

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXII.]

August 28, 1913.

[No. 874

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. 552.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
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Cork Discs for Lining Mineral Water Bottle Caps— Montreal Enquiry	28th Aug., 1913	500
Grey Cloth for Greatcoats, and Blanketing—Egyptian Contracts offering	21st " "	444
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Cotton Bags to show size of crepe paper bags—New York Enquiry	14th " "	378
Raw Cotton from Hayti	31st July, "	289
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Baobab Fibre, and Cordage made therefrom, from French West Africa	6th " "	578
Rubber produced in the Kasai District (Congo State)	20th Feb., "	441
Peppermint Oil and Menthol from the Hokkaido (Japan)	13th " "	408

Attention is called to the following notices:—	Page.
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List of Trade Enquiry Offices in London of the Self-Governing Dominions	553
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications , &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch	548

OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders up to 11 a.m. on 4th September for the supply of *tie bars, gibs and cotters; steel rails and fishplates; steel fishbolts, &c.; and cast-iron sleepers.*

Tie Bars, Gibs, and Cotters; Steel Rails, &c.; Steel Fishbolts; Cast Iron Sleepers.

Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 48, Copthall

Openings for British Trade.

Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Tie Bars, Gibs and Cotters," 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 the incorporation of companies, &c., and the inception of enterprises, which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow :—

Tenders have been invited for the erection in Ontario of a greenhouse to cost 50,000 dols. (about £10,280).
Coal Shutes ; Greenhouse Equipment. Amongst other things required will be coal shutes and equipment. *See Note†.*

(17,082.)

A company has been formed in Quebec Province, with a capital of 49,500 dols. (about £10,175), to import raw sugar for the manufacture of syrups, &c., and to manufacture perfumes, soap, blue, and other articles for domestic use, &c. *See Note†.*

**Soap-making,
Perfumery, &c.
Plant.**

(17,267.)

A biscuit making company in Alberta has awarded contracts for the building of a new factory, and will probably require machinery. *See*

Biscuit Making Machinery.

Note†.

(16,921.)

A pulp and paper manufacturing company in New Brunswick contemplates the installation of four new paper making machines. *See*

Paper Making Machinery.

Note†.

(17,072.)

Note†.—The names of the companies, &c. 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.

* * * * *

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

A Montreal firm wishes to be put into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of **cork discs** (of solid or composition cork) for lining mineral water bottle caps. Samples of the discs at present used may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The firm also wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of **ornamental metal buttons** for ladies' wear, and **brass buttons** for firemen's uniforms, &c.

(17,070.)

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A Toronto firm, already representing several United Kingdom manufacturers of shirts, collars, &c., desires to obtain the agency for Eastern Canada of a United Kingdom manufacturer of **woollen piece goods.** (17,071.)

Woollen Piece Goods.

A merchant in Toronto, already dealing with a Scottish firm of herring exporters which, owing to the large increase in the orders, is now unable to fill them, wishes to get into touch with other exporters of

Scotch Herrings.

Scotch herrings.

(17,866.)

The names and addresses of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for Canada, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Offices of the High Commissioner for Canada, 17, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence further information regarding them may be obtained:— (17,460.)

Commercial Enquiries.

HOME ENQUIRIES.

A Herts correspondent engaged in the raising of high-class poultry is seeking an export connection with Canada, and asks to be placed in touch with likely buyers in the Dominion of good strains.

A London firm of manufacturing stationers has asked to be placed in touch with wholesale stationery and paper dealers in Canada.

A Birmingham correspondent asks to be placed in touch with Canadian brass founders likely to take up the manufacture of store fittings.

A London firm of agents and importers is desirous of acting as buying agents for wholesale dry goods houses in Canada, more especially for millinery goods.

Enquiry is made by a London firm for reliable houses shipping grain on a large scale to the United Kingdom and the Continent.

A United Kingdom firm interested in the importation of lactose (sugar of milk) is asking for the names of Canadian exporters of this product.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A manufacturers' agent at Vancouver, who travels over the whole Dominion selling heavy hardware specialities, desires to secure the representation of a first-class United Kingdom firm shipping water-works supplies, brass goods, &c.

A manufacturers' agent in the Maritime Provinces of Canada desires to get into touch with fabric and other belting manufacturers in the United Kingdom who are seeking Canadian openings.

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

SOUTH AFRICAN ENQUIRY.

A correspondent in Gordonia, South Africa, has been making enquiry concerning Canadian canoes of bass wood, with copper rivets, suitable for use on the Orange River.

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

* * * * *

The following commercial enquiries have been received at the Canadian Government City Trade Branch, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (17,459.)

HOME ENQUIRY.

A London firm desires the addresses of Canadian firms who would be interested in purchasing pumps for waste and refuse water, &c.

CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.

A manufacturing company in Ontario wishes to purchase supplies of felt, weighing from 3½ lbs. to 6½ lbs. per yard (fawn, orange, canary, blue, black, and cardinal), and invites quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers.

A Toronto firm doing business in all kinds of machinery, but specialising in printing and bookbinding appliances, is desirous of acting for United Kingdom machinery manufacturers.

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.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders will be received at the office of the Deputy Postmaster-General, Sydney, up to 2.30 p.m. on 15th October, for the supply and delivery of ammeters, voltmeters, &c. (Schedule No. 303); telephone parts (Schedule No. 314); switchboard parts (Schedule No. 315); and 450 asbestos fire sheets (Schedule No. 326).

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

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

(17,395; 17,393.)

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRALIA—*continued.*

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that tenders are invited by the Commonwealth Department of Defence for the supply of 70,000 yards of black 40-inch duck, required for bags, kit, &c. The material is to be of the same pattern and quality as used in the British Army.

Duck. Sealed tenders on the proper form, marked "Tender for Black Duck," will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 29th September, by the Superintendent of Contracts, Department of Defence, Melbourne, or by the Senior Ordnance Officers at various places in Australia. *A preliminary deposit of £5 is required with each tender.*

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be obtained at the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, S.W., where also deposits may be paid and samples inspected.

A copy of the conditions and form of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,397.)

NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) has forwarded extracts from the local press, from which the following are taken:—

The authorities of Parnell, a suburb of Auckland, have received permission to raise a loan of £25,000, of which £15,000 is to be spent on street improvements, £4,000 on water pipes, and £2,600 on public baths.

Material for Street Improvements; Water Pipes; Public Baths Accessories.

The Auckland City Council will shortly ask for authority to raise a loan of £100,000 for drainage purposes throughout the city.

Drainage Works.

A warrant has been issued by the Government authorising the construction of a new bridge at Mangere (Auckland district). The bridge is to be 820 ft. long and 50 ft. wide, and built of re-inforced concrete, and is designed to cost £25,000. The construction of a new bridge over the Tamaki River is being undertaken by the Manukau Council, at an estimated cost of £15,000. This bridge, as well as two others in contemplation in the same district, is also to be of re-inforced concrete.

The name and address of the engineer for the Mangere and Tamaki River bridges may be obtained by manufacturers and contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

A scheme has recently been adopted by the Auckland Harbour Board for the improvement of the harbour front, which will necessitate abolishing the Auckland Dock and the building of two new streets. The work will cost £12,000. A plan of the scheme may be seen by manufacturers and contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above.

Contractor's Plant.

Openings for British Trade.

NEW ZEALAND—*continued.*

The Devonport (Auckland) Ferry Company has recently been authorised to increase its capital by £100,000.

Motor Omnibuses. A new steamer, is being built for the ferry service, and a motor-bus service is to be established at a cost of about £4,000.

A scheme has been adopted by the Mount Eden Borough Council for the construction of a drainage system at a cost of £27,100.

Drainage Works.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm of working and retailing jewellers in Auckland wishes to receive catalogues relating to jewellers' material for mounting purposes, such as gold "gallerie," gold beads, safety chain, &c. (16,995.)

**Jewellers'
Material for
Mounting.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner further reports that a firm of manufacturers' agents in Wellington desires to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *ladies' and gentlemen's wearing apparel, dress goods, and Irish linen goods.* (16,902.)

**Wearing Apparel;
Dress Goods;
Irish Linen Goods.**

The names and addresses of the firms may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. Any further communications should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand, P.O. Box 369, Wellington, New Zealand.

SOUTH AFRICA

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) reports that, according to information he has received from the Commissioner of Customs and Excise at Pretoria, the Resident Engineer at Table Bay Harbour has recently reported on the proposed outer works at Algoa Bay, and has expressed himself in favour of the construction of a south breakwater of solid concrete blockwork, 8,000 ft. long, to cost approximately £1,500,000. The provision of these works would afford the necessary facilities for the work of the port being carried out in quiet water all the year round. (16,861.)

**Breakwater
Material.**

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that a firm of manufacturers' agents in Johannesburg wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of lard.

Lard.

The name and address of the enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa, P.O. Box 1,346, Cape Town. (17,342.)

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT.

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders are invited by that Department for the supply of: (1) ten tons of stearine candles (Ref. No. F.S./Contracts/1110/5); (2) 72,000 lbs. of palm oil soap (Ref. No. XV-14-1 Supplementary); and (3) 150 pairs of saddle flaps and 200 pairs of leather saddle seats (Ref. No. XV-13-91). Firms who have not previously held a contract with the Egyptian War Office must enclose with their tender two references, one of which must be a bank.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, S.W., by whom tenders will be received up to 11 a.m. on 27th September in the case of (1); up to noon on 2nd October in the case of (2); and up to noon on 4th October in the case of (3).

Copies of the specifications may be seen by United Kingdom saddlers and candle and soap manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,275; 17,158; 17,407.)

RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 19th August states that an application has been submitted by Messrs. P. A. Popov and A. N. Rukin for permission to form a company with the object of constructing and working an electric railway, 35 miles long, from Moscow to Voznyesyensk. The cost of construction is estimated at 6,668,000 roubles (about £703,840).

Coal for Railways; Naphtha. See notice on p. 524.

GERMANY.

Articles in Demand in Bavaria. See notice on p. 512.

NETHERLANDS (CURAÇOA).

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Curaçoa (Mr. J. Jesurun) on the trade of Curaçoa and its Dependencies in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Although the demand for motor cars is growing rapidly, and the splendid roads of the island are likely to help this growth, it is regrettable that no cars of British make have been imported, owing to their very high prices. The man who is buying a car likes to get one that he has heard about, and while the familiar name seems in itself to be some kind of guarantee, he is further impressed with

Openings for British Trade.

NETHERLANDS (CURACOA)—continued.

the fact that the larger the number of cars of certain makers imported, the greater will be the facilities for obtaining parts and accessories for repairs. The British lead the world in medium and high-priced motor cars, but the cheap car has obtained such a vogue in Curaçoa and the neighbouring markets, that the demand has already surpassed all expectations.

The trade in sewing machines is an ever-increasing one, but the business, apart from a few British and **Sewing Machines.** German machines, is to all intents and purposes held by a United States company, whose agents do a large business on the extended monthly system amongst poor people, who would be unable to purchase machines on other terms.

A limited market exists for mineral waters, and customers would probably be found among hotels and clubs. This **Mineral Waters.** business would require, however, a central dépôt from which supplies could be readily obtained.

Direct importation by the consumer is out of the question. The present demand is of no commercial importance, and it may be doubted whether it would be profitable to attempt to create one by advertising or otherwise. Waters of medicinal value might, perhaps, be brought into favour because of their special merits, but of mere table waters there is the soda-water fountain in every drug store, and syphons, &c., available at low prices, and competition would be difficult after payment of freight and other charges.

FRANCE.

Harbour Works. See notice on p. 532.

FRANCE (FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA).

With reference to the notice on p. 624 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 13th March relative to a proposed loan for railway construction in French Equatorial Africa, the "Journal des Transports" (Paris) of 16th August states that the French Government has now agreed to the loan of 175,000,000 francs (£7,000,000), and the scheme will probably be passed at the next session of the Chamber of Deputies. Most of the loan will be devoted to the construction of railways. These will comprise 583 kiloms. of line from Pointe-Noire to Brazzaville which, besides being of great importance commercially, will relieve the French traffic of the necessity for using the Belgian railways. Other lines contemplated are between Bangui and Fort Crampel (348 kiloms.), and between Ndjolé and Kandjama (310 kiloms.). The surplus, which it is estimated will amount to 13,000,000 francs (£520,000), is to be spent on improving the harbours and waterways, and in establishing wireless and ordinary telegraph systems.

Kilom. = .621 mile.

Openings for British Trade.

SWITZERLAND.

The "Sole" (Milan) of 18th-19th August states that a meeting of the Swiss Committee for the construction of the Greina Tunnel was held at Zurich on 17th August, the outcome of which was that a resolution was forwarded to the Swiss Government urging the necessity for proceeding with the boring of the Greina Tunnel through the Eastern Alps with the least possible delay.

Tunnelling Plant.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY (BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA).

H.M. Consul at Sarajevo (Mr. F. G. Freeman) reports that tenders are invited for the supply of miscellaneous stores required for the Bosno-Herzegovinian Railways during 1914, including roofing felt, cement, boiler-plates, tinplates, iron wire, springs, copper sheets and wire, copper tubes, dextrine, paints, brake pipes and fittings, signal glasses, &c. (in some cases the goods are required to be in accordance with patterns kept at the "Materialmagazin," Sarajevo). Sealed tenders will be received, up to noon on 1st October, at the "Direktion der Bos.-Herc. Landesbahnen," Sarajevo. Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be obtained on application to the "Materialverwaltung, Bos.-Herc., Landesbahnen," Sarajevo.

The contract is open to foreign competition (for which good local representation would be essential), but will probably be awarded to Austrian, Hungarian, or local firms, in which case the carrying out of the contract may involve the purchase of some supplies from abroad.

A complete list of the articles required (in German) and the conditions of tender may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,228.)

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 23rd August announces that tenders will be received by the Municipality of Cova de'Tirreni up to 11th September for construction work in connection with an aqueduct for the distribution in the interior of water obtained from the Ausino. The upset price is put at 340,516 lire (about £13,620).

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

The "Sole" (Milan) of 18th-19th August announces that an important meeting was held on 17th August at Campo Ligure with the object of making arrangements and obtaining the consent of the Italian Government for the electrification of the line which runs from Genoa to Ovada and Asti. The scheme will have an important bearing on the question of the traffic carried between Genoa, Turin and Milan.

Electric Railway Material.

Openings for British Trade.

ITALY—*continued.*

The same issue of the "Sole" states that the Italian State Railway Department has drawn up and submitted for approval a scheme for the construction of a branch railway on the direct line which runs from Bologna to Florence, *viz.*, from Castiglione dei Pepoli to Vernio. The proposed line will branch off half way through the "Cà di Serra" tunnel. The carrying out of the work will entail the erection of viaducts and the boring of a tunnel 11½ miles long. It is estimated that 7½ years will be required to complete the undertaking.

**Railway and
Viaduct Material ;
Tunnelling
Plant.**

MOROCCO.

**International
Motor Car Contest.** See notice on p. 510.

CUBA.

The issues of the "Gaceta Oficial" of 23rd July and 1st and 2nd August announce that the following persons have been granted permission to instal electric generating plant in Cuba:—Senor Dorindo Vazquez, of Cifuentes, Province of Santa Clara; Senor Everardo Ortiz, of Los Palacios; Senor Julian G. Jova, Cumanayagua, Province of Santa Clara; Senor Andres Delgado, Perico, Province of Matanzas; Senor Carlos Miyares, Nueva Paz; Senor E. P. Mahony, Nuevitas, Province of Camaguey.

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

**Electric
Generating Plant.**

COSTA RICA.

Harbour Works. See notice on p. 532.

BRAZIL.

H.M. Consul at Porto Alegre (Dr. T. C. Dillon) reports that tenders are invited by the Public Works Department of the State of Rio Grande do Sul for the construction of a harbour at Porto Alegre, at an estimated cost of 11,103,000 milreis (about £740,200), and for the dredging of the navigation channels of the Lagoa dos Patos and the Rio Guahyba, at a cost of 9,463,000 milreis (about £630,870). The works include the construction of a quay wall and eight warehouses, the erection of the necessary electrically-driven appliances for handling goods, dredging work, &c. Tenders will be received by the "Directoria da Viação Fluvial, Secretaria das Obras Publicas," Porto Alegre, up to

**Material and
Plant for
Harbour and
Dredging Works.**

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

20th October.* H.M. Consul adds that the time is probably too short to permit United Kingdom contractors to tender, but the carrying out of the work may afford openings for the supply of plant and material.

A copy of the notice calling for tenders (in Portuguese) may be seen by manufacturers and contractors in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,167.)

The "Diario Oficial" of 1st August publishes a decree earmarking, in favour of the Ministry of Justice and Home Affairs, a special sum of 1,230,000 milreis (about £82,000) for the purchase of various floating equipment required in connection with the Sanitary Service at certain Brazilian ports and with two hospital ships.

**Floating Equip-
ment for
Sanitary Service.**

The "Diario" of 2nd August contains a decree approving the plans and estimate of 7,796,259 milreis (about £519,750) for the construction of 99 miles of line of the Tibagy section of the Sorocabana Railway.

**Railway
Material.**

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.) reports that an expert attached to the Japanese Department of Agriculture and Commerce is starting shortly on a European tour with the object of studying the latest types of textile machinery. He is expected to arrive in the United Kingdom towards the end of September and will remain about two months. His name, together with an address in London to which communications might be sent, may be obtained by United Kingdom makers of textile machinery, on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,266.)

**Textile
Machinery.**

* 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 Brazil who can be instructed by cable.

INTERNATIONAL MOTOR CAR CONTEST IN MOROCCO.

The Acting British Consul at Casablanca (Mr. E. G. Lomas) has forwarded particulars of the first "Circuit Automobile du Maroc," organised by the "Vigie Marocaine" (Casablanca), which is to take place from 28th September to 5th October, 1913. The contest is open to four (or more)-seater cars (1 cylinder two-seater cars will also be admitted) of not more than 100 h. p., and the route will be over a circular course of 800 kiloms. (497 miles), *viz.* Casablanca—Rabat—Marrakesh—Saffi—Mazagan—Casablanca. Motor-car owners, manufacturers, agents, or salesmen of any nationality are eligible to compete. The entrance fee varies from 100 to 200 frs. (£4 to £8) according to class. Entries will be received, up to 20th September, by Lieutenant Faget, Parc d'Artillerie de Casablanca, from whom further particulars may be *obtained*.

A copy of the regulations and form of entry (in French), together with a map of the proposed course, may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (17,807.)

REJECTION OF GERMAN GOODS SOLD IN SWEDEN.

Important Decision by German High Court.

H.M. Consul at Stockholm (Mr. H. M. Villiers, M.V.O.) reports that, according to the local press, an important decision regarding the acceptance of German goods by importers in Sweden was given by the German High Court (Reichsgericht) in a recent appeal case. In March, 1910, a Swedish firm purchased salt skins from a German firm, the terms being that the documents were to be honoured in Stockholm at a price reckoned f.o.b. in Hamburg according to the weight declared by the authorities at Hamburg. The goods were delivered and the documents honoured. In the following month one of the customers of the Swedish firm complained of the quality of the skins, and so in May the skins were returned to the German firm and a claim made for refund of the purchase money. This was refused on the ground that, according to German commercial law, the complaint was made too late. The German Lower Court agreed with this view but the German High Court, on appeal, decided that if, according to the terms of purchase, the foreign buyer has to discharge his obligations in his own land, then his country's law must be binding on him unless there is a special agreement between the parties on the subject. The buyer ought to protest in time if he does not find the goods of good quality, but the time for protest must be determined according to the law in the buyer's country, if the payment is to be made there.

H.M. Consul adds that by German law goods may be considered as accepted unless protest is made immediately, whereas in Swedish law no special term is fixed. (16,715.)

BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.

Egypt.—The following particulars are extracted from the August issue of the Journal of the British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt:—

Agents in Egypt.—The Egyptian import trade in manufactured goods may be divided into two categories. Firstly, merchandise which is purchased by local wholesale merchants who have their own buying arrangements in the manufacturing centres of the world, who supply the retail trade for their own account and generally carry a large stock. Secondly, merchandise which has been ordered through the medium of commission agents, who represent the manufacturers and collect orders from the retailers. The former category is limited to a few important branches of trade such as Manchester goods, agricultural and general machinery, gunny bags, and to a certain extent builders' supplies and chemical manures. The latter category may be said to include practically every other branch of trade in manufactured articles.

There exists in Egypt a host of commission agents, many of whom are reliable and energetic. This class of business man has not, however, generally speaking, a desirable reputation. This is due mainly to the large number of inexperienced firms, of indifferent reputation, not possessing sufficient means to warrant their setting up in business for their own account. It is therefore a matter of the highest importance that United Kingdom firms wishing to do business with Egypt should obtain suitable representatives. Many manufacturers complain of unfortunate experiences in the Egyptian market, and this in the majority of cases is due to the want of proper caution shown in the selection of agents.

Once the important question of the appointment of an agent has been decided, a *del credere* arrangement should be obtained if possible. This is the system under which an agent assumes responsibility for payment for the orders he obtains, for which an extra commission of 1 per cent. is generally allowed. It must however be remembered that commission agents whose standing is good enough to make an arrangement of this description of any value are limited in number. The agent should be encouraged in every way possible, and the longest possible accommodation in the way of credit should be allowed, in order to enable him to compete with foreign-made articles. Competent travellers—if possible, speaking at least some of the languages of the country—should be sent round regularly with an ample supply of samples and should be prepared to quote c.i.f. prices. In the case of proprietary articles that have obtained a market in the United Kingdom and elsewhere by means of advertising and demonstrations, the agent should be allowed facilities for a similar campaign in Egypt. Agents should be encouraged to report to the manufacturer on the idiosyncrasies of the local buyer in order that articles may be specially adapted to the needs of the country. An example of the enterprise of a foreign firm in this respect has recently been reported. It was brought to the notice of an Italian firm of piece goods makers that the native when purchasing almost invariably first rubs the cloth between his fingers in order to ascertain how much size it contains and then attempts to tear it. The firm in question has in

British Trade Abroad.

consequence put on the market cloth woven diagonally which, while probably less durable than ordinarily woven cloth, is exceedingly difficult to tear. This article is meeting with a ready sale. United Kingdom goods have rightly won a good name for themselves in the Egyptian market, and it seems likely that British imports would largely increase if United Kingdom manufacturers were to devote more attention to local requirements and allow the long credits that are now demanded in almost every branch of trade.

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Bavaria.—The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Munich (Mr. A. Abbott) on the trade of Bavaria in 1912 and part of 1913, which will shortly be issued:—

It is difficult to form any idea of the extent of United Kingdom imports into Bavaria owing to the entire lack of statistics on the subject. As far as can be ascertained from enquiries made at the different shops and dealers the most important articles of United Kingdom make imported are *motor cars* and *men's apparel* (*hats, shirts and shirtings, collars, &c.*). There is still much room, however, for development in these articles, as the prices are much too high for the class of goods supplied, and it seems very doubtful if some goods, *e.g.*, hats with high-sounding British names, ever came from the United Kingdom at all. *Jams, pickles, tea, biscuits, sauces, soap, gelatine, shellac and sweets* (especially acid and other drops, which it is said cannot be manufactured in Germany on account of the climate, which prevents them from remaining clear) find a good market. There is also a small quantity of Scotch *salmon* imported *via* London; complaint is, however, to be heard that the London dealers ask too much profit, which makes the price prohibitive, and the local dealers are anxious to enter into direct negotiations with wholesale dealers in Scotland; also with wholesale salmon dealers in Dublin.

Whisky, gin and other British liquors, are to be obtained at all the principal wine merchants and hotels, but the duty is now so heavy that the consumption is understood to be on the decrease, although the demand is greater than formerly. German-made whisky is a very inferior article and rarely seen, although it is often palmed off as "Scotch" in the lower class bars. The largest firm of wine merchants in Munich is able to reduce the price of gin by bottling it itself and it appears to supply a very superior article at a moderate price. There is a small consumption of *beer* of United Kingdom production, and attempts have been made recently to render it more popular, but it is hardly likely that in the "beer metropolis" they will meet with success.

Sheep-skins, blubber and tallow are also imported to a considerable extent, and one sees large quantities of British *crockerly* and *porcelain* in the better class of shops. With the impetus given to sport of all kinds in Germany during the last few years, there has been a large demand for British-made sporting goods. *Tennis rackets, balls, nets, posts, &c.* have been much called for, but so far as one can judge, owing to these articles not having been sufficiently pushed by United Kingdom manufacturers, who have failed to adapt themselves to local require-

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ments, the Germans are now doing a large trade in these goods. In Augsburg and in other manufacturing towns, *machinery* is imported for cotton mills and photographic factories. Complaints are made that British *plated goods*, which easily excel all others, are still offered in the old-fashioned shapes and designs. The high duties imposed on foreign *patent medicines* are tending seriously to jeopardise their market in Bavaria.

Footwear of United Kingdom manufacture is to be found to only a very limited extent in Munich owing to the sale of foreign-made boots and shoes being practically monopolised by American firms.

For years past representatives of the best London tailors have visited Germany and done an increasing trade through the excellence of their goods and cut. Unfortunately the prices they are able to command place their goods beyond the reach of the majority, and of recent years attempts have been made by some of the less expensive tailors to acquire German clients by sending travellers at regular intervals to the country. The latter supplied a good class of clothes for the money but hardly what was required, and there is still an enormous opening for any United Kingdom tailor who could supply a good suit at a moderate price.

In some of the above cases attention has been called to a high rate of duty, but there is a tendency among United Kingdom manufacturers to assume that the duty is high without consulting the actual tariff. It is unquestionably a fact that if manufacturers would pay serious attention to the tariff rates and to local conditions they could compete with the German product to an extent far beyond that at present reached.

Although articles with instructions for use, weight, &c. given after the United Kingdom style will sell among British residents and a certain proportion of the travelled inhabitants in Munich, it should be borne in mind that the appeal to the wider public who create the stable demand will only be successful when some regard is paid to the form in which the article was supplied previously. British-made goods have the reputation of reliability, and the United Kingdom manufacturer wishing to sell his goods in Bavaria has not that prejudice to overcome which causes, for instance, the German export manufacturer to follow in the minutest details the variations of public taste in the United Kingdom in order to compete with the home-made article. He must, however, make some attempt to popularise his goods, and that this may be done with success is seen from the large sale of a well-known brand of British soap, which, although dearer than the German brands, is bought in preference to them.

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Netherlands: Curaçoa.—The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Curaçoa (Mr. J. Jesurun) on the trade of Curaçoa and its Dependencies in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Letters are constantly received from manufacturers, asking for lists of desirable agents to represent their particular classes of goods.

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Unfortunately, as nearly all the leading firms of the island are already committed to agencies for such goods as they care to deal with, it is becoming difficult for manufacturers who desire to enter this field with their goods to find suitable agents. It is suggested, therefore, that United Kingdom manufacturers should first consult the list of firms supplied by the Consulate to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., and if they do not there find firms in a position to represent them, they might instruct a representative who might be on his way to the Central and South American Republics, to call at the British Consulate at Curaçoa, where he will receive every possible assistance.

Many enquiries from manufacturers are of such a nature that it is difficult to give a satisfactory reply, the conditions in Curaçoa differing very greatly from those in the United Kingdom. Frequently information is asked for the addresses of wholesalers, brokers or retailers, distinctions which can hardly be said to exist in Curaçoa. All the wholesale houses without exception maintain a retail department. A large part of the commerce of Curaçoa is also in the hands of commission houses, these concerns generally acting as forwarding agents, steamship agents, &c. All are ready to undertake commissions, either buying or selling, but none of them will make purchases direct from abroad for their own account with a view of introducing new goods if there is any risk in the undertaking.

H.M. Consul has been endeavouring to devise some way of interesting local buyers in the catalogues and directories filed in the Consulate; the plan of lending them to merchants and importers seems to be bringing better results than any other yet tried.

Short-paid postage.—The frequency with which letters insufficiently prepaid are received at the Consulate from the United Kingdom, Canada, and elsewhere makes it desirable that attention should be called to the fact. In case of correspondence of value this would be a small matter, but as the Consulate is flooded with all kinds, a large proportion of which is valueless, the constant payment of short-paid postage on a large number of letters becomes irksome. The rate of postage on letters to and from foreign countries in the Postal Union is 2½d. for the first ounce and 1½d. for each subsequent ounce or fraction thereof.

Spain: Bilbao.—The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul at Bilbao (Mr. J. Innes) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

In consequence of the freedom from labour troubles, which had seriously handicapped trade during the previous years, there was a steady and satisfactory progress in the trade of the Bilbao district in 1912. A material increase in the export of iron ore naturally produced a better all-round demand for goods which have to be imported; better freights allowed shipping companies to distribute satisfactory dividends, whilst freeing themselves, in many cases, from the incubus of overdrafts and debentures. An augmentation in general trade and in Stock Exchange operations resulted from a freer circulation of money and greater confidence in the tranquillity of the country. British shipping participated in the improvement, and maintained its position at Bilbao.

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The United Kingdom secured a share of the increased imports in most classes of goods, but other countries seem to have done better and to have obtained a larger proportion than formerly of orders sent abroad—for manufactured goods especially. This is said to be largely due to the long period for delivery required by British makers, probably the result of good trade in the United Kingdom. Whilst this may be a satisfactory explanation, it is to be regretted that the United Kingdom manufacturers were unable to retain their pre-eminent position, as Spaniards are very conservative in buying and once compelled to purchase in other countries they are likely to continue doing so in leaner years.

Fewer trade enquiries reached the Consulate during 1912 than in previous years. This is probably due to a better knowledge of the facilities afforded by the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, and to the information given at first hand to Chambers of Commerce and individual firms.

Several catalogues now reach the Consulate in good Spanish, which is a great improvement on previous methods of propaganda, but, nevertheless, nothing can take the place of personal canvass by representatives possessing a practical knowledge of the goods they have to offer.

It is a matter for regret that more of the few travellers visiting the Bilbao district do not call at the British Consulate because items of information available there would probably be useful to them.

The British Vice-Consul at **San Sebastian** (Mr. A. Budd, M.V.O.) reports that there seems to be a growing disposition on the part of the commercial classes in his district to get first-hand information as regards the best and most reliable sources whence they can procure goods suitable to their various trades, and he frequently receives enquiries to this end.

The information supplied by the Commercial Intelligence Branch in these matters is of much utility, and will no doubt be the means of gradually bringing Spanish traders in closer connection with British manufacturers.

At the same time it is necessary to observe that experience shows that British representatives of the various branches of commerce do not visit the district sufficiently systematically. Travellers of other nationalities are constantly in evidence, and it is not surprising that most of the trade, especially in certain articles, is monopolised by nations other than British.

IMPORTATION OF GOODS IN BOND AT PHILADELPHIA.

Heavy Increase owing to expected Tariff Reductions.

The Acting British Consul-General at Philadelphia (Mr. H. A. Ford) reports that the drastic reductions in import duties, which are expected under the new United States Tariff Law, have led to such a great increase in the quantities of goods imported into Philadelphia in bond that all the Government warehouses there are being filled up, and it may be necessary to rent additional warehouses. The goods mostly belong to large firms of importers who believe it will be financially advantageous to hold the goods in bond until the new Tariff Act is passed, when they can immediately place them on the market.

Official reports show that the value of the imports in bond in the Government warehouses in Philadelphia on 30th June was 8,130,175 dols. (about £1,671,200), an increase of nearly 3,000,000 dols. (about £616,600), over the value of the goods in bond on the same date of last year.

The chief imports in bond are sugar and wool. Last year the quantity of sugar in the local Government warehouses in bond was 78,184,341 lbs., valued at 2,368,807 dols. The value of this year's bonded sugar is 3,600,750 dols., the quantity exceeding the record of last year by 75,474,659 lbs.

On 30th June there was a total of 11,047,624 lbs. of wool of all grades, valued at 2,190,350 dols., and it has been reported that none has been released since that date. On the same date in 1912 the quantity of wool in bond was 7,866,567 lbs., valued at 1,342,888 dols. The increase of 3,181,057 lbs. over last year is chiefly in the lower grades of wool known as Class 3, dutiable at from four to seven cents (2d. to 3½d.) per lb.

The following table shows the number of pounds of each class of wool in bond at Philadelphia on 30th June, 1912 and 1913 respectively:—

	1912.	1913.
	Lbs.	Lbs.
Class 1... ..	3,023,133	3,884,282
Class 2... ..	53,399	783,497
Class 3... ..	4,790,035	6,379,845
Total	7,866,567	11,047,624

The value of woollen and worsted goods in bond is, however, less this year than last, the decrease in value being about 18,000 dols. The actual value of these goods at present in bond is estimated at about 10,000 dols.

The value of linen goods now in bonded warehouses is given at 84,619 dols. as against 45,579 dols. last year, an increase of about 85 per cent.

There is also a large quantity of spun silk being held in bond at Philadelphia; the value is estimated at 75,155 dols., being an increase in value of about 66,000 dols. over 1912.

(C. 6,821.)

Dollar = 4s. 1½d.

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Sugar Convention.

The following Order in Council was published in the "London Gazette" of the 15th August:—

"Whereas His late Majesty King Edward the Seventh and divers foreign Powers entered into a Convention signed the fifth day of March, nineteen hundred and two, in relation to sugar:

"And whereas by Article II of the said Convention the parties thereto engaged to place in bond under the continuous supervision, both by day and by night, of Revenue Officers, sugar factories and sugar refineries, as well as factories for the extraction of sugar from molasses:

"And whereas it was provided by Article X of the said Convention that the Convention should come into force from the first day of September, nineteen hundred and three, and should remain in force for five years from that date:

"And whereas by the Sugar Convention Act, 1903, provision was made for giving effect to the said Convention, and it was provided by Section 2 of the said Act that His Majesty might by Order in Council declare that every sugar factory and sugar refinery and factory for the extraction of sugar from molasses in the United Kingdom should be subject to the supervision either of the Commissioners of Customs or of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue:

"And whereas by an Order in Council made by His said late Majesty on the eleventh day of August, nineteen hundred and three, it was ordered that from and after the first day of September then next inclusive every sugar factory and sugar refinery and factory for the extraction of sugar from molasses in the United Kingdom should be under the supervision either of the Commissioners of Customs or of the Commissioners of Inland Revenue:

"And whereas by an additional Act to the said Convention signed on the twenty-eighth day of August, nineteen hundred and seven, it was agreed to maintain the Convention in force for a further period of five years, commencing on the first day of September, nineteen hundred and eight:

"And whereas notice of withdrawal from the said Convention having been duly given by His Majesty in accordance with the provisions of Article X thereof, the Convention will cease to apply to the United Kingdom as from the 1st day of September next, and it is therefore desirable that the said recited Order should cease to have effect as from that day:

"Now therefore His Majesty, in exercise of the powers vested in Him by the Sugar Convention Act, 1903, by and with the advice of His Privy Council is pleased to order and it is hereby ordered as follows:—

"The said recited Order in Council made the eleventh day of August, nineteen hundred and three, shall, as from the first day of September, nineteen hundred and thirteen, cease to have effect, and the said Order is hereby revoked as from that date."

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

UNITED KINGDOM—continued.

The following notification by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise was published in the same issue of the "London Gazette":—

"The Commissioners of Customs and Excise hereby give notice that by the foregoing Order in Council of the 12th August, 1913, His Majesty has been pleased to order that, as from the 1st September, 1913, the Order in Council of the 11th August, 1903, by which it was declared that Sugar Factories and Sugar Refineries should be subject to the supervision of the Commissioners of Customs or the Commissioners of Inland Revenue, shall cease to have effect, and is revoked as from that date. Further, by regulations dated the 13th August, 1913, the regulations issued by the said Commissioners on the 12th August, 1903, under Section 2 of the Sugar Convention Act, 1903, and the said Order of 11th August, 1903, have been revoked as from the 1st September, 1913.

"The Commissioners of Customs and Excise further give notice, that as from the 1st September, 1913, the supervision of the Officers of Customs and Excise will be maintained in full force for those refiners who notify their intention of continuing voluntarily to work under the permanent supervision of Officers of Customs and Excise both by day and by night, and that certificates of origin on the form approved by the International Sugar Convention will be granted on the guarantee of the Customs and Excise Authorities in respect of sugar produced at refineries which remain under such supervision. Certificates of origin on the guarantee of officers of Customs and Excise will not be granted in respect of sugar produced at refineries which no longer remain under the permanent supervision of Officers of Customs and Excise.

"The conditions under which the refining of sugar in bond may be carried on as from the 1st September, 1913, will be substantially the same as the conditions imposed by the regulations of the 12th August, 1903. Copies of the conditions may be obtained on application to the Commissioners of Customs and Excise at the Custom House, London, E.C."

DOMINION OF CANADA.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada copy of a Customs Memorandum (No. 1745B), dated 17th July, 1913, notifying that the importation of hay, straw, fodder, feed stuffs or litter accompanying horses from Continental Europe is prohibited, for a period of three months from the 16th July, 1913.

A further Customs Memorandum (No. 1747B), dated 22nd July, has been received notifying that Duncan's Station (B.C.) has been established as an outpost of Customs and Warehousing Port, under the survey of the Port of Nanaimo (B.C.), from the 1st July, 1913.

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

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Supplement (No. 10) to the Customs Tariff Guide, 1908-11, dated 5th July, 1913, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Commonwealth.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
Bands—Mourning bands, elastic, being suitable for hat or arm	134 (A)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
Drugs, chemicals, &c.— Canella bark, not packed for household use	287	Free	Free
Electrical appliances— Attractoscope, an apparatus for projecting advertisements in the form of light and shadow on footpaths	178 (D)	17½ % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Fish—Antipasto, a tinned hors d'oeuvre, consisting of a piece of fish surrounded by a variety of vegetables, all immersed in oil	88 (A)	20 % "	15 % "
Glasses—Sight feed, for lubricators (tubular)	253 (A)	25 % "	20 % "
*Jars—Pickle, glass, fancy, <i>i.e.</i> , for table use	259 (A)	35 % "	25 % "
Leather—Baudruche transparent skins, used as a capping for perfume and similar bottles	353 (B)(3)	20 % "	20 % "
Machinery and agricultural implements— Locomotive, electric, used for haulage purposes only, obtaining power from an overhead wire, and having no carrying capacity	161	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % "
Meccano outfit as toys	326	25 % "	20 % "
Paints, colours, &c.— Blue, iridescent (also known as lustre blue), ground in oil, used in the manufacture of printing ink	236 (A) or (B)	According to size.	According to size.
*Paper—duplicating paper—"Neostyle"—not less than 20 in. by 25 in. or its equivalent	356 (E)	Free	Free
Greaseproof, corrugated, in rolls ...	357 (B)	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
Greaseproof, in sizes 9½ in. by 29 in., or 12½ in. by 37 in.	357 (B) or 356 (I)(1)	30 % " or 5s. per cwt., whichever higher.	25 % " or 4s. 6d. per cwt., whichever higher.
Photographic material— Brooches, white metal or gilt, with sensitised plate (for taking "instantaneous" photos)— On the whole	337	40 % <i>ad val.</i>	35 % <i>ad val.</i>
Sensitized discs, extra, or imported separately	410 (A)	30 % "	25 % "
Pipes and tubes (metal)— Shoe casing, for water bore casings. A welded cast steel shoe to affix to the bottom end of water bore casings ...	182	Free	Free

* Revised decision.

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

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Pyrene—Liquid, imported in quart bottles as refills for fire extinguishers	88 (A)	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
Rakes—Wooden rakeheads imported accom- panied by pieces of wire with which the handle is supported when affixed. Such are considered to be rakes wholly of wood	306 (A)	35 % „	30 % „
Screws—Round or cheese head, capable of use with nuts both up to and including ¾ in., imported without nuts	175 (C)	5 % „	Free
Springs— Brass, for use in musical instruments, when imported separately	170 (A)	30 % „	25 % „

DOMINION OF NEW ZEALAND.

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in New Zealand copy of a Minister's Order (No. 1044), **Customs Decisions.** dated 9th July, 1913, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into New Zealand.

The following are the principal decisions given :—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Bronze sheets, polished, but otherwise unworked	482	Free	Free
White metal sheets, polished, but otherwise unworked			
Blow lamp, the "Nobel," whether bent or up- right pattern	359	Free	Free
Furnace, automatic metal, for re-melting and casting type into ingots for type-casting machines	183	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Ink powder, "Duckett-ine"	437	10 % „	Free
Labels, or name-plates, ivory, bearing name of merchants not being manufacturers... ..	142	3½d. per lb.	3d. per lb.
Linseed, crushed... ..	221	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery, dairying, viz. :— Milk-pasteurizing machine	396	10 % „	Free
Machine tools, metal- and wood-workers', viz. :— "Boss" power hammer and anvil combined	379	Free	Free
Circular-saw guard, specially constructed for attachment to a saw bench	379	Free	Free

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

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		On Foreign Goods.	On Goods the produce or manufacture of any part of the British Dominions.
Machinery, oil refining, viz. :— Combined press and filter, peculiar to use in manufacture of oil	165	5 % <i>ad val.</i>	5 % <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery, n.o.e., viz. :— Machine for lacing belting for machinery	182	30 % „	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Minor articles, viz. :— Hat sweats, of leather-cloth, being substi- tutes for hatters' leathers	292	Free	Free
*Mops, cotton or wool	178	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Paper lace, embossed, for manufacture of card- board boxes	342	20 % „	Free
Plaster board, "Sackett," in sheets	483	Free	Free
Scientific instruments, viz. :— "Leskole distance thermometers," electri- cal instruments for measurement of temperatures at a distance	280	Free	Free
Universal gauge-testing apparatus for test- ing hydraulic, pressure and vacuum gauges			
Stencil set, consisting of tin, letters and figures, stencil ink, sponge and brushes (NOTE.—If imported separately, the various articles are to be classed under their respective tariff headings.)	178	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
Surgical appliances, viz. :— Lamps, arc light projector, and Minin violet ray, for treatment of constitutional and skin diseases	279	Free	Free

* Revised decision.

UGANDA PROTECTORATE.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 350 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 14th November, 1912, respecting the proposed regulations for the protection of game in the Uganda Protectorate, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the "Game Ordinance, 1913" (No. 7 of 1913) which has been assented to by the Governor of the Protectorate.

The Ordinance provides that no person shall, except under certain specified conditions, export from the Protectorate for sale, or shall within the Protectorate sell or purchase, or offer or expose for sale, any head, horn, bone, skin, feather, flesh, or any part of any animal mentioned in the Schedules to the Ordinance, unless such animal has been kept in a domesticated state.

It is provided that elephant ivory or hippopotamus tusks which

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

have been obtained without a contravention of this Ordinance may be sold, purchased, transferred, or exported.

No person shall export any ivory which has been obtained in contravention of the Game Laws, or any elephant tusk weighing less than 30 lbs., or any piece of ivory which formed part of a tusk under 30 lbs. in weight, unless such tusk or piece of ivory were lawfully obtained prior to the commencement of the Ordinance.

The Governor may, however, sell or export any ivory belonging to the Government or which has been confiscated under the provisions of this Ordinance, but all such ivory must be distinctively marked.

The export of curios which may be made from female or immature ivory may be permitted.

The Ordinance further prescribes the licence fees payable for the purpose of hunting or killing game.

BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS PROTECTORATE.

The Board of Trade have received from the Resident Commissioner at Tulagi, British Solomon Islands, a copy of the Customs Tariff Amendments. Customs Tariff at present in operation in the Protectorate.

The Tariff has been revised by imposing import duties on certain additional articles, whilst the rate of duty of 1s. per lb. previously leviable on tobacco has been amended by the imposition of various rates on different kinds of tobacco imported into the Protectorate.

The following Statement shows the amendments and additions which have been made, with effect from 1st April, 1913:—

Articles.	Present Rates of Import Duty.	
Boats and small vessels imported on deck	10 % <i>ad val.</i>	
Rifles and revolvers	£1 each	
Rifle and revolver ammunition	100 % <i>ad val.</i>	
Cartridges (sporting, shot)		
Perfumery, not being liable to spirit duty		
Beads		
Fishhooks and lines		
Axes		
Knives		
Matches		
Trade boxes		
Wood and tin trunks and boxes	} 10 % <i>ad val.</i>	
Lanterns and lantern parts		
Leather goods		
Musical instruments		
Pipes (smoking)... ..		
Porpoise, dog and whales' teeth		
Fireworks... ..		
Aerated waters and cordials		
Tobacco:—		
' Trade tobacco,' stick and cake		1s. 6d. <i>per lb.</i>
Cigars	5s. " "	
Cigarettes	12s. 6d. <i>per 1,000</i>	
Cut tobacco... ..	3s. <i>per lb.</i>	

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT.

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 9th August contains a revised Tariff for use in assessing import duties on sugar, which was to come into force on the 1st August, and is to remain in operation until the 30th September, or until denunciation:—

**Revised
Valuation Tariff
for Sugar.**

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

Kinds of Sugar.	Valuation per 100 kilogrammes.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Crystallised or moist, of Russian origin, in single or double bags (gross weight)	1,190
Crystallised or moist, of any other origin, in single or double bags (gross weight)	1,140
Powdered or centrifugal, of any origin, in single or double bags (gross weight)	1,200
Crushed, of any origin, in single or double bags (gross weight) ...	1,220
Cubes, of any origin, in boxes (net weight)	1,300
Loaf sugar, of any origin, in boxes (net weight)	1,480
Red Java sugar, in single bags (gross weight)	1,050

The Egyptian "Journal Officiel" for the 4th August contains the following revised Valuation Tariff for use in assessing import duties on cotton yarns. The Tariff was to come into force on the 1st August, and is to remain in operation for a period of three months (*i.e.*, until the 31st October), or until denunciation:—

**Revised
Valuation Tariff
for Cotton Yarns.**

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

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	Revised.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Cotton single yarns, grey and bleached, and knittings from India—		
Nos. 4 to 12	68	60
Nos. 14 to 20	82	77
Cotton single yarns, grey and bleached, and knittings from other countries—		
Nos. 4 to 12	68	68
Nos. 14 to 20	82	82
Cotton sewings, grey or bleached, from India or from other countries	90	90
Cotton doubled yarns, grey and bleached, No. 40/2 ...	103	103
Cotton eable yarns, No. 20	103	103
Turkey red cotton single yarns	89	80
Other coloured cotton single yarns	105	105
Gassed, mercerised or prepared yarns, grey, bleached or dyed, from India or from other countries	<i>ad valorem</i>	<i>ad valorem</i>

Note.—The tare allowance for bales is fixed at 3 per cent.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***EGYPT—GREECE.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Commercial Convention of the 4th June, 1906, between Egypt and Greece* was denounced by the Egyptian Minister for Foreign Affairs on the 17th July last. The Convention will accordingly expire on the 17th July, 1914. (C. 6,887.)

Denunciation of Commercial Convention of 1906.**RUSSIA.**

With reference to previous notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting the proposed temporary duty-free admission into Russia of coal for railways, the Board of Trade have now received a despatch from H.M. Consul at St. Petersburg stating that the Imperial Council of Ministers has decided to allow the Russian State Railways to import 50,000,000 pounds of foreign coal free of duty, and to grant exemption from duty in respect of 75,000,000 pounds imported during June by the Ministry of Ways and Communications. It has further been decided to give permission to the Vladikavkaz Railway Company to import from 130,000 to 160,000 tons of coal.

It has also been decided to allow to all consumers the importation duty-free of foreign naphtha for several months.

H.M. Consul adds that any offers to supply coal should be made to the Ministry of Ways and Communications and the Board of the Vladikavkaz Railway Company, both in St. Petersburg. (17,440.)

[Poud = 36 lbs. avoirdupois.]

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a recent Ordinance has been issued raising from 6½ to 10 florins per 100 kilogs. the import duty on salt (other than table salt of all kinds and rock salt) in that part of the Government of Acheen (Atjeh) and Dependencies (with the exception of Wai Island) which does not constitute part of the Customs area under the East Indies Tariff Law.†

The Board of Trade are also informed, through the same channel, that in virtue of recent Customs decisions, the following articles are to pay duty on importation into the Dutch East Indies at the rates shown below :—

Customs Decisions.

* Particulars respecting this Convention were given at pp. 229-230 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd August, 1906.

† Under this Law "the Singkel Sub-division of the Government of Acheen (Atjeh) and its Dependencies" is constituted part of the East Indian Customs Territory. [The duty on salt in this Sub-division is 10 florins per 100 kilogrammes.]

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DUTCH EAST INDIES—*continued.*

Free	... ..	“Draisines,” destined to be propelled along railroads;
		Steel balls, of 40, 50, 60, 80, and 100 millimetres diameter.
	6% <i>ad valorem</i> ...	Radium bromide.
	10% <i>ad valorem</i> ...	Steel masts for wooden proas;
		Iron stone-breakers (for breaking stone for gravelling purposes);
		Playing cards (used for playing “Omi,” a Macassar and Boni card game);
		Iron frames, destined for buildings which are not of iron;
		Separately imported steel balls of $\frac{9}{16}$ and $\frac{5}{8}$ inch diameter, even if declared as parts of apparatus for the use of factories.
		Motor traffic warning boards are dutiable according to their principal component part. (C. 6,913.)

FRANCE.

A recent French Customs Circular (No. 4425) contains copy of a Presidential Decree, dated the 3rd July, which modifies the existing Regulations regarding the “temporary admission” of wheat intended for re-exportation in the form of flour, groats and bran. This Decree may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,919.)

Another Circular (No. 4426) notifies that it has been decided to accord a “tolérance” of 10 per cent. in respect of iron or steel wire *5/10ths millimetre or less in diameter* which is declared for duty under No. 212 of the French Customs Tariff as having a breaking strain of from 70 to 175 kilogs. per square millimetre of section. In other words, wires of a diameter of *5/10ths millimetre or less*, which are found, on being tested by the French authorities, to have a breaking strain not exceeding 192.5 kilogs. (*i.e.*, 10 per cent. in excess of 175 kilogs.) per square millimetre of section, will be admitted as wire of from 70 to 175 kilogs. breaking strain per square millimetre, at the rate of 30 francs per 100 kilogrammes (“Minimum” Tariff), instead of being charged 50 francs per 100 kilogs. as wire of more than 175 kilogs. breaking strain per square millimetre.

This concession is stated to have been made as the result of the difficulties experienced in determining the *exact* breaking strain of wire of a diameter of *5/10ths millimetre or less* in cases where the tests made indicate a breaking strain of *approximately* 175 kilogrammes. (C. 6,919)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FRANCE—*continued.*

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 26th July contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 20th July, fixing at 40,000 kilogrammes the quantity of vanilla, the produce of French establishments in Oceania, which may, subject to the prescribed regulations, be imported thence into France on payment of import duty, at half the rate of the Minimum tariff (*viz.*, at the rate of 208 francs per 100 kilogs.) during the period from the 1st July, 1913, to the 30th June, 1914.

Vanilla Imported from French Establishments in Oceania.

The French "Journal Officiel" for the 8th August contains a Presidential Decree, dated the 4th August, which fixes as follows the quantities of coffee and bananas, the produce of French Guinea, which may be imported into France from that Colony under special conditions, between the 1st July, 1913, and the 30th June, 1914:—

Imports of Coffee and Bananas from French Guinea.

Coffee ...	...	...	3,000 kilogrammes.
Bananas ...	...	...	500,000 "

[*Note.*—The special conditions referred to above provide for the admission of bananas duty free, and for the levy of an import duty on coffee at the reduced rate of 58 francs per 100 kilogrammes. These privileges are only granted on condition that the goods are imported direct (*en droiture*)].

With reference to the notice under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes" at pp. 259-260 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 30th January, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a French Law, dated the 5th August, providing that products of the French Colonies and Possessions of the First Group,* other than sugar, molasses, syrups, bonbons, sweet biscuits, jams, fruits of all kinds preserved with sugar or honey, and pepper, shall, from the 1st January, 1914, be admitted into France free of duty, on condition that they are imported direct into France and that proof of origin is afforded as prescribed by the regulations on this subject. (C. 6,891.)

Duty-free Admission to be accorded to French Colonial Products.

PORTUGAL.

The "Diario do Governo" for the 16th August contains a Decree, dated the 15th, laying down Regulations under which wheat and other cereals for sowing, and vegetable seeds, may be imported by agriculturists and agricultural associations on payment of duty under No. 78 of the Customs Tariff, *i.e.*, at the rate 3 reis per kilogramme.

* *I.e.* Guadeloupe, Martinique, French Guiana, Réunion, Indo-China, French Gaboon, New Caledonia, Mayotte and Comoro Islands, Madagascar and Dependencies.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

The Regulations (in Portuguese) may be seen by persons interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,926.)

PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).

With reference to the notice which appeared under the head of "Proposed Tariff Changes" at p. 82 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 10th April, the "Diario do Governo" for the 11th August contains a Portuguese Presidential Decree of the same date fixing the Customs duties on dyed or printed cotton tissues imported into Angola as follows:—

Alteration of Duty on Dyed and Printed Cotton Tissues.
At the Customs houses of Loanda, Benguela and Mossamedes, 375 reis per kilog. [the former rate—Tariff No. 33 (C) (b)—was 500 reis per kilog.].

At the Customs house of Ambriz, 60 per cent. of the rate fixed for Loanda, Benguela and Mossamedes [the former rate was 10 per cent. *ad valorem*].

These duties are to remain in force until the Customs Tariff of 1892 is revised; but, if this revision does not take place within five years, the former duties will then again become operative independently of fresh legislation.

[*Note.*—The duties quoted above are those applicable to foreign tissues imported from foreign ports. Tissues produced in Portugal and the adjacent Islands pay only 10 per cent. of the duties quoted; and foreign tissues re-exported from Custom houses of Portugal or the adjacent Islands in Portuguese vessels pay 80 per cent. of the duties.] (C. 6,907.)

SPAIN.

The "Gaceta de Madrid" for the 22nd July contains a Spanish Royal Order, dated the 7th June, providing that tissues destined to be dyed or printed, having warp of unbleached silk and weft of floss silk which has been cleaned (*descrudada*) before spinning, are to be classified under No. 397 of the Spanish Customs Tariff ("Tissues of boiled silk with admixture of floss silk, not specially mentioned"), and are thus to pay duty at the rate of 15 pesetas per kilog. (5s. 5½d. per lb.) (C. 6,867.)

The "Boletin Oficial de la Dirección General de Aduanas" for the 30th July contains a Spanish Royal Order, dated the 7th June, providing that on the importation of petroleum in tinsplate receptacles the latter shall pay duty separately, viz., under Tariff No. 131, at the rate of 80 pesetas per 100 kilogrammes (32s. 6d. per cwt.).

[*Note.*—It has hitherto been the practice to include the weight of the tinsplate receptacles in the dutiable weight of the petroleum.]

(C. 6,903)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

CONGO STATE.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of an Ordinance of the Governor-General of the Congo State, dated the 15th May, providing that the declaration which the importer of goods into the Colony is required to present at the Custom house of importation shall henceforth specify the net weight of the goods, in addition to the gross weight. This rule shall not apply to the undermentioned goods, which shall be declared by the cubic metre or by the hectolitre: wood, beer, wine and other fermented beverages; milk and cream; spirits, liqueurs and other alcoholic liquids; vinegar and liquid acetic acid.

(C. 6,913.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

With reference to the notices in the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th June, 1910 (pp. 497-498) and the 20th October, 1910 (p. 131) respecting the regulations governing the disinfection of hides of neat cattle imported into the United States of America, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy of a Circular of the United States Treasury Department (T.D. 33501) notifying the following amendment of the regulations in question:—

METHODS OF DISINFECTION.

Except in the case of hides shipped from districts where anthrax is prevalent, disinfection by one of the three following methods will be permitted, under the supervision of a representative of the consul:

* * * * *

"2. By immersion in a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid, or in lieu of the immersion of the hides and skins in the disinfecting solution green or wet salted hides and skins may be packed in water-tight casks, and the bundles or bales of hard, dried hides and skins may be wrapped in suitably strong and tightly woven bagging, which bagging must immediately prior to such use be thoroughly soaked in a one to one thousand bichloride of mercury solution, or in a 5 per cent. solution of carbolic acid."

The Circular of the Treasury Department contains the following further notification:—

"The Secretary of Agriculture also informs the Department that shipments of clean hollow horns, dried and seasoned, from which have been removed the horn piths, pieces of hides and tendons, and all such portions as could be considered as glue stock, do not require disinfection, but that if shipments contain horn piths and pieces of hides and tendons they should be classed as glue stock and be subject to the disinfection required in the regulations for glue stock. The Secretary of Agriculture expresses the further opinion that bones would likewise have to be clean and free from such other animal by-products in order to be free from the requirement for disinfection."

(C. 6,924.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***MEXICO.**

With reference to the notice at page 642 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th June, 1912, respecting the Decree of the 4th May, 1912, which restricted the importation of arms, &c., into Mexico, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Mexican Presidential Decree, dated the 15th July last, and published in the "Diario Oficial" of the 25th July, which amends the terms of the Decree of the 4th May, 1912, above referred to.

**Importation of
Arms,
Ammunition,
Explosives, &c.**

The present Decree prohibits, "for so long as may be necessary" the importation through any of the Custom houses of the Republic of all descriptions of fire-arms, their respective cartridges and ammunition, separate parts of fire-arms or cartridges, and machines for charging and renovating cartridges, consigned to traders and private persons in Mexico. Permission to import such articles will only be granted by the Ministry of War to firms trading in fire-arms, when the goods are intended for the service of the Army, the Auxiliary forces, and the Police.

The importation of mining powder, dynamite, fuses, detonaters and fulminates intended for industrial purposes, for use in mines and on railways, the construction of waterways, and all works for material improvement throughout the country, will only be permitted in small quantities and subject to the authorisation of the Ministry of War and Marine.

(C. 6,977.)

GUATEMALA.

With reference to the notice at p. 215 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 24th July respecting the imposition of a surtax on all imports from British Honduras into the Guatemalan Department of Peten, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of translation of a Decree of the President of Guatemala, dated the 23rd June, providing that importers of goods from British Honduras into Peten shall be relieved from the obligation of producing the consular invoice required by law, and need only produce the original commercial invoice, briefly legalised at the foot by the signature and seal of the Guatemalan Consul-General at Belize, who shall charge for this service the sum of one dollar gold.

No documents legalised in any other form or by any other office than the Guatemalan Consulate-General shall be accepted in respect of goods despatched from British Honduras for importation into Peten.

(C. 6,815.)

NICARAGUA.

With reference to the notice at pp. 475-476 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," it should be noted that Article 7 of the Nicaraguan Decree of the 17th March last modifies certain of the rates of duty

**Customs Tariff
Alterations.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

NICARAGUA—*continued.*

fixed by the Customs Tariff of the 15th December, 1908, as shown in the subjoined statement. H.M. Acting Consul at Managua has, however, reported that by a subsequent Decree, dated the 1st May, the application of the new rates of duty was suspended in respect of imports *through the Atlantic coast ports except San Juan del Norte (Greytown)*. The duties leviable at those ports are those fixed by Decree of November 15th, 1902, payable in gold at 40 cents per silver peso.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Rate of Duty fixed by Decree of 17th March, 1913.
		Pesos. <i>Per kilogramme</i>
3	Meats—	
	Smoked or salted	0 08
	In brine	0 05
33	Meats, prepared or preserved, in cans	0 15
36	Ham, bologna sausage, and bacon	0 16
40	Lard	0 10
42	Butter	0 20
47	Sausage, blood pudding, &c.	0 16
48	Sardines	0 13
89	Heavy boots for men	0 80
93	Labourers' shoes	0 50
168	Coffee in the grain or ground, and chicory	0 04
172	Onions	0 01
174	Fresh fruit in natural state	Free
218	Common and refined sugar	0 04
229	Wheat flour	0 01
269	Wooden tanks, fitted together or knocked down	Free
ex 671	Naphtha	Free
895	Coats, vests, trousers, and any other articles of men's wear not specified of cotton duck, unbleached or coloured	0 30
989	Coats, vests, trousers, and other articles not specified of linen and hemp fabrics (<i>cotray, coleta</i> and other similar tissues), unbleached or coloured	0 40
1316	Cholagogue	0 24
ex 1333	Scott's emulsion	0 14
1410	Quinine and quinine salts	Free

Note.—The duties are payable in the new gold monetary unit of the Republic (the córdoba, equivalent to one United States dollar) at 60 per cent. of the rates set forth, *i.e.*, the peso of the Tariff may be taken as the equivalent of 60 cents, United States money.

(C. 6,466 and 7,006).

The Board of Trade have received from H.M. Acting Consul at Managua copy of a Circular of the Nicaraguan Customs Department notifying that certificates of origin for goods the produce of countries which are entitled to 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*, must clearly describe the goods, indicating the marks and numbers of the packages, their contents, their gross weight, the number of the Consular invoice, and the name of the consignee.

H.M. Acting Consul has forwarded a document showing the form in which certificates of origin must be drawn up and legalised. This form may be inspected by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 6,466 ; 7,006.)

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COSTA RICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Congress of Costa Rica, dated the 4th July, granting duty-free admission into the Republic, for a period of 20 years, as from the 10th July, 1913, of all machinery and accessories for the cultivation, treatment, and manufacture of aloe fibre (*cabuya*). (C. 6,939.)

Duty Free Admission of Machinery for Aloe Fibre Industry.

PERU.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Decree of the Peruvian Government, dated the 20th June, respecting the Customs treatment of machines of the kinds included under Nos 2,277 and 2,278 of the Peruvian Tariff † which are imported *in separate consignments*.

Free Admission of certain kinds of Machines imported in Separate Consignments.

The Decree directs the Customs authorities to admit, free of duty (subject to the taking of precautions against abuse), articles and connecting pieces (*piezas y articulaciones*), other than spare (repair) parts (*repuestos*), which form an integral part of complete machines falling under Nos. 2,277 and 2,278 of the Tariff; the clearing agents or importers being required, when the remaining parts of the machine are imported, to prove, in due form, the accuracy of their declaration.

The provisions of this Decree do not apply to machines intended for manufactories. (C. 6,929.)

ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that an Argentine Presidential Decree, dated the 11th July, was published in the "Boletin Oficial" for the 16th July, reducing to six months the maximum period for which tobacco in bales and wine in casks may remain in Government warehouses. (C. 6,991.)

Period of Warehousing for Tobacco in Bales and Wine in Casks.

† Nos. 2,277—2,278 of the Peruvian Tariff are as follows :—
2,277. Machines for use in agriculture and kindred industries Free.

NOTE.—Agricultural machines are held to be those exclusively destined to the cultivation of fields or harvesting the produce thereof, such as shellers, mowers, rakers, seed-drills, threshers, etc.

By machines for industries kindred to agriculture are understood those intended to modify and improve produce of the soil, such as coffee hullers, cotton gins, rice cleaners, grape and olive presses, grain crushers, but not such machines as are used to transform said produce such as are employed by confectioners, chocolate makers, pastry cooks, bakers, etc.

2,278. Machines for concentrating or smelting ores, sewing machines, dredgers, for boring wells, for weaving mills, foundries, iron-works and carpenters' shops Free.

NOTE.—The exemption from duty for machines for weaving mills also extends to accessories for stuff manufactories, electric light plant indispensable for the installation of, and imported with, the machines for which it is destined, according to plans to be produced for the purpose; to steel or wooden parts expressly made for supporting and setting up machines, and to channelled iron for covering roofs, imported together with the machines, according to explanatory plans which have to be produced. All other imported articles are subject to payment of the corresponding duties.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

GERMANY-NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Minister at The Hague reports that, according to the Annual Report for 1912 of the Central Commission for the Rhine Navigation, the exports from the Netherlands to Germany *via* the Rhine amounted in volume to 18,828,221 tons in 1912, as compared with 17,461,321 tons in 1911, an increase of 7·8 per cent. The exports from Germany to the Netherlands *via* the same route amounted to 15,793,468 tons in 1912, as compared with 13,745,385 tons in 1911, an increase of 14·2 per cent. (C. 6,822.)

Traffic on the Rhine across the Germany-Netherlands Frontier.

FRANCE.

H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) has forwarded a plan of the proposed harbour extensions which are to be undertaken in consequence of the rapid and continuous increase in shipping which has taken place at that port during recent years. With the development of Moroccan trade and the opening of the Marseilles-Rhône canal there is every possibility that the increase will be maintained. The local Chamber of Commerce is strongly of the opinion that the proposed works should be pushed forward with all possible despatch, in spite of the heavy outlay involved. Further details of the scheme are contained in the recently published report* for 1912 of H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles.

The plan may be seen by firms in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 6,693.)

Proposed Harbour Improvements at Marseilles.

MOROCCO.

H.M. Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. E. White, C.M.G.) reports that the port of Arzila has been declared open to trade. (17,096.)

Port of Arzila Opened to Trade.

COSTA RICA.

H.M. Consul at San José (Mr. F. N. Cox) reports the publication of a Decree of Congress, dated 2nd July, authorising the expenditure of not more than 250,000 colones (about £24,000) per annum for harbour improvements at Puntarenas. The works include the construction of a wharf for ocean-going steamers, or, in default, certain dredging works, and the construction of locks and protective works. The money is to be derived from the Budget surplus in each year, and H.M. Consul remarks that, as the revenue for this year has so far been unsatisfactory as compared with last year, it is unlikely that there will be any surplus available this year. (17,193.)

* Consular Reports, Annual Series, No. 5174, price 2½d. ex postage. Obtainable from the usual agents for the sale of Government publications.

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

GERMANY.

According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 22nd August, the electrical industry in Germany is in a flourishing condition, though all branches are not prospering equally. Fresh contracts, however, are becoming somewhat harder to secure, and in one or two instances prices have begun to fall again. Rumours were current that many workmen were being dismissed, but it appears that in nearly every case re-employment has counterbalanced any dismissals, and where this is not so, the fact is due solely to the improvements in machinery. One firm, so far from decreasing the number of workers, has added to it, as business in all branches is flourishing. In fact, although contracts appear to have been falling off in some cases, notably in that of the turbine builders, yet there is little doubt that the position has improved since last year.

Conditions in the Electrical Industry.

SPAIN.

The following information is from the report by the Acting British Consul at Bilbao (Mr. J. Innes) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The local production of tin plate again shows an increase as compared with previous years, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1910.	1911.	1912.
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
Iberia works	9,030	9,687	11,133
Basconia works	5,585	5,790	6,815
Total	14,615	15,477	17,948

The above-mentioned works also produced 852,742 galvanised buckets, wash basins and baths, against 645,877 in 1911.

The increase in tin plate production is accounted for by the larger volume of tinned goods exported. Notwithstanding the free imports allowed during the last few years, only very small quantities of tin plate are brought from the United Kingdom, the local manufacturers having reduced their prices to meet the competition.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

According to the Bulletin, dated 31st July, issued by the Bureau of Statistics of the American Iron and Steel Institute, the total production of all kinds of finished rolled forms of iron and steel in 1912 was 24,656,841 tons (of 2,240 lbs.), as compared with 19,039,171 tons in 1911, and 21,621,279 tons in 1910. Of the total production in 1912, 5,875,080 tons consisted of plates and sheets, 3,697,114 tons of merchant bars, 3,327,915 tons of rails, and 2,846,847 tons of structural shapes.

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

SIAM.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Puket, on the West Coast of Siam, Mr. H. Fitzmaurice, reports that prospectors in Siam have hitherto paid little attention to the districts of Pangnga and Takuapa, though there is much land with mining possibilities in these two Muangs. Difficulties in dredging, transport and labour might be met with in Takuapa, but there is much land in Pangnga that should prove dredgable, and the opinion is held that the district is now the most promising field in Puket for the prospector for tin. Tin also exists at Kra, north of Renong, while wolfram is known to exist in some of the islands off the Renong coast, though no efforts have yet been made to work it.

(C. 6,831.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

JAPAN.

With reference to the article on pp. 82-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 10th July relative to the progress of the Japanese textile industry, the following further information on the subject, extracted from the report by the Acting British Vice-Consul at Osaka (Mr. O. White) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued, may be of interest:—

The year 1912 was a prosperous one for Japanese spinning mills. Prices of raw cotton ruled comparatively low. At the same time, as a reaction from the stagnation caused by the internal disturbances in China, the cessation of hostilities was the signal for a brisk revival of trade. Spinners hope that a still more considerable expansion will follow on the industrial and other developments which are anticipated under the altered régime in China. Exports of yarn from Osaka to Hong-Kong amounted to £102,300 in 1912, as against £65,900 in 1910, and appear to be steadily on the increase.

The activity of the yarn market and other causes have induced many schemes for the formation of new companies, as well as the extension of existing mills. Fears have been expressed that this rapid expansion may lead to over-production, and no doubt there will be a reaction. The expansion of the cotton spinning industry has in the past been more in the form of intermittent spurts than of steady growth. A period of activity is the signal for wholesale extension of machinery, and the sudden increase in production leads to stagnation of trade. Measures to curtail the output follow, and general re-organisation takes place, the more weakly projects drop out, and the way is paved for the next boom. The last, in 1907, was only part of the feverish activity in all branches of trade and industry at the time; the present would appear to be due to the flourishing condition of the

Yarns and Textiles.

export trade to China, together with the stimulus to production caused by the higher import duties. That it will follow some such course as in previous cases appears probable. The increasing cost of labour forms a serious consideration, as the spinning companies are said to experience growing difficulty in finding a sufficient supply of female operatives, a difficulty which will be accentuated when the machinery now arriving has been installed.

One outcome of the expansion of the cotton spinning industry is the tendency to establish branch mills in Shanghai. There are at present four such mills with a total number of 77,000 spindles, and three others are proposed. The dearth of labour is given as a contributing cause for this action.

The effect of the orders for machinery placed abroad (practically all in the United Kingdom), in consequence of the boom, will be more noticeable during 1913 than in 1912, as the machinery did not begin to arrive till the end of 1912.

Textiles shared in the general activity of trade with China, where a favourable exchange, the money set in circulation by the cessation of hostilities, and the high price of Chinese raw cotton were all contributing factors to stimulate the demand. The growth of the textile industry is both slower and steadier than that of the spinning industry.

The year 1912 saw a great increase in the output of cotton knitted underwear, of which there is a growing export, India and China being Japan's best customers. Hitherto the industry has been mainly carried on by a number of private concerns. During the year, however, several companies were promoted, and no doubt as trade expands the tendency will be for the growth of new companies rather than an increase in the number of small manufacturers.

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 23rd August, 1913, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	33s.	7d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	26s.	5d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	18s.	8d.

For further particulars see p. 550.

A statement is published on p. 551 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd August, 1913, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1912.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***UNITED KINGDOM**—*continued.*

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 21st August, 1913, was **Cotton Statistics.** 22,257 (including 59 bales British West Indian, 1,016 bales British West African, and 7 bales British East African), and the number imported during the thirty-four weeks ended 21st August was 2,385,134 (including 7,374 bales British West Indian, 13,550 bales British West African, 21,718 bales British East African, and 4,910 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 21st August was 11,892 and during the thirty-four weeks, 341,093.

For further details see p. 550.

CEYLON.

The following statistics of the exports of rubber of domestic production from Ceylon during the month of May **Rubber Exports.** and the five months ended May, 1912 and 1913, have been extracted from official returns issued by the Ceylon Government:—

To	May, 1912.	May, 1913.	Jan.-May, 1912.	Jan.-May, 1913.
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
United Kingdom	334,769	665,881	2,729,917	4,392,471
United States	258,259	306,864	1,654,888	2,814,390
Other countries	74,402	247,447	710,983	1,649,549
Total exports of rubber of domestic production ...	717,430	1,220,192	5,095,788	8,856,410

NETHERLANDS.

H.M. Consul at Rotterdam (Mr. H. Turing) reports, under date 20th August, that the crop of potatoes in the Netherlands will be, on the whole, a fairly good one. In the northern districts, where the white flesh varieties are the chief kinds, the crop is not so abundant as last year's, but the acreage is larger, and the total yield will not be much below that of 1912. The "borgers," another important variety, also look very well, and are already being harvested, prices being from 1s. 9d. to 2s. per cwt.

On the heavy clay grounds in the southern provinces potatoes are not so plentiful as last year, although they do not appear to be suffering from the disease which affected last year's crop, and are reported healthy. Here also "borgers" are quoted at the above prices. It is too early yet to form a definite opinion as to the entire output, and dry weather and sunshine are badly needed. Unless there is an extraordinary demand from abroad prices should be about 2s. to 2s. 6d. per cwt.

(17,231.)

*Agricultural and Forest Products.***FRANCE.**

With reference to the notice on p. 289 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 31st July relative to the olive crop prospects in the south of France, H.M. Consul-General at Marseilles (Mr. M. C. Gurney, M.V.O.) now reports, under date 20th August, that, taken as a whole, the olive crop promises to be excellent in the Mediterranean basin, and Marseilles olive merchants are counting upon a plentiful supply for their requirements.

The local crop in the southern Departments of France, though promising to be of excellent quality, is not likely to be as plentiful as last year's, except in a few districts. It is too early to say whether the fruit now ripening is likely to hold on, or remain sound, up to the time of gathering in November, December and January. (1,175.)

FRANCE (ALGERIA).

The Acting British Consul-General at Algiers (Mr. H. S. London) reports that, although some districts have suffered rather severely from lack of rain, the locust-bean (carob) crop of Algeria should be, on the whole, good. The locust-bean is being used more and more extensively by the farmers for feeding their stock, so that there should be a good local demand, and prices should be maintained at about the same level as in 1912. In view of this demand the quantities sent to the United Kingdom are not expected to be great. The total value of the exports of locust beans in 1912 was £33,240, as compared with £22,840 in 1911. (17,173.)

SPAIN.

The Acting British Consul-General at Barcelona (Mr. H. Tom) reports, under date 22nd August, that there has been no regular rainfall in the Tarragona district (where Barcelona nuts are grown) for some months, and the nut trees have suffered in consequence, so that a crop of poor quality and reduced quantity is expected.

Prices are still uncertain, and buying does not become general till after the 5th or 10th of September, but transactions have taken place at from 45 to 50 pesetas per bag of 58.4 kilogs., with an upward tendency. (17,306.)

27 pesetas = £1 (about) at present exchange. Kilog. = 2.2046 lbs.

SIAM.

The Acting British Vice-Consul at Puket, on the West Coast of Siam, Mr. H. Fitzmaurice, reports that there is much land in the Province of Puket that might be found suitable for coconut planting, while it also seems probable that rubber might do well in some of the rich forest land of the Takuapa River valley. Many good timber trees abound in Muang Takuapa, which might in the future prove a valuable asset to that district. (C. 6,831.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUSSIA.

In regard to the progress of the present "Nijni-Novgorod Fair" (see the "Board of Trade Journal" of 21st August, p. 487), the "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" of 19th August states that the trade in woollen and cotton print goods is proceeding satisfactorily, and of manufactured goods generally firms are laying in stocks for the winter. The fact that a considerable number of firms who dealt at the Fair last year failed to meet their obligations has had the effect of restricting credit, and the imposition of onerous terms has been waived only in the case of firms of established reputation. The discount rates recognised for the present Fair by the Russian Imperial Bank are as follows:—For three months' bills $5\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., six months 6 per cent., nine months $6\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., and twelve months 7 per cent. The rates of discount recognised by private banks are, as usual, somewhat higher than those of the Imperial Bank.

PORTUGAL.

H.M. Consul at Lisbon (Mr. P. A. Somers Cocks, C.M.G.) reports that the "Diario do Governo" of 9th July published a Decree abolishing the premiums on the export to foreign countries of wine between 14° to 17° (Gay Lussac scale) strength, which were granted under various decrees passed in 1908.

H.M. Consul adds that, up to 9th August, the Lisbon Custom House had received no instructions regarding the abolition of these premiums, and it appears likely that the measure will arouse so much dissatisfaction in Portuguese wine circles that the premiums will be restored.

(16,579.)

ITALY.

With reference to the notice on p. 499 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th May relative to the proposed State control over cinematograph productions in Italy, H.M. Embassy at Rome reports that the proposed law was passed on 25th June last. By this law all films of either native or foreign production will be subject to a tax of 10 centimes (1d.) per metre (1.09 yd.)

(C. 6,702.)

BELGIAN CONGO.

H.M. Legation at Brussels reports that on 26th July the Belgian Colonial Council discussed and approved a draft decree prohibiting, under penalties of fines and imprisonment, the possession of distilled alcoholic beverages by the natives, both of the Congo and of the neighbouring colonies, and the sale and delivery of such liquors to the natives in the districts of the Lower Congo, situated on the right bank of the main river and on the left bank below the confluence of the Pozo river.

(C. 6,850.)

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

A copy of a recent decision of the Supreme Court of the United States regarding the control of a patentee over the price of the patented article, has been received at the Board of Trade, through H.M. Embassy at Washington. Under this decision, when the owner of a patented article has "vended" the article to a purchaser, he has placed the article beyond the limits of the monopoly secured by his patent rights. He has, therefore, no right to fix the price at which the article shall be retailed or resold.

**Supreme Court
Decision
Respecting Price
Restriction on
Patented Articles.**

(C. 6,112.)

PERSIA.

H.M. Legation at Tehran reports that the value of the foreign trade of Persia during the year ended 20th March last amounted to £20,078,178, as compared with £17,198,691 in the previous year, an increase of 14·34 per cent. The value of the imports was £11,351,513 and of the exports £8,726,665, an increase over the previous year of £1,661,360 and £1,218,127 respectively.

Russia still heads the list of countries trading with Persia, which country imported Russian goods to the value of £6,579,601 and exported goods to Russia to the value of £6,017,557, a total turnover of £12,597,158, or 62·7 per cent. of the whole trade of Persia.

The British Empire continues to stand second with a total trade of £4,195,992, or 20·9 per cent., as compared with £4,541,560 in the previous year, a decrease of £345,568. The Persian imports from the British Empire in 1912-13 amounted to £3,063,622, as compared with £3,793,303 in the previous year, whilst the exports to the British Empire amounted to £1,132,370, as compared with £748,257. The decrease in the imports into Persia from the British Empire is due to the fact that in 1911-12 the United Kingdom sent silver for minting to the value of £1,323,959, as compared with only £100,000 in 1912-13. Apart from this the imports from the British Empire have risen in value, which is noteworthy in view of the dislocation of trade in Western Persia during a large portion of the year.

Of the other countries trading with Persia in 1912-13, Turkey stands third with a total trade of £1,226,310, then Germany with £486,325, an increase of £165,006 over the 1911-12 figures. French trade amounted to £317,204 and took fifth place, followed by Italy, £214,833; Austria, £172,181; and Belgium, £166,736. (C. 6,890.)

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 July, 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 August issue:—The Labour Market in July; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Cost of Living in the United Kingdom; Operations of the Road Board during 1912-13; Factories and Workshops, 1912; Employment of Van and Warehouse Boys.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

No. 5,178. Trade of the Consular District of Nice in 1912. Price 1½d.

Harbour improvements.

Reports from Cannes and Monaco.

No. 5,180. Trade of the Consular District of Harrar (Abyssinia). Price 1d.

Means of transport.
Agriculture.

Textile trade.

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

*Government Publications.***No. 5,181. Trade of the Consular District of Barcelona in 1912.**
Price 5½d.

Coal trade.	Reports from Valencia and
Electric power project.	Cullera, Burriana and Castellon,
New port works.	Denia, Gandia, Port Mahon,
Port regulations.	Palma de Mallorca, and Tar-
Shipping at San Feliu de	ragona.
Guixols, Palamos, Torrevieja,	Map.
and Alicante.	

No. 5,182. Trade of the Consular District of Naples in 1912.
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Harbour works.	Coal trade.
Water supply.	Hemp trade.
Housing problem.	Report from Reggio Calabria.
Shipping.	

No. 5,183. Trade of Finland in 1912. Price 4½d.

Hydro-electric developments.	Gamlakarleby, Hangö, Kotka,
Mining.	Lovisa Nikolaistad, Tammerfors,
Shipping.	Uleaborg, Kemi, and Viborg.
Reports from Abo, Björneborg,	Map.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Annual Statement of the Trade of the United Kingdom with Foreign Countries and British Possessions, 1912. Volume II. [Cd. 6,970.] Price 4s. 1d.

This volume contains abstract and detailed tables of imports from, and exports to, each country; abstract and detailed tables of imports and exports at each port; tables showing the amount of Customs revenue received at each port or place; details of the transshipments under bond of certain articles; an account of the quantities of articles liable to Customs duties remaining in bond, and details of the transshipments of free goods on through bills of lading. (See also notice on p. 540).

Bankruptcy, 1912. Thirtieth General Annual Report by the Board of Trade under Section 131 of the Bankruptcy Act, 1883. H.C. 262. Price 7d.

This report shows that in England and Wales in 1912 there were 3,581 receiving and administration orders issued, the total amount of liabilities being estimated at £4,913,950, and the assets at £1,827,110. The number of deeds of arrangement was 2,770, liabilities being estimated at £3,139,990, and assets at £1,654,553. There were decreases in the numbers of failures under bankruptcies and under deeds of arrangement, compared with the figures for the preceding year, of 161 and 180 respectively. Both the decrease in the number of bankruptcies and in the number of deeds of arrangement were accompanied by a decrease in the estimated amount of liabilities and loss to creditors. Taking both classes together, with a decrease

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of 341 in the total number of failures, the estimated loss to creditors was £2,418,316 less than in 1911.

The report contains statistics of bankruptcies and deeds of arrangement, a report by the Inspector-General in Bankruptcy on the general working of the Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890, and a report by the Solicitor to the Board of Trade upon legal proceedings conducted by him during the year.

Trade of South Africa. Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of the Union of South Africa (and Rhodesia) for the year 1912, by His Majesty's Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland), [Cd. 7,023]. Price 6d.

This Report contains an analysis of the trade of the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia during 1912, and deals with the extent of foreign competition in that market. Among the Appendices to the Report are tables showing the values of the imports (in detail) into the Union, and of the stores consumed by the mines during 1912.

Report to the Board of Trade on the Trade of the Dominion of New Zealand for the year 1912, by H.M. Trade Commissioner. [Cd. 7,030.] Price 3d.

This Report deals with trade conditions and methods in New Zealand, and contains an analysis of the import statistics. Appendices showing the work of the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner; Census of Production Statistics; and the value of the imports into New Zealand during 1912 are given.

Passenger Movement from and to the United Kingdom. July. [Cd. 6,701—IV.] Price ½d.

Return showing for the month of July and for the seven months ending July, in each of the years 1912 and 1913, so far as the particulars are available:—

(1) The numbers of the passengers that left permanent residence in the United Kingdom to take up permanent residence in places out of Europe; and the numbers that arrived from places out of Europe to take up permanent residence in the United Kingdom; and

(2) The numbers of the passengers that left, or arrived in, the United Kingdom for, or from, places out of Europe; and the number of passengers between the United Kingdom and ports on the Continent of Europe and within the Mediterranean Sea.

Railway Returns. Returns of the Capital, Traffic, Receipts and Working Expenditure of the Railway Companies of the United Kingdom for the year 1912, with a general Report thereon and Summary Tables for a series of years. [Cd. 6,954.] Price 1s. 3d.

This publication is prepared annually in the Commercial Department of the Board of Trade from the returns furnished to the Board by the various railway companies of the United Kingdom under the Regulation of Railways Act, 1871, and the Railway and Canal

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Traffic Act, 1888, in respect of their capital, traffic, receipts and expenditure. The returns are preceded by a report comparing the statistics for 1912 with those for previous years, and indicating the principal results of the comparisons. A preliminary statement of the more important particulars of railway capital, traffic, &c. was issued by the Board of Trade in May last, and was referred to on p. 501 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th May.

Merchant Shipping Acts, 1894 to 1906. Return of all British and Foreign Ships ordered by the Board of Trade, or its officers, during the period from 1st July, 1912 to 30th June, 1913, to be provisionally detained as unsafe. (In continuation of Parliamentary Paper Cd. 6,731.) [Cd. 7,036.] Price 1d.

Mines and Quarries: General Report, with Statistics, 1912. Part I. District Statistics. [Cd. 7,025.] Price 7d.

This return, which forms the first part of the General Report on Mines and Quarries for 1912, contains statistics of the number of persons employed, the output of minerals, and the accidents at mines and quarries in the United Kingdom, arranged according to the inspection districts. The total output of the undermentioned minerals in the United Kingdom in 1912, as compared with 1911, was as follows:—

	1911.	1912.
	Tons.	Tons.
Coal	271,891,899	260,416,338
Iron ore	15,519,424	13,790,391
Clays and shale	13,835,038	12,808,950
Limestone (other than chalk)	12,183,355	11,500,660
Igneous rock	6,524,696	6,638,215
Chalk	4,884,020	4,285,412
Sandstone	4,044,907	3,839,567

Persia No. 2. (1913). Financial Advances made by H.M. Government and the Government of India to the Persian Government. [Cd. 7,053.] Price ½d.

Navy (Oil Fuel). Admiralty Specification for Oil Fuel (1910), and the Revised Specification (1912). [Cd. 7,010.] Price ½d.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Agricultural Statistics, 1912. Vol. XLVII. Part IV. Imports and Exports of Corn, Live Stock and other Agricultural Produce. [Cd. 7,013.] Price 5d.

This volume of the Agricultural Statistics deals with the growth of food imports—live stock, meat, dairy produce, fruit and vegetables, &c.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Scheme for the Improvement of Live Stock. [Cd. 7044.] Price 1d.

Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1913. General Abstracts showing the Acreage under Crops and the Numbers and Descriptions of Live Stock in each County and Province, 1912-13 [Cd. 7063.] Price 2d.

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It appears from this return, which is issued by the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, that the total area under crops in Ireland in 1913 was 4,830,445 acres, a decrease of 14,960 acres as compared with the preceding year.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Reports of Proceedings under the Diseases of Animals Acts, the Markets and Fairs (Weighing of Cattle) Acts, &c., &c., for the year 1912. [Cd. 6,737.] Price 1s.

At the end of this report is given a list of ports in Great Britain where foreign animals may be landed, as well as statistical tables concerning the number of animals in Great Britain, the number imported from Ireland and from foreign countries, the outbreaks of disease among animals in Great Britain, and also the general international trade in animals.

Fishery Board for Scotland. Fifth Report (Northern Area) on Fishery and Hydrographical Investigations in the North Sea and adjacent waters. 1908-1911. (In continuation of Cd. 2,612; 3,358; 4,350; and 4,893.) [Cd. 6,950.] Price 14s.

China. No. 3 (1913). Further correspondence respecting the Affairs of China. In continuation of "China, No. 3 (1912)." [Cd. 7,054.] Price 9d.

Manufacture of Patent Fuel. Second Report to His Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department on the Draft Regulations proposed to be made for the manufacture of Patent Fuel (Briquettes) with the Addition of Pitch. By Alfred Herbert Lush, Barrister-at-Law. [Cd. 7,051.] Price 2d.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1913, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

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Persia:			5150	Budget for 1913 and Finances	½d.
5088	Azerbaijan, 1911-12 ...	2½d.			
5052	Bahrein Islands, 1911-12	3½d.			
5093	Bushire, 1911-12	4½d.			
5048	Ispahan, 1911-12	3d.			
5037	Persia, 1911-12	2d.			
Siam:					
5031	Bangkok, 1911-12 ...	4d.			

Government Publications.

Foreign Office Reports—continued.

No.	Place.	Price.	No.	Place.	Price.
SOUTH AMERICA—contd.			WEST INDIES—		
Peru :			5039	Dominican Republic ...	1½d.
5054	Iquitos, 1912	1d.	5066	Dominican Republic, 1912...	4½d.
5129	Peru, 1911-12	4½d.	5057	Hayti, 1912	3d.
Venezuela :					
5156	Caracas, 1911-12	5d.			
5085	Ciudad Bolivar, 1912 ...	2½d.			

TREATY SERIES.

The following numbers of the Treaty Series, issued by the Foreign Office since 1st January, 1913, may also be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.		Price.
Germany.		
5	Declaration additional to the Agreement of 27th March, 1874, between the United Kingdom and Germany respecting the recognition of Joint Stock Companies, &c.	½d.
Portugal.		
11	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Portugal for the Regulation of the Opium Monopolies in Hongkong and Macao	½d.
Turkey.		
1	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Turkey respecting Commercial Travellers' Samples	½d.
Liberia.		
6	Agreement between the United Kingdom and Liberia respecting the Navigation of the Manoh River	½d.
Venezuela.		
3	Parcel Post Agreement between the United Kingdom and Venezuela	2d.
4	International Conventions for the Unification of certain Rules of Law respecting (1) Collisions between Vessels; and (2) Assistance and Salvage at Sea	2½d.
7	International Agreement for the Prevention of False Indications of Origin on Goods	½d.
8	International Convention for the Protection of Industrial Property	2d.
9	Treaties, &c. between the United Kingdom and Foreign States. Accessions, Withdrawals, &c.	1d.
10	International Radiotelegraph Convention	4d.

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 79, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. :—

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Sugar Production in Russia, 1895-1913.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th Aug.
- Crop Prospects in Roumania.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 11th Aug.
- Forests of Canada.
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Toronto), 1st Aug.
- Rubber Cultivation: Forest and Plantation.
 "Boletim da Defesa da Borracha" (Rio de Janeiro), 31st May.
- Cotton Cake and its Food Value.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta), 31st July.
- Rubber Situation (Second Article).
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 20th Aug.
- Crop Prospects in Russia.
 "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta," (St. Petersburg), 19th Aug.
- Cultivation of Maniçoba Rubber.
 "Boletim da Defesa da Borracha" (Rio de Janeiro), 31st May.
- Tuberculous Meat.
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 7th Aug.
- Sugar Industry in Russia, 1911-12.
 "Vyestnik Finansov" (St. Petersburg), 10th Aug.
- Grain Marketing in Canada (Second Article).
 "Monetary Times" (Toronto), 9th Aug.
- Timber Trade in Sweden in 1912.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 18th Aug.
- Margarine Trade (General).
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 21st Aug.

Machinery and Engineering.

- A Neglected Source of Power in Nature.
 "Engineering News" (New York), 7th Aug.
- Agricultural Machinery Imports in Russia.
 "Metallurgie" (Paris), 20th Aug.
- Automobile Industry in Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 13th Aug.
- Alum for Sand Filtration.
 "Engineering News" (New York), 7th Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Iron and Coal Market in Belgium.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th Aug.
- Pig Iron Production in United States, Jan.-Junc, 1913.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 7th Aug.

Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Iron Industry of Italy.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 14th Aug.
- Iron and Steel Market in France.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 20th Aug.
- Iron Market of Upper Silesia.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th Aug.
- Foundry-Cupola Gases and Temperatures.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 7th Aug.
- Copper Market of the World.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th Aug.
- Retorting Amalgam in Mexico.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 9th Aug.
- Oil Fields in Papua and Queensland.
 "Deutsches Kolonialblatt," 15th Aug.
- Copper Prices.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 9th Aug.
- Coal Syndicate in Germany during Jan.-June, 1913.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 14th Aug.
- Steel Works Union in Germany; Output in July.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th Aug.
- Coke Hardness: Recent Experiments.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 7th Aug.
- Coal Syndicate of Rhinish Westphalia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th Aug.
- Coal Market in the Ruhr District.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 10th Aug.
- Iron Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 5th Aug.

Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Chain Fenders for the Panama Canal.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 7th Aug.
- Railway Earnings in Germany during July.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 20th Aug.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

- Woolen Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th Aug.
- Mercerised Drapery.
 "American Wool and Cotton Reporter," (Boston) 31st July.
- Wool Exports from Morocco.
 "Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 18th Aug.
- Jute Trade of Russia in 1912.
 "Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 14th Aug.
- Cotton Goods Trade in Swatow during 1912.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th Aug.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Textiles and Textile Materials—continued.

Dyeing Fast Chrome Colours on Wool. -
"American Wool and Cotton Reporter"
(Boston), 31st July.

Woolen Textile Trade in Japan in 1912.
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels),
16th Aug.

Cotton Industry in Spain.
"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 14th Aug.

Kapok Industry in Java.
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 19th
Aug.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

Belgian Congo: Commerce and Trade.
"French Consular Report", August.

Argentina: Economic and Financial
Condition.

"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 19th Aug.

China: Commercial Life of the Fukien
Province.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
5th Aug.

Russia: Imperial Bank Report for 1912.
"Pravitel Vyestnik" (St. Petersburg),
16th Aug.

Tunis: Trade in 1912.
"Bulletin du Gouvernement Tunisien"
(Paris), 15th Aug.

Madagascar: Commerce in 1912.
"Deutsches Kolonialblatt" (Berlin),
15th Aug.

Japan: Commercial Activities in Nagasaki
District.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
12th July.

Belgian Congo: Economic Condition.
"Frankfurter Zeitung", 17th Aug.

Dutch East Indies: Trade and Commerce
in 1912.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
17th July.

Commercial, Financial and Economic—continued.

Russia: Industries and their Growth.
"Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta"
(St. Petersburg), 16th Aug.

Federated Malay States: Trade Facilities.
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 24th
July.

Germany: Report of Thorn Chamber of
Commerce.

"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th Aug.

Costa Rica: Economic Condition in 1912.
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels),
16th Aug.

British Columbia: Trade and Industries.
"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
7th and 8th Aug.

Miscellaneous.

Fishing Industry in Norway during Jan.-
June, 1913.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
5th Aug.

Straw Pulp Industry.

"Pulp and Paper Magazine"
(Toronto), 1st Aug.

Paper Industry in Egypt.

"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
13th Aug.

Chemical Trade in Germany, Jan.-June.

"Frankfurter Zeitung", 14th Aug.

Leather Industry in Russia.

"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 14th Aug.

Fish Market in Italy.

"Norwegian Consular Report", 26th July.

Paper and Pulp under the Microscope.

"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Toronto),
1st Aug.

Paper Manufacture in Germany.

"Frankfurter Zeitung", 21st Aug.

Haberdashery Openings in Russia.

"Daily Consular Reports" (Washington),
6th Aug.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—

External (Trans-Frontier) Land Trade
of Sind and British Baluchistan in
1912-13.

"Indian Wheat and Grain Elevators"
(by the Director-General of Com-
mercial Intelligence, India).

Canada—Report for 1912-13 of Victoria,
B.C., Board of Trade (i.e., Chamber of
Commerce).

South Australia—Final Results of Agri-
cultural Statistics for 1912-13 and Report.

New Zealand—

Department of Trade and Customs:
Statistics of Consumption of Articles
in Common Use.

Gisborne Harbour Board: Report and
Statistics for 1912.

New Zealand—continued.

Inland Mail Services, 1913-14.

State Fire Insurance Office: Report
for 1912.

South Africa—Cape Town Chamber of
Commerce: Report for 1912-13.

Federated Malay States—Report for 1912
of Department of Trade and Customs.

Egypt—Report for 1912 of Sudan Central
Economic Board.

Spain—Directory for 1913 (in Spanish).

Italy—Trade Volume for 1912, Part 2 (in
Italian).

United States—Handbooks on California.

Brazil—Development of Sao Paulo in 1912.

China—Port Trade Statistics and Reports
for 1912. Vol. I. Northern Ports.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Cotton Returns.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 34 weeks ended 21st August, 1913 :—

	Week ended 21st Aug., 1913.		34 Weeks ended 21st Aug., 1913.		Week ended 21st Aug., 1913.		34 Weeks ended 21st Aug., 1913.	
	IMPORTS.				EXPORTS.			
		Bales.	Bals.		Bales.	Bals.		Bals.
American	1,853	1,710,982	4,190	166,868				
Brazilian	—	157,231	80	11,132				
East Indian	2,440	76,048	2,012	25,026				
Egyptian	7,898	322,648	5,554	129,570				
Miscellaneous	10,066*	118,225†	56	8,497				
Total	22,257	2,385,134	11,892	341,093				

* Including 59 bales British West Indian, 1,016 bales British West African, and 7 bales British East African.

† Including 7,374 bales British West Indian, 13,550 bales British West African, 21,718 bales British East African, and 4,910 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 23rd August, 1913, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
		s.	d.		s.	d.
Week ended 23rd August, 1913	33	7	26	5	18	8
Corresponding Week in—						
1906	26	9	24	3	16	6
1907	33	10	24	6	18	11
1908	30	10	24	5	17	1
1909	38	5	24	7	19	4
1910	32	7	20	10	17	2
1911	31	8	23	10	18	0
1912	35	6	28	1	20	10

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 23rd August, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 23rd August, 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	322	993
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	299	601
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Cwts.	215,108	208,262
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	108,080	68,593
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	5,198	2,362
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including refrigerated and frozen)	"	14,216	6,507
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Cwts.	101,064	92,488
Beef	"	576	823
Hams	"	21,580	22,967
Pork	"	5,086	5,529
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,361	1,450
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	15,370	48,254
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Cwts.	78,199	62,099
Margarine	"	29,006	25,513
Cheese	"	43,388	60,551
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	115	9
" condensed	"	22,468	21,593
" preserved, other kinds	"	12	166
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	372,457	383,667
Poultry	Value £	1,399	1,022
Game	"	361	743
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Cwts.	15,111	7,466
Lard	"	36,232	23,484
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Cwts.	2,301,600	2,246,300
Wheat-meal and flour	"	183,100	232,700
Barley	"	223,400	572,700
Oats	"	302,700	375,200
Peas	"	27,100	23,890
Beans	"	9,070	2,840
Maize or Indian corn	"	895,900	683,700
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Cwts.	11,428	9,578
Apricots and peaches	"	108	114
Bananas	Bunches	210,567	159,098
Cherries	Cwts.	—	—
Currants	"	120	998
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	9,680	17,926
Lemons	"	8,036	9,948
Oranges	"	2,847	1,081
Pears	"	43,826	52,084
Plums	"	45,772	13,207
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	15,408	26,316
Hay	Tons	863	1,353
Straw	"	25	13
Moss Litter	"	1,548	1,492
Hops	Cwts.	583	2,037
Locust beans	"	8,136	3,463
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	253,504	183,812
Potatoes	Cwts.	27,811	11,837
Tomatoes	"	35,739	36,063
Unenumerated	Value £	7,209	5,395
Vegetables, dried	Cwts.	455	2,234
" preserved by canning	"	3,279	3,818

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

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

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

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

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

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

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—cont.

and Colonial Tariffs and Customs Regulations; Lists of Firms Abroad engaged in particular lines of business in different localities; Foreign and Colonial Contracts open to Tender; Sources of Supply, Prices, &c., of Trade Products; Forms of Certificates of Origin; Regulations concerning Commercial Travellers, &c., &c.

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

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

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

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

Canada and Newfoundland...	Mr. C. Hamilton Wiekcs, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal. Telegraphic Address, "Britecom."
Commonwealth of Australia...	Mr. G. T. Milne, Equitable Building, Melbourne. Telegraphic Address, "Combrit"; and New Zealand Insurance Buildings, 81, Pitt Street, Sydney.
New Zealand... ..	Mr. W. G. Wickham, P.O. Box 369, Wellington. Telegraphic Address, "Advantage."
South Africa	Sir R. Sothern Holland, P.O. Box 1346. Cape Town. Telegraphic Address, "Austere."

(16,866.)

TRADE ENQUIRY OFFICES 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.

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

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

Decisions by the Umpire.

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

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

1357. Workmen engaged in turning rolls for a wire mill.

1358. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in the manufacture of platform weighing machines of a capacity of more than seven hundredweight.

The words "of a kind not commonly used in the retail trade" in decisions A303 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 4th July, 1912), and A557 ("Board of Trade Journal" of the 25th July, 1912), are intended to exclude only scales and weighing machines of a weighing capacity and kind used on shop counters, or small platform machines of capacity of 7 cwt. or less.

1359. Workmen engaged in forging welded dies for jewellers', silversmiths' and other die-makers, or in forging tools for all classes of tool-makers. (Application 237.)

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

1356. Workmen not employed in a vehicle-constructing establishment, who are engaged wholly or mainly in making carriage lamp stumps.

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.

