

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXIII.] November 13, 1913.

[No. 885

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at **73, Basinghall Street**, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "**Advantage, Stock, London**;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, **12807 Central**. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 378.

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

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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE. UNITED KINGDOM,

The Postmaster-General announces that he is prepared to consider applications to tender for the construction of the **Imperial Wireless Service**. second three high power wireless stations of the Imperial chain from any wireless company, syndicate or contractors who are able by means of a practical demonstration to satisfy him of the efficiency of their system.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

The demonstration will be required to indicate the capacity of the system for continuous efficient communication by day and night over a distance of not less than 2,000 geographical miles.

Any company, syndicate or contractor wishing to give a demonstration is invited to communicate with the Secretary to the Post Office before 21st November, stating the earliest date on which the demonstration can be given.

**BRITISH INDIA.**

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in London, up to noon on 18th November, for the supply of *fencing materials* ("A" and "B").

Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specification, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of 10s. each, which will not be returned.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 20th November, for the supply of the following:—*Turpentine; fencing wire strand; bellows; disinfecting powder, &c.; steelwork for bridges; spare parts for carriages and wagons; helical and volute springs.*

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Turpentine," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

**CANADA.**

Reports have been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, and the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Quebec, notifying an enquiry for goods, also the formation of companies, which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow:—

Tenders are invited by a Quebec company for the supply of 1,600 ft. of 8 in. and 1,130 ft. of 7 in. light steel piping, 50 lbs. pressure, flange joint. Prices should be quoted for lengths which will be the most economical. *See Note† on next page.* (22,970.)

Two companies have been formed in Quebec Province, each with a capital of 49,000 dols. (about £10,070), to manufacture chairs, furniture, doors and other woodwork. *See Note† on next page.* (23,027a.)

A company has been incorporated in Quebec Province, with a capital of 49,000 dols. (about £10,070), to manufacture and deal in boots and shoes. *See Note† on next page.* (23,027b.)

### Openings for British Trade.

#### CANADA—continued.

*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.

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*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:—* (23,288.)

**Commercial Enquiries.**

#### HOME ENQUIRY.

A London firm desires to be placed in communication with millers of **Manitoba flour**.

#### CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A Nova Scotia lumber company is in the market for  $\frac{1}{8}$  in. **copper wire**, and would like immediate quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers.

A Montreal firm, having branches in other Canadian cities, and already representing large steel and pottery manufacturers, seeks agencies of important United Kingdom firms in **heavy staple goods, constructional materials, metals, chemicals, &c.**

A correspondent who is returning to Canada early in the New Year is desirous of obtaining United Kingdom agencies for **articles saleable to grocers**.

A Montreal firm makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers of **quilting**. (Sample at Canadian Government Office, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W.)

A Toronto firm makes enquiry for names of persons in England able to supply **old English lavender**.

#### FRENCH ENQUIRY.

A long-established British firm at Bordeaux desires to correspond with Canadian exporters of **rare minerals, especially wolfram, molybdenite, &c.**

**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.

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*The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:—* (23,441.)

#### CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A manufacturers' agent in Toronto is desirous of obtaining agencies of United Kingdom firms in **brass and fancy goods, novelties, toys and games, small hardware goods, rubber heels, stationers' sundries, grocery specialities, and druggists' sundries**.

A manufacturers' agent in London, Ontario, seeks a few agencies on behalf of United Kingdom firms for **grocery and confectionery goods**, and reports an opening for a good line of **toilet soaps**.

### Openings for British Trade.

#### CANADA—continued.

A Canadian company producing amber mica upon a large scale is about to embark in export trade and wishes to be placed in communication with United Kingdom importers.

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

#### AUSTRALIA.

The "Commonwealth Gazette" of 13th September notifies that tenders will be received by the Deputy Postmaster-General, Brisbane, up to noon on 17th December,\* for the supply and delivery of insulators (Schedule No. 280).

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

For copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender, application should be made to 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.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Brisbane (Mr. M. Finucan) reports the grant of a loan of £33,540 to enable the Harbour Board of Cairns to carry out various extensions and improvements of the wharves at that port. (23,139.)

**Wharf  
Construction  
Material.**

#### NEW ZEALAND.

With reference to the notice on p. 723 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th June last relative to the application of a syndicate for extensive water rights for irrigation purposes and for generating electric power in Otago Province, the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Dunedin (Mr. W. T. Monkman) reports that these rights have now been secured by the syndicate in question, and that it is intended to instal a powerful electric pumping plant for rendering some 6,000 acres suitable for fruit growing and for dairying purposes.

An address to which communications from United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying pumping and electrical plant might be sent, may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (23,151.)

\* 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.

#### NEW ZEALAND—continued.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that, according to the local press, the Borough Council of Feilding has been authorised to borrow £10,000 for the installation of an electric lighting system.

**Electric Lighting Installation.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner has also forwarded a press announcement to the effect that a proposal has been made to erect a bridge across the mile of water separating Dargaville and Arapohue (Wairoa River), at an estimated cost of £25,000. (23,142.)

**Bridgework.**

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

With reference to the notice on p. 222 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 30th October relative to a call for tenders for the supply and erection of a complete pumping plant required in connection with the irrigation scheme at Glen, Orange Free State, it is notified that H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) has now forwarded a copy of the specification for this tender. The installation is to consist of a producer gas plant, supplying gas to a 156 b.h.p. twin cylinder gas engine. The pump is to be of the centrifugal high lift type, and capable of delivering 2,500 gallons of water per minute against a static head of 68 feet through 2,370 feet of 18-inch steel pipes. All machinery will be landed free of Customs duty, and rail warrants will be issued for its transport from the port of East London. When packed for shipment no single part of the plant is to exceed 10,000 lbs. in weight, as it is difficult to provide transport for heavier pieces.

Sealed tenders, in detail, will be received, up to noon on 7th January, 1914, by the Chairman of the Union Tender Board, P.O. 371, Pretoria. No special form of tender is mentioned. Copies of the plans and specification may be obtained from the Director of Irrigation, P.O. Box 399, Pretoria, on deposit of £2, returnable on receipt of a *bona fide* tender. A copy may be seen by United Kingdom makers of pumping equipment at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (23,397.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply and delivery of six asphalt cauldrons of 10 cwts. capacity each, and spare parts.

**Asphalt Cauldrons.**

Tenders on the proper form, marked "Tender for Contract No. 873," will be received, up to noon on 13th January, by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

Copies of the specification, &c. may be *obtained\** from the Town Engineer's Department, Johannesburg, on deposit of £1 1s., which will be returned on receipt of a *bonâ-fide* tender. A copy may be *seen* by United Kingdom makers of asphalt cauldrons at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (23,406.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C. Tremeer, D.S.O.) reports that tenders are invited by the South African Railways Administration for the supply of (1) 8,600 tons of 60 lb. *steel rails* and 531 tons of *fishplates* for same, and 31,700

tons of 80 lb. *steel rails* and 1,810 tons of *fishplates* for same; and (2) 400 tons of 60 lb. *chairplates* and 5,183 tons of 80 lb. *chairplates*.

Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 16th December, by the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W., from whom copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *obtained*.

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

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

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of steel rails, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (23,399.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Durban (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) reports that tenders for the supply, delivery, and erection of gas-electric plant for that town will be received, up to 11 a. m. on 7th January, 1914, by the Town Clerk, Municipal Buildings, Durban.

Copies of the specification may be *obtained\** at the office of the Borough Electrical Engineer, Municipal Buildings, Durban, on deposit of £1 1s., which will be refunded on receipt of a *bonâ fide* tender. (23,407.)

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa reports that, according to the local press, the Municipality of Prince Albert (Cape Province) has obtained the approval of the ratepayers to raise a loan of £10,000 for the construction of water works, lighting the town by electricity, building a Town Hall and other subsidiary works. (22,241.)

**Water Works and  
Electric Lighting  
Plant: Building  
Material.**

**Building Material; Plant and  
Equipment for Sugar Mill.** See notices on p. 368.

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**NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.**

**Agricultural  
Machinery and  
Implements.** See notice on p. 364.

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**EGYPT.**

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior for the supply of 4,800 kilogs. of washing soap required by the Department of Public Health during the period 1st January to 31st March, 1914. The articles supplied must be in accordance with the sealed pattern kept at the Central Stores, Department of Public Health, Cairo.

**Soap.**

Sealed tenders, on the proper form, and accompanied by samples of at least 2 kilogs., will be received, up to noon on 20th November,\* by the Director of Stores, Department of Public Health, Cairo, from whom copies of the conditions and form of tender may be obtained.\*

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

A copy of the conditions of contract may be seen by United Kingdom soap manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (22,972.)

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office (Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G.) notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of 20,000 flour sacks (Ref. F.S. contracts 1125/12). 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.

Tenders will be received by the Financial Secretary, War Office, Cairo, up to 11 a.m. on 9th December.

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\* 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 Egypt who can be instructed by cable.

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**EGYPT—continued.**

Copies of the specification may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W. A copy may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of flour sacks at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (22,982.)

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" of 27th October notifies that tenders are invited by the Egyptian Ports and Lighthouses Administration for the supply of petroleum and benzine required during the 15 months beginning January, 1914. Sealed tenders, on the proper form, will be received, up to noon on 3rd December,\* by the Director-General, Ports and Lighthouses Administration, Alexandria. Copies of the specification and conditions and form of tender may be obtained\* from the Stores Department, Central Office, Arsenal, Alexandria.

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

The same issue of the "Journal" notifies that tenders are invited for the supply, and erection on abutments already constructed, of 20 foot bridges and 14 road bridges in steel for the Central Gharbia Drainage Projects.

The approximate total weight of these bridges is 113 tons. Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 30th November,\* by the Resident Engineer, Central Gharbia Drainage Projects, 3, Shari Soliman Pasha, Cairo, at whose office the specifications and drawings may be consulted.

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**RUSSIA.**

**Railway Material.** See notice on p. 358.

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**RUSSIA (POLAND).**

H.M. Consul at Warsaw (Mr. H. M. Grove) reports that the following sums have been assigned for railway improvements in the Warsaw district:—£113,518 for the construction of a double line between Przysieka and Tunel (Vistula Railway); £66,930 for the reconstruction of the railway station at Strzemieszyce (Warsaw-Vienna Railway); £52,539 for the extension of the railway station at Lublin; £23,421 for additional sidings at Ivangorod station; and £11,605 for levelling works between Knyszyna and Monki, a distance of 5 miles. (22,501.)

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\* See note at foot of preceding page.



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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**RUSSIA (FAR EAST).**

With reference to the notice on p. 172 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd October relative to a call for tenders by the Mercantile Ports Department of the Russian Ministry of Commerce for harbour improvements at Vladivostok, H.M. Consul there (Mr. R. M. Hodgson) has forwarded a translation of details which appeared in the local press of the

**Plant and  
Material for  
Harbour Improve-  
ments; Floating  
Dock.**

works to be carried out. The proposed improvements include the construction of a *quay* 2,121 feet long; the building of three *jetties* and a *wharf*; the construction of *timber, coal, and fish depôts*; and the provision of a *floating dock* in three sections, each 70 feet long, with a total lifting power of about 2,500 tons. The plant and equipment to be provided for carrying out these works includes a *floating crane excavator* on the Priestman system; a *travelling crane* with lifting power of 45 tons; a *tank locomotive* and *flat trucks* and three iron *pontoons* for carrying stone blocks; a *steam tug* of 200 i.h.p.; a *steam floating crane* of 45 tons capacity; a *floating steam pile-driver*; and *diving outfits*. The *boring and equipment of a well* are also required.

H.M. Consul adds that it is proposed, if possible, to let the whole contract to a single firm, and that contractors would require to be of Russian nationality or a Russian company. (22,211.)

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**NORWAY.**

With reference to the notice on p. 10 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 2nd October, relative to a call for tenders by the Norwegian Main Railway for the supply of two coal-discharging machines, each capable of discharging at least 50 tons per hour, it is notified by H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) that the time for the receipt of tenders in connection therewith has been extended to 15th December. Sealed tenders,\* marked "Anbud paa Kullosse apparater," should be addressed to "Overbestyrerens Kontor, Norsk Hoved-Jernbane, Jernbanetorvet No. 1," Christiania. See Note† on next page.

**Coal-discharging  
Machinery.**

A copy of the description of the machinery and conditions of delivery (in Norwegian), together with blue prints, may be seen by United Kingdom makers of coal-discharging machinery at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (20,003; 19,804; 23,341.)

H.M. Consul at Christiania reports that tenders\* are invited by the Norwegian State Railway Authorities for the supply of *wood screws* and *split pegs* required for the Drammen district. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa leverance av skruer og splitpinder til Drammens distrikt," will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 24th November, at "Distriktschefens kontor, Statsbanerne," Drammen, whence further particulars may be obtained. See Note† on next page.

**Wood Screws;  
Split Pegs.**

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\* See Note at foot of next page.

*Openings for British Trade.*

**NORWAY**—*continued.*

It is expected that a copy of the conditions of tender, &c. (in Norwegian) will shortly be received, when it may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of wood screws and split pegs at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (23,161.)

H.M. Consul also reports that tenders\* are invited by the Norwegian State Railway Authorities for the supply of

**Clocks.** 7 station platform clocks. Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa leveranse av stationsure," will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 28th November, by "Hovedstyrets (Trafikdirektørens) kontor, Statsbanerne," Christiania, whence copies of the specification and conditions of tender can be *obtained*. See *Note*†.

A copy of the specification and conditions, together with a short description of certain station clocks (all in Norwegian), may be *seen* by clock manufacturers in the United Kingdom, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (23,337.)

*Note*†.—No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential.*

H.M. Consul further reports that tenders are invited by the Corporation of Stavanger for the supply and delivery of 1,000

**Cast-Iron Pipes ;** of Stavanger for the supply and delivery of 1,000 running metres of 6-inch cast-iron socket water pipes and 25 double-flanged 6-inch stop valves.

**Stop Valves.**

Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa rør og ventiler," will be received, up to noon on 21st November, at the "Stadsingeniørkontoret," Stavanger, whence further particulars can be *obtained*. No special form of tender is mentioned.

A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender (in Norwegian) may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of cast-iron pipes and stop valves at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (23,160.)

H.M. Consul at Christiania also reports that, according to the local press, extensive work is in progress at the Glamfjord, near Bodö, for the harnessing of a waterfall capable of developing from 60,000 to 80,000 h.p. The height of the fall is not less than 500 metres (about 1,640 ft.).

The name and address of the managing director of the company carrying out the works may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of hydro-electric plant on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (23,339.)

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**DENMARK.**

H.M. Consul at Copenhagen (Mr. R. Erskine) reports that a firm of motor car dealers in that city wishes to purchase light cars of United Kingdom manufacture for use in Denmark.

**Light Motor Cars.**

The name and address of the firm may be *obtained* by motor car manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to the British Consulate at Copenhagen. (22,895.)

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**BELGIUM.**

H.M. Consul-General at Antwerp (Sir E. C. Hertslet) reports that tenders will be received by the Municipal Authorities of that city, as follows:—

**Motor Fire Pump;  
Motor-Chassis  
and Mechanical  
Swing Ladder;  
Floating Crane.**

Up to 24th November, for the supply of (1) a motor fire pump, (2) a motor-chassis for mounting a mechanical swing ladder, and (3) a mechanical swing ladder, required for the Municipal Fire Department. *Deposits of 1,000 frs. (£40) each for (1) and (2), and of 1,200 frs. (£48) for (3), are required to qualify any tender.*

Up to 5th March, 1914, for the supply of a 100-ton floating crane; *a deposit of 50,000 frs. (£2,000) is required to qualify any tender.*

Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes, by registered post, to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp.

The *cahiers des charges* may be *obtained*, price 50 c. each for (1), (2) and (3), and 2 frs. for the floating crane contract, at the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp. Copies (in French) may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (23,158/9.)

The "Moniteur des Intérêts Matériels" (Brussels) of 5th November announces that tenders will shortly be opened by the Belgian Ministry of War for the supply of clothing and of the necessary equipment for troops.

**Army Clothing and Equipment.**

The probable value of the contract will be from 8,000,000 to 10,000,000 francs (£320,000 to £400,000).

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**FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice on p. 60 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 9th October, relative to a call for tenders for the construction of quays on arches in Nantes harbour, the British Vice-Consul at that place (Mr. A. Trillot) reports that the contract for

**Material for Quay Construction.**

the most important section of the new wharfrage has been awarded to a French firm, whose name and address may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of cement, &c. on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (22,835.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**FRENCH INDO-CHINA.**

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 7th November states that of the loan of 90,000,000 francs contracted by the Indo-Chinese Government on 26th December, 1912, a sum of 596,800 francs has now been allocated for the construction of a wireless telegraph station at Saigon.

25 francs = £1.

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**Wireless Tele-  
graph Material.**

**ITALY.**

The "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 6th November states that the construction of the electric railway from Milan to Genoa will be commenced as soon as the Italian Chamber of Deputies has granted the 150,000,000 lire (£6,000,000) necessary for the accomplishment of this work. The exact route which the line is to take has not yet been decided, as several plans have been proposed whereby the original track of about 94 miles is to be shortened by from 12 to 16 miles.

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**Electric Railway  
Material.**

**TURKEY.**

The "Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople" of 25th October notifies that tenders are invited by the Administration of the Ottoman Public Debt for the supply of 900,000 jute sacks of "Liverpool twill," of which 500,000 are to measure 44 by 26½ ins., and weigh 2½ lbs. each, and 400,000 are to measure 28 by 23 ins. and weigh 1½ lbs. each.

**Jute Sacks.**

Sealed tenders, marked "Offre pour l'adjudication des sacs," and accompanied by a deposit of £T. 2,500 (£2,250), will be received, up to noon on 15th January, 1914, by the "Direction Générale de la Dette Publique Ottomane," Constantinople, whence samples of the sacks may be obtained.

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**MOROCCO.**

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that tenders are invited by the Commission Générale des Adjudications et des Marchés for the construction of shops at the Grand Sokko at Tangier, at an estimated cost of 50,000 frs. (£2,000). Tenders will be received by "Mons. le Président de la Commission Générale des Adjudications et des Marchés, Dar En-Niaba," Tangier, up to 11 a.m. on 29th December.

A deposit of 750 frs. (£30), together with a certificate of competency to execute the contract, must accompany each tender. 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. (22,791.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

The Acting British Consul-General at New York (Mr. J. J. Broderick) reports that he has received enquiries, as follows:—

A New York company makes enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of upholstered leather furniture. *See Note †.* (23,278.)

A firm at New York desires to get into communication with United Kingdom manufacturers of bunting. *See Note †.* (23,279.)

*Note †.*—The names and addresses of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of upholstered leather furniture and bunting, respectively, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, New York.

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA (PANAMA CANAL ZONE).**

H.M. Embassy at New York reports that the Isthmian Canal Commission is prepared to receive offers for various equipment purchased for use on the Panama Canal and Railway during the period of construction, such as rolling stock, excavating machinery, floating equipment (dredges, &c.), and miscellaneous plants and equipment. The equipment in question will be available for sale in the immediate future. The Commission has prepared a catalogue giving descriptions of the different articles for sale; offers or requests for further information should be sent, in triplicate, either to the Purchasing Department, Isthmian Canal Commission, Washington, D.C., or to the Chief Quartermaster, Culebra, Canal Zone.

The catalogue of equipment and a circular giving the conditions of sale may be seen by United Kingdom contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (22,964.)

**HAYTI.**

The British Vice-Consul at Port-au-Prince (Mr. E. D. Watt) reports that the official "Moniteur" of 15th October notifies that tenders for the construction of schools in various towns in the Republic will be received, up to 1st December,\* by the "Département de l'Instruction publique," Port-au-Prince, whence further particulars may be obtained.

The total cost of these schools is estimated at 300,000 dollars (£61,000), and the work is to be completed within two years of signing the contract. (23,323.)

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**PERU.**

H.M. Legation at Lima reports that the Peruvian Minister of Finance has placed before Congress a project for the raising of a foreign loan of £6,600,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest, and with 1 per cent. annual amortisation. The larger portion of this loan will be used to meet various State debts and obligations, but the following amounts will be spent on public works:—

**War Matériel ; also Material for Barracks, Prisons, Schools, Railways, and Workmen's Dwellings, &c.**

Renovation of matériel for Army and Navy, £1,290,685; building of barracks, prisons, and schools, £40,000; to regulate the situation on the Chimbote railway and continue it as far as Kilometre 140, £150,000; Chilete-Magdalena railway, £130,000; Chilca railway, £40,000; Retama - Iscuchaca railway, £40,000; and workmen's dwellings, £25,000: (C. 8,666.)

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**CHILE.**

The following information is extracted from the report by the late Acting British Consul-General at Valparaiso (Mr. G. F. Atlee) on the trade of that district, which will shortly be issued:—

In connection with the improvements which are now being carried out at Valparaiso the Government is considering a dry dock scheme for the port, to replace the two old floating docks of the Valparaiso Dock Company, which have now done duty in the bay for about 40 years.

**Proposed New Dry Dock at Valparaiso: River Dredging Works.**

Several schemes are before the Chilean Government for the further dredging of the Rio Bueno, the Rio Imperial, the river from Corral to Valdivia and the Rio Lebu at the port of that name. The first operation to be taken up seriously will probably be the dredging of the river from the port of Corral to Valdivia, so as to allow ocean-going steamers to run to the latter port, which lies some 12 miles up the river.

The Government is particularly anxious to carry out this scheme, in order to assist the agricultural development and increase the cattle breeding value of the surrounding district, which at present is difficult of access.

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**ECUADOR.**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Quito reports that a Government Bill has been drawn up, to be laid before the present Congress, for the installation of wireless telegraphy at an expenditure of £30,000.

**Wireless Telegraph Material.**

(C. 8,860.)

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*Openings for British Trade.*

**ARGENTINA.**

With reference to the notice on p. 145 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th July, 1912, relative to a call for **Motor Vessels for River Traffic.** tenders by the Argentine Government for the supply of motor vessels for use on the River Bermejo, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that the call was annulled in consequence of the tenders not being satisfactory. It is, however, now notified in the "Boletin Oficial" of 8th October that tenders are invited by the Hydraulic Works Department of the Argentine Ministry of Public Works for the supply of three twin stern-wheel motor vessels for use on the River Bermejo, and also for six twin-screw motor towing launches. Both types of vessel are to be driven by internal combustion engines using crude petroleum.

*Each tender must be accompanied by a certificate of the deposit of a sum equal to 1 per cent. of the value of the offer in the National Bank of Argentina to the order of the "Director-General de Contabilidad del Ministerio de Obras Públicas."*

Sealed tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 5th December,\* by the "Director-General de Obras Hidráulicas, Ministerio de Obras Públicas," Buenos Aires. Copies of the specifications, &c. may be obtained from the "Inspección General de Máquinas y Materiales, Casa do Gobierno," Buenos Aires, gratuitously by those firms who purchased the specifications for the first call for tenders, and by others on payment of 10 dols. paper (about 17s. 6d.).

A copy of the specifications and conditions of tender (in Spanish), together with drawings, may be seen by United Kingdom builders of motor vessels at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (22,963.)

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires also reports the publication, in the "Boletin Oficial" of 7th October, of a Law authorising the expenditure of 1,390,000 pesos currency (about £121,000) for the installation of a water supply system in the town of Mercedes, Province of San Luis. The work is to be commenced immediately and will be carried out by the Directorate General of Sanitation Works of the Nation in accordance with the estimates and plans already drawn up by that Department. (23,034.)

The "Boletin Oficial" of 2nd October states that a decree has been issued by the Ministry of Public Works, authorising the sum of 2,007,967 pesos currency (about £175,700) to be expended on railway construction and on the upkeep of railways from September to the end of this year, and a further sum of 5,000,000 pesos currency (about £437,500) to be spent for a similar purpose between the months of January and October of next year.

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**ARGENTINA**—*continued.*

The "Boletin" of 8th October states that a law has been passed permitting the Executive to spend the sum of **Irrigation Works.** 1,500,000 pesos currency (about £131,200) on the irrigation of the Province of Riachuelo, and on works necessary for the immediate draining of flooded districts. An engineer, Eduardo Huergo, has been appointed to study the situation, and is to report the result of his observations to the "Ministerio de Obras Públicas," and at the same time to propose suitable firms to carry out the work.

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**SIAM.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 191-2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 24th July relative to a call for tenders for the supply of water meters required by the Bangkok Sanitary Department, it is notified that the names of the Continental tenderers, and the prices quoted by them, which have now been received from the Acting British Consul-General at that place (Mr. J. Crosby), may be obtained by United Kingdom makers of water meters on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (23,106.)

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**EXHIBITION.**

**SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 180-1 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 23rd January last relative to a proposed Mining Exhibition in Johannesburg, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that the exhibition attracted a very great deal of attention, and that foreign firms made good use of the opportunity it gave them for introducing their specialities.

**Proposed Mining Exhibition in Johannesburg in 1914.**

The Chemical, Metallurgical and Mining Society of South Africa will hold another exhibition on the same lines in Johannesburg during April, 1914, for two weeks. The exhibition is organised for the purpose of bringing to the notice of those engaged in the mining industry the latest developments in everything likely to be used in that industry. There will be a limited amount of space available for firms wishing to exhibit mining machinery, apparatus, &c. The charge for this space will vary from 5s. to 10s. per square foot, according to position. Admission to the exhibition will be free; it is stated that about 30,000 people visited the two previous exhibitions.

Firms desirous of provisionally engaging space should write as soon as possible to the Secretary, Third Annual Mining Exhibition, South African School of Mines Building, Johannesburg, giving full particulars of the space required, and stating whether they will need power for their exhibit. (22,816.)

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## 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 1912, 1,098 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 146,578 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.

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## PERMANENT INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF NAVIGATION CONGRESSES.

The Thirteenth International Navigation Congress will be held at Stockholm in 1915.

Copies of the programme of the Congress and also copies of the instructions to Reporters in regard to the preparation of Papers and Reports to be presented to the Congress may be obtained free on application to the Assistant Secretary, Railway Department, Board of Trade, 7, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

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SAMPLES OF CONTINENTAL EARTHENWARE, CHINA,  
AND GLASS SOLD IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN MARKET.

**Exhibition at Tunstall.**

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) a collection of samples of cheap Continental earthenware, china and glass, as supplied in bulk to the South African market. These samples, which have been collected and forwarded in order that manufacturers in the United Kingdom may see the class of goods of foreign origin which are successful in South Africa, are now available for inspection at the offices of the North Staffordshire Chamber of Commerce, Piccadilly, Tunstall. These samples will subsequently be placed on exhibition in London and at any other industrial centres to which it may be deemed necessary to send them.

The Board of Trade will be glad to receive applications from the Chambers of Commerce in such centres for the exhibition of these samples, as a whole or in part. (20,302.)

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NOTES ISSUED BY MEXICAN BANKS DECLARED  
LEGAL TENDER.

H.M. Minister at Mexico City has telegraphed to the Foreign Office reporting the publication, on 6th November, of a Decree declaring notes issued by banks of issue throughout the Republic to be legal tender for one year and relieving the banks for that period from the obligation to exchange them. Bullion reserved to guarantee notes shall in all cases be maintained as provided in the bank's concessions.

H.M. Minister adds that the object of this Decree is to prevent the drain of coin from the banks and its exportation abroad in consequence of the price of exchange having fallen below the intrinsic value of the Mexican dollar. (C. 8,889.)

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NEW TRADE MARKS ORDINANCE IN SIERRA LEONE.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, a copy of an "Ordinance relating to Trade Marks" (No. 17 of 1913) regulating the registration of trade marks in the Colony of Sierra Leone. A register of Trade Marks is to be kept at the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court of Sierra Leone, where all applications for the registration of trade marks must be sent. The registration of a trade mark will endure for 14 years, after which it may be renewed.

Clause 58 of the Ordinance provides that any person who has duly registered his trade mark in respect of any goods in the United Kingdom, on giving notice in writing to the Comptroller of Customs at Freetown that goods bearing a mark so nearly resembling his own trade mark as to be calculated to deceive are being imported into Sierra Leone, may cause the goods to be detained by the Comptroller of Customs until the matter has been decided according to law.

The text of the Ordinance may be seen by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 8,602.)

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## COMMERCIAL CONDITIONS IN BULGARIA.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 9th November states that fears were entertained in many quarters that a severe economic crisis would occur in Bulgaria after the war. Fortunately that is not the case, nor is there likely to be any industrial crisis in the near future. In spite of the large number of debts which have inevitably accumulated, especially in the case of the metal, timber and corn trades, payments are tolerably prompt. Indeed, matters are much better than even the most sanguine had anticipated, and bankers are agreeably surprised at the smooth course affairs are taking. The last few weeks have shown that Bulgarian traders on the whole are managing to meet their obligations. Work has been resumed in most branches of industry, and the hope is entertained that within a short time business activity will be completely restored. The corn trade is depressed, not as a result of short supplies for export, for there are large stocks awaiting transshipment, but because of the lack of railway wagons. Another detrimental factor is the prevailing low prices on account of the large harvests in Russia and America. A salutary economic sign for Bulgaria is the fact that during the year of the war some £1,200,000 were deposited in the Banks and Post Office Savings Bank. The Municipalities have, of course, suffered very considerably, and in many cases loans will probably have to be resorted to in order to put matters again on a sound financial footing.

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## FOREIGN TRADE OF THE UNITED KINGDOM IN OCTOBER, 1913.\*

### I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for October, 1913, when compared with those for October, 1912, show an increase in the value of the Imports into the United Kingdom, but decreases in the values of the Exports both of the Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom, and of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.

The value of the Imports in October was £71,732,893, an increase of £710,382, or 1·0 per cent., as compared with October, 1912; whilst the total Exports amounted to £56,178,843, a decrease of £2,199,863. The Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom show a decrease of £1,711,283, or 3·5 per cent., as compared with October, 1912; whilst there is a decrease of £488,580, or 4·9 per cent., in the Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.

### II.—IMPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Imports for October, 1913, as compared with the corresponding month of 1912 and 1911, according to the different categories of merchandise:—

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\* Reference should be made to the article on "Changes in the monthly Trade Accounts for 1913," which appears on pp. 375-379 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th February, for information as to the changes that have been made in these accounts this year.

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in October, 1913.

## Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)—October.

	Month of October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1911.
	1911.	1912.	1913.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	6,802,264	9,723,493	8,504,812	- 1,218,681	+ 1,702,548
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	3,903,341	3,966,052	4,483,948	+ 517,896	+ 580,607
<b>C. Other food and drink—</b>					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	6,952,376	7,263,864	7,216,043	- 47,821	+ 263,667
2. Dutiable ... ..	6,479,890	6,231,274	6,101,090	- 130,184	- 378,800
D. Tobacco ... ..	588,933	818,885	1,055,710	+ 236,825	+ 466,777
<b>Total, Class I. ...</b>	<b>£ 24,726,804</b>	<b>28,003,568</b>	<b>27,361,603</b>	<b>- 641,965</b>	<b>+ 2,634,799</b>
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles</b>					
<b>Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	2,383	5,752	1,703	- 4,049	- 680
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	401,232	556,642	602,787	+ 46,145	+ 201,555
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	829,831	934,203	788,095	- 146,108	- 41,736
D. Wood and timber ... ..	3,235,062	3,840,539	4,149,484	+ 308,945	+ 914,422
E. Cotton ... ..	7,747,728	7,890,188	8,593,865	+ 703,677	+ 846,137
F. Wool ... ..	1,336,263	1,659,907	1,576,785	- 83,122	+ 240,472
G. Other textile materials ... ..	1,125,853	1,788,370	1,925,957	+ 137,587	+ 809,194
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,940,782	2,902,049	4,324,787	+ 1,422,738	+ 1,394,005
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	963,347	1,277,909	1,304,711	+ 26,802	+ 341,364
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	409,276	524,919	500,457	- 24,462	+ 91,181
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,716,319	3,888,881	3,273,653	- 615,228	+ 557,334
<b>Total, Class II. ...</b>	<b>£ 21,708,076</b>	<b>25,269,359</b>	<b>27,042,234</b>	<b>+ 1,772,875</b>	<b>+ 5,334,156</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly</b>					
<b>Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	907,946	1,257,652	1,366,326	+ 108,674	+ 458,380
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	2,245,609	3,328,040	2,960,525	- 367,515	+ 714,916
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	497,661	691,013	683,639	- 7,374	+ 185,978
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ... ..	131,249	139,823	146,858	+ 7,035	+ 15,609
E. Machinery ... ..	430,881	649,994	656,539	+ 6,545	+ 225,658
F. Ships (new) ... ..	77	1,344	2,070	+ 726	+ 1,993
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	209,205	257,290	315,428	+ 58,138	+ 106,223
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	928,639	942,289	1,043,266	+ 100,977	+ 114,627
2. Wool ... ..	772,622	892,501	856,913	- 35,588	+ 84,291
3. Silk ... ..	1,237,349	1,285,824	1,332,833	+ 47,009	+ 95,484
4. Other materials ... ..	582,772	699,472	681,649	- 17,823	+ 98,877
I. Apparel ... ..	525,068	639,552	540,607	- 98,945	+ 15,539
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	940,106	1,126,491	1,219,637	+ 93,146	+ 279,531
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	1,128,371	1,390,852	1,173,785	- 217,067	+ 45,414
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	357,712	370,530	400,879	+ 30,349	+ 43,167
M. Paper ... ..	570,228	665,861	720,121	+ 54,260	+ 149,893
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	482,909	620,376	563,692	- 56,684	+ 80,783
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,115,666	2,488,822	2,385,069	- 103,753	+ 269,403
<b>Total, Class III. ...</b>	<b>£ 14,064,070</b>	<b>17,447,726</b>	<b>17,049,836</b>	<b>- 397,890</b>	<b>+ 2,985,766</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...</b>	<b>205,819</b>	<b>301,858</b>	<b>279,220</b>	<b>- 22,638</b>	<b>+ 73,401</b>
<b>Total value... ..</b>	<b>£ 60,704,769</b>	<b>71,022,511</b>	<b>71,732,893</b>	<b>+ 710,382</b>	<b>+ 11,023,124</b>

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

Comparing the values of the imports last month with those October, 1912, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in October, 1913.

		Increases.						
		£		£				
I.	A.	Wheat meal and flour ... ..	136,393	II. cont.	E.	Cotton, raw ... ..	703,677	
		Barley ... ..	224,822		G.	Hemp, dressed and undressed ... ..	82,503	
		Maize ... ..	701,939			Jute ... ..	80,995	
	B.	Beef, fresh and refrigerated ... ..	194,535			Cotton seed ... ..	56,234	
		Pork, fresh and refrigerated ... ..	76,991			Linseed ... ..	588,481	
		Bacon ... ..	278,969			Fish oils: Train, blubber, and sperm	93,968	
		Hams ... ..	64,761			H.	Coconut oil, unrefined ... ..	56,834
	C1.	Fish, cured or salted	163,173				Petroleum ... ..	325,670
		Pears, raw ... ..	82,461				Turpentine ... ..	128,489
	C2.	Lard ... ..	72,308			I.	Skins and furs, undressed ... ..	122,989
Currants ... ..		97,696		K.	Feathers, ornamental	71,503		
D.	Tea ... ..	260,544	III.	H1.	Cotton manufactures	75,371		
	Tobacco, unmanufactured ... ..	240,324		H3.	Silk manufactures...	63,019		
II.	D.	Wood and timber—						
		Hewn ... ..	50,298					
		Sawn or split... ..	170,512					
		Mahogany ... ..	73,232					

		Decreases.						
		£		£				
I.	A.	Wheat ... ..	1,811,294	II. cont.	I.	Hides, raw, and pieces thereof, wet	72,368	
		Oats ... ..	473,818			K.	Rubber ... ..	588,425
	B.	Mutton, fresh and refrigerated ... ..	86,273		B.		Copper, regulus and precipitate... ..	89,139
		Butter ... ..	189,678				Lead, pig and sheet	100,015
		Cheese ... ..	70,946				Tin, in blocks, ingots, &c. ... ..	286,316
		Eggs ... ..	105,661			III.	H2.	Woollen and worsted manufactures ... ..
	Hops ... ..	97,560			H4.		Linen yarn ... ..	54,865
	C2.	Potatoes ... ..	109,005			I.	Apparel, not waterproofed ... ..	68,081
		Sugar, refined, and sugar candy ... ..	338,784			K.	Leather ... ..	248,524
	II.	F.	Sugar, unrefined ... ..		123,016		O.	Plaiting of straw, &c. ... ..
Silver ore ... ..			83,004					
Sheep or lambs' wool			89,494					
H.	Linseed oil ... ..	72,542						
	Rosin ... ..	51,823						

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
I.	C1.	Coconut oil ... ..	£10,893 ... 460 cwts.
	C2.	Cocoa, raw ... ..	£5,836 ... 44,084 lb.
	C.	Copper ore ... ..	£6,630 ... 1,791 tons.
II.	E.	Cotton, raw ... ..	£703,677 ... 184,601 centals.
	G.	Jute ... ..	£80,995 ... 7,532 tons.
I.	I.	Goat skins ... ..	£3,293 ... 87,940 number.
	E.	Machinery ... ..	£6,545 ... 305 tons.
III.	M.	Paper, printing or writing ... ..	£4,379 ... 10,724 cwts.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	C.	Raisins ... ..	23,368 cwts. ... £45,396
		Milk, condensed, sweetened ... ..	2,624 .. £10,732
		Wine ... ..	43,483 gals. ... £38,861
II.	J.	Wood pulp, mechanical ... ..	3,223 tons ... £3,923
		Phosphate of lime and rock ... ..	4,264 tons ... £3,078
III.	L.	Rubber ... ..	22,983 centals... £588,425
		Glass: Window and German sheet, &c. ... ..	3,532 cwts. ... £3,194

III.—EXPORTS.

The following table shows the value of the Exports of produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom for the month of October, 1913, as compared with the corresponding month of 1912 and 1911, and the increase or decrease in each principal category:—

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in October, 1913.

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

	Month of October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1911.
	1911.	1912.	1913.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 345,106	£ 364,333	£ 298,464	— 65,869	— 46,642
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	108,488	103,167	128,039	+ 24,872	+ 19,551
C. Other food and drink ... ..	2,877,935	2,817,136	2,523,347	— 293,769	— 354,588
D. Tobacco ... ..	227,158	274,607	325,266	+ 50,659	+ 98,108
<b>Total, Class I. ...</b>	<b>£ 3,558,687</b>	<b>£ 3,559,243</b>	<b>£ 3,275,116</b>	<b>— 284,127</b>	<b>— 283,571</b>
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles</b>					
<b>Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	3,389,591	4,522,135	4,953,102	+ 430,967	+ 1,563,511
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	42,893	33,918	32,144	— 1,774	— 10,749
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	10,989	7,812	10,523	+ 2,711	+ 466
D. Wood and timber ... ..	17,149	28,353	31,290	+ 2,937	+ 14,141
E. Cotton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool ... ..	342,850	452,977	476,036	+ 23,059	+ 133,186
G. Other textile materials ... ..	43,695	41,350	48,470	+ 7,120	+ 4,775
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	514,680	437,539	440,512	+ 2,973	+ 74,168
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	148,653	182,036	142,717	— 39,319	— 5,936
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	70,107	95,306	79,644	— 15,662	+ 9,537
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	276,323	301,338	292,479	— 68,859	— 43,844
<b>Total, Class II. ...</b>	<b>£ 4,856,930</b>	<b>£ 6,102,764</b>	<b>£ 6,446,917</b>	<b>+ 344,153</b>	<b>+ 1,589,987</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly</b>					
<b>Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	3,952,614	4,974,686	4,672,588	— 302,098	+ 719,974
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,045,341	1,330,251	1,155,573	— 174,678	+ 110,232
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools), and instruments ... ..	735,748	814,651	730,369	— 84,282	— 5,279
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ... ..	296,016	546,579	356,763	— 189,816	+ 60,747
E. Machinery ... ..	2,908,435	3,445,870	3,271,296	— 174,574	+ 362,861
F. Ships (new) ... ..	373,590	1,240,900	1,002,976	— 237,924	+ 629,396
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	234,567	223,611	202,345	— 21,266	— 32,222
<b>H. Yarns and textile fabrics—</b>					
1. Cotton ... ..	11,801,804	11,633,083	11,374,113	— 258,970	— 427,691
2. Wool ... ..	2,953,991	3,087,733	2,739,879	— 347,854	— 214,112
3. Silk ... ..	262,933	225,659	212,604	— 13,055	— 50,329
4. Other materials ... ..	1,308,501	1,400,134	1,379,844	— 20,290	+ 71,343
I. Apparel ... ..	1,275,346	1,438,970	1,389,714	— 69,256	+ 114,368
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	1,873,528	1,851,059	1,828,969	— 22,090	— 44,559
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	479,692	525,248	558,742	+ 33,494	+ 79,050
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	512,400	557,145	467,729	— 89,416	— 44,671
M. Paper ... ..	369,937	336,276	300,802	— 35,474	— 9,135
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	842,161	920,007	1,082,514	+ 162,507	+ 240,353
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	3,683,875	3,204,758	3,183,613	— 21,145	+ 99,738
<b>Total, Class III. ...</b>	<b>£ 34,250,379</b>	<b>£ 37,776,620</b>	<b>£ 35,910,433</b>	<b>— 1,866,187</b>	<b>+ 1,660,054</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...</b>	<b>£ 880,307</b>	<b>£ 895,355</b>	<b>£ 900,233</b>	<b>+ 94,278</b>	<b>+ 109,926</b>
<b>Total value ... ..</b>	<b>£ 43,546,303</b>	<b>£ 48,333,982</b>	<b>£ 46,622,699</b>	<b>— 1,711,283</b>	<b>+ 3,076,396</b>

## Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.\*—October.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value ... ..	8,673,107	10,044,724	9,556,144	— 488,580	+ 883,037

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

*Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in October, 1913.*

Comparing the values of the exports of the produce and manufactures of the United Kingdom in October, 1913, with those in October, 1912, the chief increases and decreases are as follow:—

		Increases.	£
I.	D.	Tobacco and snuff ... ..	50,659
II.	A.	Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ... ..	430,967
	J.	Manures ... ..	76,221
III.	N.	{ Railway trucks, waggons, &c., not of iron, and parts thereof	144,821
		{ Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof ... ..	69,179
	O.	Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores (except gunpowder) ... ..	102,682
IV.		Parcel post ... ..	73,725
		Decreases.	£
I.	C.	Fish ... ..	183,713
	A.	Iron and steel, and manufactures thereof ... ..	302,098
	B.	Tin, unwrought ... ..	61,086
	C.	Hardware ... ..	69,686
	D.	Electrical goods and apparatus, other than machinery and un-insulated wire ... ..	189,816
	E.	Machinery and parts thereof ... ..	174,574
III.	F.	Ships, new... ..	237,924
	H1.	{ Cotton yarn ... ..	158,687
		{ " thread ... ..	74,053
		Worsted yarn ... ..	60,145
	H2.	{ Woollen tissues ... ..	100,300
		{ Worsted tissues ... ..	138,129
	L.	Chinaware or porcelain, earthenware and pottery ... ..	50,868

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

III.	H4.	{ Jute piece goods ... ..	Increase in value.	£8,201	...	Decrease in quantity.	1,681,600 yds.
		{ Linen piece goods ... ..	£12,141	400,300 yds.			
III.	H3.	{ B. Copper, unwrought and wrought	Increase in quantity.	270 tons	...	Decrease in value.	£14,444
		{ H3. Broad stuffs of silk mixed with other materials ... ..	19,139 yds.	£25,230			

**IV.—TRADE DURING THE TEN MONTHS, JANUARY-OCTOBER.**

The following table shows the value of the Imports of foreign and colonial merchandise during the ten months ended October, 1913, as compared with the corresponding period of 1912 and 1911:—

## Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-October, 1913.

## Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)—Ten months, January-October.

	Ten months, January-October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1911.
	1911.	1912.	1913.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 61,077,632	£ 71,746,563	£ 72,844,880	+ 1,098,317	+ 11,767,248
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	42,528,719	4,849,319	47,379,262	+ 5,529,943	+ 4,850,543
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	59,634,265	63,056,264	65,692,752	+ 2,636,488	+ 6,058,487
2. Dutiable ... ..	45,111,505	47,541,390	44,341,458	- 1,199,932	+ 1,229,953
D. Tobacco ... ..	4,105,847	4,991,185	6,012,455	+ 1,021,270	+ 1,906,608
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 212,457,968	£ 229,184,721	£ 238,270,807	+ 9,086,086	+ 25,812,839
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	18,775	269,089	27,121	- 241,968	+ 8,346
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	4,943,713	5,042,698	6,371,864	+ 1,329,166	+ 1,428,151
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	7,560,002	7,373,242	8,529,692	+ 1,156,450	+ 969,690
D. Wood and timber ... ..	22,115,070	23,985,346	29,274,728	+ 5,289,382	+ 7,159,658
E. Cotton ... ..	51,921,361	53,635,772	47,354,606	- 6,281,166	- 4,566,755
F. Wool ... ..	30,469,176	31,249,875	32,552,503	+ 1,302,628	+ 2,083,327
G. Other textile materials... ..	10,811,942	13,899,481	15,330,760	+ 1,431,279	+ 4,518,818
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums	28,936,459	31,332,089	35,241,843	+ 3,909,754	+ 6,305,384
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	9,236,930	11,272,327	12,801,285	+ 1,528,958	+ 3,564,355
J. Paper making materials ... ..	3,710,436	4,340,405	4,659,652	+ 319,247	+ 949,216
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	28,534,185	32,266,652	33,946,251	+ 1,679,599	+ 5,412,066
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 198,258,049	£ 214,666,976	£ 226,090,305	+ 11,423,329	+ 27,832,256
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	9,109,220	10,489,972	12,558,339	+ 2,068,367	+ 3,449,119
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	22,976,488	25,538,983	27,154,415	+ 1,595,432	+ 4,177,927
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	4,250,050	5,611,606	6,015,626	+ 404,020	+ 1,765,576
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire) ... ..	1,143,892	1,176,199	1,277,781	+ 101,582	+ 133,889
E. Machinery ... ..	4,842,529	5,643,823	6,101,150	+ 455,327	+ 1,258,621
F. Ships (new) ... ..	60,993	26,651	29,101	+ 2,449	- 31,892
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	2,084,493	2,342,347	2,953,010	+ 610,663	+ 868,517
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	9,521,321	9,764,077	10,365,439	+ 601,362	+ 844,118
2. Wool ... ..	8,107,849	8,503,766	9,011,237	+ 507,531	+ 903,388
3. Silk ... ..	11,330,532	12,263,901	12,753,107	+ 489,206	+ 1,422,575
4. Other materials ... ..	6,596,060	7,449,546	7,727,488	+ 277,942	+ 1,131,428
I. Apparel ... ..	4,473,391	5,187,285	5,237,408	+ 50,123	+ 764,017
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	9,349,915	10,235,599	10,721,576	+ 485,977	+ 1,371,661
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	9,953,334	11,949,658	11,343,188	- 606,470	+ 1,389,854
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	3,300,251	3,472,477	3,725,935	+ 253,458	+ 425,684
M. Paper ... ..	5,390,719	5,957,194		+ 454,534	+ 1,021,009
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c.	5,451,938	6,539,361	6,411,728	+ 426,284	+ 1,513,707
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	19,359,062	21,529,249	22,265,121	+ 735,872	+ 2,906,059
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 137,302,037	£ 153,703,635	£ 162,617,294	+ 8,913,659	+ 25,315,257
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>					
	£ 2,042,609	£ 2,386,423	£ 2,539,743	+ 153,320	+ 497,134
Total value ... ..	£ 550,060,663	£ 599,941,755	£ 629,518,149	+ 29,576,394	+ 79,457,486

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

The value of the Exports of home produce, and of foreign and colonial produce, during the ten months ended October, 1913, as compared with the corresponding period of 1912 and 1911, is as shown in the following table:—



Foreign Trade of the United Kingdom in January-October, 1913.

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

	Ten months, January-October.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1911.
	1911.	1912.	1913.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 3,009,664	£ 3,557,469	£ 3,024,649	— 532,820	+ 14,985
B. Meat, including animals for food ... ..	811,269	894,979	1,017,844	+ 123,865	+ 206,575
C. Other food and drink ... ..	17,483,271	20,074,584	18,799,124	— 1,275,460	+ 1,315,853
D. Tobacco ... ..	1,759,273	2,147,536	2,712,978	+ 563,442	+ 953,705
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 23,063,477	£ 26,673,568	£ 25,554,595	— 1,118,973	+ 2,491,118
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ... ..	31,556,256	34,461,901	44,708,995	+ 10,247,094	+ 13,152,739
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ... ..	384,469	335,933	345,545	+ 9,606	— 38,924
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	87,164	92,244	111,163	+ 18,919	+ 23,999
D. Wood and timber ... ..	148,474	269,013	292,125	+ 23,112	+ 143,651
E. Cotton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool ... ..	3,198,514	4,024,428	3,730,642	— 293,786	+ 532,128
G. Other textile materials ... ..	347,316	394,553	361,540	— 33,013	+ 14,244
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ... ..	4,020,774	3,815,401	3,678,598	— 136,443	+ 341,816
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	1,355,671	1,640,838	1,529,522	— 111,316	+ 173,851
J. Paper making materials ... ..	674,127	743,746	779,998	+ 36,252	+ 105,871
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,228,765	2,611,381	2,378,526	— 232,855	+ 149,761
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 44,001,530	£ 48,389,444	£ 57,917,014	+ 9,527,570	+ 13,915,484
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	35,504,215	39,523,957	45,634,880	+ 6,110,923	+ 9,830,665
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	9,070,302	10,014,596	11,128,323	+ 1,113,727	+ 2,058,021
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ... ..	6,024,420	6,745,988	6,665,114	— 80,874	+ 640,694
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire) ... ..	2,286,868	3,745,349	4,121,152	+ 375,803	+ 1,834,284
E. Machinery ... ..	25,444,377	27,502,255	30,760,860	+ 3,258,605	+ 5,316,488
F. Ships (new) ... ..	4,413,072	5,673,942	10,142,785	+ 4,468,843	+ 5,729,713
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	1,642,268	1,677,223	1,674,576	— 2,647	+ 32,308
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	100,304,968	102,148,446	106,805,930	+ 4,657,484	+ 6,500,962
2. Wool ... ..	31,697,523	31,921,771	31,942,961	+ 21,190	+ 245,438
3. Silk ... ..	1,998,964	1,898,143	1,794,809	— 103,336	— 204,155
4. Other materials ... ..	10,890,112	12,069,603	12,301,980	+ 232,377	+ 1,411,868
I. Apparel ... ..	11,509,838	13,204,782	13,930,110	+ 725,328	+ 2,420,272
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours... ..	16,730,719	17,515,179	18,586,938	+ 1,063,759	+ 1,850,219
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	4,026,977	4,315,914	4,654,629	+ 338,715	+ 627,652
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	3,856,523	4,064,481	4,384,068	+ 319,587	+ 527,545
M. Paper ... ..	2,738,002	2,929,512	3,099,250	+ 169,738	+ 361,248
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	6,584,795	8,031,476	9,227,458	+ 1,195,982	+ 2,642,663
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	25,641,148	26,704,986	28,487,739	+ 1,782,773	+ 2,846,611
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 300,665,091	£ 319,687,605	£ 345,337,582	+ 25,649,977	+ 44,672,491
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	£ 6,994,092	£ 7,865,960	£ 8,569,117	+ 703,157	+ 1,575,025
Total value ... ..	£ 374,724,190	£ 402,616,577	£ 437,378,308	+ 34,701,731	+ 62,654,118

Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.\*—Ten Months, January-October.

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value ... ..	86,206,721	92,964,662	91,926,576	— 1,038,086	+ 5,719,855

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

*Foreign Trade (Shipping) of the United Kingdom in October, 1913,  
and in January-October, 1913.*

**V.—SHIPPING IN OCTOBER.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during October, 1913, amounted to 4,487,092 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 6,233,789 tons, as against 4,241,443 tons entered, and 5,857,459 tons cleared, during October, 1912. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered *with cargoes* during October, 1913, amounted to 2,995,729 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,969,976 tons, as against 3,011,092 tons entered, and 2,995,534 tons cleared in October, 1912.

**VI.—TEN MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-OCTOBER.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the ten months, January - October, 1913, amounted to 40,917,475 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 56,617,098 tons, as against 38,204,554 tons entered, and 51,008,548 tons cleared, during the ten months, January-October, 1912. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered *with cargoes* during the ten months, January-October, 1913, amounted to 29,353,335 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 28,854,307 tons, as against 27,538,316 tons entered, and 27,257,616 tons cleared, during the corresponding period of 1912.

**BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.**

**Chile.**—The following information is extracted from the report by the late Acting British Consul-General at Valparaiso (Mr. G. F. Atlee) on the trade of that district, which will shortly be issued:—

The prospect of the early opening of the Panama Canal is causing all those interested in shipping on the Chilean coast to speculate as to future conditions, and to predict a considerable increase in the importance of Valparaiso as the principal port of destination for steamers from all parts of the world to the west coast of South America. American shipping and manufacturing firms are repeatedly sending representatives and commissions to study the conditions of the Chilean nitrate ports in the north, as well as those of the south, with a view to the extension of their shipping and trading interests with the South American markets, and particularly with those of the west coast of the Continent, including Ecuador, Peru and Chile. It is clear that the most determined efforts are being made and will continue to be made by the United States of America to increase their shipping and the sale of American manufactured goods along the coast, and their manufacturers are becoming more and more keen to encourage Chilean merchants to go to them for supplies.

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**Chile, Valdivia.**—The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Valdivia (Mr. P. M. Nicholson) on the trade of that district, which will shortly be issued:—

The following suggestions are made as being worth the attention of United Kingdom shippers and manufacturers.

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*British Trade Abroad.*

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Business in machinery, for the obvious reason that it necessitates a large lock-up of capital, is in the hands of local branches of large Valparaiso and Concepcion firms. Manufacturers who address the Valdivia Vice-Consulate with a view to securing local representation for the sale of their machinery, are in most cases merely wasting time; they should address Valparaiso firms or their United Kingdom shipping agents, with the object of securing representatives for the sale of their machinery throughout the whole of the country. United Kingdom manufacturers should also bear in mind that the provinces of Valdivia and Llanquihue are largely populated by Germans and the descendants of German settlers; if, therefore, no catalogues in Spanish are available, manufacturers should send them in German or even in French (there are a number of wealthy and influential Basque merchants established in the neighbourhood), resorting to English only in the last extremity, for English is little known among the Chilean-Germans. That German goods are preferred in Valdivia, and that the many local German merchants should have inculcated the natives themselves with a liking for their wares, is only natural; this may be better understood when it is mentioned that for shopping purposes, whatever be the line of goods required, a knowledge of the German language is as serviceable as a knowledge of Spanish. Of the three largest firms established in Valdivia, however, two are United Kingdom and one American (all three have important London connections), and these three firms have a large *clientèle*, composed in the main part of German merchants (wholesale and retail) and German farmers.

As in other parts of the Republic, business in *galvanised corrugated iron sheets* (until recent times of such importance to United Kingdom manufacturers and steamship companies) is gradually passing over to the United States of America. The local preference in Valdivia is for the United Kingdom article, but the American Steel Trust with its dumping methods, and the apathy of United Kingdom steamship companies to the loss of this important freight, combine to make the importation of United Kingdom corrugated iron sheets practically impossible.

In view of the extreme tightness of money in the country, and the depression in the timber trade, merchants are more likely to reduce than to increase their interest in importations—the smaller firms owing to want of capital and the larger through fear of bad debts.

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**EXPORTS OF WINE FROM SPAIN DURING 1910-12.****Corrected Figures.**

H.M. Embassy at Madrid desires to call attention to a discrepancy between Tables 35 and 36 of the Report for 1912 on the Industries and Commerce of Spain (Annual Series, No. 5,179). These tables deal with the quantity and value of wine exported from Spain during the years 1910-12, and the differences in the values shown for the United Kingdom for the years 1910 and 1911 in the respective tables are due to the fact that the figures given in Table 35 were taken from the Spanish Monthly Accounts and are provisional

*Exports of Wine from Spain during 1910-12.*

figures of direct shipments (*i.e.*, of shipments to the country in which the first port of discharge of the vessel carrying the wine is situated), whereas those in Table 36 were taken from the Spanish Trade Volume and are definite figures for actual consignments to the United Kingdom.

The following is Table 35 corrected, the figures for 1910 and 1911 being revised figures from the Annual Trade Volumes. They still represent direct shipments, however, as otherwise no comparison with 1912 is possible, only such figures (from the Monthly Accounts) being yet available for that year:—

Class of Wine and Destination.	1910.		1911.		1912.	
	Gallons.	Pescetas.	Gallons.	Pescetas.	Gallons.	Pescetas.
Ordinary red wines in casks—						
France ... ..	26,184,000	29,758,000	37,579,000	42,704,000	38,698,000	43,975,000
United Kingdom ... ..	829,000	943,000	737,000	841,000	844,000	959,000
Rest of Europe and Africa ... ..	5,983,000	6,799,000	7,722,000	8,773,000	11,454,000	13,016,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico ... ..	4,509,000	5,124,000	3,828,000	4,350,000	4,038,000	4,590,000
America ... ..	5,139,000	5,841,000	5,438,000	6,180,000	6,198,000	7,044,000
Asia and Oceania ... ..	283,000	323,000	150,000	207,000	214,000	242,000
Total ... ..	42,927,000	48,788,000	55,484,000	63,056,000	61,446,000	69,826,000
Ordinary red wines in bottle ... ..	43,000	79,000	35,000	65,000	42,000	75,000
Common white wines—						
In casks ... ..	5,702,000	9,088,000	7,071,000	11,249,000	6,142,000	9,771,000
In bottles ... ..	26,000	55,000	35,000	74,000	38,000	78,000
Total ... ..	5,728,000	9,143,000	7,106,000	11,323,000	6,180,000	9,849,000
Montilla and fragrant sherry in casks—						
France ... ..	60,000	335,000	158,000	868,000	210,000	1,142,000
United Kingdom ... ..	26,000	145,000	47,000	260,000	72,000	398,000
Rest of Europe and Africa ... ..	43,000	267,000	77,000	425,000	140,000	762,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico ... ..	17,000	97,000	25,000	144,000	52,000	282,000
America ... ..	97,000	537,000	178,000	1,031,000	350,000	1,899,000
Asia and Oceania ... ..	1,000	6,000	3,000	21,000	8,000	48,000
Total ... ..	249,000	1,387,000	488,000	2,749,000	832,000	4,531,000
Montilla and fragrant sherry in bottles ... ..	168,000	1,137,000	186,000	1,270,000	232,000	1,576,000
Other sherry and similar wines in casks—						
France ... ..	372,000	934,000	186,000	466,000	120,000	280,000
United Kingdom ... ..	1,287,000	3,245,000	1,062,000	2,657,000	698,000	1,746,000
Rest of Europe and Africa ... ..	805,000	2,013,000	476,000	1,193,000	440,000	1,101,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico ... ..	167,000	423,000	107,000	272,000	74,000	170,000
America ... ..	1,353,000	3,338,000	446,000	1,117,000	384,000	958,000
Asia and Oceania ... ..	27,000	70,000	3,000	8,000	3,000	8,000
Total ... ..	3,991,000	10,023,000	2,290,000	5,713,000	1,719,000	4,263,000
Other sherry and similar wines in bottles ... ..	168,000	533,000	112,000	360,000	132,000	420,000
Malaga and other similar wines in casks—						
France ... ..	952,000	3,472,000	539,000	1,962,000	520,000	1,890,000
United Kingdom ... ..	1,460,000	5,319,000	308,000	1,126,000	302,000	1,097,000
Rest of Europe and Africa ... ..	2,039,000	7,422,000	748,000	2,723,000	876,000	3,136,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico ... ..	152,000	552,000	173,000	636,000	158,000	575,000
America ... ..	130,000	474,000	88,000	323,000	96,000	349,000
Total ... ..	4,733,000	17,239,000	1,856,000	6,770,000	1,952,000	7,047,000
Other generous wines in casks—						
France ... ..	70,000	289,000	1,160,000	4,751,000	930,000	3,807,000
United Kingdom ... ..	54,000	224,000	874,000	3,578,000	810,000	3,315,000
Rest of Europe and Africa ... ..	120,000	492,000	951,000	3,894,000	1,176,000	4,772,000
Cuba and Puerto Rico ... ..	39,000	166,000	34,000	142,000	44,000	181,000
America ... ..	574,000	2,352,000	849,000	3,476,000	988,000	4,014,000
Total ... ..	857,000	3,523,000	3,868,000	15,841,000	3,948,000	16,089,000
Other generous wines in bottles ... ..	24,000	135,000	30,000	154,000	40,000	204,000
Mixed white wines ... ..	372,000	763,000	126,000	261,000	15,000	34,000
Mixed red wines... ..	600,000	1,095,000	380,000	693,000	102,000	186,000

**PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.**

**GOLD COAST.**

The "Gold Coast Government Gazette" of the 27th September last contains the text of a Bill which is about to be introduced into the Legislative Council of the Gold Coast Colony, and which proposes to amend the "Wild Animals Preservation Ordinance, No. 2 of 1901."

**Proposed Prohibition of Exportation of Skins and Plumage of Non-edible Birds.**

The effect of the Bill is to enable the Governor to prohibit the exportation of the skins and

plumage of the following birds:—

- |                                  |                                  |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Vultures.                        | Ostriches.                       |
| Secretary birds.                 | Marabouts.                       |
| Owls.                            | Egrets and all non-edible birds. |
| Rhinoceros birds or beef-eaters. |                                  |

**RUSSIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Russian Ministry of Commerce intend shortly to introduce into the Legislative Chambers a Bill to provide for the duty-free admission into the Empire, *via* the frontiers of the Governor-Generalship of Irkutsk, of goods from Mongolia, with the exception of vodka (corn brandy) and grain. (C. 8,840.)

**Projected Bill to Provide for Duty-Free Importation of Mongolian Goods.**

**BELGIAN CONGO.**

With reference to the notice under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes," at p. 239 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th October, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of the text of the Draft Decree providing for the temporary reduction of the duty on coal, coke and mineral oils imported into the Belgian Congo.

This Draft Decree, which has been approved by the Colonial Council, but will require to be sanctioned by Royal Decree before becoming operative,—provides that, *from the 1st January, 1914*, import duties on the articles in question shall be levied temporarily at the rates shown in the subjoined statement:—

[100 kilogs. = 220.46 lbs. ; franc (100 centimes) = 9.61.]

Tariff Classification.	Proposed Rates of Duty from the 1st January, 1914.
Coal—	
In the natural state, or agglomerated (briquets and boulets)	100 kilogs. 0 12
Carbonised (coke)...	" 0 15
Mineral oils—	
Petroleum, schist and others, crude ...	" 0 35
<i>Note.</i> —All oils which cannot be used for lighting purposes without being previously refined so as to render them capable of burning in lamps commonly in use are to be regarded as crude oils.	
Residues from refining ( <i>mazout</i> ) ...	" 0 20
Motor car spirit (light oils) ...	" 0 60
<i>Note.</i> —Under this heading shall be included benzine, gasoline, <i>moto-carline</i> and other essences of the same kind.	
Lamp oils (refined petroleum) ...	" 2 00

(C. 8,806)

## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM (JERSEY).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Home Office, of copy of a Law on Import Dues recently passed by the States of the Island of Jersey and approved by Order in Council of the 14th October.

This Law, which has been adopted for three years, dating from the 26th November, 1913, when the Law on Import Dues now in force will expire, provides that every importer or consignee of merchandise or other goods landed in the Island (H.M. mails, including any article in course of transmission by post, excepted) shall pay, as soon as called upon to do so by the Harbour Master or other authorised officer, as import dues, 2s. 6d. per ton gross on imported merchandise, except that in the case of the objects and articles enumerated in the Schedule annexed to the Law, dues shall be paid in conformity with the tariff contained in the Schedule.

The Schedule referred to reads as follows:—

Articles.	Tariff of Dues to be levied.	
	Each	s. d.
Horses... ..	Each	4 0
Bulls, oxen, cows or heifers... ..	"	2 6
Calves, sheep, goat, pigs, dogs and other animals ...	"	1 3
Four-wheeled vehicles ... ..	"	2 6
Two-wheeled vehicles ... ..	"	1 3
Motor cars ... ..	"	5 0
Motor cycles ... ..	"	2 6
Bicycles and tricycles ... ..	"	1 3
<i>Note.</i> —Any bicycle or tricycle, belonging to a passenger and intended for his use, shall be regarded as part of his luggage and shall be exempt from the dues.		
Wood in planks, beams, or unsquared wood ... ..	Per 165 cubic feet	7 6
Paraffin and the like ... ..	Per barrel of 42 gals.	0 6
Wine, beer and other drinks ... ..	Per cask of 200 gals.	2 6
" " " " in ordinary wine bottles ...	Per 36 dozen	2 6
Coal, coke, and limestone ... ..	Per ton	1 0

The Harbours Committee is authorised to levy the duty of 2s. 6d. per ton above referred to on each ton of 40 cubic feet or on each ton of 2,080 pounds of gross weight, at the discretion of the said Committee, on the merchandise not enumerated in this Tariff, the minimum duty on a package being fixed at 1d., and any fraction of a penny being considered and reckoned as a whole penny.

In case of any disagreement as regards the weight or measurement of the merchandise subject to the dues, it shall be weighed on the public weighbridge or measured at the expense of the proprietor or consignee, as the case may be.

The States are empowered to grant a partial drawback of import duties to the exporters of merchandise manufactured in the Island from duty paid materials.

(C. 8,856.)

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**WESTERN AUSTRALIA.**

The "Western Australia Government Gazette" of the 3rd October last contains an Order-in-Council, dated 30th September, 1913, which has been issued under the provisions of the Western Australia "Explosives Act, 1895," and which amends the Order-in-Council of the 20th July, 1904, by ordering that the following explosive be added to those authorised for manufacture, keeping, importation and sale in the State, and that it be classified as follows:—

Class 3, Nitro-Compound, Division 2: "Sabulite."

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA: TERRITORIES OF BASUTOLAND, SWAZILAND, AND THE BECHUANALAND PROTECTORATE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Protocol, dated 1st September, 1913, which amends the Customs Agreement entered into between the Government of the Union of South Africa and the Territories of Basutoland, Swaziland, and the Bechuanaland Protectorate in 1910.\*

The Protocol provides, with effect from 21st May, 1913, that the duties of Customs and Excise on spirits and beer in the above-mentioned Territories shall be the same for the time being as those in force in the Union of South Africa.

[The Union Customs and Excise spirit and beer duties were revised by Act No. 37 of 1913, and noted in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th July last (pp. 204-5 and 217-9).]

The Protocol further amends the Agreement of 1910 as amended by a Protocol of June, 1911, so that the adjustment of duties between the parties to the Agreement shall include any Customs or Excise duty (except any Customs or Excise duty on Union manufactured spirits or beer) and any surtax that may be imposed.

**NORTHERN RHODESIA.**

The "Northern Rhodesia Government Gazette" of the 30th September last contains a Proclamation (No. 9 of 1913), dated 3rd September, which empowers the Administrator to prohibit the importation into the Territory of Northern Rhodesia, or any part thereof, of any plants which are either actually infected with some disease, parasite or insect, which it would be prejudicial to introduce therein, or which come from any place where any such disease, &c. is supposed to exist.

No plants may be introduced in the Territory, except through appointed ports of entry, and any plants introduced in contravention of the provisions of the Proclamation may be seized, detained and, if necessary, destroyed in pursuance of an order by the Principal Officer of Customs at the port of entry, or the Magistrate or Native Commissioner of the District where such plants may be found.

The term "plants" shall be held to include portions thereof, such as tubers, bulbs, roots, cuttings, grafts, fruit or seed.

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\* For which, see p. 441 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st September, 1910.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**EAST AFRICA PROTECTORATE.**

The "Official Gazette" of the East Africa Protectorate for the 15th October last contains the text of an Ordinance (No. 14 of 1913) to make provision for the suppression of the abuse of opium and certain other opiates in the Protectorate.

The Ordinance, which is to come into operation on the 1st January 1914, provides, *inter alia*, that no person (other than a druggist or a medical practitioner) shall import any opiate into the Protectorate, and no druggist or medical practitioner shall import any opiate, unless authorised by a permit stating the quantity which may be imported and signed by the Principal Medical Officer. Such permit must be in the form and contain such conditions as may be prescribed by Rules.

Any Customs Officer may detain any such substance imported into the Protectorate until a permit has been produced in respect thereof.

No permit shall be granted authorising the importation of prepared opium.

No person may produce, manufacture or export any opiate, except under licence.

The "Opium Regulations" of 1902 are repealed, as are also certain provisions of the "Drugs and Poisons Ordinance of 1909" relating to the importation of opium under those Regulations.

The term "opiate" is defined in the Ordinance to mean opium, bhang, morphine, cocaine and heroine, and any other product or preparation which the Governor may, from time to time, by notice in the "Gazette," declare to be included in the said term.

**UGANDA PROTECTORATE.**

The "Uganda Official Gazette" of the 30th September last contains a Notice (No. 452 of 1913) notifying that the undermentioned merchandise exported from the Uganda Protectorate will be assessed for export valuation purposes at the following rates, with effect from the 15th October, 1913:—

Articles.	Export Valuations.
Ivory :	Rs. cents.
- Calasia ... .. <i>per lb.</i>	11 00
Valaiti and Cutchi :	
No. 1 ... .. "	8 50
" 2 ... .. "	8 00
Gendai :	
No. 1 ... .. "	6 50
" 2 ... .. "	6 00
Fakra ... .. "	6 00
Chinai ... .. "	4 00
Curios ... .. "	10 00



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UGANDA PROTECTORATE**—*continued.*

Articles.	Export Valuations.
Hides—ox and cow ... .. <sup>a</sup> <i>per frasila</i>	Rs. cents. 18 00
Skins:	
Calf (skins weighing up to 6 lbs.) ... ..	19 00
Goat ... .. <i>per score</i>	18 00
Sheep ... ..	8 00
Horn—Rhinoceros ... .. <i>per lb.</i>	4 00
Teeth—Hippopotamus... ..	1 00
Chillies ... .. <i>per frasila</i>	5 50
Rubber ... .. <i>per lb.</i>	1 50

**SOUTHERN NIGERIA.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on p. 192 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of the 23rd October last relative to the Quarantine Ordinance of Southern Nigeria, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of an Order-in-Council, dated 4th October, 1913, notifying, in consequence of the existence of the disease of yellow fever at the Port of Lagos, in the Western Province, that such port is declared to be an infected place within the meaning of the above-mentioned Ordinance.

**Quarantine:  
Port of Lagos  
declared to be an  
Infected Place.**

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

The "Federated Malay States Government Gazette" of the 26th September last contains copy of a Notification (No. 2,721) giving, under the Customs Duties Enactment, the valuation of articles in respect of which duty is leviable on an *ad valorem* basis on exportation from each of the Federated Malay States (Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang), with effect from 1st October, 1913, until further notice.

The list of articles, which is of some length, 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.

**Export Tariff  
Valuations.**

**CEYLON.**

The "Ceylon Government Gazette" of the 3rd October last contains an Excise Notification (No. 17) issued under the Excise Ordinance No. 8 of 1912, notifying the prohibition of the importation or exportation into and from Ceylon of ganja, bhang, and every preparation and admixture of the same, and every intoxicating drink or substance from any part of the hemp plant (*cannabis sativa* or *indica*), except by persons licensed to sell poisons under the "Poisons Ordinance, 1901," and in con-

**Importation and  
Exportation of  
Ganja, &c.  
Prohibited, except  
in Certain Cases.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**CEYLON**—*continued.*

formity with the provisions of that Ordinance or any regulations made thereunder.

The same issue of the "Gazette" contains a further Excise Notification (No. 18) prohibiting absolutely throughout the Island the possession by any person of ganja, bhang, &c. except by persons licensed to sell poisons as above stated.

**EGYPT.**

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 25th October contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on raw silks. The Tariff was to come into force on the 22nd October, and is to remain in force until the 21st February, 1914, or until denunciation:—

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

Kind of Raw Silk.	Valuation per kilogramme.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Italian, yellow and white (fine) ... ..	735
" " " " ("Akadi") ... ..	620
Chinese, Japanese and Indian, white (fine) ... ..	810
" " " " yellow (fine) ... ..	740
Japanese, white ("Akadi" and "Taklid Shant") ... ..	410
Russian, white and yellow ... ..	1,200
Persian, white and yellow ("Racht") ... ..	1,200
" " " " ("Shant") ... ..	1,300
Indian and Indo-Chinese, yellow ("Menawi Akadi") ... ..	300
Chinese ("Spaola") ... ..	270
Broussian and Syrian, yellow and white ("Akadi") ... ..	600
" " " " yellow (fine) ... ..	800
" " " " white (fine) ... ..	1,000
Syrian, of all qualities ("Shant") ... ..	1,000
"Maftoul" of any origin ... ..	1,100
"Maftoul" of European origin, dupion ... ..	860

**RUSSIA.**

With reference to the notice at page 524 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th August respecting the duty-free admission of coal into Russia, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Imperial Council of Ministers has authorised the purchase abroad and duty-free importation into Russia of the following quantities of coal for use by railways:—

14,000,000 pounds, by the Moscow-Windau-Rybinsk Railway Company;

600,000 pounds, by the Armavir-Tuapse Railway Company;

500,000 pounds, by the Gerbi-Kielce Railway Company.

[Poud = 36 lbs. avoirdupois.]

(C. 8,810.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FINLAND.**

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

[1 Finnish mark (160 penni) = 9·6d. ; 100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Textile tallow, yellow finishing material, a kind of paste, smelling of lanoline, containing (besides water) some soap and neutral grease ... ..	255 (2)	Mks. p. 100 kilogs. 21 20
Lithographic reproductions of photographs, in cartons ... ..	235 (5)	" 176 50
Lithographic reproductions of photographs, loose... ..	10	Free
Paper yarn—dutiable as cotton yarn ... ..	182 (1)	Various rates according to condition
Grease for the preparation of leather, made of a solution of paraffin and mineral oil, containing lamp black ... ..	115	100 kilogs. } 18 80 gross }
Bottle wire in pieces, twisted, used for corking bottles containing beverages ... ..	224 (1)	100 kilogs. 47 10
Manufactures of lacquered or white sheet iron with lines, figures or inscriptions printed or painted in one or more colours ... ..	224 (2)	" 94 10
Coffin ornaments of aluminium ... ..	209 (1)	" 53 80
Dressing-combs of aluminium ... ..	181 (1)	" 752 90
Lamp reservoirs of glass with one or more brass mountings ... ..	209 (1)	" 53 80
Brass taps, for use on separators or elsewhere ... ..	231 (b) 2	" 53 80
Sporting shoes with uppers of canvas and soles and heels of indiarubber... ..	204 (1) d	" 141 20
Sacks of close-woven single-coloured cotton cloth, used in packing fine crushed sugar, and covered with sacks of ordinary sack-cloth... ..	262 (4)	" 70 60
Soup ladles, sauce ladles, and sugar sifters of alloy consisting of tin, lead, and some aluminium—Gilt, silvered, or polished ... ..	293 (3)	" 376 50
Not gilt, silvered, nor polished, weighing each—More than 425 grammes ... ..	238 (1)	" 235 30
425 grammes or less... ..	181 (1)	" 183 20
Theatre hoods of stockinet with chenille woven in ... ..	266	Various rates according to composition.
Heating stoves of cast iron ... ..	215	100 kilogs. 11 80
Oxalate of ammonia ... ..	119	" 3 50

*Alcoholic preparations containing less than 50 per cent. by volume of alcohol will only be classified among duty-free pharmaceutical products (Tariff No. 3) or ready-made medicines if they have been compounded according to the rules of the Finnish Pharmacopœia (Finska Farmakopén).*

The same rule also applies to *rape-seed oil and castor oil* for chemists' use. (C. 8,804.)

**GERMANY (CAMEROONS).**

The "Deutsches Kolonialblatt" for the 1st November contains an Ordinance of the Governor of the Cameroons, dated the 10th September, modifying the rates of **Revised Tariff of Import Duties.** Customs duty leviable on goods imported into the Protectorate. The following is a translation of the new Tariff of

### Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

#### GERMANY (CAMEROONS)—continued.

Import Duties, which was to apply to all goods shipped to the Cameroons after the 24th August or imported into the Protectorate after that date:—

[1 mark (100 pfennig) = 11·8d.; litre = 0·22 gallon; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.]

Articles.	Rates of Duty.	
1. Alcoholic liquors with an alcoholic content of up to 50 per cent. Tralles, inclusive, except wine with a spirit content of not more than 25 per cent., and except sparkling wine, and beer... ..	Mks. pfg.	
And for every 1 per cent. of alcoholic content in excess	Litre	3 00
2. Alcoholic or etheric perfumery and cosmetics, in so far as they are not, by reason of their composition, price, and exterior make-up, destined exclusively or chiefly for the use of non-native persons or excepted by special Proclamation of the Governor; and also alcoholic or etheric medicines, in so far as they are not included in paragraph 8 of the list of duty-free articles ... ..	,,	0 10
3. Wines and similar vinous beverages—		
(a) Containing not more than 15 per cent. of spirit ...	10 % <i>ad valorem</i> .	
(b) Containing more than 15 per cent. but not more than 25 per cent. of spirit... ..	Litre	0 60
(c) Containing more than 25 per cent. of spirit ...	Dutiable under Tariff No. 1.	
4. Sparkling wines—		
(a) In bottles containing up to 0·50 litre inclusive ...	Bottle	0 50
(b) In bottles containing more than 0·50 up to 1 litre inclusive ... ..	,,	1 00
(c) In receptacles containing more than 1 litre ...	Litre	1 30
5. Beer—		
(a) In bottles containing up to 0·50 litre inclusive ...	Bottle	0 05
(b) In bottles containing more than 0·50 up to 1 litre inclusive ... ..	,,	0 10
(c) In receptacles containing more than 1 litre ...	Litre	0 13
6. Hand fire-arms of all kinds ... ..	Each	10 00
7. Powder and cartridges of all kinds ... ..	Kilog. gross	1 00
8. Rice ... ..	1,000 kilogs.	20 00
9. Dried fish... ..	,,	50 00
10. Salt ... ..	,,	60 00
11. Tobacco, unmanufactured ... ..	Kilog. net	1 50
12. Textile wares of all kinds ... ..	15 % <i>ad valorem</i> .	
13. Iron wares of all kinds... ..	20 %	
All other articles except those which are expressly designated in the Free List ... ..	10 %	,,

The rates of duty under Nos. 10 to 13 of the Tariff are not to be applied in that portion of the Protectorate which is included in the Conventional Basin of the Congo; in place of them a duty of 10 per cent. *ad valorem* will be levied on the articles specified.

[Note.—For information as to the value of goods which serves as the basis for the assessment of *ad valorem* duties, see p. 405 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd May, 1912.] (C. 8,739.)

#### FRANCE.

The Board of Trade have received from the French Customs Department a schedule giving certain recent decisions of the Department with regard to the tariff classification of a number of articles which are not specified in

**Customs Decisions.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRANCE**—*continued.*

the existing French Customs Tariff. Some of these decisions are noted below:—

Articles.	Tariff No. and Tariff heading under which dutiable.
Shock absorbers (cases for) of copper, brass or bronze, with or without iron or steel parts...	Same régime as— 572.—Coppersmith's wares, or 579.—Nickelled wares.
Aspirometers ... ..	Same régime as Manometers.
Ribbed cylinders or cylinders with water jacket for explosion motors, of moulded cast-iron, other than rough or merely rough trimmed— <i>weighing less than 3 kilogs. each</i> ... ..	614 <i>bis.</i> —Parts of velocipedes. 280.—Chemical products derived from products of the distillation of coal.
Dimethylhydroquinone ... ..	282.—Chemical products, not specially mentioned, other than with alcoholic base.
Guaiacol phosphate ... ..	525 <i>sex.</i> —Apparatus not specially mentioned.
Apparatus for throwing out cinders ( <i>essorbil- leurs</i> ) ... ..	634 <i>ter.</i> —4th paragraph.
Alcoholometric, alkalimetric, areometric, calorimetric, and densimetric instruments, instruments for gauging pressure, thermometric, and meteorological instruments, and precision weighing instruments—all these or parts of the same, entirely of cast-iron, wrought iron, steel, with or without accessories of other common metal, not nickelled, not gilt, not silvered	523.—Swing machines.
Machines and apparatus for sewing hosiery and hosiery wares, even combined with some parts of a knitting machine ... ..	525.—Machine tools, according to kind.
Machines for rolling up sheets, bands, hoops, &c., of metals in order to convert them into springs, spirals, pipes, or tubes, &c. ...	525 <i>sex.</i> —Apparatus not specially mentioned.
Machines for rolling sheets, bands, hoops, &c., of metals on bobbins, in wreaths, packets, &c. ... ..	525.—Machine tools, according to kind.
Machines and apparatus for making fringes on tissues ... .. <i>Note.</i> —Machines for manufacturing fringes of hosiery tissue are dutiable as hosiery machines.	"Detached parts of machines," "Aluminium manufactures," or "Nickelled wares." 554.—Cast iron for machinery ( <i>Fonte mécanique</i> ), or 525 <i>bis.</i> —Fixed railway stock, according to their nature. 525 <i>bis.</i> —Lifting apparatus.
Carburettors (parts of automobiles) ...	As "Sheets of iron or steel, cut," according to kind. 537.—"Tools, other."
Special rails of moulded cast iron for the testing of locomotives and carriages ...	
Steam piledrivers ... .. <i>Note.</i> —The semi-fixed motor, steam windlass, and truck are dutiable separately. The connecting tubing and chains or cables follow the general rule.	
Iron sheets, cut, not curved, for mould-boards of ploughs ... .. Cutters ( <i>fraises</i> ), other than for mechanicians	

*Tramway cars, with electric motor and equipment.*—The Customs Service may take the declaration respecting the electric equipment as correct, if such declaration is corroborated by a detailed note showing

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**FRANCE**—*continued.*

the weight of each part of the equipment and where such part is to be used.

*Rolling engines (rouleaux compresseurs)* imported without their wheels and rollers are treated as incomplete machines. (C. 8,699.)

**PORTUGAL.**

The "Diario do Governo" for the 5th November contains a Decree authorising, under certain conditions, the importation, up to the 15th January, 1914, of 40,000,000 kilogrammes of foreign wheat for consumption in Portugal and the Azores. Wheat imported under the terms of this Decree is to be subject to Customs duty at the rate of 1·8 centavos per kilogramme. (C. 8,898.)

[100 centavos (1 escudo) = 4s. 6d. (par value); kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs.]

**PORTUGUESE COLONIES.**

The "Diario do Governo" for the 20th October contains a Decree of the Minister for the Colonies of the same date providing that the Decree of the 10th July, 1902, which declared all materials imported into the Portuguese Colonies by the Government or for the use of the Government to be free of Customs duties, shall apply to the undermentioned articles:—

(a) Building materials, tools and apparatus destined for public works; (b) medicines, drugs and surgical apparatus and instruments for Government hospitals and dispensaries; (c) war material (armament and munitions); (d) uniforms and articles of equipment for expeditionary corps; (e) telegraphic, typographic and printing materials and apparatus for use of the Government.

To enable the foregoing articles to be imported free of Customs duty, the authorisation of the Governor of the Colony must be obtained, and the legal formalities in connection with Customs clearance must be carried out. (C. 8,694.)

**ITALY.**

The Italian "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 27th October contains a Decree of the Minister of Finance, dated the 25th October, providing that a substitute for bitter almonds, consisting of ground nuts (*semi di arachide*), appropriately prepared, crushed, and flavoured with artificial essence of bitter almonds, shall, on importation into Italy, be assimilated, for Tariff purposes, to *flour of bitter almonds*.

[*Note.*—In accordance with the "Repertorio" for the application of the Italian Tariff, flour of bitter almonds is dutiable under the head of "non-alcoholic perfumery," the duty on which is 50 lire per 100 kilogs. (£1 0s. 4d. per cwt.), the dutiable weight including the weight of the immediate receptacles.] (C. 8,679.)

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**ITALY (TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA).**

Prohibition of Importation  
of Turkish Silver, Nickel,  
or Bronze Money. See notice on p. 369.

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**GREECE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Greek Royal Decree has been issued prohibiting the importation from any country infected with phylloxera, as well as from the new Greek provinces, *viz.*, Epirus, Macedonia, and the Islands, excepting Crete, of animal dung, alone or mixed with other substances. (C. 8,727.)

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**ROUMANIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Roumanian Regulations respecting the official control of the manufacture and sale of alimentary products and beverages lay down the following standards to which imported tea is required to conform. Tea which does not fulfil the requirements of these regulations is not allowed to be imported into Roumania.

Under the denomination of *tea* only the young leaves of the plant *Thea Chinensis* which have undergone the usual preparatory manipulations may be imported.

It is prohibited to sell or offer for sale under the denomination of *tea* the leaves of other plants or the leaves of tea mixed with those of other plants, tea coloured by means of colouring substances of any kind, extract of tea, or tea which has been used or boiled, mixed or not with tea of good quality; also tea containing more than 15 per cent. of stalks (*pétioles* [*queues*]). By stalks are understood stalks entirely stripped of leaves.

It is also prohibited to sell or offer for sale mouldy or damaged tea, and tea prepared with the aid of foreign substances, or tea dust.

Tea must not contain more than 1.2 per cent. of water, or more than 8 per cent. of mineral substances, and the aqueous extract must be at least 25 per cent. Tea must also contain at least 1 per cent. of theine. (C. 8,690.)

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**TURKEY.**

With reference to the notice at page 305 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 7th November, 1912, respecting the requirement of certificates of origin for all goods sent to Turkey, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information from H.M. Acting Consul-General at Constantinople to the effect that the Ottoman Customs

Goods in respect  
of which  
Certificates of  
Origin are  
required.

### *Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

#### TURKEY—*continued.*

Administration has officially notified that, from the 25th October, certificates of origin were to be required for the undermentioned articles only:—

Live stock, meat, cheese, butter, honey, eggs, hides (raw, fresh or dry), wool, hemp, sponges, fish (fresh, dried, salted or preserved), cereals, fruit, vegetables, dried currants, dried raisins, dried figs, flour, hay and fodder, potatoes, olive oils, olives, gall nuts, resin, turpentine oil, marble, millstones, plaster, cement, soaps, worked leather, wood and woodwork, confectionery, wines, syrup (of grape), alcohol, beers, brandy and other alcoholic beverages, raw cotton, cotton yarns, and cotton goods, all kinds of rope, hemp manufactures, earthenware, rags, and silkworm eggs. (C. 8,861.)

#### NICARAGUA.

With reference to the notice at page 530 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 28th August respecting certificates of origin for goods shipped to Nicaragua, in respect of which the reduction of 25 per cent.

of the Customs duties, conceded by Nicaragua in respect of a number of articles of French production under the Franco-Nicaraguan Convention of 1903\*, is claimed, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Note from the Nicaraguan Government, from which it appears that *any* form of certificate of origin which properly describes and identifies the merchandise shipped will suffice to obtain for the goods the rebate of duty in question, provided that it contains a certificate from a Chamber of Commerce, or a competent officer of the Government of the country of origin, to the effect that the goods are the produce or manufacture of that country. (C. 8,457.)

## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

#### RUSSIA.

The "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels) of 1st November states, on the authority of the Belgian Legation in St. Petersburg, that the Committee for New Railways has commenced an examination of various projects relative to the construction of new lines in the Caucasus, with the object of facilitating communication between that district and Central Russia. The first proposal is the construction of a line from Prokhaldnaïa (on the Vladicaucasus line) to Koslov, a distance of about 1,160 versts, which will shorten the journey from Moscow to the Caucasus by about 250 versts. The estimated cost is put at 90,000,000 roubles. Another body of

\* The United Kingdom is entitled to this reduction of duty (see pp. 463-464 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 6th September, 1906).



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*Shipping and Transport.*


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**RUSSIA**—*continued.*

contractors proposes to construct a line from Kara-Boulak to Koslov. A third group proposes to connect Tiflis and Voronovo, *via* the Arkhote Pass and Sliéptsov, together with a branch line to Sarépta, Praskovéi and the Volga basin; the cost of this line, which will shorten the distance from Moscow to Tidis by about 1,071 versts, and that between Moscow and Sliéptsov by 235 versts, is estimated at 112,000,000 roubles. The Riazan-Ural Company also intends extending its system considerably, and has submitted to the Government a project for the construction of a line from Saratov to Millerovo, with an extension to Mariupol.

Verst = .663 mile; rouble = 2s. 1½d.

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**SIAM.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Nakawn Lampang (Mr. W. A. R. Wood) reports that he recently journeyed to that place from Chiengmai along the route of the proposed Northern Railway. This line will eventually connect Bangkok with Chiengmai, and is expected to be completed in 1918, but at present it is only open as far as Pak Chan, about 350 miles from Bangkok.

The general direction of the line follows the main caravan route from Phre to Chiengmai, but very considerable detours from it have been made in order to avoid very hilly districts. Consequently, the whole route presents no very serious engineering difficulties, although there will be a tunnel 1,350 metres (1,470 yards) long at Khoon Tan, and a short tunnel, about 140 metres (153 yards) long, near Pang Puei. The Khoon Tan tunnel is being bored through practically solid granite, and, although work is continuous (day and night) and blastings are made about every four hours, only an average depth of about one yard is excavated each day. Boring is being carried out at both ends on two tunnels, one above the other; the northern end has been excavated for 120 metres (130 yards), and the southern end for about 90 metres (98 yards). At this rate the two ends will not meet for at least eighteen months, and it will, of course, be much longer before the upper and lower tunnels are properly joined up. As, however, the railhead is not expected to reach Khoon Tan until late in 1917, the tunnel will probably be completed by the time it is required.

The bridge across the Me Yome river at Pak Chan will not be properly finished until next year, but, in spite of this, another section of the line—from Pak Chan to Pak Ta—will be opened to traffic this year, and a further section will be opened to Ban Pin about April, 1914.

H.M. Vice-Consul adds that he understands that a road suitable for motor traffic is to be constructed between Nan and Phre at a cost of 200,000 ticals (about £15,400). (C. 8,382).

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## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY. SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, an important discovery of coal has been made near Warmbaths at a depth of slightly more than 200 feet. The seam is reported to be 20 feet in thickness, and of good quality.

(22,817.)

### GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 4th November states that German shipping has shared to a large extent in the economic progress of Germany during the past decade, and hand-in-hand with this, shipbuilding yards have increased their business, a state of things which has continued this year. Many yards have sufficient work on hand to last till 1915, so that there is little room for complaint. On the other hand it should be borne in mind that strikes have delayed construction. It is open to question how far the shipping community is justified in fostering the present activity in shipbuilding. On the one hand, of course, there is a wish to take advantage of the favourable conditions in the shipping trade and also to avoid uncommonly dear charters. But on the other hand it is probable that the falling-off in trade generally has not been altogether realised in shipping circles, and this check to industrial development may possibly become more acute. Shipbuilders are therefore running some risk, because they will be seriously affected if the present backward tendency in trade becomes more accentuated. The fact should not be overlooked that, in a period of depression, shipping, especially in the case of the organised steamship lines, is usually hit later than other branches of trade, so that the present relatively satisfactory state of the shipping trade is hardly a reliable criterion for the future. The fact that shippers are hoping for a great stimulus to trade as a result of the opening of the Panama Canal must naturally be taken into account.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 8th November states that the production of pig-iron in Germany during October amounted to 1,650,205 metric tons, which, in spite of the general falling-off in trade, constitutes a record monthly figure for the production of pig-iron in Germany. Even the daily output of 53,232 metric tons has been only twice exceeded, *viz.*, by 53,610 metric tons in June and 53,304 metric tons in February of this year. Having regard to the present market conditions it is not certain that all of this huge production of pig-iron is going to be worked up immediately, and the probability is that larger quantities are being taken into stock. The total production for the first ten months of 1913 amounts to 16,090,000 metric tons, compared with 14,740,000 metric tons for the corresponding period of 1912.

(X. 5024.)

Metric ton = 2204.6 lbs.

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

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 6th November states that negotiations for the re-formation of a Metal Tube Syndicate have commenced under favourable auspices. It is said that an understanding has been reached between the representatives of the Mannesmann and the Thyssen concerns, and this circumstance alone promises well for the ultimate success of the negotiations. There is little doubt that if the syndicate does become an accomplished fact prices for metal tubes will rise, and having regard thereto, it is significant that some big lots have been bought in the open market during the past few days.

As regards the Upper Silesian metal tube market, business during October left very much to be desired. The trade in gas pipes and boiler tubes was very sluggish, and prices were close. Even in the larger sizes of cast-iron tubes business was slack. The turnover was better in pipes for pumping installations, but even here prices were lower. Trade for foreign account is very unsatisfactory, especially in the case of the Danube countries. For instance, at the beginning of this year the exports of boring pipes to Galicia were very considerable, but in October they were practically negligible. The Upper Silesian tube works are in general very dissatisfied with the present outlook.

**Contemplated  
Revival of the  
Metal Tube  
Syndicate.**

**Depressed Metal  
Tube Market of  
Upper Silesia.**

**FRANCE (MADAGASCAR).**

H.M. Consul at Antananarivo (Mr. T. P. Porter) reports that the quantity of corundum produced in Madagascar in 1912 was 496,162 kilogs., as compared with 150,184 kilogs. in 1911 and 11,425 kilogs. in 1910. All the above quantities were exported during the year of production.

(23,194.)

Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

**ITALY.**

The "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna) of 6th November states that the iron industry of Italy has been greatly handicapped in the past, on account of the small production of iron ore in the country. It has been known for a long time that iron ore beds were present in the Val de Cogne in the North-west of Piedmont, but not in sufficient quantity to supply the smelting works at Cogne. During investigations last year, however, it was discovered that large beds of magnetic iron ore exist in the neighbourhood of Liconi, which discovery will mean that Italy will now have much brighter prospects of becoming an important iron producing country.

**Discovery of  
Magnetic Iron  
Ore at Liconi.**

## YARNS AND TEXTILES.

### RUSSIA.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 8th November states that the difficulties in recovering debts from Russian **Textile Industry** dealers in piece goods, which so hampered business last year and the early part of this year, have considerably lessened. A distinct improvement in this connection is manifesting itself both in Poland and in the interior of Russia, although the revival of trade in summer and autumn goods, which was hoped for, has not occurred. Fortunately, however, both for Russian as well as for foreign trade, manufacturers in the Lodz, Moscow and St. Petersburg districts have been marking time throughout this year, so that over-production has not taken place anywhere. The result is that there is no immediate danger of a fall in prices. An additional factor of some importance is that no new works have been put up so that there are no new manufacturers of Russian goods to quicken competition.

### GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 29th September states that the **German Cloth "Convention": Consumers' Objections.** German Cloth "Convention" (for the control of prices and deliveries), which came into force on 1st June, has had the effect of causing the large body of cloth *consumers*, such as wholesale cloth merchants, cloth exporters and clothing manufacturers, to combine in self-defence. Experience has shown that comprehensive rules as to prices and deliveries ought not to be laid down without regard to the divers interests of the clientèle. The result is that the major portion of the clothing manufacturers are very dissatisfied with the working of this German "Convention," especially the smaller and more medium concerns, as it is alleged that the few large concerns alone reap the advantage of the rules set out in the "Convention." This protest on the part of the consumer has led the management of the "Convention" to declare its willingness to negotiate for mutual purposes. The understanding which prevails in regard to these "Conventions," *viz.*, that in times of trade depression a certain laxity will be permitted, applies also in the present instance, although the members in this case are bound for two years. How far the actual constitution of the "Convention," or the present poor state of the clothing trades, is responsible for the existing dissatisfaction is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but it certainly looks as though the will of the majority of clothing *manufacturers* will prevail.

### ITALY.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 4th November states that an improvement is at last slowly manifesting itself in the Italian cotton spinning and weaving industry. **Cotton Spinning and Weaving Industry: Improvement.** The home demand is on the increase, and trade for export account is also more satisfactory. So far as the home trade is concerned the improvement

*Yarns and Textiles.***ITALY**—*continued.*

is attributed to this year's excellent harvests in Italy. In fact the Italian farmers have little to complain of this year. Generally speaking, cotton mills are no longer being run at a loss, but prices are not very good. The satisfactory state of affairs is also partly ascribed to the operations of the recently formed "Istituto Cotonieri," the object of which is to counteract the injurious effects of over-production in the cotton spinning mills by stopping spindles and compensating the owners at a prescribed rate per spindle. Although the "Istituto" has not yet exercised any direct control over selling prices, it does bring influence to bear indirectly by compelling members to submit their invoices for examination. The "Istituto" demands strict adherence to its rules as regards payments, which are three months at the outside for cash, after the expiration of which bills may be accepted at not more than four months. In view of the satisfactory results obtained by the "Istituto" an effort is being made to bring Italian weaving sheds also under its control.

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## **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 8th November, 1913, were as follows:—

<b>Corn Prices.</b>					
	Wheat	...	...	...	30s. 0d.
	Barley	...	...	...	28s. 1d.
	Oats	...	...	...	17s. 9d.

For further particulars see p. 375.

A statement is published on p. 376 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 8th November, 1913, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1912.

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 6th November, 1913, was **Cotton Statistics.** 167,736 (including 77 bales British West Indian, 231 bales British East African, and 15 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the forty-five weeks ended 6th November was 3,289,568 (including 7,904 bales British West Indian, 16,413 bales British West African, 30,968 bales British East African, and 5,441 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 6th November was 4,559, and during the forty-five weeks, 394,033.

For further details see p. 375.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and ten months ended October, 1913, will be found on p. 374.

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

With reference to the notice on p. 636 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th June relative to the free conveyance of pedigree stock from ports in Great Britain to ports in South Africa, H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports the publication, in the "Union Gazette" of 14th October, of the conditions to be observed by shippers who wish to avail themselves of this free conveyance.

The "Union Gazette" may be seen by United Kingdom shippers of pedigree stock at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (22,811.)

**NYASALAND PROTECTORATE.**

According to the Report for 1912-13 on Nyasaland, recently issued by the Colonial Office (*Annual Series*, No. 772), the chief work done on the Government experimental farms has been the continuation of the selection experiments in Nyasaland Upland cotton, which have proved most successful.

The cultivation of imported varieties of maize resulted in 30 tons of seed being available for distribution to natives, and for sale to Europeans, with a view to replacing the poorer-yielding native variety.

The Report further states that trials with disc ploughs having proved successful, it is intended to undertake similar experiments with other forms of agricultural labour-saving implements, future agricultural progress by European planters being, to a large extent, dependent on the introduction of such machinery.

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

The following figures of the exports of cultivated rubber from the Federated Malay States during the first ten months of 1913 are from telegraphic information received by the Malay States Information Agency in London, the corresponding figures for 1912 being added for purposes of comparison:—

	1912.	1913.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
October ... ..	3,215,231	4,833,400
January-October ... ..	27,917,013	42,078,689

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***RUSSIA.**

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 29th October states that the quantity of wool obtained as a result of the sheep-shearings in Russia this autumn varies very considerably in different districts. On the borders, the wool production varies between 1½ and 3 pfunts per head, but the production is much greater in other districts, averaging as much as 6 to 10 pfunts per head in the Kurst Government, 5 to 8 pfunts per head in Pensa, 6 to 7 pfunts per head in Stavropol, and 4 to 10 pfunts in the Tomsk Government, whilst at Valuiki in the Voronezh Government the average clip was 20 pfunts per head. The quality of the wool was generally good, and in a slightly better condition than last year. Prices for the autumn wool also differ considerably, but speaking generally, the wool is fetching a slightly better price this year than last.

Pfunt = 0.9 lb.

**GERMANY.**

H.M. Consul-General at Hamburg (Mr. W. R. Hearn) reports that the potato crop in Germany is as good and as large as in 1912, the potatoes being of very fine quality and size. With the exception of a small quantity sent to Morocco, there have been no exports from Hamburg so far. The present price is about 1s. 10d. to 2s. per 50 kilogs. (110 lbs.).

(23,033.)

**FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) has forwarded the following particulars of the results of the silk producing industry of the South of France for the 1913 season:—

District.	Number of Growers.	Eggs Incubated.	Number of Cocoons Produced.	Value.
		Ozs.		£
Marseilles District ... ..	81,981	101,070	4,127,297	580,530
Alpes-Maritimes ... ..	163	174	9,619	1,582
Corsica ... ..	754	899	45,925	5,709
Isère ... ..	5,165	5,933	131,951	17,161
Total for South of France ...	88,063	108,076	4,314,792	604,982

(C. 8,725.)

**ITALY.**

H.M. Consul at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.) reports, under date 5th November, that this season's *olive oil* yield in Apulia is very much below the normal output. The olive fly, although prevalent all along the coast line, is absent from the interior. *Vintage* prospects in South Italy are good. The crop of *almonds* has failed, and the *carob* crop is also very small.

(23,204.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

**MEXICO.**

The British Vice-Consul at Guadalajara (Mr. P. G. Holms) reports that the vast grazing territory of the West Coast of Mexico, which is right on the trade route to the Panama Canal, offers opportunities for the raising of tens of thousands of head of cattle. Men from the Argentine and from Australia, who have already taken up lands on the Coast referred to for the raising of cattle for the new market opening in the United States, state that the conditions for the industry are ideal. (22,142.)

**New Cattle  
Breeding  
Industry on  
West Coast.**

**CHILE.**

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Valdivia (Mr. P. M. Nicholson) on the trade of that district, which will shortly be issued:—

A private German concern is responsible for the installation of a plant for extracting fibre from flax at Desagué, a station lying on the new extension of railway line between Osorno and Puerto Montt. This is a new industry for Chile, and has excited considerable local comment. Flax is now being cultivated in the neighbourhood. The proprietors of the factory attend to the exportation of the flax, and are in receipt of a bounty from the Government of 16 pesos gold per 100 kilogs. shipped; after six years this bounty will be reduced for another period of six years to 8 pesos gold, and will then presumably be withdrawn altogether. Shipment is effected from Puerto Montt, for transshipment at Valparaíso to homeward bound steamers. The first parcel, consisting of 221 bales weighing 29,000 kilogs., was shipped to Antwerp at the end of 1912 (see "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th April, 1913, p. 100), and arrangements have been made for regular monthly shipments of 150 bales.

Peso, gold = 1s. 6d.; kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

**ARGENTINA.**

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports, under date 7th October, that owing to the mild weather experienced during the last winter the crops are unusually advanced this season. As rain has been plentiful and the slight frosts which have occurred lately have only tended to strengthen the young plants, the harvest should be both early and abundant. Considerable swarms of locusts are reported, but so far it does not appear that serious damage has been done.

The sowing of *maize* has only just begun in some portions of the Republic, but it would seem that a larger area will be sown this year than last, owing to the reported poorness of the maize harvest in the United States.

The areas sown with *wheat*, *oats* and *linseed*, according to the preliminary report of the Director of the Argentine Department of Agricultural Statistics and Rural Economy, are as follow:—



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

Provinces.	Wheat.	Oats.	Linseed.
	Hectares.	Hectares.	Hectares.
Buenos Aires ... ..	2,146,000	1,031,000	355,000
Santa Fc ... ..	1,139,000	35,000	540,000
Cordoba ... ..	2,050,000	40,000	450,000
Entre Rios ... ..	330,000	52,000	400,000
Pampa Territory ... ..	860,000	75,000	23,000
Other Provinces and Territories ...	100,000	15,000	9,000
Total ... ..	6,625,000	1,251,000	1,777,000

Hectare = 2.47 acres.

The area sown with **wheat** shows a small decrease as compared with that of last year, due partly to the floods in the southern part of the Province of Buenos Aires, and partly to the fact that certain land which last year was devoted to agriculture has now, owing to the rise in the price of cattle, been utilised for growing alfalfa (lucerne) for grazing purposes. There also appears to be a tendency to combine cattle breeding with agriculture. **Oats** and **linseed** both show small increases in the area under cultivation as compared with last year, especially in the Provinces of Entre Rios and Cordoba.

Up to last year **barley** and **rye** were sown in insignificant quantities, but signs are not wanting to show that these cereals are taking their place among the staple crops of the Republic; no statistics of the areas sown this year, however, are as yet available.

(23,094.)

**MISCELLANEOUS.****UNITED KINGDOM.**

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 ten months ended October, 1913, will be found on p. 377.

**Bankruptcy  
Statistics.****SOUTH AFRICA.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that the Industries Committee of the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce has secured a large amount of information relative to the possibilities of establishing new industries in Cape Colony. Enquiries are being made as to possible local sites for industries, the average value of the land, transport facilities, local rates, labour supply and wages, power and fuel supply, existing industries, &c. This information is to be collated in a suitable manner for publication at an early date. H.M. Trade Commissioner remarks that the work of this Committee should result in an impetus being given to the establishment of new industries in Cape Colony.

(22,810.)

*Miscellaneous.***SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, there is a general feeling of satisfaction in the Cape building trade. It is felt that a revival has set in, and that future prospects are good. With regard to building material, a considerable trade is being done with the hinterland, particularly with the Western Province. The output of the four principal brickfields in Cape Town amounts to about 100,000 bricks a day, and these are being quickly absorbed. Prices range from about 30s. to 35s. per 1,000. It is added that it is many years since architects in Cape Town have been so busy as they are at present.

With reference to the notice on p. 723 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th June last relative to an invitation for proposals for the erection of a sugar mill at Umfolosi, Zululand, H.M. Trade Commissioner now reports that, according to information received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, arrangements have been made to lease certain lands in Zululand to a Mr. W. Maxwell for the purpose of erecting a mill of 15,000 to 20,000 tons crushing capacity per annum, to which the settlers in the Umfolosi district will be under obligation, in terms of their agreement with the Government, to send their cane for crushing. Building operations are expected to commence forthwith. The mill will serve the needs of some 60 settlers, most of whom already have good crops in prospect.

(22,817.)

**DENMARK (ICELAND).**

The British Vice-Consul at Reykjavik (Mr. A. Sigurdsson) reports that the 22 smacks fishing from the Faxabay district have caught 1,584,500 cod during the season recently closed, as compared with 2,241,500 cod caught by 36 smacks during the 1912 season. The fish was good in quality and the prices realised this year, both for smack and trawler fish, were higher than they have been for many years. The number of sailing smacks continues to decrease, and several have this year been sold in the Farøe Islands, the Farøese apparently understanding better how to run these boats at a profit.

The sixteen steam trawlers—all native owned—fishing from Reykjavik have done rather better than last year, and caught 2,576,000 cod during the winter season (ended 15th May), against 2,409,000 caught by the same number of boats last year; since the 15th May they are estimated to have landed about 2,000,000 cod, mostly smack cod. Ten of these trawlers went to the north coast of Iceland at the end of July to fish herring, but did not do so well as last year. Part of their catch was sold on the spot to herring oil factories, but the greater part was salted and exported, realising good prices.

*Miscellaneous.***DENMARK (ICELAND)—continued.**

One trawler has been purchased from the United Kingdom by a company on the west coast of Iceland and one new steam trawler is being built in the United Kingdom for an Icelandic company; this latter is expected to be ready for operation in February next.

The fishing all round the coast of Iceland has been a moderate one, but the high prices obtained for the catch have made the net result good. The weather has been exceptionally bad for curing purposes this year. (22,897.)

**ITALY (TRIPOLITANIA AND CYRENAICA).**

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Rome reports the publication, in the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 27th October, of a Royal Decree, dated 2nd October, authorising the public "caisses" of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica to exchange such Turkish money as is still in circulation there for an equal value of the Italian legal currency up to 31st December next, after which date Turkish money will no longer be accepted by the public "caisses."

The importation of Turkish silver, nickel, or bronze money into the territories of Tripolitania and Cyrenaica is forbidden. (C. 8,734.)

**TURKEY-IN-ASIA.**

The Acting British Consul-General at Smyrna (Mr. C. E. Heathcote-Smith) reports that a local bank has been formed, with a capital of £T.80,000 (to be increased to £T.130,000), with the object of strengthening the position of fig and sultana growers in their dealings with the Smyrna middlemen. The Turkish Government has caused the official Agricultural Bank to participate to the extent of £T.30,000 in the capital, and a further £T.30,000 has been subscribed by three Moslem Beys. The whole management is to be in the hands of Mahommedan Turks. The bank is situated at Aidin in the heart of the fig district, and branches are to be opened at Baladjik, Carabounar and Cumourlou. (22,971.)

£T. = 18s

**MOROCCO.**

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that the "Bulletin Officiel" of 17th October publishes a Shereefian "Dahir," fixing 6 per cent. as the legal rate of interest in civil and commercial matters and 12 per cent. as the maximum rate admissible in such matters by special agreement between the parties.

H.M. Consul-General adds that it is hoped that this "Dahir" will put a stop to the usurious rates of interest frequently charged to natives. (C. 8,771.)

*Miscellaneous.***PERU.**

H.M. Minister at Lima has furnished the following particulars of the foreign trade of Peru, taken from the recent Annual Message to Congress by the President of the Republic:—

The value of the foreign trade of Peru during each of the last three years was as follows:—

**Foreign Trade in 1912.**

—					Imports.	Exports.	Total.
					£	£	£
1910	...	...	...	...	4,980,697	7,074,076	12,054,773
1911	...	...	...	...	5,438,247	7,422,027	12,860,274
1912	...	...	...	...	5,157,686	9,438,581	14,596,267

With regard to **imports** the United Kingdom headed the list as the chief supplier of goods to Peru. The imports from the United Kingdom in 1912 amounted to £1,198,632, the United States coming next with £1,105,749, followed by Germany £820,837, and France £269,331; these amounts do not, however, include imports through the Iquitos Customs, which accounted for £455,130 of the total imports in 1912.

As regards **exports**, the chief increase was in petroleum and its by-products, which rose from £399,256 in 1911 to £754,510 in 1912. Decreases were recorded in cotton and cotton seed, sugar—which fell from £1,559,199 in 1911 to £1,406,673 in 1912—wool, coffee and ice.

The exportation of cocaine, which appeared to have acquired a certain stability, and which had steadily increased from 1908 to 1911, experienced a marked fall in 1912, presaging an unfavourable period or the industry. Since 1910 coca from the Dutch East Indies has ousted the Peruvian article from the European markets, and the price has fallen over 50 per cent. The result is that growers who used to produce about 59,000 cwts. of coca a year have now turned their attention to the cultivation of tea, and samples of green and black tea sent to Europe and Japan have been favourably reported on. It is expected that the return from tea per hectare will be equal to that from coca.

(C. 8,402.)

## 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 October, 1913, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased\* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy, exclusive of postage.

Attention is further called to the fact that two volumes of the "Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions" for the year 1912 have been issued, and may be purchased\* at a cost of 5s. 5d. for the first volume and 4s. 1d. for the second. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 1908-1912, and detailed statements of imports and exports of each article consigned from and to each country, and in the second volume details as to Customs revenue, transshipments and articles in bond, with particulars of the trade of the United Kingdom with each foreign country and British Possession, and of the trade at each port of the United Kingdom. The third volume (supplement) will contain a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the October issue:—The Labour Market in September; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labour; Census of Scotland, 1911; Occupations; Old Age Pensioners and Aged Pauperism; Tenements in England and Wales in 1911.

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 5,223. Trade of Tsinan and Tsingtau (China) in 1912.  
Price 4d.

Railway construction.	Coal mining.
Traffic on Shantung Railway.	Map.

### OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

*Colonial Import Duties, 1913. Return relating to the Rates of Import Duties levied upon the Principal and other Articles imported into the British Self-Governing Dominions, Crown Colonies, Possessions, and Protectorates. [Cd. 7,016.] Price 3s. 8d.*

This Return shows the duties in force, so far as notified to the Board of Trade, at the date of preparation of the Return, *viz.*, October, 1913.

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\* 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. Ponsoby, 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.

## 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.

- Fruit Growing under Irrigation.  
"Agricultural Journal of New South Wales" (Sydney), August.
- Milling and Baking Qualities of Victorian Wheat.  
"Agricultural Journal of Victoria" (Melbourne), Sept.
- Timber Trade in Siberia.  
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg), 29th Oct.
- Agriculture and Industry in East Flanders.  
"Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 30th Oct.
- Citrus Culture in Victoria.  
"Agricultural Journal of Victoria" (Melbourne), Sept.
- Agriculture in Chile.  
"Dutch Consular Report", 30th Oct.
- Forestry in Australia.  
"Agricultural Journal of South Australia" (Adelaide), Sept.
- Barley for Brewing Purposes.  
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 5th Nov.
- Preserved Vegetable Industry in Italy.  
"Bulletin Officiel de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st Nov.
- Cigar Wrapper Tobacco Production.  
"Agricultural Journal of South Africa" (Pretoria), Sept.
- Wine Trade of Portugal during 1911-12.  
"Bulletin Officiel de l'Algérie" (Paris), 1st Nov.
- Radium: Use in Agriculture.  
"Journal des Fabricants de Sucre" (Paris), 5th Nov.
- Fruit Trade of Victoria.  
"Agricultural Journal of Victoria" (Melbourne), Sept.

#### Machinery and Engineering.

- Hydro-Electric Scheme at Simla.  
"Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 10th Oct.
- Water Power Schemes in New Zealand.  
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), Oct.
- Drainage Works in Cairo.  
"Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), Oct.
- Machinery Trade of Germany.  
"Belgian Consular Report", Vol. 163, No. 4.
- Notes on the Corrosion of Condenser Tubes.  
"Commonwealth Engineer" (Melbourne), Oct.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Bauxite and Aluminium Production in United States in 1912.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 25th Oct.
- Iron Market of Rhenish Westphalia.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung", 31st Oct.
- Selenite Gold Ores: Treatment.  
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 28th August.
- Coal Market of Upper Silesia.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung", 29th Oct.
- Mineral Production of Oregon in 1912.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 25th Oct.
- Coal Mining in Ruhr District.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung", 5th Nov.
- Rolled Iron Market in Upper Silesia.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 31st Oct.
- Concentration of Cinnabar Ores (Quick-silver).  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 25th Oct.
- Potash Industry in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung", 5th Nov.
- Graphite Industry in Madagascar.  
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 30th Oct.
- Requirements of Small Cyanide Mills.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 25th Oct.
- Steel Works Union in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung", 31st Oct.
- Mining Industry in Chile.  
"Dutch Consular Report", 30th Oct.
- Iron Market in Russia.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung", 31st Oct.

#### Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railways in Sweden.  
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 1st Nov.
- Railways in China in 1912.  
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington), 20th Oct.
- Railway System of Switzerland.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung", 3rd Nov.

#### Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Textile Market in France.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th Nov.
- Silk Market of St. Etienne (France), in 1912.  
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 24th Oct.
- Embroidery Trade in Switzerland.  
"Moniteur Officiel du Commerce" (Paris), 30th Oct.

*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*

**NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.**

**Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.**

- American Flax.  
 "American Wool and Cotton Reporter"  
 (Boston), 23rd Oct.  
 Wool Trade of Morocco in 1912.  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th Nov.  
 Cotton and Cotton Goods Trade in India.  
*German Consular Report*, Oct.  
 Cotton Cultivation in Brazil.  
 "Bulletin de Brésil" (Paris), 20th Oct.  
 Woollen Industry in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st Nov.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

- North China: Trade in 1912.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 13th Oct.  
 Germany: Trade and Commerce of Silesia  
 in 1912.  
*Belgian Consular Report*, Vol. 163,  
 No. 4.  
 Russia: Foreign Trade *via* Baltic Ports.  
 "Moniteur Officiel du Commerce"  
 (Paris), 30th Oct.  
 Germany: Banking in Breslau.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 6th Nov.  
 French North Africa: Industries.  
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 5th Nov.  
 Hong Kong: Trade and Commerce in  
 1912.  
*Austrian Consular Report*, Oct.  
 Australia: Manufacturing Progress.  
 "Journal of Commerce" (Melbourne),  
 3rd Sept.  
 Germany: Clearings of Reichsbank in  
 October.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 4th Nov.

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

- Cuba: Commerce and Industries in 1912.  
*Daily Consular Reports* (Washington),  
 16th Oct.  
 Brazil: Trade and Commerce in 1912.  
*German Consular Report*, 28th  
 Oct.  
 Tripoli: Economic Conditions.  
*Austrian Consular Report*, Oct.  
 United States: Market Prices in New  
 York.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 3rd Oct.  
 British India: Neglected Commercial  
 Openings.  
 "Pioneer Mail" (Allahabad), 10th  
 Oct.  
 Netherlands East Indies: Industrial  
 Development.  
 "Handelsberichten" (The Hague), 30th  
 Oct.

**Miscellaneous.**

- Chemistry of Coal Tar Dyes.  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 4th Nov.  
 Emigration from Finland, 1911-12.  
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Peters-  
 burg), 26th Oct.  
 Leather Cartel and its Working in  
 Austria-Hungary.  
 "Sole" (Milan), 5th Nov.  
 Paper: Power Consumption when Beat-  
 ing Stuffs.  
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine"  
 (Montreal), 15th Oct.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

**British India**—Report on Trade carried by  
 Rail and River in Eastern Bengal in  
 1911-12.

**Australia—**

**COMMONWEALTH—**

- Trade, and Customs and Excise Revenue  
 in 1912.  
 Shipping and Oversea Migration  
 Statistics for 1912.

**WESTERN AUSTRALIA**—Perth Chamber  
 of Commerce Annual Report for  
 1912-13.

**Netherlands**—Department of Agriculture—  
 Report on Agricultural Testing Stations  
 in 1912-13 (in Dutch).

**France**—Paris Chamber of Commerce,  
 Report for 1912 (in French).

**Portugal**—British Chamber of Commerce  
 in Portugal, 1st Annual Report, 1912-13.

**Spain**—British Chamber of Commerce in  
 Spain, Report for 1912.

**Italy**—British Chamber of Commerce in  
 Italy, Report for 1912.

**China**—Report on Working of Chinese  
 Post Office in 1912.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

### Cotton Returns.

**Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported, Forwarded from Ports to Inland Towns, and Returned to Ports during the Month and Ten Months ended October, 1913, compared with the corresponding periods of the Year 1912.**

	MONTH OF OCTOBER.		TEN MONTHS ENDED OCTOBER.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
<b>IMPORTS.*</b>				
American ... ..	501,406	414,860	3,018,332	2,040,115
Brazilian ... ..	780	26,676	70,561	196,597
East Indian ... ..	20,513	10,030	127,337	98,143
Egyptian ... ..	28,621	55,651	451,100	865,506
Miscellaneous... ..	21,478	28,259†	176,739	182,869‡
Total ... ..	572,798	535,476	3,844,069	2,883,230
<b>EXPORTS.*</b>				
American ... ..	14,050	13,935	272,429	184,982
Brazilian ... ..	900	307	6,859	12,550
East Indian ... ..	15,287	3,165	63,526	36,408
Egyptian ... ..	5,781	5,797	162,788	133,918
Miscellaneous... ..	635	586	7,454	9,857
Total ... ..	36,653	23,690	518,056	377,715
<b>FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.</b>				
American ... ..	279,966	257,762	2,624,778	2,392,466
Brazilian ... ..	8,685	22,531	58,945	130,158
East Indian ... ..	6,909	3,697	41,481	50,013
Egyptian ... ..	17,124	24,602	276,261	259,768
Miscellaneous... ..	16,493	18,911	84,663	100,596
Total ... ..	329,177	327,503	3,086,128	2,932,941
<b>FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.</b>				
American ... ..	222	74	2,592	2,218
Brazilian ... ..	—	—	—	6
East Indian ... ..	—	—	—	9
Egyptian ... ..	—	90	120	146
Miscellaneous... ..	8	—	344	25
Total ... ..	230	164	3,056	2,404

\* Including cotton "in transit" or "for transhipment under bond."

† Including 273 bales British West Indian, 406 bales British West African, 2,041 bales British East African, and 301 bales foreign East African.

‡ Including 7,827 bales British West Indian, 15,646 bales British West African, 29,214 bales British East African, and 5,426 bales foreign East African.



Cotton Returns—*continued.*

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 45 weeks ended 6th November, 1913 :—

	Week ended 6th Nov., 1913.		45 Weeks ended 6th Nov., 1913.	
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	145,584	2,394,189	1,524	190,411
Brazilian ... ..	6,584	197,062	724	13,374
East Indian ... ..	1,774	103,675	1,480	39,638
Egyptian ... ..	11,224	406,405	519	140,206
Miscellaneous ... ..	2,570*	188,237†	312	10,374
Total ... ..	167,736	3,289,568	4,559	394,033

\* Including 77 bales British West Indian, 231 bales British East African, and 15 bales foreign East African.

† Including 7,904 bales British West Indian, 16,413 bales British West African, 30,968 bales British East African, and 5,441 bales foreign East African.

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

## Corn Prices.

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

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i> <i>d.</i>
Week ended 8th November, 1913 ... ..	30 0	28 1	17 9
Corresponding Week in—			
1906 ... ..	26 4	24 4	17 2
1907 ... ..	35 1	27 8	18 8
1908 ... ..	31 2	27 4	17 0
1909 ... ..	32 5	27 7	17 1
1910 ... ..	29 11	25 4	15 11
1911 ... ..	33 4	32 7	20 11
1912 ... ..	33 1	31 11	19 11

\* 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 or 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 8th November, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 8th Nov., 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
<b>Animals, living :—</b>			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	244	126
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	259	223
<b>Fresh meat :—</b>			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	160,184	180,772
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	72,961	41,107
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	13,819	7,281
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	12,071	20,004
<b>Salted or preserved meat :—</b>			
Bacon ... ..	Owts.	88,620	78,216
Beef ... ..	"	1,455	773
Hams ... ..	"	12,613	14,410
Pork ... ..	"	2,892	2,676
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	2,112	1,631
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	18,184	7,264
<b>Dairy produce and substitutes :—</b>			
Butter ... ..	Owts.	66,767	62,686
Margarine ... ..	"	83,165	26,875
Cheese ... ..	"	51,556	31,344
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	75
" cream ... ..	"	137	96
" condensed ... ..	"	20,326	25,987
" preserved, other kinds... ..	"	10	37
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hundr.	521,452	393,756
Poultry ... ..	Value £	4,156	3,487
Game ... ..	"	2,351	3,005
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Owts.	14,030	8,592
Lard ... ..	"	28,673	18,790
<b>Corn, grain, meal and flour :—</b>			
Wheat ... ..	Owts.	2,165,500	2,217,800
Wheat-meal and flour... ..	"	204,200	195,300
Barley ... ..	"	896,400	612,000
Oats ... ..	"	244,300	448,000
Peas ... ..	"	23,775	84,484
Beans ... ..	"	84,440	42,340
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	1,007,800	1,424,500
<b>Fruit, raw :—</b>			
Apples ... ..	Owts.	91,785	200,556
Apricots and peaches... ..	"	27	—
Bananas... ..	Bunches	150,672	175,473
Cherries ... ..	Cwts.	—	—
Currants ... ..	"	—	—
Gooseberries ... ..	"	—	—
Grapes ... ..	"	43,799	47,265
Lemons ... ..	"	11,796	6,728
Oranges ... ..	"	30,449	39,782
Pears ... ..	"	24,612	15,806
Plums ... ..	"	—	—
Strawberries ... ..	"	—	—
Unenumerated... ..	"	3,055	2,078
Hay ... ..	Tons	451	1,626
Straw ... ..	"	78	6
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,949	2,155
Hops ... ..	Owts.	28,624	9,889
Locust beans ... ..	"	6,464	33,691
<b>Vegetables, raw :—</b>			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	298,726	166,976
Potatoes... ..	Cwts.	40,010	293,994
Tomatoes ... ..	"	29,503	19,338
Unenumerated... ..	Value £	6,061	6,102
<b>Vegetables, dried... ..</b>	<b>Cwts.</b>	<b>5,671</b>	<b>8,523</b>
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	14,352	29,023

## 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:—

	October.		Ten Months ended October.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
Total gazetted ... ..	No. 324	No. 805	No. 2,981	No. 2,870
Number gazetted in principal trades and occupations:—				
Agents, commission and general ... ..	4	7	32	32
Auctioneers, estate and house agents ... ..	2	1	33	23
Bakers ... ..	12	15	112	85
Bicycle dealers and manufacturers ... ..	2	5	31	20
Boot and shoe manufacturers and dealers ... ..	6	8	49	50
Builders ... ..	18	12	180	138
Butchers and meat salesmen ... ..	7	6	94	95
Cab, omnibus and fly proprietors, &c. ... ..	2	4	13	22
Cabinet makers and upholsterers ... ..	—	1	18	18
Carpenters and joiners... ..	3	2	24	19
Carriage, coach, etc., builders ... ..	2	6	12	20
Carriers, carmen, lightermen, and hauliers ... ..	3	—	29	36
Chemists, druggists, and chemical manufacturers... ..	3	1	24	13
Clothiers, outfitters, &c. ... ..	2	3	20	24
Coal and coke merchants and dealers ... ..	3	3	45	56
Colliers, miners, &c. ... ..	2	4	22	26
Confectioners and pastry cooks ... ..	—	3	20	39
Corn, flour, seed, hay and straw merchants ... ..	4	—	20	22
Dairymcn, cowkeepers, &c. ... ..	4	2	22	24
Decorators, painters, plumbers, glaziers, &c. ... ..	6	8	58	54
Drapers, haberdashers, &c. ... ..	2	12	65	64
Electricians and electrical engineers ... ..	—	1	6	15
Engineers and founders ... ..	2	4	20	21
Farmers and graziers ... ..	18	21	168	144
Fishmongers, poulterers, &c. ... ..	6	6	56	48
Furniture dealers and makers ... ..	3	1	27	20
Gardeners, florists and nurserymen ... ..	2	1	17	14
Greengrocers, fruiterers, &c. ... ..	9	8	69	68
Grocers ... ..	18	12	167	164
Ironmongers ... ..	2	2	22	12
Jewellers, watchmakers, silversmiths ... ..	5	4	35	29
Merchants, general ... ..	3	3	14	22
Milliners, dressmakers, &c. ... ..	1	3	15	26
Printers, booksellers and publishers... ..	4	3	27	16
Provision merchants ... ..	7	2	28	23
Publicans and hotel keepers, &c. ... ..	13	12	138	100
Restaurant, coffee and eating-house keepers ... ..	1	1	14	18
Saddlers and harness makers ... ..	4	1	14	17
Stationers ... ..	3	1	14	19
Tailors ... ..	5	4	51	56
Tobacconists, &c. ... ..	5	6	42	40
Travellers, commercial, &c. ... ..	3	4	28	31

### 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. 335.

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

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

Canada and Newfoundland...	H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britcom."
Commonwealth of Australia..	H.M. Trade Commissioner, Equitable Building, 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."

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

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

Dominion of Canada...	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.	(Branch Office: 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.)
Commonwealth of Australia.		72, Victoria Street, S.W.	
New South Wales	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.	
Victoria ...	...	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.	
Queensland ...	...	409, West Strand, W.C.	
South Australia ...	...	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.	
Western Australia ...	...	15, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Tasmania...	...	5, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Dominion of New Zealand ...		13, Victoria Street, S.W.	
Union of South Africa	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, 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 applications for decisions as to whether contributions are payable or not in respect of the following classes of workmen :—

279. Workmen described as engravers and engaged at iron and steel works in engraving stamps for marking names or numbers on steel rails, &c.

280. Workmen employed in the repair shops of motor cab and omnibus companies and engaged in removing, replacing and vulcanizing tyres.

281. Workmen engaged in erecting, altering or repairing headgear for collieries.

282. Workmen described as sea-going engineers casually employed in repairing boilers and machinery on ships in port.

Any representations with reference to any of the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 28th November, 1913.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after 31st November, 1913.

**EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.**

3. If before the date specified in the notice any representations with reference to the application are made in writing to the Umpire by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or the Board of Trade, the Umpire shall take those representations into his consideration, and the

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

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*National Insurance Act, 1911.*

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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.

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

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

**Decisions by the Umpire.**

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

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

1386. Workmen engaged excavating and concreting pit for new soap pans.

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

1387. Workmen employed in the manufacture of sheet metal furniture for buildings, such as shelving, lockers, desks, cupboards, tables and similar articles. (Application 275.)

1388. A workman employed by a firm of envelope manufacturers, and engaged in trimming and sharpening envelope cutters.

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

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

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