the interior receptacles in the case of consignments in small receptacles such as bottles, tubes, boxes, &c.

† Except essence of *rosea*, in respect of which the former specific duty is maintained.

‡ The rate of duty leviable under the former tariff on crude camphor was 2 francs per 100 kilogs. (gross).

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Fr. cts.	
VARIOUS VEGETABLE PRODUCTS AND WASTES.			
158	Vegetables— Fresh—		
	Garlic ... / of which the leaves are	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 00
	Onions ... \ completely dried. /	" "	1 00
	Echalots ...	" "	2 50
	Artichokes ...	" "	3 00
	Egg-plants; beans and horse-beans ...	" "	2 00
	Haricot beans; lentils; peas ...	" "	3 00
	" Orobes " ...	" "	4 00
	" Poivrons " ; tomatoes ...	" "	2 10
	Salted or pickled—		
	Soureront in casks or vats ...	" "	2 50
	Mushrooms, preserved in salt or vinegar	" "	6 00
	Preserves of vegetables called "pickles," mixed or not with gherkins ...	" "	5 00
	Others in kegs or bottles ...	" "	3 00
	Preserved—		
	Asparagus ...	" "	10 00
	Mushrooms, preserved or pickled, in tins or hermetically sealed receptacles ...	" "	10 00
	Other ...	" "	6 00
	Dried ...	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
ex 159	Truffles, dried or marinated ...	" "	110 00
ex 164 bis	Yeast from distilleries ...	" "	25 00
166	"Amurea" and dregs of olives, containing—		Free
	Less than 5 per cent. of oil ...		Free
	5 per cent. or more of oil ...		Duty on pure fixed olive oil on the quantity of oil contained.
	Oilcake from oil seeds, containing—		Free
	Less than 5 per cent. of oil ...		Free
	5 per cent. or more of oil ...		Duty on pure fixed oils, other, on the quantity of oil contained.
ex 170	Nursery and hot-house plants and shrubs (imported under the conditions laid down by Decree of the 24th December, 1903)—		
	Arums, amaryllidaceae, aralia, aspidestra, azelea indica, begonia, bromeliaceae, camelia, cycas, cyclamens, cro- tons, dracaena, hot-house ferns and selaginella, maranta, ophiopogon, orchids, palms, pandanaceae, phor- mium ...	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 00
BEVERAGES.			
170 ter	Mistellas or must of fresh grapes (called also wines), the fermentation of which has been stopped by means of alcohol (<i>mutés à l'alcool</i>)—		
	Duty on the alcohol ...	{ Hectolitre of } { pure alcohol }	20 00
	Duty on the rest of the liquid (must of fresh grapes), calculated on the arco- metric degree which the product deprived of alcohol would possess—		
	Up to 12° Beaumé ...	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	More than 12° up to 20·9° ...	" "	16 50

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.
Fermented beverages—		
172	Vinegar, other than toilet vinegar	Hectolitre of liquid 2 00
172 bis	Cider and perry	" " 4 00
172 ter	Beer	" " 2 40
172 quater	Mead... ..	" " 10 00
173	Orange wine	" " 10 00
173 bis	Wines from raisins, from sugar, from glucose, and from molasses	Prohibited.
	Beverages not specified*	Hectolitre of liquid 10 00
174 ter	Pomace	100 kilogs (gross) 1 50
MARBLE, STONES, EARTHS, COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS, ORES, &c.		
ex 175	Statuary or other marble—	
	Sawn, having a thickness of—	
	From 4 to 16 centimetres exclusive	100 kilogs. (gross) 0 65
	Less than 4 centimetres	" " 1 00
	Carved, polished, moulded, or otherwise wrought—	
	Carved, in the form of chimney- pieces, modern statuary or other forms	" " 5 00
	Moulded, turned... ..	" " 2 00
	Clocks, cups, inkstands, marbles, and other turnery wares weighing not more than 75 kilogrammes each, and used in connection with furnishing... ..	" " 5 00
	Tiles having one surface sawn, ground or polished	" " 0 50
	Other	" " 2 00
ex 175 bis	Alabaster—	
	Carved or otherwise wrought	
	Modern statuary	" " 5 00
	Other... ..	" " 4 00
177	Worked stone, including worked building stone—	
	Carved, moulded or polished—	
	Carved in the form of chimney-pieces, modern statuary, or in other forms... ..	" " 4 00
	Sepulchral monuments not carved—	
	Of porphyroid granite	" " 2 00
	Columns, capitals, cornices, entabla- tures, lintels, piers, bases, socles, buttresses, frames, casings, coverings of porphyroid granite	" " 2 00
	Other	" " 1 00
	Moulded; polished... ..	" " 1 00
	Tiles having one surface sawn, ground, or polished	" " 0 80
177 bis	Staff and plaster moulding, not coloured	" " 1 50
177 ter	Stone marbles	" " 6 00
178 bis	Corundum in grits	Free.
	Emery powder	100 kilogs. (gross) 4 00
178 ter	Emery on paper or tissues, made up into grindstones, whetstones, or in any other form	" (net) 11 00

* Except wines produced exclusively from the fermentation of fresh grapes, for which the former specific rates are maintained in force.

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

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Fr. s. cts.	
178	Whetstones, Turkey stone and Arkansas stone		
<i>quater</i>	for grinding and sharpening tools—		
	Rough	Free.	
	Worked, cut, polished shaped	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
179	Alunite, rough	Free.*	
<i>bis</i>	Alunite, rough		
180	Slates—		
	Slabs, cut or sawn, rough or polished	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 70
	Roofing slates	" "	0 60
	Framed or unframed, intended specially		
	for writing or drawing	" "	3 00
180	Slates with frames of varnished wood or of		
<i>bis</i>	white wood, with abacus or with metal		
	sheath for the pencil	" "	8 00
	Building materials—		
181	Bricks, solid and hollow, of all shapes and		
<i>bis</i>	sizes, fine, pressed or smoothed	" "	0 40
181	Common tiles, not pressed and not for		
<i>ter</i>	dovetailing	" "	0 28
181	Shaped tiles or dovetailing tiles, and acces-		
<i>quater</i>	sories for roofs; common building pot-		
	tery, not ornamented, such as stackpipes,		
	soil pipes, chimney pots and cowls	" "	0 32
181	Bricks, tiles, common building pottery,		
<i>quin</i>	baked of stoneware... ..	Dutiable as "Stoneware"	
		according to kind (Nos.	
		339 to 341).	
183	Natural paving stones	100 kilogs. (gross)	0 10
<i>ex 184</i>	Hydraulic lime, in the lump or in powder,		
<i>bis</i>	in whatever way packed or shipped	" "	0 20
185	Cement—		
	Slow	" "	0 30
	Quick	" "	0 20
185	Pipes and moulded articles—		
<i>bis</i>	Of cement and concrete	" "	0 45
	Of reinforced cement	" "	1 00
186	Tiles of compressed cement—		
	Of one colour	" "	0 90
	Of several colours	" "	1 10
	Mosaic	" "	2 00
193	Tiles, paving blocks or slabs of bitumen and		
<i>bis</i>	asphalt	" "	0 50
194	Mineral wax or ozokerite—		
	Crude	" "	6 00
	Refined	" "	7 00
197	Petroleum, schist and other mineral illumi-		
	nating oils—		
	Crude and refined	Hectolitre	0 75
	Essences of	" "	1 60
198	Heavy oils and residues of petroleum and		
	other mineral oils—		
	Lubricating oils	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 70
	Other... ..	" "	0 55
199	Lignite wax	" "	7 00
	Paraffin	" "	6 00
	Vaseline	" "	8 00

* The former rate of duty was 50 centimes per 100 kilogs. gross weight.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Frs. cts.	
METALS.			
203	Aluminium—		
	Ore	Free *	
	Ingots or waste	100 kilogs. (net)	50 00
	Rolled, forged or cast	" "	75 00
	Hammered, in leaves... ..	" "	200 00
	Wire	" "	100 00
	Powder	" "	150 00
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.			
234	Bromine, liquid	Free.†	
235	Iodine, crude or refined... ..	100 kilogs. (net)	150 00
236	Iodides	" "	125 00
	Iodoforms... ..	" "	175 00
237	Phosphorus—		
	White	" "	45 00
	Red	" "	50 00
238	Acids—		
	Acetic	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 00
	Carbonic, liquid	" "	6 00
	Citric, crystallised	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Oxalic	100 kilogs. (gross)	4 00
	Phosphoric	100 kilogs. (net)	10 50
	Stearic	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 00
239	Oxides—		
	Of cobalt, pure	100 kilogs. (net)	150 00
	Of iron	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 35
	Of lead—		
	Minium	" "	2 20
	Litharge and other oxides	" "	3 00
241	Magnesia, calcined	" "	8 50
246	Caustic soda	" "	1 25
247	Soda, natural or artificial (carbonate of soda)—		
	Crude	" "	0 50
	Refined	" "	0 60
249	Bicarbonate of soda	" "	0 75
250	Salts of soda, not specially mentioned in the Tariff	" "	0 60
252	Salts, ammoniacal—		
	Other (than sulphate of ammonia)—		
	Crude	" "	3 00
	Refined or commercially pure	" "	6 00
252 bis	Nicotine and non-alcoholic solutions of nicotine; salts of nicotine and non- alcoholic solutions of salts of nicotine—		
	On account of the Régie	Free	
	On private account... ..	Prohibited	
253	Salts of cobalt	100 kilogs. (net)	50 00
254	Salts of silver	" "	350 00
256	Acetates—		
	Of copper	Free*	
	Of iron, concentrated... ..	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
	Of lead	" "	3 00
257	Alcohol, amylic	" "	6 25
257 bis	Methylic alcohol or wood spirit	100 kilogs. (net)	11 50
258	Alumina, anhydrous	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 50
259	Alum of ammonia or of potash	" "	1 00

* The former rate of duty was 8 per cent. *ad valorem*.† Formerly paid 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Frs. etc.
260	Arsenates—		
	Of potash	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 50
	Of soda	" "	4 25
261	Borax—		
	Half refined or refined	" "	2 45
262	Carbonates—		
	Of magnesia	" "	3 00
	Of lead (ceruse)	" "	2 00
262 bis	Carbide of calcium	" "	1 10
263	Citrate of lime	Free*	
264	Chlorates—		
	Of potash	100 kilogs. (gross)	4 00
	Of soda	" "	2 25
264 bis	Permanganate of potash	" "	5 00
266	Chromate—		
	Of lead	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
266 bis	Ethers, acetic and sulphuric, of any strength (oxide of ethyl)	100 kilogs. (gross)	7 50
266 ter	Chloroform	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
267	Glycerine—		
	Crude	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 75
	Distilled	" "	7 50
268	Mineral kermes, liver of antimony, mineral crocus and other oxides or salts of antimony (except tartar emetic)	100 kilogs. (net)	10 50
269	Lactate of iron	" "	20 00
270	Nitrate of lime and calcic cyanamide	Free.	
271	Oxalate of potash	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
271 bis	Pyrolignite—		
	Of lead	" "	1 00
	Of lime	" "	0 75
271 ter	Acetone	100 kilogs. (net)	10 75
272	Silicate of soda or of potash—		
	Anhydrous	100 kilogs. (gross)	4 25
	Crystallised	" "	3 75
	Hydrated	" "	2 10
273	Sulphates—		
	Of aluminium	" "	0 80
	Double, of iron and copper	" "	0 50
	Of soda (other than impure sulphate, crystallised or hydrated [Glauber's salts])	" "	0 40
274	Salts of quinine—		
	Sulphate and bisulphate	100 kilogs (net)	260 00
	Other	" "	350 00
275	Sulphites and bisulphites—of soda or of lime	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 50
276	Hyposulphite of soda	" "	1 00
ex 277	Sulphides—		
	Of arsenic	" "	3 00
	Artificial sulphide of mercury—		
	In lumps	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
	Pulverised (vermilion)	" "	50 00
	Of zinc	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 50
279	Prussiate of potash :		
	Yellow	" "	7 00
	Red	100 kilogs. (net)	15 50
279 ter	Cocaine, crude	Free.*	

* Formerly paid 5 per cent. *ad valorem*.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—*continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.	Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
	Fr.s. cts.	
<p><i>ex</i> 280 Chemical products obtained from coal tar :</p> <p>Chemical products derived from products of the distillation of coal: halogen and nitrogen primary monamines derived from benzene, toluene, xylene or naphthalene, imported in the state of free bases or of salts; sulpho-conjugate derivatives of these monamines; secondary and tertiary amines; dimethylaniline, diphenylamine and their analogues; naphthols and their sulpho-conjugate derivatives in the state of free acids or of salts; monochlorobenzenes and their analogues and products of their nitration; benzyl chloride; mono or polynitric derivatives of benzenic or naphthalenic carbides and mono or polynitric derivatives of phenol, of the cresols and naphthols, which are not colouring matters, carboxylate or dicarboxylate acids and oxyacids of the benzenic series (except cinnamic acid); glycolides of the non-substituted primary monamines, sulphonated derivatives of the diamido-naphthalenes, the dioxynaphthalenes and the amido-naphthols in the state of free acids or salts; nitrogen or amidic derivatives of the etherified phenols, re-substituted or not; diamidic derivatives of the benzenic or naphthalenic series, whether in the state of salts or acidylic derivatives; the amido-phenols of the benzenic or naphthalenic series, whether substituted or not, with the exception of those specified in another paragraph; cinnamic acid, the aromatic hydrazines and their sulphonated derivatives, the acidylic derivatives of the secondary amines, the polyhydroxylate derivatives, substituted or not, of the benzenic and naphthalenic series, which are not included in another heading, and, in general, all products derived from coal tar not enumerated in this paragraph; derivatives of the oxidation of the substituted diphenylmethanes or of homologous bodies (ketones, hydrols, &c.), leucobases of the colouring matters, triphenylmethanics, derivatives of coal tar used in medicine (phenolphthaline, benzonaphthol, salophen, salol, &c.); also those used in photography (hydroquinone, methol, diamidophenol)</p>	100 kilogs. (net)	15 00
281 <i>ter</i> Celluloid, crude, in lumps, plates or sheets ...	"	75 00
281 <i>quater</i> Celluloid and other similar plastic materials not specifically mentioned—		
In canes, tubes, batons	"	75 00
In sheets, polished, coloured, or worked in any manner	"	150 00
Chips and waste pieces intended for re-casting	"	16 00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Fr.s. cts.	
PREPARED DYES.			
291	Orchil, prepared—		
	Moist, in paste	100 kilogs. (gross)	4 00
	Dry (cudbear or extract)	" "	6 00
ex 293	Extracts of dyewoods and of other tinctorial products (other than of madder)—		
	Black and violet	" "	6 00
	Red and yellow	" "	10 00
ex 294	Dyes derived from coal-tar—		
	Indigotine, indigoid*	100 kilogs. (net)	40 00
	Other colouring materials in a dry state or in paste	" "	16 00
COLOURS.			
295	Ultramarine—		
	Natural	" "	25 00
	Artificial—		
	Perfumed	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Other	" "	2 00
296	Prussian blue	100 kilogs. (net)	25 00
ex 297	Carmines—fine	" "	200 00
298	Varnishes—Spirit varnish; turpentine varnish; oil varnish, or varnish of oil and turpentine mixed	" "	11 00
299	Inks—		
	Writing ink—		
	In casks	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 20
	Other than in casks	" "	3 75
	Drawing ink	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
	Printing ink—		
	In casks	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
	Other than in casks	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00
301	Pencils—		
	Plain, of stone, or of natural slate		Free.
	Of artificial slate, uncovered or covered with paper	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
	Common pencils with case of white wood, varnished or not, and thick wooden carpenters' pencils	100 kilogs (net)	25 00
	Fine pencils of coloured wood, of cedar, or any other exotic wood, varnished or not, with or without bone or metal top	" "	50 00
301 bis and 301 ter	Writing material (<i>mines</i>) for pencils	" "	200 00
302	Artificial carbons (<i>carbons agglomérés</i>), charred, for electricity and for other industrial uses—		
	Weighing less than 3 kilogs. per piece	" "	12 00
	Weighing 3 kilogs. and more per piece	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 00
305	Schweinfurt greens and Venetian green, blue and green ashes	" "	5 00
306	Mountain and Brunswick green	" "	5 00
	Greens resulting from admixture of chromate of lead and Prussian blue	" "	1 60
306 bis	Zinc yellow or chromate of zinc	" "	3 60
Colours—			
308 bis	Carbonate of lead prepared in the same way as paints ground in oil	" "	3 60
309 bis	Lithopone	" "	2 50

* Synthetic indigo is treated in the same way as indigotine.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS—continued.

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
		Fr. s. cts.	
VARIOUS COMPOUNDS.			
ex311	Perfumery: Transparent soaps manufactured with base of alcohol or sugar	100 kilogs. (net)	16 00*
313	Dressing made from soap, lichen, fecula, and all others for use in sizing threads and dressing tissues	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 20
314	Prepared spices—		
	Mustard	" "	4 00
	Tomato extract	" "	7 50
	Sauce—		
	Tomato sauce	" "	1 50
	Other sauces and piccalilly	" "	5 00
	Pepper, in powder	" "	8 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
315	Compound medicines—Distilled waters—		
	Alcoholic	Dutiable as brandy.	
	Non-alcoholic	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
317	Chicory, roasted or ground, and chicory substitutes, scorched, in grains or ground	" "	4 00
318	Starch	" "	3 00
319	Fecula of potatoes, maize, &c.	" "	3 00
319 bis	Tapioca—		
	Foreign—		
	Raw, in lumps (<i>grumeaux</i>)	100 kilogs. (net)	12 00
	Crushed and granulated	" "	14 00
	Native	100 kilogs. (gross)	6 00
319 ter	Dextrine and other products derived from fecula, starch, or from other amylaceous substances not specified	" "	3 00
320	Sealing wax—		
	Shaped in sticks	100 kilogs. (net)	11 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 20
321	Candles (<i>bougies</i>) of all kind	" "	6 00
322	Wax and stearic acid, manufactured, otherwise than in candles	" "	10 00
323	Tallow candles	" "	4 00
326 bis	Gelatine in leaves or sheets—		
	Metallised, irised, watered, glazed, or varnished	100 kilogs. (net)	30 00
	Other	100 kilogs. (gross)	10 00
326 ter	Pastes for printing cylinders, with basis of gelatine and glycerine, with or without the addition of sugar	100 kilogs. (net)	11 00
328	Gingerbread	100 kilogs. (gross)	8 00
330	Blacking—		
	In casks	" "	2 25
	In tins	" "	3 25
EARTHENWARE AND POTTERY.			
339	Stoneware—		
	Pipes of all shapes—		
	Neither enamelled nor varnished	" "	0 50
	Enamelled or varnished	" "	0 65
	Other common stoneware, of all kinds, sanitary apparatus, household articles, bottles, &c.—		
	Not enamelled	" "	1 50
	Enamelled	" "	2 00
ex342	Ceramic paving tiles and blocks—		
	Of common clay, varnished or enamelled	" "	0 65
	Of fine clay, varnished or enamelled	" "	1 20

* Including the consumption tax on the alcohol.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

TUNIS *continued.*

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
			Fr. cts.
343-344	Faience, of common paste, and stanniferous... Fine faience and majolica—pottery of fine paste—	100 kilogs. (gross)	3 50
345	Not decorated	" "	4 25
346	Decorated	" "	4 50
347	Porcelain—		
	White—		
	From China and Japan	" "	10 00
	Other... ..	" "	6 00
	Decorated—		
	From China and Japan	100 kilogs. (net)	20 00
	Other... ..	" "	15 00
	Decorated and of extra thickness	" "	15 00
	Parian and biscuit, white or coloured	" "	25 00
347 bis	Articles for electricity, of porcelain, faience, white or coloured stoneware, without parts of metal or other materials—		
	Insulators, bell-shaped	100 kilogs. (gross)	5 00
	Other—		
	Weighing 100 grammes or more	" "	7 00
	Weighing less than 100 and more than 10 grammes	" "	10 00
	Weighing 10 grammes and less	" "	20 00
347 ter	Artificial teeth of porcelain, enamel, or similar materials—		
	With fittings of precious metal	100 kilogs. (net)	500 00
	Other... ..	" "	200 00
GLASS AND CRYSTAL.			
348	Plate glass having an area of—		
	Less than half a metre square :		
	Rough	Square metre	0 65
	Ground or polished	" "	1 10
	Tinned, silvered, or platinated	" "	1 30
	Half a metre square or more, but less than one metre square :		
	Rough	" "	0 65
	Ground or polished	" "	1 25
	Tinned, silvered, or platinated... ..	" "	1 50
	One metre square or more :		
	Rough	" "	0 65
	Ground or polished	" "	1 45
	Tinned, silvered, or platinated	" "	2 00
348 bis	The same, bevelled, engraved, cut or shaped	Duty on plate glass, accord- ing to kind, increased by 20 %	
348 ter	The same, wired		
348 quater	The same, opaque	Duty on plate glass, accord- ing to kind, increased by 15 %	
	Glass, rough cast of all thicknesses, with or without grooves or perforations; glass cast or moulded in any shape and of any size, slabs, tiles, roofing tiles, panes, pipes, or paving slabs—		
349	Of ordinary glass	100 kilogs. (gross)	2 50
349 bis	Of extra white glass, coloured or lightly tinted, except the natural colour of glass	" "	4 00
349 ter	Printed or <i>diamanté</i>	" "	4 00
349 quater	Wired	Duty on cast glass, accord- ing to kind, increased by 35 %	

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

Tariff Number and Classification.		Rate of Import Duty (from 1st July, 1914).	
359 bis	Ordinary bottles, furnished with mechanical stoppers—		Fr. s. cts.
	Beer bottles... ..	100 kilogs. (gross)	1 75
	Other... ..	" "	3 35
359 ter	Phials and flasks with emery ground stoppers	" "	8 00
359 quat.	So-called champagne bottles... ..	" "	1 25
359 quin	Bottles with perforated ring—		
	Beer bottles	" "	1 40
	Other	" "	2 55
361	Incandescent electric lamps—		
	With carbon filaments, with mountings ...	100 kilogs. (net)	80 00
	With metallic filaments, with mountings ...	" "	150 00
	Without mountings	" "	250 00
362	Glass articles not elsewhere mentioned in the Tariff	" "	12 00
YARNS AND TISSUES.			
	Tissues of pure wool—		
442	Carpets—		
	Persian, Indian, with knotted or twisted pile, including imitations thereof ...	100 kilogs. (net)	120 00
	Turkish	" "	56 00
	Jacquard—		
	Chenille	" "	28 00
	Velveted	" "	40 00
	Plain or printed—		
	Chenille	" "	28 00
	Velveted	" "	40 00
	Other... ..	" "	50 00

*(To be continued.)***MEXICO.**

With reference to the notices in the issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd January (page 228) and the 26th February (page 546) respecting the duty-free admission of maize into Mexico, through certain ports, up to the 30th June, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that Decrees have recently been published in the Mexican "Diario Oficial" extending, until the 31st December next, the period during which maize may be imported free of duty through the ports of Progreso, Campeachy, Isla del Carmen, La Ascension, Chetumal, and Frontera.

(C. 5,594.)

GUATEMALA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Guatemalan Government, dated the 31st May, and published in the "Diario Oficial" for the 11th June, which suspends, for a period of six months, the collection of the duty on rubber exported from Guatemala.

[Note.—The export duty in question was 1½ cents (American gold) on each pound of rubber exported.]

(C. 5,701.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NICARAGUA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the duty on common and refined sugar imported into Nicaragua through ports on the Pacific Coast and through San Juan del Norte (Greytown) on the Atlantic Coast has been reduced from 0.04 peso to 0.03 peso per kilogramme.

[*Note.*—The duty is payable in the gold monetary unit of the Republic (the córdoba, equivalent to one United States dollar) at 60 per cent. of the rate applicable, *i.e.*, the peso of the Tariff may be taken as the equivalent of 60 cents United States money.]

(C. 5,587.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

With reference to the notice at page 467 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st May regarding the regulations for Argentine internal revenue duties on alcoholic beverages, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Decree, dated the 3rd June, which provides as follows:—

Alcoholic Beverages imported in Small Quantities for Private Consumption or for Use as Samples. *Article 1.*—It is hereby declared that the certificate of chemical analysis is not required for the clearance (through the Customs) of alcoholic beverages which are imported as samples or for private consumption if the total amount of the shipment does not exceed 50 litres in cask or, if in bottles, three ordinary cases, provided that the importer pays the internal revenue duty at the highest rate applicable to similar products imported for private consumption.

Article 2.—The Inland Revenue Administration, in the case of samples, shall act in accordance with the provisions of Article 52 of the Decree containing the Regulations of Law No. 9470.* If the alcoholic beverage is to be cleared "for private consumption," this fact shall be stated on the corresponding control documents.

(C. 5,635.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Argentine Court of Customs Appraisers (*Tribunal de Vistas*) has decided that "vacuum salt" (which is prepared in a vacuum plant from brine and is shipped in the state in which it comes from the vacuum plant), imported into the Argentine Republic in bulk or in sackcloth bags, is to be assessed for duty as coarse salt (*sal gruesa*), under No. 232 of the Valuation Tariff, and not as "fine" salt under Tariff No. 233.

[*Note.*—Under No. 232 of the Argentine Valuation Tariff, a valuation of 50 centavos per hectolitre is assigned to coarse salt, with a specific duty of 20 centavos per hectolitre. An additional duty of 2 per cent. on the official valuation is imposed on all imported goods which are subject to a duty of 10 per cent. on the official valuation or more; so that the total Customs duty leviable on coarse salt is 21 centavos per hectolitre (3½d. per bushel).]

(C. 4,719.)

* The provisions of the Regulations as to samples of alcoholic beverages are given at page 467 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 21st May.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Moscow (Mr. C. Clive Bayley) reports that the construction of an underground railway in Moscow has been mooted for several years and various foreign syndicates have endeavoured to obtain the concession (see p. 491 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th February last). The terms demanded by the Municipality have, however, been so onerous as to render any such undertaking a commercial impossibility. At present the question is being considered whether the sanction to construct the railway cannot be obtained from the Imperial Authorities at St. Petersburg without reference to the Moscow Town Council.

**Proposed
Underground
Railway for
Moscow.**

(C. 5,505.)

The Consul-General also states that there is a project for a railway from Saratov to Alexandrovsk, on the Dnieper, and thence to either Skadofsk or Xorli, where there are excellent anchorages. This line would also have connections with Taganrog and Mariupol and is expected to carry most of the grain traffic from the East.

**Proposed Railway
from Saratov to
Alexandrovsk.**

(C. 5,505.)

GERMANY.

With reference to notices which have appeared in the press relative to the opening of the new Hohenzollern Canal between Berlin and Stettin, H.M. Consul at Stettin (Mr. R. Bernal) reports that some misunderstanding has been caused owing to the use of the expression "for big ships."

**The New Berlin-
Stettin Canal.**

Mr. Bernal points out that the canal is available for lighters in tow carrying up to 600 tons and drawing a maximum of 5 ft. 8½ in., or for stern wheel or screw steam lighters carrying 300 tons and drawing 4 ft. 11 in. No sea-going steamers, unless some are built specially for the purpose, will make use of the canal.

Steam lighters leave Stettin daily for Berlin, but they have no passenger accommodation, nor are there any passenger steamers running on the canal.

(C.I.B. 15,439.)

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE).

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Vice-Consul at Mozambique (Mr. M. Keating) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The survey for the railway to Nyasaland from a point on the mainland, a few miles from Mozambique, has been completed. About 200 tons of material arrived recently for the preliminary work, which is already fairly well advanced, and in a very short time sufficient material to complete the first 18 kiloms. is expected. The engineer in charge of the construction expected to have this 18 kiloms. finished by June. He has been authorised to spend 186 contos of

**Progress of
the Railway to
Nyasaland.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***ARGENTINE REPUBLIC**—*continued.*

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of an Argentine Decree laying down regulations concerning the clearance through the Customs of articles imported into the Argentine Republic through the parcel post. The following is a translation of these regulations, which took effect on the 1st July:—

**Regulations
respecting the
Customs
Clearance of
Postal Parcels.**

Article 1.—Goods imported for commercial purposes by parcel post shall be subject to all the requirements and dues which the legislation in force imposes in respect of the general clearance of merchandise.

Consequently, the necessary *póliza* (declaration) shall be handed in within eight days of the delivery by the Post Office of the notice of the arrival of the parcel. The goods must be withdrawn within the thirty days fixed by Article 5 of Law No. 8878 (of the 5th March, 1912).

Non-compliance with these requirements will be punishable with the fines of 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. provided for by Article 929 of the Customs Regulations and Article 29 of Law No. 4933 (*i.e.* the Customs Tariff Law).

Single warehouse dues only shall be charged, the double dues provided for by the final portion of Article 5 of Law No. 8878 not being leviable in these cases.

Article 2.—For the purpose of the infliction of the fine of 2 per cent., the period of eight days shall count from the date of the delivery of the notice to the receiver. The said period shall be extended two days for every twenty-four hours or fraction of twenty-four hours which the Post Office takes to effect the delivery of the notice, when the receiver lives outside the locality in which the Custom house receiving the postal parcels is situated.

Article 3.—For the purposes of the foregoing Article, the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs shall take the necessary steps in order that the date of delivery is placed on the notice sent to receivers of postal parcels, as well as that of the despatch of the notice in cases in which the receiver resides outside the locality where the Central Office is situated.

Article 4.—Where there can be no doubt as to the postal parcels being such as are defined by Article 202 of the Customs Regulations, such parcels will not pay statistical dues, nor will the fine of 2 per cent. be levied on them, but the provisions of Article 29 of Law No. 4933 will be applied if they are not withdrawn within the thirty days calculated in the manner laid down in Article 2.

[*Note.*—Article 202 of the Customs Regulations reads:—“Only small packets, arriving for persons resident in the country and containing things which, on account of their quantity, show that they are intended for the private use of the persons to whom they are addressed, shall be considered as parcels [*encomiendas*].”]

Article 5.—Warehouse and portorage dues for this class of parcels shall be paid only on the basis of value, and as assigned by the Appraiser on the corresponding *póliza*, the minimum basis as fixed by Law No. 8878 being waived.

(5,697.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. FEDERATED MALAY STATES.

According to telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the output of tin in the Federated Malay States during the first half of 1914 amounted to 24,902 tons, as compared with 23,884 tons and 23,189 tons in the corresponding periods of 1913 and 1912 respectively.

**Tin Output in
Jan.-June, 1914.**

GERMANY.

The following figures, taken from the "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 6th July, show the sales of the German Rolled Wire Union during the first six months of 1914, the figures for the corresponding period of 1913 being given for purposes of comparison:—

Period.	For Home Use.	For Abroad.	Total Sales.
	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.	Metric Tons.
January-June, 1914	74,000	17,500	121,500
" .. 1913	72,660	17,032	119,692
	Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.		(X. 5,048.)

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Buenos Aires reports that the acting-President of the Republic, in the Message which he read at the opening of Congress on 27th May, stated that the Directorate of Mines had fully established the importance of the oil-fields at Comodoro Rivadavia and the existence of a valuable zone of tin in the Province of Cordoba.

The Government is considering the best method of exploiting the Comodoro Rivadavia oil-field (see p. 215 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd April last and pp. 577-8 of the issue of 11th December, 1913). The conveyance of the oil to Buenos Aires is hindered by the absence of a port at Comodoro Rivadavia, but the mole now being built there is nearly completed. A tank steamer has been ordered and will shortly be ready.

The Government is now studying the best means of giving an impulse to the development of borax mines in the north of Argentina.

(C. 5,519.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES. UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin) of 7th July contains a report on the silk-cloth industry of the United States during 1913, from which it appears that the industry developed considerably last year, particularly as regards the quality and the style of goods. American designing,

**Silk-cloth
Industry in 1913.**

Shipping and Transport.

PORTUGAL (MOZAMBIQUE)—*continued.*

reis (about £37,000) to start with; further sums will be voted later by the Portuguese Government, who decided in 1912 to proceed departmentally with the drawing up of plans for the railway in question, and also for its subsequent construction and working. (See "Board of Trade Journal" of 8th May, 1913, p. 289.)

The approximate length of the line will be about 342 miles, of which 280 miles will be in the Mozambique district, and 62 miles in Portuguese Nyasaland. At the frontier it will be connected to the Shiré Highlands Railway for Lake Nyasa. The route selected is a good one from an economical point of view, the estimated cost per kilom. being about £2,200. Several bridges will have to be built—one of 100 metres over the River Monapo, one of 100 metres over the Lurio, one of 80 metres across the Malema, and a few others of 40 metres and under.

A Berlin firm secured the contract for the first section of 20 kiloms., their tender being considerably lower than any other. Tenders for the remaining sections will be invited from time to time in the "Boletim Official," of Lourenço Marques.

The chief engineer thinks the line will be thrown open to traffic in five years' time, when, it should revolutionise the trade of the district and make Mozambique an important shipping centre. At present all the transport from the interior to the coast is done by native carriers, which naturally makes the cost of transport almost prohibitive, more especially as the absence of roads is a noticeable feature of the district.

1,000 metres = 1 kilom. = .621 mile.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).

H.M. Legation at Panamá reports that the Panamá Canal has begun to be put to commercial use and cargo is now being carried from Panamá to Colon in barges. They are towed by tugs and have passed through the locks and navigated the Canal without a hitch. The first tug passed through on 19th May and has been followed by several others.

The present service has been instituted primarily to relieve the congestion on the Panamá Railway due to the lack of sufficient wagons to cope with the increased traffic now going across the Isthmus.

The Panama Railway Company is charging its ordinary railway rates for this barge service, as it is considered to be only an adjunct to the railway. The Railway makes its own arrangements with the Canal Authorities. The barge service will probably be continued as long as the shortage of railway wagons lasts, or until the Canal is opened to the passage of ocean-going vessels. (C. 5,639; R. 7,901.)

*Yarns and Textiles.***UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**—*continued.*

printing, dyeing and finishing (improvement in all of which is essential to the further development of the silk cloth industry) have improved greatly, though sufficient care is [not being put into the producing of the goods.

The beginning of 1913 was a period of much uncertainty and despondency for the silk-weaving industry. The position, however, improved and towards the end of the year buying activity was good and the demand brisk.

Prospects for future trade in silk stuffs of all kinds seem to be favourable, as the dancing craze shows no signs of abating and as silk dresses are still being preferred for the modern dances. Manufacturers have been well repaid for their enterprise in introducing new and high-priced novelties.

The number of new looms for weaving silk cloth which were put up in the United States in 1913 was 3,480. The value of silk-piece goods imported during the year was 9,843,637 dollars as against 6,814,453 dollars during the previous year.

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

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 11th July, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.						
Wheat	...	...	...	...	34s.	2d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	24s.	9d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	20s.	0d.

For further particulars see p. 206.

A statement is published on p. 207 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 11th July, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 9th July, 1914, was 41,571 (including 496 bales British West African, and 5 bales British East African), and the number imported during the twenty-eight weeks ended 9th July was 2,599,645 (including 6,042 bales British West Indian, 9,074 bales British West African, 17,094 bales British East African, and 2,195 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 9th July was 6,337, and during the twenty-eight weeks, 257,386.

For further details see p. 206.

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***SOUTH AUSTRALIA.**

The "Bulletin" of 4th June of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide states that the final results of the South Australian 1913-14 crops of cereals, hay and fodder have now been issued. The year 1913 was an exceptionally dry one, and although the crops presented a fairly favourable appearance at the end of November, the hot winds experienced early in December resulted in a considerable decrease in the anticipated yield. The acreage under wheat for grain was 2,267,851 acres, and the yield was 16,936,988 bushels, or an average of 7.47 bushels per acre. The cut of hay yielded a tonnage of 571,616, an average of just 1 ton per acre. In view of the markedly unfavourable season in the agricultural areas generally, and the fact that the crops in some places outside the recognised wheat areas were an absolute failure, the returns must be regarded as satisfactory, and afford further evidence of the high place attained by South Australian farmers in the practice of agriculture. It should be noted that the wheat crop has averaged 21,652,903 bushels, or 10.27 bushels per acre for each of the last five seasons, the Lower North Division alone having averaged in the same period 7,765,053 bushels, or 13.42 bushels per acre.

A feature of interest disclosed by the statistics is the increasing area devoted to the production of barley. Of this cereal the yield was 1,332,714 bushels, which is 13,980 bushels in excess of the previous best yield in 1912-13. The South-Eastern Division produced 405,991 bushels, averaging 22.25 bushels per acre.

The total acreage under all kinds of cereals for grain, hay, and fodder, or grazing, was 3,104,366 acres, an increase of 102,643 acres. The acreages under wheat and barley showed an increase respectively of 120,072 acres and 22,170 acres. The area under oats decreased to the extent of 42,802 acres.

FRANCE.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The crushing of groundnuts, decorticated and in shell, continues to increase steadily, and forms the largest and most important branch of the oil-crushing industry in Marseilles.

**Groundnut
Crushing
Industry.**

The imports into Marseilles during 1913 amounted to 241,882 tons of decorticated kernels and 138,985 tons of groundnuts in shell, as compared with 239,195 tons and 120,100 tons respectively in 1912. Nearly the whole of these imports are crushed by local mills and the oils sold for edible purposes and for the soap industry.

A large portion of imports from the Madras and Coromandel coast, which in previous years all went to the soap kettle, is now being made suitable for edible purposes. This now forms a special and important trade in Marseilles.

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

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports, under date 7th July, that the bright prospects once entertained by wine growers in the Bordeaux district have been seriously impaired owing to the long period of flowering under unfavourable conditions, which gave opportunities for increased ravages by the larva of the endemis and cochylis. These pests have been more numerous than in 1913, and in parts of the Médoc district have caused the destruction of three-quarters or even four-fifths of the grapes. The white wine districts on the Garonne have suffered less severely from these pests. If the vines continue to be retarded by adverse conditions further generations of these pests will have time to produce disastrous results before the vintage.

Fortunately, with the exception of occasional mildew the signs of other diseases are of little importance. (C.I.B. 16,488.)

SPAIN.

With reference to the notice on pp. 594-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 11th December, 1913, relative to a proposed International Congress of Rice Cultivation at Valencia from 16th to 24th May, the British Delegate to the Congress reports that amongst the papers read was one on fertilisers, and another on the implements used in rice cultivation. The section of the Congress dealing with the world commerce in rice adopted resolutions proposing, *inter alia*, to organise an active propaganda regarding the uses of rice by distributing pamphlets, samples and recipes, and also to arrange concerted action by means of Consuls, Chambers of Commerce, &c., so as to obtain an international convention to prevent the unauthorised use of names and marks and to ensure a correct statement of the source of origin.

The British delegate remarks that the most casual observer could not fail to be struck by the extraordinary fertility of the soil around Valencia, and the wonderful results achieved by the irrigation works, a legacy from the Moors. These results have been obtained by the aid of comparatively small rivers, which leads to the assumption that the river Guadalquivir offers immense possibilities for irrigation works in the Province of Seville. The yield of rice per acre in Valencia is said to be about four times as great as in India. (C. 5,504.)

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports, under date 17th June, that the 1912 crop of loofah was too large for the requirements of the market, so that only a small crop was planted in 1913. As the prices obtained by farmers for this latter crop were fairly satisfactory and compared favourably with the results derived by farmers from other crops, except tobacco, it is possible

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

that there may have been a greater area planted with loofah this year.

It is still very early to forecast as to the coming crop, and although weather conditions have up to the present been normal, unfavourable weather during the next month or two may make a great deal of difference.

H.M. Commercial Attaché understands that the stock remaining on hand from former crops (chiefly that of 1912) is mostly of very poor quality. It is thought that prices at the opening of the season will be slightly lower than last year. (C.I.B. 16,045.)

MISCELLANEOUS. UNITED KINGDOM.

The following statement shows the quantity and value of fish landed on the English and Welsh, Scottish, and Irish coasts during the month and six months ended June, 1914, as compared with the corresponding periods of the year 1913:—

	Month of June.				Six Months ended June.			
	1913.		1914		1913.		1914.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
England and Wales—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	948,629	658,800	1,052,040	686,847	4,707,335	3,962,189	5,050,973	4,075,316
Shell fish	—	26,136	—	24,582	—	154,846	—	158,141
Total value ...	—	684,936	—	711,429	—	4,117,035	—	4,233,457
Scotland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	1,227,726	573,381	1,927,318	624,302	3,582,591	1,620,074	4,501,913	1,696,004
Shell fish	—	6,759	—	6,074	—	36,006	—	37,653
Total value ...	—	580,140	—	630,376	—	1,656,080	—	1,733,657
Ireland—								
Fish, excluding shell								
fish	59,486	21,632	56,680	23,855	324,755	145,008	320,752	123,939
Shell fish	—	3,362	—	4,424	—	8,140	—	8,687
Total value ...	—	24,994	—	28,279	—	153,148	—	132,626

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

According to a report in the "Board of Trade Labour Gazette" for July,* employment in June showed some decline on the previous month, but was still good generally. The pig-iron and iron and steel trades remained almost stationery, but employment in the engineering and shipbuilding trades slightly declined. In the tinplate trade there

* For list of principal contents see p. 201.

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

was a decrease in the number of mills working. The coal-mining, furnishing, boot and shoe, and glass trades were not so well employed as in May, and there was some faltering-off in the textile industries, especially in the case of woollen and lace manufacture. The building trades showed little change.

Compared with the high level of a year ago, there was, on the whole, a decline, which was especially noticeable in the pig-iron, iron and steel, engineering, shipbuilding, woollen and lace trades. There was, however, some improvement in the printing, boot and shoe, and brick trades, and a considerable increase in the number of tin-plate mills working.

A statement showing the number of receiving orders and of administration orders under Sec. 125 (Deceased Debtors' Estates) of the Act of 1883 gazetted in England and Wales during the month and six months ended June, 1914, will be found on p. 208.

**Bankruptcy
Statistics.****JAMAICA.**

The Colonial Secretary at Kingston, Jamaica, (the Board of Trade Correspondent for the Colony) reports that the imports of pickled herrings into Jamaica in 1913 amounted to 42,862 barrels, of a landed value of 20s. per barrel, the countries whence imported being the United States, 2,236 barrels, Canada, 38,683 barrels and Newfoundland, 1,943 barrels. During the same year 84,115 lbs. of smoked or dried herrings were imported, and valued for official purposes at 2d. a lb. They are imported in 3 lb. and 4 lb. boxes and in 1913 were supplied by the United Kingdom 952 lbs., the United States 256 lbs., and Canada 82,907 lbs.

Preserved fish was imported during 1913 to the value of £19,400, of which two-thirds is estimated to consist of herrings, a small quantity being in sauce. The usual method of putting up preserved fish is in 1 lb. tins, packed in cases of 6 dozen, and all fish is usually bought f.o.b. at port of shipment. (C.I.B. 15,724.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. J. F. Roberts, C.M.G.), reports that, according to the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 17th/30th June, the output of salt from the district of Bakhmut in the Province of Ekaterinoslav amounted to 39,000,000 pounds in 1913, an increase of about 3,000,000 pounds over 1912. Of this quantity it is stated that 30,000,000 pounds were obtained by mining the rock salt, and the rest from brine pumped up into pans and evaporated. Nearly all the salt produced in this district is consumed in the country. (C. 5,754.)

1,000 pounds = 16 tons (about).

*Miscellaneous.***FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice on p. 128 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" and to previous notices relative to the trouble in the French sardine industry, H.M. Consul at Brest (Mr. A. J. Ogston) reports that the situation at Concarneau remains much the same. Fourteen factories are closed and fourteen are working, the latter being quite sufficient to absorb the catches, which are decreasing every day. The opening of the tunny season will, however, tend to complicate matters; some tunny fishers have already come in with good hauls, one boat having 750 and another 850 tunny, which were sold at prices varying from 80 francs to 98 francs (£3 4s. to £3 18s.) a dozen.

The fishermen have held several meetings in which they have affirmed their resolution not to yield, and they are fortifying themselves for the struggle by endeavouring to found an assistance fund for the women who are unemployed through the closing of the works, and by forbidding the tunny fishers of Sables d'Olonne and Ile d'Eu to enter the port.

On 8th July the Prefect of Finistère went to Concarneau to try to arrange a course of action acceptable to both sides, but his mission was entirely unsuccessful. The dispute has quite passed out of the hands of the fishermen, who are now under the control of the "Confédération Générale des Travailleurs." (C.I.B. 16,374.)

ITALY.

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Bari (Mr. E. Berner) on the trade of that district in 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

The work in connection with the construction of the Apulian Aqueduct is progressing in a satisfactory manner, and in all probability the Provinces of Bari and Foggia will obtain the water by the end of 1914, and the Province of Lecce about a year later (see p. 518 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th August, 1912). In accordance with the Government contract the whole work must be completed by 6th August, 1916. The main channel carrying the water from the springs of the River Sele to Apulia—that is, all the way from the Tyrrhenian to the Adriatic side of the Italian peninsula—is now almost completed. It has a length of 132 miles, and undoubtedly represents the most difficult part of the work, so that the successful execution of the project can now be considered as practically assured. No less than 75 sloping tunnels, some as much as 10 miles long, were necessary for crossing the Appenines and Murge mountains, and enormous siphons, or large tubular bridges up to 200 feet high, had to be constructed across the valleys. From the main channel the water will be carried in minor conduits to 128 large reservoirs situated in the vicinity of the principal towns and communities. The total length of these conduits will be about 1,000 miles, and another 450

*Miscellaneous.***ITALY**—*continued.*

miles of pipe line will have to be laid in the interior of the towns, making in all 1,550 to 1,600 miles for the whole aqueduct, including the main channel. The main channel is built in stone with cement plaster, its shape is oval, average height $8\frac{1}{2}$ feet, width $7\frac{1}{2}$ feet, gradient from 0.40 to 0.25 per 1,000. The minor conduits (with diameters varying from 40 to 5 inches) are of cement or cast iron tubes; cast iron pipes will also be used for the town conduits. A contract for 45,000 tons of cast iron pipes for shipment to Bari, Barletta, Brindisi and Taranto has been placed recently with an American firm.

The quantity of water to be supplied by the company varies from a maximum of 20 gallons per day to inhabitants in the large centres, to a minimum of 10 gallons per day in boroughs of less than 10,000 inhabitants. In all inhabited places small public fountains with a daily water consumption of at least 5,500 gallons must be set up in the proportion of one fountain for every 2,500 inhabitants. For private persons the price of the water has been fixed at from 1s. 4d. per 1,000 gallons in the large centres to 9d. per 1,000 gallons in the minor communities, and for industrial purposes from 10d. to $3\frac{1}{2}$ d. per 1,000 gallons, according to the importance of daily requirements. The quantity of water not required by the inhabited places may be sold for irrigation and agricultural purposes at the rate of 5d. per 1,000 gallons.

MOROCCO.

The Board of Trade are informed, on reliable authority, that it is contemplated opening a branch of the "Banque Algero-Tunisienne" at Fez, the principal object being (so it is stated) to familiarise the inhabitants of the district with the use of the notes of the Bank of France and the Bank of Algeria, with which the Algero-Tunisienne Bank is connected. (C. 5,473)

SIAM.

With reference to the notice on pp. 676-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th June relative to the new Trade Marks Law in Siam, the Acting British Consul-General at Bangkok (Mr. J. Crosby) has now forwarded a copy of a handbook, issued by the Siamese Ministry of Agriculture, containing an English translation of the Law and the scale of fees chargeable for registration and other services under the Act.

The handbook may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 15,694.)

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.*

TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the July issue:—The Labour Market in June; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; National Health Insurance: Report of Second Year's Working; National Old Age and Disablement Insurance in Holland; Social Insurance in Germany in 1912.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,306. Trade of Chinde (Portuguese East Africa) in 1913.
Price 2½d.

Railway development. Map.

No. 5,309. Trade of Kiukiang (China) in 1913. Price 2d.

Tea trade. Shipping.

Railway construction. Map.

* Copies of Government publications may be purchased, either directly or through any bookseller, from Wyman & Sons, Ltd., 29, Bream's Buildings, Fetter Lane London, E.C.; and 54, St. Mary Street, Cardiff; or H.M. Stationery Office (Scottish Branch), 23, Forth Street, Edinburgh; or E. Ponsonby, Ltd., 116, Grafton Street, Dublin; or from the Agencies in the British Colonies and Dependencies, the United States of America, the Continent of Europe and Abroad of T. Fisher Unwin, London, W.C.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,312. Trade of Réunion in 1913. Price 1d.**

Sugar, vanilla, tapioca, &c. Shipping.
exports.

No. 5,315. Trade of Rotterdam, &c. in 1913. Price 6½d.

Labour conditions.	Drainage of the Zuyder Zee.
Coal trade.	Reports from Amsterdam,
Dutch mercantile marine.	Groningen, The Hague, Flush-
Port facilities.	ing, Friesland, &c.
Steamship communication.	Map.

No. 5,316. Trade of Consular District of Philadelphia in 1913. Price 2½d.

Tobacco production.	Coal, iron and steel production.
Livestock.	Harbour improvements.
New Cold Storage law.	Reports from Pittsburg, Cleve-
Steamship communication.	land, and Cincinnati.

No. 5,318. Trade of Consular District of Portland (Oregon) in 1913. Price 4d.

Lumber industry.	Trade of Alaska.
Fish trade.	Reports from Seattle, Tacoma,
Fruit industry.	Grays Harbour, Astoria, and
Agriculture and livestock.	Port Townsend.
Wool production.	Map.

No. 5,319. Trade of Consular District of Bordeaux in 1913. Price 4d.

Coal trade.	Reports from Bayonne, La
Wine, plum, and prune in-	Rochelle, Tonnyay - Charente,
dustries.	Limoges and Pauillac.
Resin and turpentine trade.	Map.
Port improvements.	

No. 5,320. Trade of Bulgaria in 1912 and 1913. Price 1½d.

Financial and economic situa-	Resources of New Territories.
tion.	Railways and ports.

No. 5,321. Trade, &c. of San Thomé and Principe in 1913. Price ½d.

Coffee and cocoa exports.	Public works.
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No. 5,322. Trade of Iquitos (Peru) in 1913. Price 1½d.

Rubber industry.	Native produce and manu-
Exports of ivory nuts.	factures.
Banking.	Communications.

No. 5,324. Trade of Consular District of Lyons in 1913. Price 4½d.

Silk and ribbon industries.	Industries of St. Etienne, St.
Vine and fruit growing.	Chamond, Roanne, and St.
Inland navigation.	Claude.
Railway developments.	Report from Grenoble.
	Map.

Government Publications.

- No. 5,325. Trade of the Netherlands East Indies in 1913. Price 3½d.**
 Agriculture. Reports on East Coast of
 Mining. Sumatra and Macassar.
 Map.
- No. 5,326. Trade of Roumania in 1913. Price 3½d.**
 Petroleum industry. Reports from Braila, Con-
 Flour milling. stantza, Sulina, and Bucharest.
 The new Territory. Map.
- No. 5,327. Trade of Spanish Possessions in the Gulf of Guinea in 1911-13. Price 1d.**
 Cocoa cultivation. Steamship communication.
- No. 5,330. Trade of Sicily in 1913. Price 3½d.**
 Sumach, wine, almond, filbert, Reports from Milazzo, Messina,
 olive, citrous fruit, &c. crops. Catania, Syracuse, &c.
 Sulphur trade. Map.
- No. 5,332. Trade of the Consular District of New York in 1913. Price 3d.**
 Commercial and banking Gold, petroleum and iron ore
 failures. production.
 New Currency Act. Freight rates.
 Wheat and flour trade. New steamship services.
 Automobile industry.
- No. 5,334. Trade of Dairen (Leased Territory of Kwantung) in 1913. Price 3½d.**
 Bean, bean cake, and bean oil Shipping.
 trade. Maps.
- No. 5,336. Finances of the Netherlands in 1913. Price 1d.**
- No. 5,337. Trade of the Consular District of Hakodate (Japan) in 1913. Price 2d.**
 Timber Trade. Agriculture.
 Fisheries. Mining.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.

The following report has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

No. 799. St. Helena, 1913. Price 2d.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Trade of Canada. Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of Canada for the year 1913. by H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada. [Cd. 7,455.] Price 7d.

For extracts from this report see pp. 159-161.

Dominions Royal Commission on the Natural Resources, Trade and Legislation of Certain Portions of His Majesty's Dominions: Third Interim Report. [Cd. 7,505.] Price 9d.

Board of Agriculture for Scotland. Agricultural Statistics, 1913. Vol. II., Part I. Acreage and Live Stock Returns of Scotland, with a summary for the United Kingdom. [Cd. 7,493.] Price 5½d.

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.

Wheat Market in the Netherlands in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 2nd July.

Viticulture in Spain in 1913.
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st July.

Peppermint Industry in Japan.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 20th June.

Rubber Trade in Germany.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 2nd July.

Citrus Fruit Cultivation in Algeria and Tunis.
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 3rd July.

Forests in Burma.
"Rangoon Gazette", 15th June

Crop Prospects in France.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 30th June.

Sandalwood and Oil Trade in India.
Daily Consular Reports (Washington), 18th June.

Olive and Olive Oil Production in Italy in 1913
"Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st July.

Crop Prospects in Roumania.
"Moniteur du Commerce Roumain" (Bucharest), 1st June.

Machinery and Engineering.

Motor Car and Aeroplane Industry in France.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd July

New Vice with Rapid Action.
"Métallurgie" (Paris), 8th July

Cutting Properties of Tool Steel.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 2nd July.

Artesian Well Trouble in Australia
"Indian and Eastern Engineer" (Calcutta), June.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

Graphite Industry in Madagascar in 1913.
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 2nd July.

Sheet Iron Market in Germany
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd July.
 (X. 5,027.)

Gas and Oil Fields of Western Canada.
"Gas Power Age" (Winnipeg), June.

Blast Furnace Practice in America
"Iron Age" (New York), 25th June.

Tin Plate Market in Germany
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,047.)

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

Mineral Industries of the Federated Malay States.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 11th June.

Coke Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 5th July.
 (X. 5,043.)

Coal Market in South Germany.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.
 (X. 5,014.)

Iron Market in Upper Silesia.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,021.)

Mineral Industry in France in 1913.
"Economiste Française" (Paris), 4th July.

Petroleum Production, &c. in France.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd July.

Tube Iron Market in Germany.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,025.)

Mining Industry in Madagascar.
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 13th June.

Heating and Re-Heating Furnaces.
"Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 2nd July.

Steel Works Syndicate in Germany : Operations.
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,032.)

Iron and Steel Industry in Pennsylvania in 1913.
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 30th June.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

Swiss Federal Railways: Working in 1913.
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 4th July.

Shipping at Hamburg during 1st Half of 1914.
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th July.

Railway Proposed from Tangier to Fez.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 7th July.

Railway Electrification in India.
"Indian and Eastern Engineer" (Calcutta), June.

Railway Finances of Canada.
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 26th June.

Inland Navigation in France.
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 4th July.

Railways in German Colonies.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 6th July.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Wool Crop in Australia.
 "Rerie Textile" (Paris), 31st May.
 Linen and Ready-Made Clothing Trade in Panama.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 Textile Market in France.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 (X. 5,004.)
 Silk Spinning in the United States.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd July.
 Cotton Waste Utilisation in Germany.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 7th July.
 Wool Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd July.
 (X. 5,049.)

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

- Germany: Bourse Returns during 1st Half of 1914
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.
 (X. 5,075.)
 Russia: Budget of Kharkov for 1914.
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 28th June.
 Argentina: Trade and Commerce of Northern Provinces.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 19th June.
 Russia: Commerce and Industry in the Caucasus District in 1913.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 20th June.
 Germany: Bank Clearings during 1st Half of 1914.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 6th July.
 (X. 5,007.)
 China: Financial Conditions in Southern Provinces.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd July.
 Spain: Commercial Activities in Barcelona District.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 15th June.
 Germany: Financial Conditions in First Half of 1914.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.
 (X. 5,007.)

Commercial, Financial and Economic—continued.

- Russia: Trade and Commerce, during First Quarter of 1914.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 4th July.
 Russia: Trade of Vladimir Government in 1913.
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 28th June.
 Turkey: Industrial Conditions.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 2nd July.
 Germany: Capital Flotations during First Half of 1914.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 5th July.
 Russia: Industrial Development of Kazan.
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 28th June.
 Morocco: Trade, &c. of Mclilla in 1913.
 "Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 2nd July.
 Belgian Congo: Economic Condition in 1913.
 "Renseignements de l'Office Colonial" (Brussels), June.

Miscellaneous.

- Arms and Ammunition in certain Foreign Countries.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 2nd July.
 Whale Fishing off South American Coast.
 "El Comerciante" (Buenos Aires), June.
 Wall Paper Industry in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 8th July.
 Basket Making in the Philippine Islands.
 "Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 19th June.
 Fishing Industry of Canada.
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 26th June.
 Public Works in India.
 "Indian and Eastern Engineer" (Calcutta), June.
 Leather Market in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 3rd July.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

- British India.**—Report on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for the year ended 30th June, 1914.
Canada:—
 Ontario Department of Agriculture — Bulletin 221, Food Value of Milk and its

- Products. Bulletin 223, Fertilisers in Relation to Soils and Crop Production. Annual Report of Ontario Agricultural and Experimental Farm, 1913.
United States.—United States Geological Survey, 1912: Mineral Resources — Part I. Metals; Part II. Non-metals.

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 28 weeks ended 9th July, 1914 :—

	Week ended 9th July, 1914.	28 Weeks ended 9th July, 1914.	Week ended 9th July, 1914.	28 Weeks ended 9th July, 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	14,662	1,844,628	2,983	103,114
Brazilian	10,064	190,507	112	12,973
East Indian	3,170	132,867	2,910	32,749
Egyptian	9,027	331,327	72	98,912
Miscellaneous	4,618*	100,316†	260	9,638
Total	41,571	2,599,645	6,337	257,386

* Including 496 bales British West African, and 5 bales British East African.

† Including 6,042 bales British West Indian, 9,074 bales British West African, 17,094 bales British East African, and 2,195 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 11th July, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Week ended 11th July, 1914	34 2	24 9	20 0
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	32 6	24 6	21 1
1908	30 7	23 1	18 5
1909	43 3	26 10	21 9
1910	31 1	21 3	17 7
1911	32 3	25 10	19 11
1912	38 3	30 2	24 1
1913	33 4	25 10	19 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 11th July, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 11th July, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	248	1,293
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	198	322
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	165,143	173,979
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	184,308	131,641
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	1,215	3,365
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	22,209	12,322
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	89,952	86,657
Beef	"	807	593
Hams	"	21,665	19,433
Pork	"	6,367	4,736
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,590	1,457
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	27,178	12,087
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	87,174	106,966
Margarine	"	28,797	30,810
Cheese	"	63,977	75,263
Milk, fresh, in cans or drms	"	—	—
" cream	"	308	305
" condensed	"	21,871	18,769
" preserved, other kinds	"	296	120
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	406,443	421,987
Poultry	Value £	5,622	2,045
Game	"	90	22
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	286	3,905
Lard	"	36,169	33,095
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,565,300	2,598,600
Wheat-meal and flour	"	131,200	153,000
Barley	"	191,200	161,400
Oats	"	277,600	300,100
Peas	"	25,889	3,859
Beans	"	3,780	5,300
Maize or Indian corn	"	1,337,100	806,100
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	19,545	8,925
Apricots and peaches	"	5,108	237
Bananas	Bunches	203,773	189,444
Cherries	Owts.	7,423	5,916
Currants	"	22,717	29,939
Gooseberries	"	120	113
Grapes	"	372	267
Lemons	"	20,540	7,570
Oranges	"	19,667	2,143
Pears	"	4,182	571
Plums	"	16,582	4,110
Strawberries	"	4,250	—
Unenumerated	"	10,862	17,722
Hay	Tons	251	1,298
Straw	"	39	48
Moss Litter	"	1,678	1,624
Hops	Owts.	573	282
Locust beans	"	—	4,071
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	114,273	45,064
Potatoes	Owts.	135,322	220,304
Tomatoes	"	47,170	27,973
Unenumerated	Value £	10,102	6,081
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	2,892	4,354
" preserved by canning	"	4,481	2,672

Bankruptcy.—England and Wales.

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

	June.		Six months ended June.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
Total gazetted	No. 262	No. 300	No. 1,777	No. 1,758
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general	3	4	18	20
Auctioneers, estate and house agents	4	5	15	29
Bakers	6	9	48	53
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers	—	1	10	14
Blacksmiths, farriers, etc.	—	2	5	13
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers	2	3	27	36
Builders	11	7	92	61
Butchers and meat salesmen	16	8	71	51
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c.	1	—	16	9
Cabinet makers and upholsterers	4	1	10	16
Carpenters and joiners... ..	1	3	10	14
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers	1	3	24	20
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	2	1	9	6
Clothiers, outfitters, &c.	2	4	13	12
Coal and coke merchants and dealers	8	5	33	33
Colliers, miners, &c.	2	2	12	15
Confectioners and pastry cooks	6	2	26	24
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants	2	4	17	16
Dairymen, cowkeepers, &c.	1	5	14	14
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c.	4	5	34	39
Drapers, haberdashers, &c.	3	14	39	52
Electricians and electrical engineers	1	2	9	6
Engineers and founders	3	1	12	14
Farmers and graziers	15	10	93	83
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c.	4	3	29	29
Furniture dealers and makers	1	5	14	15
Gardeners, florists, nurserymen and market gardeners	1	4	17	15
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c.	4	4	38	42
Grocers	15	13	116	83
Ironmongers	3	2	9	9
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths	3	4	20	16
Merchants, general	2	5	15	22
Milliners, dressmakers, &c.	2	1	13	8
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	2	2	9	10
Provision merchants	2	2	12	7
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c.	10	5	58	61
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers	2	2	14	9
Saddlers and harness makers	2	2	10	8
Stationers	1	2	9	9
Tailors	5	6	36	46
Tobacconists, &c.	6	5	27	17
Travellers, commercial, &c.	6	5	19	23

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

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

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

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

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

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 154.

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.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

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

314. Workmen engaged in fixing anthracite stoves in buildings.

Any representations with reference to the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 31st July, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 4th August, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

