

# THE Board of Trade Journal.

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[No. 867

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, 12807 Central. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 121.

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

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Cactus Fibre extracted by a newly-invented machine ...	10th April, "	97
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Attention is called to the following notices :—

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## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### BRITISH INDIA.

The Secretary of State for India in Council invites tenders for the supply of (1) *locomotives, wagons, rails, fishplates, fishbolts and dog spikes*, (2) *switches and crossings*, and (3) *railway wagons and wheels and axles*, for the Indian State Railways. The conditions of contract may be *obtained* on application to the Director-General of Stores, India Office, Whitehall, London, S.W., and tenders are to be delivered at that office by 2 p.m. on 15th July in the case

**Locomotives ;  
Wagons ; Rails ;  
Fishplates ;  
Fishbolts ; Dog  
Spikes ; Switches  
and Crossings ;  
Wheels and Axles.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

**BRITISH INDIA**—*continued.*

of (1), 17th July in the case of (2), and 22nd July in the case of (3). Copies of the specifications may be *seen* by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,046 ; 14,219.)

The East Indian Railway Company is prepared to receive tenders for the supply and delivery of (1) *steel bullheaded rails and fishplates*, and (2) *steel fishbolts and nuts*, in accordance with the specifications, which may be seen at, or obtained from, the Company's Offices, Nicholas Lane, London, E.C. Tenders are to be sent to the Secretary, at the above address, marked "Tender for Rails, &c." or as the case may be, not later than 11 a.m. on 16th July. The charge for each specification is £1 1s., which will not be returned.

The Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders, up to 11 a.m. on 17th July, for the supply of railway tickets, &c. Specifications and forms of tender may be obtained at the Company's offices, 48, Copthall Avenue, London, E.C., on payment of a fee, which will not be returned. Tenders, marked "Tenders for Railway Tickets, &c.," should be enclosed in sealed envelopes and addressed to the Secretary at the above address.

**CANADA.**

Reports have been received from the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Toronto (Mr. F. W. Field) notifying the incorporation of companies, &c. and the inception of enterprises, which may afford opportunities to manufacturers in the United Kingdom, as follow :—

With reference to the notices on p. 2 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 3rd July and p. 170 of the issue of 23rd January, relative to the proposed installation of a plant for the disposal of garbage in Toronto, it is understood that the commission which has been on a tour of inspection in the United States recommends that a system composed of incinerators located in various parts of the city, and a reduction plant, should be installed. *See Note†.* (13,990.)

A company has been incorporated in Ontario with a capital of 2,000,000 dols. (about £411,000) to work a new line of cargo steamers on the Canadian Great Lakes, and will require vessels in the near future.

*See Note†.*

(13,991.)

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

### *Openings for British Trade.*

#### **CANADA—continued.**

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

#### **Commercial Enquiries.**

#### **CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

A firm at Toronto stated to have a market for a large quantity of **carrier tricycles**, such as are used for the delivery of parcels in London, asks for full descriptive catalogues and quotations from United Kingdom manufacturers.

A Montreal correspondent wishes to obtain the agency of a United Kingdom firm for the sale of **lead fittings**, such as **lead bends, traps, &c. sheet lead and lead pipe.**

A firm of manufacturers and wholesalers of **electrical specialities** makes enquiry for names of United Kingdom manufacturers interested in the Canadian market.

A Toronto firm makes enquiry for names of buyers of Canadian wheat in the United Kingdom.

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

\* \* \* \* \*

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

#### **HOME ENQUIRIES.**

A United Kingdom company manufacturing a speciality in **proprietary medicines** wishes to arrange for its sale in Canada.

A London company, claiming a large connection among buyers, desires to secure the agency of Canadian manufacturers of **sulphite and mechanical wood pulp.**

A London firm asks to be placed in touch with Canadian packers of **sardines.**

#### **CANADIAN ENQUIRIES.**

An Ontario company manufacturing and dealing in **electrical specialities** wishes to get into communication with leading United Kingdom manufacturers of electrical goods.

An Ottawa correspondent stated to possess a good **graphite mine** wishes to dispose of the property and would be pleased to hear from persons prepared to negotiate.

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

### Openings for British Trade.

#### NEW ZEALAND.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that tenders are invited by the Christchurch City Council for the supply and erection of a thirteen-panel E.H.T. switchboard and accessories, for use in connection with the distribution in Christchurch of current from the hydro-electric station at Lake Coleridge. Tenders, marked "Switchboard Contract," will be received, up to 6th September\*, at the office of the City Electrical Engineer, 153, Gloucester Street, Christchurch, N.Z., whence copies of the specification may be obtained at a cost of 10s. 6d. each. *A cash deposit or bank draft of £50 is required with each tender.*

A copy of the specification, conditions and form of contract (together with a blue print), may be *seen* by makers in the United Kingdom at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,182.)

With reference to the notices on p. 116 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 16th January, and p. 6 of the issue of 2nd January relative to the proposed erection of new Parliament Buildings at Wellington, H.M. Trade Commissioner for New Zealand (Mr. W. G. Wickham) reports that tenders are invited in the local press for the erection of the first portion of the new Parliament buildings, comprising new Chambers for both Houses and various suites of rooms. Tenders on the proper form will be received, up to noon on 1st September,\* at the Public Works Office, Wellington, New Zealand.

Drawings, specification, and conditions of contract may be seen at the Public Works Offices at Wellington, Auckland, Christchurch and Dunedin. (14,183.)

#### SOUTH AFRICA.

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn-Holland) reports that tenders are invited by the Public Works Department for the supply and erection of three electric bed lifts for the new hospital at Port Elizabeth. Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 10th September † by the Chairman, Union Tender Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria. *Local representation is desirable.*

Copies of the schedule of work, tender form, &c. can only be obtained from the District Engineers of the Public Works Department at various places in South Africa. *See Note † on next page.*

A copy of the specification, and form of tender, together with blue prints, can be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,191b.)

\* 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 New Zealand who can be instructed by cable.

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

*Openings for British Trade.*

**SOUTH AFRICA**—*continued.*

With reference to the notice on p. 6 of the "Board of Trade Journal," of 3rd July relative to a call for tenders by the **Steel Shelving.** Public Works Department for the supply and delivery of steel shelving, &c. for the new Law Courts, Cape Town, it is notified that a copy of the specifications, plans, and form of tender has now been received from H.M. Trade Commissioner, and may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

Sealed tenders will be received up to noon on 24th September, by the Chairman, Union Tender Board, P.O. Box 371, Pretoria. *Local representation is desirable.*

Copies of the schedule of work, tender form, &c. can only be *obtained* from the District Engineers of the Public Works Department at various places in South Africa. *See Note*†. (14,191a.)

With reference to the notices on p. 655 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 19th June and p. 334 of the issue of **Coaling Plant.** 15th May relative to a call for tenders for the supply and erection of additional coaling appliances at Durban Harbour, it is notified by the Imperial Trade Correspondent at Johannesburg (Major C. A. C. Tremere, D.S.O.) that the time for the receipt of tenders in this connection has been further extended to 1st August.\* Tenders, on the proper form, will be received by the Secretary to the Tender Board, South African Railway Headquarters Offices, Johannesburg, up to that date. *See Note*†.

Copies of the specification and form of tender may be *obtained* at the office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 32, Victoria Street, London, S.W. A copy of the specification may be *seen* by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch, as above. (14,133)

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

H.M. Trade Commissioner for South Africa (Sir R. Sothorn Holland) **Water Supply** has forwarded a copy of a Draft Ordinance which **Works Material.** has been introduced into the Provincial Council of the Cape of Good Hope for the purpose of enabling the municipality of Villiersdorp to obtain a supply of water for drinking and domestic purposes by impounding the night water of the Komissie Kraal River. (14,181.)

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**MALTA.**

The Crown Agents for the Colonies notify that sealed tenders will be received at the Office of the Receiver-General and Director of Contracts, Valletta, up to 11 a.m. on 24th July, for the supply of 4,500 tons of coal to the Government of Malta.

**Coal.**

Copies of the form of tender, specification, &c. may be obtained on application to the Crown Agents for the Colonies, Whitehall Gardens, London, S.W.

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**EGYPT.**

The Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade has received from the Director of Stores of the Egyptian Ministry of the Interior copies of the conditions of tender for the supply of a steam launch 35 feet long. Sealed tenders will be received by the Under-Secretary of State, Ministry of the Interior, Cairo, up to noon on 15th September. *A provisional deposit equal to 2 per cent., or a bank guarantee of 10 per cent., of the value of the offer must accompany each tender. The tenderer must be a person residing in Egypt, or must have a representative in that country, and must give in his offer an address\* in Egypt at which notices may be served upon him.*

**Steam Launch.**

Copies of the specification and form of tender, may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,026.)

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**NORWAY.**

H.M. Consul at Christiania (Mr. E. F. Gray) reports that tenders† are invited by the Norwegian State Railways Authorities for the supply of *copper and bronze wire, copper bands, copper binding wire, tinned copper splicing wire, hemp, and insulators.* Sealed tenders, marked "Anbud paa telegrafmateriel," will be received at "Banedirektörens kontor, Statsbanerne," Christiania, up to 3 p.m. on 18th July. No special form of tender is required, but *local representation by a resident agent (not necessarily a Norwegian) is required.*

Copies of the specifications and conditions of tender (in Norwegian) may be seen by United Kingdom manufacturers at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,997.)

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

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

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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**NETHERLANDS.**

The "Nederlandsche Staatscourant" of 4th July publishes the text of a concession, issued by the Ministry of "Waterstaat," under the terms of which the communal authorities of Nijmegen are empowered to construct a railway from Nijmegen to Beek, Berg and Dal.

**Railway  
Material.**

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**PORTUGAL.**

The "Diario do Governo" of 28th June publishes a decree, of the Portuguese Ministry of Finance, empowering the General Junta of the District of Ponta Delgada to construct and work a railway (electric or steam traction) between the town of Ponta Delgada and the Vale das Furnas, passing by way of Lagoa and Vila Franca do Campa, and also from Ponta Delgada to Ribiera Grande. The concession may be carried out by the Junta itself or let out to contract, in the latter event the Junta may guarantee interest not exceeding  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. on the capital required to execute the undertaking.

**Railway Material.**

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**ITALY.**

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" (Rome) of 30th June publishes a decree ratifying the contract entered into between the Ministry of Public Works, and the "Società Elettrica Comense A. Volta," whereby the latter is empowered to construct and work an electric tramway from Maslianico to Ponte Chiasso.

**Electric Tramway  
Material.**

The "Gazzetta" of 3rd July contains two notices of tenders for work and material in connection with the construction of aqueducts for the supply of drinking water, as follows:—

**Water Supply  
Works Material.**

(1) A supply from sources Bracatorta and Bagni to the township of Gerace Marina. Tenders will be received up to the 16th July at the Council Chambers of the Municipality; the upset price is put at 220,000 lire (£8,800).

(2) A supply for the Commune of S. Fele. Tenders will be received up to the 28th July by the "Commissariato Civile" of the Province of Basilicata; the upset price is fixed at 84,300 lire (£3,372).

NOTE.—*Although these contracts will doubtless be awarded to Italian firms, nevertheless the carrying out of the work may involve the purchase of materials outside Italy.*

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**MOROCCO.**

With reference to the notice on pp. 237-8 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 1st May relative to calls for tenders for public works at Rabat and Tangier, the Acting British Consul-General at Tangier (Mr. H. B. Johnstone) reports that a French citizen of Tunis has been awarded the contract for the improvement works at the port of Rabat, whilst a Spanish

**Harbour Works;  
Road  
Construction:  
Contracts  
Awarded.**

*Openings for British Trade.*

subject of Tangier has secured the contract for the construction of a sea front there.

The names of the successful contractors may be obtained on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C., by United Kingdom firms desirous of supplying plant or material. (13,996.)

**UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.**

H.M. Consul-General at Chicago (Mr. H. D. Nugent) reports that a firm of electrical manufacturers in that city wishes to get into touch with United Kingdom manufacturers of hard grade *aluminium sheets and rods*, and also *lead glass*. Prices should be quoted, if possible, f.o.b. New York City.

The name and address of the above enquirer may be obtained by United Kingdom manufacturers on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,277.)

**MEXICO.**

The "Diario Oficial" of 6th June contains a notice granting to Señor Agustin Mendoza a concession for the utilisation of 15 litres per second of the waters of the river Tula for irrigation purposes.

The "Diario" of 7th June states that Don Diego Moreno has been granted a concession for the utilisation of 5,000 litres per second of the waters of the river Tuxpan or Coahuayana for irrigation purposes.

**CHILE.**

The "Diario Oficial" (Santiago de Chile) of 26th May publishes a decree, issued by the Ministry of the Interior, under the terms of which Don Alfonso Diaz Lira is empowered to establish an electric tramway service in the town of Talca, in conformity with the plans and specifications as approved. Work must be commenced before the 23rd November, and completed before 23rd May, 1914.

The same issue of the "Diario" announces that tenders are invited for (1) an electric generating plant with distributing system, and (2) an electric lighting installation; both for the harbour of Valparaiso. Tenders, which will be opened on 13th September\*, should be addressed "Al Sr. Secretario de la Comision, Comision de Puertos, Calle Santo Domingo No. 1147," Santiago de Chile, where the specifications, &c. may be consulted.

**BRAZIL.**

**Articles in Demand in São Francisco do Sul.** See notice on p. 78.

\* 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 Chile, who can be instructed by cable.



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*Openings for British Trade.*

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**JAPAN.**

**Hydro-Electric Power Plant.** See notice on p. 104.

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**EXHIBITION.**

**FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul-General at Paris (Mr. W. S. H. Gastrell) reports that the "Fifth International Exhibition of Aerial Locomotion" will be held this year in the Grand Palais des Champs Elysées, Paris, from 5th to 25th December. Applications for space will be received, up to 15th September, by "M. le Secrétaire Général, 2, Place de Laborde (VIIIe. Arrt.)," Paris. Copies of the regulations (in French) governing the Exhibition, containing particulars of the charges and form of application for space, may be obtained by manufacturers in the United Kingdom on application to the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (14,140.)

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SAMPLES OF FOREIGN HARDWARE FROM  
NEW ZEALAND.

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

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

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

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

### Ports Mined.

The "London Gazette" of 4th July notifies that H.M. Minister at Sofia has telegraphed to the effect that the ports of Cavalla, Dedeagatch, and Portolagos have been declared mined, and that vessels calling there must have special permission, and must wait eight miles from the shore for pilots.

### Blockade of Ports: Neutral Vessels to be Searched.

The "London Gazette" of 8th July states that His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs has received from the Greek Government a notification to the following effect:—

An effective blockade is declared to have been established, from six p.m. on the 4th instant, between Ænos and the mouth of the River Struma, at a distance of five miles from the coast, neutral vessels being allowed a period of twenty-four hours within which to leave the blockaded area.

Neutral vessels proceeding to Bulgarian ports in the Black Sea will be visited and searched for contraband of war. The items comprised in Articles 22 and 24 of the Declaration of London are deemed to be contraband, the commodities comprised under Nos. 8 and 9 of the latter Article being declared absolute contraband.

### Commercial Situation in Turkey.

The "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin) of 25th June announces, on the authority of the German Consul in Constantinople, that industrial conditions have not much changed in the Turkish capital during the last month or two. Credit conditions continue strained, but no important failures are recorded, excepting in the case of an Austrian firm against whom bankruptcy proceedings have been instituted. Nevertheless foreign firms are recommended to exercise great discretion for a long time yet in questions relating to the granting of credit in Constantinople. It should be noted that great reserve has been manifested in the matter of buying (importing) during the past few critical months, with the result that many old stocks have completely run out. Consequently, so soon as the political atmosphere has become clearer a great influx of orders may be expected, especially as the prospects in regard to this year's harvests in Anatolia continue to be encouraging. Should these prospects materialise the purchasing power of the natives will of course be greatly enhanced.

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## REPORT ON THE TRADE OF GERMANY.

### A Correction.

The attention of the Board of Trade has been called to a clerical error which appears on page 17 of the report by Sir Francis Oppenheimer on the Trade of Germany for the year 1912 [Cd. 6665-50] published in June last.

The headings of the table on that page relating to the results of the German harvest in the years 1906-12 should be read as "Tons" throughout, and not as "Dz."

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### NEW COMPANIES LAW IN BELGIUM.

H.M. Minister at Brussels has forwarded the text of a new Law (see p. 593 of the "Board of Trade Journal" of 12th June), which was promulgated on 25th May modifying the provisions and extending the scope of existing enactments regarding commercial companies in Belgium.

The Law makes a distinction between the shares of a company which have been issued for cash, and those issued in exchange for some other consideration such as property, a patent, &c. (*actions ou titres d'apport*). Certain provisions of the Law are of considerable importance to British companies, as they not only affect the sale in Belgium of their shares but also affect British companies doing business through a branch or agency in Belgium.

H.M. Minister recommends that British companies who wish to have their shares quoted on a Belgian stock exchange should take immediate steps to publish in Belgium their last balance-sheet and profit and loss accounts, so as to avoid all difficulties in regard to the sale of their shares issued in exchange for other considerations than cash when the second yearly balance-sheet has been published. Care should also be taken not to offer such shares for public sale in Belgium until the necessary precautions have been taken.

British companies should also take steps to distinguish between the two classes of shares so as to be in a position to meet any difficulties which may be raised on a sale of shares issued for cash, on the ground that they are "*actions d'apport*."

The text of the new Law, together with an explanatory report (in French) dealing specially with the provisions affecting foreign companies and foreigners doing business in Belgium, may be seen by British firms and the directors of British companies at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

(C. 5,259.)

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

#### I.—GENERAL.

The trade returns for June, 1913, when compared with those for June, 1912, show increases in the values of the **Imports** into the United Kingdom, and of the **Exports** both of the **Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom**, and of **Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

The value of the **Imports** in June was £58,322,611, an increase of £7,654,965, or 15·1 per cent., as compared with June, 1912; whilst the total **Exports** amounted to £51,377,685, an increase of £10,666,805. The **Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom** show an increase of £7,864,237, or 22·5 per cent., as compared with June, 1912; whilst there is an increase of £2,802,568, or 48·8 per cent., in the **Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise**.

#### II.—IMPORTS.

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

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

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

## Imports (Value C.I.F.\*)—June.

	Month of June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1911.
	1911.	1912.	1913.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 6,509,385	£ 6,832,495	£ 7,789,060	+	955,565
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	4,399,839	4,154,353	5,052,796	+	898,443
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	6,478,009	6,229,746	6,706,651	+	476,905
2. Dutiable ... ..	3,515,839	3,674,752	4,351,666	+	676,914
D. Tobacco ... ..	296,665	338,215	462,083	+	123,868
<b>Total, Class I. ...</b>	<b>£ 21,199,737</b>	<b>21,230,561</b>	<b>24,362,256</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>3,131,695</b>
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles</b>					
<b>Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	2,251	7,712	19	—	7,693
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	454,421	549,657	648,090	+	98,433
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	767,588	781,301	879,247	+	97,946
D. Wood and timber ... ..	2,642,476	2,698,207	3,471,077	+	772,870
E. Cotton ... ..	3,222,982	2,055,197	2,644,797	+	589,600
F. Wool ... ..	2,435,796	2,134,060	2,196,951	+	62,891
G. Other textile materials ... ..	385,314	646,823	800,098	+	153,275
H. Oil seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	2,741,598	2,952,389	3,687,754	+	733,345
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	730,121	812,607	966,319	+	153,712
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	431,682	466,451	559,360	+	92,909
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,429,041	2,360,177	2,640,210	+	280,033
<b>Total, Class II. ...</b>	<b>£ 16,443,272</b>	<b>15,461,581</b>	<b>18,493,922</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>3,029,341</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly</b>					
<b>Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	869,732	958,992	1,250,156	+	291,164
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	2,328,668	2,464,982	2,577,631	+	112,669
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ...	399,930	484,051	578,078	+	94,027
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wires) ... ..	98,990	90,862	121,261	+	30,399
E. Machinery ... ..	504,614	543,852	595,245	+	51,393
F. Ships (new) ... ..	443	1,055	423	—	632
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	236,503	203,544	248,063	+	44,519
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	805,401	778,303	865,136	+	86,833
2. Wool ... ..	749,841	803,104	846,925	+	43,821
3. Silk ... ..	1,050,796	1,141,550	1,182,828	+	41,288
4. Other materials ... ..	600,212	575,556	746,000	+	170,444
I. Apparel ... ..	417,785	479,945	504,759	+	24,814
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	933,410	872,120	976,002	+	103,882
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	907,893	1,109,676	980,056	—	129,620
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	322,609	263,997	354,687	+	90,660
M. Paper ... ..	556,486	455,125	620,826	+	165,701
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	597,345	716,550	661,359	—	55,191
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	1,832,136	1,831,026	2,063,162	+	262,136
<b>Total, Class III. ...</b>	<b>£ 13,232,794</b>	<b>13,774,290</b>	<b>15,202,627</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>1,428,337</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ...</b>	<b>226,736</b>	<b>198,214</b>	<b>263,506</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>65,592</b>
<b>Total value... ..</b>	<b>£ 51,102,539</b>	<b>50,667,646</b>	<b>58,322,611</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>7,654,965</b>

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

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

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

		Increases.							
		£							
I.	A.	Wheat ... ..	798,939	II.	E.	Cotton, raw ... ..	589,600		
		Barley ... ..	260,507		F.	Mohair ... ..	103,006		
		Oats ... ..	153,074		G.	Jute ... ..	165,111		
	B.	Beef, fresh and re-	327,365		cont.	H.	Linseed ... ..	715,266	
		frigerated ... ..				I.	Petroleum ... ..	156,566	
		Mutton, fresh and				140,571	K.	Skins and furs, un-	145,492
		refrigerated ... ..						dressed ... ..	
	Bacon ... ..	220,089	A.			Pulp of wood,	78,736		
	Meat, tinned, &c ...	242,814				chemical ... ..			
	C.	Butter ... ..	111,884			B.	Rubber ... ..	138,802	
Fish, fresh, not of		55,519	A.	Iron or steel plates			55,174		
British taking ...	79,048			and sheets not					
C <sup>1</sup> .	Fish, cured or salted	381,357	B.	under ½ in. thick		302,172			
	Potatoes ... ..			105,726	E.	Tin, in blocks, &c... ..	51,393		
C <sup>2</sup> .	Coffee ... ..	50,866	E.	Machinery ... ..	79,241				
	Sugar, refined, and			356,112	H <sup>1</sup> .	Cotton manufactures	121,682		
D.	sugar candy ... ..	93,309	H <sup>4</sup> .		Jute manufactures..	50,589			
	Sugar, unrefined ...			80,125	III.		Paper, for printing		
D.	Tobacco, unmanu-	62,151	M.			or writing ... ..	79,862		
	factured ... ..			72,043	O.	Paper, packing and			
II.	B.	Iron ore ... ..	72,043			O.	wrapping ... ..	69,743	
	C.	Manganese ore ...		81,526	O.		Oil seed cake, not		
D.	Tin ore ... ..	689,365	O.			sweetened ... ..	65,553		
	Wood and timber—			689,365	O.	Skins and furs,			
Hewn ... ..	81,526	O.	dressed, other than						
Sawn or split... ..	689,365		O.	rabbit and sealskins					

		Decreases.						
		£						
I.	A.	Wheat meal & flour	50,683	II.	H.	Tallow, unrefined	149,881	
		Maize ... ..	231,918			and stearine ... ..		
	B.	Hams ... ..	59,541		cont.	B.	Copper regulus and	162,730
		Cheese ... ..	211,233				precipitate ... ..	
C <sup>1</sup> .	Lard ... ..	78,431	III.	K.		Leather gloves ...	140,439	
	Sheep or lambs' wool	87,900				N.		Motor cars, and
II.	F.	Linseed oil ... ..	109,708	N.	parts thereof ... ..		65,603	
	H.	Turpentine ... ..	51,283					

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

		Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
II.	G.	Flax, dressed and undressed ...	£7,045 ... 446 tons.
		Hemp, dressed and undressed ...	£8,724 ... 1,022 "
	H.	Fish oils ... ..	£25,342 ... 83 tuns.
		Petroleum ... ..	£156,566 ... 3,525,685 gals.
I.	Hides, raw, wet ... ..	£27,972 ... 3,469 cwt.	
	Hats and bonnets ... ..	£17,290 ... 3,728 doz.	
III.	O.	Horses ... ..	£39,148 ... 114 number.
		Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
I.	A.	Rice, exclusive of rice meal ...	6,097 cwt. ... £18,710
		Wine ... ..	77,364 gals. ... £12,501
II.	D.	Staves of all dimensions ... ..	587 loads ... £12,099
		Feathers, ornamental ... ..	9,107 lbs. ... £18,623
III.	B.	Copper, unwrought and part	209 tons ... £39,763
		wrought ... ..	
		Quicksilver ... ..	11,764 lbs. ... £8,423

**III.—EXPORTS.**

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

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

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

	Month of June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1911.
	1911.	1912.	1913.		
<b>L.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>	£	£	£	£	£
A. Grain and flour ... ..	265,300	364,467	276,468	—	87,999
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	75,865	75,180	87,980	+	12,800
C. Other food and drink ... ..	1,591,731	1,649,890	1,761,200	+	111,310
D. Tobacco ... ..	174,418	189,017	287,577	+	98,560
<b>Total, Class I. ... ..</b>	<b>£ 2,107,314</b>	<b>£ 2,278,554</b>	<b>£ 2,413,225</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>£ 134,671</b>
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	3,045,833	3,602,414	4,466,488	+	864,074
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	35,020	32,655	42,530	+	9,875
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	6,921	10,045	17,663	+	7,618
D. Wood and timber ... ..	15,475	22,057	35,287	+	13,230
E. Cotton ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
F. Wool ... ..	280,046	356,870	307,938	—	48,932
G. Other textile materials ... ..	25,393	39,854	44,196	+	4,342
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums ...	392,163	298,752	392,018	+	98,266
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	124,324	105,258	149,962	+	44,704
J. Paper-making materials ... ..	68,083	52,533	81,713	+	29,180
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	203,949	191,262	221,348	+	30,586
<b>Total, Class II. ... ..</b>	<b>£ 4,206,227</b>	<b>£ 4,706,700</b>	<b>£ 5,759,643</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>£ 1,052,948</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	3,600,302	3,432,857	4,550,726	+	1,117,869
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	974,031	898,381	1,091,822	+	193,441
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (ex- cept machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	609,719	575,243	641,693	+	66,450
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsulated wire) ... ..	236,287	321,579	301,454	—	20,125
E. Machinery ... ..	2,770,154	2,559,524	3,233,910	+	674,366
F. Ships (new) ... ..	497,782	368,722	944,262	+	575,540
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	144,929	116,773	137,715	+	20,942
II. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	9,437,947	9,196,964	10,821,262	+	1,624,298
2. Wool ... ..	2,886,415	2,748,467	3,156,695	+	408,228
3. Silk ... ..	188,290	160,555	165,312	+	4,757
4. Other materials ... ..	1,132,294	1,115,399	1,184,026	+	68,627
I. Apparel ... ..	934,117	852,590	1,191,150	+	338,560
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes & colours ...	1,586,796	1,292,580	1,638,825	+	346,245
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	381,181	351,365	430,899	+	49,534
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	378,662	390,359	437,700	+	47,341
M. Paper ... ..	287,334	216,277	294,041	+	77,764
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	649,507	690,299	849,180	+	158,881
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	2,415,408	1,982,453	2,760,196	+	777,743
<b>Total, Class III. ... ..</b>	<b>£ 29,111,155</b>	<b>£ 27,300,387</b>	<b>£ 33,830,868</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>£ 6,530,481</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	<b>£ 688,454</b>	<b>£ 686,690</b>	<b>£ 832,832</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>£ 146,142</b>
<b>Total value ... ..</b>	<b>£ 36,113,150</b>	<b>£ 34,972,331</b>	<b>£ 42,836,568</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>£ 7,864,237</b>

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.\*—June.**

<b>Total value ... ..</b>	<b>£ 8,733,388</b>	<b>£ 5,738,549</b>	<b>£ 8,541,117</b>	<b>+</b>	<b>£ 2,802,568</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>£ 212,271</b>
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\* The values of the Exports represent the cost and the charges of delivering the goods on board the ship, and are known as the "free on board" values.

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

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

		Increases.	£
I.	D.	Tobacco and snuff ... ..	98,560
II.	A.	Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ... ..	864,074
	A.	Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	1,117,869
	B.	Copper, unwrought and wrought ... ..	69,778
	E.	Machinery ... ..	674,386
	F.	Ships, new... ..	575,540
H1.		Cotton piece-goods ... ..	1,693,869
	H2.	{ Woollen tissues ... ..	248,680
		{ Worsted tissues ... ..	57,548
	H4.	Jute piece goods... ..	53,629
III.	I.	{ Apparel ... ..	209,668
		{ Leather boots and shoes... ..	77,130
	J.	{ Coal products, not dyes ... ..	50,374
		{ Manures ... ..	100,859
	K.	{ Painters' colours and materials ... ..	74,889
		{ Paper ... ..	77,764
	N.	{ Motor cars, chassis, and parts thereof ... ..	170,655
		{ Motor cycles, and parts thereof ... ..	50,860
	O.	{ Arms, ammunition, and military and naval stores ... ..	236,983
		{ Cement ... ..	66,900
IV.		Parcel post ... ..	70,527
		Decreases.	£
I.	{	A. Bran and pollard ... ..	50,111
		C. Fish ... ..	97,655
II.	F.	Sheep or lambs' wool ... ..	82,704
III.	{	H1. Cotton yarn ... ..	133,127
		N. Railway trucks, wagons, &c. (not of iron), and parts thereof	80,540

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

III.	o.	Books, printed ... ..	Increase in value.	Decrease in quantity.
			£13,263	1,013 cwts.
I.	c.	Sugar, refined and candy ... ..	Increase in quantity.	Decrease in value.
			3,031 cwts.	£6,028
III.	J.	Soda compounds .. ..	900 „	£6,165

**IV.—TRADE DURING THE SIX MONTHS, JANUARY-JUNE.**

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

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

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

	Six months, January-June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1911.
	1911.	1912.	1913.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 33,479,931	£ 37,327,042	£ 40,736,521	+ 3,409,479	+ 7,256,590
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	25,275,296	23,783,717	27,650,666	+ 3,866,949	+ 2,375,370
C. Other food and drink—					
1. Non-dutiable ... ..	35,086,638	37,720,811	38,500,758	+ 779,947	+ 3,414,120
2. Dutiable ... ..	23,842,078	27,232,846	25,976,727	- 1,256,119	+ 2,134,649
D. Tobacco ... ..	2,252,253	2,440,301	3,191,948	+ 751,047	+ 939,093
Total, Class I. ... ..	£ 119,936,196	£ 128,504,717	£ 136,056,020	+ 7,551,303	+ 16,119,524
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke and manufactured fuel ...	9,723	244,473	20,327	- 224,146	+ 10,604
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel... ..	3,220,870	2,666,497	4,049,286	+ 1,382,789	+ 828,416
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	4,556,435	4,185,810	5,423,754	+ 1,237,944	+ 867,319
D. Wood and timber ... ..	8,974,823	8,943,888	11,887,058	+ 2,943,170	+ 2,912,235
E. Cotton ... ..	37,745,549	39,199,926	32,534,724	- 6,665,202	- 5,210,825
F. Wool ... ..	24,406,944	23,909,035	26,146,419	+ 2,237,384	+ 1,739,475
G. Other textile materials... ..	7,908,876	9,861,168	11,122,854	+ 1,261,686	+ 3,213,978
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats, and gums ...	17,233,728	18,320,749	19,898,048	+ 1,577,299	+ 2,664,330
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	5,735,275	6,532,797	7,936,173	+ 1,403,376	+ 2,200,898
J. Paper making materials ... ..	2,108,865	2,296,945	2,684,621	+ 387,676	+ 575,756
K. Miscellaneous ... ..	18,177,603	18,911,042	22,031,843	+ 3,120,801	+ 3,854,240
Total, Class II. ... ..	£ 130,078,691	£ 135,072,330	£ 143,735,107	+ 8,662,777	+ 13,656,416
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	5,685,566	5,713,664	7,662,575	+ 1,948,711	+ 1,977,009
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	13,446,938	14,516,123	16,484,060	+ 1,967,937	+ 3,037,122
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instru- ments ... ..	2,507,621	3,131,032	3,435,064	+ 304,032	+ 927,443
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and uninsu- lated wire) ... ..	688,520	721,821	746,129	+ 24,308	+ 57,609
E. Machinery ... ..	3,148,648	3,427,375	3,757,738	+ 330,363	+ 609,090
F. Ships (new) ... ..	47,940	14,302	14,345	+ 43	- 33,595
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	1,273,344	1,325,909	1,746,276	+ 420,367	+ 472,932
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	5,630,971	5,702,042	6,067,628	+ 365,586	+ 436,657
2. Wool ... ..	5,011,618	5,037,503	5,504,162	+ 466,659	+ 492,544
3. Silk ... ..	6,897,054	7,273,416	7,428,662	+ 155,252	+ 531,608
4. Other materials ... ..	4,166,212	4,522,063	4,761,890	+ 239,787	+ 595,638
I. Apparel ... ..	2,634,445	2,869,290	3,123,680	+ 234,390	+ 489,235
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	5,672,360	5,980,131	6,402,314	+ 422,183	+ 729,954
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	5,813,503	6,878,547	6,695,847	- 182,700	+ 882,344
L. Earthenware and glass... ..	1,979,719	1,979,241	2,200,810	+ 221,569	+ 221,091
M. Paper ... ..	3,200,398	3,304,927	3,686,633	+ 381,706	+ 486,235
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ...	3,341,378	3,977,686	4,353,017	+ 375,331	+ 1,011,639
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	11,706,656	12,538,102	13,345,456	+ 807,354	+ 1,638,800
Total, Class III. ... ..	£ 82,852,891	£ 88,913,368	£ 97,416,246	+ 8,502,878	+ 14,563,355
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	£ 1,255,198	£ 1,409,358	£ 1,552,840	+ 143,482	+ 297,642
Total value ... ..	£ 334,122,976	£ 353,999,773	£ 378,760,213	+ 24,860,440	+ 44,637,227

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

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



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

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

	Six months, January-June.			Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1912.	Increase (+) or Decrease (-) in 1913 as compared with 1911.
	1911.	1912.	1913.		
<b>I.—Food, Drink, and Tobacco—</b>					
A. Grain and flour ... ..	£ 1,852,328	£ 2,063,392	£ 1,839,135	— 224,257	— 13,193
B. Meat, including animals for food ...	468,287	519,539	581,897	+ 62,358	+ 113,610
C. Other food and drink ... ..	8,763,859	10,568,089	9,561,623	+ 1,006,466	+ 797,764
D. Tobacco ... ..	1,022,388	1,218,269	1,510,556	+ 292,287	+ 488,168
<b>Total, Class I.</b> ... ..	<b>£ 12,106,862</b>	<b>£ 14,369,289</b>	<b>£ 13,493,211</b>	<b>— 876,078</b>	<b>+ 1,386,349</b>
<b>II.—Raw Materials and Articles</b>					
<b>Mainly Unmanufactured—</b>					
A. Coal, coke, and manufactured fuel ...	18,724,682	17,126,514	25,839,252	+ 8,712,738	+ 7,114,570
B. Iron ore, scrap iron and steel ...	229,447	191,429	217,494	+ 26,065	— 11,953
C. Other metallic ores ... ..	48,417	61,073	65,539	+ 4,466	+ 17,122
D. Wood and timber ... ..	95,614	150,317	169,601	+ 19,284	+ 73,987
E. Cotton ... ..	1,954,787	2,258,687	2,157,491	— 101,196	+ 202,704
F. Wool ... ..	207,509	233,355	245,867	+ 12,512	+ 38,358
G. Other textile materials ... ..	2,413,078	2,290,577	2,167,529	— 123,948	— 245,549
H. Oil-seeds, nuts, oils, fats and gums	875,601	1,049,035	1,042,084	— 6,951	+ 166,483
I. Hides and undressed skins ... ..	420,806	416,477	481,513	+ 65,036	+ 69,707
J. Paper making materials ... ..	1,360,839	1,594,959	1,549,211	— 45,748	+ 188,372
K. Miscellaneous ... ..					
<b>Total, Class II.</b> ... ..	<b>£ 26,330,780</b>	<b>£ 25,372,423</b>	<b>£ 33,985,581</b>	<b>+ 8,563,158</b>	<b>+ 7,604,801</b>
<b>III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly</b>					
<b>Manufactured—</b>					
A. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof ... ..	22,160,641	21,550,651	27,932,692	+ 6,382,041	+ 5,772,051
B. Other metals and manufactures thereof ... ..	5,485,763	5,543,038	6,898,155	+ 1,355,117	+ 1,412,392
C. Cutlery, hardware, implements (except machine tools) and instruments ... ..	3,667,285	3,827,191	3,950,383	+ 123,192	+ 283,098
D. Electrical goods and apparatus (other than machinery and un-insulated wire) ... ..	1,354,433	2,066,333	2,682,811	+ 616,478	+ 1,328,378
E. Machinery ... ..	15,729,408	15,689,186	18,424,543	+ 2,735,357	+ 2,695,135
F. Ships (new) ... ..	2,532,246	2,696,590	4,323,731	+ 1,627,141	+ 1,791,485
G. Manufactures of wood and timber (including furniture) ... ..	948,108	951,108	957,551	+ 6,443	+ 9,443
H. Yarns and textile fabrics—					
1. Cotton ... ..	60,067,683	58,431,427	63,461,529	+ 5,030,102	+ 3,393,846
2. Wool ... ..	19,187,576	17,882,262	18,666,724	+ 784,462	— 520,852
3. Silk ... ..	1,085,746	1,000,147	935,467	— 64,680	— 150,279
4. Other materials ... ..	6,458,147	6,893,770	7,425,538	+ 531,813	+ 967,441
I. Apparel ... ..	6,676,314	7,231,587	7,968,438	+ 736,871	+ 1,292,144
J. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours ...	10,490,048	10,848,089	11,965,200	+ 1,117,111	+ 1,475,152
K. Leather and manufactures thereof (including gloves, but excluding boots and shoes) ... ..	2,370,696	2,424,296	2,684,066	+ 259,770	+ 313,370
L. Earthenware and glass ... ..	2,293,224	2,197,268	2,629,928	+ 432,660	+ 336,704
M. Paper ... ..	1,685,938	1,691,344	1,888,828	+ 197,484	+ 202,890
N. Railway carriages and trucks (not of iron), motor cars, cycles, carts, &c. ... ..	4,177,818	4,731,088	5,546,584	+ 815,496	+ 1,368,766
O. Miscellaneous ... ..	14,786,667	15,223,669	16,554,604	+ 1,330,935	+ 1,767,937
<b>Total, Class III.</b> ... ..	<b>£ 181,157,741</b>	<b>£ 180,879,044</b>	<b>£ 204,896,942</b>	<b>+ 24,017,798</b>	<b>+ 23,739,101</b>
<b>IV.—Miscellaneous and Unclassified (including Parcel Post) ... ..</b>	<b>£ 4,072,914</b>	<b>£ 4,692,289</b>	<b>£ 4,730,174</b>	<b>+ 37,885</b>	<b>+ 657,260</b>
<b>Total value</b> ... ..	<b>£ 223,668,297</b>	<b>£ 225,313,045</b>	<b>£ 257,055,808</b>	<b>+ 31,742,763</b>	<b>+ 33,387,511</b>

**Exports of Foreign and Colonial Merchandise.\*—Six Months,  
January-June.**

	£	£	£	£	£
Total value ... ..	54,887,444	57,833,721	59,058,577	+ 1,221,856	+ 4,168,133

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

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

**V.—SHIPPING IN JUNE.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions *with cargoes* during June, 1913, amounted to 4,311,217 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 5,584,411 tons, as against 3,841,562 tons entered, and 5,254,547 tons cleared, during June, 1912. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered *with cargoes* during June, 1913, amounted to 2,969,534 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 2,810,074 tons, as against 2,539,400 tons entered, and 2,492,898 tons cleared in June, 1912.

**VI.—SIX MONTHS' SHIPPING, JANUARY-JUNE.**

The tonnage of vessels entered at ports in the United Kingdom from foreign countries and British possessions, *with cargoes*, during the six months, January-June, 1913, amounted to 23,133,126 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 32,896,645 tons, as against 21,274,892 tons entered, and 27,538,177 tons cleared, during the six months, January-June, 1912. With regard to the coasting trade, the tonnage entered *with cargoes* during the six months, January-June, 1913, amounted to 17,252,414 tons, and the tonnage cleared to 16,902,957 tons, as against 15,498,669 tons entered, and 15,274,617 tons cleared, during the corresponding period of 1912.

**BRITISH TRADE ABROAD.**

**Brazil: Sao Francisco do Sul.**—The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at São Francisco do Sul (Mr. R. O'N. Addison) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued :—

Commercial travellers from the United Kingdom representing British firms never seem to touch the district, though very occasionally travellers for British firms with houses in Rio de Janeiro pass through São Francisco.

Among other articles appropriate for the market may be mentioned *agricultural and dairy machinery and appliances, machinery plant and tools* suitable for cooperage works, spinning and weaving of cotton and wool, tanneries, breweries, saw-mills, printing and lithographic establishments, paper-mills, and factories and works for the making of nails, barbed wire, bricks, tiles, water and sewage pipes, soap and candles, matches, boots, shoes, saddlery and harness, also articles such as *electrical fittings and appliances, also ropes, blocks* and other goods suitable for furnishing to steamers and sailing vessels.

With respect to machinery, &c., it should be kept in mind that at the chief industrial centre of the district, the neighbouring town of Joinville, most of the large and many of the small manufactories and factories derive their motive force from electrical power supplied by the Joinville Light and Power Company.

Catalogues forwarded should be in both German and Portuguese if possible, and sent by registered post. Correspondence may be in either of these two languages. Manufactured articles intended for

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*British Trade Abroad.*

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the São Francisco market will generally have to compete with similar articles from Germany, usually, but not always, low in price and of inferior quality. There is no British firm established in the district, and the locality has been much neglected by British exporters.

The majority of the inhabitants of the State of Santa Catharina, more particularly of the northern part, are either of German descent or birth. They have kept up the language and customs of the Fatherland, and are very "clannish." Their tastes and sympathies naturally cause them to prefer German goods. In trade and commerce, they take a preponderating position over the rest of the population beyond that warranted by their numbers, the Portuguese-speaking inhabitants being neither so hard working nor so industrious.

Although the importation of goods from the United Kingdom is on the increase, it does not keep pace with that from Germany, the direct importation for last year being 4 and 64 per cent. respectively of the total direct importation. These figures, however, are somewhat deceptive, as, owing to the good direct steamship service from Germany to São Francisco, practically the whole of the importation from Germany to the port and the surrounding districts comes through the local custom-house, whereas the percentage of the importation from the United Kingdom would probably be several times increased if the additional figure for the indirect British importation were known.

**Brazil: Santa Catharina.**—The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at Santa Catharina (Mr. W. B. Chaplin) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

The large proportion of the imports from Germany is chiefly due to the considerable German element, and to the fact that, with a very few exceptions, the importing houses are German, or of German extraction, and naturally, price for price, they give the preference to their own goods. Complaints are often made that the British exporters insist on quoting in British weights and measures, although many have already adopted the metric system.

There are no British business houses in the State of Santa Catharina, and this is undoubtedly the cause of the imports from the United Kingdom being so small. If several British manufacturers and general exporters were to combine and send out an authorised agent to open an office, with samples, in the capital, he should be able to effect a fair business.

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**TRADE OF BURMA IN 1912-13.**

The following particulars respecting the sea-borne trade of Burma during the year ended 31st March, 1913, have been taken from the report by the Chief Collector of Customs at Rangoon on the Maritime Trade and Customs Administration of Burma for that year:—

The year under review has broken records in every direction. The total value of the sea-borne trade of Burma (including trade between provincial ports and with Indian ports outside Burma) amounted to

*Trade of Burma in 1912-13.*

759,267,910 rupees, and exceeded that of the preceding year, which itself established a record, by 115,353,072 rupees, or nearly 18 per cent. Leaving treasure and Government stores out of account, the total value of private merchandise imported and exported during 1912-13 amounted to 664,550,339 rupees and exceeded that of the year before, the previous best, by 88,896,847 rupees or 15.4 per cent., the advance being equally marked in both imports and exports.

Improved purchasing power resulted of course from the realisation of high prices for goods exported; but though consumption probably kept pace with importation in some lines (as, for example, provisions, hardware and building materials), there was a serious overstocking of cotton and silk piece-goods. At the close of the financial year stocks were heavy and demand poor, and there was considerable ground for anxiety lest a further depression of paddy prices or a lowering of rates in Manchester should precipitate a crisis. Even if the bad time is tided over without disaster imports of piece-goods in the current year (1913-14) will almost certainly be restricted.

The following table shows the values of some of the principal articles of merchandise (exclusive of Government stores) imported into Rangoon\* in the foreign trade (*i.e.* from countries outside India) during the years ended 31st March, 1911, 1912 and 1913:—

Articles.	Year ended 31st March,		
	1911.	1912.	1913.
	1,000 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.	1,000 Rupees.
Cotton manufactures, including twist, &c. ...	29,795	35,568	42,685
Metals ... ..	11,483	10,186	10,840
Silk, and manufactures of ... ..	6,180	7,790	10,168
Provisions ... ..	5,211	5,825	7,748
Sugar ... ..	4,619	4,692	6,205
Hardware and cutlery ... ..	3,678	4,226	4,900
Liquors ... ..	3,388	3,482	4,424
Wool, manufactures of... ..	2,829	3,676	3,859
Machinery and millwork ... ..	4,765	4,389	3,131
Railway plant and rolling-stock ... ..	2,805	2,220	2,980
Haberdashery, &c. ... ..	1,531	1,791	2,257
Matches ... ..	1,328	1,297	1,739
Soap ... ..	1,145	1,287	1,715
Oils ... ..	1,518	2,029	1,684
Paper and pasteboard ... ..	1,210	1,171	1,619
Boots and shoes... ..	1,227	1,360	1,519
Salt ... ..	1,083	1,500	1,461
Apparel ... ..	1,263	1,429	1,347
Earthenware ... ..	1,038	1,191	1,332
Instruments, apparatus and appliances, &c. ...	753	920	1,175
Building materials, &c. ... ..	970	817	1,084
Paints and painters' materials ... ..	821	699	928
Glass and glassware ... ..	739	739	909
Motor cars, &c. ... ..	469	462	770
Coal, &c. ... ..	542	337	744
Umbrellas and fittings... ..	558	582	686
Toys and requisites for games, &c. ... ..	409	539	673
Drugs and medicines ... ..	431	543	633
Chemicals, &c. ... ..	925	692	610
Leather ... ..	383	896	575
Stationery ... ..	490	568	557
Other articles ... ..	11,391	11,454	14,706
Total merchandise ... ..	104,977	114,357	155,663

\* Rangoon absorbed about 97 per cent. of the import trade of Burma in private merchandise from foreign countries in 1912-13. Rupee = 1s. 4d.

## FINANCIAL SITUATION IN NEWCHWANG.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul at Newchwang (Mr. W. J. Clennell) on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued :—

The local money market has been in a condition of great instability during the whole year. The immediate effect of the outbreak in Hupei in the autumn of 1911 was to cause a panic and a run on the native banks in Newchwang. The demand for ready money caused a sharp fall in the value of the so-called "transfer money" in which native transactions at this port are commonly booked, and, when the provincial authorities issued increased supplies of subsidiary silver coins to meet this demand, it was alleged that the new currency was of inferior fineness. Similar disorganisation recurred at short intervals all through 1912.

It will be recalled that the system upon which native trade is conducted in Newchwang is that known as the "transfer tael" system. Transactions are not, as a rule, settled immediately or individually by cash payment, but are entered in the books of certain Chinese bankers, whose habit it has been, in normal times, to strike a balance of their customers' accounts at definite settling days (*maoch'i*) once every three months, calling upon those whose accounts show indebtedness to make it good, and paying in the proceeds, less commission, to those who have a credit. But these balances themselves are a marketable commodity, and settlements are arranged and accepted, not according to the actual amounts booked, but at fictitious rates estimated in an imaginary currency known as "lu yin," or by foreigners as "transfer."

The unit of this transfer currency is the "ting," nominally a shoe or ingot of sycee silver of about  $53\frac{1}{2}$  taels weight, but in fact merely an entry in the banker's books crediting the holder with this amount, for payments, when made, are always effected in small silver coin. At normal times a "ting" of transfer ranges at about 76 small coin dollars, that is to say, 7,600 cents of subsidiary coins, for a whole dollar—Mexican, Peiyang or any other—always commands considerably more than 100 cents, the rate varying from day to day and with each variety of dollar. Just before the fixed settlement days the rate for "transfer" commonly rises sharply, to fall below par as soon as the cash settlement has been carried out.

Such is the normal order of money exchange in Newchwang. But it has happened several times in the history of the port that quarterly settlements have been, from one cause or another, suspended, and accounts carried forward to the next settlement day, with the addition of interest accrued thereon. In 1907 the whole business life of the port was severely shaken by the failure of one of the chief Chinese houses of business, and since that time, for a period now exceeding five years, no complete general settlement has been effected at any time. The native authorities have indeed, from time to time, taken measures to endeavour to force a settlement on the native mercantile community, but these measures have proved in every case unavailing. To foreigners it has seemed that the only real solution is the extinction of the entire "transfer" system, and the substitution of methods of doing business less liable to abuse by reckless speculators in exchange.

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*Financial Situation in Newchwang.*

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The effect of the revolution, with the accompanying panics already alluded to, was naturally to enhance the difficulty of carrying out periodical settlements. In 1912, as each settlement day approached, conferences were held between the officials and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce; rates were published at which settlements were to be effected; the officials usually insisting that at least 65 small coin dollars should be paid as the equivalent of a "ting" of transfer money, but the rate ruling on the market remained persistently far below the official quotation. At one time, towards the end of October, it fell as low as 45.20 small coin dollars, and 54 or thereabouts may be taken as about the average offer throughout the year. Otherwise expressed, "hard" silver was at an enormous premium all through the year. For instance, to take a date at random, on 11th October a shoe of "hard" silver, *i.e.*, 53½ taels of silver, would have been worth 95½ taels of transfer, while small coin, on the same date, was quoted at 51 dols. to the "ting" of transfer instead of the normal 76 dols.

Creditors, supported by the officials, have, very intelligibly, refused to accept liquidation of their accounts at any such rates, and have preferred to wait for a rise. But the suspicion has steadily deepened that, after so long a suspension of cash payments, and with the accretion of so much interest to the original principal of debts, the actual carrying out of a general settlement now would reveal the insolvency of many of the principal native concerns in the town, and that their failure would bring down a host of others. Nevertheless, a strenuous effort was made in the beginning of the present year to regularise the position, by arranging that the first settlement of 1913 should be made in three instalments of 20, 30 and 50 per cent. respectively, but this effort seems to have met with only a very partial measure of success, and the old confusion continues. The conclusion seems inevitable that the port of Newchwang is hovering on the brink of a commercial crisis which, should it occur, would doubtless in the long run clear the air and bring credit to a more rational and stable basis, but at the cost of temporarily paralysing the trade of the port and probably restricting its activities for a long while to come.

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#### PROGRESS OF THE JAPANESE TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) on the trade of Japan in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

*Imports of cotton textiles.*—The figures for 1912 are not particularly encouraging. The importation of cotton piece-goods is one of the oldest and most important lines of business between the United Kingdom and Japan, and as it has been the mainstay of some of the old established foreign houses the time has come for them to reconsider their position, for it is clear that with the increase in the tariff the day is close at hand when all but special qualities of grey shirtings will cease to be imported. However, it must be pointed out that even without the increase in the tariff this event would have occurred, just as it did with cotton yarns, and the tariff probably only accelerated matters. For years past grey shirtings have been the most important item in the textile list, amounting to about £550,000

*Progress of the Japanese Textile Industry.*

per annum, but last year there was a serious drop to £166,000. It is true that this is partly due to stocks which were imported prior to July, 1911, not having been cleared off, but the more important reason is the growing domestic production. It is to be feared that in the future there will only be little business done in grey shirtings and prints, although grey cambrics will probably continue to be imported for some time to come.

The increased output of the Japanese mills accounts for a serious falling-off in cotton prints from 10,000,000 square yards in 1910 to 7,700,000 square yards in 1911, and 2,600,000 square yards in 1912.

Apart from these two items, however, the business has not been so bad. In white shirtings, Victoria lawns and cotton satins the figures, although below those of 1911, are well over those of 1910, and in cotton velvets there has been a considerable increase. The growth in white shirtings and Victoria lawns is partly ascribable to the importations made for use in the drawn-work industry. It is not affected by the duty, as a drawback is allowed on the export of the finished goods. Owing to the change in classification, umbrella cloths are not separately mentioned, and are now grouped together with cotton satins and Italians. Although business in these goods would appear to have been fair from a statistical point of view, it must be remembered that considerable stocks were carried over into 1913.

The net result is that the total importation of all cotton tissues, which was £1,450,000 in 1911, dropped in 1912 to £970,000, of which 93 per cent. came from the United Kingdom.

*Imports of wool and wool tops.*—1911 had shown a considerable decrease in the imports of wool and tops as compared with 1910, but the boom in the woollen business which occurred in the spring caused a good many orders to be placed, with the result that as far as wool goes, 1912 will rank as a record year, the import figures being:—

	1911.		1912.	
	Lbs.	£	Lbs.	£
Tops ... ..	6,858,365	786,800	9,022,160	1,019,000
Other wool ... ..	8,196,875	362,800	13,336,210	648,200

Nearly the whole of this was supplied by the United Kingdom and Australia, the United Kingdom's share being tops, £672,000, and raw wool, £61,000, and Australia's, tops, £300,000, and raw wool, £507,000. China contributed £50,000 worth of raw wool. The price of tops advanced about 15 to 20 per cent. during the year.

It is of interest to note that the combing of tops has now been commenced in Japan, a Japanese company having installed 12 German combing machines in their mill at Kakogawa. The Tokio Mousseline Company has also experimented in the matter of combing its own tops, but it is doubtful whether any of the other mousseline companies will follow suit yet awhile.

*Imports of woollen and worsted yarns.*—There was a very large increase in the importation of worsted yarns, and the total in 1912

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was 6,608,000 lbs., valued at £836,000, of which £480,000 came from Germany, £140,000 from Australia, £120,000 from France, and only £67,000 from the United Kingdom. These yarns are used chiefly for the making of mousseline, and also for hosiery, in which industry there has recently been considerable development.

*Imports of woollen and worsted goods.*—Even as in the case of cotton goods, the effects of the increased tariff and the heavy importations in anticipation thereof, are clearly to be seen in the figures for imports of woollen goods. In practically every class there has been a decrease, and the total was only £892,800 in 1912, as compared with £1,495,600 in the previous year.

The business in mousseline is absolutely finished, but in woollen cloths and serges, especially of the better variety, there will probably be a good deal to be done for many years to come. Of the total of 9,181,000 square yards, 6,935,000 square yards came from the United Kingdom, and 1,487,000 from Germany, the latter having suffered more, proportionately, than the former.

The character of the trade is, however, changing, and instead of the bulk of the business passing through the hands of the large import firms it would appear that there are many Bradford travellers who now come out and place orders direct with Japanese dealers, and even with the large tailors. The result is, therefore, that the trade is beginning to partake more of the nature of retail business, and even the larger firms are now glad to book orders for even one case, whilst orders for 10 cases are exceptional.

The Japanese mills are rapidly increasing their production, especially in the case of mousseline, in which the extensions planned have perhaps been on too large a scale, unless an export business can be developed with China. It is interesting to note that some trial shipments of Japanese mousselines have even been made to the United Kingdom.

At one time there were rumours of a possible combine of all the mousseline companies, but this scheme seems to have fallen through. Another rumour, which, however, recurs with great persistence, is that the Government will transfer the Government Army Woollen Mill to some private concern, and there is perhaps a probability of this event taking place.

*Imports of linen.*—The importation of linen and linen and cotton mixtures again shows a fair increase due to the development of the exportation of drawn-work. It is of interest to note that this is by far the most important contribution which Ireland makes to Japan's trade, the other articles in addition to linen being linen yarn (also used for drawn-work), tobacco, and twine for the trawling industry.

*Exports of cotton yarn.*—The Japanese cotton spinners have had an excellent year. Not only has the domestic demand been good, but the export business has been the largest on record and for the first time for some years mills have been able to work full time, all restrictions being done away with; nearly every company has paid increased dividends and the profits have been so large that many new companies are being established and extensions of existing concerns being carried out. This is all the more remarkable, inasmuch as



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towards the close of 1911 the spinning industry in Japan was in a very dejected condition on account of the troubles in China, and Government assistance was invoked though not granted.

The total exports during 1912 amounted to 127,000,000 lbs., worth £4,775,000, of coarse counts, and 14,000,000 lbs., worth £700,000, of counts over 20, or an increase of 26,000,000 lbs. in the coarse, and 1,300,000 lbs. in the finer counts. Practically the whole of this found its way to China.

The bulk of the yarn spun remains right twist 16s and left 20s, but Japan is gradually going finer. The increase in the number of spindles is rendering it more and more difficult to get cheap labour, and consequently not only have mills had to increase the wages they pay, but in order to attract hands they have had to make the conditions of employment far better than they were in the past. Another feature of the development now taking place is that mills are being erected in those parts of the country where it is hoped a fresh supply of labour will be available.

*Exports of cotton textiles.*—Under the heading of imports there was an enormous increase, amounting to over £5,500,000 in raw cotton, and a decrease of some £500,000 in cotton piece-goods; meanwhile, there has been an advance of £1,400,000 in exports of cotton yarns, and £600,000 in cotton textiles, or £2,000,000 in all. It will be seen, therefore, that even allowing for the large quantities still in stock, the home demand has grown almost as rapidly as the export business, while Corea, trade with which is not now included in the foreign trade returns, also accounted for part of the increase. As in the case of cotton yarns, the export is mostly to China, and consists chiefly of grey shirtings and what are described in the customs returns as "imitation nankeens" and "twilled tissues."

Towelling, cotton flannel and Turkey reds are all, however, of some importance, and white shirtings, which appear for the first time in the export list, are credited with 1,600,000 yards, valued at £22,000.

The exports of grey shirting during 1912 amounted to 87,100,000 yards, valued at £1,067,000, an increase of 40 per cent. over the 1911 total.

*Exports of linen drawn-work.*—The export of linen drawn-work, which includes renaissance and embroideries as well, shows a very satisfactory increase from £240,000 to £340,000, of which £200,000 goes to the United States, the next best customers being the United Kingdom and Australia. It is of interest to note that the tendency at present is to use cotton cloth with a linen finish in place of the more expensive linen. The difference that this makes in the finished article is considerable. Taking the standard size of drawn-work (which is 36 inches square, of which 2½ inches is allowed for hem), the average price for linen would be about £1 per dozen, for union 15s., and for cotton 10s. If this tendency continues to grow the imports of linen from Belfast will be seriously curtailed. The cotton cloth which is being used for this purpose is mostly imported, as the Japanese are not yet able to give a satisfactory linen finish, but for the cheapest grades of goods Japanese cottons are being used. As this trade, however, depends entirely on the vagaries of fashion, it is possible that there may at any time be a reversion to pure linen goods. The braid

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*Progress of the Japanese Textile Industry.*

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used in renaissance work is now made almost entirely in Japan by machinery, the business being in the hands of the Braid Trust. It is rather strange to note that each class of work is done in entirely different parts of the country—for instance, drawn-work comes from the district which has Hamamatsu as its centre, renaissance from Echigo and Yokosuka, and embroidery from Kozu and Nagoya.

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**FINANCIAL SITUATION IN SHANGHAI.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Consul-General at Shanghai (Sir E. D. H. Fraser, K.C.M.G.), on the trade of that district in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

In spite of the revolutionary campaign in the spring of 1912, which culminated in the fall of the dynasty and the proclamation of a Republican form of Government, and the political uncertainty which prevailed throughout the year, the trade of Shanghai would appear to have followed almost normal lines. The gross trade returns show an increase, as compared with 1911, of £9,548,803, which is, however, due almost entirely to a high rate of exchange. For the same reason the net trade of the port has increased in value by £1,551,675, though the actual volume was less than in 1911 owing to the growth of re-exports of native produce. The outlook in the early part of 1912 was far from favourable, but the publication in February of the Edict announcing the abdication of the throne brought a certain amount of confidence to the market. Stocks of goods had been gradually accumulating since the previous October owing to the fact that the usual outlets for merchandise, particularly the Yangtze Valley, were practically closed. The disorganisation of the native banking system, all inter-port banking arrangements being at a standstill, tended to aggravate the situation. In the course of the year further large numbers of copper 10-cash pieces, which had apparently been minted as part of the projected standard currency, appeared in Shanghai, and their introduction increased the already heavy depreciation of copper coin, which at one time was circulating at a discount of 36 per cent. A smart rise in exchange, on the other hand, had the effect of considerably reducing the first costs and charges on the cargo imported during the latter part of 1911 and early in 1912, and cargo on which merchants at one time anticipated losses was eventually cleared, in some cases with a small margin of profit. The old question of "likin" has again been in prominence and so far no steps appear to have been taken by the new Government to abolish these exactions, though this figured on the programme of the revolutionaries as one of the first measures of reform.

The last quarter of the year witnessed a revival of trade and brisk business was done, both in imports and exports. The return of stocks of imports published on 31st December, 1912, by the Chamber of Commerce, however, showed some rather large holdings in piece-goods as compared with the last five years.

The most noticeable and satisfactory feature of the year was the curtailment of the usage of Chinese bank orders; although no uniform usage of orders, as advocated by the Chamber of Commerce, was accepted by the Chinese merchants, some reduction in the length of usage has been observed, in a great many cases cash orders being given against delivery orders.

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## TARIFF CHANGES AND CUSTOMS REGULATIONS.

### UNITED KINGDOM—NORWAY.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of copy of a Convention, signed at Christiania on the 16th May, whereby it is agreed that either the United Kingdom or Norway may, at any time, on giving twelve months' notice to that effect, terminate the Convention between Great Britain and Norway of the 18th March, 1826, in respect of any or all of the British Self-Governing Dominions, *viz.*, the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, and the Colony of Newfoundland.

It is further agreed that, should the Convention of 1826 cease, in pursuance of the present Convention, to be applicable to the Commonwealth of Australia, it shall also cease to be applicable to Papua and Norfolk Island, if so desired by either of the High Contracting Parties.

The ratifications of the Convention are to be exchanged in Christiania as soon as possible.

(C. 5,463.)

### DOMINION OF CANADA.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 425-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th August, 1908, respecting the provisions of the "Gold and Silver Marking Act, No. 30 of 1908," the Board of Trade have now received copy of a Supplement to the "Canada Gazette" for the 7th June last which contains the text of an Act which was assented to on the 16th May, 1913, respecting the manufacture, marking, and sale of articles composed of gold or silver, and of gold and silver-plated wares in Canada.

The present Act, which repeals the Gold and Silver Marking Act of 1908, is to come into force on the 1st January, 1914.

The Act applies to the following articles when made in Canada by, or sold in Canada by, or *imported* or otherwise brought into Canada by dealers:—

- (a) The articles called "gold articles," being articles wholly or partly, or purporting to be, wholly or partly, composed of gold;
- (b) the articles called "silver articles," being articles wholly or partly, or purporting to be, wholly or partly, composed of silver;
- (c) the articles called "plated articles," being articles composed of an inferior metal upon the surface of which there is deposited or plated by means of any chemical, electrical, or other metallurgical process, or by means of any combination of such processes, a layer or plating of gold or of silver; or being articles composed of an inferior metal to the surface of which there is affixed by brazing, soldering, or by any mechanical means, a covering or sheet of gold or of silver.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**DOMINION OF CANADA—continued.**

When an article is composed of mechanism, works or movements, and of a case or cover containing the mechanism, works or movements, a mark applied to the article is to be deemed not to be, nor to be intended to be, applied to the mechanism, works or movements.

The Act does not apply to such parts of articles as require adaptation to the use of the trade and may be exempted from the application of the Act by regulation made under the authority of the Act.

The Governor in Council may, from time to time, make such regulations as to him seem necessary or expedient for declaring articles to be exempt from the application of the Act.

The Act, which lays down special provision regarding the marking of gold, silver, and plated wares, 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.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 597 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 23rd June, 1910, relative to the Regulations providing for a drawback, under certain conditions, of 99 per cent. of the duties paid on imported sugar used in the manufacture of grape wine, the Board of Trade have now received, from H.M. Trade Commissioner in Canada, copy of a Customs Memo. (No. 1739 B), dated 13th May, 1913, stating that, in view of the trade Agreement between Canada and the West Indies, the above drawback is not payable in respect of any raw sugar, except raw sugar produced in a British country.

A Customs Memorandum (No. 1738 B), dated 13th June last has also been received notifying that the following places are established as Customs Manifesting and Collecting Stations, with effect from 1st July, 1913:—

Customs Manifesting and Collecting Stations.	Under the Survey of
Hubbards     ...     ...     ...     ...	Port of Halifax, N.S.
Belle Coola     ...     ...     ...     ...	"     "     Vancouver, B.C.

**COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 26 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 3rd April last respecting the rates of exchange for goods imported into the Australian Commonwealth from various countries under Order No. 1635, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further Customs

**Rate of Exchange  
for Indian  
Rupees.**

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

Order (No. 1653), dated 20th May, 1913, which amends the Customs Order No. 1635 by revising the equivalent of the Indian rupee incorrectly stated therein from 8 to 16 annas.

The Board of Trade are in receipt of a Notice, dated 1st May, 1913, stating that, in accordance with the provisions of Customs Regulation No. 133, drawback may be allowed on the undermentioned imported material used in the manufacture of certain articles within the Commonwealth upon the exportation therefrom of such manufactured articles:—

**Drawback on Hubs,  
&c. used in the  
Manufacture of  
Cart, &c. Wheels on  
their Exportation.**

Elm hubs, dressed hickory spokes and hickory rims, used in the manufacture of buggy and cart wheels.

Provided that in each case before drawback be allowed, the Collector shall be absolutely satisfied that the drawback claimed is properly due, and may, if he thinks necessary, require the manufacture to take place under the supervision of an Officer.

With reference to the Notice which appeared on page 300 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 9th May, 1912, giving a decision under Customs By-Law No. 212 respecting the free importation of certain machine tools, the Board of Trade have now received copy of a further By-Law (No. 264), dated 20th May, 1913, which amends the previous By-Law, No. 212, with effect from 22nd May, 1913, by providing for the free importation of certain machine tools and parts into the Commonwealth, as follows:

Machine tools and parts:

*Miscellaneous:*

Polishing bobs or felt on hubs or otherwise;  
Calico or cloth polishing mops (sometimes known as brushes);  
also

*Felt* buffing pads and covers therefor.

[The italicised word is new.]

With reference to the Notice which appeared on p. 401 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 25th May, 1911, prohibiting, under a Proclamation of the 17th March, 1911, the importation of the plumage and skins of certain birds into the Commonwealth, the Board of Trade are now in receipt of copy of a further Proclamation, dated 10th May, 1913, which revokes the previous Proclamation of 1911, but, at the same time, provides for the prohibition of the importation of the plumage and skins of certain scheduled birds (*e.g.*, birds of paradise, humming birds, kingfishers, owls, storks, &c.), unless it be proved to the satisfaction of the Comptroller General of Customs that the plumage and skins are being imported for educational or scientific purposes.

The list of birds scheduled in the Proclamation is the same as that given in the previous Proclamation, except that "rheas" have now been deleted.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.**

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 523-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th February last respecting the proposed Bill to regulate the sale, &c. of wine, spirits, beer and vinegar in the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade have now received copy of an Act (No. 15 of 1913) which prohibits the use of certain substances in wine, spirits and vinegar, and also regulates, in certain respects, the manufacture and sale of those articles in the Union.

The proposals in the Bill regarding the sale of *beer* are deleted from the Act, with the effect that the regulations laid down under Secs. 11 to 15 of the Cape Act No. 19 of 1908\*, regarding the importation and sale of beer in that Province, remain in force.

The Cape Acts Nos. 42 of 1906 and 19 of 1908 (except as regards beer) are repealed.

The provisions in the Act respecting the sale and manufacture of *wine* and *spirits* are, for the most part, the same as those originally proposed.

As regards *vinegar*, the Act provides that no person shall manufacture or sell vinegar of any description which does not contain 4 per cent. (instead of  $3\frac{1}{4}$  per cent. as originally proposed) of acetic acid, or to which has been added any preparation of lead, copper, sulphuric acid, or other mineral acid, or any other ingredient injurious to health, or any preservative of any nature whatever.

Receptacles containing substitutes for vinegar must be legibly labelled with the word "vinegarine," and all articles sold as "vinegarine" must contain not less than  $4\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. of acetic acid, and be free from any acid other than acetic acid, and contain no preparation of lead, copper or other ingredient whatever injurious to health. "Spirit vinegar" coloured by means of caramel or other harmless substance shall be deemed to be vinegarine, and shall be labelled accordingly.

It is further provided that the Act shall apply to wine, spirits or vinegar of any description *imported* into the Union, and to all articles imported into the Union under the name of wine, spirits or vinegar of any description—provided that wine brandy (cognac type) may, subject to regulation, be imported and sold under the name of "cognac."

No person shall import into the Union for the purposes of sale therein, or sell under any name, wine, spirits or vinegar of any description, unless it be of the nature, substance, and quality of the article indicated by such name, and unless the country where it was made or distilled be stated.

The Act takes effect from 1st April, 1914, in respect of *dop* brandy (as defined in the Cape Act, No. 42 of 1906); from 1st November, 1914, in respect of wine, spirits and vinegar on order for importation from outside the Union into the Provinces of Natal, Orange Free State, and Transvaal; from 1st April, 1914, in respect of wine, spirits or vinegar actually imported into those Provinces from outside the Union before the 1st June, 1913, or manufactured in those Provinces; and in respect of any other matter from 1st July, 1913.

\* For the regulations, see pp. 265-6 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 5th November, 1908.

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

With reference to the notice which appeared on pp. 623-4 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 22nd June, 1911, respecting the "Explosives Act, 1911," for the Union of South Africa, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, from H.M. Trade Commissioner in South Africa, of a copy of a Government Notice (No. 856) of the 28th May, 1913, declaring the following explosives to be "authorised explosives" within the meaning of section 2 of the above-mentioned Act:—

I.—*Manufactured in South Africa—*

## (a) Nitro-compounds (containing Nitro-glycerine).

Blasting gelatine.

Anti-fume gelatine (Nos. 1, 2 and 3).

E. O. gelatine (Nos. 1 and 2).

Lion gelatine (Nos. 1 and 2).

Velox "

Reef "

Gelatine dynamite (Nos. 1 and 2).

Gelignite.

Dynamite, No. 1 (Guhr).

Dynamites (II., II. (A, B, C, D and E), and III.).

Premier dynamite, I. and II.

Rand dynamite.

Union "

Coal "

Farmers' " A and B.

Dynamites, 20, 30, 40 and 50 per cent.

Ligdyn dynamite, 1, 2, 3 and F.

Coal powders, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

Ammon Ligdyn, 10-20 per cent.

Arkite.

## (b) Nitro-compound (not containing nitro-glycerine).

Nitro-cotton.

Lighting torches or tshisa sticks\*.

II.—*Imported from Oversea—*

Any explosive, provided that it is included in and conforms to the "Authorised List" of explosives in force in Great Britain, such as—

Gunpowder, blasting and sporting powders, safety fuse, ammunition of various kinds (cartridges), detonators and percussion caps, nitro-cotton, fireworks of various kinds, tshisa sticks, blasting cartridges of various kinds;

And, further, provided that it arrives in good order and is packed and imported in accordance with the regulations framed under the "Explosives Act, 1911."

[*Note.*—The Explosives Act of 1911 lays down regulations regarding the manufacture and storage of "authorised" explosives in the Union.]

\* These are also manufactured under the heading nitrate mixtures and chlorate mixtures.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA—continued.**

The Board of Trade have received copy of a Customs Notice (No. 50), dated 4th June, 1913, giving the following decisions relative to the rates of duty leviable on various articles on importation into the Union of South Africa:—

Articles.	No. of Tariff Heading.	Rates of Import Duty.	Rebate upon goods the growth, produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom or reciprocating British Colonies.
Brewer's Sugar ("Collupulin") ... ..	175	15 % <i>ad val.</i>	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
*Culverts or flumes of galvanized iron, in semi-circular sections, for irrigation, drainage, etc. ... ..	175	15 % "	3 % "
Little Giant Lift and Force Pump, for opening waste-pipe obstructions ... ..	125	3 % "	The whole of the duty.
"Nucocos" ... ..	24	1½d. per lb.	½d. per lb.
Vulcanizer, Portable ... ..	175	15 % "	3 % <i>ad val.</i>
Vulcanizing plant (workshop fixture) ... ..	98 (a)	3 % <i>ad val.</i>	The whole of the duty.

\* Revised decision.

**BARBADOS.**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on pp. 611-5 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 12th June last, respecting the regulations prescribed for the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff into Barbados, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of amended Regulations which have been issued by the

Barbados Government.

The present Regulations (including the prescribed form of Certificate of Origin) are identical with those previously issued, except as regards Regulation No. 6, which provided for a bond to be entered into for the production of the necessary certificates in the case of those articles which are entitled to preference reaching Barbados before the arrival of the certificates of origin relating to the same.

The original Regulation No. 6 has been cancelled, and a new regulation, which was assented to by the Governor on the 27th May, 1913, substituted for the same, which reads as follows:—

"Where goods entitled to preference reach Barbados before the arrival of the certificates of origin relating to the same, the general rate of duty shall be paid on delivery, but if within 90 days of the importation of the goods a certificate of origin showing that the goods are entitled to preference is produced to the Customs Department, the importer shall be entitled to a refund of the duty paid in excess of the preferential rate, which refund shall be made in accordance with Section 63 of the Trade Act, 1910."

*Note.*—The effect of this amendment is that bonds for the production of certificates of origin are not required, and the forms of bond prescribed under Schedule B of the original Regulations, which were shown in the above-mentioned issue of the "Board of Trade Journal," are now deleted therefrom.



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**LEEWARD ISLANDS (ANTIGUA).**

With reference to the Notice which appeared on page 506 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 27th February last, respecting the British Preferential Tariff provided for under the Antigua Ordinance No. 7 of 1912, the Board of Trade have now received, through the Colonial Office, copy of the Regulations which have been issued under sec. 4 of the above-mentioned Ordinance for the purpose of governing the entry of goods under the British Preferential Tariff into Antigua.

The present Regulations for Antigua are generally similar to those already issued for Barbados, Trinidad and Tobago, and British Guiana, but it has been considered desirable, for purposes of easy reference, to give the full text of the Regulations for this Presidency, which is as follows:—

**REGULATIONS.**

1. During the term of the Agreement, the articles of merchandise as designated in Schedule A of the Canadian-West Indian Reciprocity Agreement of the 9th April, 1912,\* being *bona fide* the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland or any other British Possession or Protectorate to which preferential treatment has been extended under the Customs Preferential Tariff Ordinance, 1912, shall be admitted at such respective preferential rates of duty as may be specified in any Customs Tariff Act for the time being in force.

2. Manufactured articles shall only be admitted at the preferential rates of duty upon proof being submitted that a substantial portion of the labour of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland or any other British Possession or Protectorate to which Preferential treatment has been extended has entered into the production of such articles to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value thereof at the time the goods are entered for exportation with the Customs Authorities in the country of produce or manufacture.

3. All articles entitled to preference under these regulations, imported or brought into Antigua, shall be accompanied by such evidence of origin as hereinafter required, and all such articles imported or brought into Antigua not accompanied by such evidence shall be deemed to be articles not entitled to admission at preferential rates of duty.

4. All articles entitled to preference shall be accompanied by a certificate of origin in the form set forth in Schedule "A."

5. Certificates of origin in order to be valid must be attested to in British Countries before a Collector or other principal Officer of Customs, or a Justice of the Peace, and in other countries before a

\* The Regulations specify the list of articles enumerated in Schedule A of the Agreement which are entitled to enjoy the benefits of the Customs Preferential Tariff when imported into the Colony. This list, however, is not repeated as it was given on pp. 29-30 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 4th July, 1912.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.***LEEWARD ISLANDS (ANTIGUA)—continued.**

British or other Consul, Notary Public or other official authorised to administer oaths, and they must bear the autograph signature of the authority issuing the same, together with the seal of office, if any. No certificate shall be valid after the expiry of six months from the date of its issue.

6. Inasmuch as it is possible that articles entitled to preference may occasionally reach Antigua before the arrival of the certificates of origin relating to the same, it shall be competent for the Customs Authorities to authorise the delivery of such articles at the preferential rates of duty on the security of the deposit equal in amount to the difference in duty between the preferential and general rates, or on bond being given for such amount for the due production of the necessary certificates within a prescribed period, provided that a general bond may be entered into to cover a series of transactions, and in a penalty suitable to the extent of such transactions. The forms of bond for use are specified in Schedules "B" (1) and "B" (2). Deposits made under the provisions of this paragraph shall be carried to account under the appropriate head of revenue at the end of a week after the expiration of the time allowed for the production of the certificates of origin.

7. When goods accompanied by certificates of origin are not in conformity with the descriptions borne on the certificates, by reason of discrepancies as regards the marks or numbers of the packages, or the kind, quantity or value of the goods, they shall not be entitled to preferential treatment unless the Customs Authorities at the Port of destination are satisfied as to the origin of the goods, and that the differences are solely due to error.

8. Certificates of origin produced shall be retained by the Customs Authorities at the Port of landing and shall be filed with the papers of the importing vessel. A note shall be made on the import entry either at the time of passing or subsequently that a certificate has been produced covering the preferential goods specified in such entry.

9. Goods certified for entry under the preferential tariff shall be packed separately from other goods. The packages, however, may be enclosed with other goods, provided the certificate of origin is endorsed accordingly.

10. In order to obtain admission at the preferential rates of duty goods shall be imported into Antigua direct from Canada, Newfoundland, the United Kingdom or any other British Possession or Protectorate respectively, provided that the source of Canadian goods is not to be deemed to be affected by passing through the United States under Customs supervision for purposes of consignment or re-consignment to Antigua, but goods so consigned or re-consigned shall be imported into the Colony in the original packages in which they were exported from Canada, and they must not have been altered in nature, quality, or value during the time they remain in the United States.

11. Goods entitled to preferential treatment shall not be entered on entries along with non-preferred goods.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**LEEWARD ISLANDS (ANTIGUA)**—*continued.*

SCHEDULE "A."

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN OF ARTICLES FOR ENTRY UNDER THE BRITISH PREFERENTIAL TARIFF IN ANTIGUA.

*To be attested to in British Countries before a Collector or other principal Officer of Customs, or Justice of the Peace, and in other Countries before a British or other Consul, Notary Public or other official authorised to administer oaths.*

I.....certify that Mr..... being a duly authorised representative of M..... Producer, Manufacturer, Merchant or Trader of..... has declared before me on his responsibility that the merchandise designated below is of (1).....growth, produce or manufacture as shown by reliable invoices presented to me by the exporter, which merchandise is to be shipped to (2).....consigned to .....merchant at (3).....and he further declares that in the case of manufactured goods a substantial portion of the labour of (4).....has entered into the production of every manufactured article included in this certificate of origin, to the extent in each article of not less than one-fourth of the value of every such article in its present condition.

(5) I also declare that the undermentioned goods are in the original packages in which they were exported from Canada, and that such goods \*(have been under continuous Customs supervision whilst in the United States and) have not been altered in nature, quality, or value since their exportation from Canada.

NAME AND ADDRESS OF EXPORTER.

PORT OF SHIPMENT.

Marks.	Numbers.	Number and description of packages and description of goods.	Quantity.	Value.

So declared under my responsibility.....

*Signature of declarant.*

..... { *Signature and seal (if any) of the issuing authority.*

Dated at this day of , 19 .

(This certificate ceases to be valid after six months from the date of issue.)

(1) Country of origin or manufacture. (3) Address.  
 (2) Port of ultimate destination. (4) Country of manufacture.  
 (5) Required only for Canadian goods shipped from Canada *via* the United States.  
 [Strike out when not required.]  
 \* Words in brackets to be struck out if the goods do not pass through the United States.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**LEEWARD ISLANDS—(ANTIGUA)—*continued.***

SCHEDULE "B" (1).

BOND FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CERTIFICATES OF ORIGIN.

Know all men by these Presents that We are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, in the sum of..... to be paid to our said Lord the King, his Heirs or Successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and every of us, jointly and severally, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators, firmly by these Presents.

Sealed with our Seals. Dated this.....day of..... in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and.....

Whereas the goods hereinafter specified that is to say..... have been imported into the port of.....from†..... by the vessel.....on the.....day of ..... 19..... unaccompanied by the duly authenticated certificate of origin required to admit the goods aforementioned to preferential treatment under the Customs Preferential Tariff Ordinance now in force, and whereas delivery of the said goods has been granted by the Customs Authorities at the preferential rate of duty.

Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such that if the said certificate of origin is duly produced to the Customs Authorities within..... days from this date no further amount of duty shall be payable in respect of such goods and the above written bond or obligation shall be void, but if the said certificate is not so produced then the above bounden.....must in due course pay to the Customs Authorities at.....the difference in duty between the preferential and the general rates, otherwise the above written bond or obligation shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered }  
in the presence of }

SCHEDULE "B" (2).

GENERAL BOND FOR THE PRODUCTION OF CERTIFICATE OF ORIGIN.

Know all men by these Presents that We.....are held and firmly bound unto our Sovereign Lord George the Fifth, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, in the sum of.....to be paid to our said Lord the King, His Heirs or Successors, for which payment well and truly to be made we bind ourselves, and every of us, jointly and severally, our Heirs, Executors and Administrators firmly by these Presents. Sealed with our Seals. Dated this..... day of.....in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and.....

† Country of origin.

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**LEEWARD ISLANDS (ANTIGUA)—continued.**

Whereas.....has elected to give a General Bond for the due production of Certificates of Origin for such goods as the said .....may enter from time to time as being the produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom, Canada, Newfoundland, or any other British Possession or Protectorate and entitled to admission at the Preferential rates of duty specified in any Customs Tariff Ordinance for the time being in force, and for which no Certificates of Origin are produced at the time of the entry of such goods.

Now the condition of the above written bond or obligation is such that if such Certificates of Origin as are not produced to the proper Officer of Customs at the time of the entry of any goods are produced thereto within 90 days from the date of entry, then the above written bond or obligation shall be void, otherwise the above bounden ..... must in due course pay to the proper Officer of Customs the difference in duty between the preferential and the general rates for the time being in force on all goods admitted to entry from time to time at preferential rates, without production of duly authenticated certificates of origin, and failing such payment then the above written bond or obligation shall be and remain in full force and virtue.

Signed, sealed and delivered }  
in the presence of }

**EGYPT (SUDAN).**

The "Sudan Government Gazette" for the 28th May contains the text of an Ordinance ("The Animals Export and Import Ordinance, 1913"), dated the 20th February last, which regulates the exportation of animals from and their importation into the Sudan.

*Import and Export of Animals.*

The Ordinance provides, *inter alia*, that the Governor-General of the Sudan may from time to time, by Order issued in the "Sudan Government Gazette," either generally or subject to conditions, prohibit the exportation from the Sudan or any part thereof of camels, cattle, sheep and goats, or of any class of the same, or the importation into the country of camels, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, donkeys, dogs, and other domestic animals and domestic fowls, or of any class of the same.

Unless and until the Governor-General shall otherwise direct, camels, cattle, sheep, goats, horses, mules, donkeys and dogs imported into the Sudan *via* the Egyptian frontier or the Red Sea shall enter only through Halfa Town or Port Sudan or Suakin. This restriction, however, is not to apply to camels employed in transit between Egypt and the Sudan.

Animals of the kinds specified which are subject to quarantine must, on importation, be taken direct to the nearest quarantine

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**EGYPT (SUDAN)—continued.**

station, and be detained there during a period to be prescribed by the Director of the Veterinary Department by public notice in the "Sudan Government Gazette."

*Import and Export of Raw Hides, &c.*

The Ordinance further provides that the Governor-General may, either generally or subject to conditions, prohibit the exportation from, or importation into the Sudan of raw hides or other animal products in a raw condition.

Subject to any such prohibition, raw hides and any other animal products (also in a raw condition) to be specified by the Governor-General must, if exported from, or imported into the Sudan *via* Halfa Province or the Red Sea, pass through Halfa Town or Port Sudan or Suakin, and be submitted to the inspection of, and passed by, the Veterinary Officer. This Officer may refuse to permit the export or import (as the case may be) of any such raw hides and products, and may detain them temporarily, or may have them disinfected, if he considers such action necessary or advisable in order to guard against the carriage or dissemination of disease. (C. 5,590.)

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**DENMARK.**

A recent Circular of the Danish Customs Department, copy of which has been received at the Board of Trade, through the Foreign Office, contains, *inter alia*, the following decisions as to the application of the Danish Customs Tariff to certain articles on importation into the Kingdom:—

**Customs Decisions.**  
*"Binder sails."*—It is announced that sails for harvesters (so-called binder sails) which are furnished with buckles for fastening the sail to the machine and with a number of transverse wooden ribs to keep it stretched tight during use, cannot be regarded as parts of machines within the meaning of the Tariff Law (cf. Note 2 to Tariff No. 168), but must, if imported by themselves, pay duty according to the nature of the textile material of which they are made.

*Photographic cards.*—A square piece of thin cardboard, coated with gold-bronze on one side, and having a flat square in the middle, intended for pasting on pictures, photographs, postcards and the like, which was surrounded by a kind of border of pressed ornaments, is to be included under heading No. 214 of the Tariff as being a photographic card. (Duty: 30 öre per kilog. [16s. 11½d. per cwt.].)

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**SWEDEN.**

With reference to the notice at pp. 473-474 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 29th February, 1912, respecting the Swedish Poisons Code, the Board of Trade have received, from H.M. Acting Consul at Stockholm, copy of a Swedish Law, dated the 23rd May, modifying and completing the earlier provisions.

**Amendment of the Poisons Code.**

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**SWEDEN**—*continued.*

*Arsenical, &c. paint.*—By an addition to paragraph 19 of the Ordinance of 7th December, 1906, it is required that receptacles exposed for sale containing arsenical paint must be marked "*arsenikhaltig.*" Paragraph 20 of the same Ordinance is modified in respect of the marking required on receptacles delivered for sale when containing paint with a basis of arsenic. This paragraph also requires lead paint to be specially marked.

*Paper, Tissues, Toys and Yarns containing arsenic.*—Paragraph 28 of the Ordinance of 1906 has been modified, and in its revised form prohibits the sale of the undermentioned goods if, on analysis, they are found to contain arsenic to an extent of 0·2 milligrammes or more in the quantities specified below :—

	Quantity for test.
Paper, cardboard, pasteboard, uncoloured, coloured, painted, or printed in colours (wallpaper) ...	200 sq. cm.
Tissue (including felts, knitted or crocheted articles, or bobbin-work), uncoloured, coloured, printed in colours or covered with linoleum, indiarubber, guttapercha, &c. ... ..	50 "
Children's toys, painted or printed in colour ...	{Paint scraped off a surface of 100 sq. cm.
Yarn, twisted or not, dyed or not... ..	2½ grammes.

*Poisons of the second class.*—The following additions are made to the list of poisons of the second class as given in the Decree of 4th February, 1910 :—

Under lead compounds, *red lead* is now specifically named.

Under "poisonous colours."—Colours containing arsenic, *i.e.*, those which on being tested by analysis are found to contain 0·2 milligrammes of arsenic or more in a quantity of 5 grammes, and colours prepared from colouring material containing arsenic to the above-mentioned extent.

The text of the Poisons Code of 1906 and of the several amending Laws, which have up to the present been enacted, may be seen by persons interested at the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C. (13,027.)

**PORTUGAL (MADEIRA).**

H.M. Consul at Funchal (Madeira) has forwarded to the Board of Trade a copy of a pamphlet showing the rates of the Municipal Tax which is levied at Funchal on certain imported goods. This tax, the proceeds of which are allotted to the Municipality, is levied in addition to the Customs duties fixed by the Portuguese Tariff.

The pamphlet (which is in Portuguese) 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.

(13,592.)

*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**ITALY.**

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 27th June contains a Law, dated the 19th June, providing that sesquisulphide, pentasulphide and trisulphide of phosphorus may, if destined for the manufacture of matches, be admitted into Italy free of Customs duty, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Minister of Finance with a view to the control of the entry of these products into the match factories for which they are destined.

The Law also authorises the Government to accord, by Royal Decree, duty-free admission to other products which may be employed, as substitutes for phosphorus, in the manufacture of matches.

(C. 5,667.)

The "Gazzetta Ufficiale" for the 28th June contains a Law, dated the 22nd June, providing that  
**Tariff Modification in respect of** No. 289 of the Italian Customs  
**Stems for Pins, Burnished.** Tariff shall be modified to read  
 as follows:—

[100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs. ; lira (100 ct.) = 9·6d.]

Tariff No.	Articles.	Unit.	Rate of Duty.
289	Articles of iron or of steel, burnished		Lirc. ct.
(a)	Stems for pins ( <i>gambi per spilli</i> ) ... ..	100 kilogs.	50 00
(b)	Other ... ..	"	80 00

The Law also provides for the following modification of the "Repertorio" or Index to the Tariff:—

Heading in the "Repertorio."	Heading of the Tariff under which Dutiable.
Stems of steel or of iron for pins ( <i>per spilli e spilloni</i> )— (a) Burnished ... ..	289a.—Articles of iron or steel, burnished : Stems for pins.
(b) Other ( <i>see</i> "Iron and Steel of second manufacture.")	

The following is the substance of some Decisions respecting the tariff treatment of various articles on importation into Italy, which are contained in a Bulletin of the Italian Ministry of Finance recently received at the Board of Trade:—

**Customs Decisions.**



*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

**ITALY**—*continued.*

[100 kilogs. = 220·46 lbs. ; lira (100 ct.) = 9·6d.]

Articles.	Tariff No. under which dutiable.	Rate of Duty.
Rings consisting of a strip of cardboard made of a mixture of asbestos, rubber and a small quantity of oxide of iron, coated with graphite, destined to form part of electrical machines or apparatus ...	256	Lire et. Per 100 kilogs. 70 00
Shoes made of imitation gold tissue ( <i>i.e.</i> of tissue of cotton mixed with imitation gold threads in a proportion exceeding 50 per cent.), with leather sole...	—	Per pair. 1 00
Hinges of sheet iron, for women's purses, nickelled and afterwards coated with a transparent varnish with nitrocellulose base : dutiable as "nickelled" wares ...	287 b 4	Per 100 kilogs. 30 00
Transmission belts made of pure cotton tissue folded over several times, the folds being joined together by sewing, not treated with oil or other fatty substance, having one of the external surfaces coated with a species of coloured varnish and dry-printed in the form of lines ( <i>impressa a secco, a righe</i> ) ...	169	60 00 plus a surtax of 10 % for the sewing.
Street lamp columns made of cast iron which, before being coated with graphite, were treated with a solution of resin with the object only of securing a uniform and permanent adherence of the graphite to the articles : it was decided that such a preliminary treatment with resin solution does not bring the goods within the class of "varnished" articles ...	273 c 2 a	7 00
Air compressors to be worked by hand, fixed on to the recipient destined to contain the accumulated compressed air : compressors and recipient not dutiable separately, but as an entirety ...	310 n	10 00
Flat copper wire ( <i>laminette</i> ), of a thickness of less than ½ millimetre, neither gilt nor silvered, but thinly coated with brass, destined for use in making embroidery, trimmings, and the like ...	291 d 2	40 00
Spirit stoves consisting—(1) of a tripod support of wrought iron, varnished, with an upper part (kettle &c., supporter) made of cast iron, also varnished, and (2) of a spirit lamp (separable) and flame extinguisher, both made of tinplate : Spirit lamp and flame extinguisher ...	286	Various rates, according to kind.
The stove (tripod support and the upper part) ...	287 b 3	17 25
Machines for cutting indiarubber rings, weighing each more than 50 but less than 300 kilogrammes...	288 a 2	14 50
Mixture of mineral oil and vegetable oil, treated with hot-air blast or oxidised, is dutiable at the rate applicable to the component subject to the highest duty, <i>i.e.</i> , the oxidised vegetable oil, which, in virtue of a decision of 1903, is assimilated to "fixed linseed oil, boiled" ...	7 c 1	26 00
Typewriter ribbons, being strips of cotton tissue treated with ink and wound on special reels made of tinplate, are not dutiable as integral parts of typewriters. The ribbons are to be classed as "tissues," according to kind, whilst the reels are dutiable separately as "manufactures of tinplate," according to kind (No. 286 of the Tariff) ...	—	—
Metallic cloth, endless, made of copper wire, employed in the manufacture of paper... ..	293 b	35 00

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*Tariff Changes and Customs Regulations.*

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**MEXICO.**

With reference to the notice at p. 642 of the "Board of Trade Journal" for the 20th June, 1912, respecting the prohibition of the importation of arms, &c. into Mexico, the Board of Trade are now in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of copy and translation of a Presidential Decree, dated the 6th June, which prohibits, until further notice, the transit through Mexican territory of all kinds of arms, ammunition, explosives and, in general, of all munitions of war.

(C. 5,593.)

**BRAZIL.**

The Brazilian "Diario Oficial" for the 6th June contains a Presidential Decree (issued under the Budget Law for 1913) establishing, as from the 15th June, an additional tax (for port works), payable in gold, of 2 per cent. on the official valuations in respect of goods imported through the Customs house of Aracajú in the State of Sergipe.

(C. 5,709.)

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that a Brazilian Presidential Decree was published on the 4th June empowering the Minister of Agriculture to sign an agreement with the State of Para for the reduction and abolition of taxes levied on rubber produced within the territories of that State and for the adoption of measures of protection for rubber produced in the Acre district.

*Export duty on rubber.*—The Agreement with Para provided for in this Decree was signed on the 5th June and provides, *inter alia*, for the gradual reduction from January, 1914, onwards, of the export duty on rubber to the extent of 2 per cent. *ad valorem* annually, so that by the end of five years the present duty of 20 per cent. will be reduced to 10 per cent.

*Import duties.*—The Federal Government also undertakes, in the Agreement, to move Congress to sanction a minimum reduction of 20 per cent. of import duties on all articles of prime necessity (not produced in Brazil itself) which are required in the rubber districts.

(C. 5,604.)

**ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.**

The Board of Trade are in receipt, through the Foreign Office, of information to the effect that, by virtue of a Decree dated the 21st May and published in the "Official Gazette" of the 23rd May, parcels addressed to private individuals, which enter the Argentine Republic from abroad through the parcel post and of which the contents are without intrinsic value, may be exempted from the payment of the stamp duty of 1 *peso* paper currency (1s. 9d.) usually levied on such postal parcels. The Customs Appraisers are to decide whether or not the parcels are of value to anyone except the consignee.

(C. 5,574.)

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## SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT.

### ITALY.

H.M. Consul-General at Naples (Mr. S. J. A. Churchill, M.V.O.), reports the publication of a Royal Decree (No. 447 of 11th May), Article I. of which is to the effect that transit through the Maddalena Archipelago is forbidden to all merchant vessels other than those proceeding to ports included in the area bounded by a polygon of which the following are the points:—Cape Ferro Semaphore; Western Isola dei Monaci; extreme north of Barrettini Island; extreme north of Spargiotto Island; Corsara Shoal Buoy; and the lighthouse building on Sardinia Point.

(H. 9,140.)

## MINERALS, METALS AND MACHINERY.

### RUSSIA.

The "Börsen Zeitung" (Berlin) of 30th June notifies that, according to a circular issued by the Russian "Prodameta" Iron and Steel Syndicate, it will be 1½ years on 14th July next since the Syndicate was renewed. During the interval the concern has extended its scope. The Syndicate now comprises 7 undertakings in Poland, 2 in the Urals, 2 in the Baltic Provinces, 2 in Central Russia, and 16 in South Russia, and employs an aggregate of considerably over 100,000 workmen. Various increases in prices were resolved upon recently, especially in the case of ore and pig-iron. The total working capital represented by the works amounts to 250,000,000 roubles, of which 175,000,000 roubles in the Urals, 8,000,000 in the Baltic Provinces, 23,000,000 in Poland, 23,500,000 in South Russia, and 8,500,000 in Central Russia. As regards Russian Poland, the "Prodameta" works have during the first quarter of 1913 increased their output of finished iron and cast steel by 26 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1912, pig-iron by 30 per cent., and products of iron and steel combined by 21 per cent. Polish works complain that they cannot procure sufficient pig-iron from Russia. Several branch establishments of Upper Silesian works situated in Russian Poland also belong to the "Prodameta" Syndicate.

Rouble = 2s. 1½d.

### NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES.

H.M. Minister at the Hague reports that in reply to a question by members of the Second Chamber of the Netherlands States General as to whether steps should not be taken to prevent private coal mining enterprises from coming into existence in the Netherlands East Indies, the Minister of the Colonies stated that, under the present Mining Law, if a prospecting licence had been granted and coal was found within the prospecting area, a concession had to be granted to the licensee, unless very strong reasons of State prevented it. Moreover, a licence for prospecting could not be limited to certain specified minerals.

**Proposed  
Amendment  
of the  
Mining Law.**

*Minerals, Metals and Machinery.*

The Minister stated that he was in consultation with the Governor-General of the Netherlands East Indies with a view to amending the Netherlands East Indies Mining Law so as to give the Government power to issue prospecting licences containing restrictions with regard to certain minerals, the discovery of which might form the basis for an exploitation contract.

The Minister also stated that an expert would shortly be sent to the Netherlands East Indies in order to ascertain the best methods of regulating the geological research service, so that the Government might be in a position to know what discovery of mineral wealth might be anticipated in any particular region. (C. 5,409.)

**JAPAN.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) on the trade of Japan in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Of the total of £90,000 worth of water turbines and Pelton wheels imported during 1912, Germany contributed £81,000, working out an average cost of £56 per ton. This business is, of course, a result of the large hydro-electric enterprises which are springing up all over the country, the last few years having seen an enormous increase in the utilisation of water power in Japan. On the main island seven plants are in operation, or in course of construction, where the output exceeds 20,000 b.h.p. Power is transmitted in each case at high voltage to the large industrial centres, and utilised for lighting, traction and power.

The hydraulic machinery supplied to Japan in recent years for large undertakings is almost exclusively of German and Swiss manufacture, and in one instance only of American. A Swedish firm has now entered the field, and the general tendency is towards a monopoly for the European firms, which are three in number. British makers are unrepresented in large plants.

Pipe lines imported from abroad are practically confined to welded steel pipes. These pipes have been exclusively of German manufacture, and have so far been the product of two firms.

Riveted steel piping, employed for plants of medium head, is manufactured in Japan, as a rule from imported materials.

In addition to the large undertakings, there are a very great number of smaller plants, ranging from 100 to 5,000 b.h.p., from which current is supplied to the smaller towns for lighting purposes, &c. and direct to industrial undertakings such as pulp mills, electro-chemical works, cotton-mills, gold mines, &c.

Here again the supply of the hydraulic machinery has in recent years been almost a monopoly of three firms, but in the earliest stages of development a large amount of machinery was imported from the United States.

## YARNS AND TEXTILES.

### RUSSIA.

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 26th June states that the crisis in the Lodz textile industries arose primarily on account of the great disproportion which existed between the supply and demand for textile fabrics. Overproduction began as far back as 1910. As contributory causes to the bad state of trade may be mentioned the tension in Europe owing to the question of Morocco (Lodz manufacturers are considerably dependent on German credit), the Italo-Turkish war, mild winters and the consequent falling-off in the demand for warm clothing, and the crop failures in 1911 which reduced the purchasing capacity of the peasant classes. Scarcity of money and diminished sales were keenly felt, and these conditions were aggravated by the general instability in commercial circles. As a result, textile factories began to go on short time towards the end of 1911. In 1912 the crisis became more acute owing to poor crops, political troubles and the Balkan war. The consequence was that the industrial community in Lodz had to work on six and even nine months' credit, and great difficulties were experienced not only in disposing of new goods, but owing to the fact that large quantities of merchandise were returned to the works.

At present business has improved and some works which were on short time are now running every day. On the whole a return to normal working will not be very difficult, as manufacturers have of late avoided accumulating large stocks. With the settlement of the Balkan troubles, improved credit and good crops this year, Lodz business people may look forward to a period of good trade.

### GERMANY.

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, the capital invested in the German textile industries during the first five months of the years 1910 to 1913 was as follows:—

	New Companies.	Old Companies Enlarged.	Total.
Jan. to May.	Marks.	Marks.	Marks.
1910	22,370,000	6,180,000	28,550,000
1911	8,500,000	5,710,000	14,210,000
1912	18,310,000	4,280,000	22,590,000
1913	6,170,000	10,940,000	17,110,000

It is noteworthy that a number of companies paid increased dividends in 1912 in spite of the complaints that were made regarding the state of the industry in that year, such as the increased price of raw materials, the rise of wages, the diminished home market, a falling-off of exports in many branches, and finally the Balkan war

*Yarns and Textiles.***GERMANY**—*continued.*

and the tightness of the money market. It will be noticed that there is a very considerable increase in the capital of existing companies.

H.M. Vice-Consul states that various reasons which have been advanced to account for this increase in capital throw an interesting light on the state of the German textile industry. On the one hand, it is said that firms have been obliged to raise capital for the purpose of extending their works in order to meet the greatly increased competition by reducing the cost of production. Such enlargement may not be justified by any immediate demand for their goods, and is possibly only a speculative movement undertaken with the hope of eliminating a competitor whose resources are not so great. Another reason advanced is that the banks, who are said to be largely interested (either directly or through textile machinery manufacturers) in many textile undertakings, have been anxious to reduce their outstanding liabilities, and some of the textile concerns have had to raise fresh capital to pay off their debts. It is probable that the comparatively large sum employed in founding new firms in 1912 was partly due to private firms being converted into companies in order to raise the capital necessary to pay off mortgages, &c. The practical advantage of this new issue of shares is somewhat doubtful, as, in the present state of the money market, a large portion of the shares is likely to remain in the hands of the issuer, so that the net result of the proceeding is merely to shift the debt from one account to the other.

The following table shows the share capital of and the average dividends paid in 1911 and 1912 by the most important branches of the German textile industry:—

	Number of Companies.	Share Capital.		Average Dividends.	
		1911.	1912.	1911	1912
		Marks.	Marks.	Per cent.	Per cent.
Cotton spinning ... ..	23	35,620,000	36,020,000	5·6	9·3
"  weaving ... ..	9	10,750,000	10,700,000	7·9	9·9
"  spinning and weaving ... ..	30	65,910,000	66,210,000	3·7	7·0
Worsted spinning ... ..	25	57,380,000	57,380,000	8·2	8·2
Woollen industry ... ..	22	68,000,000	68,030,000	9·4	9·7
Linen and jute spinning ...	19	33,170,000	33,470,000	6·2	9·2
Silk weaving ... ..	3	7,910,000	7,910,000	6·6	5·8

(C. 5,291.)

**VENEZUELA.**

The following information is from the report by the British Vice-Consul at La Guaira (Mr. M. Brewer) on the trade of that district in 1911-12, which will shortly be issued:—

*Yarns and Textiles.***VENEZUELA**—*continued.*

A small quantity of raw cotton was exported to the United Kingdom in 1911-12. This export, however, does not show any signs of expansion, nor is it likely to, for the simple reason that at present the three factories which are at work in the country can hardly get sufficient raw material for their own use. In the latter part of the year a large factory for weaving ordinary cotton cloth and making under-shirts and other cotton goods was established at Cumaná and has given quite an impetus to cotton planting in the eastern districts, so that in the near future cotton growing may become one of the paying industries of the country.

**Cotton  
Spinning and  
Weaving  
Industry.**

**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 5th July, 1913, were as follows:—

**Corn Prices.**

Wheat	...	...	...	...	33s.	1d.
Barley	...	...	...	...	25s.	2d.
Oats	...	...	...	...	21s.	0d.

For further particulars see p. 119.

A statement is published on p. 120 showing the quantities of the various descriptions of agricultural produce imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 5th July, 1913, as well as of the imports during the corresponding week of 1912.

**Imports of  
Agricultural  
Produce.**

The number of bales of cotton imported into the United Kingdom during the week ended 3rd July, 1913, was 45,299 (including 552 bales British West Indian, 549 bales British West African, 129 bales British East African, and 144 bales foreign East African), and the number imported during the twenty-seven weeks ended 3rd July was 2,219,045 (including 6,571 bales British West Indian, 9,920 bales British West African, 16,915 bales British East African, and 3,800 bales foreign East African). The number of bales exported during the week ended 3rd July was 7,733, and during the twenty-seven weeks, 287,700.

For further details see p. 119.

A return showing the number of bales of cotton imported and exported, forwarded from ports to inland towns, and returned to ports, during the month and six months ended June, 1913, will be found on p. 118.

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

The "Bulletin" of the South Australian Official Intelligence Bureau at Adelaide of 5th June states that the final yield of the South Australian wheat harvest of 1912-13 is given as 21,496,216 bushels, an increase of 1,139,896 bushels over the previous year. The cut of hay far exceeds the tonnage of any previous year, and the total of 714,766 tons is an increase of 109,527 tons over last season.

Barley yielded 1,318,734 bushels, an increase of 492,994 bushels, or 59.7 per cent. over the previous best returns, which were in 1908-9, whilst the oat crop amounted to 1,673,508 bushels, an increase of 324,028 bushels over the previous year.

**FEDERATED MALAY STATES.**

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

	1912	1913
June... ..	lbs. 2,305,915	lbs. 4,491,200
January-June ... ..	15,332,265	23,492,129

**RUSSIA.**

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

**Winter Wheat  
and Rye  
Forecast.**

The forecast of the production of winter wheat in European Russia is 148,759,000 cwts., or 13.8 per cent. above last year's production. and of winter rye, 458,584,000 cwts., or 8.9 per cent. below that of last year.

H.M. Consul-General at Odessa (Mr. C. S. Smith) reports that according to the "Torgovo - Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 15th June, the condition of the growing crops in the Odessa district by the middle of June was on the whole either "satisfactory" or "good." In parts of Bessarabia and Kherson the maize and spring wheat were not "fully satisfactory," and in Voronezh, millet, buckwheat and oilseeds were not "fully satisfactory." In Kharkov damage has been caused by the Hessian fly and caterpillars, and in Kherson the steppe marmots ("susliks") were very destructive.

(13,934.)



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

H.M. Consul at Batoum (Mr. P. Stevens) reports, under date 17th June, that, according to verbal reports, the first **Crop Prospects in the Caucasus.** crop of tea on the plantations near Batoum has been gathered; the leaf picked is good and abundant. Granted favourable weather, the tea crop is expected to be a record one.

**Cotton** was sown late in the south-eastern districts of the Trans-Caucasus, but according to subsequent weather reports there is every reason to expect fairly good results, unless later in the season early frosts injure the buds, or locusts from Persia (a serious menace in this district) multiply greatly and devastate the district.

In consequence of the abundant rainfall there is a prospect of a good **rice** crop. Results above the average are expected with regard to **hay**, as the growth of grass is reported to be thick in the Governments of Kars, Erivan, Tiflis, and Alexandropol.

All **fruit** crops are said to be progressing as well as can be expected. **Oranges**, however, are not likely to be so plentiful as in the past two seasons.

The vineyards of the Caucasus, are understood to be looking healthy, and are free of all fungus and other diseases. An abundant yield of **grapes** is therefore expected. (13,935.)

H.M. Commercial Attaché at St. Petersburg (Mr. H. Cooke) reports that, according to the "Torgova Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 25th June, the total **Area under Sugar-Beet.** area under sugar-beet in Russia on 14th June amounted to 1,808,395 acres, as compared with 1,889,902 acres on the corresponding date of last year. Of the total area sown, 16,634 acres or 0.9 per cent. perished owing to unfavourable conditions, and 43,491 acres or 2.4 per cent. have been re-sown.

The general condition of the surviving plantations is "fully satisfactory," 47.5 per cent. of the area being classed as in "good condition," 40.7 per cent, as "satisfactory," 8.2 per cent. as "unsatisfactory," and 2.5 per cent. as "bad." (14,063.)

H.M. Commercial Attaché also reports that according to the **Flax Sowings in European Russia.** "Torgovo-Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) of 22nd June, the early spring was very favourable for field work in preparation for flax sowing, but owing to subsequent bad weather, sowing actually took place later than usual in many districts, especially in the eastern parts of the dew-retting region. Sowing was not completed everywhere by the beginning of June, so that it is too early to estimate the crop prospects. In the dew-retting region the area sown under flax is somewhat larger than last year (the greatest increase being 10 to 20 per cent. in the Government of Yaroslav), and in the water-retting region, which suffered more from the fall in prices towards the end of the 1912-13 season, there is a slight increase this year in the area sown, though there is a decrease in Kovno, Livonia, Courland and Witebsk. Taken as a whole the area under flax in European Russia this year shows an increase, though very slight, over last year. (14,004.)

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*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

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**RUSSIA (TURKESTAN).**

The "Torgovo Promyshlennaya Gazeta" (St. Petersburg) for 22nd June states that the fruit and vegetable crop of Turkestan promises to be much more plentiful this year than last. Negotiations have been instituted by the Cold Storage Committees of Moscow and Turkestan with the object of enlisting the co-operation of the Russian Ministry of Ways and Communications in the matter of providing special cold storage trains for the transport of several million pounds of fruit and vegetable produce as well as fish and mutton from Tashkent to the Moscow district, where, if these efforts succeed, it will make a considerable difference, especially in the matter of reducing prices. Greater transport facilities would also have the effect of developing the fruit industry of Turkestan, as sales would be more rapid and on a larger scale.

Poud = 36 lbs.

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**NETHERLANDS.**

H.M. Legation at the Hague states that, according to a report issued by the Netherlands Ministry of Agriculture, the condition of the flax crop was as follows on 10th June:—The flax has struck root well and has developed satisfactorily. In Zeeland the crop is very unequal, the disease called 'brand' has occurred rather considerably, and in certain fields the flax is suffering from the rain, so that on the whole the condition is not more than 'fairly good.' In North Holland, South Holland, and Western North Brabant the condition is 'good,' and in Groningen from 'good' to 'very good.' (14,062.)

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**BELGIUM.**

The British Vice-Consul at Liège (Mr. J. B. Dolphin) reports, under date 21st June, that it is the general opinion among the leading fruit dealers that, on the whole, the fruit crop will be satisfactory this year in the Province of Liège. **Cherries** are abundant in all parts, with the exception of certain early varieties which suffered from the falls of snow in April, and there is also a good yield of **plums, greengages and nectarines**. **Peaches and apricots** suffered a good deal from the snowfalls in April, and **pears** also were affected to a smaller extent. An abundant yield of **apples** is anticipated in all parts of the Province. (14,064.)

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**FRANCE.**

H.M. Consul at Bordeaux (Mr. A. L. S. Rowley) reports, under date 27th June, that owing to the favourable weather which has recently prevailed, the flowering period of the vines in the Gironde and Medoc districts has been most successful, the loss through flowers

**Vintage Prospects  
in Bordeaux  
District.**

*Agricultural and Forest Products.*

not setting having been relatively insignificant. Unfortunately this favourable aspect has been somewhat marred by the insect pests "eudemis" and "cochylis," which have caused a certain amount of damage to the newly formed grapes, and which, in some districts, have been more abundant than last year. (C. 5,631.)

**BRAZIL.**

**Protection of Rubber Industry in Pará.** See notice on p. 102.

**MISCELLANEOUS.****GERMANY.**

H.M. Vice-Consul at Leipzig (Mr. R. M. Turner) reports that, according to the local press, boot and shoe manufacturers are suffering from the high price of leather, as it has proved impossible to raise the price of the manufactured article in proportion, although improvement in that direction is hoped for. The demand for boots and shoes is also detrimentally affected by the unsatisfactory state of economic conditions in general.

The real cause of the rise in the price of leather is the increased demand for that material for military purposes, resulting in an unusual shortage. In addition, over-production of boots and shoes has in many instances tended to increase the keenness of competition.

(C. 5,638.)

With regard to the Rhenish-Westphalian Cement Syndicate, which in the ordinary course of events would have come to an end on 30th June, the "Frankfurter Zeitung" of 1st July notifies that an arrangement was made at the last moment to postpone the fate of the Syndicate until the 1st October next. The interests of the various works composing the Syndicate differ so greatly that all efforts to delay the question as to its renewal or dissolution failed until the 30th June. The postponement agreed upon rather implies that even the large works, who seem to be particularly tired of the Syndicate, are desirous at any cost of avoiding a campaign of price-cutting. No doubt the recent weakening noticeable in the cement market has had something to do with the conciliatory attitude adopted by the conflicting interests. As profits are now much less lucrative a dissolution of the Syndicate would hit the works badly, owing to the keen competition which would obviously ensue. There is now, however, an opportunity for further negotiations. (X. 5,009.)

*Miscellaneous.***JAPAN.**

The following information is from the report by H.M. Commercial Attaché at Yokohama (Mr. E. F. Crowe) on the trade of Japan in 1912, which will shortly be issued:—

Japan is now probably the largest producer in the world of hat-making materials, other than felt, the **Hat Braid Industry.** export in 1912 being as follows:—

		Pieces.	Value. £
Hemp or tagal	... ..	14,397,500	741,000
Straw	... ..	24,432,700	620,700
Wood chip	... ..	24,578,700	351,600
Straw and wood chip	... ..	3,161,000	56,500

In addition to the above figures, which are taken from the customs returns, it must be remembered that in the early part of the year large quantities were shipped by parcel post *via* Siberia, and of these, of course, there is no record.

The hemp braid industry has grown by leaps and bounds, and unfortunately, as often happens in Japan, the "good thing" has been overdone. It having been found that large profits were obtainable, factories were started all over the country, but more especially in the vicinity of Yokohama, by men with small means, who never troubled to ascertain whether the supply would not soon be far greater than the demand. The inevitable happened. Large quantities were produced and shipped, and are now glutting the markets abroad so that it has become necessary to curtail work in Japan. Although the price of braid has fallen, hemp itself, the raw material from which it is made, soars higher and higher, with the result that in an attempt to make both ends meet the manufacturers are resorting to the doubtful device of lowering their quality.

In spite of the large business done in hemp braids, straw and chip braids have also been well patronised. Owing to the good barley crop the straw available for plaiting was plentiful and of good quality but the high price of rice increased the wages of plaiters and thus put up the price of the finished article.

In the braid business it would seem to the outsider that there are far too many middlemen, for as far as one can judge, the article passes through nine different hands before reaching the exporting firm, to say nothing of the people handling it in its country of destination. The first person is the farmer who prepares the barley straw to the extent of cutting and stripping, then comes (2) the collecting broker, followed by (3) the wholesale merchant of material, who sorts and grades it, (4) the up-country braid merchant, (5) the plaiting contractor who distributes the material, (6) the actual plaiter, (7) the collector of the braids for the plaiting contractor, (8) the up-country braid merchant again, (9) the Kobe dealer or Japanese house and finally (10) the foreign exporter.

## GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.\*

### TRADE RETURNS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM.

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

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

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

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

### BOARD OF TRADE LABOUR GAZETTE.

The "Board of Trade Labour Gazette"\* is published (price 1d.) by the Board of Trade about the 16th of each month. The following are among the more important articles which appear in the June issue:—The Labour Market in May; Recent Conciliation and Arbitration Cases; Minimum Wage Board Legislation in the United States; Census of Ireland, 1911; Census of England and Wales, 1911; Forty-fifth Annual Co-operative Congress; Public Aid for Necessitous Widows with Children in Denmark; Small Holdings in Scotland; Fatal Industrial Accidents in 1912; Diseases of Occupations in 1912.

### FOREIGN OFFICE REPORTS.

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

**No. 5,115. Trade and Commerce of Chungking in 1912. Price 3d.**

Currency. Map.  
Steam and junk navigation.

**No. 5,117. Trade of Wuhu in 1912. Price 4d.**

Imports of opium. Shipping.  
Kerosene oil trade. Map.  
Rice trade.

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

*Government Publications.***No. 5,118. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Portland, Oregon (U.S.A.) in 1912. Price 5d.**

Wool production.	Reports from Alaska, Tacoma,
Fish trade.	Grays Harbour, Astoria, Seattle,
Pilotage and towage.	and Port Townsend.
Mining.	Map.

**No. 5,119. Trade of Changsha in 1912. Price 3½d.**

Currency.	Industrial enterprises.
River trade with Hankow.	Mining.
Opium trade.	Railways.
Exports of rice.	Map.

**No. 5,120. Trade of Hankow in 1912. Price 1½d.**

Growth of Hankow.	Sesamum crop.
Tea trade.	Tallow production.

**No. 5,121. Trade and Navigation of the Port of Dairen in 1912. Price 5d.**

Cotton goods trade.	Shipping.
Imports of kerosene oil.	Port works.
Exports of beans and bean oil.	Maps.
Fushun coal exports.	

**No. 5,122. Trade of Foochow in 1912. Price 3½d.**

Tea production.	Mineral resources of Fukien.
Opium trade.	Map.

**No. 5,123. Trade of the Consular District of Harbin in 1912. Price 4½d.**

Trade conditions.	Map.
Shipping and navigation.	

**No. 5,124. Trade of Nanking in 1912. Price 4½d.**

Shipping and inland water navigation.	Tientsin-Pukow railway.
	Maps.

**No. 5,125. Trade of the Consular District of Calais in 1912. Price 4d.**

Cross-Channel mail and passenger services.	Lace manufacture.
Harbour works.	Agriculture.
Coal production and importation.	Reports from Boulogne, Lille, Amiens and Croix.
	Map.

**No. 5,126. Trade of Chinkiang in 1912. Price 4d.**

Opium trade.	Shipping and navigation.
Imports of cotton goods.	Map.

*Government Publications.***No. 5,127. Trade of the Consular district of Malaga in 1912.  
Price 3d.**

Crops of raisins and almonds.	Reports from Aguilas, Al-
Wine production.	meria, Carthagena, Garrucha,
Chemical fertiliser industry.	Granada, Linares, Marbella,
Imports of dried codfish.	Mazarron and Porman.

**No. 5,130. Trade and Commerce of the Consular District of Rio Grande  
(Brazil) in 1912. Price ½d.**

Port works.	Shipping.
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**COLONIAL OFFICE REPORT.**

A report from the undermentioned Colony has been issued by the Colonial Office since the last number of the "Board of Trade Journal":—

**No. 757. Weihaiwei, 1912. Price 3d.****OTHER GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.**

*Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870. Special Reports by the Board of Trade under Section 4 of the Gas and Water Works Facilities Act, 1870. [Cd. 6,894.] Price ½d.*

*Agricultural Statistics, Ireland, 1912. Return of Prices of Crops, Live Stock and other Irish Agricultural Products. [Cd. 6,848] Price 1s. 1d.*

This return, which has been prepared in the Department of Agriculture and Technical Instruction for Ireland, contains particulars of the average prices of cereals, dairy produce, meat, cattle, &c., in the various Provinces of Ireland during each quarter of 1912, and tables showing the average prices of the same products since 1893. Diagrams are appended, showing clearly the changes which have taken place in the price levels of the various commodities and animals enumerated.

**COLONIAL OFFICE REPORTS.**

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

No.	Place.	Price.
<b>Annual—</b>		
743	Uganda, 1911-12 ... ..	5d.
744	Mauritius, 1911 ... ..	3½d.
745	Trinidad and Tobago, 1911-12... ..	8½d.
746	British Guiana, 1911-12 ... ..	4d.
747	St. Vincent, 1911-12 ... ..	4d.
748	Barbados, 1911-12 ... ..	3d.
749	Leeward Islands, 1911-12 ... ..	5½d.
750	Straits Settlements, 1911 ... ..	4½d.
751	East Africa Protectorate, 1911-12 ... ..	8½d.
752	St. Lucia, 1911-12 ... ..	2½d.
753	Gilbert and Ellice Islands Protectorate, 1911 ... ..	1½d.
754	Cayman Islands (Jamaica), 1911-12 ... ..	5d.
755	Gibraltar, 1912 ... ..	2½d.
756	St. Helena, 1912 ... ..	3½d.
757	Weihaiwei, 1912 ... ..	3d.

## FOREIGN & COLONIAL PUBLICATIONS.

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

### NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.

#### Agricultural, Dairy and Forest Products.

- Crop Prospects in Norway.  
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 20th June.
- Agriculture in Abyssinia.  
"Tropenpflanzer" (Berlin), April.
- Rice Cultivation in Indo-China.  
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 30th June.
- Olive Cultivation and Olive Oil Production in Morocco.  
"Moniteur Officiel" (Paris), 26th June.
- Forest Products of Gabon (French Congo).  
"Dépêche Coloniale" (Paris), 2nd July.
- Sugar Industry: Manufacture of Syrup.  
"Agricultural News" (Barbados), 1st July.
- Agriculture in the Balkan States.  
"Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 1st July.
- Crop Prospects in Canada.  
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 21st June.

#### Machinery, Hardware and Engineering.

- Transmission of Power by Cotton Ropes.  
"Pulp and Paper Magazine" (Toronto), 15th June.
- Blended or Sand-Cements.  
"Engineering News" (New York), 19th June.
- Automobile Industry in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th June.
- Small Steam Turbines.  
"American Wool and Cotton Reporter" (Boston), 19th June.
- Hardware Industry in Germany.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th June.
- Electric Power for Quarries, &c.  
"Engineering News" (New York), 19th June.
- Electrical Engineer's Tour in Australia.  
"Australian Mining Standard" (Sydney), 22nd May.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals.

- Coal Syndicate of Rhenish Westphalia.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 29th June.
- Action of Oxidizers in Cyaniding.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st June.
- Electric Smelting of Tin.  
"South African Mining Journal" (Johannesburg), 7th June.
- Bar Iron Market of Germany.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th June.
- Mineral Production of Canada.  
"Monetary Times" (Toronto), 21st June.

#### Metals, Mining and Minerals—continued.

- Wire Trade in Asiatic Turkey.  
"Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels), 28th June.
- Mineral Output of Burma during 1912.  
"Rangoon Gazette" 2nd June.
- Iron Market of South-West Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 26th June.
- Condition of Mining in Huelva (Spain).  
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 23rd June.
- Steel Production in the United States during 1912.  
"Iron Age" (New York), 19th June.
- Manganese Deposits in Nova Scotia.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st June.
- Graphite Industry of Ceylon in 1912.  
"Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin), 23rd June.
- Iron and Steel Market in France.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 25th June.
- Coal Market of South Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.
- Coal in Malaya.  
"Straits Budget" (Singapore), 29th May.
- Iron and Coal Market of Belgium.  
"Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 30th June.
- Tube Market of Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 27th June.
- Mineral Deposits in Bulgaria.  
"Engineering and Mining Journal" (New York), 21st June.
- Iron Market of Rhenish Westphalia.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 30th June.

#### Railways, Shipping and Transport.

- Railway Receipts in Venezuela, 3rd Quarter of 1912.  
"Gaceta Oficial" (Caracas), 2nd June.
- Shipping on the Rhine.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 30th June.
- Railway Development in Italy.  
"Journal des Transports" (Paris), 28th June.
- Shipbuilding in Germany.  
"Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th June.
- Railways in Anatolia (Turkey).  
"Journal de la Chambre de Commerce de Constantinople," 21st June.
- Steam Jets for Smokeless Combustion on Locomotives.  
"Engineering News" (New York), 19th June.



*Foreign and Colonial Publications.*

**NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS—continued.**

**Textiles and Textile Materials.**

- Cotton Industry in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th June.
- Textile Market in France.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st July.
- Indian Cotton Trade in 1912-13.  
 "Indian Trade Journal" (Calcutta),  
 12th June.
- New Silk and Cotton Fabrics.  
 "American Wool and Cotton Reporter"  
 (Boston), 19th June.
- Textile Industry in Germany.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 27th June.
- Wool Production of Argentina in 1912-13.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 23rd June.
- Cotton Growing in German Colonies.  
 "Textil Zeitung" (Berlin), 1st July.

**Commercial, Financial and Economic.**

- Germany: Halle (Saxony) Chamber of  
 Commerce Report for 1912.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 26th June.
- China: Insurance Business in Hankow.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 25th June.
- Mongolia: Commerce.  
 "Bulletin Commercial" (Brussels),  
 28th June.
- German South-West Africa: Agricultural  
 Banking.  
 "Deutsches Kolonialblatt" (Berlin),  
 1st July.
- Roumania: Economic Condition.  
 "Handelsmuseum" (Vienna), 26th  
 June.

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

- Natal: Progress of Industries.  
 "South African Mining Journal"  
 (Johannesburg), 7th June.
- Argentina: Financial Situation.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.
- Chile: Commerce and Industry.  
 "Weekly Report" (Ottawa), 9th June.
- Bankruptcy Procedure in Pennsylvania,  
 United States.  
 "Nachrichten für Handel" (Berlin),  
 23rd June.
- Germany: Report of Solingen Chamber of  
 Commerce for 1912.  
 "Börsen-Zeitung" (Berlin), 25th June.
- French Indo-China: Development of  
 Cambodia.  
 "Quinzaine Coloniale" (Paris), 25th  
 June.
- Germany: Bankruptcies 1st Half-Year,  
 1912.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 1st July.

**Miscellaneous.**

- Sulphate of Soda Pulp from Straw.  
 "Pulp and Paper Magazine"  
 (Toronto), 15th June.
- Insufficiency of Boiling for the Steriliza-  
 tion of Water.  
 "Bulletin des Halles" (Paris), 2nd  
 July.
- Spirit Industry in Germany.  
 "Frankfurter Zeitung," 25th June.
- Surgical Instruments.  
 "Revue Commerciale du Levant"  
 (Constantinople), May.

**OTHER PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.**

**West Australia**—Geological Survey Bulletin No. 42; East Coolgardie Goldfield, Part I.

**Straits Settlements**—Penang Chamber of Commerce Report, 1912.

**Sarawak**—Report of Treasury, and Post, Shipping and Customs Departments for 1912.

**United States**—  
 American Iron and Steel Institute:  
 Special Statistical Bulletin, No. 6. 1913.

**United States**—continued.

The Trow Business Directory of Greater New York, 1913.

**Portugal**—Statement by Portuguese Premier relative to the External Floating Debt.

**Brazil**—Statistical Annual of São Paulo, 1910. Vols. I. and II. (in Portuguese).

**Japan**—Japan Directory, 1913.

## STATISTICAL TABLES.

## Cotton Returns.

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

	MONTH OF JUNE.		SIX MONTHS ENDED JUNE.	
	1912.	1913.	1912.	1913.
<b>IMPORTS.*</b>				
American ... ..	81,557	118,918	2,307,052	1,409,192
Brazilian ... ..	6,778	13,227	34,090	135,650
East Indian ... ..	10,619	10,395	41,086	50,136
Egyptian ... ..	26,183	21,590	363,734	262,015
Miscellaneous... ..	14,904	11,902†	63,421	74,850‡
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>140,041</b>	<b>176,032</b>	<b>2,809,393</b>	<b>1,931,843</b>
<b>EXPORTS.*</b>				
American ... ..	16,333	25,816	220,670	126,937
Brazilian ... ..	347	672	3,816	9,192
East Indian ... ..	4,032	1,963	11,449	17,465
Egyptian ... ..	12,210	6,706	127,440	110,285
Miscellaneous... ..	82	1,430	4,076	6,871
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>33,004</b>	<b>36,587</b>	<b>367,451</b>	<b>270,750</b>
<b>FORWARDED from PORTS to INLAND TOWNS.</b>				
American ... ..	246,256	227,266	1,650,299	1,517,293
Brazilian ... ..	4,864	12,496	28,380	64,722
East Indian ... ..	3,105	5,027	19,223	29,988
Egyptian ... ..	22,017	16,763	208,674	190,042
Miscellaneous... ..	6,169	8,473	40,732	48,691
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>282,411</b>	<b>270,025</b>	<b>1,947,303</b>	<b>1,850,736</b>
<b>FORWARDED from INLAND TOWNS to PORTS.</b>				
American ... ..	282	210	1,455	1,513
Brazilian ... ..	—	—	—	6
East Indian ... ..	—	—	—	9
Egyptian ... ..	—	—	100	56
Miscellaneous... ..	44	—	160	—
<b>Total ... ..</b>	<b>326</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>1,715</b>	<b>1,584</b>

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

† Including 697 bales British West Indian, 2,311 bales British West African, 2,218 bales British East African, and 369 bales foreign East African.

‡ Including 6,019 bales British West Indian, 8,604 bales British West African, 16,392 bales British East African, and 3,663 bales foreign East African.

## Cotton Returns—continued.

Return of the Number of Bales of Cotton Imported and Exported at the Various Ports of the United Kingdom during the week and 27 weeks ended 3rd July, 1913 :—

	Week ended 3rd July, 1913.	27 Weeks ended 3rd July, 1913.	Week ended 3rd July, 1913.	27 Weeks ended 3rd July, 1913.
	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
American ... ..	24,267	1,644,292	5,064	133,339
Brazilian ... ..	7,378	143,028	1	9,293
East Indian ... ..	1,565	54,489	—	19,215
Egyptian ... ..	10,296	298,048	2,440	118,499
Miscellaneous ... ..	1,793*	79,188†	228	7,354
Total ... ..	45,299	2,219,045	7,733	287,700

\* Including 552 bales British West Indian, 549 bales British West African, 129 bales British East African, and 144 bales foreign East African.

† Including 6,571 bales British West Indian, 9,920 bales British West African, 16,915 bales British East African, and 3,800 bales foreign East African.

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

## Corn Prices.

Statement showing the Average Price of British Corn, per quarter of 8 bushels Imperial Measure,\* as received from the Inspectors of Corn Returns in the week ended 5th July, 1913, and corresponding weeks of the seven previous years pursuant to the Corn Returns Act, 1882.

	Average Price.					
	Wheat.		Barley.		Oats.	
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Week ended 5th July, 1913... ..	33	1	25	2	21	0
Corresponding Week in—						
1906 ... ..	30	5	23	8	20	4
1907 ... ..	32	0	24	10	20	11
1908 ... ..	30	5	24	4	18	5
1909 ... ..	43	0	26	4	21	8
1910 ... ..	30	4	19	5	17	4
1911 ... ..	32	1	25	10	19	9
1912 ... ..	38	2	31	7	23	11

\* Section 8 of the Corn Returns Act, 1882, provides that where returns of purchases of British Corn are made to the local Inspector of Corn Returns in any other measure than the Imperial bushel or by weight or by a weighed measure that officer shall convert such returns into the Imperial bushel, and in the case of weight or weighed measure the conversion is to be made at the rate of sixty Imperial pounds for every bushel of wheat, fifty Imperial pounds for every bushel 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 5th July, 1913, together with the quantities imported in the corresponding week of the previous year.

		Week ended 5th July, 1913.	Correspond- ing week in 1912.
<b>Animals, living :—</b>			
Oxen, bulls, cows, and calves ... ..	Number	888	769
Sheep and lambs ... ..	"	—	—
Swine ... ..	"	—	—
Horses ... ..	"	191	139
<b>Fresh meat :—</b>			
Beef (including refrigerated and frozen) ...	Owts.	224,758	187,037
Mutton " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	140,731	136,127
Pork " " " " " " " " " " " "	"	5,617	1,432
Meat, unenumerated, fresh (including re- frigerated and frozen) ... ..	"	12,470	11,263
<b>Salted or preserved meat :—</b>			
Bacon ... ..	Owts.	94,791	90,235
Beef ... ..	"	1,626	745
Hams ... ..	"	16,986	19,828
Pork ... ..	"	6,666	4,924
Meat, unenumerated, salted ... ..	"	2,128	1,721
Meat, preserved, otherwise than by salting (including tinned and canned) ... ..	"	33,081	18,538
<b>Dairy produce and substitutes :—</b>			
Butter ... ..	Owts.	92,262	72,219
Margarine ... ..	"	25,230	26,244
Cheese ... ..	"	50,418	41,344
Milk, fresh, in cans or drums ... ..	"	—	—
" cream ... ..	"	211	224
" condensed ... ..	"	25,521	20,438
" preserved, other kinds ... ..	"	539	9
Eggs ... ..	Grt. Hndr.	393,910	422,860
Poultry ... ..	Value £	1,422	2,263
Game ... ..	"	55	77
Rabbits, dead (fresh and frozen) ... ..	Owts.	4,888	742
Lard ... ..	"	38,792	28,695
<b>Corn, grain, meal and flour :—</b>			
Wheat ... ..	Owts.	2,795,400	1,884,100
Wheat-meal and flour ... ..	"	213,900	153,400
Barley ... ..	"	372,700	154,200
Oats ... ..	"	66,300	495,600
Peas ... ..	"	20,879	55,636
Beans ... ..	"	3,540	8,390
Maize or Indian corn ... ..	"	1,988,500	831,600
<b>Fruit, raw :—</b>			
Apples ... ..	Owts.	1,730	45,877
Apricots and peaches ... ..	"	1,307	578
Bananas ... ..	Bunches	181,349	142,220
Cherries ... ..	Owts.	8,982	9,740
Currants ... ..	"	37,656	22,542
Gooseberries ... ..	"	220	1,521
Grapes ... ..	"	279	214
Lemons ... ..	"	16,959	15,558
Oranges ... ..	"	11,888	33,612
Pears ... ..	"	—	2,597
Plums ... ..	"	503	5,704
Strawberries ... ..	"	24	—
Unenumerated ... ..	"	10,921	7,275
Hay ... ..	Tons	2,244	813
Straw ... ..	"	73	40
Moss Litter ... ..	"	1,134	1,433
Hops ... ..	Owts.	486	698
Locust beans ... ..	"	44	4,262
<b>Vegetables, raw :—</b>			
Onions ... ..	Bushels.	87,541	104,212
Potatoes ... ..	Owts.	337,086	99,370
Potatoes ... ..	"	50,252	39,007
Unenumerated ... ..	Value £	6,923	6,739
<b>Vegetables, dried ... ..</b>	Owts.	5,051	7,996
" preserved by canning ... ..	"	3,792	3,474

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

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

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

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

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

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

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### **Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade.**

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

**COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE BRANCH OF THE BOARD OF TRADE—cont.**

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

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

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

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

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**Trade Enquiry Offices of the Self-Governing Dominions.\***

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

<b>Dominion of Canada</b>	...	17, Victoria Street, S.W.
		(Branch Office : 73, Basinghall Street, E.C.).
<b>Commonwealth of Australia</b>		72, Victoria Street, S.W.
<b>New South Wales</b>	...	123-5, Cannon Street, E.C.
<b>Victoria</b>	... ..	Melbourne Place, Strand, W.C.
<b>Queensland</b>	... ..	409, West Strand, W.C.
<b>South Australia</b>	... ..	85, Gracechurch Street, E.C.
<b>Western Australia</b>	... ..	15, Victoria Street, S.W.
<b>Tasmania</b>	... ..	5, Victoria Street, S.W.
<b>Dominion of New Zealand</b>		13, Victoria Street, S.W.
<b>Union of South Africa</b>	...	Trades Commissioner, 90, Cannon Street, E.C.

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

## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

## Part II.—Unemployment.

## (Applications to the Umpire.)

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

259. Workmen engaged in the manufacture of **temporary wooden stands**, such as, seats erected on the route of a procession, stands at football matches, exhibition stands, &c.

260. Workmen engaged in **polishing miscellaneous ship fittings**, such as, **detachable washstands, tables and lounges**.

261. Workmen described as **coppersmiths** and engaged in the manufacture of **submarine helmets**.

Any representations with reference to any of the above applications may be made in writing to the Umpire, by or on behalf of any workman or employer appearing to him to be interested, or on behalf of the Board of Trade, and forwarded to the Registrar, Office of the Umpire, 47, Victoria Street, London, S.W., on or before 25th July, 1913.

Notice is further given that the Umpire proposes to give his decision on the above applications on or after 28th July, 1913.

## EXTRACT FROM REGULATIONS.

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

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

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

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

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## NATIONAL INSURANCE ACT, 1911.

**Part II.—Unemployment Insurance.**

*The Special Exclusion (Stone Carvers and Sculptors) Order, 1913, dated 2nd July, 1913, made by the Board of Trade under Part II. of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (1 and 2 Geo. 5, c. 55).*

In pursuance of Section 104 of the National Insurance Act, 1911, the Board of Trade hereby make the following Special Order:—

(1) The Board of Trade hereby exclude from the occupations which are to be deemed employment in an Insured Trade for the purposes of Part II of the National Insurance Act, 1911 (Unemployment Insurance), the occupation followed by:

**Stone Carvers and Sculptors.**

(2) This Order may be cited as the Special Exclusion (Stone Carvers and Sculptors) Order 1913, and shall come in force on the fifteenth day of July, 1913.

Signed by Order of the Board of Trade this 2nd day of July, 1913.

(Signed) H. LLEWELLYN SMITH,  
*Secretary to the Board of Trade.*

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:—**

1342. Workmen engaged wholly or mainly in making pneumatic tyre pumps which are worked by foot and not by hand.

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

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







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[No. 868

The Offices of the Commercial Intelligence Branch of the Board of Trade are at 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.—registered telegraphic address, "Advantage, Stock, London;" Code, 5th Edition A.B.C.; telephone number, 12807 Central. A statement of the objects and work of the Branch will be found on p. 176.

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

Samples.	Reference in "Board of Trade Journal."	
	Date.	Page.
Foreign Hardware sold in New Zealand ... ..	17th July, 1913	137
Felt—enquiry by a Canadian Organ Company ... ..	3rd " "	3
Paper, Millboards, Binding Cloth, &c.—Egyptian Contracts offering ... ..	" " "	6
Blank Cards for Railway Tickets—Egyptian Contract offering	12th June, "	588
Beans, Peas, &c. from the Hokkaido ... ..	" " "	638
Drop Forge Key Blanks—enquiry by a Canadian Company	15th May, "	332
Cactus Fibre extracted by a newly-invented machine ...	10th April, "	97
American Cotton Goods Sold in Hayti... ..	3rd " "	18
Manketti Nuts and Oil from German South West Africa ...	" " "	44
"Bayahonde" Gum from Hayti... ..	27th Mar., "	737
Baobab Fibre, and Cordage made therefrom, from French West Africa ... ..	6th " "	578
Rubber produced in the Kasai District (Congo State) ...	20th Feb., "	441
Peppermint Oil and Menthol from the Hokkaido (Japan) ...	13th " "	408
Corundum from Namaqualand ... ..	16th Jan., "	149
Raisins from Persia ... ..	2nd " "	40

Attention is called to the following notices:—

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Register of British firms who may desire to receive Confidential Information relative to openings for trade ... ..	176
List of the more important Articles on trade subjects contained in Foreign and Colonial Publications, &c. received at the Commercial Intelligence Branch ... ..	171

## OPENINGS FOR BRITISH TRADE.

### BRITISH INDIA.

The Directors of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company are prepared to receive tenders in Girder Work; Cast-Iron Piling. London, up to noon on 25th July, for girder work and cast-iron piling. Tenders must be made on forms, copies of which, with specifications, can be obtained at the offices of the Company, Gloucester House, 110, Bishopsgate, London, E.C., on payment of 10s. each, which will not be returned.