

THE Board of Trade Journal.

Vol. LXXXV.]

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[No. 909

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, Central 12807. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 293.

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

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OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 7th May, for the supply of the following:—*Fencing wire strand; anvils; station bells; bib cocks, &c.; spring steel; pig iron; acid open hearth steel boiler plates.*

Specifications and forms of tender may

Openings for British Trade.

BRITISH INDIA—*continued.*

be obtained at the Company's Offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Fencing Wire Strand," or as the case may be, should be enclosed in separate envelopes, and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

The Directors of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway Company, Limited, are prepared to receive tenders for the supply of (1) about 358 tons of *steel rails* and (2) about 19½ tons of *steel fishplates*, in accordance with the specifications, which may be seen at the offices of the Company, 91, York Street, Westminster, London, S.W. The charge for specification No. 1 is £1 1s., and for No. 2 is 10s. 6d., which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tender for Rails," or as the case may be, must be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, not later than 2 p.m. on 12th May.

CANADA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a company has been incorporated in Ontario, with a capital of 1,000,000 dols. (about £205,500) to build and work vessels, grain elevators, docks, &c. It is understood that the company will carry on a shipping business on the Great Lakes.

An address to which communications in this connection should be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 9,850.)

The Imperial Trade Correspondent has also forwarded a copy of the Report of the Public Roads and Highways Commission of Ontario, from which it appears that the Province of Ontario will probably spend a capital sum of 30,000,000 dols. (about £6,166,700) in road-making during the next fifteen years. It is expected that a considerable amount of work in this connection will be carried out as soon as the effects of the recent financial stringency have passed away.

Addresses to which communications might be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of road-making plant and machinery on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above, where also a copy of the above-mentioned Report may be seen.

(C.I.B. 9,860.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

A trader in Montreal wishes to take up agencies for United Kingdom manufacturers of *enamelled iron sanitary ware and sump pumps.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 9,872.)

**Iron Sanitary Ware ;
Sump Pumps.**

A Montreal merchant is desirous of doing business with United Kingdom makers of *electrical and hardware specialties* for sale to both the wholesale and retail trade. See Note† below. (C.I.B. 9,878.)

**Electrical and
Hardware Specialities.**

A Montreal manufacturer of wood wool is contemplating the manufacture of wooden tooth picks, and wishes to receive price lists from United Kingdom makers of machinery suitable for the manufacture of this article. See Note† below. (C.I.B. 9,879.)

**Machinery for
making Wooden
Tooth Picks.**

An agent in Montreal, already representing eight United Kingdom manufacturers of building materials, wishes to take up agencies for United Kingdom firms making *cork tiling, high grade enamelled brick, and scoria paving blocks.* Firms must be prepared to pack the enamelled bricks in separate cartons, before packing in barrels, to avoid breakages. See Note† below. (C.I.B. 9,880.)

**Cork Tiling ;
Enamelled
Bricks ; Scoria
Paving Blocks.**

A company in Toronto wishes to represent United Kingdom manufacturers of *plush rugs, fringed wool steamer rugs, and white all-wool blankets.* See Note† below. (C.I.B. 9,881.)

Rugs ; Blankets.

Note †.—The names and addresses of the above-mentioned enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods referred to on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to H.M. Trade Commissioner, 3, Beaver Hall Square, Montreal.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) reports that a firm of agents doing business in railway supplies in Toronto is desirous of communicating with United Kingdom manufacturers of such goods with a view to their representation in Canada.

Railway Supplies.

The name and address of the firm may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of railway supplies on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. Any further communications regarding the enquiry should be addressed to the Imperial Trade Correspondent, P.O. Box 176, Toronto. (C.I.B. 9,862.)

* * * * *

Openings for British Trade.

CANADA—*continued.*

The following enquiries have been received at the Canadian Trade Commissioner's Office, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., whence further information may be obtained:— (C.I.B. 10,007.)

A Manchester firm manufacturing and handling cotton piece goods, such as *Oxford shirtings, Harvard shirtings, flannelettes, zephyrs, and sheetings* is desirous of getting into touch with Canadian importers.

**Cotton
Piece Goods.**

The addresses of United Kingdom importers of crude porpoise oil and hides are enquired for by a company which is about to be established in the Province of Quebec.

**Market sought for:
Crude Porpoise
Oil and Hides.**

AUSTRALIA.

With reference to the notice on p. 175 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to a call for tenders for lighthouse steamers required by the Lighthouse Branch of the Commonwealth Department of Trade and Customs, the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified that tenders, accompanied by drawings, schedules, specifications, &c., must reach the Comptroller-General, Department of Trade and Customs, Spring Street, Melbourne, not later than 12th August, and a *duplicate* copy of the tender, &c. must be deposited at the office of the High Commissioner in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, 72, Victoria Street, London, S.W., whence copies of the specification and conditions of contract may be obtained.

**Lighthouse
Steamers.**

A copy of the specification and conditions of contract, together with drawings, may be seen by United Kingdom shipbuilders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,316; 9,636.)

H.M. Trade Commissioner for Australia (Mr. G. T. Milne) reports that tenders are invited by the Victorian Railways Commissioners for the supply and delivery of (1) 12 tons of best quality *sulphate of copper for electric batteries*, (2) 15 *copper plates* with a total approximate weight of 4.15 tons, for a narrow-gauge engine, and (3) 85 *steel boiler plates* of various sizes.

Copies of the specifications, forms of tender, &c. may be obtained* from the Victorian Railways Offices, Spencer Street, Melbourne.

Sealed tenders will be received, up to 11 a.m. on 24th June, by the Secretary at the above address. *Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of ½ per cent. of the total amount of the offer.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of sulphate of copper, copper plates, and steel boiler plates, respectively, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 9,840; 9,962.)

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

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

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports a press announcement to the effect that the Water Committee of the City Council of Ipswich (Queensland) has decided to increase the capacity of its pumping plant at a cost of about £3,000. It is understood that this is a temporary scheme, and the Committee recommends that, if a larger supply be considered necessary, applications should be invited for the supply of a plant capable of delivering 200,000 gallons per hour. (C.I.B. 9,846a.)

Pumping Plant.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also reports that the Shire Councils of Ipswich City, Bundamba, Brassall and Purga, in Queensland, have conferred in connection with the proposed construction of a system of tramways for the City and district. (C.I.B. 9,846b.)

Tramway Construction.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Adelaide (Mr. J. K. Samuel) reports that tenders will be received at the Supply and Tender Board Office, Adelaide, South Australia, up to 3 p.m. on 12th May,* for the supply and delivery of 500 solid drawn copper pipes and 300 solid drawn copper tubes for locomotive boilers. Copies of the specifications and forms of tenders can be *obtained* at the above-named office. (C.I.B. 9,976.)

Copper Pipes and Tubes.**NEW ZEALAND.**

With reference to the notice on p. 754 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 26th March, report has been received from the office of H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand stating that tenders are invited by the Wellington City Council for the supply and delivery of (1) an electric chassis for a 2,000 lb. parcels delivery van, and (2) an electric motor car, required for the Electric Tramways Department.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *obtained*† from the office of the Tramways and Electrical Engineer, Harris Street, Wellington, New Zealand, on payment for each of the contracts of a fee of £1 1s., which will be refunded upon receipt of a *bonâ-fide* tender. Sealed tenders, marked "Tender for Electric Chassis for Parcels Delivery Van," or as the case may be, and *accompanied by a cheque for £40 in the case of (1) and £25 in the case of (2) drawn on a bank in Wellington*, will be received, up to 4 p.m. on 9th July, by the Town Clerk, Town Hall, Wellington, New Zealand. *Local representation is necessary.*

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of electric chassis and electric motor cars at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,856.)

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

† It will be observed that the time for the receipt of tenders is limited, and owing to forms of tender having to be obtained from New Zealand this intimation will be of use only to firms having agents in the Dominion who can be instructed by cable.

*Openings for British Trade.***NEW ZEALAND**—*continued.*

A further report from the same source states that tenders will be received, up to noon on 1st June, at the Public Works Office, Wellington, N.Z., for the supply of oil break switches, for use in connection with the Lake Coleridge hydro-electric power scheme.

**Oil Break
Switches.**

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and forms of tender may be *obtained** from the Public Works Office at Wellington.

A copy of the specification, form of tender, &c. may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of oil break switches at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 9,851.)

SOUTH AFRICA.

H M. Trade-Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothern Holland) reports that tenders are invited by the Johannesburg Municipal Council for the supply of (1) 113,395,000 *tram tickets* (Contract No. 842); (2) 50,000 *glazed porcelain bridges*, 1,000 sets of *single pole, iron-clad house service cut-outs*, and 800 *cast-iron joint boxes* (Contract No. 859); and (3) six months' (about 500 galls.) or one year's (about 1,000 galls.) supply of *grey and red paint* (contract No. 860).

Copies of the specifications and forms of tender in the case of (1) may be *obtained* from Messrs. E. W. Carling & Co., St. Dunstan's Buildings, London, E.C. As regards (2) and (3) copies may be *obtained** from the Town Engineer's Department, Johannesburg.

Tenders on the proper form, marked "Tender for Contract No. 842," or as the case may be, will be received by the Town Clerk, Municipal Offices, Johannesburg, up to noon on 29th May in the case of (1) and 5th June in the case of (2) and (3).

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

(C.I.B. 9,955.)

EGYPT.

H.M. Consul at Cairo (Mr. A. D. Alban) reports that tenders† are invited by the Egyptian Ministry of Finance for the supply of 250 *glass lamp globes*, 382 *pure bees-wax candles*, and 400 *mats*.

Copies of the specification, conditions and form of tender, &c. may

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

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

Openings for British Trade.

EGYPT—*continued.*

be obtained from, and samples of the articles seen at, the "Economat Central, Ministère des Finances," Cairo, where also tenders, accompanied by samples of the articles it is proposed to supply, will be received up to noon on 5th May.*

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

A copy of the *cahier des charges* (in French) may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of globes, candles, and mats, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,777.)

The London Agent for the Egyptian War Office notifies that tenders

**Leather Saddle
Seats;
Saddle Flaps;
Rope.**

are invited by that Department for the supply of (1) 140 pairs of leather saddle seats and 150 pairs of saddle flaps, and (2) 75 cwts. of tarred rope and 241 cwts. of Italian rope.

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

Copies of the conditions and form of tender may be obtained from the office of Sir A. L. Webb, K.C.M.G., Queen Anne's Chambers, Broadway, Westminster, London, S.W., by whom sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 9th June in the case of (1) and 25th May in the case of (2). Enquirers should quote the Reference Nos. XV-14-15, and M E. 1914/24, respectively.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers of the goods mentioned at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (C.I.B. 9,998; 9,528.)

RUSSIA.

H.M. Embassy at St. Petersburg reports that the official "Bulletin of Laws," No. 67, publishes the following details of loans proposed to be raised by the towns of Poltava and Novgorod-Sieversk, as follows:—

**Building
Accessories;
Electrical
Machinery.**

Poltava.—A loan of about £282,540 is proposed to be raised, of which about £81,000 will be spent on the construction of police buildings and barracks, £100,000 on electric tramway construction, and £32,515 on the enlargement of the electric power station.

Novgorod-Sieversk.—The total amount of the loan is to be about £18,730, of which £3,200 is to be spent on waterworks extension, £1,400 on construction and repair of schools, £1,400 on street paving, and £1,400 on the construction of a bazaar. (C. 3,259.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

NORWAY.

The Acting British Consul at Christiania (Mr. H. C. Dick) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian Army Authorities for the supply and delivery of 40,000 metres of *twill*, 5,000 metres of *duck*, 6,000 metres of *cloth*, and 10,000 metres of *lining*.

Conditions of tender and patterns may be *seen* at the office of the "Generalintendanten," Christiania, where also sealed tenders, marked "Twill og Strie," will be received up to noon on 12th May. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential*.

A copy of the conditions of tender (in Norwegian), together with samples of the materials required, may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers of twill, &c. at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 9,469.)

The British Vice-Consul at Trondhjem (Mr. F. Kjeldsberg, M.V.O.) reports that tenders* are invited by the Norwegian State Railways for the supply and delivery of

Bar Iron; Iron Plates; Angle Iron; Pig Iron. (1) bar iron, iron plates, and angle iron, and (2) pig iron, required for the Trondhjem district.

Copies of the specifications, &c. may be *obtained* from "Distriktschefens kontor, Statsbanerne," Trondhjem, Norway, where also sealed tenders, marked "Jern," or "Rujern" will be received up to 3 p.m. on 14th May. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is essential*.

Copies of the specifications and conditions of contract (in Norwegian) may be *seen* by United Kingdom iron founders, &c., at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 9,932.)

The British Vice-Consul at Bergen (Mr. D. F. S. Filliter) reports that, according to the local press, a site has been purchased near Trondhjem for the erection of a small woollen goods factory, which is expected to cost 60,000 kroner (about £3,300).

Plant and Equipment for Woollen Goods Factory. An address to which communications in this connection should be sent may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers desirous of supplying plant, &c., on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 9,471.)

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

Openings for British Trade.

BELGIUM.

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

**School Furniture;
Gymnastic Appa-
ratus; Electrical
Apparatus and
Measuring Ins-
truments.**

(1) Up to 11th May, for the supply of new furniture for the Municipal Girls' School, Rue de l'Offrande, Antwerp. The estimated value of the contract is 9,700 frs. (£388); a deposit of 900 frs. (£36) is required to qualify any tender.

(2) Up to 14th May, for the supply of apparatus in the gymnasium at the Municipal Girls' School, Rue Houblonnière, Antwerp. The estimated value of the contract is 4,269 frs. (£170); a deposit of 300 frs. (£12) is required to qualify any tender.

(3) Up to 25th May, for the supply of various apparatus and measuring instruments for the equipment of an electric distributing post in connection with the transformer station at Berth No. 69 at the new North Docks at Antwerp. A deposit of 600 frs. (£24) is required to qualify any tender.

Copies of the *cahiers des charges* may be obtained from the Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp, on payment of 1 fr. each for contracts (1) and (2), and 50 centimes in the case of (3). Tenders must be sent in sealed envelopes by registered post to the Burgomaster, Hôtel-de-Ville, Antwerp.

Copies of the *cahiers des charges* (in French) for each of the above-mentioned contracts may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,933-5.)

FRANCE.

The "Journal Officiel" (Paris) of 18th April states that a Decree has been signed by the French President authorising the Nantes Chamber of Commerce to raise a loan of 850,000 francs (£34,000) to be used for the acquisition of 4 steam cranes of 1,500 kilogs. each, 5 electric cranes of 5,000 kilogs. each, and 4 electric cranes of 3000-5,000 kilogs. each, and for repairs to the 12 electric cranes at present in use on the Antilles quay.

Cranes.

Kilog. = 2·2046 lbs.

SWITZERLAND.

The "Feuille Fédérale Suisse" of 8th April states that an eighty years' concession has been awarded to the "Società Ferrovie Luganesi" for the construction and working of an electric railway line, to be built in three sections, from Lugano *via* Ponte Tresa and Sessa to Novaggio. The line, which is to be single track with a gauge of 1 metre, has to be completely finished and ready for working within two years from the date of commencement of the work. The estimated cost of construction is 960,000 francs (£38,400).

**Railway
Construction.**

Openings for British Trade.

PORTUGAL (ANGOLA).

H.M. Consul at Loanda (Mr. H. Hall Hall) reports that tenders are invited by the Public Works Department of Angola for the construction of the first 50 kiloms. (about 31 miles) of the extension of the Malange railway. Further particulars may be *obtained** from the "Secretaria da Inspeção das Obras Públicas," Loanda, where also tenders will be received up to 2 p.m. on 12th June. *Tenders must be accompanied by a certificate of the deposit of 5,000 escudos (£940) with the branch of the Banco Ultramarino in Loanda, as agents for the Treasury, in the order of the Administration of Ports and Railways. Foreign firms must agree to renounce all special rights enjoyed as foreigners, and if the tenderer is the representative of a foreign (i.e. non-Portuguese) firm he must be provided with a proper power of attorney, not only authorising him to present the tender of that firm, but also, in its name, to renounce all special rights as above mentioned.*

H.M. Consul adds that, though not of great importance in itself, this first section will be the first part of the longer extension of the Malange railway which has been decided on by the Portuguese Government, and for which funds have been allocated both by the Central Government and also by the Government of Angola.

A copy of the conditions of tender, &c. (in Portuguese) may be *seen* by United Kingdom railway contractors at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,378.)

ITALY.

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 8th April publishes a notice inviting tenders up to 5th May for the supply of brass tubes to the naval arsenals at Spezia and Venice. Tenders should be sent to the "Ministero della Marina," Rome. The upset price is put at 166,500 lire (about £6,600). Only those manufacturers will be allowed to tender who are recognised as competent by the Italian Maritime Administration. *Local representation is necessary.*

The issues of the "Gazzetta Ufficiale" of 20th and 21st April publish notices inviting tenders for the supply of the following materials to the respective "Direzioni di Commissariato Militare" at Firenze, Verona, Naples and Turin:—

5,000 large woollen blankets, 3,000 bolster cases of hempen tissue, 2,000 mattress cases of hempen tissue (in the cases of Verona and Turin 3,000 are required), 20,000 bedsheets of hempen tissue, 6,000 portable mattresses for hummocks and 200,000 kilogrammes of wool.

In each case tenders will be received up to 7th May, and the articles must be delivered 120 days after the date of the notification to the successful tenderer that his offer has been accepted. *Local representation is necessary.*

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

Openings for British Trade.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The "Lieferungs Anzeiger" (Vienna) of 19th April states that the Government has ordered the extension of the harbour at Riva to be carried out at an estimated cost of 500,000 kronen (about £20,833). These harbour extensions are in connection with the introduction of Austrian shipping on Lake Garda.

Harbour Extensions at Riva.

GREECE (CRETE).

With reference to the notices on p. 11 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st January last, and p. 445 of the issue of 19th February, relative to calls for tenders by the Cretan Government for three motor stone crushers and five steam road rollers, respectively, H.M. Vice-Consul at Canea (Mr. E. C. D. Rawlins) reports that the first contract has been awarded to a German firm at a price of 18,250 frs. (£730) for each stone crusher, and the second to another German firm at a price of 14,760 frs. (£590) for each roller.

Stone Crushers and Road Rollers; Contracts awarded.

(C.I.B. 9,329.)

TURKEY-IN-ASIA.

With reference to the notice on pp. 11-12 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st January relative to a call for tenders for an electric lighting concession at Trebizond, H.M. Consul at that port (Mr. H. E. Satow) reports that, according to the official journal of the Vilayet, the concession has been granted to a certain Osman Effendi Gurdji Zadè. The concession is to be for 50 years instead of for 40 as originally intended, and although all the conditions of the concession have not yet been agreed upon, nevertheless it has been awarded to the above-named person, who has deposited a guarantee of £T. 500 (£450) with the Municipality. It is probable that the concessionaire will not himself work the concession but will endeavour to exercise his option of transferring it to another person or to a company.

Electric Lighting Plant: Concession granted.

(C.I.B. 8,879.)

MOROCCO.

With reference to the notice on pp. 672-3 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 18th September, 1913, relative to a proposed loan of 230,000,000 frs. (£9,200,000) for public works in Morocco, H.M. Ambassador at Paris reports that a Law was passed on 16th March authorising the Government of the French Protectorate in Morocco to raise a loan of 170,250,000 frs. (£6,810,000) at a rate not exceeding 4.6 per cent. The loan is to be raised by instalments as the money is required, and each instalment is to be authorised by a Presidential decree.

Port Works; Roads; Buildings; Telegraphs and Telephones.

Amongst the chief items of expenditure involving constructional work may be mentioned the following:—*Port works* at Casablanca, £2,000,000; *roads*, £1,450,000; *construction and installation of hospitals, ambulances and schools, &c.*, £800,000; and *telegraphs and telephones*, £440,000.

(C. 3,279.)

Openings for British Trade.

MOROCCO—*continued.*

H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier calls attention to Article 19 of the General Regulations relative to tenders invited by the Moroccan Adjudications Commission. This Article provides that in cases where several firms submit offers for the same amount a fresh competition shall be held amongst those firms. This second competition is to take place immediately, if representatives of all the tenderers concerned are present; otherwise it will be adjourned. The first offer binds the tenderer. If the tenderers refuse to make fresh offers, or if the prices asked still do not differ, the contract shall be awarded by lot. (C.I.B. 8,664.)

Procedure in Cases where Tenderers quote same Amount.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

H.M. Consul-General at New York (Sir C. W. Bennett, C.I.E.) reports that a company in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of *bathroom fixtures (enamelled iron, valves, &c.), tiles (floor, enamelled, &c.), pipings (iron and steel), electrical material (wire, insulators, &c.) and machinery.* See Note†. (C.I.B. 9,593.)

Bathroom Fixtures; Tiles; Piping; Electrical Material; Machinery.

H.M. Consul-General also reports an enquiry for the names of United Kingdom manufacturers of "cotton ties," *i.e.*, mild steel bands for binding compressed bales of cotton. See Note†. (C.I.B. 9,594.)

Steel Ties for baling of Cotton.

The names and addresses of the enquirers may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers of the above-mentioned articles on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. Any further communications regarding the enquiries should be addressed to the British Consulate-General, New York.

Possible Trade Openings under the New Tariff. See article on pp. 249-53.

BRAZIL.

The "Diario Oficial" of 21st March contains a Decree (No. 10,818) authorising the expenditure of a sum of 3,633,635 milreis (about £242,200), on a section of railway 35 kilometres (about 22 miles) in length between Hansa and Pepery-Guassu.

Railway Construction.

ARGENTINA.

H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports that tenders are invited by the Hydraulic Works Section of the Argentine Ministry of Public Works for the supply and delivery of (a) steel parts required for the repair of dredgers, and (b) a steam travelling gantry crane of 1,500 kilogs. (about 1½ tons) lifting capacity.

Parts for Dredgers; Gantry Crane.

Openings for British Trade.

ARGENTINA—*continued.*

Copies of the specifications, drawings, conditions, and form of tender, &c. may be *obtained** from the "Inspección General de Máquinas y Materiales, Casa do Gobierno," Buenos Aires. Sealed tenders will be received, up to 3 p.m. on 15th June, by the "Dirección-General de Obras Hidráulicas, Ministerio de Obras Públicas," Buenos Aires.

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

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender, together with blue prints, may be *seen* by United Kingdom dredger builders and crane builders at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,589.)

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.**Confidential Information.**

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

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

Firms inscribed on the Register may indicate the particular lines of trade to which the information to be sent to them should relate, and a classified list of subjects is sent to all applicants for registration with this object. During 1913, 1,048 separate circulars were issued (to the number of 170,869 copies) to firms on the Special Register interested in the particular branches of trade to which the circulars related.

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

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

OPENINGS IN ALL COUNTRIES.

Confidential Information—*continued.*

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

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

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

EXHIBITIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM.

Notification has been received of an exhibition of appliances for veterinary surgery to be held in connection with the tenth International Veterinary Congress and Exhibition, Congress at the Central Hall, Westminster, from 3rd to 8th August, 1914. Further particulars may be obtained from the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, 10, Red Lion Square, London, W.C. (C. 2,387.)

FRANCE.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Foreign Office, from the French Embassy in London, particulars of an International Sea Fisheries Exhibition to be held at Boulogne from 15th June to 30th September, 1914. The Exhibition will comprise boats and equipment, motors, fishing apparatus, cold-storage, packing, wireless telegraphy, life-saving, scientific works, &c. It is understood that the necessary measures will be taken by the French Government for the protection of inventions, designs, models and trade-marks shown in the Exhibition, and that special rates will be accorded to exhibits on the French railways. Exhibits from abroad will be admitted free of duty on condition that they are re-exported at the close of the Exhibition.

A copy of the Exhibition regulations may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (Ex. 1,560.)

UNITED KINGDOM TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND.

Visit of H.M. Trade Commissioner to Chambers of Commerce.

In accordance with the practice that has been established for H.M. Trade Commissioners in the several Dominions to visit the United Kingdom officially from time to time, so that manufacturers may have the opportunity of consulting them on any matters connected with their business or of obtaining information as to the possibilities of extending their trade, H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) is at present in this country.

Mr. Wickham was recently in attendance at the offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, also at the offices of the London Chamber of Commerce, in order to meet representatives of those firms who had applied for appointments to see him in London. He is now in the provinces, arrangements having been made for interviews with him to take place at the offices of twenty-three Chambers of Commerce; these interviews commenced at Liverpool on 20th April and will end at Bristol on 18th June. The list of Chambers comprises Liverpool, Manchester, North Staffordshire, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Birmingham, Coventry, Leicester, Derby, Sheffield, Leeds, Bradford, Halifax, Huddersfield, Hull, Middlesbrough, Newcastle, Dundee, Edinburgh, Glasgow, Belfast, Dublin and Bristol.

Firms who may desire to see Mr. Wickham but have not yet applied for appointments are requested to make their applications at once *as his available time is almost all allocated*. Applications should be addressed to the Director, Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NEW BRITISH VICE-CONSULATE IN THE UNITED STATES.

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade is notified by the Foreign Office that an unsalaried British Vice-Consulate has been established at El Paso, Texas, and that Mr. Homan Myles has been appointed to the post. (C.I.B. 2,666.)

CEREAL AND SUGAR CROPS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

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

Preliminary figures show the production of **wheat** in Argentina as 62,990,000 cwts. or 37.3 per cent. below last year; of **oats**, as 14,566,000 cwts. or 32.7 per cent. below last year, and of **maize** as 163,370,000 cwts. or 66.2 per cent. above last year.

The quantity of **sugar**, expressed as raw sugar, produced up to the end of February, 1914, in the following countries is 162,904,000 cwts. or 1.4 per cent. below the production in the corresponding period of last season:—Germany, Austria-Hungary, Belgium, France, Netherlands, Roumania, Russia, Switzerland, Denmark, Italy, United States (for the last three countries the figures refer to the total production of the season).

MORATORIUM IN GREECE.

With reference to the notice on p. 187 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the prolongation of the Moratorium until 13th July in Old Greece, Macedonia and Epirus, H.M. Minister at Athens now writes that, this is extended as regards the "prescription" of rights and suits under civil law only, not under commercial law; while as regards both paragraphs the extension will not apply in the case of legal relations which have come into being after 15th November, 1913.

A translation of the Decree prolonging the Moratorium may be seen by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C.I.B. 2,467.)

NEW MINING LAW IN CHINA.

H.M. Minister at Peking has forwarded a translation of the new Mining Law which was published by the Chinese Government in the Official Gazette of 11th March.

Article 4 of the new Law provides that subjects of treaty nations may secure mining rights when doing joint business with Chinese subjects, but they must not hold more than half of the total number of shares in the concern. Such foreigners must also present to the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce, or to the Director of Mining Supervision Office, a certificate issued by their own diplomatic officer or consul proving that they are willing to be subject to these regulations and other laws connected with them.

The exploitation of salt and petroleum is reserved to the Chinese Government.

Article 111 provides that contracts and agreements for the raising of foreign capital for the development of mines, made before the present regulations became operative, shall continue in force as heretofore.

A translation of the new Law, which came into force on 11th March, may be consulted by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.
(C. 3,280.)

NEW MINING REGULATIONS IN MOROCCO.

Applications for Prospecting Permits.

With reference to the notice on p. 188 of last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" and to previous notices relative to the new mining regulations in Morocco, H.M. Chargé d'Affaires at Tangier has forwarded a copy of a notice, published in the "Bulletin Officiel" of 27th March, setting forth the formalities to be complied with in making applications for mining permits in the French Zone of Morocco.

New Mining Regulations in Morocco.

Applications for permits may be made either to the Mines Department at Rabat or to its local representatives at Casablanca, Mazagan, Saffi, Mogador, Meknès, Fez, Marrakesh, or Oudjda, *i.e.*, the Public Works officers at those places.

The text of the Regulations (in French) may be *seen* by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C. 3,572.)

LIQUIDATION OF MEXICAN GOVERNMENT DEBTS.

H.M. Consul-General at Mexico City (Mr. C. E. W. Stringer) reports the publication, in the "Diario Oficial" of 31st March, of a Presidential Decree to the effect that debts acknowledged by the Mexican Government may be liquidated by the acceptance by the creditors of Government bonds paying 6 per cent. interest. The conversion of such debts into Government bonds is at the option of the creditor, and the bond emission is limited to 30,000,000 pesos. The interest is payable every six months, beginning from 1st November next.

(C.I.B. 9,658.)

TRADE CONDITIONS IN CERTAIN COUNTRIES.

GENERAL.

Peru.—The British Vice-Consul at Lima (Mr. R. A. Clay) reports that throughout 1913 there was a great stringency of money in Peru, which cramped all enterprise. Generally speaking, the year was a disappointing one to traders, especially to importers of dry goods and foodstuffs, many of whom have suffered heavy losses through the failure of several resident Chinese retailers.

The price of sugar, the chief article of export from Peru, remained low throughout the year, and left very little margin of profit even to the estates equipped with modern machinery. The price of cotton, on the other hand, ruled comparatively high, and the abundant crops gave satisfactory results to growers.

The mining industry, though fairly prosperous in 1913, did not enjoy the very high prices which ruled in 1912, silver falling about 2½d. an ounce and bar copper £12 a ton during the year. (C. 3,153.)

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Sweden.—H.M. Legation at Stockholm reports that the year 1913 was economically an excellent one for Sweden, and that the tight money conditions and high bank rates which were prevalent elsewhere did not extend to that country. There were increased exports, great industrial activity, and a decided economic advance in 1913. The Swedish bank rate remained unchanged at 5½ per cent. during the whole year, a state of affairs which has not happened since 1903.

The iron ore industry had an excellent year; exports were greater than in 1912, and at the close of the year the prospects were stated to be very good.

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

Lumber sales were rather less than the record year of 1912, but better than in 1911 and 1910. Generally speaking, the year was a highly satisfactory one, both from the agricultural and industrial point of view. (C. 3,324.)

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COAL.

Germany.—*Lignite.*—The “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 18th April states that, so far as the sales of briquettes and rough coal were concerned, the position of the Mid-German lignite industry during March was, on the whole, satisfactory. In most districts business was more active than during the previous month and than during March of last year, although it must be borne in mind that the number of working days this year was greater. The reason why, in a few isolated cases, results were not so good as in February, is that consumers were holding back in anticipation of the lower prices which were introduced in April. (X. 5,014.)

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LEATHER.

United States of America.—H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that, according to “*Dun's Review*” of 4th April, the increased use of broad-cloth and similar materials for the uppers of ladies' footwear is causing a considerably less demand for light-weight leather, and the lighter varieties of calfskins and glacé kid have been specially affected. Although supplies of the raw skins are on the whole small, such accumulations as do exist are in the light-weights. American tanners are usually the largest buyers of light raw calfskins in Russia and other parts of Europe, and their limited operations of late have depressed those markets and caused stocks of light skins to accumulate.

Tanners of patent side leather for shoes have been less affected by the cloth styles than those specialising on other lines, as many of the cloth shoes have vamps or foxings of patent leather in connection with cloth quarters or tops. Of late, however, the tendency has been to eliminate even these vamps, and if this becomes general, patent leather will be as much affected as the other varieties.

On the other hand, the varieties and weights of leather used for men's shoes are selling very well, considering the present time is between the seasons in the shoe industry. Tanners of sole leather also will remain unaffected by changes of style in shoes until some substitute for leather can be found for soles of shoes. (C. 3,448.)

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IRON AND STEEL.

Luxemburg.—According to the “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 18th April, market conditions in the Luxemburg iron and steel industry are at present not very favourable, nor, moreover, is there much promise of improvement during the next few months. In spite of the easier tone of the money market, there has been little industrial enterprise; buying activity remains very limited, and specifications on earlier orders have not been as extensive as desired. Retailers are

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

replenishing their stocks, but are only purchasing relatively small supplies. Consumers, on the other hand, are exhibiting a very apparent reserve. There has lately been a slightly better sale for half-finished products. In the pig-iron market selling conditions have improved somewhat. Although the allotment figures for March were increased by about 5 per cent., and although the situation in the smelting works is still fair, there has been no rapid improvement as regards output. The following figures show that the pig-iron production of Lorraine-Luxemburg during the first quarter of the year was 64,966 metric tons less than during the corresponding period of 1913:—

	1913.	1914
	Metric tons.	Metric tons.
January	538,167	512,430
February	492,117	475,753
March	546,321	523,456
	1,576,605	1,511,639

The "minette" industry is reported to be quiet. The open ore market has been seriously affected by the bordering district of Briey, where, in spite of the weakening in the iron trade, prices have been maintained by means of a selling union among ore pit owners. Since the beginning of the year the importation as well as the exportation of Luxemburg ore has decreased.

(X. 5,072)

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TEXTILES.

International.—*Silk.*—The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 20th April states that there has been no change in the price tendency at Lyons, but that only the most necessary purchases have been made. Even with the cheapest offers, consumers have not been inclined to venture in speculative purchases. In the woven goods industry all the works are busily employed, and trade is good in practically every article. Ribbons and velvets are particularly good, but better prices than formerly can be obtained for all other articles. In Milan also there has been no change in prices on the raw silk market. Business in finished fabrics has been quieter, which fact can be accounted for by the Easter holidays; nowhere are there large stocks of any importance. Trade in Zürich was likewise quieter, after the home and foreign orders for the present had been disposed of. The reserve shown by buyers of raw silk has been maintained, but has not affected prices in any way. The position of the Crefeld raw silk market is very similar to that of the other markets. Only in the cheaper qualities have orders for immediate delivery been given. The woven goods industry is developing more favourably than previously, and manufacturers are also obtaining more satisfactory prices.

(X. 5,055.)

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Russia.—*Flax.*—According to the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 17th April, there have lately been further increases in prices on the Russian flax market. In some districts, flax farmers (who are

Trade Conditions in certain Countries.

in receipt of financial assistance from the Government) are holding back their production, whilst in others, proposals are on foot to diminish the areas under cultivation. It is rumoured that consumers in countries outside Russia wish to take preventive measures but their plans are by no means fixed, and it is hardly to be expected that a decision (if one is attained at all) will be arrived at before June, when an international conference of flax spinners is to be called.

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Russia—Wool.—According to the “*Börsen Zeitung*” (Berlin) of 17th April, very unfavourable reports are given of the wool industry in Moscow. Stocks are accumulating to such an extent that manufacturers are not finding it possible to obtain even barely remunerative selling prices for their goods, and many works have decided to keep closed down still longer. The most influential cotton printing works have come to an understanding to close their works till 2nd May. It is greatly to be feared that a large number of the workmen employed in the textile industry in Moscow and district will be thrown out of work. On the other hand, however, it may be mentioned that in the Lodz district the woollen trade has been much more satisfactory during the past month, although here also manufacturers are complaining of poor selling prices.

CENSUS OF GERMAN CEMENT INDUSTRY FOR THE YEAR 1912.

A Supplement to No. 32 of the “*Nachrichten für Handel, Industrie und Landwirtschaft*” contains figures relating to the census of production of the German cement industry for the year 1912. The following summary gives the important figures for the year 1912, together with comparative figures for the year 1911 taken from the Supplement to the third “*Vierteljahrsheft zur Statistik des Deutschen Reichs*” for 1913 :—

—	1911.	1912.
Number of establishments... ..	135	139
Average number of workpeople in the above establishments and associated quarries insured under the Accident Insurance Law	27,116	30,739
Production of cement—	<i>Tons of 2,240 lbs.</i>	<i>Tons of 2,240 lbs.</i>
Portland cement	6,091,771	6,628,602
Other sorts	453,471	450,503
Value of output—	<i>£ sterling.</i>	<i>£ sterling.</i>
Portland cement	6,397,100	7,652,500
Other sorts	499,200	474,100
Quantity of coal and coke used	<i>Tons of 2,240 lbs.</i> 2,908,347	<i>Tons of 2,240 lbs.</i> 3,165,034
Value of coal and coke used	<i>£ sterling.</i> 1,659,000	<i>£ sterling.</i> 1,877,700
Capacity of engines... ..	<i>Horse-power.</i> 153,226	<i>Horse-power.</i> 167,149

IMPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES.

Possible openings for United Kingdom Manufacturers.

H.M. Consul-General at Boston (Mr. F. P. Leay) reports that there would appear to be an opportunity for United Kingdom manufacturers to secure a larger share of the import trade in the following articles into the United States* :—

Beads and Ornaments.—Imported chiefly from Germany, France, Austria-Hungary, Japan, and the United Kingdom. The total value of the imports in 1911-12 was £381,054, and the amount is steadily growing. The fact that both Germany (which has over half the total trade) and Japan have increased their trade nearly five-fold since 1907-8 shows that there is a field for expansion in the trade in these goods. The imports of beads and ornaments from the United Kingdom only doubled between 1907-8 and 1911-12.

Brushes.—Imported chiefly from France, Japan, Germany, and the United Kingdom. French imports still lead by a fair margin but they have not grown much since 1907-8, during which time German trade practically doubled, and that of the United Kingdom steadily grew. Although France and Japan hold the larger share of the market the two other countries compete for a considerable share, and United Kingdom brush manufacturers must make a strong effort if they are to make headway against German competition. The total value of the imports of brushes into the United States in 1911-12 amounted to £413,430, the United Kingdom's share being £43,590.

Buttons and parts thereof.—Imported chiefly from Germany, France, Austria-Hungary and the United Kingdom. The premier position was formerly held by France, but Germany secured the lead in 1908-9, and now possesses nearly half of the total import trade. The importation of buttons from the United Kingdom shows a slow but steady increase, and there seems to be no reason why it should not be greatly improved. In 1911-12 the United Kingdom supplied £14,683 worth out of the £226,072 worth of buttons and parts imported into the United States.

Clocks and parts thereof.—Imported almost entirely from Germany, France and the United Kingdom. The imports from Germany have nearly doubled since 1907-8, whilst those from France have decreased slightly. The importation of United Kingdom goods is steadily increasing, and in 1911-12 amounted to £10,330, out of a total import trade of £136,394.

Cotton and manufactures thereof.—The United States classification of this and similar classes of goods has varied so much from time to time that it is difficult to draw any clear conclusions as to the state of trade and the relative positions of the competing countries. In unmanufactured cotton, unbleached, bleached, dyed or printed cloths, and in various kinds of cotton clothing, the United Kingdom maintains a strong lead; she, however, competes unsuccessfully with Germany in knit goods and with less success than Germany, France and Switzerland in some other kinds of cotton goods.

China, Porcelain, Parian and Bisque.—Imported chiefly from Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Japan. The imports of

* The countries in each case are given in the order of the value of the imports during the fiscal year ended 30th June, 1912.

Import Trade of the United States.

these goods tend to decline, but the falling-off is not very rapid and is spread evenly amongst these four countries. The total value of the imports of china, &c. in 1911-12 was £2,055,080, the share of the United Kingdom being £445,950.

United Kingdom manufacturers would be well advised to make a greater effort in this trade. As a first step it would be necessary to have expert enquiries made in the United States as to the trend of public taste and as to ruling prices; attempts made by persons unacquainted with the market to guess at its requirements might prove misleading.

Laces, Edgings, Embroideries, &c.—Imported chiefly from Japan, Germany, the United Kingdom and France. The imports have increased during the past three years, and amounted to £866,414 in 1911-12, of which the United Kingdom supplied goods to the value of £145,072, a decrease as compared with the two previous years.

Furs and Fur Skins, undressed.—Imported chiefly from Germany, the United Kingdom, Canada, Belgium and European Russia. The imports from Germany have more than doubled since 1907-8, and now amount to more than one-third of the total trade. Imports from the United Kingdom have shown a slight but steady increase during the same period. The increase in the fur trade with Russia has been remarkable, it being fourteen times as great in 1911-12 as it was in 1907-8. As the total value of imports both from all sources and from Europe are increasing, and as the United Kingdom trade gives promise of improvement, there would seem to be every reason to believe that an increased effort on the part of United Kingdom traders would be proportionately rewarded. The total imports in 1911-12 were valued at £3,564,167, of which the United Kingdom supplied £729,953.

Glass Bottles, Jars, &c.—Principally from France, Germany, Austria and the United Kingdom. The first two countries hold about half the trade in their hands and their position is improving. United Kingdom trade can scarcely be described as improving, but as the total value of the imports from all sources and from Europe is increasing, an effort should be made by United Kingdom manufacturers of these goods to secure a larger share. In 1911-12 the total imports were valued at £187,813, the United Kingdom's share being £20,004.

Window Glass.—From Belgium, the United Kingdom and Germany. Belgium easily leads, but imports from the United Kingdom are increasing, though not so rapidly as those from Germany, which country is competing keenly. In 1911-12 the United Kingdom imports amounted to £32,224 out of a total of £195,858.

Gold and Silver Goods.—Imported chiefly from France, Germany and the United Kingdom. The imports from the United Kingdom are steadily increasing, and in 1911-12 showed an increase of 17 per cent. although the imports from nearly all other countries showed a decrease. The total value of the imports in 1911-12 was £311,015, of which the United Kingdom supplied £38,862.

Iron and Steel Wire Rods.—Sweden and the United Kingdom practically hold the market, the imports from Sweden in 1911-12

Import Trade of the United States.

amounting to £107,313, and those from the United Kingdom to £30,048, out of a total from all sources of £159,399. The value of the imports fluctuates, but there appear to be good reasons for an increased effort on the part of United Kingdom manufacturers to increase their trade in this class of goods in view of the progress made by Germany during recent years. The United Kingdom leads in the importation of wire.

Paints, Colours and Varnishes—Imported principally from Germany, the United Kingdom, and France. The imports from Germany are subject to rather marked fluctuations from year to year, but the imports from the United Kingdom, which are roughly 65 per cent of those from Germany, show a slight but steady increase. In 1911-12 the United Kingdom contributed £121,293 towards the total imports of £391,684.

Paper Stock—Rags (not woollen)—From Germany, the United Kingdom, France and Belgium. Germany has made much more rapid progress in this trade than the United Kingdom, whose advance has been steady but slow. In spite of the fact that Germany and the United Kingdom between them have more than half of the total trade, the competition of France and Belgium is by no means negligible, owing to its rapid growth. This trade is an increasing one and it is desirable that United Kingdom exporters should endeavour to take advantage of the encouraging features of this market. The imports from all sources in 1911-12 amounted to £551,966, of which the United Kingdom supplied £135,676.

Perfumery, Cosmetics, and Toilet Preparations.—Imported to the extent of 75 per cent. from France, also from Germany and the United Kingdom. Competition is very keen between the last two countries, and imports from both tend to increase as the general trade increases. The outlook is promising and deserves the attention of United Kingdom exporters. In 1911-12 the total imports of perfumery, &c. were valued at £338,342.

Cinematograph Films.—Chiefly imported from France, Italy, the United Kingdom and Denmark. Specific information regarding this trade is only available since 1910, during which time imports of cinematograph films from France, which amount to about half the entire imports, have decreased and those from Italy have nearly doubled; the imports from the United Kingdom have also shown a large increase. Importations from Germany rose from £870 in 1909-10 to £5,729 in 1911-12. The value of the imports from the United Kingdom in 1911-12 amounted to £26,242 out of a total of £179,878.

Pipes and Smokers' Articles come chiefly from France, Austria-Hungary, the United Kingdom and Germany. Competition is fairly keen between the first three countries; France leads by a good margin and the United Kingdom is drawing level with Austria-Hungary. The trade is increasing and amounted to £303,823 in 1911-12, of which the United Kingdom supplied £62,870. United Kingdom manufacturers should therefore pay more attention to the American market for these articles.

Import Trade of the United States.

Silk Clothing and other Wearing Apparel.—Imported mainly from France, Japan, the United Kingdom and Germany. France holds about half the import trade in these goods. Formerly Germany and the United Kingdom were the principal competitors for the remainder of the trade, but Japan now occupies the second place. The position of the United Kingdom is, however, rather encouraging than otherwise, as an appreciable trade in silk manufactures of this class is being built up. The imports of these goods have a marked tendency to fluctuate in value but the variation is neither so marked nor so violent in the case of the United Kingdom as in the case of Germany, and United Kingdom manufacturers should find the trade worthy of further attention. In 1911-12 the United Kingdom supplied goods to the value of £93,688 (£225,811 in the previous year) out of a total import of £873,300.

Spun Silk, or Schappe Silk Yarn.—Chiefly imported from Germany, France, the United Kingdom, and Switzerland. The preponderating advantage formerly held by France in this trade is now seriously threatened by Germany and the United Kingdom, and to a less extent by Switzerland. Competition is exceedingly keen, the progress of the United Kingdom and Germany being slightly better than that of Switzerland. The amount of trade done by the three leading countries is about equal and the situation would appear to call for a strong effort on the part of United Kingdom manufacturers. The total value of the imports from all sources in 1911-12 was £1,164,203, of which the United Kingdom supplied £260,909.

Soap.—This trade practically lies with the United Kingdom and France as regards soap other than Castile or medicated. It is worthy of note that, from an insignificant position in 1907-8, the imports of miscellaneous soap from the United Kingdom have increased so rapidly as to hold easily the first place in 1911-12, ousting Italy and Spain from the market and leaving France as the only serious competitor. The total imports of soap other than Castile or medicated in 1911-12 amounted to £83,414 in value, the United Kingdom's share being £41,532. The trade in toilet and shaving soaps, &c. is worthy of attention, as even those of limited means spend a fair amount on this class of goods.

As regards Castile and medicated soaps the position is just the reverse, the trade with the United States having been captured by Italy at the expense of the United Kingdom, whose trade is now negligible. It is an interesting fact that though the imports of these soaps from France have increased nearly six-fold in quantity since 1907-8, yet their value has diminished by a third, showing that French manufacturers are turning their attention to the cheaper grades.

Starch.—Imported chiefly from Germany, the Netherlands, and the United Kingdom. This trade is developing at a fairly rapid rate, and although the value of the imports from the United Kingdom only amounted to £8,973 in 1911-12, out of a total value of £98,351, yet the comparatively steady and rapid rate at which United Kingdom trade has progressed should afford encouragement to United Kingdom manufacturers.

Import Trade of the United States.

Toys.—Germany supplies 80 per cent. of the imports, followed by Austria-Hungary, France, and the United Kingdom. The imports from the United Kingdom have increased so rapidly and steadily in recent years that they are now serious competitors with Austria-Hungary and France. The value of the imports in 1911-12 amounted to £1,622,774, of which the United Kingdom supplied £30,491.

In conclusion, H.M. Consul-General remarks that there appear to be good openings in the United States for a superior class of **blanket**, for fine grades of **tools**, and for **sporting guns and rifles**. United Kingdom firms should also make stronger efforts to compete with Continental cutlery such as **pen-knives**, &c. The best classes of hair, clothes and other **brushes** also deserve the attention of United Kingdom manufacturers. **Kippers** are retailed at Boston at 5-6 cents. (about 2½d-3d.) each, and might furnish an opportunity for opening up a new trade.

(C.I.B. 1,819.)

PROPOSED TARIFF CHANGES.

UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

The Board of Trade have received a telegram from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa to the effect that the Budget proposals introduced by the Minister of Finance in the Union House of Assembly on the 24th April include proposals for a revision of the Customs Tariff on a permanent basis.

**Proposed
Customs Tariff
Amendments.**

Commissioner in South Africa to the effect that the Budget proposals introduced by the Minister of Finance in the Union House of Assembly on the 24th April include proposals for a revision of

The policy advocated by the Government is, it is stated, not intended to be highly protective, but revenue producing, with reasonable protection for legitimate local industries.

The details of the proposed amendments, which are estimated to yield an additional annual sum of £150,000 to £200,000, are not at present available.

(C. 3,594.)

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are informed by H.M. Commercial Attaché for Russia that a "Bill to prevent the adulteration of fertilisers," which was introduced into the Duma in 1912, has recently been passed by that Chamber. The Bill provides, *inter alia*, that fertilisers of Russian or foreign manufacture, whether separate from or mixed with other fertilising or non-fertilising substances, must be sold only in whole sacks, casks, barrels, boxes or other kinds of packing which are undamaged and carefully sealed (lead-sealed). Each parcel must be provided with an exact indication of (1) the works, depôt, or person guaranteeing the genuine quality of the fertiliser; (2) the name of the fertiliser; (3) its weight; and (4) the percentage of useful elements and admixtures (combinations) contained in it. (C. 3,502.)

Proposed Tariff Changes.

RUSSIA—*continued.*

With reference to the notice at page 90 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 8th January, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that on the 27th March/10th April the Imperial Duma passed the Bill providing for the imposition of a Customs duty of 30 copecks per pood gross weight (1s. 11 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per cwt. gross weight) on cereals of all kinds (with the exception of rice), in the grain, imported into Russia, and also on peas and beans, except those specified in subsection 5 of No. 5 of the Russian Customs Tariff (which are dutiable at the rate of 90 copecks per pood gross weight).
(C. 3,505.)

PORTUGAL.

With reference to the notice at page 47 of the issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 2nd April, respecting a Bill (the text of which is contained in the "Diario do Governo" for the 11th March) relating to the establishment of a steamship service between Portugal and Brazil, it should be noted that the special fund which the measure proposes to create in order to subsidise the service in question and for other purposes is to be derived, in part, from the following proposed new taxes on exports and imports:—

(1) A tax, created by the present measure, of 25 centavos per metric ton on all goods *exported*, except—

	Per metric ton.
(a) Common salt, on which the tax will be ...	5 centavos.
(b) Ore in bulk and stones, on which the tax will be	10 ..,

(2) A tax, created by the present measure, of 12·5 centavos per metric ton on goods *imported* from *non-European countries*, except the Portuguese Colonies.

It is stipulated in the Bill that Article I. of the Law of the 21st May, 1896, which prescribes a reduction of 50 per cent. in favour of the national marine, shall be applicable to both the proposed taxes.

GREECE AND THE NEW GREEK TERRITORIES.

With reference to the notice at pages 204-209 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd January, respecting a Bill providing for certain modifications of the Greek Customs Tariff, and establishing the Customs régime for merchandise imported into the new Greek territories, the Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Bill in question, *as amended by a further Bill*, has been approved by the Greek Chamber.

**Amendment of
Bill for the
Modification of
the Customs
Tariff.**

Proposed Tariff Changes.

GREECE AND THE NEW GREEK TERRITORIES—
continued.

(1) The provisions of the original Bill respecting the date of the enforcement of the new duties remain unchanged, except that the new duties on *rice, coffee, and sugar*, established by Article I. of the Bill, are to come into operation in the old provinces of Greece *ten days from the date of promulgation of the Bill as Law.*

(2) In virtue of the amending Bill, the following additions have to be made to Statements A and B, respectively, contained in the notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" referred to above. The new rates of duty in Statement A are to be levied both in the old and in the new territories; those in Statement B are to be leviable only on imports into the old territories, and are not to be applied in the new Greek territories. Products and manufactures of the United Kingdom are assessed for duty under the "Conventional" Tariff, except where no "Conventional" rates are fixed for particular classes of goods, in which cases the "General" Tariff rates are applicable.

STATEMENT A.

[Drachma (100 lepta) = approximately 9½d.; oke = 2.8 lbs. avoirdupois; modifications of or additions to the headings in the existing Tariff are printed in italic type.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Duties in Paper Currency.			
		Under the present Greek Tariff.		Proposed.	
		General Tariff.	Conventional Tariff.	General Tariff.	Conventional Tariff.
		Dr. l. <i>Per 100 okes.</i>	Dr. l. <i>Per 100 okes.</i>	Dr. l. <i>Per 100 okes.</i>	Dr. l. <i>Per 100 okes.</i>
20a	Other cereals (<i>i.e.</i> cereals other than wheat and meslin), in the grain... ..	7 27-90	4 37-90	7 27-90	3 50
34	Cocoa in powder, cakes, or tablets ...	4 35	—	4 35	2 00
139b	Rahat loukoum, chocolate, chocolate cream, candied fruits, and all kinds of fondants	4 35	—	4 35	2 00
364d	<i>Furs in general not prepared as independent articles and with the superfluous edges untrimmed; dyed or not, even if cut in two lengthwise or across</i>			29 00	8 00
364e	<i>Furs formed of pieces sewn together, but not forming an independent article ...</i>			10 00	4 00
364f	<i>Pieces of fur in general, each of which cannot form an independent article...</i>	29 00*	—	5 00	0 50
364g	<i>Boas, caps, muffs, coverings for the head, and articles of similar nature ...</i>			36 00	29 00

* Furs, plain, not sewn on tissue.

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***GREECE AND THE NEW GREEK TERRITORIES—**
continued.

STATEMENT B.

[Drachma (100 lepta) = approximately 9½d.; oke = 2·86 lbs. avoirdupois; kilogramme = 2·2046 lbs. avoirdupois; modifications of or additions to the headings in the existing Tariff are indicated by italic type.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Duties in Paper Currency.			
		Present.		Proposed.	
		General Tariff.	Conventional Tariff.	General Tariff.	Conventional Tariff.
		Dr. l. <i>Per 100 okes.</i>	Dr. l.	Dr. l. <i>Per 100 okes.</i>	Dr. l. <i>Per 100 okes.</i>
4a	Cheese in general ...	217 50	—	217 50	130 00
5b	<i>Unmelted butter, salted or unsalted, in barrels or other receptacles of a net weight of above 5 kilogrammes each (without deduction of tare for the receptacles) ...</i>			232 00	140 00
5c	<i>Unmelted butter, salted or unsalted, in receptacles of a net weight not exceeding 5 kilogrammes each, and margarine (without deduction of tare for the receptacles) ...</i>	232 00*	—	232 00	—
22a	Other farinaceous substances (sago, tapioca, arrowroot, mustard, &c.), howsoever prepared, <i>without deduction of tare for the immediate receptacles</i> ... (<i>Note.</i> — The words "without deduction of tare for the immediate receptacles" are an addition to the text of the original Bill.)	145 00	—	145 00	58 00

* Butter for table use, salted or not, and margarine (without tare for metallic or wooden receptacles).

(3) The following additions have been made to Article 3 of the original Bill (goods which are free of duty under the existing Greek Tariff and which are also to be exempt from duty on importation into the new territories):—

*Proposed Tariff Changes.***GREECE AND THE NEW GREEK TERRITORIES—**
continued.

No. in Greek Tariff.	Articles.
<i>Ex</i> 61a	Sulphur in powder or in pieces.
150	Ginned cotton.
300b	Common printing paper exclusively for use in printing newspapers, unglazed. (The paper must be clearly water-marked over the whole surface of the sheet, with two parallel lines at a distance of 5 cms. from one another, and must also be lightly tinted pink.)

A new clause has been added to Article 3 of the original Bill, as follows:—

Articles which are free of duty on importation into Greece but which are not included in the foregoing list shall, when transported from old Greece to the annexed territories, pay the duty there obtaining.*

(4) Article 4 of the Bill as amended provides that hides and skins provided for in subsections (b) and (c) of No. 6, and in Nos. 111, 112, 113, and 114 of the Greek Customs Tariff, *the goods included in No. 33 (b) (viz., coffee, roasted, ground or not, mixed or not with other substances; chicory root, roasted or ground or not; acorns, figs, and, in general, all vegetable substances, whether simply roasted or ground), and the confectionery mentioned in Nos. 138 and 139 of that Tariff,* shall, on importation into the newly annexed territories, be liable to the rates of duty leviable under the Customs Tariff of Greece.

(5) Article 5 of the Bill as amended provides that petroleum imported in bulk, *and in metal receptacles without wooden boxes,* shall, on importation into the newly-annexed territories, pay duty at the rate of 22 drachmae paper currency per 100 okes; whilst petroleum contained in receptacles *which are packed in boxes* is to pay duty at the rate of 20 drachmae paper currency per 100 okes, without deduction of tare for the receptacles and wooden boxes. *Wheat and wheat flour imported into the newly annexed territories are to be subject to duty at the rate of 5 drachmae (paper) and 10 drachmae (paper), respectively, per 100 okes.*

(6) The first paragraph of Article 6 of the Bill has been modified to read as follows:—

The transportation by sea of wheat and meslin from the newly annexed territories is liable to a transport due of 3 drachmae paper currency per 100 okes.

(7) The provisions of the second paragraph of Article 7 of the Bill (*see* page 209 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd January) have been deleted.

(8) Article 8 of the Bill in its amended form provides as follows:—

All goods other than those specially provided for in the present measure shall, on importation into the new territories, pay Customs duty at the rate of 15 per cent. *ad valorem*, with the exception of fresh fruit (*provided for in No. 35 of the Greek Tariff*) on which the duty is fixed at 20 per cent. *ad valorem*; and

* *i.e.*, the list contained in Article 3 of the original Bill supplemented by the additions resulting from the amending Bill.

Proposed Tariff Changes.

GREECE AND THE NEW GREEK TERRITORIES—
continued.

except also the articles of footwear provided for in Nos. 115, 116 and 117 of the Greek Tariff, which shall pay 35 per cent. ad valorem.

"In this valuation, the duty to be paid is not included."

Import duties in the newly annexed territories shall be paid in cash, collection in kind being abolished.

(9) In accordance with Article 9, goods imported into Greece from the new territories, on which a duty of 15 per cent., or 20 per cent., or 35 per cent. *ad valorem* has already been paid, are to pay the difference between the *ad valorem* duty and the duty leviable under the Greek Tariff.

(10) The amending Bill has a new provision to the following effect:—

Furniture and utensils of persons changing residence from abroad to Greece, shall be liable to a duty of 5 per cent. ad valorem, provided that the goods are accompanied by a certificate from the local consular authority to the effect that the articles belong to the establishment of the person who is changing residence. (C. 3,541.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of a copy of a Bill which has been introduced into the United States Congress in order to amend Section 195 of the Federal Judiciary Law ("An Act to codify, revise and amend the Laws relating to the Judiciary") of the 3rd March, 1911, to read as follows:—

*"The Court of Customs Appeals, established by this chapter, shall exercise exclusive appellate jurisdiction to review by appeal, as herein provided, final decisions by a Board of General Appraisers in all cases as to the construction of the law and the facts respecting the classification of merchandise and the rate of duty imposed thereon under such classification, and the fees and charges connected therewith, and all appealable questions as to the jurisdiction of said Board, and all appealable questions as to the laws and regulations governing the collection of the customs revenues, and the judgments and decrees of said Court of Customs Appeals shall be final in all cases: *Provided, however,* That it shall be competent for the Supreme Court to require, by certiorari, upon the petition of the United States, any such judgment or decree to be certified to the Supreme Court for its review and determination with the same power and authority in the case as if it had been carried by appeal or writ of error to the Supreme Court."*

H.M. Ambassador at Washington, in forwarding copy of the Bill, states that it is probable that the Bill will be modified so as to allow either the United States Government or importers to appeal to the Supreme Court and to provide that its effect shall not be retroactive.

(C. 3,315.)

TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

UNITED KINGDOM (JERSEY).

With reference to the notice at page 342 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th February last, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Home Office, of copies of the two Laws, which were approved by Orders-in-Council of the 30th March, 1914, imposing a duty on tea, and increasing the duties on tobacco, imported into Jersey.

**Imposition of a
Duty on Tea, and
Increase of the
Duties
on Tobacco.—
Period of
Operation, &c.**

The Law provides that an import duty at the rate of 2d. per lb. is to be levied on *tea* for a period of three years, and that a drawback shall be granted in favour of the local export trade subject to such preliminary conditions and formalities of exportation as shall be determined by special regulations.

The increased duties on *tobacco* (at the rates shown in the notice referred to above) are to be levied until the 26th November, 1914. The Law also provides that a drawback to the full amount of the additional duty shall be granted in favour of the local export trade in tobaccos, cigars and cigarettes, exported in packets, of which the minimum weight, volume or quantity, as well as the preliminary conditions and formalities of exportation, are determined by special regulations issued in virtue of the Law of 1911 imposing a duty on tobacco.

(C. 3,457.)

DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared in last week's issue of the "Board of Trade Journal" respecting Customs Memorandum (No. 1777B), the following statement shows the effect of the various Tariff Resolutions introduced in the Canadian Parliament on the 6th April last.

These Resolutions provide that, notwithstanding any increase in Customs duties under the said Tariff Resolutions, all goods actually purchased on or before the 6th April, 1914, for importation into Canada, on evidence satisfactory to the Minister of Customs of the purchase having been so made, and all goods in warehouse in Canada on such day, if entered for duty after importation prior to the 1st July, 1914, may be entered at the rate of duty in force on the 6th April, 1914. Otherwise, the provisions are operative from the 7th April, 1914, except where expressly provided in the Resolutions.

The rates of duty leviable on the various articles affected by the Resolutions are stated below together with the old rates of duty, which have been inserted for purposes of comparison:—

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Tariff Headings.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.					
		Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
39c	Cassava flour, when imported by manufacturers of explosives, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories... .. per pound	$\frac{3}{4}$ cts.	1 ct.	1 ct.	Free	Free	Free
79a	Rooted carnation cuttings in their first year of introduction	Not specially tariffed.			Free	Free	Free
99a	Dried or evaporated bananas	17 $\frac{1}{2}$ % <i>ad val.</i>	22 $\frac{1}{2}$ % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	Free	$\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per lb.	$\frac{1}{2}$ ct. per lb.
113	Cocoanut, desiccated, sweetened or not per pound	2 cts.	4 cts.	4 cts.	3 cts.	4 cts.	4 cts.
157a	Amyl alcohol or refined fusel oil, when imported by the Department of Inland Revenue or by a person licensed by the Minister of Inland Revenue, to be denatured for use in the manufacture of metal varnishes or lacquers, to be entered at ports prescribed by regulations of the Ministers of Customs and Inland Revenue, subject to the Inland Revenue Act and to the regulations of the Department of Inland Revenue	Not specially tariffed.			Free	Free	Free
178	Advertising and printed matter, <i>viz.</i> , advertising pamphlets, advertising show cards, illustrated advertising periodicals; price books, catalogues and price lists; advertising almanacs and calendars; patent medicine or other advertising circulars, fly sheets or pamphlets; advertising chromos, chromotypes, oleographs or like work produced by any process other than hand painting or drawing, and having any advertisement or advertising matter printed thereon, lithographed or stamped thereon, or attached thereto, including advertising bills, folders and posters, or other similar artistic work, lithographed, printed or stamped on paper or cardboard for business or advertisement purposes, n.o.p. per pound	10 cts.	15 cts.	15 cts.	10 cts.	15 cts.	15 cts.

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Tariff Headings.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.					
		Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
178a	<i>Provided that on the goods specified in item 178 and imported by mail on and after first day of July, 1914, duties may be paid by Customs Revenue stamps, under regulations by the Minister of Customs, at the rates specified in said item, except that on each separate package weighing not more than one ounce the duty shall be</i> <i>each</i> (This is a new provision).	—	—	—	1 ct.	1 ct.	1 ct.
184	Newspapers, and quarterly, monthly, and semi-monthly magazines, and weekly literary papers, unbound; tailors', milliners' and mantle-makers' fashion plates <i>when imported in single copies in sheet form with magazines or periodical trade journals ...</i> (The italicised words are new).	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
188a	Decalcomania paper not printed when imported by manufacturers of decalcomania transfers to be used in their own factories in the manufacture of decalcomania transfers ...	Not specially tariffed.			Free	Free	Free
208	Boracic acid and borax, in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight; hydro-fluosilicic acid; oxalic acid; tannic acid; ammonia, sulphate of; sal ammoniac and nitrate of ammonia; cyanide of potassium; cyanide of sodium and cyanogen bromide for reducing metals in mining operations; antimony salts, viz: —tartar emetic, chlorine and lactate (antimonine); arsenous oxide; oxide of cobalt; oxide of tin; bichloride of tin; tin crystals; oxide of copper; precipitate of copper, crude; sulphate of copper (blue vitriol); verligris or subacetate of						

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Tariff Headings.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.					
		Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
208 <i>cont.</i>	copper, dry; sulphate of iron (copperas); sulphate of zinc; chloride of zinc; sulphur and brimstone, crude or in roll or flour; cream of tartar, in crystals or argols; tartaric acid crystals; iodine, crude; bromine; phosphorus; sulphide of arsenic; <i>carbon bisulphide</i>	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(The italicised words are new.)						
208a	Chloride of lime and hypochlorite of lime:—						
	1. When in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight each per 100 pounds	Free	Free	Free	10 cts.	15 cts.	15 cts.
	2. When in packages of less than twenty-five pounds weight each <i>ad val.</i>	Not specially tariffed.			17½ %	25 %	25 %
210a	Caustic soda:—						
	1. When in packages of not less than twenty-five pounds weight each ... per pound	Free	Free	Free	½ ct.	⅓ ct.	⅓ ct.
	2. When in packages of less than twenty-five pounds weight each <i>ad val.</i>	10 %			12½ %	15 %	17½ %
278a	Peanut oil for manufacturing soap or for canning fish; soya bean oil for manufacturing soap	Not specially tariffed.			Free	Free	Free
296	Flint, ground flint stones; felspar, fluorspar, magnesite; <i>mica schist</i> ; cliff, chalk, china or Cornwall stone, ground or unground, refuse stone, not sawn, hammered or chiselled nor fit for flagstone, building stone or paving	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
	[<i>Note.</i> — The italicised words are new. "Soap stone" is now deleted from this heading.]						
306	Marble, sawn or sand rubbed, not polished; granite, sawn; flagstone and all other building stone, sawn or dressed; and paving blocks of stone <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	17½ %	20 %	See below.		

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Tariff Headings.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.					
		Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
306	Marble, sawn or sand rubbed, not polished; granite, sawn; paving blocks of stone; flagstone and building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on not more than two sides ... <i>ad val.</i>				15 %	20 %	20 %
306a	Building stone, other than marble or granite, sawn on more than two sides but not sawn on more than four sides, per hundred pounds...	See above			10 cts.	15 cts.	15 cts.
306b	Building stone, other than marble or granite, planed, turned, cut or further manufactured than sawn on four sides, per one hundred pounds ...	See above			30 cts.	45 cts.	45 cts.
315	Carbons over six inches in circumference or outside measurement and not exceeding thirty-five inches in circumference or outside measurement ...	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
315a	(The italicised words are new.) Carbon electrodes exceeding thirty-five inches in circumference or outside measurement ... <i>ad val.</i>	Not specially tariffed			12½ %	20 %	20 %
327a	Silvered lenses for automobile lamps ... <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	25 %	27½ %	10 %	15 %	15 %
353a	Aluminum leaf or foil ... (The italicised words are new)	15 %	25 %	27½ %	Free	Free	Free
361	Gold and silver leaf; Dutch or sehlag metal leaf; brocade and bronze powders... <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	25 %	27½ %	15 %	27½ %	27½ %
375	Iron in pigs, iron kentledge, and cast scrap iron; ferrosilicon containing not more than fifteen per cent. silicon; ferromanganese and speigelleisen, containing not more than fifteen per cent. manganese ... per ton	\$1 50	\$2 25	\$2 50	\$1 50	\$2 50	\$2 50
375a	(The italicised words are new) Ferrosilicon containing more than fifteen per cent. silicon ... per ton	\$1 50	\$2 25	\$2 50	\$3 00	\$4 50	\$4 50
375b	Ferromanganese and speigelleisen, containing more than fifteen per cent. manganese ... per ton	\$1 50	\$2 25	\$2 50	Free	Free	Free
378a	Galvanized rolled hoop iron or hoop steel, numbers twelve and thirteen gauge... per ton	Not specially tariffed			\$4.25	\$7.00	\$7.00

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Tariff Headings.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.					
		Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
39s	Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, over four inches in diameter but not exceeding ten inches in diameter n.o.p. ...ad val. (The italicised words are new)	10 %	12½%	15 %	20 %	30 %	30 %
398a	Wrought or seamless iron or steel tubing, plain or galvanized, threaded and coupled or not, over ten inches in diameter, n.o.p. ad val.	10 %	12½%	15 %	10 %	15 %	15 %
404*	Galvanized iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve and thirteen gauge with variations from such gauges not exceeding four one-thousandths of an inch, and not for use in telegraph or telephone lines ... (The italicised words are new.)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
410	Coil chain, coil chain links, and chain shackles of iron or steel five-sixteenths of an inch diameter and over ad val.	5 %	7½ %	10 %	See below.		
410	Coil chain, coil chain links, including repair links, and chain shackles, of iron or steel, one and one-eighth of an inch in diameter and over ... ad val.	See above			Free	5 %	5 %
410a	Coil chain, coil chain links including repair links, and chain shackles, of iron or steel, n.o.p. ... ad val.	See above			15 %	20 %	20 %
411	Malleable sprocket chain, and link belting chain of steel, when imported by manufacturers of agricultural implements for use in the manufacture of such implements in their own factories ... (The italicised words are new.)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
445	Mowing machines, harvesters, self binding or without binders, binding attachments, reapers, and complete parts thereof, not including						

* It is stated in the Memo. that such iron or steel wire to be admitted free under this Item must be described on the face of the Customs Entry as "Not for use in telegraph or telephone lines."

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Tariff Headings.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.					
		Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
445 cont.	shafting or malleable iron castings, also finished parts for repairs of the machines specified in this item <i>ad val.</i>	12½ %	17½ %	17½ %	12½ %	12½ %	12½ %
445a	(The italicised words are new.) Malleable iron castings when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories in the manufacture of mowing machines, harvesters, binding attachments and reapers ...	Not specially tariffed			15 %	17½ %	17½ %
446a	Traction ditching machines (not being ploughs) adapted for tile drainage on farms, valued by retail at not more than three thousand dollars each. and complete parts thereof for repairs ...	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
453a	(The italicised words are new.) Electric dental engines <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	25 %	27½ %	15 %	27½ %	27½ %
460	Sundry articles of metal as follows, when for use exclusively in mining or metallurgical operations, viz :— Diamond drills, not including the motive power; coal cutting machines, except percussion coal cutters, coal augers and rotary coal drills; coal heading machines; core drills; miners' safety lamps and parts thereof, also accessories for cleaning, filling and testing such lamps, electric or magnetic machines for separating or concentrating iron ores; furnaces for the smelting of copper, zinc and nickel ores; converting apparatus for metallurgical processes in metals, copper plates, plated or not; machinery for extraction of precious metals by the chlorination or cyanide processes; amalgam safes; automatic ore samplers; automatic feeders; retorts; mercury pumps; pyrometers; bullion furnaces; amalgam cleaners; blast furnaces blowing en-						

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Tariff Headings.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.					
		Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
460- cont	gines; and integral parts of all machinery mentioned in this item [Note. — Wrought iron tubing, butt or lap welded, threaded or coupled or not, over 4 inches in diameter, now deleted from this heading.]	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
471	Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter, when imported by wire manufacturers for use in making wire in the coil in their own factories per ton	Free	Free	Free	\$2 25	\$3 50	\$3 50
720	Iron or steel rods, rolled or drawn not less than five-sixteenths of an inch in diameter, when imported by manufacturers of chain for use only in the manufacture of chain	Free	Free	Free	See below		
471a	Rolled round rods in the coil, of iron or steel, whether annealed or cleaned, or not, when imported by manufacturers of chain for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of chain per ton	See above			\$2 25	\$3 50	\$3 50
478a	Iron or steel bands, strips or sheets, number fourteen gauge or thinner, coated, polished, or not, and rolled iron or steel sections, not being ordinary square, flat or round bars, when imported by manufacturers of saddlery hardware and hames for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Not specially tariffed			Free.	Free.	Free.
486	Iron tubing, laequered or brass covered, not over two inches in diameter, and brass trimmings, when imported by manufacturers of iron or brass bedsteads for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories	Free	Free	Free	See below		

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Tariff Headings.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.					
		Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
486	Iron tubing, brass covered, not over three inches in diameter, and brass trimmings, not polished, lacquered or otherwise manufactured, when imported by manufacturers of iron or brass bedsteads for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories ...		Sec above		Free	Free	Free
491a	Cork slabs, boards, planks and tiles produced from cork waste or granulated or ground cork ... <i>ad val.</i>	15 %	17½ %	20 %	20 %	30 %	30 %
533a	Garnetted wool waste in the white when imported by manufacturers of woollen goods for use exclusively in their own factories ... <i>ad val.</i>	7½ %	10 %	12½ %	Free	Free	Free
542	Jute or hemp yarn, plain, dyed or coloured, when imported by manufacturers for use exclusively in their own factories for wearing purposes, or for insulating wire, or for the manufacture of hammocks and twines ... (The italicised words are new.)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
543	Linen yarn when imported by manufacturers of towels, damask, or seamless linen fire hose duck, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories ... (The italicised words are new.)	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
545	Jute and jute butts; jute cloth, as taken from the loom, not coloured, cropped, mangled, pressed, calendered, nor finished in any way; and jute canvas, uncoloured ...	Free	Free	Free		Sec below	
545	Jute and jute butts, jute cloth or jute canvas, as taken from the loom, not coloured, cropped, mangled, pressed, calendered, nor finished in any way ...		Sec above		Free	Free	Free
546	Jute cloth or jute canvas, uncoloured, not further finished than cropped, bleached, mangled, or calendered <i>ad val.</i> (The italicised words are new.)	7½ %	10 %	10 %	7½ %	10 %	10 %

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Tariff Headings.	Articles.	Rates of Import Duty.					
		Old Rates.			New Rates.		
		British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.	British Preferential Tariff.	Intermediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
548a	Twine or yarn of paper when imported by manufacturers of furniture for use only in their own factories in the manufacture of furniture ...						
575	Embroideries, n.o.p., lace, n.o.p., braids, n.o.p. <i>tapes of cotton or linen not over one and one-quarter inches in width, not including measuring tape lines, fringes, n.o.p., cords, elastic, round or flat, garter elastic, tassels, handkerchiefs of all kinds, lace collars and all manufactures of lace, nets and nettings of cotton, linen, silk or other material n.o.p., shams and curtains, when made up, trimmed or untrimmed, corsets of all kinds, linen or cotton clothing, n.o.p.</i>						
	<i>ad val.</i>	25 %	32½ %	35 %	25 %	32½ %	35 %
577	(The italicised words are new). Silk in the gum or spun <i>silk</i> , when imported by manufacturers of <i>silk thread</i> , silk underwear or of woven labels, for use exclusively in the manufacture of such articles in their own factories ...	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free	Free
651a	Buttons of vege- table ivory. } per gross and } <i>ad val.</i> }	22½ %	30 %	35 %	5 cts. 20 %	5 cts. 30 %	5 cts. 30 %
671a	Metal tips, studs and eyes adapted for the manufacture of corset clasps and corset wires ...				Free	Free	Free
692a	Articles presented from abroad in recognition of the saving of human life under regulations by the Minister of Customs ...				Free	Free	Free
717	Brass in bars and rods, in coil or otherwise, not less than 6 ft. in length, and brass in strips, sheets or plates, not polished, planished or coated when for use as materials in Canadian manufactures ... <i>ad val.</i> [This heading is now deleted, and the articles enumerated therein become dutiable under Tariff Heading No. 349.]	Free	Free	Free	5 %	7½ %	10 %

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

The Resolutions also authorise the Governor-in-Council to direct that, when satisfied that rolled iron or steel angles, beams, channels and other rolled shapes or sections, if iron or steel, weighing 120 lbs. and less per lineal yard, are manufactured in substantial quantities in Canada from steel made in Canada, the following heading be substituted for the present tariff heading No. 379, viz. :—

Tariff Heading.		British Preferential Tariff.	Inter-mediate Tariff.	General Tariff.
379	Rolled iron or steel angles, beams, channels, and other rolled shapes or sections, of iron or steel, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, weighing over 120 lbs. per lineal yard, n.o.p., not being square, flat, oval or round shapes, and not being railway bars or rails per ton	\$2 00	\$3 00	\$3 00

The present tariff heading No. 379 reads as follows :—

379	Rolled iron or steel beams, channels, angles, and other rolled shapes of iron or steel, not punched, drilled or further manufactured than rolled, weighing not less than 35 lbs. per lineal yard, not being square, flat, oval or round shapes, and not being railway bars or rails per ton	\$2 00	\$2 75	\$3 00
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The List of Articles enumerated in Schedule C. to the Customs Tariff, 1907, prohibiting their importation into Canada, has been amended by the addition of the following articles :—

1212. Aigrettes, egret plumes, or so-called osprey plumes, and the feathers, quills, heads, wings, tails, skins, or parts of skins of wild birds, either raw or manufactured, but this provision shall not come into effect until 1st January, 1915, and shall not apply to :—

- (a) the feathers or plumes of ostriches ;
- (b) the plumage of the English pheasant and the Indian peacock ;
- (c) the plumage of wild birds ordinarily used as articles of diet ;
- (d) the plumage of birds imported alive, nor to
- (e) Specimens imported under regulations of the Minister of Customs for any natural history or other museum, or for educational purposes.

The Resolutions further provide for the substitution of the following regulations for Section 7 of The Customs Tariff, 1907, relating to the surtax on imports from Foreign Countries, viz. :—

Amended Surtax Regulations.

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

7. (a) That goods the product or manufacture of any Foreign Country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries may be made subject by Order in Council in the case of goods already dutiable to a surtax not exceeding 20 per cent. *ad valorem*: and in the case of goods not dutiable to a rate of duty not exceeding 20 per cent. *ad valorem*;

(b) That goods the product or manufacture of any Foreign Country imported into Canada in vessels registered in such foreign country, may, if such foreign countries impose higher duties of customs upon goods imported into such country in vessels registered in Canada than upon the like goods when imported in vessels of such country, be made subject by Order-in-Council in the case of goods already dutiable to a surtax not exceeding 20 per cent. *ad valorem*, and in the case of goods not dutiable to a rate of duty not exceeding 20 per cent. *ad valorem*.

[Note.—The old section 7 of the Customs Tariff read as follows:—

7. Articles which are the produce or manufacture of any foreign country which treats imports from Canada less favourably than those from other countries may be subject to a surtax over and above the duties specified in Schedule A to this Act, such surtax in every case to be one-third of the duty specified in the General Tariff in the said Schedule.]

It is further resolved that the rates of drawback of Customs duties provided for in Schedule B to the Customs Tariff, 1907, shall be amended by the amendment of certain headings and the addition of others to the original list, as follows:—

**Amended
Drawback
Regulations.**

SCHEDULE B.

Goods subject to drawback for home consumption.

Heading No.	Goods.	When subject to drawback.	Portion of duty not including special duty or dumping duty) payable as drawback.
1,017	Lapwelded tubing of iron or steel, not less than four inches in diameter, threaded and coupled or not.	When used in casing water, oil and natural gas wells, or for the transmission of natural gas under high pressure from gas wells to points of distribution.	50 %
1,019	Bituminous coal... ..	When imported by proprietors of coke ovens and converted at their coke ovens into coke for use in the smelting of metals from ores and in the melting of metals.	99 %

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.

Head- ing No.	Goods.	When subject to drawback.	Portion of duty (not including special duty or dumping duty) payable as drawback
1,021	Rolled round wire rods in the coil, of iron or steel, not over three-eighths of an inch in diameter.	When used in the manufacture of galvanised iron or steel wire, curved or not, numbers nine, twelve and thirteen gauge, with variations from such gauges not exceeding four one-thousandths of an inch ...	99 %
1,022	Charcoal	When used for the smelting of metals from ores	99 %
1,023	Rolled hexagon iron or steel bars.	When used in the manufacture of cold drawn or cold rolled iron or steel bars, or turned and polished shafting... ..	99 %
1,024	Yarns composed in chief value of wool, single, numbers thirty and finer, on mule cops, tubes or cones, or in hanks, dry spun on the French or Belgian systems, in white only, not doubled or twisted.	When used in the manufacture of socks and stockings ...	99 %

(C. 3,408.)

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Supplement (No. 18) to the Customs Tariff Guide, 1908-11, dated **Customs Decisions.** 5th March, 1914, giving Customs decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on certain articles on importation into the Commonwealth.

The following are the principal decisions given:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United King- dom Preferen- tial Tariff.
Advertising matter— Blotters, advertising, and calendars, advertising, with water colour pic- tures thereon [Whichever rate returns the higher duty.]	356 (A)	6d. per lb. or 35 % <i>ad val.</i>	6d. per lb. or 35 % <i>ad val.</i>
Badges—Amalgamated Society of Engineers —rolled gold with enamel face, as being partly of gold	336	30 % ..	25 % ..
Filters, alundum filtering cones and filter dishes	391	15 % ..	15 % ..
Frames, spectacle frames, rolled gold, with gold bridge	344	Free	Free
Hats, caps, &c.—Hats, velour plush; out- side plush, inside wool felt with silk lining—an imitation of a fur felt hat ... [Whichever rate returns the higher duty.]	121 (B)	25s. per doz. or 35 % <i>ad val.</i>	20s. per doz. or 30 % <i>ad val.</i>

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.
Iron and steel bars, steel, round, "hot rolled" or "reeled"	229 (C)	Free	Free
When entry is claimed under above item for round steel bars invoiced as above, proof is required that the bars are "hot rolled." A declaration by the manufacturer may be regarded as sufficient proof.			
*Lamp and lampware—Gauzes, wire, nickelled brass for incandescent burners..	178 (D)	17½ % <i>ad val.</i>	10 % <i>ad val.</i>
Machinery, &c.—			
Chuck, electro-magnetic, rectangular...	162 (C)	25 % ..	20 % ..
Clipping, corking, and wiring machines, issued in the operation of bottling champagne	166	Free	Free
Feeders, paper—			
If imported with a printing machine or imported separately and suitable only for use as an attachment to a printing machine	164	Free	Free
If imported with a folding machine, or if imported separately and suitable only for use as an attachment to a folding machine	162 (C)	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
*If imported separately, and suitable for use both with a printing machine and a folding machine	162 (C)	25 % ..	20 % ..
*If imported separately, suitable only for use as an attachment to a rotary printing press	164	Free	Free
Mascots, to be fitted to radiator caps of motor cars	326	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Mouldings—			
Silvered wood (used by undertakers for decorative purposes)	421	25 % ..	25 % ..
Paints, Colours, &c.—			
Manganese, dioxide of	239	5 % ..	Free
Poilite, in sheets, 4 ft. by 4 ft. by ⅜ in.	247	20 % ..	15 % <i>ad val.</i>
Purses, sovereign—			
Gold and silver, including rolled gold...	336	30 % ..	25 % ..
Otherwise	387 (A)	30 % ..	25 % ..
Rails, steel, for suspension railway, 8 in. wide by 14 ft. long	180	15 % ..	10 % ..
Yarns, cotton yarn for use in the manufacture of textile covers for hose	434	Free	Free

* Revised decision.

(C. 3,582.)

With reference to the Notices which have appeared in recent issues of the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to applications received by the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation, the Board of Trade have now been informed by H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia that the following further lists of applications received by the Commission have been issued:—

**Inter-State
Commission:
Applications for
Tariff
Investigation.**

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA—continued.

Tariff No.	Articles.	Present Rate of Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
APPLICATIONS FOR FURTHER TARIFF ASSISTANCE.			
134 (A) or 236	Badges, gold and silver, military, &c., and other— If partly or wholly of gold or silver ...	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Otherwise... ..	25 % "	15 % "
308	Brushmakers' woodware and turnery ...	30 % "	25 % "
336	Sec under Tariff Item 134 (A).		
374	Motor cycles and frames	30 % "	25 % "
407	Cork slabs or boards, for insulation purposes	15 % "	15 % "
425	Welding compounds... .. (Application covers also oxide of iron (hammer scale) on which a duty is desired.)	20 % "	20 % "

APPLICATIONS FOR THE REDUCTION OF PRESENT DUTIES.

162 (C)	Engraving machines of United Kingdom manufacture	—	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
236 (A)	White lead ground in oil, in packages containing over 14 lbs.	4s. per cwt.	4s. per cwt.
(B)	Paints and colours, ground in liquid, in packages containing 14 lbs. and under ... (whichever rate returns the higher duty).	6s. " or 20 % <i>ad val.</i>	6s. " or 15 % <i>ad val.</i>
(B)	White lead, ground in oil, in packages containing 14 lbs. and under ... (whichever rate returns the higher duty).	6s. per cwt. or 20 % <i>ad val.</i>	6s. per cwt. or 15 % <i>ad val.</i>
303 (D)	(1) Kauri timber (in specified sizes)	2s. 6d. per 100 sup. ft.	2s. 6d. per 100 sup. ft.
(V)	Broom stocks, being spare timber rough sawn into sizes suitable for the manufacture of broom handles	20 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
356 (1) (i)	Paper felt	5s. per cwt.	4s. 6d. per cwt.
(M)	Paper lined with metallic foil irrespective of size :—When at a size of a single royal.		
(P)	20 by 25 inches or its equivalent, it weighs 80 lbs.	25 % <i>ad val.</i>	20 % <i>ad val.</i>
	Under 80 lbs	Free	Free
357 (A)	Corrugated strawboard	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>

APPLICATIONS IN OPPOSITION TO SUGGESTED INCREASED OR NEW DUTIES.

434	Umbrella sticks	Free	Free
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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**—*continued.*

Tariff No.	Articles.	Present Rate of Duty.	
		Under the General Tariff.	Under the United Kingdom Preferential Tariff.
APPLICATIONS IN OPPOSITION TO SUGGESTED REDUCTIONS.			
295 (A)	Glycerine, purified	30 % <i>ad val.</i>	25 % <i>ad val.</i>
356 (c)	Directories, Australian	6d. per lb.	6d. per lb.

APPLICATIONS IN OPPOSITION TO BOUNTIES.

235	Crude oil extracted from shale (Applicant also makes application that all mineral oils found to be lubricants, other than crude and fuel, should pay as "lubricating oil," and that no denatured mineral oils (found to be lubricants) with resin or other ingredients should be allowed free of duty.)	Free	Free
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APPLICATION FOR THE EXTENSION OF THE TARIFF PREFERENCE CONCEDED TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

236 (A)	White lead, ground in oil, in packages containing over 14 lbs.	4s per cwt.	4s. per cwt.
(B)	White lead, ground in oil, in packages containing 14 lbs. and under (whichever rate returns the higher duty).	6s. " or 20 % <i>ad val.</i>	6s. " or 15 % <i>ad val.</i>
(H)	Kalsomine, water paints and distempers in powder form	4s. per cwt.	4s. per cwt.

(C.I.B. 9,280.)

With reference to previous Notices issued in the "Board of Trade Journal" relative to the evidence given before the Inter-State Commission for Tariff Investigation, the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Australia further detailed reports from the Melbourne "Age" regarding the evidence given in support of the application for a bounty on crude oil produced from shale, and in connection with the piano, printing, show card, art calendar, advertising novelty, leather and cork industries.

H.M. Trade Commissioner also forwards reports from the Launceston "Examiner" of the evidence taken in Tasmania in connection with the printed catalogue, wattle bark, fibre board and flaxite industries, and also as to the dumping of flour in that State.

These reports may be consulted by British traders interested on application at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (C.I.B. 9,280.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 473 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th February last, respecting certain rulings in regard to the requirements of Regulation No. 103 issued under "The Customs Management Act, 1913," the Board of Trade have now received from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa further rulings which have been given by the Union Commissioner of Customs to the Cape Town Chamber of Commerce in this connection.

Ruling respecting inclusion of cost of Railway Carriage in Invoice Values. In regard to the term "place of purchase," the Commissioner was asked for his decision as to the values of goods which are purchased from an inland factory—say in Great Britain—and the railway carriage is added to the cost to the importer at such place of purchase.

The Commissioner decided that, provided the price paid at such factory is not less than the value for consumption in the country of origin, duty should not be charged upon such railway carriage. In the event, however, of the factory charging the same price free on rail, or at the factory, or at any town or other part of Great Britain, it would not be permissible to deduct the cost of railway carriage, as the invoice value including it was clearly the "value for home consumption."

The Commissioner of Customs also stated that he was making enquiries with a view to securing uniformity of practice in the ports of the Union in regard to the assessment of duties and the interpretation of the Customs Regulations issued by the Department of Customs.

(C.I.B. 9,357.)

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of the "Copyright (Amendment) Ordinance, 1914," No. 2 of 1914, which was assented to by the Governor of Trinidad and Tobago on the 16th March last.

Prohibition of Importation of Copyright Works. Under this Ordinance, it is provided that copies made out of the Colony of any work in which copyright subsists which if made in the Colony would infringe copyright, and as to which the owner of the copyright gives notice in writing by himself or his agent to the Collector of Customs that he is desirous that such copies should not be imported into the Colony, shall not be so imported, and shall, subject to certain provisions, be deemed to be included in the table of prohibitions and restrictions contained in Sec. 11 of the Customs Ordinance No. 178.

Before detaining any such copies, or taking any further proceedings with a view to the forfeiture thereof, the Collector of Customs may require the regulations, whether as to information, conditions or other matters, to be complied with, and may satisfy himself in accordance with those regulations that the copies are such as are prohibited to be imported.

(C. 3,412.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 285-7 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th January last respecting certain amendments in the Customs Tariff of British North Borneo, the Board of Trade have now received from the British North Borneo Company a copy of a further revised Customs Tariff at present operative in the Territory administered by that Company.

The present Customs Tariff is, for the most part, the same as that previously received by the Board of Trade, but there were certain amendments notified in the above-mentioned Notice in the "Board of Trade Journal" which are now stated to have been proposals only. The following statement shows the principal articles affected, and the rates of duty at present leviable thereon:—

Articles.	Present Rates of Duty.
IMPORT DUTIES.	
Aerated and mineral waters	0 70
Flour	0 35
Flour	0 20
EXPORT DUTIES.	
Copra	2½ %
Armadillo skins	10 %
Camphor	4 00
Charcoal	10 %
Dried prawns	10 %
Kima	10 %
Oysters, dried	10 %
Padi... ..	0 10
Pearl shells—	
White	10 %
Black	10 %
Snail shells	10 %
Turtle eggs	10 %

The prohibited import list has been slightly amended by the inclusion of "foreign copper or nickel coin," instead of "foreign silver, copper or nickel or subsidiary coin," and by the deletion of arms, ammunition or weapons brought by natives.

The prohibited export list is amended by providing for the prohibition of the export of "Straits dollars (except to Singapore)" instead of "Straits dollars (except to Singapore and Labuan)." (C. 3,534.)

FIJI.

The Board of Trade have received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the "Diseases of Plants Ordinance, 1913" (No. 6 of 1913), relating to the diseases of plants in the Colony.

**Importation of
Trees, Plants,
Fruit and Seeds.**

The Ordinance, which repeals the Diseases of Plants Ordinances Nos. 7 of 1891 and 25 of 1911, empowers the Governor-in-Council to prohibit the importation of trees, plants, fruit

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

FIJI—continued.

or seeds, or portions thereof from any country, except by the consent and subject to the conditions that may be imposed by the Governor-in-Council.

Any person who shall introduce into the Colony any trees, plants, fruit or seed, or any portions thereof, in contravention of the above provisions shall be liable on conviction to a penalty not exceeding £100, or in default of payment to imprisonment for any term not exceeding six months.

Plants, &c. introduced in contravention of the prohibition may be seized and destroyed.

The Governor-in-Council may make such regulations as may be deemed necessary for carrying into effect the provisions of the Ordinance, which is to come into force on such date as the Governor may, by Proclamation, direct and appoint. (C. 3,550.)

EGYPT.

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

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

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	Revised.
Iron and steel plates, ordinary, without mark*, $\frac{1}{2}$ in. thick and upwards:	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
British, and similar goods from all other countries ...	5 $\frac{9}{10}$	6 $\frac{6}{10}$
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	5 $\frac{5}{10}$	5 $\frac{2}{10}$
Iron and steel bars and angles, and tees, and U ordinary, without mark*—		
British, and similar goods from all other countries ...	5 $\frac{3}{10}$	6
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	4 $\frac{9}{10}$	4 $\frac{6}{10}$
Iron bars, Swedish	10 $\frac{9}{10}$	10 $\frac{5}{10}$
Iron, pig	3 $\frac{5}{10}$	3 $\frac{7}{10}$
Iron and steel hoops	8	8
" " with holes	8 $\frac{3}{10}$	8 $\frac{1}{10}$
Galvanised sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	13 $\frac{6}{10}$	13 $\frac{6}{10}$
" corrugated sheets (B. G., 16 to 26)	12	11 $\frac{1}{10}$

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

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

EGYPT—continued.

Articles.	Valuation per kilogramme.	
	Former.	Revised.
	<i>Millièmes.</i>	<i>Millièmes.</i>
Studs (Benwill's) new	23½	23½
" " old	20	20
" small	22	22
Nails (French), 14 by 30 to 24 by 200	9½*	8
Iron and steel girders—		
British, and similar goods from all other countries ...	6½	6½
Belgian and German, and similar goods from all other countries	5½	5½

* "Nails (French), 15 by 35 to 24 by 200."

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

RUSSIA.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Russian Ministries of Commerce and Finance have sanctioned the duty-free re-importation into Russia, subject to the observance of the Regulations of the 26th July/8th August, 1912†, of wooden kegs which have been used for the exportation of milk and milk products, and then returned to Russia empty. (C. 3,508.)

**Duty-free Re-importation of
Wooden Kegs which have
served for the Export of Milk
and Milk Products.**

GERMANY (TOGOLAND).

The "Deutsches Kolonialblatt" for the 1st April contains an Ordinance of the Governor of Togoland, dated the 9th January, providing for the following modifications of the Free List included in the Customs Tariff Law of 24th March, 1910:—

**Modification
of the
Free List.**

No. 12 of the Free List (which formerly read "agricultural machines and their spare parts; agricultural implements, including apparatus necessary for breeding") is to read as follows:—12. *Machines of all kinds, also water pumps, finished spare parts and appurtenances therefor, with the exception of sewing machines, typewriters, calculating machines and talking machines, scales (weighing apparatus), washing and wringing machines, meat-chopping machines, ice-cream machines, and knife-cleaning machines. Agricultural implements, including apparatus necessary for breeding.*

† See the notice at pp. 146-147 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 17th July, 1913.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***GERMANY (TOGOLAND)**—*continued.*

The following is to be added to No. 14 of the Free List ("Plant for portable railways, freight wagons and boats for carrying goods") :—
Motor vehicles and motor cycles of all kinds, finished spare parts of the same and appurtenances necessary for the working of motor vehicles and motor cycles and suitable exclusively for the use and equipment thereof.
This provision is to have retrospective force as from the 1st April, 1913.

(C. 3,433.)

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

The Valuation Tariff in use during the second quarter of the current year for the assessment of duties on goods imported into or exported from the Dutch East Indies, may be seen by British traders interested, on application, at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 3,463.)

BELGIAN CONGO.

The "Moniteur Belge" for the 11th April contains a Belgian Royal Decree, dated the 14th March, prohibiting the exportation across any of the frontiers of the Belgian Congo of adulterated and impure rubbers. The Governor-General is to issue an Ordinance determining what rubbers are to be regarded as adulterated and impure. All rubber presented for exportation must be accompanied by a certificate attesting its examination, delivered in accordance with the conditions established by the Ordinance of the Governor-General.

[*Note.*—The Royal Decree referred to above confirms and extends to Katanga an Ordinance issued by the Governor-General on the 5th September last imposing the prohibition in question].

(C. 3,374.)

PORTUGAL (ANGOLA: CONGO DISTRICT).

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Governor-General of Angola has issued a Decree abrogating Art. 23 of the Customs Regulations of 1892 for the Congo District. The Article in question provided that the import duties paid on goods which were afterwards re-exported from the Portuguese Congo District should be refunded to the re-exporters of the goods on condition that they produced to the Portuguese Authorities a document proving that import duties had been paid, at any non-Portuguese Custom house in the Congo Basin, on the importation of the goods from the Portuguese Congo District into another (non-Portuguese) part of the Congo Basin in which such Custom house was situated.

(C. 3,487.)

Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.

ITALY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, in virtue of a recently published Ministerial Decree, the product "Umina," which is used for the cleansing of sewage farms, is to be classified, for Tariff purposes, under the heading "Animal black, exclusive of ivory black," which is dutiable under No. 136*a* of the Tariff at the rate of 50 centesimi per 100 kilograms.

(C. 3,564.)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following is the substance of some rulings of the United States Treasury Department respecting the application of the United States Tariff Act of the 3rd October, 1913, which have recently been received at the

**Customs
Decisions.**

Board of Trade:—

Vitrified earthenware, semi-porcelain earthenware, and vitrified hotel ware, being in a greater or less degree absorbent, are dutiable under para. 79 of the Tariff at the rate of 35 per cent. *ad val.* if not painted, coloured, tinted, stained, enamelled, gilded, printed, ornamented, or decorated in any manner, and at the rate of 40 per cent. *ad val.* if so ornamented or decorated.

[Paragraph 80 of the Tariff provides for "china and porcelain wares composed of a vitrified non-absorbent body which when broken shows a vitrified or vitreous, or semi-vitrified or semi-vitreous fracture." In the view of the Treasury Department, earthenware to be dutiable under the provision cited must not only be composed of a vitrified non-absorbent body, but must be commercially known as china or porcelain.] (T. D. 34,332.)

Aluminium kitchen spoons are dutiable under paragraph 167 of the Tariff, as manufactures of metal, at the rate of 20 per cent. *ad valorem.* (T. D. 34,337.)

Bone black not suitable for use as a pigment in its condition as imported, is entitled to admission free of duty under paragraph 447 of the Tariff. (T.D. 34,344.)

(C. 3,510.)

MEXICO.

With reference to the notice at page 99 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th April, respecting the repeal of the surtax of 50 per cent. of the Customs duties on goods imported into Mexico, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of a copy of the Mexican Presidential Decree on the subject, from which it appears that goods which arrived at their ports of destination in Mexico after 12 o'clock midnight on the 15th April were not to be subject to the surtax in question.

(C. 3,596.)

With reference to the notice at page 733 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 19th March, respecting the imposition of an export duty on vanilla exported from Mexico, the Board of Trade are in receipt of a copy of a Mexican Presidential Decree, dated the 31st March, repealing the duty in question.

(C. 3,595.)

*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 President of Costa Rica, dated the 28th March, providing that hermetically sealed tanks or silos, of iron or of wood, destined exclusively for the storage of grain, may be admitted into the Republic free of Customs duty. (C. 3,432.)

Duty Free Admission of Certain Tanks, &c. for Storing Grain.**URUGUAY.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the valuation for the purpose of assessment of Customs duty on rock asphalt imported into Uruguay has, by a recent decision of the Uruguayan Minister of Finance, been reduced from 4 pesos per 100 kilogs. to 8 pesos per 1,000 kilogs. (C. 3,464.)

Reduction of Valuation of Rock Asphalt.**PERSIA.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that the Persian Government have decided to prohibit the importation of morphine into Persia. Chemists of repute, possessing diplomas, will, however, be allowed to import morphine, for medical purposes, provided that they give an undertaking not to sell it for other than such purposes. (C. 3,385.)

Prohibition of Importation of Morphine Except for Medical Purposes.**COMMERCIAL TRAVELLERS' REGULATIONS.****NICARAGUA.**

H.M. Consul at Managua (Mr. R. C. Michell) reports that a new regulation has been brought into force by the Municipal Authorities at that place providing that in future a tax of 20 cordobas (£4) will be levied on every commercial traveller on each occasion that such traveller visits Managua with samples. In the case of a traveller who specialises in one particular article, however, the tax is to be 10 cordobas (£2) on the occasion of each visit.

This information amends that contained on p. 67 of the Commercial Traveller's Memorandum (Ref. No. Cd. 7031).

(C.I.B. 9,150.)

Tax on Commercial Travellers visiting Managua.

SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Imperial Trade Correspondent at Durban (Mr. A. D. C. Agnew) reports that, according to the local press, the Harbour Engineer has submitted to the Durban Port Advisory Board a proposal for the provision of further deep-water berthage. His plan is to extend the harbour area along the Esplanade and provide berths for twelve vessels, arranged at five quays, and extra deep-water berths at the Congella end; every berth would have a depth of 40 feet at low water and be 700 feet long. The fairway would be dredged to a depth of 40 feet so that all the quays would be accessible at all states of the tide. Should the proposal be carried out it would probably involve the construction of a main line passenger station on the wharf, as well as a marshalling yard for rolling stock on the Congella reclaimed area. (C.I.B. 9,355.)

Suggested Wharf Extensions at Durban.

GERMANY.

H.M. Embassy at Berlin has forwarded the text of a Bill, which has been submitted to the Reichstag, empowering the Chancellor to conclude an agreement for the maintenance of a mail steamship service between Eastern Asia, Australia, and the German Colonies in the South Seas for a period of 15 years, with a State subvention of not more than £64,000 per annum.

Proposed New Subsidised Services to the Pacific.

In a Memorandum which accompanies the Bill it is explained that the existing contracts with the North German Lloyd expire at the end of September. These contracts provided for subsidised services (a) to Eastern Asia, (b) to Australia, and (c) between the Islands in the South Seas. In the case of the Far East service it is proposed to discontinue the subvention on the ground that the service can be run at a profit without it. It is proposed, however, that the service shall be continued by both the Hamburg-America Line and the North German Lloyd; they will receive no subsidy but will enter into a contract with the Government to run an accelerated fortnightly service, carrying mails, naval reliefs, &c. at an agreed rate.

In spite of the subsidy the Australian service has been run at a loss, and it is apparently proposed to abandon it.

The new Bill proposes that the German Government should enter into an agreement with the North German Lloyd for the maintenance of the following services:—

(a) A monthly service between Hong Kong, Rabaul and Sydney, with an annual subsidy of £28,000 as compared with the existing subsidy of £24,500.

(b) A bi-monthly service between Singapore, New Guinea and Apia, with an annual subsidy of £28,100. Formerly this service was only between Singapore and New Guinea, and the subsidy only amounted to £9,800.

(c) A three-monthly service between the islands of the Bismarck Archipelago, with a subsidy of £7,400 as compared with the existing subsidy of £3,400.

The text of the Bill (in German), together with various memoranda which accompany it, may be seen by United Kingdom shipowners at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (M. 10,601.)

MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

NORWAY.

H.M. Legation at Christiania reports that the Norwegian Regulations regarding the State supervision of factories supplying tinned goods to Norwegian merchant vessels contain a clause to the effect that the tinplates used for packing these goods must not be covered with tin containing more than 1 per cent. of lead.

Early last year the Chemist to the Norwegian Board of Health drew attention to the danger to health which might be caused by the presence of lead in tinplates used for packing foodstuffs, and he suggested that the Regulations should be amended so as to prohibit the use for this purpose of tinplates containing lead. He also stated that the presence of lead was not necessary and that a number of Norwegian factories now use tin with lead-free tinning.

The question is now being considered by the Department of Commerce and Social Affairs and it is expected that the recommendation will be adopted during the current year, in which case the importation of tin plates which will not stand the lead test will be practically impossible, as it may be assumed that all Norwegian factories will comply with the proposed Regulations.

(C. 3,043.)

GERMANY.

The "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 23rd April gives the following table showing the production, imports, exports, and consumption, of coal in Germany during the first quarter of 1914, the figures for the corresponding quarter of last year being given for purposes of comparison:—

	Production.		Imports.		Exports.		Consumption.	
	Jan. to March.		Jan. to March.		Jan. to March.		Jan. to March.	
	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.	1913.	1914.
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric	metric
	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.	tons.
Coal	47,558	47,982	2,178	2,125	8,460	9,031	41,276	41,076
Coke	7,992	7,964	140	138	1,699	1,357	6,425	6,745
Lignite	20,918	22,724	1,733	1,527	20	21	23,637	24,230
Briquettes ...	6,484	7,049	42	44	870	809	5,656	6,284

Metric ton = 2,204.6 lbs.

(X. 5,014.)

JAPAN.

With reference to the notice on p. 272 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th January last relative to the progress of the zinc industry in Japan, the Acting British Consul at Shimonoseki (Mr. M. Paske Smith) reports that a zinc refinery has recently been established at

Minerals, Metals and Machinery.

JAPAN—*continued.*

Onoda by the Mitsu Bishi Co., of Tokio. The works are in course of construction, and it is hoped to complete them by the end of April. The works claim to be able to make zinc oxide from zinc ore by the wet method, and also to refine zinc oxide into metallic zinc. The undertaking, however, is experimental, and under the present scheme it is estimated that the output will only be about 50 tons a month.

The same company is also making a similar experiment at Omuta, Fukuoka Ken, and permission has been obtained from the patentees to import and use fifteen furnaces of German make, so that if the experiment proves successful the company will be in a position to turn out more than half the supply of metallic zinc required in Japan. The refinery established in 1912 by the Mitsu Bishi Co. at Miike is now working, and turning out about 150 to 200 tons a month.

(C.I.B. 9,476.)

YARNS AND TEXTILES.

JAPAN.

H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe, C.M.G.)

**Curtailment of
Production of
Mousseline de
Laine.**

writes as follows regarding the curtailment of production of mousseline de laine in Japan :—

It is reported that, in order to restore activity to the mousseline de laine business, which has been in a depressed state in Japan for some time past on account of over-production, the leading mills have decided to curtail their output. According to the arrangement that has been entered into, it would appear that from 1st June to 30th November next production is to be reduced by about 30 per cent. The four leading companies are the Muslin Weaving Company of Osaka, which has 1,100 looms, the Tokyo Muslin Company, which has 1,280, the Toyo Muslin Company, which has 760, and the Jomo Muslin Company, which has 1,000 looms. The three first-named will suspend the working of 30 per cent. of their looms, but the Jomo Company will suspend 10 per cent. of its 480 old looms, while, out of the 520 new looms of its recently-built factory at Gifu, only 150 are to be worked during September, October and November. The Nippon Keori Kaisha, or Japan Woollen Company, which has 350 looms in use in the production of mousseline, but which is also a maker of other woollen goods, has agreed to work only 100 looms on mousseline for the present. Each company has agreed to deposit 10,000 yen in the central fund, and in the event of any company breaking the agreement a fine of 1 yen per day per loom will be imposed. Moreover, each factory agrees to stop work completely four days in each month. There is a clause in the contract which allows the companies to produce goods other than mousselines if special permission is obtained.

(C.I.B. 8,986.)

Yen = 2s. 0½d.

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 25th April, 1914, were as follows:—

Corn Prices.

Wheat	...	...	...	...	31s.	9d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	26s.	6d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	18s.	5d.

For further particulars see p. 291.

A statement is published on p. 292 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 25th April, 1914, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1913.

**Imports of
Agricultural
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 23rd April, 1914, was **Cotton Statistics.** 84,675 (including 253 bales British West Indian, 742 bales British West African, 992 bales British East African, and 246 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the seventeen weeks ended 23rd April was 1,959,275 (including 3,730 bales British West Indian, 2,990 bales British West African, 8,763 bales British East African, and 1,585 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 23rd April was 14,204, and during the seventeen weeks, 161,652.

For further details see p. 291.

SPAIN (CANARY ISLANDS).

H.M. Consul at Tenerife (Mr. J. E. Croker) has forwarded a sample of the seeds of "tagasaste," a bush which is apparently indigenous to the island of La Palma. Cattle seem to prefer "tagasaste" to any other food and they grow fat upon it.

Small samples of the seed may be obtained by United Kingdom firms interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C.I.B. 27,316/13.)

MEXICO.

H.M. Consul General at Mexico City (Mr. C. E. W. Stringer) reports the publication, in the "Diario Oficial" of 31st March, of a ten years' contract between the Mexican Ministry of Agriculture and Colonisation and Senor Laureans López Negrete for the exploitation of the guayule, candelilla and mariola plants over an area of 100,000 hectares (about 247,000 acres) situated in the States of Durango, Zacatecas and Coahuila.

(C.I.B. 9,657.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

BRAZIL.

With reference to the article on pp. 267-71 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 29th January last relative to the financial situation in the State of Pará, H.M. Consul at Pará (Mr. G. B. Michell) reports that two co-operative associations, known as the "Britto Antunos" and the "Seringueira Amazonica," have been formed there for the protection of the rubber trade and of the general trade of the State. It is hoped that, though the associations will not be able to raise the selling price of rubber, they will gain the profits of the two middlemen (brokers and aviadors) whom they will replace. It is stated that these associations have considerable capital at their command, and are directed by the best men in Pará. (C. 3,308.)

PARAGUAY.

With reference to the notice on p. 613 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 5th March relative to the cattle industry in Paraguay, H.M. Minister at Buenos Aires reports the first consignment of live cattle from Paraguay at Buenos Aires. Some 400 animals were sent by water from the Paraguayan Chaco to Asuncion, thence by rail to Monte Caseros, on the North East Argentine Railway, where they were given a few days' rest; the final stage from Monte Caseros to Buenos Aires is also by rail. The cost of transport is estimated at about 15 pesos paper (say £1 8s.) per head.

H.M. Minister states that he has heard favourable accounts of the climatic conditions, &c. in the Paraguayan Chaco, and an expert who has surveyed the country on behalf of the Farquhar Syndicate is very favourably impressed with it and convinced that the development of the cattle industry there is assured. (C. 2,940.)

CHINA.

H.M. Consul-General at Yunnanfu (Mr. H. Goffe, C.M.G.) reports that, according to the local press, a paper mill has recently been established at Kongmoon, with a provisional capital (exclusively Chinese) of 300,000 dols. According to preliminary trials, the production of the factory is estimated at 15 tons of paper a week. The raw materials which feed this mill are old rags and rice straw, and the paper obtained is stated to be of good quality. (C.I.B. 9,109.)

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 March, 1914, have been published. The accounts, which are issued on the 7th or 8th of each month, may be purchased* at a cost, in the present instance, of 1s. 6d. per copy (post free 1s. 10d.).

Attention is further called to the fact that three 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. (post free 5s. 11d.) for the first volume, 4s. 1d. (post free 4s. 7d.) for the second, and 3s. 1d. (post free 3s. 6d.) for the third. This publication, which contains much more detailed and exhaustive information than can be given in the Monthly Accounts, gives in the first volume abstract tables for the years 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) contains a classification on the basis followed in Volumes I. and II. of the "Annual Statement" for 1908 and earlier years.

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

BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important contents of the April issue:—The Labour Market in March; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Unemployment Insurance; Trade Unions in 1912; Profit Sharing Abroad; Production, Consumption, &c., of Coal.

FOREIGN OFFICE REPORT.

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

No. 5,267. Trade of the Bahrein Islands (Persian Gulf) in 1912-13.

Price 3½d.

Hindrances to trade.	Shipping and means of communication.
Local conditions affecting trade.	Sketch map.

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

Government Publications.

OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Board of Agriculture and Fisheries. Annual Report of the Commercial Control Branch. Proceedings under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907, the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906, the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1894, the Board of Agriculture Act, 1889 (Section 2, Sub-Section 3), and the Board of Agriculture and Fisheries Act, 1903 (Section 1, Sub-Section 3), for the year 1913. [Cd. 7,354.] Price 4d.

This is a report describing the work accomplished by the Commercial Control Branch of the Board of Agriculture, which undertakes enquiries and correspondence as to the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, 1875 to 1907; the administration of the Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1906; prosecutions under the Merchandise Marks Acts, 1887 to 1894; and questions as to the transport and marketing of agricultural produce and the produce of any fishing industry.

Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland. Thirteenth Annual General Report of the Department, 1912-13. [Cd. 7,298]. Price 2s. 3d.

This report contains particulars of the administration and funds of the Department, with details of the Department's operations in connection with agriculture, technical instruction, fisheries, statistics and intelligence, veterinary, transit and markets, and the Merchandise Marks Acts.

COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.

The following Reports relating to H.M. Colonial Possessions, issued since 1st January, 1914, may be obtained, either directly or through any bookseller, from the usual Sale Agents for Government Publications (see list on Cover):—

No.	Place.	Price.
Annual—		
780	British Guiana, 1912-13	4d.
781	Entomological Research Committee, 1912-13	1d.
782	Southern Nigeria, 1912... ..	4½d.
783	Jamaica, 1912-13	3½d.
784	British Honduras, 1912	2½d.
785	Northern Nigeria, 1912	5½d.
786	Malta, 1912-13	5½d.
787	Uganda, 1912-13	5d.
788	Mauritius, 1912	3½d.
789	Straits Settlements, 1912	5½d.
790	Trinidad and Tobago, 1912-13... ..	6½d.
791	East Africa Protectorate, 1912-13	8d.
792	Grenada, 1912	3d.
793	Leeward Islands, 1912-13	4d.
794	St. Lucia, 1912-13	2½d.
795	St. Vincent, 1912-13	3d.
796	Bermuda, 1912... ..	1½d.
Miscellaneous—		
87	Ceylon: Report on the Results of the Mineral Survey	1½d.
—	Cyprus: Report on the Prevention of Malaria	2½d.
88	Imperial Institute Reports—V. Oil-Seeds, Fats, and Waxes	8½d.

FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

- Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products**
 Preserving Industry in the Palermo District.
 "Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th April.
 Crop Results in Spain in 1913.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 15th April.
 Explosives in Agriculture.
 "Bulletin de l'Algérie" (Paris), 15th April.
 Tropical and Early Fruit Cultivation in Tripoli.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 15th April.
 Timber Seasoning.
 "Indian Engineering" (Calcutta), 28th March.
 Crop Prospects in Roumania.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 17th April.
 Fruit Trade of Victoria.
 "Victoria Journal of Agriculture" (Melbourne), March.
- Machinery and Engineering.**
 Cogs in Machine Tools (Concluding Article).
 "Metallurgie" (Paris), 22nd April.
 New Automatic Grab.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 9th April.
 Agricultural Machinery Trade in Cyprus.
 "Metallurgie" (Paris), 22nd April.
 Grain Elevators in Russia.
 "Russo-British Chamber of Commerce Journal" (St. Petersburg), Feb.
 Producer Gas from Saw Mill Waste.
 "West Coast Lumberman" (Seattle), 1st April.
 Engineering in India.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay), March.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals.**
 Pig-Iron Production in the United States during 1st Quarter of 1914.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 9th April.
 Iron Market in Rhenish Westphalia
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 17th April. (X. 5,028)
 Mineral Wealth of New Zealand.
 "Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 12th March.
 Iron and Steel Market in France.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 10th April. (X. 5,001.)
 Iron Industry in the Ural District.
 "Berichte über Handel" (Berlin), 11th April.
- Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.**
 Coal Market in South Germany.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 16th April. (X. 5,014.)
 Iron and Steel Industry in North West Germany.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 16th April.
 Action of Iron Sulphides on Copper Solutions.
 "Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 11th April.
 Heating and Re-heating Furnaces.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 9th April.
 Coal Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th April. (X. 5,013.)
 Tungsten Recovery from Steel Scale.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 9th April.
 Coal Resources of Rhodesia.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 28th March.
 Coal Syndicate of Rhenish Westphalia: Operations.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th April. (X. 5,011.)
 Aluminium Ore Production in United States in 1913.
 "Iron Age" (New York), 9th April.
 Coke Oven Heating with Gases.
 "Stahl und Eisen" (Düsseldorf), 9th April.
 Steel Works Syndicate in Germany: Operations during 1st Quarter of 1914.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 15th April. (X. 5,032.)
 Mining in the Belgian Congo.
 "South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 28th March.
 Coal Production in Poland in 4th Quarter of 1913.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 11th April.
 Tin Plate Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 17th April.
 Mineral Industry of New South Wales.
 "Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 12th March.
 Iron and Steel Market in Upper Silesia.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th April. (X. 5,029.)
- Railways, Shipping and Transport.**
 Shipping at Genoa in 1913.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 17th April.
 Shipping on the Rhine.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 18th April.

Foreign and Colonial Publications.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.

Railways, Shipping and Transport—cont.

Railway Earnings in Germany during 1st Quarter of 1914.
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 21st April.
 (X. 5,042)

Roads of Brick.
 "Engineering News" (New York).
 2nd April.

Shipping Subsidies in Austria.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin).
 15th April.

Port Developments at Boston, Mass.
 "Engineering News" (New York).
 2nd April.

Textiles and Textile Materials.

Silk Dyeing and Finishing: Defects.
 "Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), April.

Woolen Market in Germany.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 18th April.
 (X. 5,049)

Textile Industry in Japan.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 March.

Cotton Market in Russia.
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 16th
 April.

Cotton Mills in India.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 2nd April.

Flax Cultivation in Germany.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st April.

Silk Market: General.
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th
 April. (X. 5,055.)

Woolen Trade in Turkey.
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 17th April.

Cloths and Blouse Stuffs for Ladies:
 New Patterns.
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 14th April.

Sisal Cultivation in Mysore.
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),
 2nd April.

Cotton Picking in Queensland.
 "Queensland Agricultural Journal"
 (Brisbane), March.

Theory and Chemistry of Dyeing.
 "Indian Textile Journal" (Bombay),
 March.

Textiles and Textile Materials—cont.

Textile Market in Belgium.

"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 16th April.

Sericulture in Germany.

"Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 21st April.

History of Dyeing (Continued).

"Posselt's Textile Journal" (Philadelphia), April.

Commercial, Financial and Economic.

United States: Economic Conditions in
 Pennsylvania and Delaware.

"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 15th April.

Italy: Commerce during 1913.

"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 18th
 April.

Turkey: Economic Conditions after the
 War.

"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 9th April

South Africa: Wages Bill of the Mines.

"South African Mining Journal"
 (Johannesburg), 28th March.

Germany: Labour Market in March.

"Reichsanzeiger" (Berlin), 18th April.
 (X. 5,038.)

Argentina: Industrial Condition.

"Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 9th April.

Germany: Economic Situation in Saxony
 (2nd Article).

"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels),
 15th April.

Germany: Receipts from Stamps on
 Share Certificates and Bills of Ex-
 change, 1st Quarter, 1914.

"Frankfurter Zeitung," 19th April.
 (X. 5,007.)

Miscellaneous.

Fishing Industry of Canada.

"Canadian Fisherman" (Montreal),
 April.

Telephone Industry in the United States.

"Engineering News" (New York),
 2nd April.

Herring Fishing Industry of the Nether-
 lands in 1913.

"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 15th April.

Hide and Leather Trade of Russia in 1913.

"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),
 17th April.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

British India—Report on the Inland Trade
 of Agra and Oudh in 1912-13.

Canada—Department of the Interior:
 Forestry Branch—Forest Products of
 Canada in 1911, Poles and Cross Ties.

Victoria—Statistical Register, 1912. Part
 IX., Interchange; Part X., Production.

Uganda—Report of Botanical, Forestry, and
 Scientific Department in 1913.

Belgium—British Chamber of Commerce in
 Brussels, Report for 1913.

Switzerland—Esperanto Year Book for 1914
 (in Esperanto).

United States—Isthmian Canal Commission:
 Official Handbook of the Panama Canal.

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 17 weeks ended 23rd April, 1914:—

	Week ended 23rd April, 1914.	17 Weeks ended 23rd April, 1914.	Week ended 23rd April, 1914.	17 Weeks ended 23rd April, 1914.
	IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American	48,817	1,467,675	7,815	68,290
Brazilian	8,928	133,180	200	7,300
East Indian	8,283	55,193	672	14,720
Egyptian	14,158	248,025	4,998	64,749
Miscellaneous	4,489*	53,202†	519	6,593
Total	84,675	1,959,275	14,204	161,652

* Including 253 bales British West Indian, 742 bales British West African, 992 bales British East African, and 246 bales foreign East African.

† Including 3,730 bales British West Indian, 2,990 bales British West African, 8,763 bales British East African, and 1,585 bales foreign East African.

Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 25th April, 1914, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.		
	Wheat.	Barley.	Oats.
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Week ended 25th April, 1914	31 9	26 6	18 5
Corresponding Week in—			
1907	27 0	23 6	19 3
1908	31 6	25 8	18 0
1909	42 5	27 10	20 0
1910	33 0	22 10	18 3
1911	30 11	25 5	18 3
1912	37 10	30 4	22 9
1913	31 8	26 7	19 3

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

Imports of Agricultural Produce into the United Kingdom.

Account showing the Quantities of certain kinds of Agricultural Produce imported into the United Kingdom in the week ended 25th April, 1914, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 25th April, 1914.	Correspond- ing week in 1913.
Animals, living :—			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves	Number	43	33
Sheep and lambs	"	—	—
Swine	"	—	—
Horses	"	276	87
Fresh meat :—			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	205,602	148,563
Mutton " " " " " " " " " "	"	188,085	66,764
Pork " " " " " " " " " "	"	16,728	9,961
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen)	"	21,371	16,169
Salted or preserved meat :—			
Bacon	Owts.	99,707	98,852
Beef	"	357	1,664
Hams	"	15,988	23,360
Pork	"	3,307	5,902
Meat, unenumerated, salted	"	2,421	1,941
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned)	"	26,422	16,763
Dairy produce and substitutes :—			
Butter	Owts.	84,253	96,991
Margarine	"	31,948	30,126
Cheese	"	50,031	19,502
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums	"	—	—
" cream	"	1,427	179
" condensed	"	21,364	25,847
" preserved, other kinds	"	342	54
Eggs	Grt. Hndr.	355,146	383,180
Poultry	Value £	5,261	7,091
Game	"	3,346	3,864
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen)	Owts.	4,338	11,615
Lard	"	36,732	49,960
Corn, grain, meal and flour :—			
Wheat	Owts.	2,157,200	2,214,700
Wheat-meal and flour	"	214,700	360,700
Barley	"	130,000	315,900
Oats	"	320,400	486,700
Peas	"	12,218	48,088
Beans	"	14,230	4,820
Maize or Indian corn	"	322,000	637,200
Fruit, raw :—			
Apples	Owts.	17,848	58,030
Apricots and peaches	"	38	15
Bananas	Bunches	152,847	148,796
Cherries	Owts.	—	—
Currants	"	—	—
Gooseberries	"	—	—
Grapes	"	722	698
Lemons	"	9,866	10,389
Oranges	"	114,610	150,851
Pears	"	363	5,543
Plums	"	124	95
Strawberries	"	—	—
Unenumerated	"	883	1,207
Hay	Tons	326	3,697
Straw	"	23	41
Moss Litter	"	1,479	2,160
Hops	Owts.	4,213	1,287
Locust beans	"	210	11,972
Vegetables, raw :—			
Onions	Bushels.	127,016	240,977
Potatoes	Owts.	85,821	474,447
Tomatoes	"	48,160	37,600
Unenumerated	Value £	19,520	17,832
Vegetables, dried	Owts.	3,822	833
" preserved by canning	"	9,851	6,533

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

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

Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.

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

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

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

For particulars relating to the supply of confidential information to firms in the United Kingdom, see notice on p. 241.

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.*

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

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

Dominion of Canada	17, Victoria Street, S.W.; also 73, Basinghall Street, E.C. (Office of the Canadian Government Trade Commissioner).
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	56, 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.

BRITISH CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

The following is a list of Chambers of Commerce established in certain foreign countries in the interest of British trade:—

Argentina ...	British Chamber of Commerce for the Argentine Republic, Calle Sarmiento 643, Buenos Aires.
Balkan States	<i>See</i> Turkey.
Belgium ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Belgium (Incorp.). 2, Rue de la Bourse, Brussels.
Egypt ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Egypt, 6, Rue de l'Ancienne Bourse, Alexandria, and Savoy Chambers, Cairo. (Agents in Suez and London.)
France ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Paris (Incorp.), 9, Rue des Pyramides, Paris. (Correspondents in all the principal towns of France. Commercial Representative in France of the Commonwealth of Australia.) British Chamber of Commerce for the French Riviera and Principality of Monaco, 4, Avenue Massena, Nice.
Italy ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Italy, 1, Via Innocenzo Frugoni, Genoa. <i>Branches</i> —18, Via Andegari, Milan. Scali d'Azeglio 3 p. p., Leghorn. (Delegates at Rome, Naples, &c.)
Persia ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Bushire. British Chamber of Commerce, Mohammerah.
Portugal ...	British Chamber of Commerce in Portugal, 4, Rua Victor Gordon, Lisbon.
Russia ...	Russo-British Chamber of Commerce, 4, Gorochovaia, St. Petersburg. <i>Branches</i> in Odessa and Warsaw. Agency in Kiev.
Spain ...	British Chamber of Commerce for Spain, 9, Plaza de Cataluña, Barcelona. <i>Branch</i> —15, Calle de San Agustin, Madrid. (Delegates at Cartagena, Valencia and Canary Islands.)
Tunis ...	British Chamber of Commerce, Rue Es-Sadikia, 35, Tunis.
Turkey ...	British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey and the Balkan States (Incorp.), 34-35, Tunnel Han, Galata, Constantinople. <i>Branches</i> .—51, Boulevard Maria-Louisa, Sofia, Bulgaria. 7, Place St. Theodore, Athens, Greece. 1, Strada Academici, Bucharest, Roumania. 47, Kniez Mihailova Ulitcha, Belgrade, Servia. (Correspondents at Salonica and Beirut). British Chamber of Commerce at Smyrna, Local Honischer, 21, Smyrna.

N.B.—The majority of these Chambers issue periodically a Journal or annual report, which can be seen at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

Part II.—Unemployment.

(Applications to the Umpire.)

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

309. Workmen employed by a firm of **safe makers** and engaged in making the **mechanism of roller shutters**, a retarding device for controlling the closing of shutters.

Any representations with reference to any of the above application may be made in writing to the Umpire by, or on behalf of, any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 15th May, 1914.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above application on or after 18th May, 1914.

EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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:—

1446. Workmen employed at a pipe foundry and engaged in painting castings such as iron pipes.

Correction.—The word “charges” in decision A 1444 (“Board of Trade Journal” of the 16th April) should be “chargers.”

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.

